



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation - Religion - King

General Population Census of Cambodia 1998

Final Census Results (2nd Edition)



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

**Funded by:
United Nations Population Fund**

August, 2002

CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword by HE Minister of Planning	3
Foreword by UNFPA Representative, Cambodia	5
Cambodia-Province Map	6
Figures at a Glance	7
SECTION 1- Introduction	10
SECTION 2- Brief Analysis of Final Census Results of Cambodia	17
GLOSSARY	37
SECTION 3- Census Tables	41
Cambodia	42
Provinces / Municipalities (with Analytical Notes)	45
01. Banteay Mean Chey	46
02. Bat Dambang	56
03. Kampong Cham	67
04. Kampong Chhnang	80
05. Kampong Spueu	91
06. Kampong Thum	102
07. Kampot	113
08. Kandal	124
09. Kaoh Kong	136
10. Kracheh	146
11. Mondol Kiri	156
12. Phnom Penh Municipality	165
13. Preah Vihear	176
14. Prey Veang	186
15. Pousat	198
16. Rotanak Kiri	208
17. Siem Reab	218

18. Krong Preah Sihanouk	229
19. Stueng Traeng	238
20. Svay Rieng	248
21. Takaev	259
22. Otdar Mean Chey	270
23. Krong Kaeb	279
24. Krong Pailin	288

Annexes

Annex 1- Form A - Houselisting and	297
Form B - Households Questionnaires	298
Annex 2- List of Priority Tables	302
Annex 3- Publication Programme	304

FOREWORD

By HE Minister of Planning, Cambodia

It is with great pleasure that I present this report containing the final population figures and some important results of the 1998 Census of Cambodia. Earlier, in August 1998, 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 more than two 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 census figures of the 1998 marks an important stage in the statistical history of Cambodia as it is for the first time since 1962 the population data based on a census are available.

We express our deep sense of gratitude to HE Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister, Ministry of Interior who is the chairman of the National Census Committee and other members for their guidance from time to time. Our thanks are also due to the Chairman and members of Technical Committee for the Census and the National Steering Committee for Census Information and Education Campaign

The census operations were carried out mostly with the help of the Province Census Committees headed by Governors of Provinces. We thank the Governors and the members of the Provincial Census Committees for their assistance. The Press, the radio and the TV played a very important role in census publicity and our thanks are due to them.

We wish to place on record our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and in particular its successive Representatives in Cambodia, Dr. Vincent Fauveau and Mr. Hedi Jemai for providing the necessary funding and technical assistance. We also thank the staff of UNFPA office Cambodia for their continued assistance. We are grateful to the United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) for their co-operation in executing the project.

We thank the UNDP for providing funds for census vehicles, computers and other equipment and the UNESCO for successfully implementing the advocacy and public information campaign for the census. Our thanks are due to Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Chief Technical Adviser, Mr. Harry Lode, Data Processing Adviser and other staff of the Census Project for their constant assistance and guidance.

The success of the census operations is mainly due to the teamwork in the census organisation itself. The Census of Cambodia 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 other staff of NIS and Ministry of Planning drafted for census as well as data processing work.

HE Lay Prohas, Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning has been ably co-ordinating the activity of the census project. HE Hou Taing Eng, former Director and HE San Sy Than, present Director, NIS, Mr. Seng Soeun, Deputy Director, NIS, and their colleagues have greatly assisted in the various census activities. Thanks are due to each of them.

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

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
July, 1999

Chhay Than
Minister of Planning

FOREWORD

By UNFPA Representative, Cambodia

On behalf of UNFPA, which has funded the census, I would like to congratulate the Royal Government of Cambodia and, in particular, the Ministry of Planning and the National Institute of Statistics on the publication of the final results of the 1998 Census of Cambodia.

It is indeed a matter of great satisfaction that the long awaited census was successfully conducted in March 1998.

The Ministry of Planning published the preliminary results within five months of the completion of the census. The current report contains not only the final population figures for Cambodia but also many useful statistics and indicators at both national and provincial level. We hope these will prove very useful to administrators, demographers and the public in general. The census results will potentially play a key role in assisting the Royal Government and its partners in planning for the sustainable development of Cambodia.

The census project was designed to develop the national capacity for producing reliable demographic data and to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia in conducting the census. I am confident that the twin objectives have been achieved in abundant measure. I take this opportunity to thank the Royal Government of Cambodia for their cooperation in implementing the census project.

As the Representative of the UNFPA and as a demographer myself, I have been closely associated with the census ever since I arrived in Cambodia in November 1997. I am pleased to report that the preparations for the census, the enumeration of population and the data processing activities were all implemented and completed meticulously on time with an eye on quality. I am sure that this report, as well as the several publications and other dissemination products to follow, will bear testimony to the conduct of a very successful census in Cambodia. As Cambodia faces the challenges of planning its future development, I hope that the census will be a first step towards the integration of population concerns in development strategies. In particular, I hope that the census results will bring closer the day when Cambodia will adopt a population policy, to ensure that there is a sustainable and harmonious balance between population growth, the

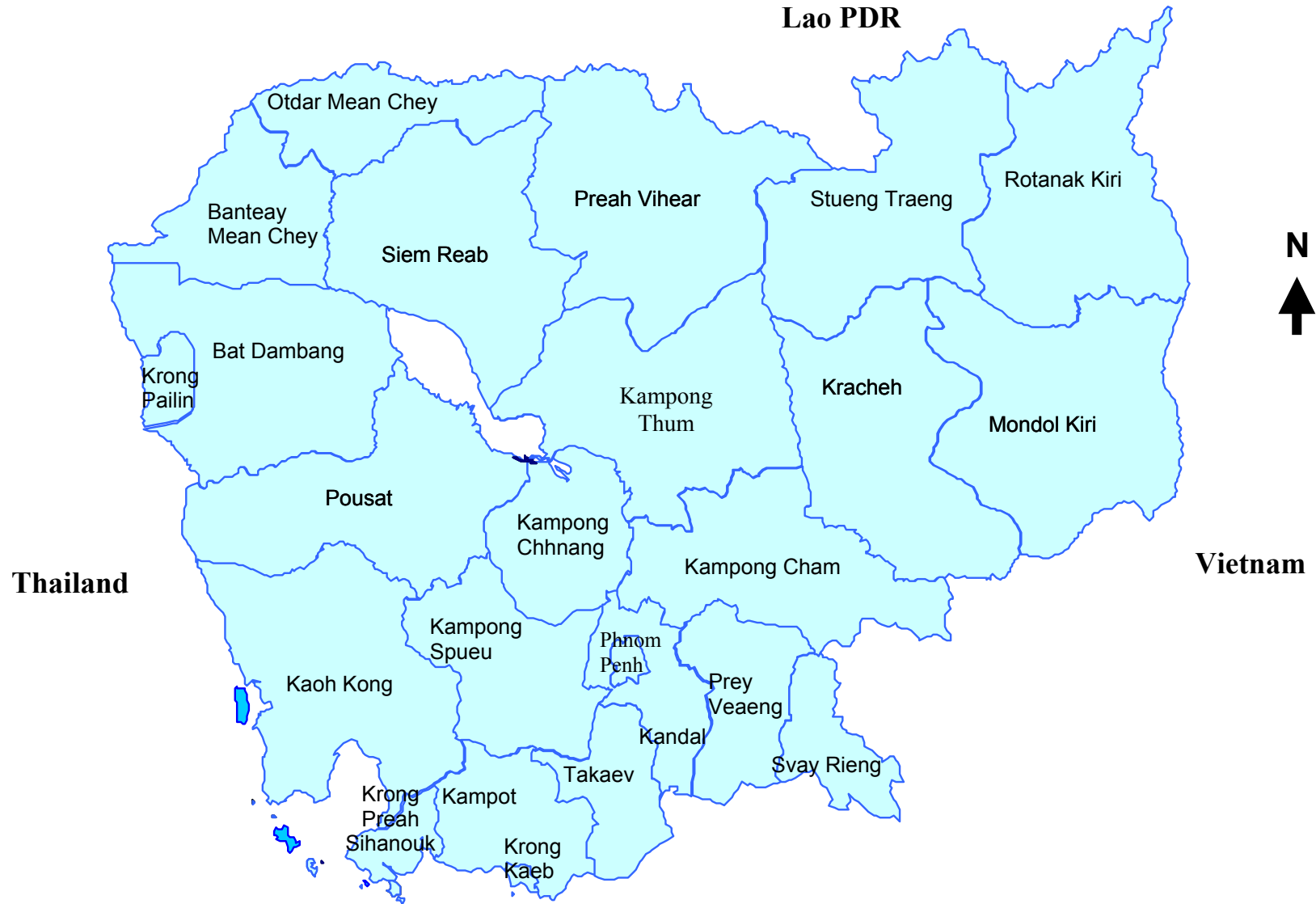
economy and the environment.

Phnom Penh
July 19, 1999



Hedi Jemai
UNFPA Representative, Cambodia

Map 1.Cambodia by Province



GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS OF CAMBODIA 1998

FINAL CENSUS RESULTS

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

1. Number of provinces / municipalities	24
2. Number of districts	183
3. Number of communes	1,609
4. Number of villages	13,406
5. Population by Urban-Rural residence and sex	

Total / Urban / Rural	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248
Urban	1,795,575	878,186	917,389
Rural	9,642,081	4,633,222	5,008,859

6. Percentage of urban population	15.7
7. Annual population growth rate (percent)	2.49
8. Total number of households	2,188,663
9. Number of normal or regular households	2,162,086
10. Average household size (based on normal or regular households)	
	Total 5.2
	Urban 5.5
	Rural 5.1
11. Percentage of female headed households	25.7
12. Density of population per Km ²	64
13. Percentage of population by age group	
	Children (0-14) 42.8
	Economically productive age group (15-64) 53.7
	The elderly population (65+) 3.5
14. Dependency ratio	
	Total 86.1
	Urban 69.1
	Rural 89.7
15. Sex ratio (No. of males per 100 females)	
	Total 93.0
	Urban 95.7
	Rural 92.5

Note: 1. All figures are at the national level.

2. The number of districts, communes and villages presented here are slightly different from those published earlier in the provisional census results. This is due to a revision undertaken to reconcile the census frame with the frame of the Geographic Department.

16. Marital status of population aged 15 and over

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	29.4	61.3	6.5	2.4	0.4
Males	32.8	64.6	1.6	0.8	0.2
Females	26.6	58.4	10.8	3.7	0.5

17. Mean age at marriage

Males	24.2
Females	22.5

18. 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		67.3	79.5	57.0
Urban		79.1	88.2	70.8
Rural		64.9	77.6	54.3

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

Educational Level	Percent		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
No educational Level	2.1	2.0	2.2
Primary not completed	56.6	49.0	66.1
Primary	24.7	28.7	19.7
Lower Secondary	11.8	13.9	9.2
Secondary/Diploma	4.0	5.3	2.4
Beyond and Secondary	0.8	1.1	0.4

20. Economic activity rate or participation rate (percentage of economically active persons among population aged 7 and over)

Both Sexes	55.5
Males	56.5
Females	54.6

21. Percentage of population by industrial sector

Primary	77.5
Secondary	4.3
Tertiary	18.2

22. Percentage of migrants (with previous residence outside place of enumeration)

31.5

23. Percentage of households having access to safe drinking water (i.e. piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought)

Total	29.0
Urban	60.3
Rural	23.7

24. Percentage of households having electricity as main source of light		
	Total	15.1
	Urban	53.6
	Rural	8.6
25. Percentage of households by main type of fuel used for cooking		
	Firewood	90.0
	Charcoal	5.3
	Kerosene	1.8
	LPG	1.7
	Others	1.2
26. Percentage of households having toilet facility within premises		
	Total	14.5
	Urban	49.0
	Rural	8.6

SECTION 1

Introduction

1. Preliminary

The General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998 was conducted in March 1998 with midnight of March 3, (00 hours) as the reference time. It revealed a population of 11.4 million. The last official census, conducted 36 years ago in 1962, counted a population of 5.7 million.

2. Background

As there was no census for more than three decades due to war and serious political disturbances, no comprehensive and satisfactory population database existed for use in development plans and programmes of Cambodia. It was in this background, that in 1993, as soon as a democratically elected government was established, the Royal Government of Cambodia requested the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to provide technical and financial support for conducting a population census.

The Census project was implemented in two phases, while a complementary project for census publicity was developed at a later stage. The first phase of the Census Project was provided for by UNFPA-funded project CMB/94/P02-Support to National Population Census of Cambodia (Phase I). Under this project (1995-96), a team of technical staff commenced the census preliminary work in 1995. A census office was established and equipped within the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning, a number of NIS staff and provincial staff were trained in demographic statistics, census and data processing, internally and at reputed institutions abroad. This was very necessary, as NIS had no staff with census experience. The conduct of national-level Demographic Survey of Cambodia (DSC), covering 20,000 households, in March 1996 as part of Phase I activities, helped in training staff of the NIS and the provincial and district level statistical system to carry out successfully a large-scale data collection exercise. The DSC data which were disseminated through reports and diskettes in December 1996 were welcomed and appreciated by the Royal Government of Cambodia as well as data users.

Phase II of the UNFPA funded census project (1997-99) CMB/97/P02 focused on capacity building in the preparation for the census, the conduct of the Population Census in March 1998, census data processing, and analysis and dissemination of the census results.

For Phases I and II of the project and for census publicity, UNFPA funded about US\$1.4 million, 4.9 million and 0.5 million respectively, making a total of US\$6.8 million. UNDP shared US\$0.7 million in Phase II to provide census vehicles and some other equipment. The Royal Government of Cambodia also contributed towards census fieldwork expenditure.

3. Preparations

[TOC](#)

The Demographic Survey of 1996 marked the beginning of the preparation for the census. Two questionnaires (Form A Houselist and Form B Household questionnaire), developed for the demographic survey, were slightly revised to suit census purposes. They were further refined based on the experience of the first pre-test in selected areas in January 1997, suggestions made at the First Data Users Meeting (April 1997) and recommendations of the Census Technical Committee (April and June 1997). Finally a pilot census was carried out in June 1997 in sample areas with the help of teachers which showed that with some minor changes, the questionnaires and the instruction manuals developed could be used in the census.

One of the most important pre-census activities was to develop maps at various administrative levels. For the purpose of enumeration, each enumerator was to be given an enumeration area (EA) with definite boundaries. An EA, with an average size of about 100 households, might be a village or part of a village (in the case of large villages). Starting from December 1996 the work of preparing village sketch maps and delineating the Enumeration Areas was completed in about a years time.

4. Methodology

De Facto enumeration

The census was conducted on a *de facto* basis. In other words, all persons staying in Cambodia on the Census Night were enumerated in the place they were found present.

These persons included foreigners but excluded foreign diplomatic corps and the like and their families. Officials of Cambodia's missions and their families living in other countries were enumerated by mailing questionnaires to them with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Canvasser Method

The method of enumeration adopted was the canvasser method. An officially appointed enumerator visited every household in the allotted EA and collected for every person the information required. This information was recorded on the census questionnaire.

The Census defined a household as a group of persons living together and taking their 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 household are boarding houses, jails, messes, rescue homes, pagodas etc. These are called "Institutional Households". There may be single member households, two member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types was regarded as a household.

Special arrangements were made to enumerate homeless population, those staying in hotels and guest houses, transient population and those living in boats on the night of March 2, 1998.

The enumeration of persons in military barracks was carried out by the barracks personnel who were specially trained. The main census enumeration was conducted during March 3 to 12 (ten days) with midnight of March 3 as reference time. It was preceded by houselisting (February 27 to March 2) in each EA which included (i) updating of EA map (ii) numbering of residential and partially residential buildings and marking them on EA map and (iii) filling in the houselist (Form A).

Geographical Frame

[TOC](#)

The Geographical frame for the 1998 census followed the defined structure of province, district, commune and village. There are 24 provinces in the country which include the municipality of Phnom Penh and the "Krong" or "Towns" of Preah Sihanouk, Kaeb and Pailin. These provinces are divided into 183 districts which are subdivided into 1,609 communes containing 13,406 villages. Census enumeration covered the entire inhabited geographical areas with the exception of a few areas which were inaccessible during the census due to military operations. These areas were: (i) Whole districts of Anlong Veang in Otdar Mean Chey province, Samlot in Bat Dambang province and Veal Veang in Pousat province (ii) Ou Bei Choan village of Ou Chrov district in Banteay Mean Chey province. The population in these excluded areas is estimated to be about 45,000. The refugee population who immigrated to Thailand at the time of the census were not included in the census as it was conducted on a *de facto* basis.

There were some difficult areas in the country which were not approachable by road or motor transport. They were reached by enumerators only by walk or by such transport like cycle, ox-drawn cart, boat etc. Moreover, enumerators had to be careful about areas which were mined. Being local people, the enumerators were familiar with such danger zones.

5. Census Organization

Census Decree

The 1998 Census was conducted under the authority of the Royal Decree (Kret) No. JS/RKT/02-96/08 dated February 29, 1996 on the organization of the General Population Census of Cambodia. According to this Decree, the Ministry of Planning is responsible for the General Population Census with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) as the implementing agency. The Decree *inter alia* ensures confidentiality of personal information collected in the census.

Organization Structure

The National Committee for the General Population Census of Cambodia constituted by Sub-decree No. 12 dated January 31, 1997, under the chairmanship of HE Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister, Ministry of Interior, had the responsibility for instructing, deciding and endorsing all general items of work pertaining to the census. The Census Technical Committee with HE Minister of Planning as chairman dealt with technical issues relating to the census. In the conduct of the census, the population census office of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) under the Director of Census was the central unit that served as the monitoring, communication and action centre for the census. It had seven divisions each in charge of a specific activity, like administration, planning and monitoring etc. The Province Director of Planning acted as the Province Census Officer (PCO) for his / her province and was responsible for the operations in the province. A middle level officer of

the NIS was posted at each provincial headquarters as Regional Officer (RO). Trained junior officers of NIS were posted in provinces as Assistant Regional Officers at the rate of one for three or four districts. The Regional and Assistant Regional Officers acted as technical advisers to the province census officers. A Provincial Census Committee, with the Governor of the Province as chairperson, was established in each province to assist in implementing the census successfully.

The District Officer assisted by his/her staff was the officer in charge of census operations in the District. The Commune Officer was the census charge officer for the commune. He/she was assisted in technical matters by an officer from Province / District Offices and Area Supervisors. Enumerators were drawn from school teachers and other officials at the rate of one enumerator for an EA. Generally one supervisor was appointed to closely supervise the work of three to four enumerators depending on the size and location of EAs. Regional Census Coordinators (six UN Volunteers and one consultant) were appointed in remote provinces for guiding the Province Census Officers and supervising the census in those provinces.

Recruitment and Training [TOC](#)

About 25,000 enumerators and 8,350 supervisors were appointed to do the enumeration by visiting each and every household. They were drawn mostly from teachers.

Training on the census procedure and filling-in of questionnaires and other relevant census forms (with practical exercise) was imparted at three levels. Training materials were prepared carefully in advance. These materials included instruction manuals to enumerators/supervisors, training guides for trainers, flip charts and training forms. At the first level, training was given to about 70 trainers' trainers, who were the core census staff and the staff of the Ministry of Planning and NIS earmarked for the census work. They were trained at NIS for three to four weeks.

At the second level, training of trainers of enumerators and supervisors was given by trainers' trainers at province headquarters mostly during December 1997 for a week. In some provinces like Kampong Cham, Mondol Kiri, Rotanak Kiri, and Siem Reab this training was given in early January 1998. In Preah Vihear which could be reached from Phnom Penh only by chartered planes and in Krong Pailin which joined the main stream at a late stage, the training was given much later. The trainers of enumerators were selected from among senior teachers and senior staff of education department (e.g. the District Education Officer) by the Province Commune Census Officer. The trainers were also given a one-day refresher training in January 1998.

Training of enumerators and supervisors was the third level training held for a week at training centers situated in district headquarters / selected communes. In all, there were 505 training centers in which 961 training sessions were held.

Census Questionnaires

Two questionnaires were used in the 1998 Census of Cambodia. These were called: Form A: Houselist and Form B: Household Questionnaire. Form A: Houselist which was canvassed during the preliminary round was used to collect the following information in respect of buildings which had households in them: Building / Structure number, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of building, whether building is

wholly or partly residential, household number, and name and sex of head of household and number of persons usually living in the household.

Form B: Household Questionnaire had four parts:- Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. This was used for census enumeration during March 3 to 12, 1998 in all households. In Part 1, information on usual members of household present on Census Night (March 3, 1998), visitors present on the Census Night and usual members absent on the Census Night was collected.

Part 2 of Form B, was used to collect the following information in respect of each usual member of household present and each visitor to household: Full name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, marital status, mother tongue, religion, birth place, previous residence, duration of stay, reason for migration, literacy, full time education and economic characteristics.

In Part 3 of Form B, fertility information of females aged 15 and over in the household was collected. In Part 4 of Form B, following information was collected on housing conditions and facilities: basis of occupancy of the dwelling by the household (like owner occupied or rented), main source of light available to the household, main cooking fuel used by household, whether toilet facility was available within premises, main source of drinking water supply for the household and number of rooms occupied by the household. Specimen copies of the questionnaires are given in Annex 1 at the end of the report.

Field Supervision

[TOC](#)

The census was closely supervised by census supervisors and commune, district and province officials. National and International staff as well as the Minister of Planning and UNFPA Representative visited several areas to oversee the census operations. A team consisting of three international observers who inspected the census operations in different parts of the country, concluded that the census coverage and quality was generally good.

Publicity Campaign

For successfully conducting the census, people had to be informed well in advance about the scope and purposes of the census to get their co-operation. They had to be convinced that the information collected in the census would be kept confidential. For this purpose a complementary project called "Advocacy and Public Information Campaign for the Population Census" CMB/97/P08 was executed by UNESCO with UNFPA funding of about 0.5 million US dollars.

The project assisted in mobilising all the relevant communication networks in Cambodia. This included physical networks, such as those of the main line ministries and of the cults (mainly the pagoda), the electronic networks (especially radio and television) and the press. The more traditional campaign networks at commune, district and provincial level were also used, along with communication through banners, stickers, etc.

It also assisted in: (i) mobilising all the key personalities of the country, including the Members of Parliament, to support the campaign (ii) training of the press, the journalists, the editors and the information officers of the ministries on all issues related to the census

(iii) co-operating with Cambodian institutions and staff for the production of all the publicity materials for the campaign.

All the radio/television spots and programmes produced during the campaign were done by or in co-operation with the existing Cambodia stations. An easily identifiable character created for census publicity called "Louk Chumroeun" or "Mr. Census" was very popular with the people. According to the evaluation survey conducted soon after the census, the advocacy and public information campaign for the census was a great success, reaching more than 90 percent of the population.

Data Processing

[TOC](#)

The main post-census activity of the Data Processing Division was the manual coding and editing of census documents, data entry from the questionnaires, computer editing and tabulation and the generation of various dissemination products.

The manual coding and editing of the census documents was done in two stages. First, the summary statements were scrutinised and edited. This provided the basis for the provisional census results (population by sex at national and provincial levels), which were released through a book in August 1998. The second stage concentrated on the coding, editing and data entry of the main census questionnaire (Form B).

Computer editing was performed to remove errors and inconsistencies in the data sets. A large number of statistical tables were generated at various geographical levels. To this end, a Tabulation Plan had been prepared, taking into account the recommendations made at the Second Data Users Meeting (November 1998). The list of priority tables is given in Annex 2.

Analysis and Dissemination

The main objective of the census is that its results should be properly analysed and used for planning for development. Census data will be disseminated through publications and electronic media (diskettes/CD-ROM). Training on data analysis was given to national staff in training workshops. Data analysis will be made by such national staff under the guidance of consultants. Analytical reports, each dealing with a specific topic, will be published after the analysis.

The 1998 General Population Census of Cambodia will fill in a long felt gap in demographic data in Cambodia. The plethora of census data could be used by the various Ministries of the Royal Government of Cambodia and by UN Agencies, NGOs and professional organisations working in Cambodia. The Census will provide bench-mark data which could be used by the agencies working in different areas like reproductive health and family planning services, education and training, research, population and development, women and gender. The Government will be able to develop an integrated population information system which in the long run, will be instrumental in monitoring population programmes.

Master sample

A Master Sample has been drawn based on the census data. The Master Sample will provide a reliable sampling frame to be used for the planning and implementation of inter-censal household surveys.

The census was closely followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted in sample areas to evaluate the census. This was necessary as in a large-scale exercise like the census, it is inevitable that some inaccuracies arise from deficiencies and errors in coverage and response. A separate report on the findings of the survey will be published. The most important finding of the PES was that the net under-enumeration in the census was 1.78 percent. This is considered to be good.

Publication Programme

This report, which is a follow up of the book "General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998, Provisional Population Totals" (July 1998), contains the final population totals as also some important indicators from the 1998 census. In Section 2 a brief analysis of the final population tables is made. This is followed by the tables on final population totals at national level. In Section 3 the final population tables for each province are presented with an analytical note relating to the population of the province as well as some important indicators. Section 2 at national level is more detailed than the province profiles. However, further analysis at national, province and district levels will be made in the analytical reports and province level publications.

The next in the series of census publications will be the statistical table volumes at national, province and district levels. These tables (with explanatory notes) relating to each province will be published in separate volumes. It is also proposed to bring out, after analysis, several reports each dealing with a specific topic. The topics to be covered are fertility, mortality, migration, population projection, educational characteristics, housing amenities and household characteristics, district gazetteer and census atlas containing thematic maps. A complete list of planned publications of the 1998 Population Census of Cambodia is given in Annex 3.

SECTION 2

Brief Analysis of Final Census Results of Cambodia

1. Population Size, Growth and Distribution

The final population of Cambodia as on March 3, 1998 according to the 1998 Census is 11,437,656. It exceeds the provisional population of 11,426,223 by 11,433 or 0.1 percent which is very marginal. Table 2.1 shows the variation between provisional and final population in respect of each province. In order to provide an idea of the size of the population in the country and its regions soon after the census, the provisional results were compiled on a quick check and tabulation of summaries submitted by enumerators. On the other hand the final tabulation was preceded by detailed scrutiny, editing and validation of each and every census schedule relating to more than two million households. This has resulted in slight variation between the two sets of figures.

Table 2.1. Variation between Provisional and Final Population Totals by Province, Cambodia

Code	Province	Provisional Population	Final Population	Difference	
				No.	Percentage
	Cambodia	11,426,223	11,437,656	11,433	0.10
01	Banteay Mean Chey	577,300	577,772	472	0.08
02	Bat Dambang	791,958	793,129	1,171	0.15
03	Kampong Cham	1,607,913	1,608,914	1,001	0.06
04	Kampong Chhnang	416,999	417,693	694	0.17
05	Kampong Spueu	598,101	598,882	781	0.13
06	Kampong Thum	568,454	569,060	606	0.11
07	Kampot	527,904	528,405	501	0.09
08	Kandal	1,073,586	1,075,125	1,539	0.14
09	Kaoh Kong	131,912	132,106	194	0.15
10	Kracheh	262,945	263,175	230	0.09
11	Mondol Kiri	32,392	32,407	15	0.05
12	Phnom Penh	997,986	999,804	1,818	0.18
13	Preah Vihear	119,160	119,261	101	0.08
14	Prey Veang	945,129	946,042	913	0.10
15	Pousat	360,291	360,445	154	0.04
16	Rotanak Kiri	94,188	94,243	55	0.06
17	Siem Reab	695,485	696,164	679	0.10
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	155,376	155,690	314	0.20
19	Stueng Traeng	80,978	81,074	96	0.12
20	Svay Rieng	478,099	478,252	153	0.03
21	Takaev	789,710	790,168	458	0.06
22	Otdar Mean Chey	68,836	68,279	-557	-0.81
23	Krong Kaeb	28,677	28,660	-17	-0.06
24	Krong Pailin	22,844	22,906	62	0.27

The minor variation has not, however, resulted in any significant change in our earlier findings or the indicators at the national level (e.g. sex ratio, percentage of urban population, density of population and average household size).

The population of Cambodia by sex and urban-rural residence is given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Population by Urban-Rural residence and Sex, Cambodia

[TOC](#)

Total / Urban / Rural	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248
Urban	1,795,575	878,186	917,389
Rural	9,642,081	4,633,222	5,008,859

An attempt was made in the census provisional report to estimate the growth rate of population using the results of the Demographic Survey (DSC) of 1996 and the Provisional Population Totals of the 1998 Census. According to this the annual growth rate (average annual exponential growth rate) of population of Cambodia during 1996-98 worked out to 2.44 percent. On the basis of the final population figures of the census, the annual growth rate slightly increases to 2.49 percent. Table 2.3. ranks the provinces according to population size.

Table 2.3. Ranking of Provinces by Population Size, Cambodia

Rank	Province	Total Population	
		Number	Percentage
	Cambodia	11,437,656	100.0
1	Kampong Cham	1,608,914	14.07
2	Kandal	1,075,125	9.40
3	Phnom Penh	999,804	8.74
4	Prey Veaeng	946,042	8.27
5	Bat Dambang	793,129	6.93
6	Takaev	790,168	6.91
7	Siem Reab	696,164	6.09
8	Kampong Spueu	598,882	5.24
9	Banteay Mean Chey	577,772	5.05
10	Kampong Thum	569,060	4.98
11	Kampot	528,405	4.62
12	Svay Rieng	478,252	4.18
13	Kampong Chhnang	417,693	3.65
14	Pousat	360,445	3.15
15	Kracheh	263,175	2.30
16	Krong Preah Sihanouk	155,690	1.36
17	Kaoh Kong	132,106	1.16
18	Preah Vihear	119,261	1.04
19	Rotanak Kiri	94,243	0.82
20	Stueng Traeng	81,074	0.71
21	Otdar Mean Chey	68,279	0.60
22	Mondol Kiri	32,407	0.28
23	Krong Kaeb	28,660	0.25
24	Krong Pailin	22,906	0.20

The first 12 provinces account for nearly 85 percent of the country's population. Kampong Cham is the biggest province while Krong Pailin is the smallest unit.

2. Households [TOC](#)

The concepts of household and head of household are explained in the Glossary at the end of this Section. There are 2,188,663 households in the country. Of these, 2,162,086 households (98.8 percent) are normal or regular households. The remaining 1.2 percent includes other types of households. The numbers of households in the urban and rural areas are 322,246 and 1,866,417 respectively.

Average Household Size

The average household size of normal or regular households in Cambodia works out to 5.2. It is higher in urban (5.5) than in rural areas (5.1). Among the provinces, Phnom Penh and Mondol Kiri have the highest average household size of 5.7. Prey Veang (4.9) and Svay Rieng (4.8) have the smallest.

Female Headed Households

Among the normal or regular households, 555,783 or 25.7 percent are headed by women. Mostly the female-heads of household belong to a higher age group as is evident from the fact that 62.1 percent of such women are aged 40 and above as against the corresponding proportion of 45.4 percent among male heads of households. The proportion of female-headed households ranges widely among the provinces from as low as 12.5 percent in Rotanak Kiri to the highest level of 32.5 percent in Krong Pailin.

3. Density of Population

According to the Ministry of Interior the total area of Cambodia is 181,035 Km² which includes the area of Tonle Sap lake (3000 Km²). The density of population in the country as a whole works out to 64 per Km². The densities in the different natural regions are as follows: Plain region: 235; Tonle Sap region: 52; Coastal region: 49; Plateau and Mountain region: 17. The densest region is the plains. The mountain region is most sparsely populated. Among the provinces, the density varies from a mere 2 per Km² in Mondol Kiri province to as much as 3,448 per Km² in the capital city of Phnom Penh. Figure 2.1 presents a thematic map of provincial population densities.

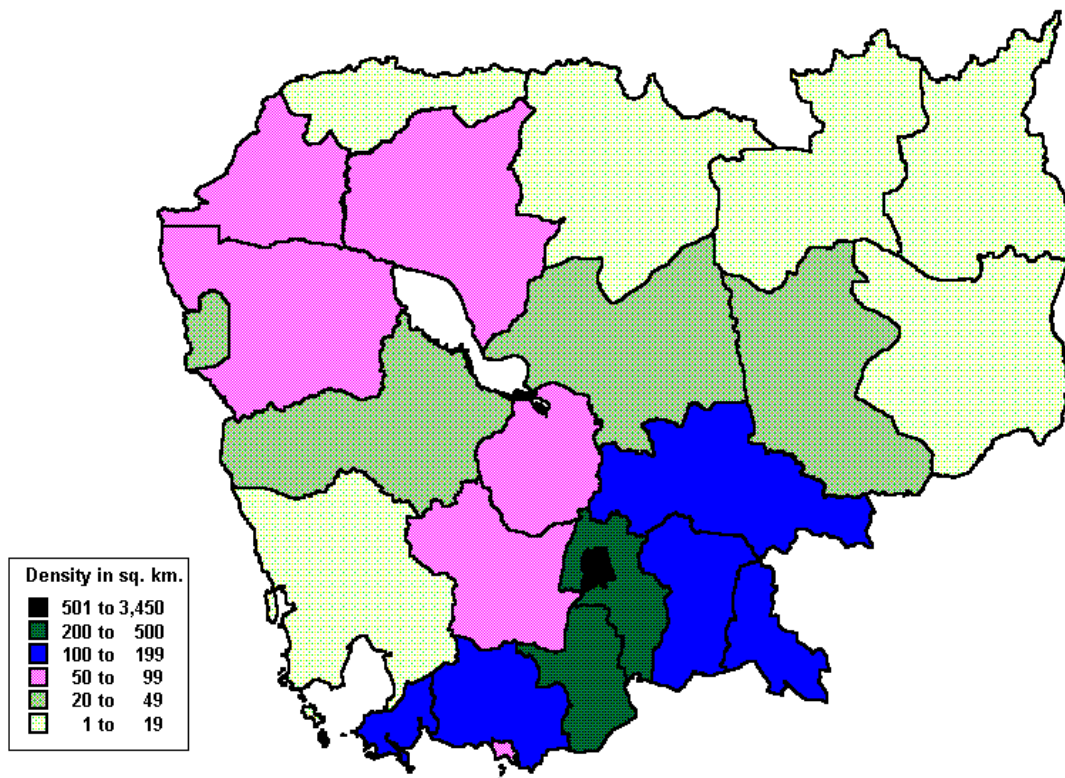
4. Age, Sex and Marital Status

Age Structure

In the census, information on age in completed years was collected. In many cases enumerators had to convert age returned on the basis of animal calendar into completed years of age. A conversion table was provided to enumerators for this purpose.

Figure 2.1. Population Density by Province, Cambodia

[TOC](#)



The sex and age composition of a population is the result of interaction of fertility, mortality and migration in the past. While Table 2.4 gives the percentage distribution of population of both sexes and each sex by single years of age and quinquennial age groups, Figure 2.2 graphically depicts the age-sex composition of the country's population in the form of an age pyramid. The pyramid shows the differences or changes in the proportional size of each age-sex group.

Figure 2.2. Age Distribution, Cambodia

[TOC](#)

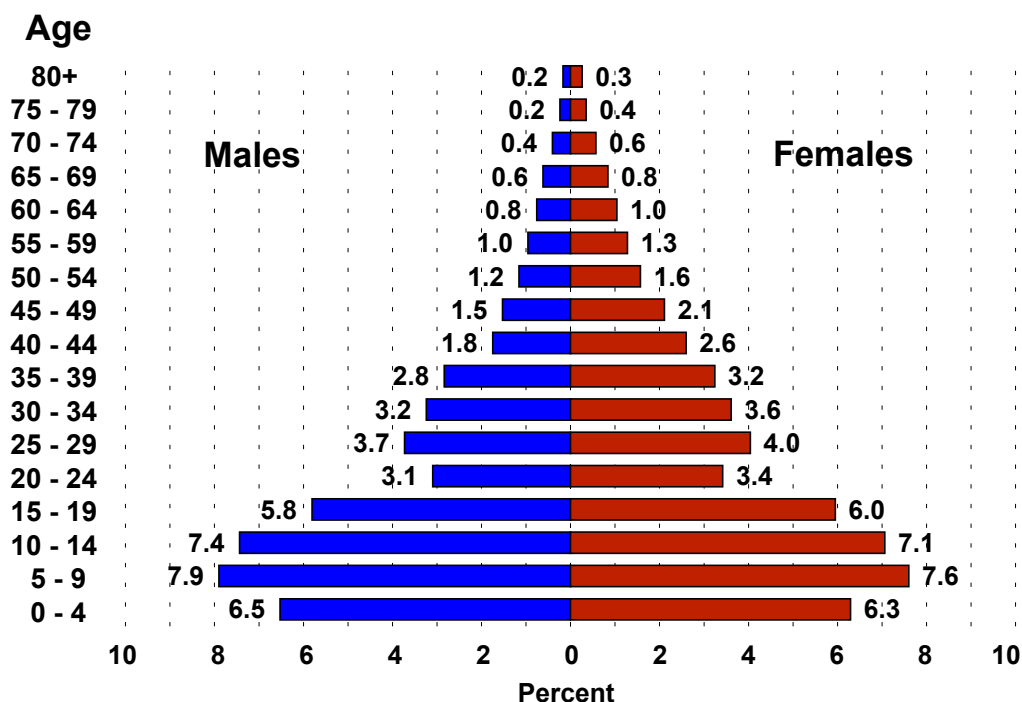


Table 2.4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Single Years of Age and Five-Year Age Groups by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 4	12.8	13.6	12.1	10.8	11.3	10.3	13.2	14	12.5
0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.9
1	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.3
2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.4
3	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.8
4	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.9
5 - 9	15.5	16.4	14.7	13.4	14.0	12.8	15.9	16.9	15.0
5	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.3
6	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.1
7	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.1
8	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.1
9	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.5
10 - 14	14.5	15.4	13.6	13.8	14.4	13.2	14.6	15.6	13.7
10	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.2
11	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.4
12	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.3	2.9
13	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.7
14	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6
15 - 19	11.8	12.1	11.5	13.0	12.9	13.1	11.5	11.9	11.2
15	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
16	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5
17	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4
18	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
19	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
20 - 24	6.5	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.5
20	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
21	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
22	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
23	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
24	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
25 - 29	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.8	9.0	8.6	7.6	7.5	7.6
25	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
26	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
27	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
28	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.6
29	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
30 - 34	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.9
30	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
31	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
32	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
33	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
34	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
35 - 39	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.7	6.2
35	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
36	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
37	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
38	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3
39	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0

Age Group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
40 - 44	4.3	3.6	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.7	4.2	3.4	4.9
40	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.3
41	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
42	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0
43	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9
44	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
45 - 49	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.6	3.1	4.0
45	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0
46	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
47	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
48	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
49	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
50 - 54	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0
50	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
51	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
52	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
53	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
54	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
55 - 59	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5
55	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
56	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
57	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
58	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
59	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
60 - 64	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0
60	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
61	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
62	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
63	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
64	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
65 - 69	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7
65	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
66	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
67	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
68	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
69	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
70 - 74	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
70	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
71	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
72	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
73	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
74	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
75 - 79	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
75	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
76	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
77	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
78	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
79	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
80+	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4

In a population census, misreporting of age or "age heaping" is a common phenomenon. An indicator commonly used for evaluating age heaping is Myer's index (See Glossary) which varies from 0 to 90. The smaller the Myer's index the higher the accuracy of age reporting. Myer's index for the age distribution of Cambodia works out to 4.85 (4.75 for males and 4.90 for females). As it is less than 10, age reporting may be considered reliable, despite some irregularities.

As shown in Figure 2.2 the largest cohort reported by the census is that of ages 5-9. This is closely followed by the cohort of ages 10-14. This may be attributed to a baby boom reported in the early 1980s and an estimated high fertility in the following years of that decade. The proportion of children in the age-group 0-4 is substantially less than that in the age group 5-9. This could have been due to recent decline in fertility or under-reporting of infants and young children or exaggeration of their ages or, what may not be probable, an increase in infant and child mortality. Further analysis on this topic is required.

Above age 25, the population in each five-year age group declines fairly regularly. The sex ratio also declines with age though not that regularly. The sex and age structure beyond age 25 as portrayed by the age pyramid reflects the high levels of mortality during the 1970s as a result of internal strife.

Cambodia has a young population with children (aged 0-14) forming 42.8 percent. The proportion of female children (40.4 percent) is less than that of male children (45.4). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.7 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.5 percent. People aged 18 years and over (voting age group) form nearly 50 percent of the total population. In the urban areas, children (37.9 percent) and the elderly (3 percent) are in lesser proportions than in rural areas.

Sex Ratio [TOC](#)

Females outnumber males in the Cambodian population (Table 2.5). This is true of both urban and rural areas. According to the 1962 census the sex ratio in Cambodia was 99.9, which was an ideal balance. It drastically fell to 86 in 1980 probably due to heavy mortality among men. It has been rising gradually since then reaching about 93 in 1998.

Table 2.5. Sex Ratio by Urban-Rural Residence. Cambodia

Total / Urban / Rural	Sex Ratio	% Female Population
Total	93.0	51.8
Urban	95.7	51.1
Rural	92.5	51.9

The sex ratios for different age groups for Cambodia as a whole (Table 2.6) shows the changes in sex ratio with age. The age pattern of sex ratios by single years of age may be seen in Figure 2.3. The sex ratio at birth is generally taken as ranging from 104 to 107. Due to higher male mortality the excess of males at birth declines gradually with age. In the age group 15-19, there is near balance and later, in the middle and older ages, females exceed males in number. The effect of high mortality and large scale out migration of adult males from the country during the Khmer Rough period (1975-78) is revealed by very low sex ratios in the age groups 40-44 onwards.

Table 2.6. Sex Ratio by Age Group, Cambodia

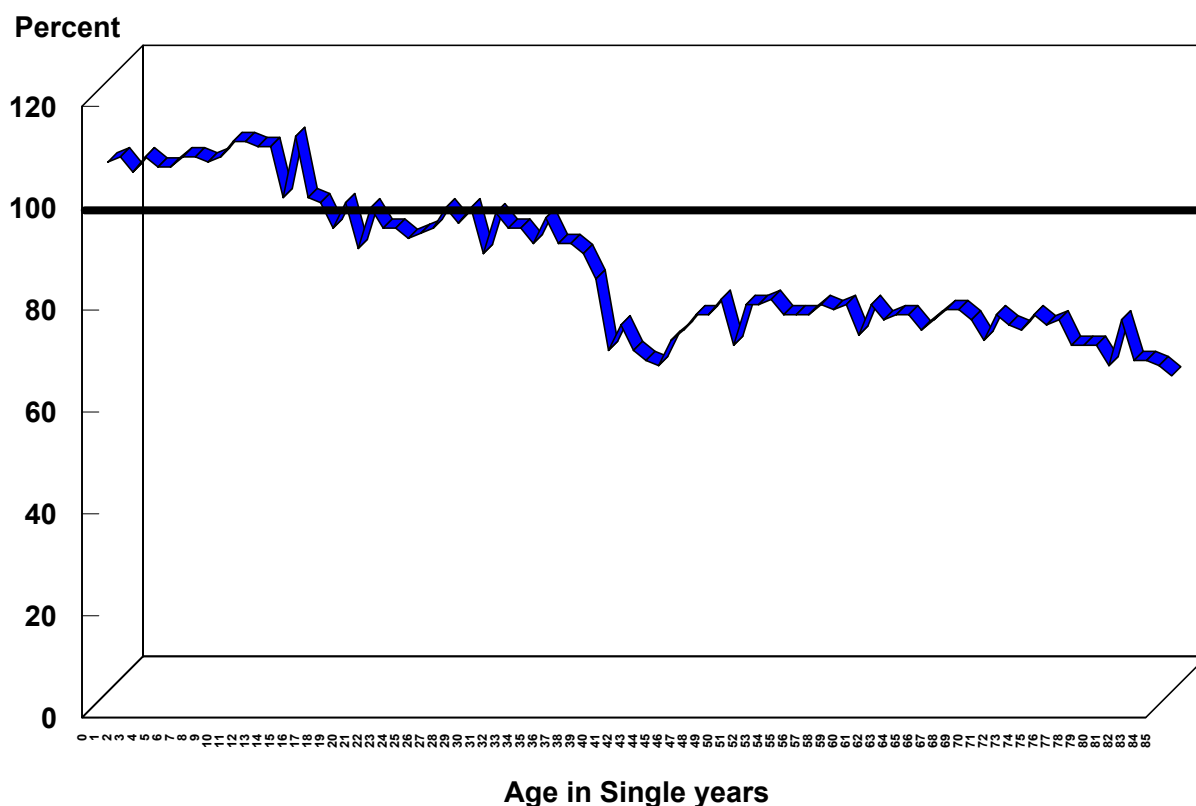
Age Group	Sex Ratio
0-4	103.9
5 - 9	104.0
10- 14	105.5
15 - 19	97.7
20 - 24	90.4
25 - 29	92.5
30 - 34	89.7
35 - 39	87.8
40 - 44	67.2
45 - 49	72.7
50 - 54	73.5
55 - 59	75.1
60 - 64	73.1
65 - 69	73.4
70 - 74	71.5
75+	67.6

In the provinces, the sex ratio varies from 88.9 (Prey Veang and Svay Rieng) to 105.1 in Kaoh Kong. The other provinces where the sex ratio exceeds 100 are Mondol Kiri (102.2) Otdar Mean Chey (102.0) and Krong

Pailin (117.9). Male selective migration into these provinces may perhaps account for the high sex ratios.

Figure 2.3. Sex Ratios for Age in Single Years, Cambodia

[TOC](#)



Dependency Ratio

Age dependency ratio is an index which summarises the age distribution. It works out to 86.1. It indicates a high dependency burden on the productive age group. The dependency ratios in urban and rural areas are 69.1 and 89.7 respectively.

Marital Status of the Population

Table 2.7 gives the percentage distribution of population aged 15 and above among both sexes, males and females according to marital status. The

Table 2.7 Marital Status by Sex, Cambodia

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	29.4	61.3	6.5	2.4	0.4
Males	32.8	64.6	1.6	0.8	0.2
Females	26.6	58.4	10.8	3.7	0.5

The proportions of single (never married) and married among males are more than the corresponding proportions among females. Higher proportions of women than men have not remarried once they had lost their husbands or got separated. It also indicates a higher mortality among men than among women. The marital status distribution of the urban population is nearly the same as in rural areas except that in the urban areas, percentages of never married males (39.2) and females (30.6) are higher than the corresponding rural figures of 31.5 percent and 25.8 percent respectively.

The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Cambodia works out to 24.2 and 22.5 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. In urban areas the mean age at marriage is higher for both males (26.6) and females (23.6). The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Cambodia are lower than those in neighboring Viet Nam (24.5 for men and 23.2 for women in 1989) and Thailand (24.7 for men and 22.7 for women in 1980).

5. Literacy [TOC](#)

General Literacy Level

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2.8. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2.8 Literate population and Literacy Rates, Cambodia

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both	Total	9,201,498	5,778,369	62.8
Sexes	Urban	1,498,343	1,131,104	75.5
	Rural	7,703,155	4,647,265	60.3
Males	Total	4,371,495	3,104,889	71.0
	Urban	725,726	595,706	82.1
	Rural	3,645,769	2,509,183	68.8
Females	Total	4,830,003	2,673,480	55.4
	Urban	772,617	535,398	69.3
	Rural	4,057,386	2,138,082	52.7

Adult Literacy Rate

The percentage of literate persons aged 15 years and above to total population aged 15 years and above is defined as the adult literacy rate. The literacy rates of adult females are very much lower than those of males both in urban and rural areas (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9. Adult Literacy Rates by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

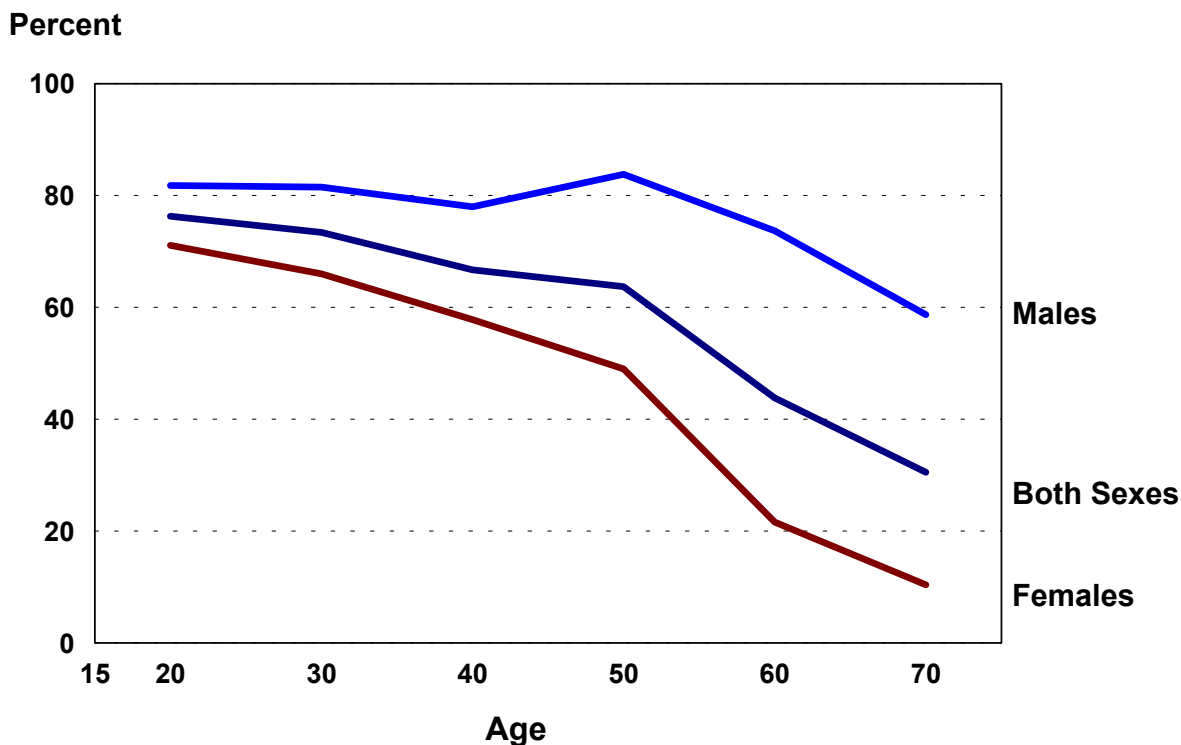
Total / Urban / Rural	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	67.3	79.5	57.0
Urban	79.1	88.3	70.8
Rural	64.9	77.6	54.3

Table 2.10. Adult Literacy Rates by Age Group and Sex, Cambodia

Age group	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total 15+	67.3	79.5	57.0
15-24	76.3	81.8	71.1
25-34	73.4	81.5	66.0
35-44	66.7	78.0	57.8
45-54	63.7	83.8	49.0
55-64	43.8	73.7	21.6
65+	30.5	58.7	10.4

Figure 2.4. Adult Literacy by Age Groups and Sex, Cambodia

[TOC](#)



It can be observed from Figure 2.4 that with increase in age, there is a general decline in the literacy level (see also Table 2.10). An exception is noticed among males in the age group 45-54 where the literacy level is a little higher than the level in the preceding age group. There has been a gradual improvement in female literacy over the years. Still there is a big gap in the literacy levels of males and females. Efforts are, therefore, needed to attain full literacy.

6. Educational Attainment

Information on the highest grade completed was ascertained from all persons who had returned that they had ever attended school or educational institution. During data processing these grades were converted into levels of education taking into account differences in the educational system over time. The Glossary contains the grades corresponding to different educational levels that are adopted.

An analysis of the educational levels of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 63.4 percent of them have not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 22.4 percent and 9.2 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.8) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.7 percent. Only 0.5 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 69.6 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 58.1.

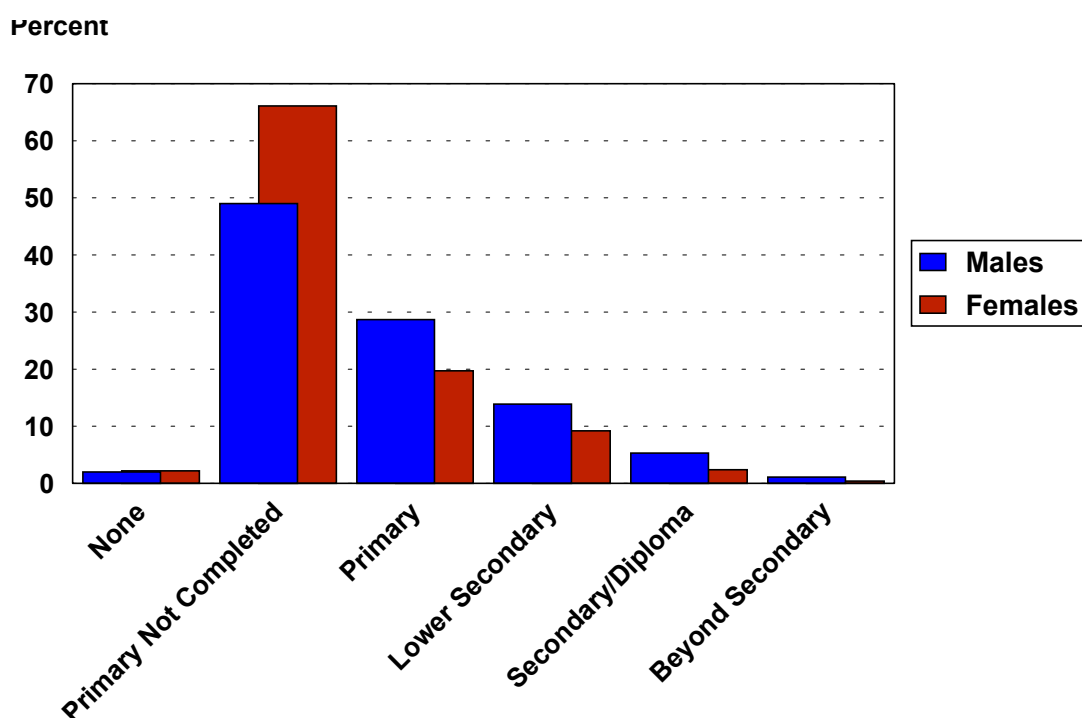
To get a clearer picture of the educational attainment of the population, persons aged 25 and more may be considered (Table 2.11 and Figure 2.5).

**Table 2.11. Educational Levels Completed
by Literate Persons Aged 25 Years and Over, Cambodia**

[TOC](#)

Educational Level and Sex	Total of 25+	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None						
Both Sexes	2.1	1.1	1.8	2.3	4.8	9.2
Males	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.9	4.1	8.1
Females	2.2	1.2	2.0	2.7	6.5	13.8
Primary not completed						
Both Sexes	56.6	50.4	63.7	57.5	59.0	65.5
Males	49.0	40.6	56.4	49.3	55.0	64.3
Females	66.1	61.4	71.5	67.7	69.3	70.1
Primary						
Both Sexes	24.7	29.9	19.6	23.0	21.9	16.3
Males	28.7	34.4	24.0	27.8	25.2	18.1
Females	19.7	25.0	15.0	17.0	13.6	8.8
Lower secondary						
Both Sexes	11.8	12.5	11.2	12.4	11.1	7.4
Males	13.9	15.4	13.0	14.5	12.2	7.9
Females	9.2	9.1	9.3	9.8	8.3	5.6
Secondary/Diploma						
Both Sexes	4.0	5.1	3.1	4.0	2.7	1.4
Males	5.3	7.1	4.2	5.4	3.0	1.4
Females	2.4	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.4
Beyond secondary						
Both Sexes	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2
Males	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.2
Females	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3

**Figure 2.5. Educational Level Completed
by Literate Persons Aged 25 Years and Over, Cambodia**



More than half of the literate population aged 25+ had not completed the primary level. Only one in four of them have primary level education. On the whole, nearly 83 percent among the literates have not gone beyond primary level of education. In the case of males and females the corresponding percentages are 80 and 88 respectively.

The proportion of literate females in each of the educational level categories, lower secondary, secondary/diploma and beyond secondary is less than the corresponding proportion for literate males. In the case of primary not completed the proportion of females is more than that of males. All these are indicative of large scale dropouts among girls even at the primary level of education.

Persons with the educational levels of secondary and beyond secondary (i.e. undergraduates, graduates and Post-graduates) form 6.1 percent in the age group 25-34. In the higher age groups the corresponding percentage is lower than this.

The proportion of those with educational levels beyond primary among the literate population aged 25 and more is higher in urban areas than rural areas (Table 2.12). This is true both of males and females.

[TOC](#)

Table 2.12. Educational Levels Completed by Literate Population aged 25 years and over by Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Educational Level	Urban			Rural		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
Primary not completed	39.5	31.1	47.8	61.0	53.4	70.5
Primary	27.6	29.2	24.2	24.0	28.6	18.2
Lower secondary	18.2	20.7	16.3	10.1	12.2	7.6
Secondary/Diploma	10.3	13.5	8.3	2.5	3.3	1.3
Beyond secondary	2.9	4.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1

Along with efforts to achieve full literacy, attention has also to be paid to improve the general educational level which is very low.

School Attendance

Among the population aged 7 and more, about one quarter is attending school or any educational institution (Table 2.13).

Table 2.13. Percentage Attending School / Educational Institution by Sex, Age Group and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
7+	26.0	30.3	22.1	30.4	34.4	26.8	25.1	29.5	21.2
7-14	64.3	66.3	62.3	75.3	76.8	73.7	62.4	64.5	60.3
15-19	40.6	51.4	30.0	54.6	64.8	45.0	37.6	48.7	26.8
20-24	8.3	11.6	5.3	16.1	22.4	10.1	6.7	9.2	4.4
25+	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.0

(BS = Both Sexes, M = Males, F = Females)

The proportions of females attending school are less than the corresponding proportions of males in all age groups in both urban and rural areas. The difference is maximum in the age group of 15-19.

It is also observed that the proportion attending school is higher among urban dwellers than among rural dwellers. In general, more than 60 percent of children (age 7-14) attend school. In the urban areas, more than three-quarters of children are attending. In the age group 20-24, proportion of those attending school is more in urban than in rural both in respect of males and females. Availability of better opportunities for higher studies and training in urban areas like Phnom Penh may be one of the reasons for this.

7. Economically Active Population

[TOC](#)

The number of economically active persons in Cambodia is 5,117,879 of which 2,641,579 or 51.6 percent are females. While the economic activity rates (or participation rates) are higher for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14 Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Cambodia

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.5	56.5	54.6	5.3	4.7	5.9
Urban	49.3	55.6	43.4	9.2	6.7	12.2
Rural	56.7	56.6	56.7	4.7	4.3	5.0

The activity rates are higher in rural than in urban areas, both in respect of males and females at the national level. One of the reasons for this differential could be lesser participation in agriculture and higher proportion of school attendance in general in urban parts.

In the younger ages, the activity rates are low (Table 2.15) because these are ages of either attending school (students) or staying at home as dependents.

Table 2.15. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Age Group	Participation Rates								
	BS	Total		Urban			Rural		
		M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
Total 7+	55.5	56.5	54.6	49.3	55.6	43.4	56.7	56.6	56.7
7-9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
10-14	4.5	3.6	5.5	2.7	2.2	3.4	4.8	3.8	5.9
15-24	60.7	56.3	64.9	46.3	45.1	47.5	63.7	58.6	68.6
25-34	89.1	96.5	82.4	79.6	93.2	65.7	91.2	97.3	85.7
35-44	90.5	98.4	84.3	82.0	97.3	68.3	92.4	98.7	87.7
45-54	89.5	97.9	83.3	79.8	96.0	66.7	91.4	98.4	86.5
55-64	78.8	91.6	69.3	62.2	81.7	47.8	81.6	93.3	72.9
65+	46.6	62.6	35.2	30.1	47.6	19.3	49.1	64.7	37.8

(BS = Both Sexes, M = Males, F = Females)

The activity rates of both the urban and rural population initially increase with age. They reach a peak at ages 35-44 and decline in higher ages. In the older ages of 65 and above, more than 60 percent of men and little more than one-third among women are economically active. The economically inactive persons are primarily homemakers, dependents and other non-workers.

Figure 2.6. Participation Rates by Sex, Cambodia

[TOC](#)

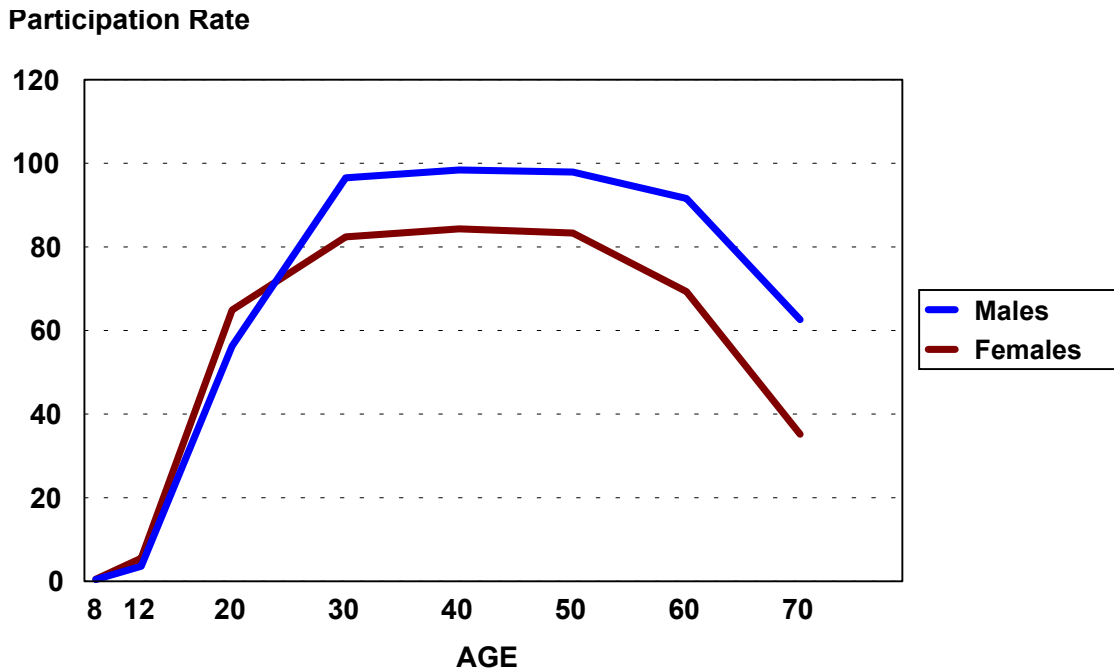
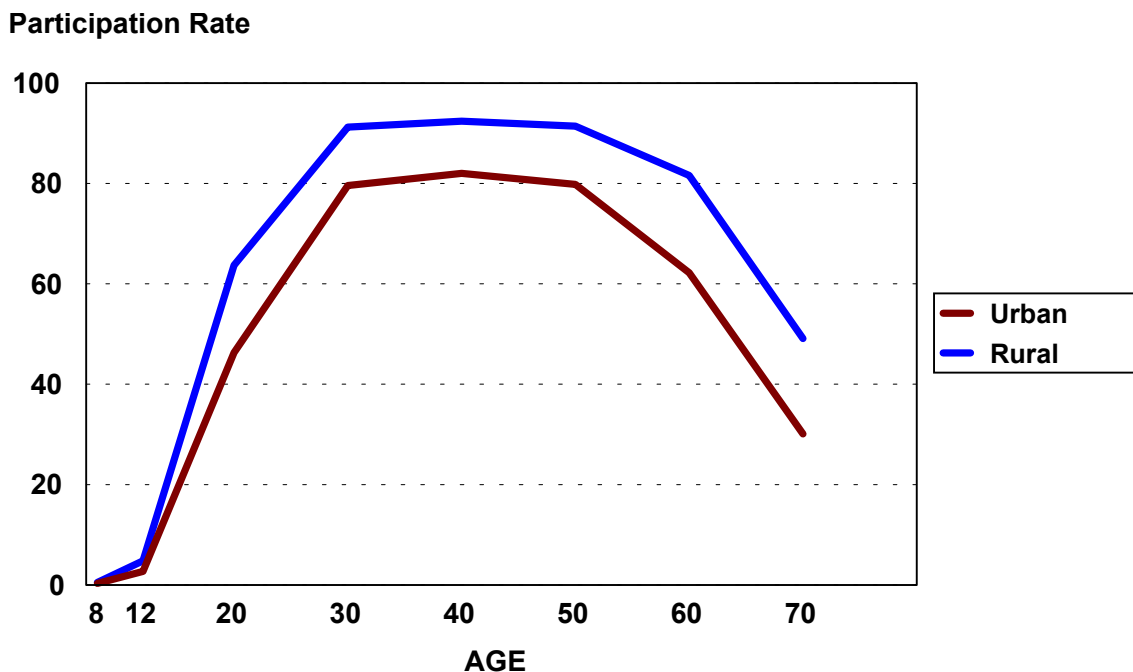


Figure 2.7. Participation Rates by Urban/Rural Residence, Cambodia



The percentage of economically active population among children (aged 7 to 14) is lower in urban areas than in rural areas probably due to the fact that the urban children may be attending school in greater number than in rural areas. The economic activity rate of elders aged 65 and more in the urban areas is much less than that in rural areas. Perhaps

the urban men choose to retire or stop working when becoming old whereas their counterparts in rural areas have to work hard in the farm to make a living. Women tend to commence and end their labour force participation earlier than men.

Workers by Industrial Sector

[TOC](#)

Distribution of employed persons by industrial Sector (See Glossary) shows that more than three-quarters of them are in the primary sector (Table 2.16). The tertiary sector has absorbed a major portion of men and women workers in urban areas. In the primary sector, women outnumber men in general (55.0 percent).

Table 2.16. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons in each Industrial Sector by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Sector	Total			Urban			Rural		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
Primary	77.5	71.7	83.1	33.7	28.7	40.1	84.6	79.8	88.9
Secondary	4.3	5.0	3.5	11.4	13.3	9.0	3.1	3.5	2.7
Tertiary	18.2	23.3	13.4	54.9	58.0	50.9	12.3	16.7	8.4

BS = Both Sexes, M = Males, F = Females

8. Migration

In the census, individual information was collected on birth place, previous residence, duration of stay in the place (village) of enumeration since moving from last residence and reason for migration from the previous residence.

Population Born Outside the Place of Enumeration

It has been observed from census tables (not published here) that people who have moved into place of enumeration from their place of birth (life time migrants) constitute 26.8 percent of the total enumerated population. The percentage of life time migrants to total population in urban areas (56.6) is more than that in rural areas (21.2).

Migrants by Place of Last Residence

In the census, a migrant was defined as one who had changed his/her residence from one place (village) to another.

A little more than two-thirds of the population have never had a residence other than the place where they were enumerated (Table 2.17). This proportion is more in rural than in urban areas since the majority of population in urban areas are migrants.

Table 2.17. Percentage of Population who always lived in the place of enumeration, Cambodia

Total / Urban / Rural	Both Sexes		Females
	Males	Females	
Total	68.5	67.5	69.5
Urban	41.1	41.3	40.9
Rural	73.7	72.5	74.7

The number of migrants who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 3,597,774 which is 31.5 percent of the country's population. Among these

migrants, males constitute 49.7 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (58.9 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (26.3 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province of enumeration (Table 2.18).

Table 2.19 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants who have moved "In search of employment" and for "marriage" is higher among males.

Table 2.18. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Cambodia

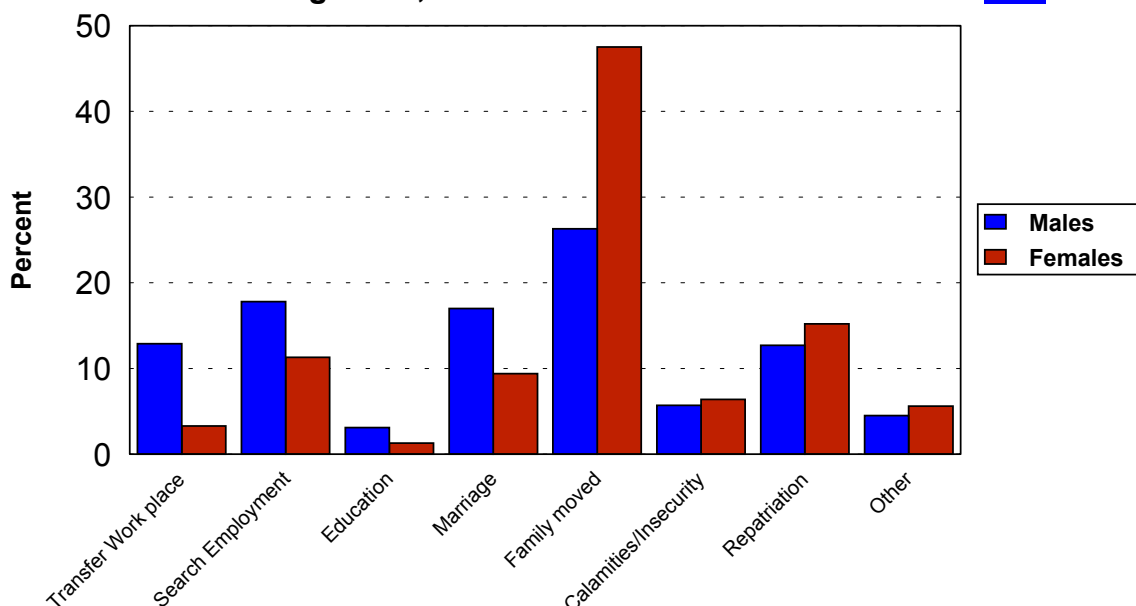
Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	58.8	59.6	58.0
From another province	35.3	34.6	36.1
From outside Cambodia	5.9	5.8	5.9

Table 2.19. Reason for Migration, Cambodia

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.1	12.9	3.3
In search of employment	14.5	17.8	11.3
Education	2.2	3.1	1.3
Marriage	13.2	17.0	9.4
Family moved	37.0	26.3	47.5
Natural Calamities/insecurity	6.0	5.7	6.4
Repatriation/Return after displacement	13.9	12.7	15.2
Other Reasons	5.1	4.5	5.6

Figure 2.8. Reason for Migration, Cambodia

[TOC](#)



It has been noticed from the census tables (not published here) that in the urban areas, out of 100 internal migrants (i.e. people who had previously resided in a place outside the place of enumeration within Cambodia) about 42 percent are from other urban areas and 58 percent are from rural areas. The percentage of migrants

from other rural areas to total migrants in rural areas is about 86 percent. The remaining 14 percent have come from urban areas. Thus most of the migrants in urban areas as well as in rural areas are from other rural areas.

Rural to rural migrants constitute a little short of two-thirds of total internal migrants in the country (Table 2.20). Rural to urban migrants constitute the next highest percentage, though not on the scale of rural to rural migrants.

Duration of Residence

More than 40 percent of the internal migrants (Table 2.21) had moved into the place of enumeration 10-19 years prior to March 1998 (the census date).

Table 2.21. Duration of Residence of Internal Migrants in the Place of Enumeration, Cambodia

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Total Internal Migrants	Duration of Residence				
		<1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
Total	100	10.7	24.0	15.8	42.2	7.3
Urban	100	12.6	26.8	19.9	38.5	2.2
Rural	100	9.9	22.8	14.1	43.8	9.4

Age of Migrants

A little more than 80 percent of the migrants are in the working ages 15-64 (Table 2.22). Children (age 0-14) constitute 14.7 percent of the migrants.

It is found that among migrants aged 15 and more, about 71 percent of migrants of both sexes, 82 percent of male migrants and about 60 percent of female migrants are literates. The literacy levels of these migrants are higher than the general literacy rates as is to be expected.

Table 2.22. Distribution of Migrants by Age, Cambodia

Percentage of Migrants			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
0-4	2.5	2.5	2.4
5-9	5.3	5.5	5.2
10-14	6.9	7.2	6.7
15-19	9.4	9.3	9.5
20-24	9.5	9.7	9.2
25-29	13.0	14.0	12.0
30-34	12.0	12.8	11.2
35-39	11.0	11.3	10.6
40-44	7.9	7.1	8.7
45-49	6.4	5.9	6.9
50-54	4.6	4.3	4.9
55-59	3.6	3.4	3.9
60-64	2.8	2.5	3.1
65-69	2.2	2.0	2.4
70-74	1.4	1.3	1.6
75+	1.5	1.2	1.7

9. Urbanization

TOC

The percentage of urban population in Cambodia works out to 15.7 percent. In other words, the rural population is more than five times bigger than the urban population. About 84 percent of the people live in rural areas. It may be of interest to note that in the 1962 census, the urban population constituted 10.3 percent of the total population of Cambodia. At that time, Phnom Penh, three other Municipalities of Kaeb, Bokor and Sihanouk Ville and 14 urban centres in provinces were treated as urban and the rest of the country was treated as rural.

Among the provinces which are not wholly urban, the percentage of urban population ranges from as low as 2.8 in Kampong Cham to 57.0 in Phnom Penh.

10. Household Amenities

Main Source of Drinking Water

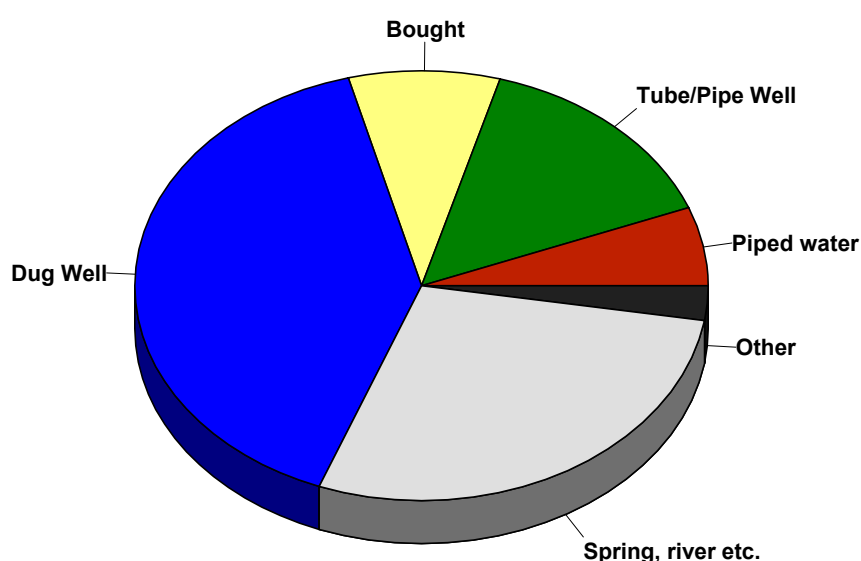
The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 2.23. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 29.0 percent of the households in the country have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 60.3 and 23.7 respectively. Among the provinces the percentage of households having access to safe drinking water varies from 3.2 percent in Otdar Mean Chey to about 85 percent in Phnom Penh. Only the following provinces provide this facility to more than 30 percent of households: Kandal (36.3), Kaoh Kong (36.4), Kracheh (32.8), Phnom Penh (85.4), Prey Veang (54.5) and Svay Rieng (48.2) (See Section 3).

Table 2.23. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	5.8	25.0	2.5
Tube/pipe well	14.9	13.8	15.1
Dug well	40.3	22.4	43.4
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	28.2	15.1	30.4
Bought	8.3	21.5	6.1
Other	2.5	2.2	2.5

[TOC](#)

Figure 2.9. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the country use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 2.24). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 15.1. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 53.6. In Phnom Penh, city power is more in use (75.5 percent). In Mondol Kiri, Preah Vihear, Rotanak Kiri and Steung Traeng, use of other sources of light (e.g. oil lamp) is also popular (See Section 3).

Table 2.24. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Cambodia

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	12.5	1.0	1.6	79.9	3.5	1.5
Urban	100	49.2	1.8	2.6	43.1	2.4	0.9
Rural	100	6.3	0.9	1.4	86.1	3.8	1.5

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available to only a small proportion of households in the country (Table 2.25). In the urban areas, the position is better since nearly half the number of households has this facility. Among the provinces, the percentage of households having this facility varies from two percent in Otdar Mean Chey to about 75 percent in Phnom Penh. Barring Krong Pailin (19.8 percent), Bat Dambang (19.9 percent), Krong Preah Sihanouk (25.2 percent) and Phnom Penh (74.9 percent) the other provinces are having this facility in less than 15 percent of households. This calls for necessary steps to provide this facility to all.

Table 2.25. Households with Toilet Facility, Cambodia

Total /Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	14.5
Urban	49.0
Rural	8.6

Fuel for Cooking

[TOC](#)

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while a small percentage use charcoal (Table 2.26). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas. Charcoal is used by a majority of households in Krong Pailin (56.5 percent). It is also a popular cooking fuel next to kerosene in Kaoh Kong (24.2 percent), Phnom Penh (34.4 percent) and Krong Preah Sihanouk (27.3 percent).

Table 2.26. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Cambodia

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	90.0	5.3	1.8	1.7	1.2
Urban	100	64.9	22.5	2.8	9.1	0.7
Rural	100	94.3	2.3	1.7	0.5	1.2

GLOSSARY

Adult Literacy Rate

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

Age Dependency Ratio

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

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).

Density of Population

It is the number of persons per square kilometer (km^2) of a given area. For calculating density of population at province level, area figures obtained by the Ministry of Interior are used. For the maps on population density by district in Section 3, the area figures of districts provided by the Department of Geography are used.

Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of economically active population to total population aged 7 and above.

Economically Active Population (or labor force)

This refers to employed and unemployed population among those aged 7 and more. A person was categorized in the census as employed or unemployed based on his/her main activity during the year preceding the census. Main activity is defined as the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during that year.

Educational Level

Educational level refers to completed level. The classification of educational level adopted is shown below along with the corresponding grades completed within brackets:

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).

Head of Household

Head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognized as such in a household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. Head of the household is not necessarily the eldest male member, but may be a female member or a younger member of either sex.

Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Household Type

The different types of household for the census purposes are: 1. Normal or regular household 2. Institutional household (i.e. household of unrelated persons like boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, jails, pagodas etc.), 3. Homeless households (i.e. households who do not live in a building, like those who live in open space, road-side, park, pavements etc.), 4. Households of boat population or persons living in boats which are on the move and 5. Households of transient population i.e. those who stayed on census night in airports, railway stations, bus terminals, harbors, ships etc. or nomadic population who camped in a village site on census night.

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

Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry; Fishing.

Secondary Sector

Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity; Gas and Water supply; Construction.

Tertiary Sector

Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communication; Financial intermediation; Real estate, renting and business activities; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Health and social work; Other community, social and personal service activities; Private households with employed persons; Extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Literacy

Ability to read and write with understanding in any language. By definition all children of the age of 6 years or less are treated as illiterate. Hence general literacy rate is calculated as the percentage of literate persons in total population excluding children aged 0 to 6.

Migrants

Those who had their previous residence outside the place (village) of enumeration.

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. For the method of calculation of Myer's index please refer to "The Methods and Materials of Demography" by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel and Associates. Academic Press, Inc. New York.

Natural Regions

The Natural Regions and the provinces falling in each of them are given below:

<i>Plain:</i>	Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Prey Veang and Takaev.
<i>Tonle Sap:</i>	Kampong Thum, Siem Reab, Bat Dambang, Pousat, Kampong Chhnang, Banteay Mean Chey, Otdar Mean Chey and Krong Pailin.
<i>Coastal:</i>	Krong Preah Sihanouk, Kampot, Krong Kaeb and Kaoh Kong.
<i>Plateau and Mountain:</i>	Kampong Spueu, Stueng Traeng, Rotanak Kiri, Mondol Kiri, Kracheh and Preah Vihear.

Sex Ratio

Number of males per 100 females in a population.

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

Urban and Rural

In all provinces, districts containing provincial headquarter towns are treated as urban areas. Krong Preah Sihanouk, Krong Kaeb and Krong Pailin are treated as entirely urban. In Phnom Penh municipality, the four districts or khands of Doun Penh, Chamkar Mon, Prampir Meakkakra and Tuol Kouk are classified as urban. All the remaining areas in the country are treated as rural.

SECTION 3

CENSUS TABLES

CAMBODIA

Table A. Final Population Totals, Cambodia - Total, 1998

Code	Province	Total	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
		Number of Households	Both Sexes	Males	Females		
01	Banteay Mean Chey	111,856	577,772	283,358	294,414	96.2	5.1
02	Bat Dambang	148,356	793,129	388,599	404,530	96.1	5.3
03	Kampong Cham	312,841	1,608,914	775,796	833,118	93.1	5.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	82,638	417,693	197,691	220,002	89.9	5.0
05	Kampong Spueu	115,728	598,882	287,392	311,490	92.3	5.1
06	Kampong Thum	106,908	569,060	272,844	296,216	92.1	5.3
07	Kampot	104,993	528,405	253,085	275,320	91.9	5.0
08	Kandal	206,189	1,075,125	515,996	559,129	92.3	5.2
09	Kaoh Kong	24,964	132,106	67,700	64,406	105.1	5.2
10	Kracheh	49,326	263,175	130,254	132,921	98.0	5.3
11	Mondol Kiri	5,657	32,407	16,380	16,027	102.2	5.7
12	Phnom Penh	173,678	999,804	481,911	517,893	93.1	5.7
13	Preah Vihear	21,491	119,261	59,333	59,928	99.0	5.5
14	Prey Veang	194,185	946,042	445,140	500,902	88.9	4.9
15	Pousat	68,235	360,445	172,890	187,555	92.2	5.2
16	Rotanak Kiri	16,758	94,243	46,396	47,847	97.0	5.6
17	Siem Reab	127,215	696,164	336,685	359,479	93.7	5.4
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	28,015	155,690	76,940	78,750	97.7	5.5
19	Stueng Traeng	14,323	81,074	40,124	40,950	98.0	5.6
20	Svay Rieng	98,244	478,252	225,105	253,147	88.9	4.8
21	Takaev	155,030	790,168	376,911	413,257	91.2	5.1
22	Otdar Mean Chey	12,531	68,279	34,472	33,807	102.0	5.3
23	Krong Kaeb	5,369	28,660	14,014	14,646	95.7	5.3
24	Krong Pailin	4,133	22,906	12,392	10,514	117.9	5.2
Cambodia - Total		2,188,663	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	93.0	5.2

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Table B. Final Population Totals, Cambodia - Urban, 1998

Code	Province	Total Number of Households	Population		Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)	
			Both Sexes	Males			Females
01	Banteay Mean Chey	18,374	98,848	48,056	50,792	94.6	5.3
02	Bat Dambang	25,584	139,964	67,607	72,357	93.4	5.3
03	Kampong Cham	8,236	45,354	22,089	23,265	94.9	5.4
04	Kampong Chhnang	7,692	41,703	20,133	21,570	93.3	5.4
05	Kampong Spueu	7,552	41,478	20,316	21,162	96.0	5.4
06	Kampong Thum	12,295	66,014	32,047	33,967	94.3	5.3
07	Kampot	6,060	33,126	15,915	17,211	92.5	5.4
08	Kandal	10,266	58,264	28,701	29,563	97.1	5.5
09	Kaoh Kong	5,400	29,329	15,194	14,135	107.5	5.3
10	Kracheh	14,791	79,123	39,235	39,888	98.4	5.3
11	Mondol Kiri	1,276	7,032	3,589	3,443	104.2	5.5
12	Phnom Penh	97,296	570,155	277,235	292,920	94.6	5.8
13	Preah Vihear	4,133	21,580	10,719	10,861	98.7	5.2
14	Prey Veang	10,918	55,054	26,271	28,783	91.3	5.0
15	Pousat	10,856	57,523	27,385	30,138	90.9	5.2
16	Rotanak Kiri	3,193	16,999	8,577	8,422	101.8	5.3
17	Siem Reab	20,985	119,528	58,551	60,977	96.0	5.6
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	28,015	155,690	76,940	78,750	97.7	5.5
19	Stueng Traeng	4,426	24,493	12,321	12,172	101.2	5.5
20	Svay Rieng	4,112	21,205	10,235	10,970	93.3	5.1
21	Takaev	7,257	39,186	19,013	20,173	94.2	5.4
22	Otdar Mean Chey	4,027	22,361	11,651	10,710	108.8	5.4
23	Krong Kaeb	5,369	28,660	14,014	14,646	95.7	5.3
24	Krong Pailin	4,133	22,906	12,392	10,514	117.9	5.2
	Cambodia - Urban	322,246	1,795,575	878,186	917,389	95.7	5.5

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Table C. Final Population Totals, Cambodia - Rural, 1998

Code	Province	Total Number of Households	Population		Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)	
			Both Sexes	Males			Females
01	Banteay Mean Chey	93,482	478,924	235,302	243,622	96.6	5.1
02	Bat Dambang	122,772	653,165	320,992	332,173	96.6	5.3
03	Kampong Cham	304,605	1,563,560	753,707	809,853	93.1	5.1
04	Kampong Chhnang	74,946	375,990	177,558	198,432	89.5	5.0
05	Kampong Spueu	108,176	557,404	267,076	290,328	92.0	5.1
06	Kampong Thum	94,613	503,046	240,797	262,249	91.8	5.3
07	Kampot	98,933	495,279	237,170	258,109	91.9	5.0
08	Kandal	195,923	1,016,861	487,295	529,566	92.0	5.2
09	Kaoh Kong	19,564	102,777	52,506	50,271	104.4	5.1
10	Kracheh	34,535	184,052	91,019	93,033	97.8	5.3
11	Mondol Kiri	4,381	25,375	12,791	12,584	101.6	5.7
12	Phnom Penh	76,382	429,649	204,676	224,973	91.0	5.5
13	Preah Vihear	17,358	97,681	48,614	49,067	99.1	5.6
14	Prey Veang	183,267	890,988	418,869	472,119	88.7	4.8
15	Pousat	57,379	302,922	145,505	157,417	92.4	5.2
16	Rotanak Kiri	13,565	77,244	37,819	39,425	95.9	5.7
17	Siem Reab	106,230	576,636	278,134	298,502	93.2	5.4
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Stueng Traeng	9,897	56,581	27,803	28,778	96.6	5.7
20	Svay Rieng	94,132	457,047	214,870	242,177	88.7	4.8
21	Takaev	147,773	750,982	357,898	393,084	91.0	5.1
22	Otdar Mean Chey	8,504	45,918	22,821	23,097	98.8	5.3
23	Krong Kaeb	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Krong Pailin	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cambodia - Rural	1,866,417	9,642,081	4,633,222	5,008,859	92.5	5.1

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

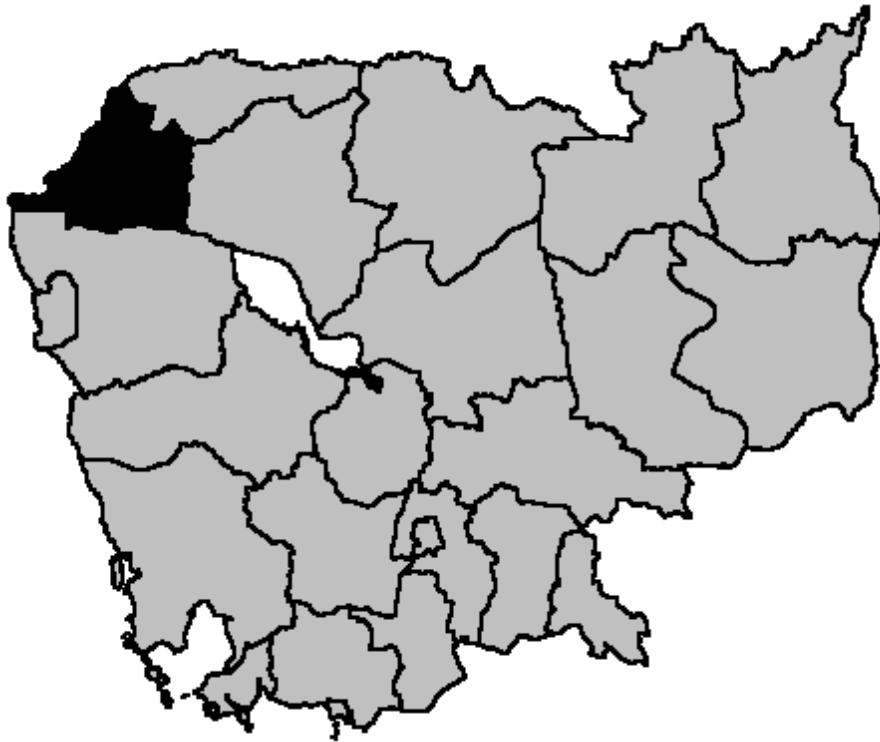
PROVINCES / MUNICIPALITIES

Notes:

- (i). The Tables of each province are preceded by a brief analytical note relating to the population and some indicators relating to the province concerned.
- (ii). In the Table, the province is mentioned in the first line with shading (e.g. **01 Banteay Mean Chey**). The district is mentioned in bold (e.g. **02 Mongkol Borei**). The communes are mentioned in normal type (e.g. 02 Bat Trang).
- (iii). The urban district is marked by (U).
- (iv). The geographic codes adopted for the census are those used by the Geographic Department. The coding scheme originated during the UNTAC period. Since its inception, changes in the administrative division have taken place, e.g. new areas (provinces, districts and communes) have been formed, while others have been merged with existing areas. As a result of these changes, the coding scheme is no longer sequential. For example, in Province 01 Banteay Mean Chey, the first district of Mongkol Borei bears code 02, in province 17 Siem Reab, the district 05 and 08 were transferred to form part of a new province. The geographic codes therefore may have breaks and should not be confused with serial numbers.
- (v). Also the area-names used by the census are in conformity with the spelling adopted by the Geographic Department.

Province – 01

Banteay Mean Chey



BANTEAY MEAN CHEY PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

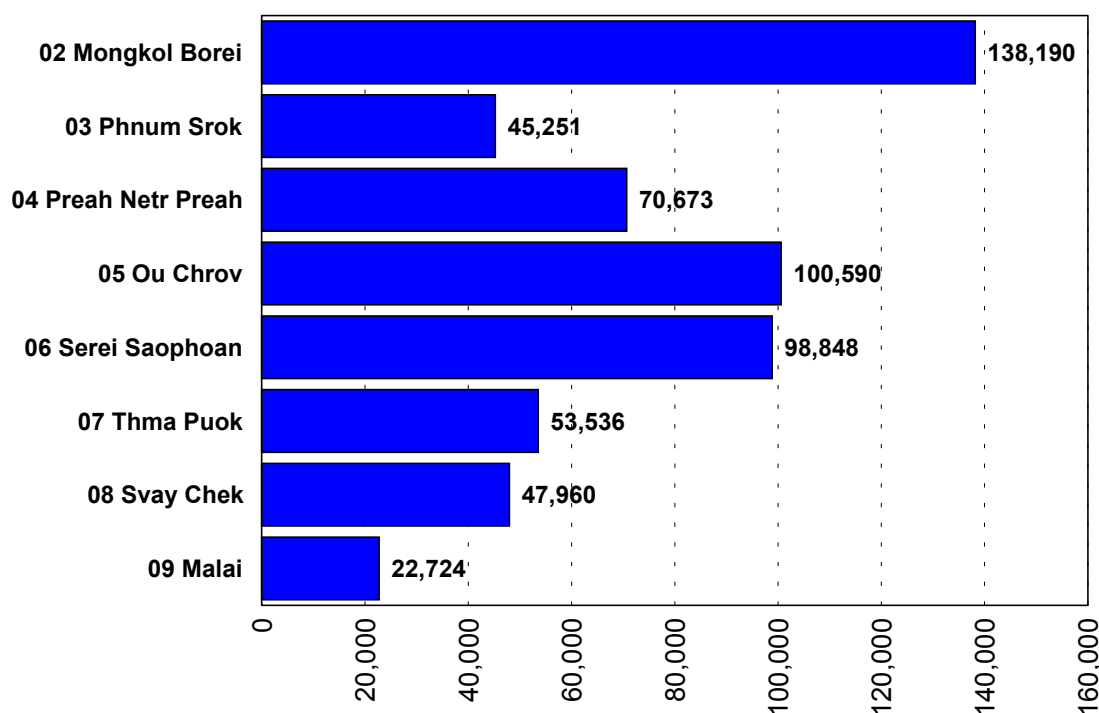
[Province01](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Situated on the Thailand border in the north-west and forming part of the Tonle Sap region, Banteay Mean Chey province has a population of 577,772, comprising 283,358 males and 294,414 females. The percentage of female population is about 51.

The province consists of 8 districts, 63 communes and 604 villages. The population of this province constitutes 5.1 percent of Cambodia's population. Due to conflict, census enumeration could not be conducted in Ou Bei Choan village of Ou Chrov district. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Banteay Mean Chey



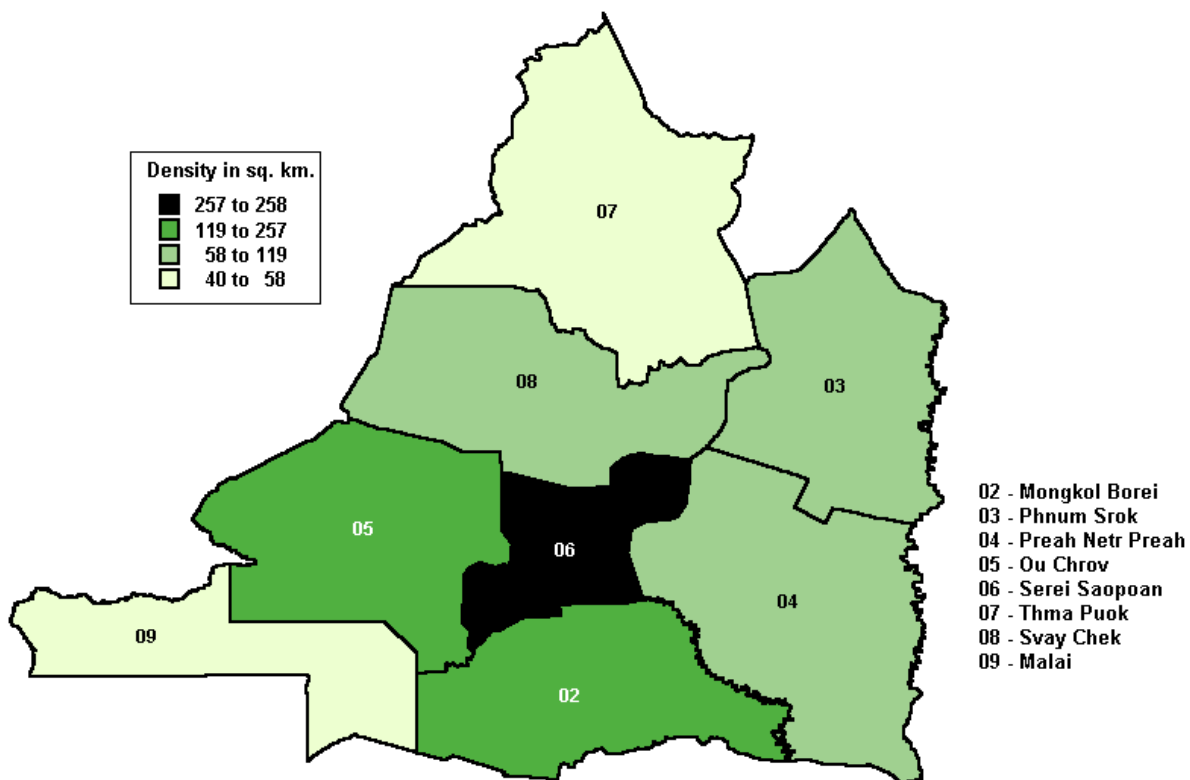
Density of population in the province is 87 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Serei Saophoan constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 17.1, which is slightly higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Banteay Mean Chey

[Province01](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 110,994 comprising a population of 569,361 which gives an average household size of 5.1.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 21.6 and 78.4 respectively. About 60 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 40.

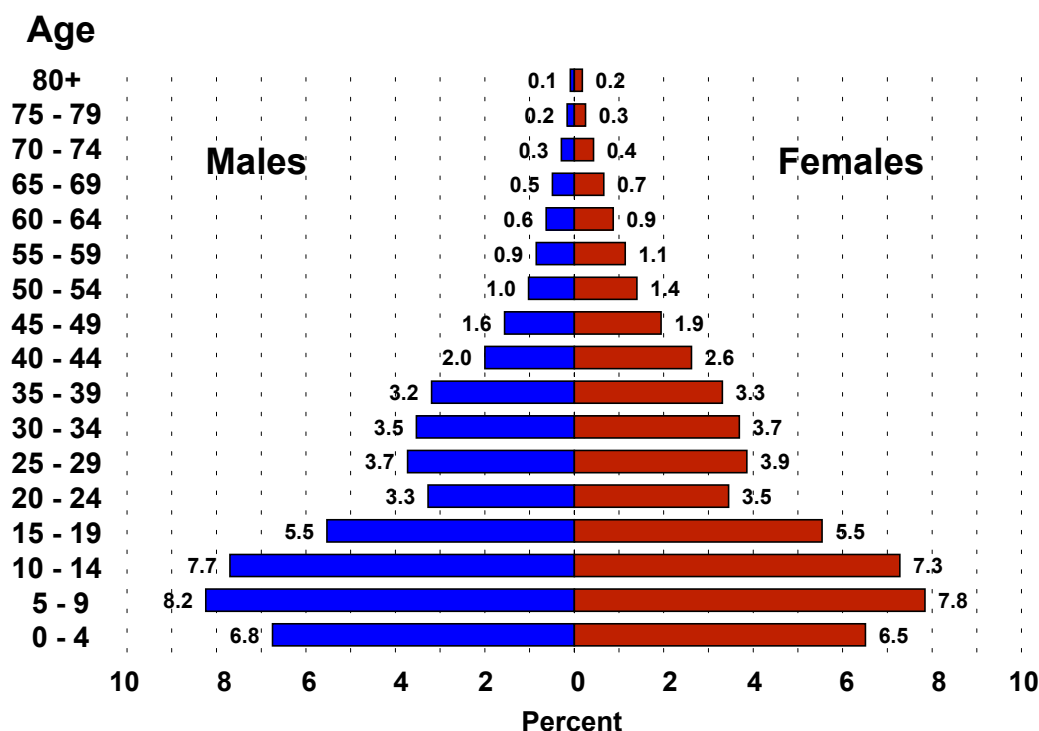
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.3 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.5 percent) is less than that of male children (46.3 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.1 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.5 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.2 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Banteay Mean Chey

[Province01](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 96.2, Urban: 94.6, Rural: 96.6. The sex ratio is marginally higher in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 88.2 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Banteay Mean Chey

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are more than the corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	28.0	63.7	6.0	2.0	0.3
Males	31.9	65.7	1.5	0.8	0.1
Females	24.4	61.9	10.1	3.2	0.4

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas, as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Banteay Mean Chey[Province01](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population Aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	462,535	295,197	63.8
	Urban	80,308	56,789	70.7
	Rural	382,227	238,408	62.4
Males	Total	224,588	162,798	72.5
	Urban	38,608	30,404	78.8
	Rural	185,980	132,394	71.2
Females	Total	237,947	132,399	55.6
	Urban	41,700	26,385	63.3
	Rural	196,247	106,014	54.0

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 69.9 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 19.5 percent and 7.3 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.6) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.6 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 76.0 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 64.9.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 255,945 of which 126,124 or 49.3 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Banteay Mean Chey

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.2	57.7	52.9	8.0	6.3	9.7
Urban	52.3	54.7	50.0	13.1	8.0	18.3
Rural	55.9	58.3	53.5	7.0	6.0	8.0

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 75.3 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 3.1 percent and 21.6 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (52.0 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 192,714 which is 33.4 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 51.4 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (41.9

percent) is higher than that in rural areas (31.6 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province01](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason.

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Banteay Mean Chey

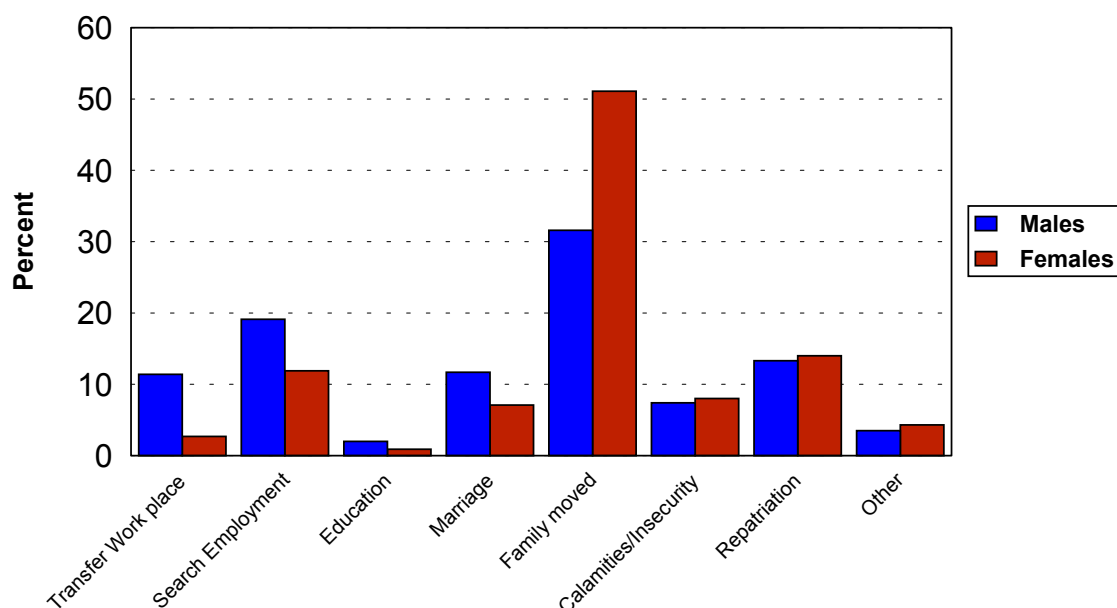
Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	50.5	51.5	49.5
From another province	36.1	35.6	36.6
From outside Cambodia	13.4	12.9	13.9

The percentage of migrants moving "in search of employment" is higher among males.

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Banteay Mean Chey

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.2	11.4	2.7
In search of employment	15.6	19.1	11.9
Education	1.5	2.0	0.9
Marriage	9.5	11.7	7.1
Family moved	41.1	31.6	51.1
Natural Calamities/insecurity	7.6	7.4	8.0
Repatriation/Return after displacement	13.6	13.3	14.0
Other Reasons	3.9	3.5	4.3

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Banteay Mean Chey



VII. Household Amenities

[Province01](#)

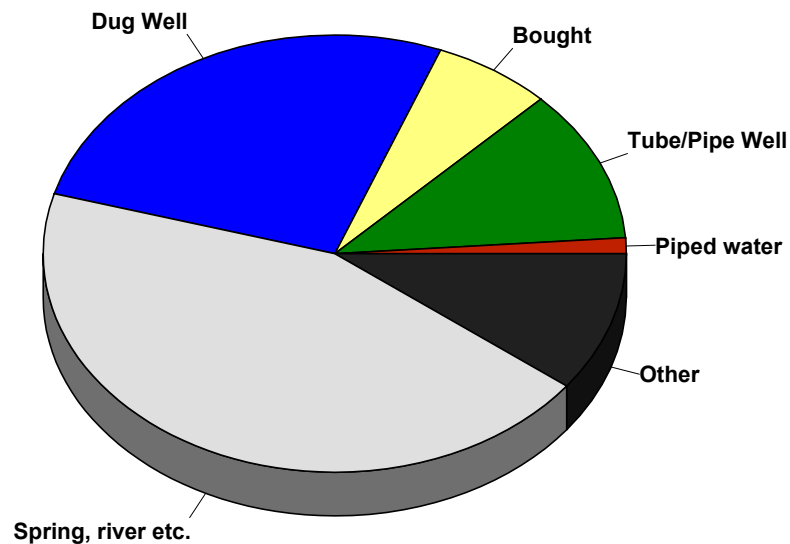
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 19.2 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 44.4 and 14.2 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Banteay Mean Chey

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.1	1.9	1.0
Tube/pipe well	11.4	29.4	7.8
Dug well	26.5	21.8	27.4
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	44.0	24.2	47.9
Bought	6.7	13.1	5.4
Other	10.3	9.6	10.5

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Banteay Mean Chey



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 12. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 28.8.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Banteay Mean Chey
[Province01](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	8.2	1.1	2.7	84.6	2.9	0.5
Urban	100	23.8	1.3	3.7	68.6	2.4	0.2
Rural	100	5.1	1.1	2.6	87.8	2.9	0.5

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to one in ten households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is slightly better.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Banteay Mean Chey

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	10.4
Urban	27.2
Rural	7.1

Fuel for Cooking

About 91 percent of households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while about eight percent use charcoal (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Banteay Mean Chey

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	90.6	7.6	1.0	0.5	0.3
Urban	100	83.9	14.4	0.6	0.9	0.2
Rural	100	92.0	6.3	1.1	0.4	0.2

Table P-01. Final Population Totals, Banteay Mean Chey Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
01	Banteay Mean Chey						
	- Total	111,856	577,772	283,358	294,414	96.2	5.1
	- Urban	18,374	98,848	48,056	50,792	94.6	5.3
	- Rural	93,482	478,924	235,302	243,622	96.6	5.1
02	Mongkol Borei	25,754	138,190	67,821	70,369	96.4	5.3
01	Banteay Neang	3,186	17,618	8,703	8,915	97.6	5.5
02	Bat Trang	1,178	6,211	3,019	3,192	94.6	5.3
03	Chamnaom	2,775	14,920	7,368	7,552	97.6	5.4
04	Kouk Ballangk	1,045	5,513	2,714	2,799	97.0	5.3
05	Koy Maeng	1,125	5,915	2,970	2,945	100.8	5.2
06	Ou Prasat	2,467	13,291	6,524	6,767	96.4	5.4
07	Phnum Touch	1,878	10,001	4,916	5,085	96.7	5.3
08	Rohat Tuek	1,859	10,132	4,904	5,228	93.8	5.4
09	Ruessei Kraok	4,352	23,900	11,731	12,169	96.4	5.4
10	Sambuor	1,141	5,745	2,810	2,935	95.7	5.0
11	Soea	2,287	12,152	5,980	6,172	96.9	5.3
12	Srah Reang	1,178	6,012	2,891	3,121	92.6	5.1
13	Ta Lam	1,283	6,780	3,291	3,489	94.3	5.3
03	Phnum Srok	8,675	45,251	21,768	23,483	92.7	5.2
01	Nam Tau	1,720	9,230	4,452	4,778	93.2	5.4
02	Paoy Char	1,509	7,879	3,751	4,128	90.9	5.2
03	Ponley	1,984	10,419	5,065	5,354	94.6	5.2
04	Spean Sraeng	642	3,251	1,537	1,714	89.7	5.0
05	Srah Chik	1,400	6,976	3,380	3,596	94.0	4.9
06	Phnum Dei	1,420	7,496	3,583	3,913	91.6	5.3
04	Preah Netr Preah	13,232	70,673	33,944	36,729	92.4	5.3
01	Chhnuor Mean Chey	1,100	5,950	2,929	3,021	97.0	5.4
02	Chob Veari	2,014	10,665	5,122	5,543	92.4	5.3
03	Phnum Lieb	2,460	13,574	6,510	7,064	92.2	5.5
04	Prasat	1,098	5,574	2,622	2,952	88.8	5.0
05	Preah Netr Preah	2,266	12,521	5,988	6,533	91.7	5.5
06	Rohal	1,478	7,643	3,737	3,906	95.7	5.1
07	Tean Kam	658	3,300	1,593	1,707	93.3	5.0
08	Tuek Chour	2,158	11,446	5,443	6,003	90.7	5.3
05	Ou Chrov	20,499	100,590	49,990	50,600	98.8	4.9
01	Changha	1,245	5,679	2,727	2,952	92.4	4.6
02	Koub	1,570	8,887	4,664	4,223	110.4	5.5
03	Kuttasat	988	5,468	2,731	2,737	99.8	5.5
04	Nimitt	3,635	19,113	9,546	9,567	99.8	5.2
05	Samraong	1,303	6,412	3,140	3,272	96.0	4.9
06	Souphi	758	3,633	1,731	1,902	91.0	4.8

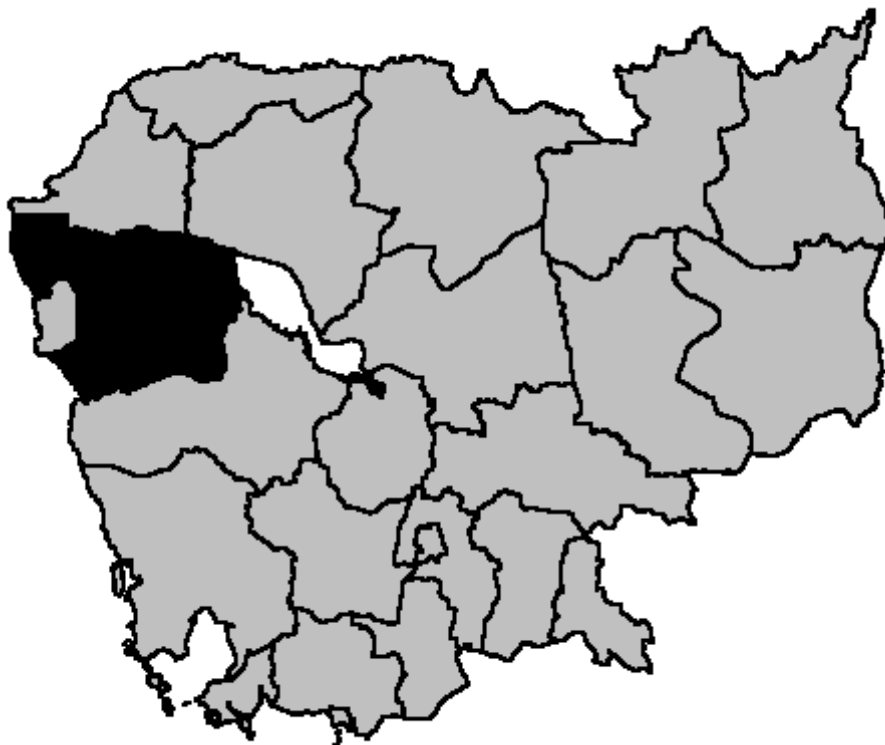
Table P-01. Final Population Totals, Banteay Mean Chey Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Soengh	1,756	8,032	3,894	4,138	94.1	4.6
08	Paoy Paet	9,244	43,366	21,557	21,809	98.8	4.7
06	Serei Saophoan (U)	18,374	98,848	48,056	50,792	94.6	5.3
01	Bos Sbov	2,200	10,639	5,200	5,439	95.6	4.8
02	Kampong Svay	4,907	27,019	13,147	13,872	94.8	5.5
03	Kaoh Pong Satv	715	3,742	1,840	1,902	96.7	5.2
04	Mkak	1,358	6,659	3,234	3,425	94.4	4.9
05	Ou Ambel	3,379	18,736	9,212	9,524	96.7	5.5
06	Phniet	783	3,853	1,838	2,015	91.2	4.9
07	Preah Ponlea	2,754	15,727	7,602	8,125	93.6	5.6
08	Tuek Thla	2,278	12,473	5,983	6,490	92.2	5.4
07	Thma Puok	10,860	53,536	26,591	26,945	98.7	4.9
01	Banteay Chhmar	1,869	9,433	4,701	4,732	99.3	5.0
02	Kouk Romiet	3,187	15,309	7,688	7,621	100.9	4.7
03	Phum Thmei	1,478	7,363	3,581	3,782	94.7	5.0
04	Thma Puok	1,750	8,599	4,395	4,204	104.5	4.7
05	Kouk Kakthen	1,225	6,231	2,972	3,259	91.2	5.1
06	Kumru	1,351	6,601	3,254	3,347	97.2	4.8
08	Svay Chek	10,079	47,960	23,491	24,469	96.0	4.7
01	Phkoam	1,631	8,270	4,085	4,185	97.6	5.1
02	Sarongk	879	4,406	2,131	2,275	93.7	5.0
03	Sla Kram	1,585	7,390	3,525	3,865	91.2	4.6
04	Svay Chek	1,175	5,583	2,882	2,701	106.7	4.6
05	Ta Baen	672	3,258	1,590	1,668	95.3	4.8
06	Ta Phou	1,523	6,984	3,405	3,579	95.1	4.6
07	Treas	1,968	8,884	4,305	4,579	94.0	4.5
08	Roluos	646	3,185	1,568	1,617	97.0	4.8
09	Malai	4,383	22,724	11,697	11,027	106.1	5.2
01	Tuol Pongro	698	3,448	1,801	1,647	109.4	4.9
02	Ou Sampoar	550	2,973	1,508	1,465	102.9	5.4
03	Ou Sralau	546	2,961	1,536	1,425	107.8	5.4
04	Malai	1,260	6,667	3,420	3,247	105.3	5.3
05	Boeng Beng	633	3,327	1,726	1,601	107.8	5.3
06	Ta Kong	696	3,348	1,706	1,642	103.9	4.8

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 02

Bat Dambang



BAT DAMBANG PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

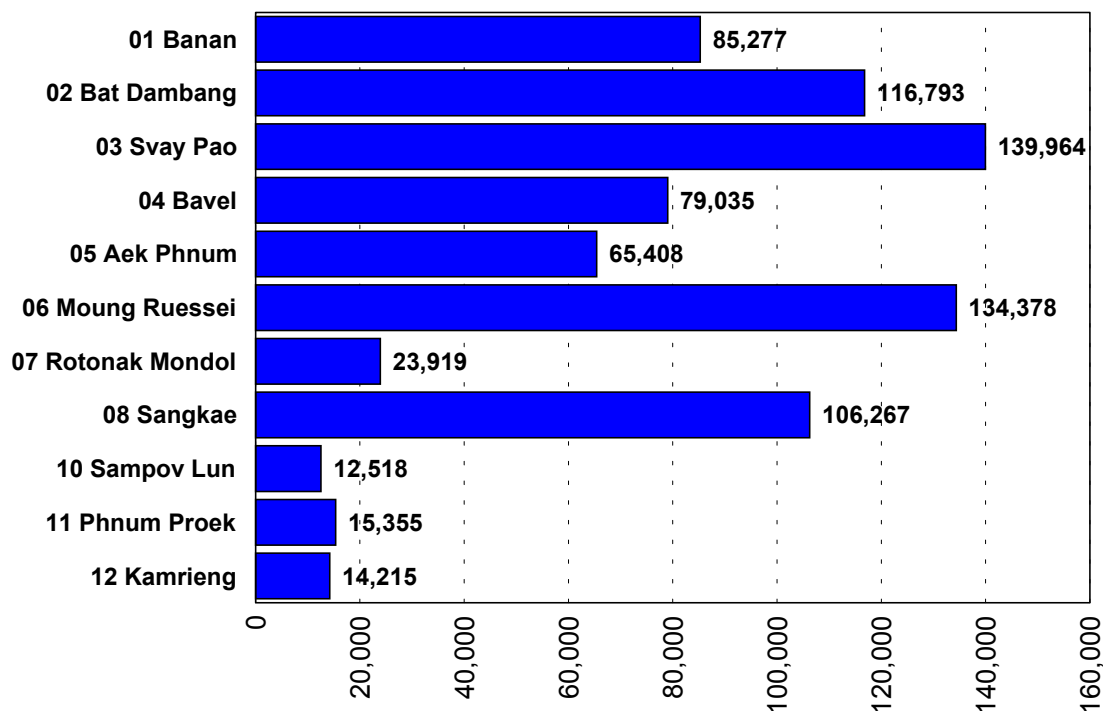
[Province02](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Bat Dambang province located in the north-west bordering Thailand has a population of 793,129, comprising 388,599 males and 404,530 females. The percentage of female population is 51.

The province consists of 12 districts, 89 communes and 611 villages. The population of this province constitutes 6.9 percent of Cambodia's population. Due to conflict, census enumeration could not be conducted in the whole district of Samlout. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Bat Dambang



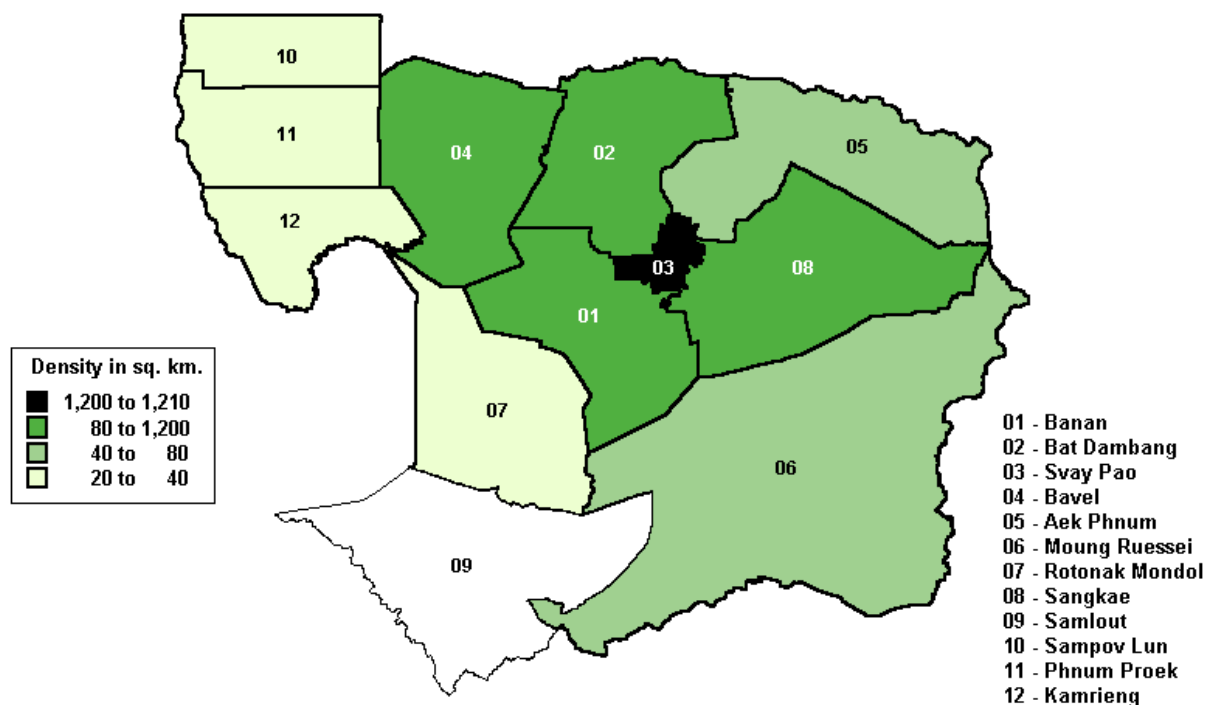
Density of population in the province is 68 per km² which is slightly higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Svay Pao constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 17.6, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Bat Dambang

[Province02](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 146,661 comprising a population of 773,048 which gives an average household size of 5.3.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 29.0 and 71.0 respectively. About 61 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 48.0.

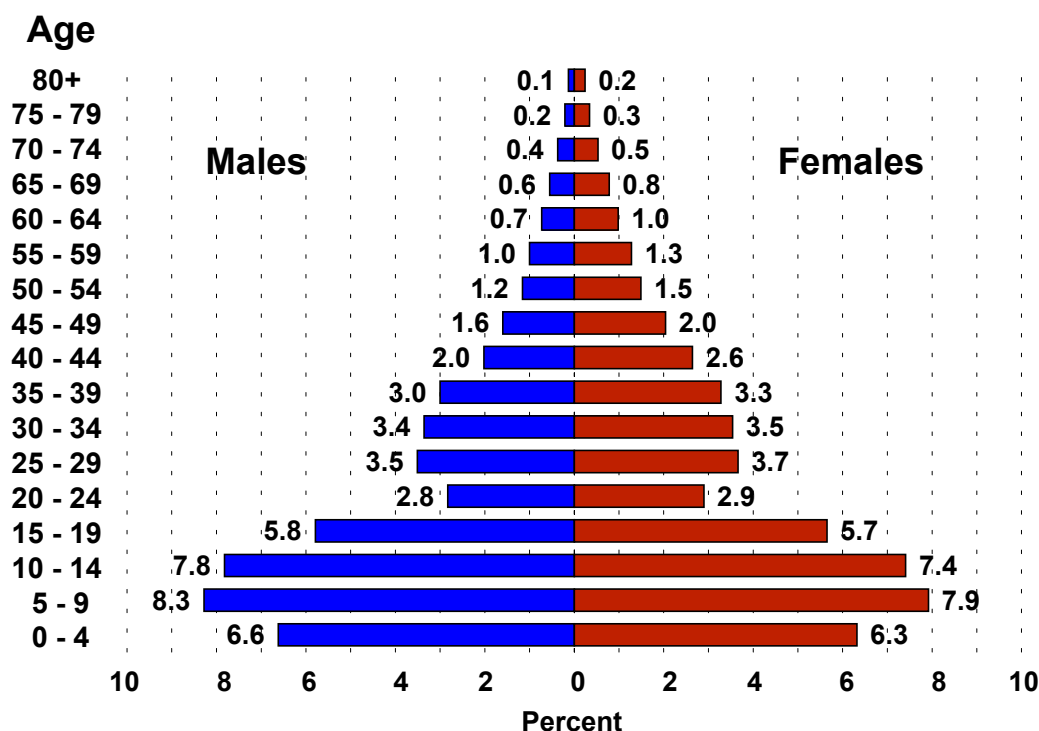
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.4 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.4 percent) is less than that of male children (46.4 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.5 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.1 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Bat Dambang

Province02



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 96.1, Urban: 93.4, Rural: 96.6. The sex ratio is marginally higher in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 90.6 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Bat Dambang

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are more than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	30.3	60.5	6.4	2.4	0.4
Males	34.2	63.1	1.6	0.9	0.2
Females	26.8	58.2	10.8	3.7	0.5

proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Bat Dambang[Province02](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	635,437	412,904	65.0
	Urban	117,489	93,098	79.2
	Rural	517,948	319,806	61.7
Males	Total	307,626	222,669	72.4
	Urban	56,114	47,949	85.5
	Rural	251,512	174,720	69.5
Females	Total	327,811	190,235	58.0
	Urban	61,375	45,149	73.6
	Rural	266,436	145,086	54.5

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 63.4 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 23.1 percent and 9.0 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.6) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.7 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 68.0 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 59.5.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 323,359 of which 154,273 or 47.7 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Bat Dambang

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	50.7	54.7	46.9	8.0	6.8	9.3
Urban	45.4	51.1	40.3	11.6	8.6	15.0
Rural	51.9	55.5	48.5	7.2	6.4	8.2

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 71.0 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 4.1 percent and 24.9 percent respectively. In the primary sector, the percentage of women (51 percent) is higher.

VI. Migration [Province02](#)

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 312,350 which is 39.4 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 49.7 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (55.1 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (36.0 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "transfer of work place" is higher among males.

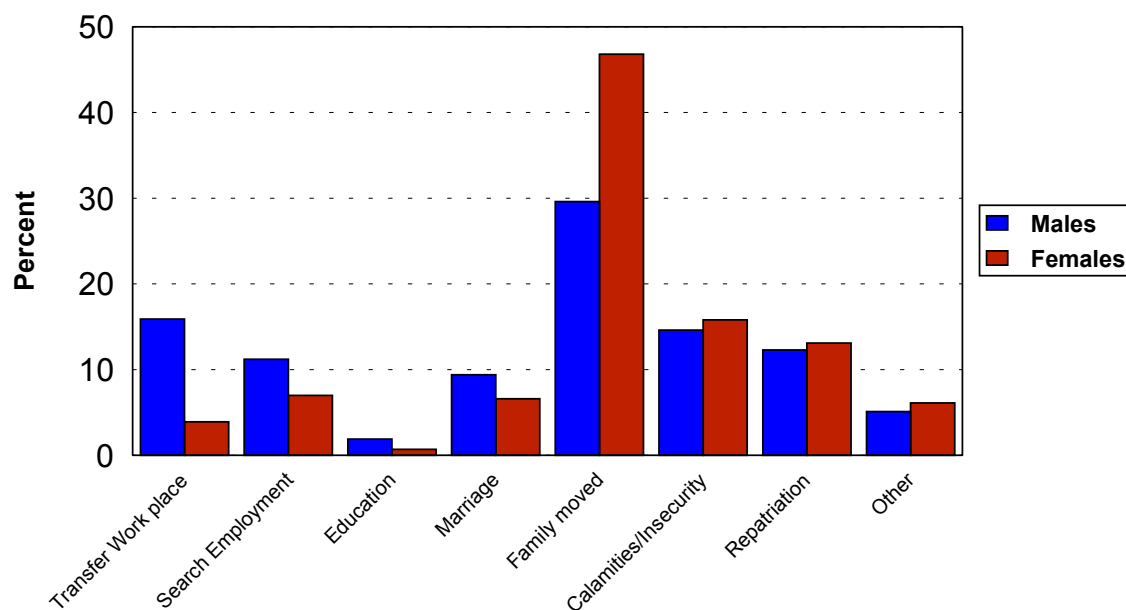
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Bat Dambang

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	65.9	66.1	65.7
From another province	22.1	22.4	21.7
From outside Cambodia	12.0	11.5	12.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Bat Dambang.

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	9.9	15.9	3.9
In search of employment	9.1	11.2	7.0
Education	1.3	1.9	0.7
Marriage	8.0	9.4	6.6
Family moved	38.2	29.6	46.8
Natural Calamities/insecurity	15.2	14.6	15.8
Repatriation/Return after displacement	12.7	12.3	13.1
Other Reasons	5.6	5.1	6.1

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Bat Dambang



VII. Household Amenities

[Province02](#)

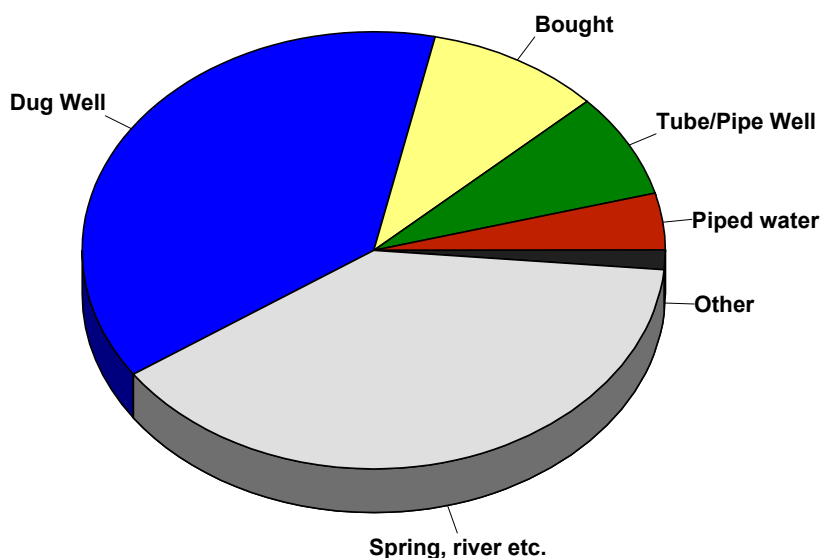
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 21.7 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 57.0 and 14.2 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Bat Dambang

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	4.1	17.5	1.3
Tube/pipe well	7.8	4.9	8.4
Dug well	37.8	22.3	41.0
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	39.1	20.1	43.1
Bought	9.8	34.6	4.5
Other	1.4	0.6	1.7

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Bat Dambang



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 13.9. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 45.9.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Bat Dambang

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	10.0	1.4	2.5	83.2	2.7	0.2
Urban	100	36.5	2.8	6.6	48.6	5.0	0.5
Rural	100	4.5	1.1	1.7	90.4	2.2	0.1

Toilet Facility [Province02](#)

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Bat Dambang

Toilet facility within premises is available to about one in every five households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is by far better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	19.9
Urban	56.2
Rural	12.2

Fuel for Cooking

Firewood is used by most of the households as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main T ype of Fuel for Cooking, Bat Dambang

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	92.4	4.4	1.6	0.6	1.0
Urban	100	85.9	11.1	0.6	1.8	0.6
Rural	100	93.8	3.0	1.8	0.4	1.0

Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Bat Dambang Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
02	Bat Dambang						
	- Total	148,356	793,129	388,599	404,530	96.1	5.3
	- Urban	25,584	139,964	67,607	72,357	93.4	5.3
	- Rural	122,772	653,165	320,992	332,173	96.6	5.3
01	Banan	16,404	85,277	41,530	43,747	94.9	5.2
01	Kantueu Muoy	820	4,051	2,026	2,025	100.0	4.8
02	Kantueu Pir	1,159	5,757	2,870	2,887	99.4	4.9
03	Bay Damram	1,299	6,320	3,046	3,274	93.0	4.8
04	Chheu Teal	3,020	15,642	7,372	8,270	89.1	5.2
05	Chaeng Mean Chey	1,114	5,880	3,063	2,817	108.7	5.2
06	Phnum Sampov	2,825	14,891	7,065	7,826	90.3	5.2
07	Snoeng	2,873	14,889	7,331	7,558	97.0	5.2
08	Ta Kream	3,294	17,847	8,757	9,090	96.3	5.4
02	Bat Dambang	21,615	116,793	56,816	59,977	94.7	5.4
01	Ta Pung	2,509	13,705	6,706	6,999	95.8	5.4
02	Ta Meun	2,771	14,959	7,131	7,828	91.1	5.4
03	Ou Ta Ki	3,052	15,761	7,644	8,117	94.2	5.1
04	Chrey	2,567	13,523	6,564	6,959	94.3	5.3
05	Anlong Run	882	4,714	2,361	2,353	100.3	5.3
06	Chrouy Sdau	1,827	9,864	4,714	5,150	91.5	5.4
07	Boeng Pring	1,735	9,757	4,733	5,024	94.2	5.6
08	Kouk Khmum	2,215	12,092	5,930	6,162	96.2	5.4
09	Bansay Traeng	1,932	10,427	5,111	5,316	96.1	5.4
10	Rung Chrey	2,125	11,991	5,922	6,069	97.6	5.6
03	Svay Pao (U)	25,584	139,964	67,607	72,357	93.4	5.3
01	Tuol Ta Aek	3,049	16,443	7,781	8,662	89.8	5.3
02	Preaek Preah Sdach	2,652	14,609	6,943	7,666	90.6	5.5
03	Rotanak	2,786	15,684	7,788	7,896	98.6	5.4
04	Chamkar Samraong	3,163	17,444	8,371	9,073	92.3	5.3
05	Sla Kaet	1,365	7,241	3,447	3,794	90.9	5.3
06	Kdol Doun Teav	1,578	8,001	3,738	4,263	87.7	5.0
07	Ou Mal	1,940	9,710	4,628	5,082	91.1	5.0
08	Voat Kor	2,875	14,982	7,241	7,741	93.5	5.2
09	Ou Char	2,797	15,376	7,490	7,886	95.0	5.5
10	Svay Pao	3,379	20,474	10,180	10,294	98.9	5.6
04	Bavel	14,849	79,035	39,751	39,284	101.2	5.2
01	Bavel	5,372	28,530	14,213	14,317	99.3	5.2
02	Khnach Romeas	2,105	11,722	5,803	5,919	98.0	5.5
03	Lvea	2,361	12,248	6,042	6,206	97.4	5.1
04	Prey Khpos	2,049	10,991	5,302	5,689	93.2	5.3
05	Ampil Pram Daeum	1,121	6,060	3,257	2,803	116.2	5.2

Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Bat Dambang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06	Kdol	1,841	9,484	5,134	4,350	118.0	5.0
05	Aek Phnum	12,494	65,408	31,584	33,824	93.4	5.2
01	Preaek Norint	2,307	12,080	5,789	6,291	92.0	5.2
02	Samraong Knong	2,174	10,982	5,217	5,765	90.5	5.0
03	Preaek Khpob	1,554	7,221	3,378	3,843	87.9	4.6
04	Preaek Luong	1,553	7,933	3,784	4,149	91.2	5.1
05	Peam Aek	2,392	12,449	5,931	6,518	91.0	5.1
06	Prey Chas	732	4,365	2,206	2,159	102.2	5.6
07	Kaoh Chiveang	1,782	10,378	5,279	5,099	103.5	5.8
06	Moung Ruessei	25,588	134,378	65,356	69,022	94.7	5.2
01	Moung Ruessei	2,591	13,823	6,709	7,114	94.3	5.2
02	Kear	2,875	15,345	7,367	7,978	92.3	5.3
03	Prey Svay	2,571	13,445	6,450	6,995	92.2	5.2
04	Ruessei Krang	2,559	13,945	6,759	7,186	94.1	5.4
05	Chrey	2,204	11,633	5,522	6,111	90.4	5.1
06	Ta Loas	1,629	8,341	3,945	4,396	89.7	5.1
07	Kakaoh	2,261	11,466	5,563	5,903	94.2	5.0
08	Prey Touch	1,762	9,572	4,629	4,943	93.6	5.4
09	Robas Mongkol	1,938	10,264	4,952	5,312	93.2	5.2
10	Thipakdei	2,445	11,802	6,014	5,788	103.9	4.8
11	Preaek Chik	1,120	6,071	3,155	2,916	108.2	5.3
12	Prey Tralach	1,633	8,671	4,291	4,380	98.0	5.3
07	Rotonak Mondol	4,794	23,919	12,157	11,762	103.4	4.8
01	Sdau	1,854	9,072	4,581	4,491	102.0	4.7
02	Andaek Haeb	885	4,130	2,001	2,129	94.0	4.7
03	Phlov Meas	763	4,358	2,460	1,898	129.6	5.1
04	Traeng	1,292	6,359	3,115	3,244	96.0	4.9
08	Sangkae	19,837	106,267	51,269	54,998	93.2	5.3
01	Anlong Vil	3,021	15,986	7,714	8,272	93.3	5.2
02	Norea	929	5,004	2,428	2,576	94.3	5.4
03	Ta Pon	2,249	11,948	5,813	6,135	94.8	5.3
04	Roka	1,473	7,755	3,765	3,990	94.4	5.3
05	Kampong Preah	1,589	8,687	4,202	4,485	93.7	5.4
06	Kampong Pring	1,737	9,108	4,485	4,623	97.0	5.2
07	Reang Kesei	1,429	7,556	3,686	3,870	95.2	5.3
08	Ou Dambang Muoy	2,520	13,989	6,653	7,336	90.7	5.5
09	Ou Dambang Pir	2,222	11,595	5,559	6,036	92.1	5.2
10	Voat Ta Muem	2,668	14,639	6,964	7,675	90.7	5.5

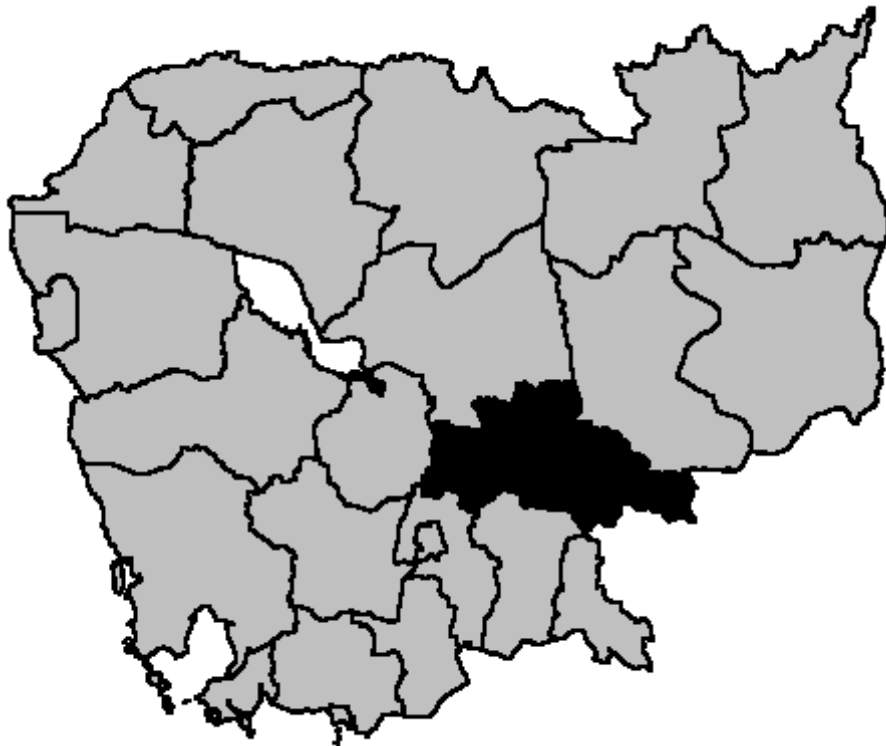
Table P-02. Final Population Totals, Bat Dambang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10	Sampov Lun	1,940	12,518	7,274	5,244	138.7	5.8
01	Sampov Lun	279	2,241	1,479	762	194.1	5.8
02	Angkor Ban	238	1,486	831	655	126.9	6.2
03	Ta Sda	347	1,985	1,054	931	113.2	5.6
04	Santepheap	371	2,434	1,408	1,026	137.2	6.1
05	Serei Mean Chey	268	1,832	1,091	741	147.2	5.8
06	Chrey Sema	437	2,540	1,411	1,129	125.0	5.3
11	Phnum Proek	2,751	15,355	7,894	7,461	105.8	5.5
01	Phnum Proek	785	4,343	2,198	2,145	102.5	5.5
02	Pech Chenda	348	1,892	1,016	876	116.0	5.3
03	Chak Krey	519	3,026	1,566	1,460	107.3	5.8
04	Barang Thleak	685	4,048	2,051	1,997	102.7	5.9
05	Ou Rumduol	414	2,046	1,063	983	108.1	4.9
12	Kamrieng	2,500	14,215	7,361	6,854	107.4	5.7
01	Kamrieng	490	2,759	1,443	1,316	109.7	5.6
02	Beung Reang	560	2,937	1,474	1,463	100.8	5.3
03	Ou Da	473	2,866	1,477	1,389	106.3	6.1
04	Trang	687	4,052	2,139	1,913	111.8	5.8
05	Ta Saen	290	1,601	828	773	107.1	5.5

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 03

Kampong Cham



KAMPONG CHAM PROVINCE

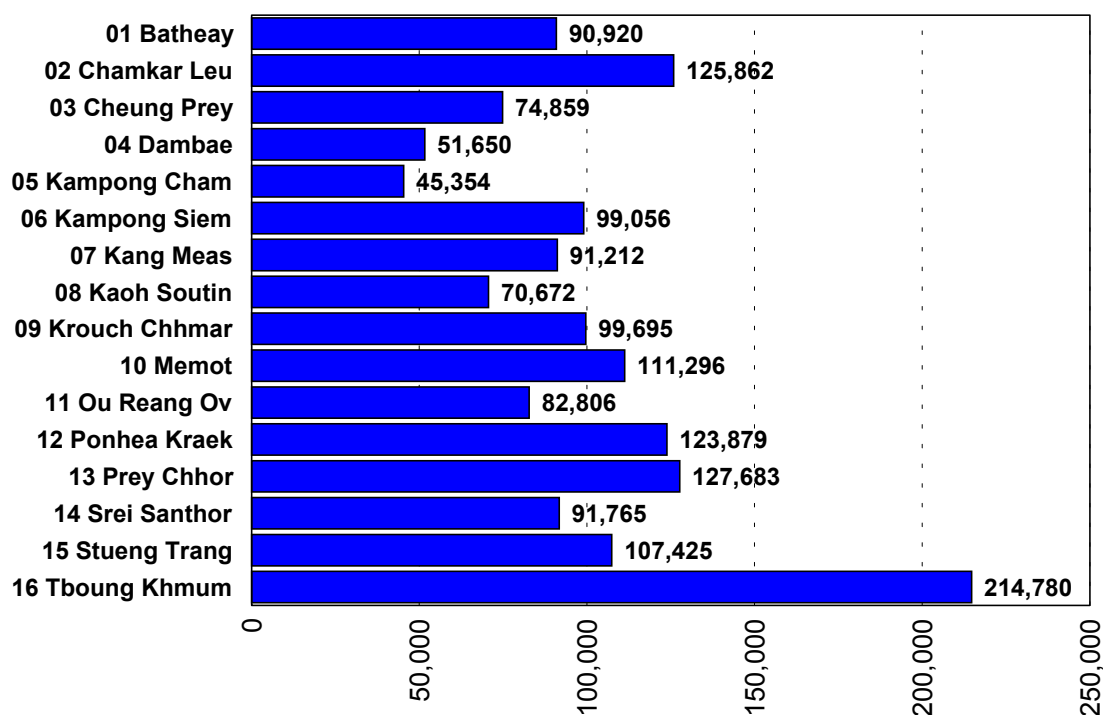
I. POPULATION [Province03](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Located in the plain region bordering Viet Nam in the south, Kampong Cham is the biggest province with a population of 1,608,914, comprising 775,796 males and 833,118 females. The percentage of female population is 51.8.

The province consists of 16 districts, 173 communes and 1,748 villages. The population of this province constitutes 14.1 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kampong Cham



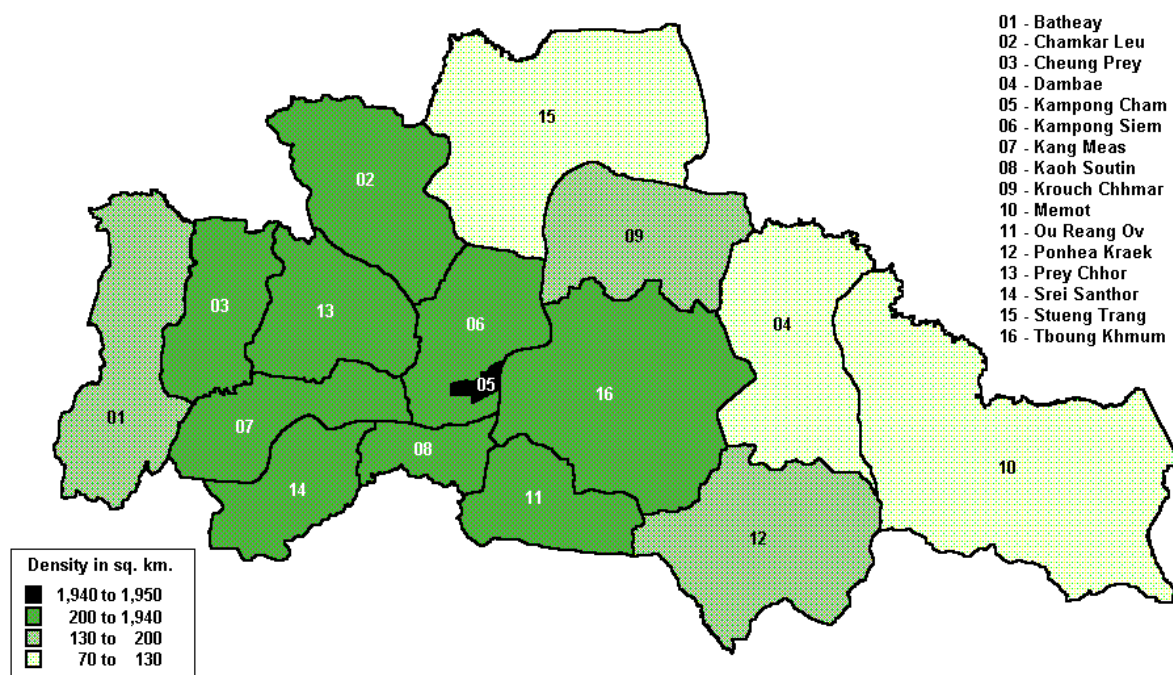
Density of population in the province is 164 per km² which is much higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district (Kampong Cham) named after the province constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 2.8, which is the lowest among all provinces.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kampong Cham

[Province03](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 311,151 comprising a population of 1,591,973 which gives an average household size of 5.1.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 21.7 and 78.3 respectively. About 65.3 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 45.5.

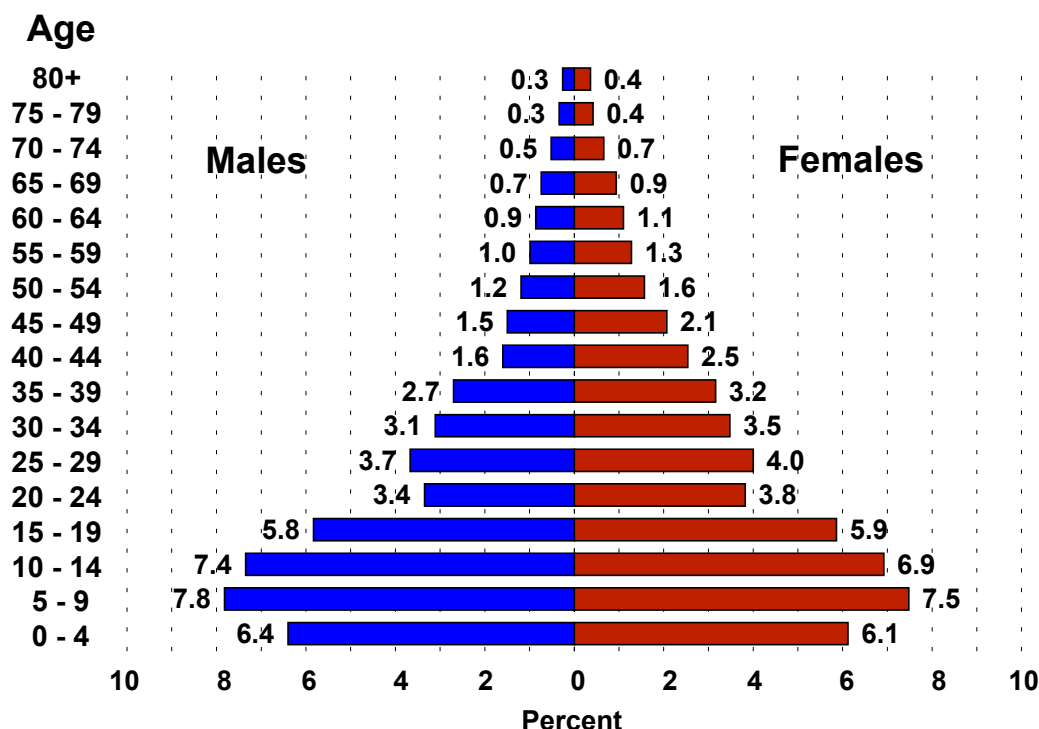
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 42.1 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (39.6 percent) is less than that of male children (44.7 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.7 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 4.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 50.5 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kampong Cham

[Province03](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 93.1, Urban: 94.9, Rural: 93.1. The sex ratio is marginally higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 86.3 percent reflects the medium dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kampong Cham

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	28.5	61.9	6.6	2.6	0.4
Males	31.7	65.3	1.9	0.9	0.2
Females	25.7	59.0	10.6	4.1	0.6

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are high in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Cham[Province03](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	1,299,981	792,480	61.0
	Urban	38,708	31,688	81.9
	Rural	1,261,273	760,792	60.3
Males	Total	618,121	427,719	69.2
	Urban	18,699	16,469	88.1
	Rural	599,422	411,250	68.6
Females	Total	681,860	364,761	53.5
	Urban	20,009	15,219	76.1
	Rural	661,851	349,542	52.8

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 68.8 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 20.1 percent and 7.4 percent respectively. About 2.2 percent of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.4 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 74.3 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 64.1.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 728,949 of which 375,085 or 51.5 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are more than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kampong Cham

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.9	57.1	54.8	4.3	3.9	4.6
Urban	45.9	52.4	39.8	11.8	8.0	16.5
Rural	56.2	57.2	55.3	4.1	3.8	4.3

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 85.4 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 2.8 percent and 11.8 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (53.4 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 386,675 which is 24.0 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 51.1 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (63.4

percent) is more than that in rural areas (22.9 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province03](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is high under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "in search of employment" is higher among males.

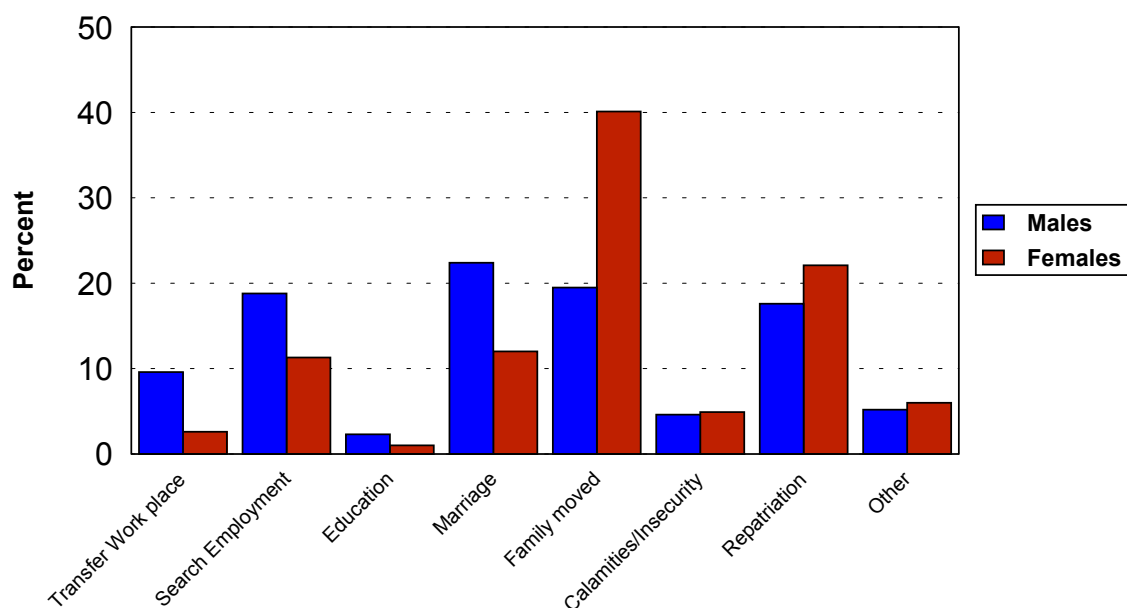
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kampong Cham

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	70.4	71.4	69.4
From another province	28.4	27.4	29.4
From outside Cambodia	1.2	1.2	1.2

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kampong Cham

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	6.2	9.6	2.6
In search of employment	15.2	18.8	11.3
Education	1.6	2.3	1.0
Marriage	17.3	22.4	12.0
Family moved	29.6	19.5	40.1
Natural Calamities/insecurity	4.7	4.6	4.9
Repatriation/Return after displacement	19.8	17.6	22.1
Other Reasons	5.6	5.2	6.0

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kampong Cham



VII. Household Amenities

[Province03](#)

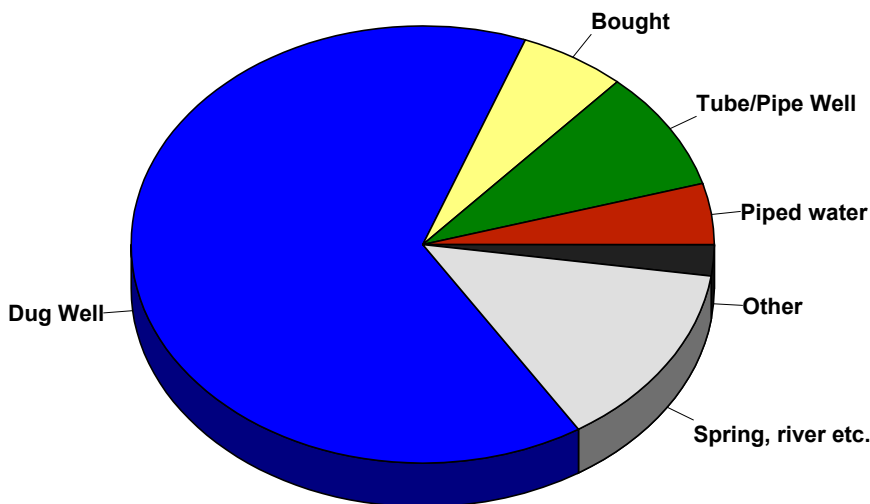
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 19.4 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 67 and 18 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Cham

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	4.4	30.8	3.7
Tube/pipe well	9.0	9.2	8.9
Dug well	64.5	25.5	65.6
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	13.9	7.4	14.1
Bought	6.0	27.0	5.4
Other	2.2	0.1	2.3

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Cham



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 11.7. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 73.8.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kampong Cham[Province03](#)

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	9.2	1.0	1.5	82.7	5.3	0.3
Urban	100	72.2	1.0	0.6	23.0	2.8	0.4
Rural	100	7.6	1.0	1.5	84.3	5.4	0.2

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available approximately to one in ten households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is by far better.

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while about 1.0 percent use charcoal (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kampong Cham

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	9.7
Urban	57.2
Rural	8.4

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Cham

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.7	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.1
Urban	100	71.2	18.4	0.4	9.5	0.5
Rural	100	97.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.1

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03	Kampong Cham						
	- Total	312,841	1,608,914	775,796	833,118	93.1	5.1
	- Urban	8,236	45,354	22,089	23,265	94.9	5.4
	- Rural	304,605	1,563,560	753,707	809,853	93.1	5.1
01	Batheay	17,541	90,920	43,382	47,538	91.3	5.1
01	Batheay	2,266	12,142	5,933	6,209	95.6	5.2
02	Chbar Ampov	867	4,641	2,235	2,406	92.9	5.3
03	Chealea	1,150	5,961	2,966	2,995	99.0	5.0
04	Cheung Prey	1,336	6,640	3,074	3,566	86.2	4.9
05	Me Pring	1,003	5,063	2,379	2,684	88.6	5.0
06	Ph'av	1,239	6,469	3,073	3,396	90.5	5.2
07	Sambour	1,968	10,183	4,900	5,283	92.8	5.2
08	Sandaek	1,906	9,845	4,557	5,288	86.2	5.2
09	Tang Krang	1,759	8,787	4,282	4,505	95.0	5.0
10	Tang Krasang	1,429	7,771	3,661	4,110	89.1	5.4
11	Trab	1,457	7,755	3,671	4,084	89.9	5.3
12	Tumnob	1,161	5,663	2,651	3,012	88.0	4.8
02	Chamkar Leu	24,338	125,862	61,500	64,362	95.6	5.2
01	Bos Khnaor	4,325	22,243	10,870	11,373	95.6	5.1
02	Chamkar Andoung	3,392	17,327	8,533	8,794	97.0	5.1
03	Cheyyou	2,387	12,639	6,080	6,559	92.7	5.3
04	Lvea Leu	1,435	7,713	3,713	4,000	92.8	5.3
05	Spueu	3,524	18,023	8,797	9,226	95.4	5.1
06	Svay Teab	4,726	24,440	12,009	12,431	96.6	5.1
07	Ta Ong	3,435	17,619	8,713	8,906	97.8	5.1
08	Ta Prok	1,114	5,858	2,785	3,073	90.6	5.2
03	Cheung Prey	14,562	74,859	35,181	39,678	88.7	5.1
01	Khnor Dambang	1,086	5,512	2,544	2,968	85.7	5.1
02	Kouk Rovieng	639	3,033	1,265	1,768	71.5	4.7
03	Phdau Chum	1,232	6,547	3,070	3,477	88.3	5.3
04	Prey Char	1,167	6,175	2,900	3,275	88.5	5.3
05	Pring Chrum	1,110	5,726	2,681	3,045	88.0	5.1
06	Sampong Chey	2,998	15,016	7,116	7,900	90.1	5.0
07	Sdaeung Chey	1,683	8,613	4,079	4,534	90.0	5.1
08	Soutip	2,194	12,038	5,802	6,236	93.0	5.5
09	Srama	1,308	6,452	3,015	3,437	87.7	4.9
10	Trapeang Kor	1,145	5,747	2,709	3,038	89.2	5.0
04	Dambae	9,738	51,650	25,233	26,417	95.5	5.2
01	Chong Cheach	2,460	12,778	6,173	6,605	93.5	5.2
02	Dambae	1,131	6,101	3,105	2,996	103.6	5.1
03	Kouk Srok	1,278	6,628	3,106	3,522	88.2	5.2

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Neang Teut	674	3,751	1,787	1,964	91.0	5.6
05	Seda	634	3,460	1,775	1,685	105.3	5.3
06	Tuek Chrov	2,223	11,669	5,728	5,941	96.4	5.2
07	Trapeang Pring	1,338	7,263	3,559	3,704	96.1	5.4
05	Kampong Cham (U)	8,236	45,354	22,089	23,265	94.9	5.4
01	Boeng Kok	1,606	8,531	4,301	4,230	101.7	5.1
02	Kampong Cham	1,541	8,808	4,342	4,466	97.2	5.5
03	Sambuor Meas	2,279	12,138	5,759	6,379	90.3	5.3
04	Veal Vong	2,810	15,877	7,687	8,190	93.9	5.5
06	Kampong Siem	18,884	99,056	47,472	51,584	92.0	5.2
01	Ampil	2,552	13,131	6,312	6,819	92.6	5.1
02	Han Cheay	1,020	5,551	2,730	2,821	96.8	5.4
03	Kien Chrey	767	3,960	1,888	2,072	91.1	5.2
04	Kokor	813	3,960	1,895	2,065	91.8	4.9
05	Kaoh Mitt	1,599	8,535	3,978	4,557	87.3	5.3
06	Kaoh Roka	1,207	6,085	2,869	3,216	89.2	5.0
07	Kaoh Samraong	1,329	7,585	3,635	3,950	92.0	5.7
08	Kaoh Tontuem	703	3,323	1,499	1,824	82.2	4.7
09	Krala	1,553	8,151	3,914	4,237	92.4	5.2
10	Ou Svay	1,259	6,532	3,140	3,392	92.6	5.1
11	Ro'ang	1,721	8,965	4,439	4,526	98.1	5.2
12	Rumchek	768	4,216	2,023	2,193	92.2	5.4
13	Srak	966	5,137	2,476	2,661	93.0	5.3
14	Trean	1,459	7,967	3,859	4,108	93.9	5.5
15	Vihear Thum	1,168	5,958	2,815	3,143	89.6	5.1
07	Kang Meas	17,661	91,212	43,502	47,710	91.2	5.2
01	Angkor Ban	1,788	9,366	4,495	4,871	92.3	5.2
02	Kang Ta Noeng	1,580	8,415	4,051	4,364	92.8	5.3
03	Khchau	1,840	9,409	4,408	5,001	88.1	5.1
04	Peam Chi Kang	1,501	7,449	3,536	3,913	90.4	4.9
05	Preaek Koy	1,586	8,387	4,050	4,337	93.4	5.3
06	Preaek Krabau	1,461	7,417	3,424	3,993	85.8	5.1
07	Reay Pay	1,723	8,794	4,209	4,585	91.8	5.1
08	Roka Ar	1,447	7,381	3,577	3,804	94.0	5.1
09	Roka Koy	1,736	8,970	4,293	4,677	91.8	5.2
10	Sdau	986	5,239	2,529	2,710	93.3	5.3
11	Sour Kong	2,013	10,385	4,930	5,455	90.4	5.2
08	Kaoh Soutin	14,187	70,672	33,392	37,280	89.6	5.0
01	Kampong Reab	1,576	8,044	3,796	4,248	89.4	5.1
02	Kaoh Soutin	2,337	11,678	5,647	6,031	93.6	5.0
03	Lve	2,040	10,408	4,870	5,538	87.9	5.1

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Moha Leaph	1,392	6,922	3,275	3,647	89.8	4.9
05	Moha Khnhoung	1,640	7,913	3,762	4,151	90.6	4.8
06	Peam Prathnuoh	2,500	12,140	5,757	6,383	90.2	4.8
07	Pongro	889	4,427	2,073	2,354	88.1	4.9
08	Preaek Ta Nong	1,813	9,140	4,212	4,928	85.5	5.0
09	Krouch Chhmar	18,982	99,695	48,111	51,584	93.3	5.2
01	Chhuk	1,500	7,725	3,798	3,927	96.7	5.2
02	Chumnik	1,890	9,641	4,604	5,037	91.4	5.1
03	Kampong Treas	1,493	8,442	4,146	4,296	96.5	5.6
04	Kaoh Pir	539	2,695	1,279	1,416	90.3	4.9
05	Krouch Chhmar	1,880	9,394	4,473	4,921	90.9	5.0
06	Peus Muoy	1,453	7,771	3,742	4,029	92.9	5.3
07	Peus Pir	1,056	5,701	2,648	3,053	86.7	5.4
08	Preaek A Chi	1,218	6,480	3,156	3,324	94.9	5.3
09	Roka Khnaor	2,222	11,518	5,596	5,922	94.5	5.2
10	Svay Khleang	1,637	9,058	4,395	4,663	94.3	5.5
11	Trea	1,422	7,550	3,672	3,878	94.7	5.2
12	Tuol Snuol	2,672	13,720	6,602	7,118	92.8	5.1
10	Memot	21,775	111,296	54,078	57,218	94.5	5.1
01	Chan Mul	936	4,825	2,308	2,517	91.7	5.1
02	Choam	720	4,076	1,933	2,143	90.2	5.7
03	Choam Kravien	1,383	7,031	3,353	3,678	91.2	5.1
04	Choam Ta Mau	1,365	6,855	3,344	3,511	95.2	5.0
05	Dar	3,602	18,634	9,020	9,614	93.8	5.2
06	Kampoan	1,614	7,877	3,969	3,908	101.6	4.9
07	Memong	936	4,492	2,129	2,363	90.1	4.8
08	Memot	2,599	13,767	6,757	7,010	96.4	5.3
10	Rung	1,610	8,283	3,859	4,424	87.2	5.1
11	Rumchek	871	4,386	2,186	2,200	99.4	5.0
13	Tramung	2,426	12,214	6,005	6,209	96.7	5.0
14	Tonlung	1,369	6,843	3,398	3,445	98.6	4.9
15	Treak	895	4,641	2,165	2,476	87.4	5.2
16	Kokir	1,449	7,372	3,652	3,720	98.2	5.1
11	Ou Reang Ov	16,940	82,806	39,327	43,479	90.5	4.9
01	Ampil Ta Pok	2,882	14,251	6,787	7,464	90.9	4.9
02	Chak	2,379	10,911	5,010	5,901	84.9	4.6
03	Damrel	1,956	8,679	4,047	4,632	87.4	4.4
04	Kong Chey	3,080	15,779	7,589	8,190	92.7	5.1
05	Mien	2,047	10,353	4,932	5,421	91.0	5.1
07	Preah Theat	2,949	14,913	7,265	7,648	95.0	5.0
08	Tuol Sophi	1,647	7,920	3,697	4,223	87.5	4.8

Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
12	Ponhea Kraek	24,261	123,879	59,797	64,082	93.3	5.1
02	Doun Tei	2,523	12,299	5,840	6,459	90.4	4.8
03	Kak	2,890	14,759	7,035	7,724	91.1	5.1
04	Kandaol Chrum	3,404	17,266	8,112	9,154	88.6	5.1
05	Kaong Kang	2,543	13,441	6,594	6,847	96.3	5.2
06	Kraek	7,064	36,045	17,462	18,583	94.0	5.1
07	Popel	1,838	9,610	4,639	4,971	93.3	5.2
08	Trapeang Phlong	2,903	14,903	7,486	7,417	100.9	5.1
09	Veal Mlu	1,096	5,556	2,629	2,927	89.8	5.0
13	Prey Chhor	24,892	127,683	61,635	66,048	93.3	5.1
01	Baray	1,689	8,760	4,155	4,605	90.2	5.2
02	Boeng Nay	2,526	13,281	6,493	6,788	95.7	5.3
03	Chrey Vien	2,950	15,567	7,509	8,058	93.2	5.3
04	Khvet Thum	1,032	5,006	2,351	2,655	88.5	4.8
05	Kor	2,170	10,939	5,314	5,625	94.5	5.0
06	Krouch	1,209	6,072	2,946	3,126	94.2	5.0
07	Lvea	1,340	6,822	3,332	3,490	95.5	5.1
08	Mien	2,419	12,516	6,056	6,460	93.7	5.1
09	Prey Chhor	497	2,388	1,117	1,271	87.9	4.8
10	Sour Saen	977	5,072	2,417	2,655	91.0	5.2
11	Samraong	1,435	7,300	3,532	3,768	93.7	5.1
12	Srangae	1,072	5,524	2,565	2,959	86.7	5.2
13	Thma Pun	1,808	9,249	4,594	4,655	98.7	5.1
14	Tong Rong	1,113	5,574	2,684	2,890	92.9	5.0
15	Trapeang Preah	2,655	13,613	6,570	7,043	93.3	5.1
14	Srei Santhor	18,224	91,765	43,969	47,796	92.0	5.0
01	Baray	1,443	7,541	3,656	3,885	94.1	5.2
02	Chi Bal	552	2,899	1,424	1,475	96.5	5.3
03	Khnar Sa	660	3,253	1,658	1,595	103.9	4.9
04	Kaoh Andaet	1,022	5,012	2,336	2,676	87.3	4.9
05	Mean Chey	1,498	7,623	3,611	4,012	90.0	5.1
06	Pteah Kandal	1,198	5,688	2,644	3,044	86.9	4.7
07	Pram Yam	1,060	5,283	2,443	2,840	86.0	5.0
08	Preaek Dambouk	2,147	10,829	5,209	5,620	92.7	5.0
09	Preaek Pou	2,693	13,559	6,585	6,974	94.4	5.0
10	Preaek Rumdeng	2,076	10,412	4,921	5,491	89.6	5.0
11	Ruessei Srok	1,075	5,355	2,589	2,766	93.6	5.0
12	Svay Pou	1,227	6,193	3,016	3,177	94.9	5.0
13	Svay Sach Phnum	1,008	5,210	2,445	2,765	88.4	5.1
14	Tong Tralach	565	2,908	1,432	1,476	97.0	5.1

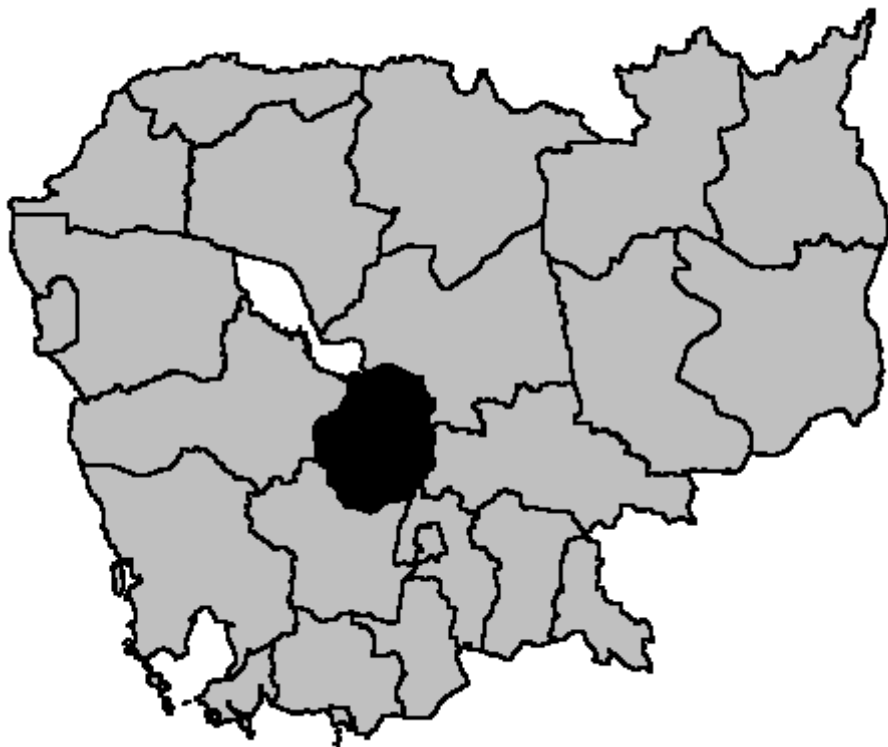
Table P-03. Final Population Totals, Kampong Cham Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
15	Stueng Trang	20,996	107,425	52,822	54,603	96.7	5.1
01	Areaks Tnaot	975	4,988	2,516	2,472	101.8	5.0
03	Dang Kdar	1,886	9,468	4,789	4,679	102.4	5.0
04	Khpor Ta Nguon	1,439	7,265	3,622	3,643	99.4	5.0
05	Me Sar Chrey	2,482	12,867	6,217	6,650	93.5	5.2
06	Ou Mlu	1,373	6,748	3,417	3,331	102.6	4.9
07	Peam Kaoh Sna	2,130	11,331	5,665	5,666	100.0	5.3
08	Preah Andoung	551	2,626	1,287	1,339	96.1	4.8
09	Preaek Bak	1,704	9,175	4,375	4,800	91.1	5.4
10	Preaek Kak	5,288	26,808	13,113	13,695	95.8	5.1
12	Soupheas	1,852	9,208	4,454	4,754	93.7	5.0
13	Tuol Preah Khleang	878	4,693	2,250	2,443	92.1	5.3
14	Tuol Sambuor	438	2,248	1,117	1,131	98.8	5.1
16	Tboung Khmum	41,624	214,780	104,306	110,474	94.4	5.1
01	Anhchaeum	2,372	11,463	5,457	6,006	90.9	4.8
02	Boeng Pruol	1,325	7,681	3,736	3,945	94.7	5.8
04	Chikor	2,293	10,935	5,259	5,676	92.7	4.7
05	Chirou Muoy	1,167	5,988	2,853	3,135	91.0	5.1
06	Chirou Pir	2,451	12,601	6,223	6,378	97.6	5.0
08	Chob	4,139	21,715	10,962	10,753	101.9	5.1
12	Kor	2,850	14,625	7,100	7,525	94.4	5.1
13	Lngieng	1,195	6,320	3,027	3,293	91.9	5.3
14	Moung Rieng	1,550	7,934	3,776	4,158	90.8	5.1
15	Peam Chileang	1,615	8,831	4,185	4,646	90.1	5.5
16	Roka Po Pram	5,433	28,457	13,806	14,651	94.2	5.2
18	Sralab	3,087	15,502	7,457	8,045	92.7	5.0
19	Suong	4,392	22,889	11,172	11,717	95.3	5.2
21	Thma Pechr	2,642	13,453	6,491	6,962	93.2	5.1
22	Tonle Bet	2,724	14,239	6,928	7,311	94.8	5.2
23	Vihear Luong	2,389	12,147	5,874	6,273	93.6	5.0

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 04

Kampong Chhnang



KAMPONG CHHNANG PROVINCE

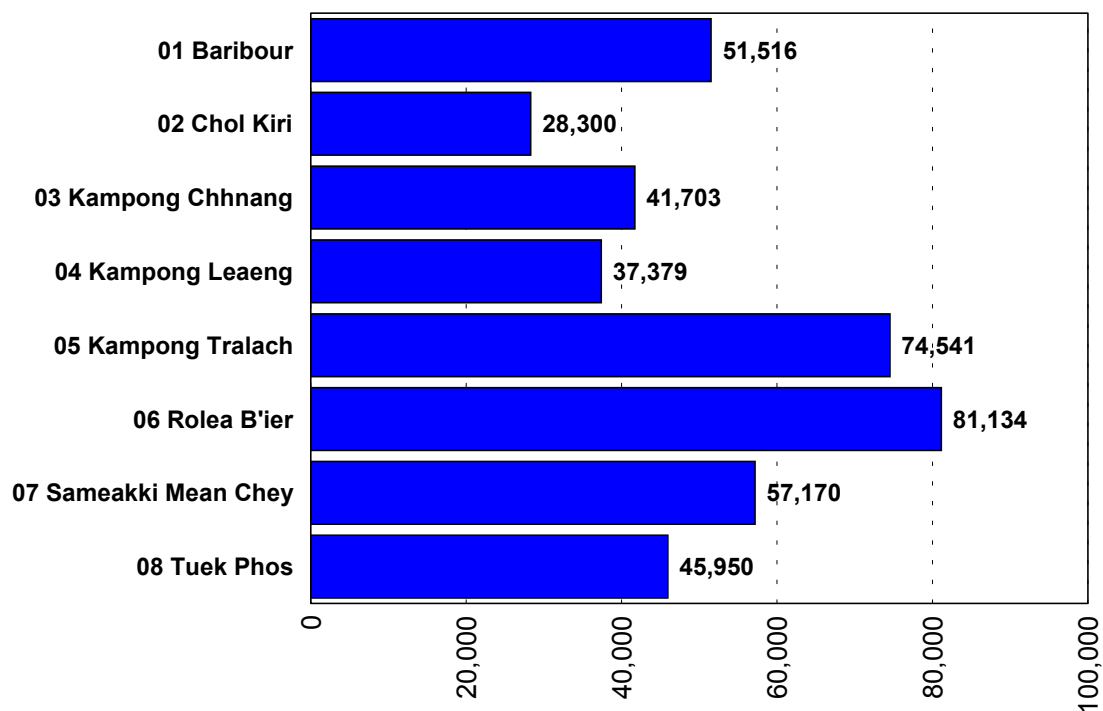
I. POPULATION [Province04](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

The centrally situated province of Kampong Chhnang which is in the Tonle Sap region has a population of 417,693, comprising 197,691 males and 220,002 females. The percentage of female population is 52.7.

The province consists of 8 districts, 69 communes and 546 villages. The population of this province constitutes 3.7 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kampong Chhnang

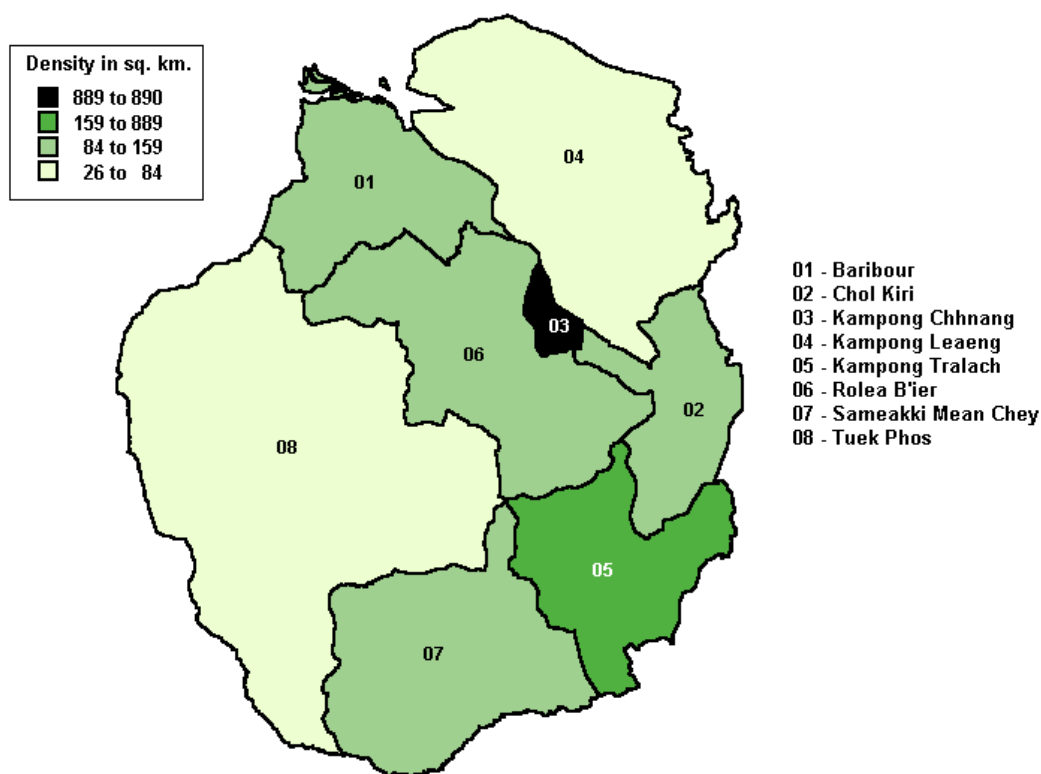


Density of population in the province is 76 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district (Kampong Chhnang) named after the province constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 10, which is lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kampong Chhnang



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 81,201 comprising a population of 407,583 which gives an average household size of 5.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 26.8 and 73.2 respectively. About 68 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 45.4.

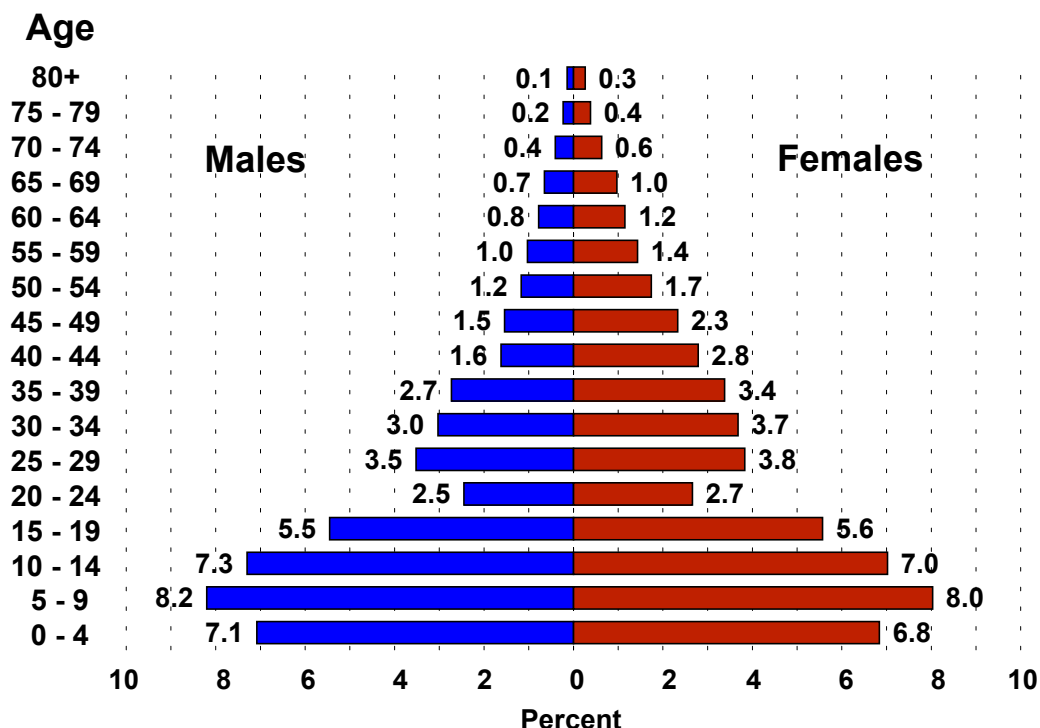
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.4 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.6 percent) is less than that of male children (47.7 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 51.9 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.7 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.0 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kampong Chhnang

Province04



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 89.9, Urban: 93.3, Rural: 89.5. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 92.8 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kampong Chhnang

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Marrie	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	27.6	61.1	8.1	2.8	0.4
Males	30.5	66.8	1.7	0.8	0.2
Females	25.2	56.6	13.2	4.4	0.6

proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Chhnang [Province04](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	330,171	194,593	58.9
	Urban	34,710	23,956	69.0
	Rural	295,461	170,637	57.8
Males	Total	153,345	103,407	67.4
	Urban	16,577	12,661	76.4
	Rural	136,768	90,746	66.4
Females	Total	176,826	91,186	51.6
	Urban	18,133	11,295	62.3
	Rural	158,693	79,891	50.3

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 69.9 percent of them had not completed even the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 19.5 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. About 2.7 percent of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.3 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 76.0 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 64.5.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 195,530 of which 106,792 or 54.6 percent are females. Both economic activity rate and unemployment rate are higher for females in the province as a whole and in the rural areas. In the urban areas, however, the activity rate is higher for males whereas, the unemployment rate is higher for females. (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kampong Chhnang

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Female s	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.1	57.8	60.3	3.1	2.9	3.2
Urban	49.1	52.4	46.1	4.1	3.5	4.7
Rural	60.3	58.4	61.9	3.0	2.9	3.1

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 85.5 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.7 percent and 12.8 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (56.8 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 194,731 which is 46.6 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 45.4 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (58.2

percent) is higher than that in rural areas (45.3 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province04](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is considerably higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "transfer of work place" is higher among males.

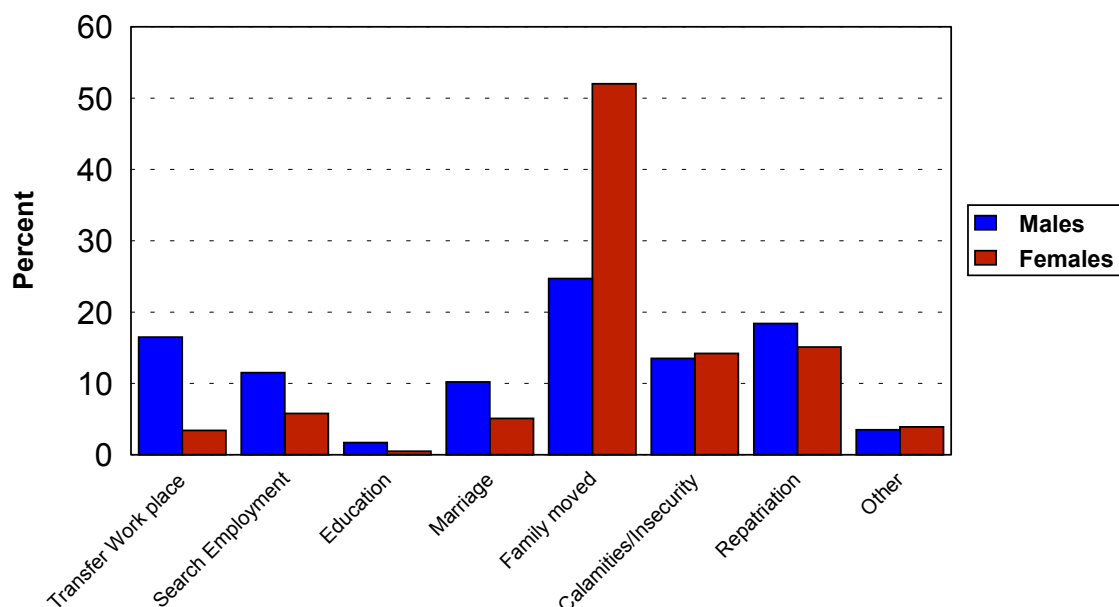
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kampong Chhnang

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	78.5	75.9	80.7
From another province	16.7	18.9	14.8
From outside Cambodia	4.8	5.2	4.5

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kampong Chhnang

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	9.4	16.5	3.4
In search of employment	8.4	11.5	5.8
Education	1.0	1.7	0.5
Marriage	7.4	10.2	5.1
Family moved	39.6	24.7	52.0
Natural Calamities/insecurity	13.9	13.5	14.2
Repatriation/Return after displacement	16.6	18.4	15.1
Other Reasons	3.7	3.5	3.9

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kampong Chhnang



VII. Household Amenities

[Province04](#)

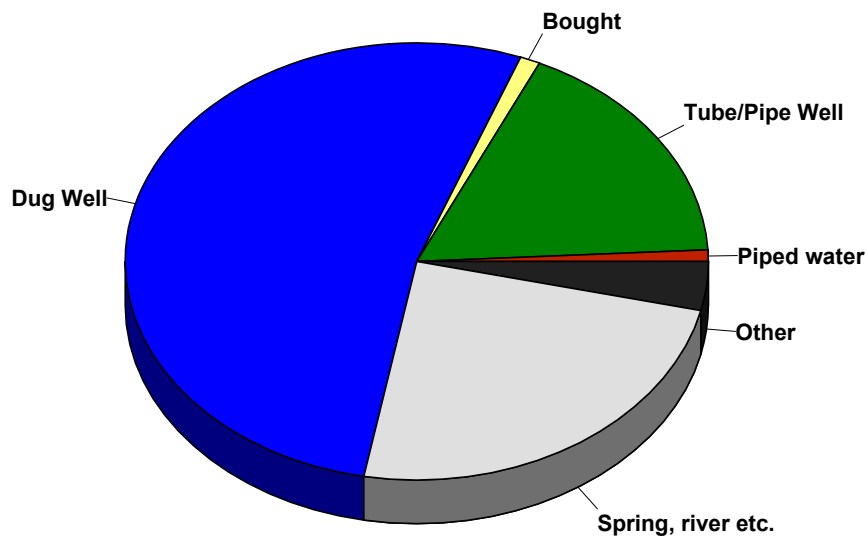
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 19.3 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 51.9 and 16.2 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Chhnang

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	0.8	3.7	0.6
Tube/pipe well	17.4	41.1	15.1
Dug well	52.9	25.9	55.5
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	24.3	19.8	24.7
Bought	1.1	7.1	0.5
Other	3.5	2.4	3.6

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Chhnang



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 6.0. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 37.8.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kampong Chhnang

[Province04](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	4.6	0.7	0.7	89.9	3.9	0.2
Urban	100	31.4	2.3	4.1	47.3	14.2	0.7
Rural	100	2.0	0.5	0.4	94.2	2.8	0.1

Toilet Facility

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kampong Chhnang

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is somewhat better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	6.0
Urban	29.9
Rural	3.7

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households in the province use firewood as main fuel for cooking. Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas (see Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Chhnang

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	95.8	1.9	1.8	0.4	0.1
Urban	100	87.2	9.9	0.7	2.1	0.1
Rural	100	96.7	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.1

Table P-04. Final Population Totals, Kampong Chhnang Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Kampong Chhnang						
	- Total	82,638	417,693	197,691	220,002	89.9	5.0
	- Urban	7,692	41,703	20,133	21,570	93.3	5.4
	- Rural	74,946	375,990	177,558	198,432	89.5	5.0
01	Baribour	10,418	51,516	24,212	27,304	88.7	4.9
01	Anhchanh Rung	875	4,096	1,833	2,263	81.0	4.7
02	Chhnok Tru	1,819	10,023	5,054	4,969	101.7	5.6
03	Chak	510	2,284	1,046	1,238	84.5	4.4
04	Khon Rang	1,292	6,424	3,037	3,387	89.7	4.9
05	Kampong Preah Kokir	379	2,450	1,228	1,222	100.5	6.4
06	Melum	667	3,084	1,426	1,658	86.0	4.6
07	Phsar	1,010	4,686	2,170	2,516	86.2	4.6
08	Pech Changvar	681	3,121	1,365	1,756	77.7	4.6
09	Popel	937	4,468	2,049	2,419	84.7	4.8
10	Ponley	1,399	6,616	3,029	3,587	84.4	4.7
11	Trapeang Chan	849	4,264	1,975	2,289	86.3	4.9
02	Chol Kiri	4,918	28,300	13,883	14,417	96.3	5.7
01	Chol Sar	957	5,549	2,663	2,886	92.3	5.8
02	Kaoh Thkov	1,368	7,933	3,875	4,058	95.5	5.8
03	Kampong Os	557	3,409	1,689	1,720	98.2	5.9
04	Peam Chhkaok	764	4,449	2,288	2,161	105.9	5.7
05	Prey Kri	1,272	6,960	3,368	3,592	93.8	5.5
03	Kampong Chhnang (U)	7,692	41,703	20,133	21,570	93.3	5.4
01	Phsar Chhnang	3,861	21,834	10,455	11,379	91.9	5.7
02	Kampong Chhnang	1,628	8,440	4,154	4,286	96.9	5.0
03	Ph'er	1,096	5,746	2,872	2,874	99.9	5.0
04	Khsam	1,107	5,683	2,652	3,031	87.5	5.1
04	Kampong Leang	6,955	37,379	18,010	19,369	93.0	5.3
01	Chranouk	1,052	5,309	2,551	2,758	92.5	5.0
02	Dar	1,070	5,503	2,759	2,744	100.5	5.0
03	Kampong Hau	1,055	5,905	2,802	3,103	90.3	5.6
04	Phlov Tuk	310	1,957	986	971	101.5	6.3
05	Pou	740	3,584	1,704	1,880	90.6	4.8
06	Pralay Meas	638	4,048	1,965	2,083	94.3	6.3
07	Samraong Saen	230	1,378	684	694	98.6	5.8
08	Svay Rumpear	874	4,773	2,291	2,482	92.3	5.4
09	Trangel	986	4,922	2,268	2,654	85.5	5.0

Table P-04. Final Population Totals, Kampong Chhnang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05	Kampong Tralach	14,422	74,541	35,460	39,081	90.7	5.1
01	Ampil Tuek	1,868	10,839	5,237	5,602	93.5	5.8
02	Chhuk Sa	1,497	7,426	3,541	3,885	91.1	5.0
03	Chres	1,641	8,072	3,820	4,252	89.8	4.9
04	Kampong Tralach	1,023	5,524	2,659	2,865	92.8	5.4
05	Longveaek	1,416	6,953	3,433	3,520	97.5	4.8
06	Ou Ruessei	1,592	7,932	3,714	4,218	88.1	5.0
07	Peani	1,323	6,701	3,117	3,584	87.0	5.0
08	Saeb	1,169	6,111	2,903	3,208	90.5	5.2
09	Ta Ches	2,042	10,787	5,128	5,659	90.6	5.3
10	Thma Edth	851	4,196	1,908	2,288	83.4	4.9
06	Rolea B'ier	17,157	81,134	37,190	43,944	84.6	4.7
01	Andoung Snay	1,025	5,097	2,375	2,722	87.3	4.9
02	Banteay Preal	834	3,678	1,695	1,983	85.5	4.3
03	Cheung Kreav	1,227	5,472	2,481	2,991	82.9	4.5
04	Chrey Bak	1,765	8,278	3,828	4,450	86.0	4.7
05	Kouk Banteay	950	4,715	2,198	2,517	87.3	5.0
06	Krang Leav	1,136	5,125	2,323	2,802	82.9	4.5
07	Pongro	1,389	6,200	2,786	3,414	81.6	4.4
08	Prasneb	1,015	4,662	2,186	2,476	88.3	4.6
09	Prey Mul	716	3,014	1,314	1,700	77.3	4.2
10	Rolea B'ier	1,539	6,888	3,090	3,798	81.4	4.4
11	Srae Thmei	1,830	8,673	4,002	4,671	85.7	4.7
12	Svay Chrum	2,465	12,597	5,747	6,850	83.9	5.1
13	Tuek Hout	1,266	6,735	3,165	3,570	88.7	5.3
07	Sameakki Mean Chey	11,660	57,170	27,014	30,156	89.6	4.9
01	Chhean Laeung	639	3,179	1,454	1,725	84.3	5.0
02	Khmar Chhmar	1,171	5,613	2,599	3,014	86.2	4.8
03	Krang Lvea	1,482	7,409	3,472	3,937	88.2	5.0
04	Peam	1,381	6,878	3,168	3,710	85.4	4.9
05	Sedthei	1,196	5,939	2,878	3,061	94.0	4.8
06	Svay	1,713	8,328	3,942	4,386	89.9	4.8
07	Svay Chuk	1,507	7,335	3,527	3,808	92.6	4.8
08	Tbaeng Khpos	1,550	7,478	3,606	3,872	93.1	4.8
09	Thlok Vien	1,021	5,011	2,368	2,643	89.6	4.9
08	Tuek Phos	9,416	45,950	21,789	24,161	90.2	4.9
01	Akphivoadth	1,537	7,811	3,746	4,065	92.2	5.1
02	Chieb	1,060	5,252	2,509	2,743	91.5	4.9
03	Chaong Maong	1,072	5,518	2,629	2,889	91.0	5.1
04	Kbal Tuek	558	2,449	1,106	1,343	82.4	4.4
05	Khlong Popok	989	4,798	2,230	2,568	86.8	4.8
06	Krang Skear	1,931	9,283	4,487	4,796	93.6	4.8

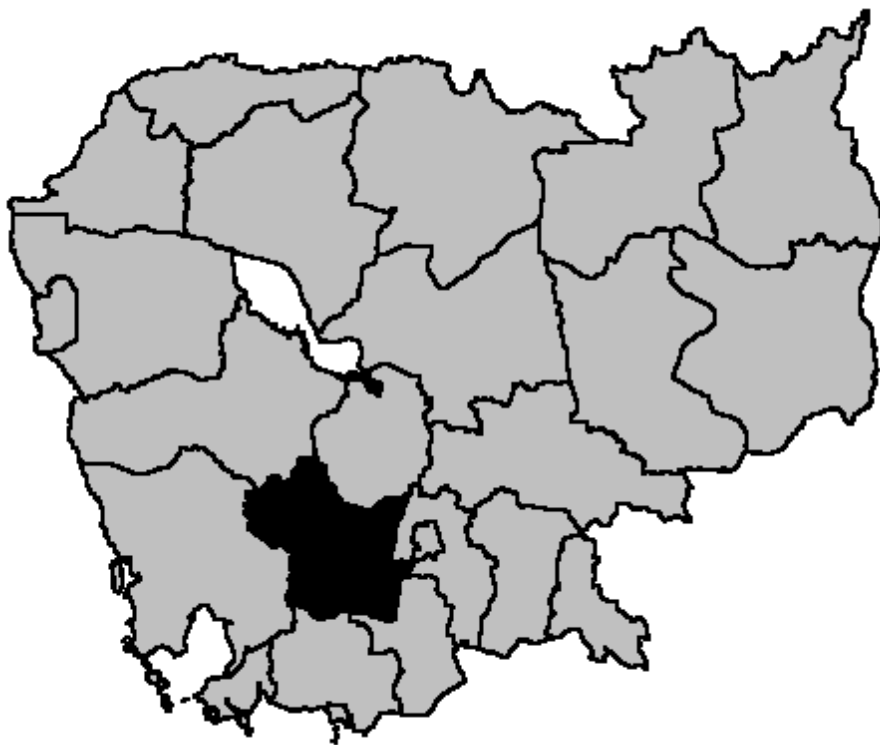
Table P-04. Final Population Totals, Kampong Chhnang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Tang Krasang	1,602	7,542	3,498	4,044	86.5	4.7
08	Tuol Khpos	667	3,297	1,584	1,713	92.5	4.9

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 05

Kampong Spueu



KAMPONG SPUEU PROVINCE

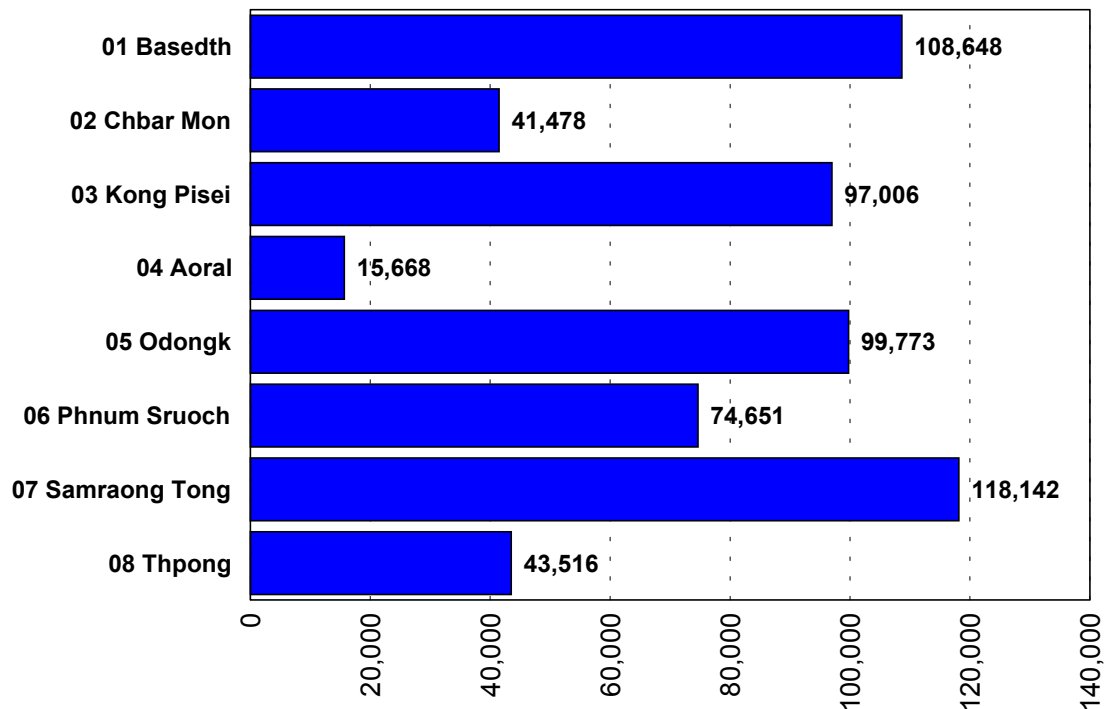
I. POPULATION [Province05](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Situated in the plateau and mountain region, Kampong Spueu province has a population of 598,882, comprising 287,392 males and 311,490 females. The percentage of female population is 52.0.

The province consists of 8 districts, 89 communes and 1,319 villages. The population of this province constitutes 5.2 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kampong Spueu

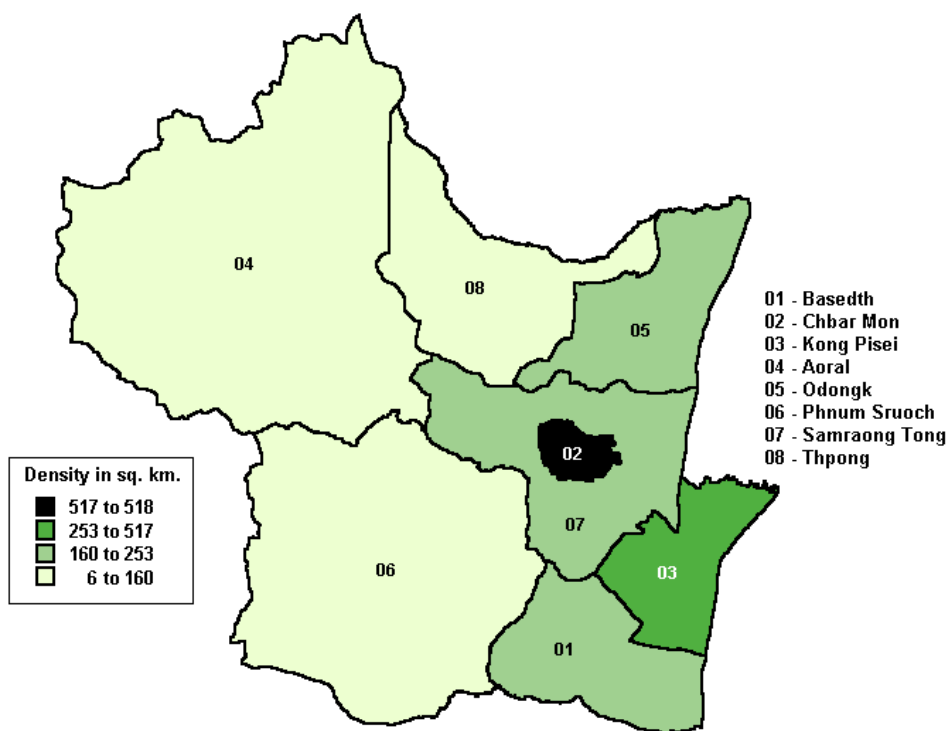


Density of population in the province is 85 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district of Chbar Mon constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 6.9, which is lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kampong Spueu



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 114,959 comprising a population of 589,480 which gives an average household size of 5.1.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 25.6 and 74.4 respectively. About 58.8 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 43.1.

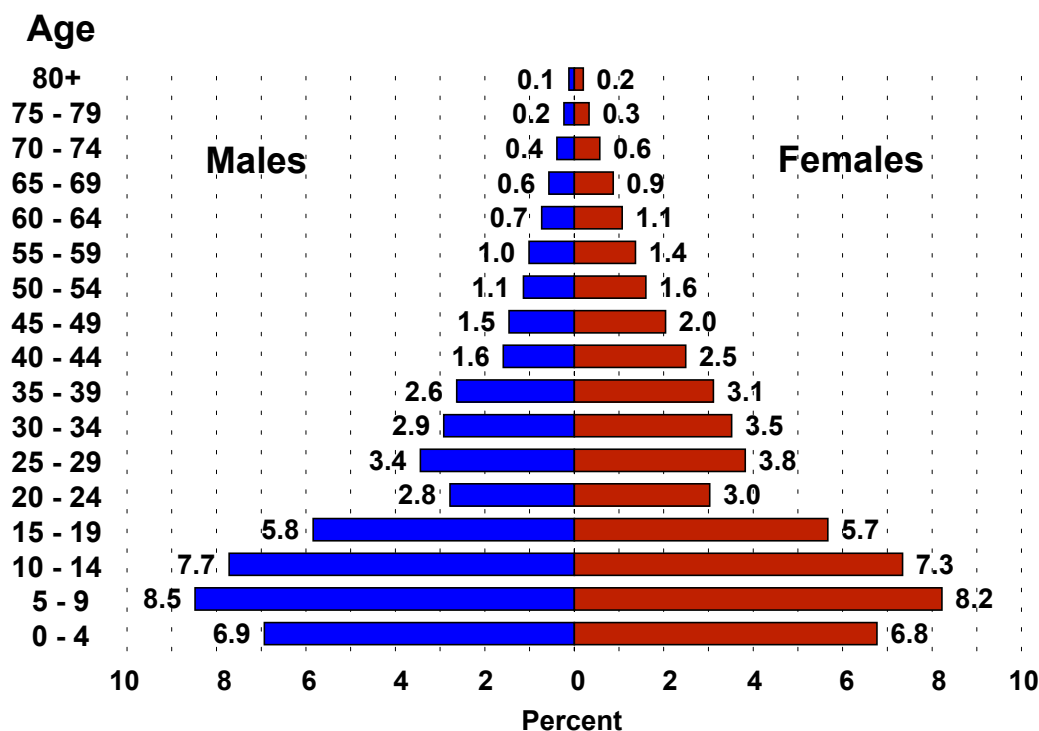
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 45.5 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.9 percent) is less than that of male children (48.2 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 51.2 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.3 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 46.9 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kampong Spueu

[Province05](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 92.3, Urban: 96.0, Rural: 92.0. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 95.1 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kampong Spueu

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	27.2	63.0	7.0	2.4	0.4
Males	31.0	66.5	1.5	0.8	0.2
Females	24.0	60.1	11.6	3.7	0.6

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Spueu[Province05](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	472,742	282,658	59.8
	Urban	33,946	26,170	77.1
	Rural	438,796	256,488	58.5
Males	Total	223,531	156,316	69.9
	Urban	16,484	13,902	84.3
	Rural	207,047	142,414	68.8
Females	Total	249,211	126,342	50.7
	Urban	17,462	12,268	70.3
	Rural	231,749	114,074	49.2

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 65.2 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 22.5 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.9) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.6 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 72.6 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 59.3.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 270,159 of which 148,604 or 55 percent are females. Economic activity rate is higher for females in rural areas. In urban parts unemployment rate is higher among females. Urban areas have recorded higher unemployment rates among total population (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kampong Spueu

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	57.0	54.2	59.5	2.8	2.9	2.7
Urban	48.4	49.8	47.0	3.6	2.6	4.6
Rural	57.7	54.6	60.4	2.7	2.9	2.6

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 89.5 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.1 percent and 9.4 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (58.0 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 149,453 which is 25.0 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 51.4 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (52.7 percent) is more than that in rural areas (22.9 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is high under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to " marriage " is high among males.

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kampong Spueu

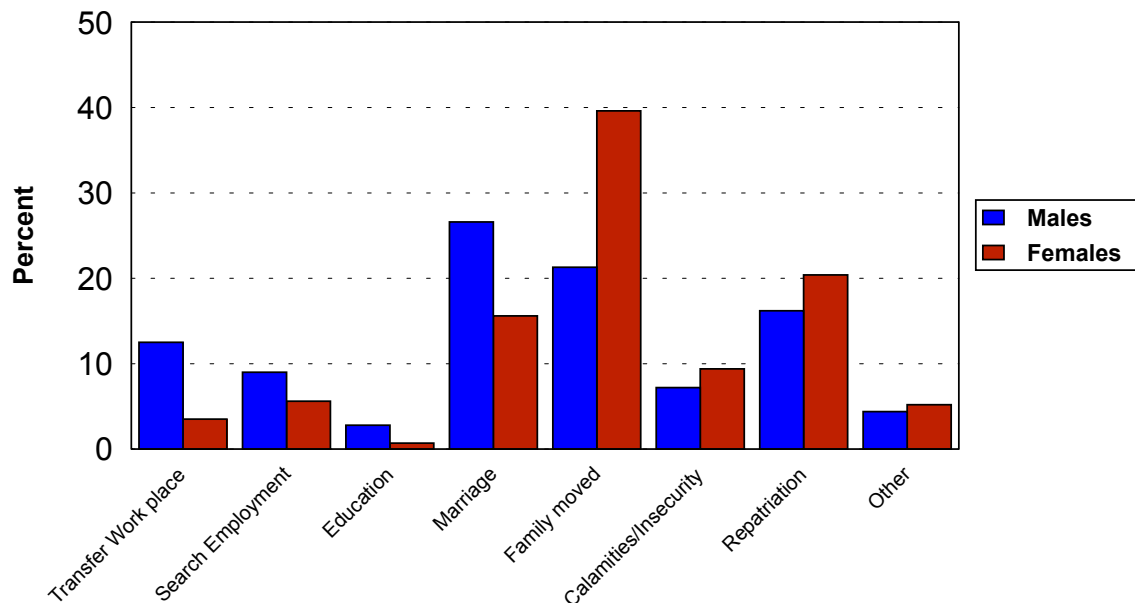
Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	74.6	74.7	74.4
From another province	23.9	23.9	24.0
From outside Cambodia	1.5	1.4	1.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kampong Spueu

[Province05](#)

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.1	12.5	3.5
In search of employment	7.3	9.0	5.6
Education	1.8	2.8	0.7
Marriage	21.3	26.6	15.6
Family moved	30.2	21.3	39.6
Natural Calamities/insecurity	8.3	7.2	9.4
Repatriation/Return after displacement	18.2	16.2	20.4
Other Reasons	4.8	4.4	5.2

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kampong Spueu



VII. Household Amenities

[Province05](#)

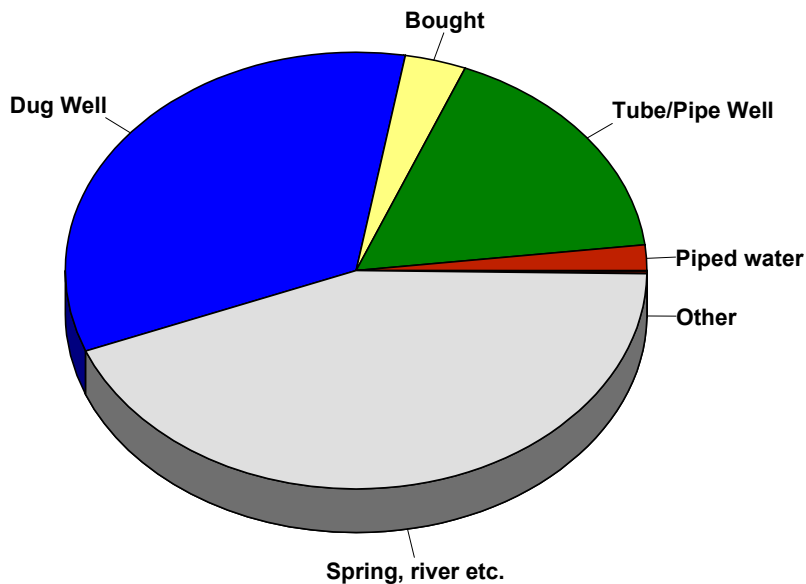
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 22.4 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 48.5 and 20.5 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Spueu

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.8	7.5	1.4
Tube/pipe well	17.2	15.0	17.3
Dug well	33.5	7.9	35.3
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	43.9	43.1	44.0
Bought	3.4	26.0	1.8
Other	0.2	0.5	0.2

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Spueu



Main Source of Light

Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 4.0. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 24.6.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kampong Spueu[Province05](#)

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	2.6	0.7	0.7	94.9	1.0	0.1
Urban	100	16.0	4.4	4.2	70.0	4.7	0.7
Rural	100	1.6	0.5	0.4	96.7	0.7	0.1

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kampong Spueu**

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is little better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	3.9
Urban	19.8
Rural	2.8

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking. Proportion of households using charcoal is higher in urban areas (Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Spueu

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.7	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.1
Urban	100	92.4	4.6	1.2	1.6	0.2
Rural	100	97.0	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.1

Table P-05. Final Population Totals, Kampong Spueu Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05	Kampong Spueu						
	- Total	115,728	598,882	287,392	311,490	92.3	5.1
	- Urban	7,552	41,478	20,316	21,162	96.0	5.4
	- Rural	108,176	557,404	267,076	290,328	92.0	5.1
01	Basedth	21,288	108,648	51,175	57,473	89.0	5.1
01	Basedth	2,069	9,910	4,638	5,272	88.0	4.8
02	Kat Phluk	1,252	6,676	3,167	3,509	90.3	5.3
03	Nitean	1,337	6,885	3,211	3,674	87.4	5.1
04	Pheakdei	950	4,776	2,254	2,522	89.4	5.0
05	Pheari Mean Chey	1,191	6,341	3,017	3,324	90.8	5.3
06	Phong	1,471	7,641	3,554	4,087	87.0	5.2
07	Pou Angkrang	2,505	13,240	6,248	6,992	89.4	5.3
08	Pou Chamraeun	1,255	6,490	3,083	3,407	90.5	5.2
09	Pou Mreal	1,629	8,274	3,922	4,352	90.1	5.1
10	Svay Chacheb	1,408	7,089	3,390	3,699	91.6	5.0
11	Tuol Ampil	1,578	8,306	3,883	4,423	87.8	5.2
12	Tuol Sala	1,278	6,304	2,988	3,316	90.1	4.9
13	Kak	1,043	5,018	2,319	2,699	85.9	4.8
14	Svay Rumpea	1,334	6,902	3,275	3,627	90.3	5.2
15	Preah Khae	988	4,796	2,226	2,570	86.6	4.9
02	Chbar Mon (U)	7,552	41,478	20,316	21,162	96.0	5.4
01	Chbar Mon	1,386	7,766	3,929	3,837	102.4	5.3
02	Kandaol Dom	1,315	6,773	3,231	3,542	91.2	5.1
03	Roka Thum	2,533	13,939	6,903	7,036	98.1	5.5
04	Sopoar Tep	1,084	6,011	2,801	3,210	87.3	5.5
05	Svay Kravan	1,234	6,989	3,452	3,537	97.6	5.5
03	Kong Pisei	19,014	97,006	46,556	50,450	92.3	5.1
01	Angk Popel	859	4,577	2,226	2,351	94.7	5.3
02	Chongruk	2,068	10,863	5,241	5,622	93.2	5.2
03	Moha Ruessei	1,593	8,035	3,832	4,203	91.2	5.0
04	Pechr Muni	856	4,241	1,957	2,284	85.7	4.9
05	Preah Nipean	1,809	9,353	4,514	4,839	93.3	5.2
06	Prey Nheat	1,635	8,124	3,882	4,242	91.5	4.9
07	Prey Vihear	1,646	8,226	3,987	4,239	94.1	5.0
08	Roka Kaoh	1,085	5,770	2,749	3,021	91.0	5.3
09	Sdok	1,335	6,620	3,112	3,508	88.7	4.9
10	Snam Krapeu	2,033	10,975	5,353	5,622	95.2	5.4
11	Srang	1,678	8,364	4,029	4,335	92.9	4.9
12	Tuek L'ak	1,025	4,731	2,233	2,498	89.4	4.6
13	Veal	1,392	7,127	3,441	3,686	93.4	5.1

Table P-05. Final Population Totals, Kampong Spueu Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Aoral	3,362	15,668	7,568	8,100	93.4	4.6
01	Haong Samnam	455	1,995	920	1,075	85.6	4.4
02	Reaksmei Sameakki	210	1,055	517	538	96.1	5.0
03	Trapeang Chour	826	3,944	1,803	2,141	84.2	4.7
04	Sangkae Satob	762	3,806	1,987	1,819	109.2	4.8
05	Ta Sal	446	2,002	990	1,012	97.8	4.4
06	Roleak Kang Cheung	326	1,325	615	710	86.6	4.1
07	Chh'en	337	1,541	736	805	91.4	4.5
05	Odongk	18,825	99,773	47,840	51,933	92.1	5.3
01	Chant Saen	972	5,200	2,424	2,776	87.3	5.3
02	Cheung Roas	1,062	5,730	2,803	2,927	95.8	5.4
03	Chumpu Proeks	410	2,169	1,052	1,117	94.2	5.2
04	Khsem Khsan	1,428	7,525	3,676	3,849	95.5	5.2
05	Krang Chek	2,163	11,569	5,488	6,081	90.2	5.3
06	Mean Chey	971	5,288	2,524	2,764	91.3	5.4
07	Preah Srae	1,286	6,710	3,307	3,403	97.2	5.2
08	Prey Krasang	1,403	7,519	3,571	3,948	90.5	5.3
09	Trach Tong	1,091	5,704	2,686	3,018	89.0	5.2
10	Veal Pung	2,199	10,850	5,257	5,593	94.0	4.9
11	Veang Chas	1,181	6,556	3,188	3,368	94.7	5.4
12	Yutth Sameakki	1,135	6,090	2,974	3,116	95.4	5.3
13	Damnak Reang	977	5,365	2,544	2,821	90.2	5.3
14	Peang Lvea	1,108	5,921	2,812	3,109	90.4	5.3
15	Phnum Touch	1,439	7,577	3,534	4,043	87.4	5.2
06	Phnum Sruoch	14,698	74,651	36,844	37,807	97.5	5.0
01	Chambak	595	2,789	1,374	1,415	97.1	4.6
02	Choam Sangkae	740	3,735	1,780	1,955	91.0	5.0
03	Dambouk Rung	609	3,294	1,609	1,685	95.5	5.4
04	Kiri Voan	1,058	5,379	2,575	2,804	91.8	5.1
05	Krang Dei Vay	1,063	5,530	2,836	2,694	105.3	5.0
06	Moha Sang	2,077	10,594	5,165	5,429	95.1	5.0
07	Ou	2,139	11,045	5,399	5,646	95.6	5.0
08	Prey Rumduol	816	4,174	1,970	2,204	89.4	5.1
09	Prey Kmeng	869	4,473	2,284	2,189	104.3	5.0
10	Tang Samraong	789	3,807	1,742	2,065	84.4	4.8
11	Tang Sya	1,586	8,187	3,948	4,239	93.1	5.1
13	Traeng Trayueng	2,357	11,644	6,162	5,482	112.4	4.8
07	Samraong Tong	22,464	118,142	56,395	61,747	91.3	5.2
01	Roleang Chak	1,206	6,752	3,217	3,535	91.0	5.6
02	Kahaeng	1,216	6,305	3,058	3,247	94.2	5.1
03	Khtum Krang	1,076	5,758	2,792	2,966	94.1	5.3
04	Krang Ampil	1,319	6,796	3,240	3,556	91.1	5.1

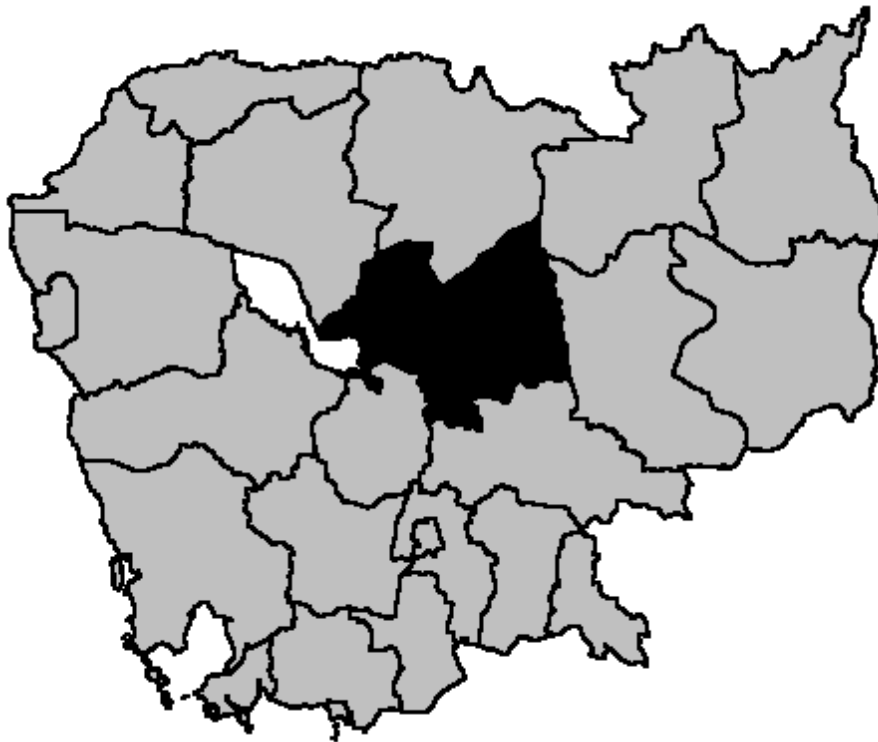
Table P-05. Final Population Totals, Kampong Spueu Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05	Pneay	1,828	9,584	4,479	5,105	87.7	5.2
06	Roleang Kreul	1,792	9,681	4,620	5,061	91.3	5.4
07	Samraong Tong	1,038	5,331	2,569	2,762	93.0	5.1
08	Sambour	1,238	6,481	3,152	3,329	94.7	5.2
09	Saen Dei	1,801	9,602	4,566	5,036	90.7	5.3
10	Skuh	1,692	9,137	4,370	4,767	91.7	5.4
11	Tang Krouch	1,361	6,701	3,181	3,520	90.4	4.9
12	Thommoda Ar	1,680	8,312	3,818	4,494	85.0	4.9
13	Trapeang Kong	2,279	11,769	5,673	6,096	93.1	5.1
14	Tumpoar Meas	933	4,719	2,247	2,472	90.9	5.0
15	Voa Sa	2,005	11,214	5,413	5,801	93.3	5.5
08	Thpong	8,525	43,516	20,698	22,818	90.7	5.1
01	Amleang	1,701	8,215	3,952	4,263	92.7	4.7
02	Monourom	924	4,650	2,178	2,472	88.1	5.0
04	Prambei Mom	1,626	8,413	4,054	4,359	93.0	5.1
05	Rung Roeang	1,482	7,648	3,544	4,104	86.4	5.1
06	Toap Mean	323	1,659	845	814	103.8	5.1
07	Veal Pon	1,270	6,559	3,106	3,453	90.0	5.2
08	Yea Angk	1,199	6,372	3,019	3,353	90.0	5.3

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 06

Kampong Thum



KAMPONG THUM PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

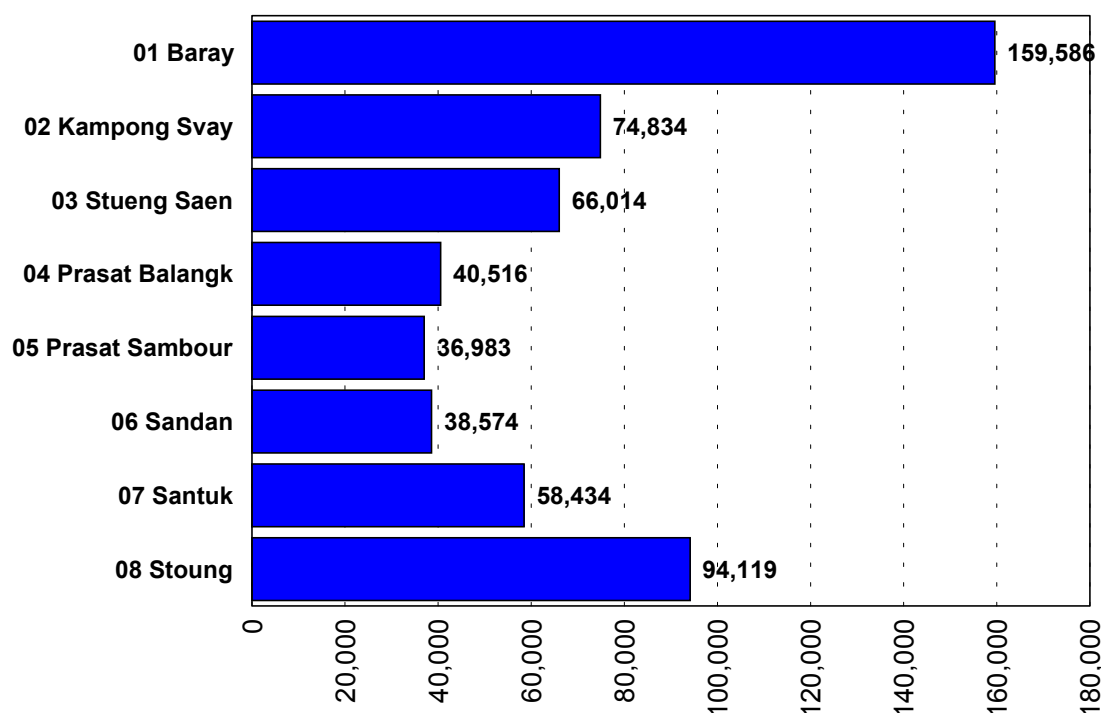
[Province06](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Kampong Thum is a centrally located province which forms part of Tonle Sap region. It has a population of 569,060, comprising 272,844 males and 296,216 females. The percentage of female population is about 52.

The province consists of 8 districts, 81 communes and 737 villages. The population of this province constitutes 5.0 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kampong Thum



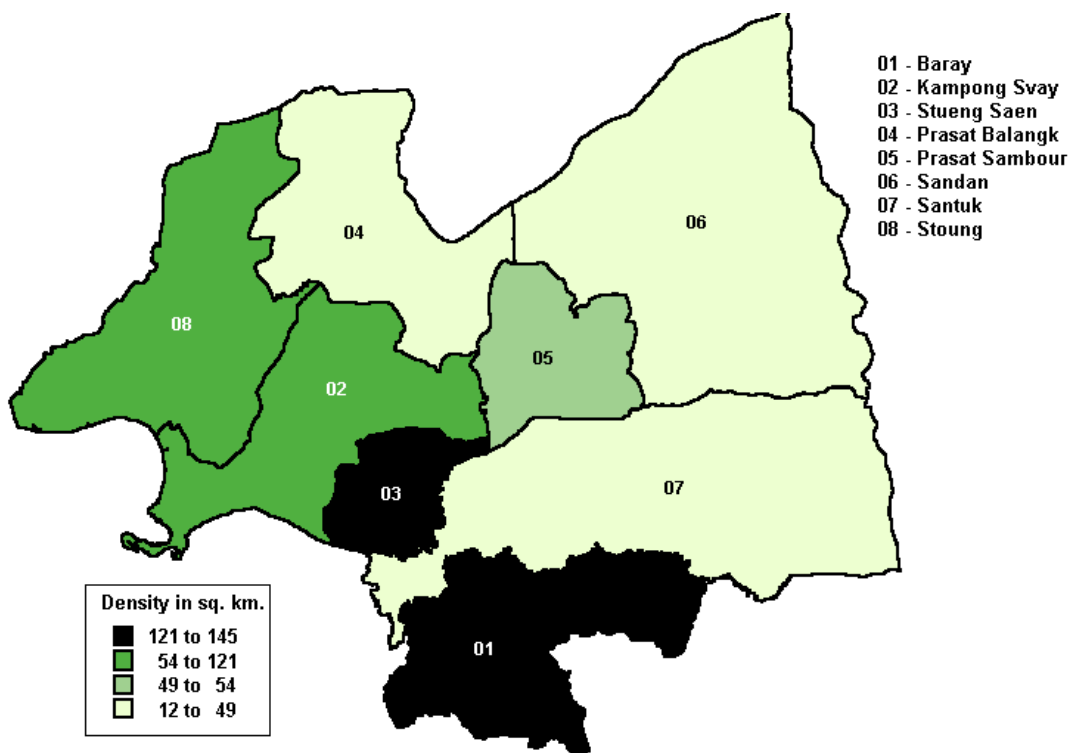
Density of population in the province is 41 per km² which is lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Stueng Saen constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 11.6, which is lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kampong Thum

[Province06](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 105,583 comprising a population of 558,790 which gives an average household size of 5.3.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 28.8 and 71.2 respectively. About 56 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only 42.7.

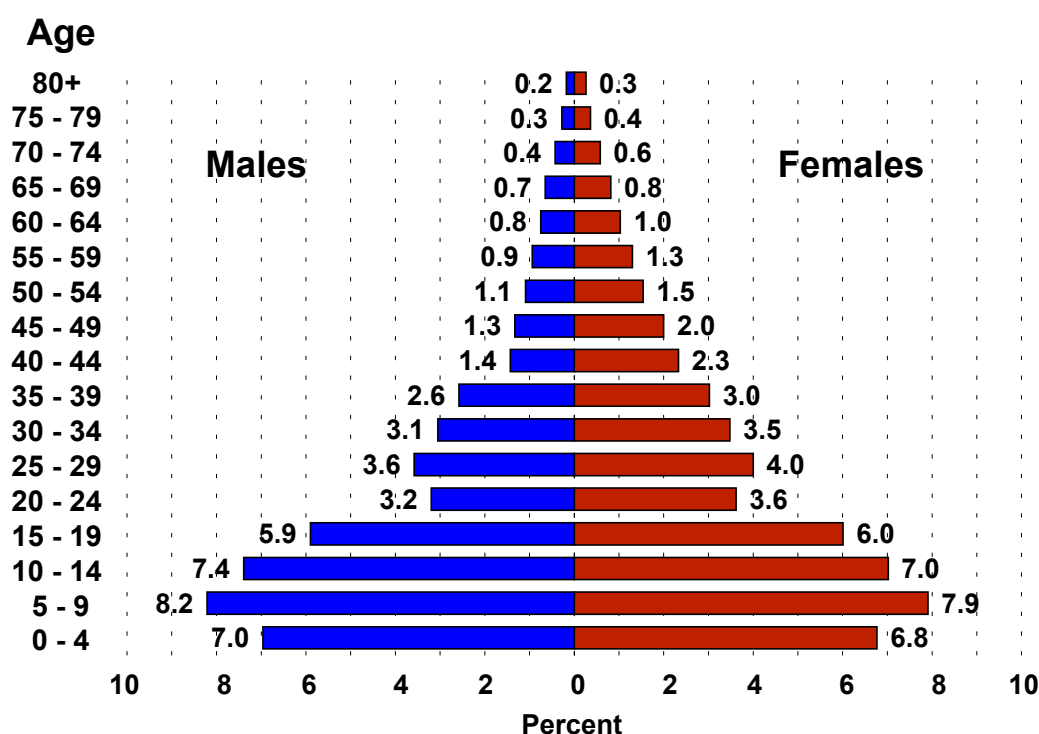
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.3 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.7 percent) is less than that of male children (47.0 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.2 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.5 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.1 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kampong Thum

[Province06](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 92.1, Urban: 94.3, Rural: 91.8. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 91.6 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex , Kampong Thum

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are more than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	29.5	61.0	6.9	2.3	0.3
Males	32.8	64.5	1.8	0.8	0.1
Females	26.9	58.0	11.2	3.5	0.4

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Thum[Province06](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	451,350	254,451	56.4
	Urban	53,924	40,680	75.4
	Rural	397,426	213,771	53.8
Males	Total	213,048	135,125	63.4
	Urban	25,784	20,973	81.3
	Rural	187,264	114,152	61.0
Females	Total	238,302	119,326	50.1
	Urban	28,140	19,707	70.0
	Rural	210,162	99,619	47.4

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 70.7 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 18.0 percent and 7.3 percent respectively while 2.3 percent of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.6 percent. Only about 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 75.1 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 66.8.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 234,598 of which 117,349 or about 50 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are lower than those for rural areas (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kampong Thum

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	51.9	54.9	49.2	8.2	6.4	9.9
Urban	48.4	51.3	45.8	6.8	5.5	8.3
Rural	52.3	55.4	49.6	8.3	6.5	10.2

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 86.4 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.8 percent and 11.8 percent respectively. In the primary sector the percentage of women (50.8) is slightly higher .

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 101,961 which is 17.9 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 53.2 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (49.4

percent) is much higher than that in rural areas (13.8 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (see Table 4).

[Province06](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is twice that of males under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "transfer of work place" is much higher among males.

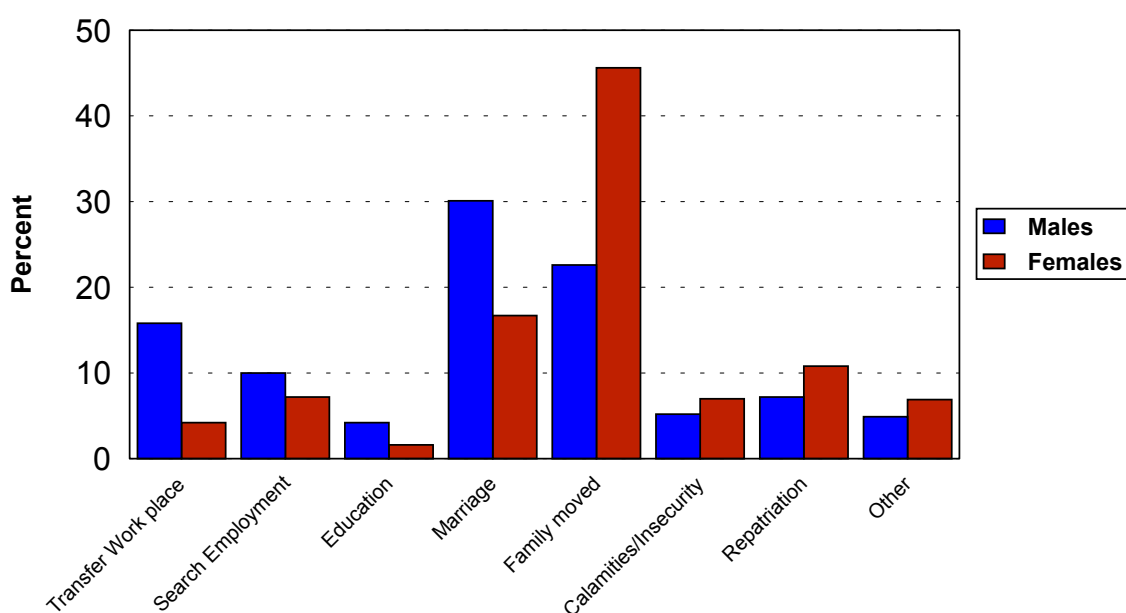
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kampong Thum

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	82.5	82.2	82.9
From another province	16.6	16.8	16.2
From outside Cambodia	0.9	1.0	0.9

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kampong Thum

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	10.3	15.8	4.2
In search of employment	8.7	10.0	7.2
Education	3.0	4.2	1.6
Marriage	23.9	30.1	16.7
Family moved	33.4	22.6	45.6
Natural Calamities/insecurity	6.0	5.2	7.0
Repatriation/Return after displacement	8.9	7.2	10.8
Other Reasons	5.8	4.9	6.9

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kampong Thum



VII. Household Amenities

[Province06](#)

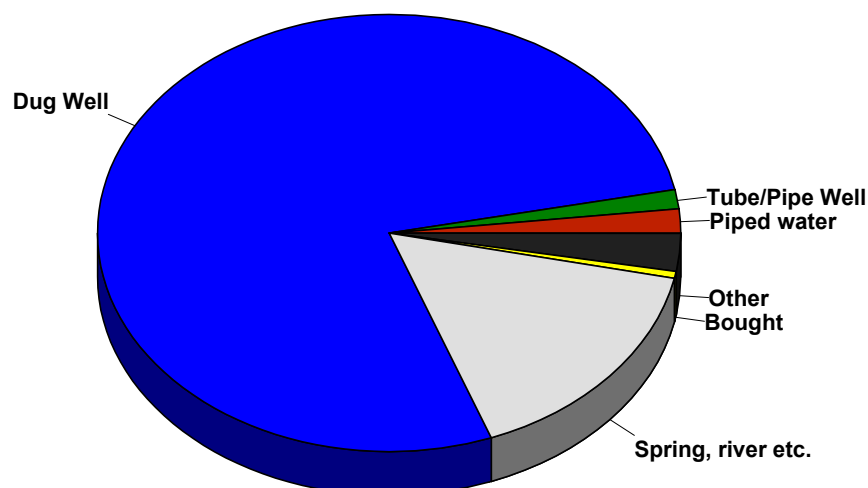
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 3.6 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 15.3 and 2.1 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Thum

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.7	7.2	1.0
Tube/pipe well	1.4	6.1	0.8
Dug well	77.5	45.9	81.6
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	16.2	31.3	14.2
Bought	0.5	2.0	0.3
Other	2.7	7.5	2.1

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Thum



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is only 6.8. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 22.3.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kampong Thum[Province06](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	5.3	0.5	1.0	89.4	1.4	2.4
Urban	100	19.4	0.9	2.0	75.2	2.3	0.2
Rural	100	3.5	0.4	1.0	91.2	1.3	2.6

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available to only 13.1 percent of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is comparatively better.

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9).

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kampong Thum

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	13.1
Urban	35.2
Rural	10.3

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Thum

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	95.6	1.7	2.4	0.3	N
Urban	100	89.4	8.2	1.5	0.8	0.1
Rural	100	96.4	0.8	2.5	0.2	N

Note : - N stands for negligible

Table P-06. Final Population Totals, Kampong Thum Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06	Kampong Thum						
	- Total	106,908	569,060	272,844	296,216	92.1	5.3
	- Urban	12,295	66,014	32,047	33,967	94.3	5.3
	- Rural	94,613	503,046	240,797	262,249	91.8	5.3
01	Baray	30,839	159,586	76,865	82,721	92.9	5.2
01	Bak Sna	961	4,723	2,284	2,439	93.6	4.9
02	Ballangk	2,856	15,021	7,331	7,690	95.3	5.2
03	Baray	2,241	12,122	5,848	6,274	93.2	5.4
04	Boeng	1,584	7,873	3,745	4,128	90.7	5.0
05	Chaeung Daeung	1,786	9,603	4,675	4,928	94.9	5.3
06	Chranieng	2,220	11,630	5,690	5,940	95.8	5.2
07	Chhuk Khsach	2,386	12,551	6,054	6,497	93.2	5.2
08	Chong Doung	1,953	10,457	4,991	5,466	91.3	5.3
09	Chrolong	1,140	5,539	2,650	2,889	91.7	4.9
10	Kokir Thum	813	3,965	1,880	2,085	90.2	4.9
11	Krava	1,720	8,712	4,257	4,455	95.6	5.0
12	Andoung Pou	1,098	5,574	2,698	2,876	93.8	5.1
13	Pongro	1,502	7,767	3,591	4,176	86.0	5.2
14	Sou Young	1,531	7,780	3,775	4,005	94.3	5.1
15	Sralau	1,669	8,475	4,056	4,419	91.8	5.1
16	Svay Phleung	908	4,590	2,210	2,380	92.9	5.0
17	Tnaot Chum	1,350	7,373	3,523	3,850	91.5	5.5
18	Treal	3,121	15,831	7,607	8,224	92.5	5.1
02	Kampong Svay	13,586	74,834	36,176	38,658	93.6	5.5
01	Chey	759	4,184	1,971	2,213	89.1	5.5
02	Damrei Slab	646	3,328	1,559	1,769	88.1	5.1
03	Kampong Kou	891	5,186	2,530	2,656	95.3	5.8
04	Kampong Svay	2,243	12,030	5,760	6,270	91.9	5.4
05	Ni Pechr	534	2,877	1,308	1,569	83.4	5.4
06	Phat Sanday	1,203	6,669	3,466	3,203	108.2	5.9
07	San Kor	2,356	13,486	6,430	7,056	91.1	5.7
08	Tbaeng	2,046	11,516	5,561	5,955	93.4	5.6
09	Trapeang Ruessei	2,908	15,558	7,591	7,967	95.3	5.3
03	Stueng Saen (U)	12,295	66,014	32,047	33,967	94.3	5.3
01	Damrei Choan Khla	1,170	6,473	3,136	3,337	94.0	5.5
02	Kampong Thum	697	3,714	1,810	1,904	95.1	5.2
03	Kampong Roteh	888	4,869	2,294	2,575	89.1	5.5
04	Ou Kanthor	695	3,783	1,822	1,961	92.9	5.4
05	Kdei Doung	892	4,796	2,338	2,458	95.1	5.4
06	Kampong Krabau	873	4,825	2,368	2,457	96.4	5.5
07	Prey Kuy	810	4,342	2,111	2,231	94.6	5.3
08	Prey Ta Hu	983	5,480	2,701	2,779	97.2	5.4
09	Achar Leak	1,039	6,021	2,998	3,023	99.2	5.6

Table P-06. Final Population Totals, Kampong Thum Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10	Srayov	3,264	16,563	7,951	8,612	92.3	5.0
11	Tboung Krapeu	984	5,148	2,518	2,630	95.7	5.2
04	Prasat Balangk	7,533	40,516	19,318	21,198	91.1	5.3
01	Doung	1,004	5,346	2,478	2,868	86.4	5.3
02	Kraya	995	5,510	2,732	2,778	98.3	5.4
03	Phan Nheum	893	4,770	2,148	2,622	81.9	5.3
04	Sa Kream	1,209	6,349	3,103	3,246	95.6	5.2
05	Sala Visai	2,155	11,691	5,620	6,071	92.6	5.4
06	Sameakki	590	3,094	1,462	1,632	89.6	5.2
07	Tuol Kreul	687	3,756	1,775	1,981	89.6	5.5
05	Prasat Sambour	6,870	36,983	17,684	19,299	91.6	5.4
01	Chhuk	1,588	8,412	3,942	4,470	88.2	5.3
02	Koul	823	4,452	2,113	2,339	90.3	5.4
03	Sambour	2,080	11,046	5,332	5,714	93.3	5.3
04	Sraeung	764	4,056	1,962	2,094	93.7	5.3
05	Tang Krasau	1,615	9,017	4,335	4,682	92.6	5.6
06	Sandan	7,113	38,574	18,679	19,895	93.9	5.4
01	Chheu Teal	1,137	6,329	3,021	3,308	91.3	5.5
02	Dang Kambet	308	1,772	883	889	99.3	5.7
03	Klaeng	642	3,322	1,572	1,750	89.8	5.2
04	Mean Ritth	595	3,234	1,539	1,695	90.8	5.4
05	Mean Chey	1,138	5,768	2,855	2,913	98.0	4.9
06	Ngan	1,125	6,526	3,063	3,463	88.4	5.8
07	Sandan	1,444	7,860	3,880	3,980	97.5	5.4
08	Sochet	292	1,572	774	798	97.0	5.4
09	Tumring	432	2,191	1,092	1,099	99.4	5.0
07	Santuk	10,713	58,434	28,250	30,184	93.6	5.4
01	Boeng Lvea	434	2,408	1,155	1,253	92.2	5.5
02	Chroab	736	3,940	1,909	2,031	94.0	5.3
03	Kampong Thma	1,503	8,149	3,926	4,223	93.0	5.4
04	Kakaoh	1,774	9,271	4,407	4,864	90.6	5.2
05	Kraya	1,085	6,012	2,961	3,051	97.1	5.5
06	Pnov	374	1,938	939	999	94.0	5.2
07	Prasat	1,522	8,204	3,946	4,258	92.7	5.4
08	Tang Krasang	2,097	11,782	5,739	6,043	95.0	5.6
09	Ti Pou	1,188	6,730	3,268	3,462	94.4	5.7

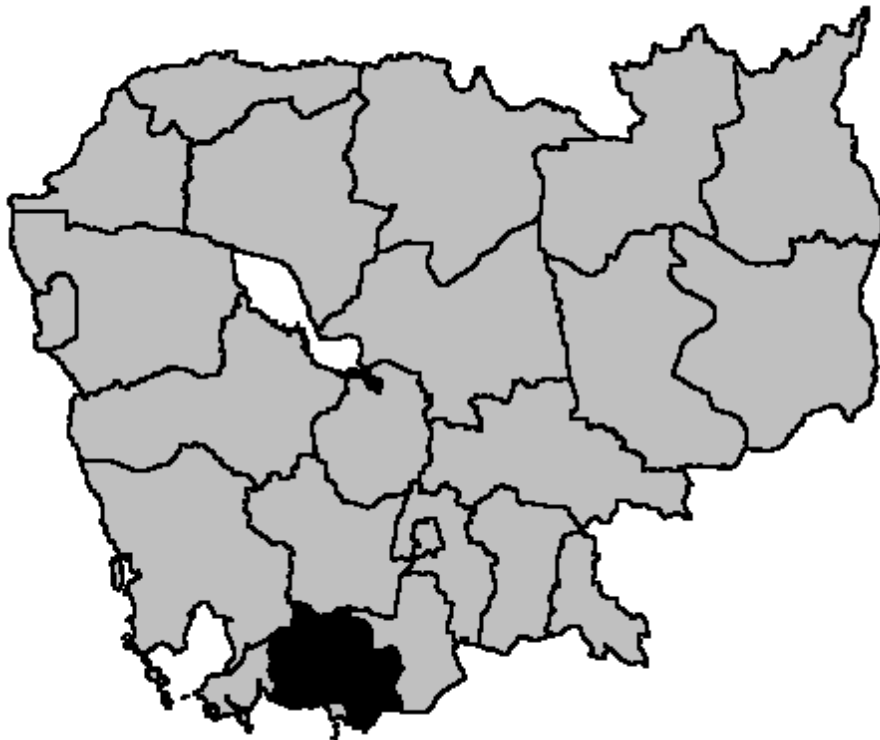
Table P-06. Final Population Totals, Kampong Thum Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08	Stoung	17,959	94,119	43,825	50,294	87.1	5.2
01	Banteay Stoung	1,692	8,640	4,026	4,614	87.3	5.1
02	Chamnar Kraom	1,617	8,381	3,710	4,671	79.4	5.2
03	Chamnar Leu	1,630	8,418	3,777	4,641	81.4	5.2
04	Kampong Chen Cheung	1,150	6,164	2,996	3,168	94.6	5.3
05	Kampong Chen Tboung	1,659	8,576	3,933	4,643	84.7	5.1
06	Msar Krang	1,388	7,233	3,342	3,891	85.9	5.2
07	Peam Bang	391	2,218	1,133	1,085	104.4	5.5
08	Popok	937	5,178	2,477	2,701	91.7	5.4
09	Pralay	2,110	11,311	5,410	5,901	91.7	5.3
10	Preah Damrei	1,008	5,005	2,370	2,635	89.9	4.9
11	Rung Roeang	912	4,167	1,879	2,288	82.1	4.6
12	Samprouch	1,627	9,055	4,198	4,857	86.4	5.5
13	Trea	1,838	9,773	4,574	5,199	88.0	5.3

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 07

Kampot



KAMPOT PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

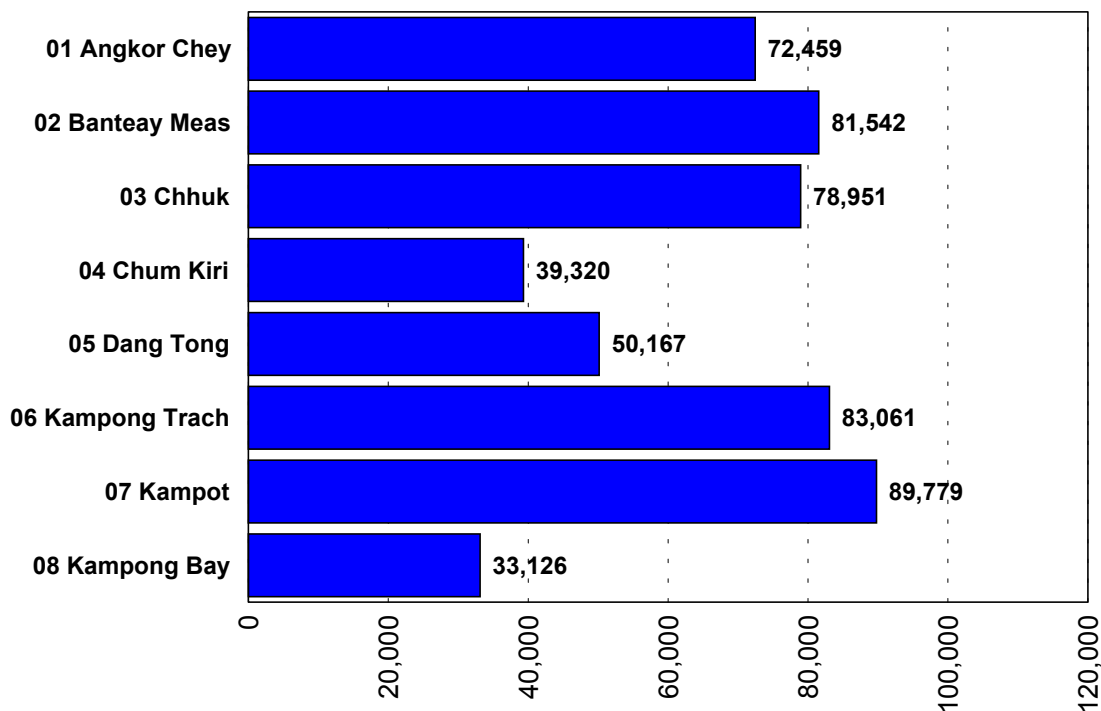
[Province07](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Located in the coastal region, Kampot province has a population of 528,405, comprising 253,085 males and 275,320 females. The percentage of female population is 52.1.

The province consists of 8 districts, 92 communes and 477 villages. The population of this province constitutes 4.6 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kampot

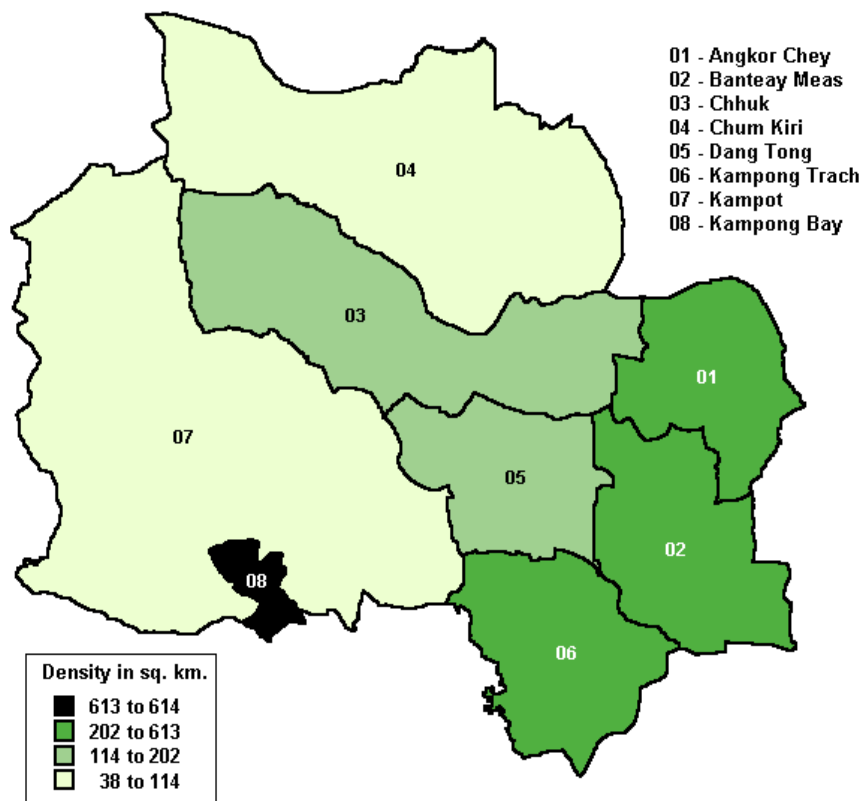


Density of population in the province is 108 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district of Kampong Bay constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 6.3, which is lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kampot



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 104,498 comprising a population of 523,215 which gives an average household size of 5.0.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 24.5 and 75.5 respectively. About 63.7 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 42.7.

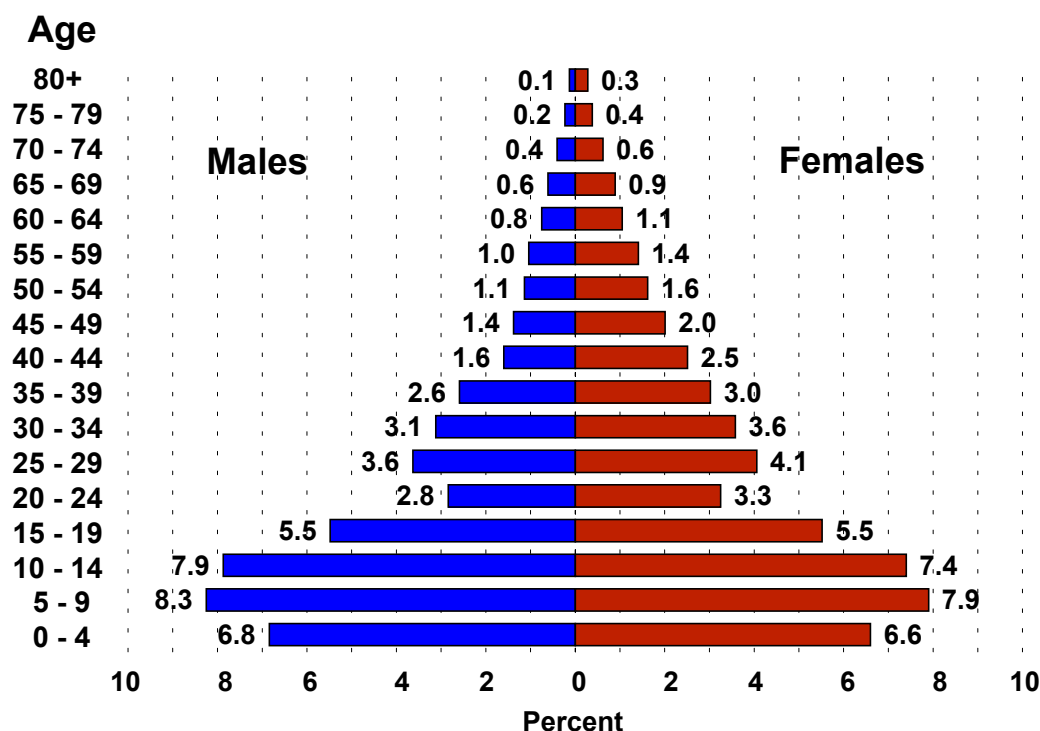
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.9 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.0 percent) is less than that of male children (47.9 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 51.6 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.5 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 47.4 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kampot

[Province07](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 91.9, Urban: 92.5, Rural: 91.9. The sex ratio is marginally higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 93.8 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kampot

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.0	64.0	7.1	2.4	0.5
Males	29.1	68.5	1.5	0.7	0.2
Females	23.5	60.3	11.7	3.8	0.7

proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than the corresponding proportion of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Kampot[Province07](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	420,864	249,720	59.3
	Urban	27,637	20,042	72.5
	Rural	393,227	229,678	58.4
Males	Total	198,211	135,229	68.2
	Urban	13,100	10,509	80.2
	Rural	185,111	124,720	67.4
Females	Total	222,653	114,491	51.4
	Urban	14,537	9,533	65.6
	Rural	208,116	104,958	50.4

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 65.9 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 22.1 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.4) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.8 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 71.4 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 61.2.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 239,222 of which 130,224 or 54.4 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are lower for males the unemployment rates are slightly higher for females at the province level. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kampot

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	56.8	54.9	58.4	3.7	3.6	3.8
Urban	48.1	53.6	43.1	8.1	6.2	10.2
Rural	57.4	55.0	59.5	3.4	3.4	3.5

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 87.6 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.7 percent and 10.7 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (56.9 percent) out number men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 95,909 which is 18.2 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 51.4 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (54.6

percent) is higher than that in rural areas (15.7 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province07](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "marriage" is higher among males.

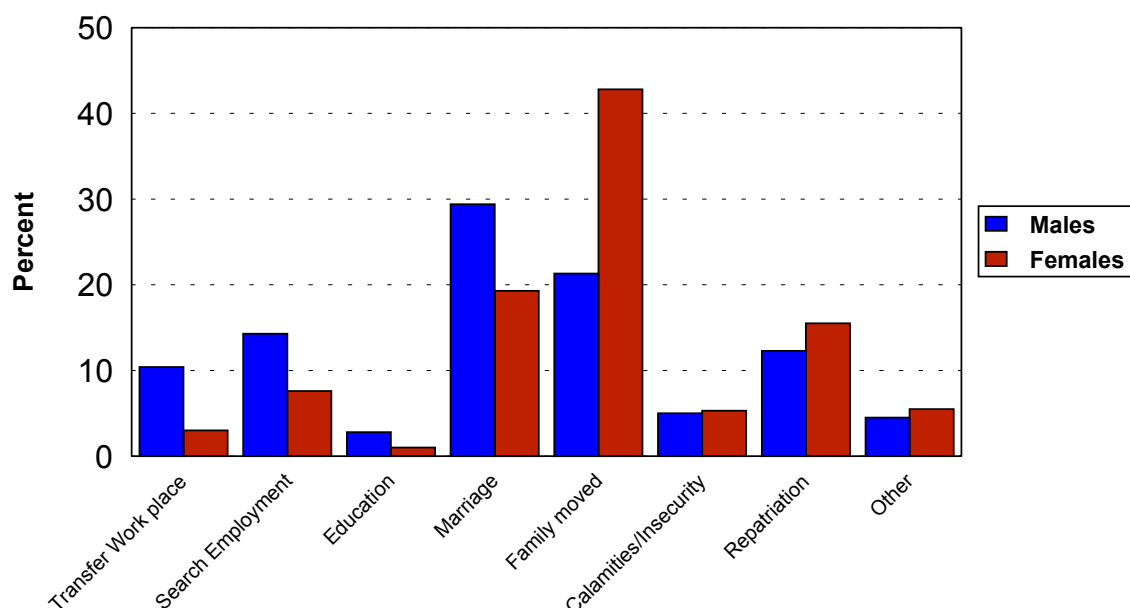
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kampot

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	79.1	78.3	79.9
From another province	18.4	19.2	17.5
From outside Cambodia	2.5	2.5	2.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kampot

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	6.8	10.4	3.0
In search of employment	11.0	14.3	7.6
Education	2.0	2.8	1.0
Marriage	24.5	29.4	19.3
Family moved	31.8	21.3	42.8
Natural Calamities/insecurity	5.1	5.0	5.3
Repatriation/Return after displacement	13.8	12.3	15.5
Other Reasons	5.0	4.5	5.5

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kampot



VII. Household Amenities

[Province07](#)

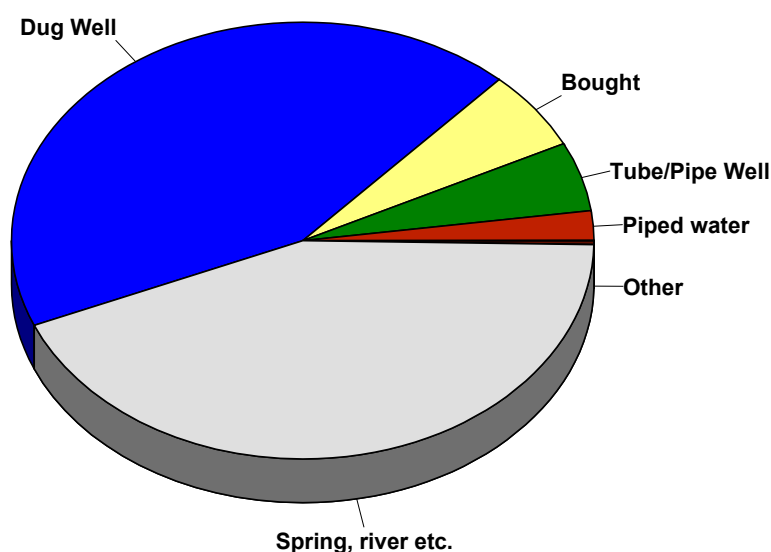
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 13.2 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 82.0 and 9.0 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampot

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	2.1	21.2	1.0
Tube/pipe well	5.1	0.4	5.4
Dug well	43.0	9.0	45.1
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	43.5	9.0	45.6
Bought	6.0	60.4	2.6
Other	0.3	N	0.3

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampot



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 6.8. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 59.9.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kampot[Province07](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	4.9	0.8	1.1	92.5	0.7	N
Urban	100	55.2	1.7	3.0	39.3	0.6	0.2
Rural	100	1.8	0.8	1.0	95.7	0.7	N

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is by far better.

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kampot

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	8.0
Urban	46.9
Rural	5.6

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampot

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	93.5	4.0	1.9	0.3	0.3
Urban	100	51.5	45.1	1.0	2.1	0.3
Rural	100	96.1	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.3

Table P-07. Final Population Totals, Kampot Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Kampot						
	- Total	104,993	528,405	253,085	275,320	91.9	5.0
	- Urban	6,060	33,126	15,915	17,211	92.5	5.4
	- Rural	98,933	495,279	237,170	258,109	91.9	5.0
01	Angkor Chey	14,889	72,459	34,466	37,993	90.7	4.8
01	Angk Phnum Touch	827	4,054	1,995	2,059	96.9	4.9
02	Angkor Chey	829	4,073	1,971	2,102	93.8	4.9
03	Champey	1,729	8,427	3,979	4,448	89.5	4.9
04	Dambouk Khpos	2,974	13,937	6,592	7,345	89.7	4.7
05	Dan Koum	1,126	5,396	2,508	2,888	86.8	4.8
06	Daeum Doung	583	2,574	1,177	1,397	84.3	4.4
07	Mroum	870	4,242	2,024	2,218	91.3	4.9
08	Phnum Kong	1,940	9,926	4,784	5,142	93.0	5.1
09	Praphnum	1,002	4,889	2,316	2,573	90.0	4.9
10	Samlanh	1,220	6,044	2,836	3,208	88.4	4.9
11	Tani	1,789	8,897	4,284	4,613	92.9	5.0
02	Banteay Meas	16,901	81,542	38,939	42,603	91.4	4.8
01	Banteay Meas Khang Kaeut	1,663	7,731	3,728	4,003	93.1	4.6
02	Banteay Meas Khang Lech	1,539	6,989	3,327	3,662	90.9	4.5
03	Prey Tonle	457	2,240	1,111	1,129	98.4	4.9
04	Samraong Kraom	1,151	5,627	2,686	2,941	91.3	4.9
05	Samraong Leu	1,089	5,268	2,462	2,806	87.7	4.8
06	Sdach Kong Khang Cheung	1,038	5,253	2,587	2,666	97.0	5.0
07	Sdach Kong Khang Lech	815	4,232	2,033	2,199	92.5	5.2
08	Sdach Kong Khang Tboung	516	2,655	1,291	1,364	94.6	5.1
09	Tnaot Chong Srang	1,455	7,369	3,523	3,846	91.6	5.1
10	Trapeang Sala Khang Kaeut	863	3,936	1,905	2,031	93.8	4.5
11	Trapeang Sala Khang Lech	1,073	4,952	2,335	2,617	89.2	4.6
12	Tuk Meas Khang Kaeut	978	4,831	2,254	2,577	87.5	4.9
13	Tuk Meas Khang Lech	1,849	9,112	4,350	4,762	91.3	4.9
14	Voat Angk Khang Cheung	1,332	6,115	2,902	3,213	90.3	4.6
15	Voat Angk Khang Tboung	1,083	5,232	2,445	2,787	87.7	4.8
03	Chhuk	16,031	78,951	37,984	40,967	92.7	4.9
01	Baniev	1,084	5,379	2,576	2,803	91.9	4.9
02	Takaen	816	3,487	1,801	1,686	106.8	4.2
03	Boeng Nimol	1,183	5,714	2,777	2,937	94.6	4.8
04	Chhuk	1,527	7,451	3,549	3,902	91.0	4.9
05	Doun Yay	1,097	5,687	2,727	2,960	92.1	5.2
06	Krang Sbov	1,152	5,553	2,623	2,930	89.5	4.8
07	Krang Snay	1,980	10,245	4,936	5,309	93.0	5.2
08	Lbaeuk	1,269	6,370	3,078	3,292	93.5	5.0
09	Trapeang Pleang	361	1,657	833	824	101.1	4.6
10	Mean Chey	911	4,293	2,059	2,234	92.2	4.7

Table P-07. Final Population Totals, Kampot Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
11	Neareay	1,011	5,079	2,479	2,600	95.3	5.0
12	Satv Pong	1,347	6,602	3,122	3,480	89.7	4.8
13	Trapeang Bei	1,025	5,044	2,452	2,592	94.6	4.9
14	Tramaeng	1,268	6,390	2,972	3,418	87.0	5.0
04	Chum Kiri	7,972	39,320	18,689	20,631	90.6	4.9
01	Chres	1,161	5,572	2,631	2,941	89.5	4.8
02	Chumpu Voan	1,399	6,703	3,193	3,510	91.0	4.8
03	Snay Anhchet	894	4,505	2,159	2,346	92.0	5.0
04	Srae Chaeng	1,454	7,518	3,655	3,863	94.6	5.1
05	Srae Knong	1,025	5,091	2,348	2,743	85.6	5.0
06	Srae Samraong	802	3,871	1,829	2,042	89.6	4.8
07	Trapeang Reang	1,237	6,060	2,874	3,186	90.2	4.8
05	Dang Tong	10,040	50,167	23,984	26,183	91.6	5.0
01	Damnak Sokram	768	3,617	1,664	1,953	85.2	4.7
02	Dang Tong	1,919	9,633	4,581	5,052	90.7	5.0
03	Khcheay Khang Cheung	923	4,621	2,193	2,428	90.3	5.0
04	Khcheay Khang Tbound	967	4,861	2,331	2,530	92.1	5.0
05	Mean Ritth	863	4,540	2,200	2,340	94.0	5.3
06	Srae Chea Khang Cheung	574	2,851	1,350	1,501	89.9	4.9
07	Srae Chea Khang Tbound	407	1,954	894	1,060	84.3	4.8
08	Totung	1,360	6,454	3,110	3,344	93.0	4.7
09	Angkor Meas	1,141	5,910	2,813	3,097	90.8	5.2
10	L'ang	1,118	5,726	2,848	2,878	99.0	5.0
06	Kampong Trach	15,982	83,061	39,936	43,125	92.6	5.2
01	Boeng Sala Khang Cheung	1,321	6,691	3,241	3,450	93.9	5.0
02	Boeng Sala Khang Tbound	1,364	7,319	3,516	3,803	92.5	5.4
03	Damnak Kantuot Khang Cheung	1,119	5,878	2,882	2,996	96.2	5.2
04	Damnak Kantuot Khang Tbound	1,356	7,119	3,373	3,746	90.0	5.2
05	Kampong Trach Khang Kaeut	1,725	9,214	4,480	4,734	94.6	5.3
06	Kampong Trach Khang Lech	1,045	5,540	2,616	2,924	89.5	5.3
07	Kanthaor Khang Cheung	495	2,589	1,189	1,400	84.9	5.2
08	Kanthaor Khang Kaeut	919	4,403	2,120	2,283	92.9	4.8
09	Kanthaor Khang Lech	912	4,655	2,211	2,444	90.5	5.1
12	Preaek Kroes	1,693	8,694	4,176	4,518	92.4	5.1
13	Ruessei Srok Khang Kaeut	802	4,117	2,025	2,092	96.8	5.1
14	Ruessei Srok Khang Lech	1,744	9,413	4,594	4,819	95.3	5.4
15	Svay Tong Khang Cheung	606	3,150	1,500	1,650	90.9	5.2
16	Svay Tong Khang Tbound	881	4,279	2,013	2,266	88.8	4.8

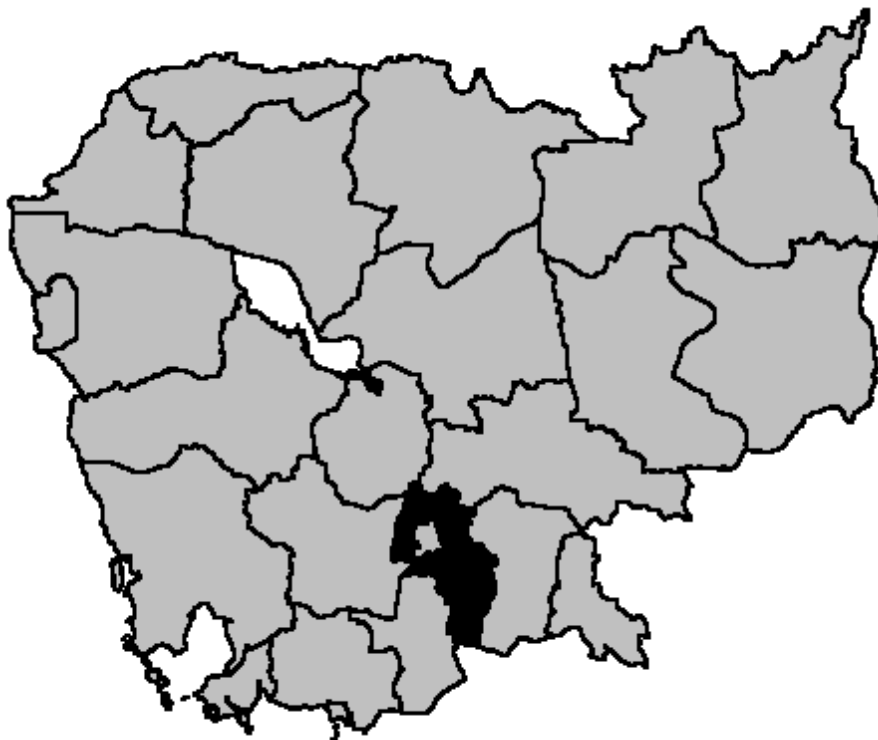
Table P-07. Final Population Totals, Kampot Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population		Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)	
			Both Sexes	Males			Females
07	Kampot	17,118	89,779	43,172	46,607	92.6	5.2
01	Boeng Tuk	814	4,272	2,040	2,232	91.4	5.2
02	Chum Kriel	1,038	5,531	2,668	2,863	93.2	5.1
03	Kampong Kraeng	1,200	6,142	2,923	3,219	90.8	5.1
04	Kampong Samraong	513	2,784	1,341	1,443	92.9	5.4
05	Kandal	1,515	8,048	3,790	4,258	89.0	5.3
07	Kaoh Touch	905	4,989	2,477	2,512	98.6	5.5
08	Koun Satv	1,302	6,825	3,233	3,592	90.0	5.2
09	Meakprang	904	4,910	2,447	2,463	99.4	5.5
11	Preaek Tnaot	1,405	7,839	3,855	3,984	96.8	5.6
12	Prey Khmum	1,159	5,986	2,811	3,175	88.5	5.1
13	Prey Thnang	1,733	8,626	4,248	4,378	97.0	4.9
15	Stueng Kaev	876	4,260	2,085	2,175	95.9	4.8
16	Thmei	1,242	6,455	3,085	3,370	91.5	5.2
17	Trapeang Pring	1,066	5,633	2,630	3,003	87.6	5.3
18	Trapeang Sangkae	955	5,016	2,398	2,618	91.6	5.2
19	Trapeang Thum	491	2,463	1,141	1,322	86.3	5.0
08	Kampong Bay (U)	6,060	33,126	15,915	17,211	92.5	5.4
01	Kampong Kandal	1,514	8,146	3,982	4,164	95.6	5.3
02	Krang Ampil	769	4,156	1,992	2,164	92.1	5.4
03	Kampong Bay	1,165	6,613	3,189	3,424	93.1	5.6
04	Andoung Khmaer	1,700	9,127	4,365	4,762	91.7	5.3
05	Traeuy Kaoh	912	5,084	2,387	2,697	88.5	5.5

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 08

Kandal



KANDAL PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

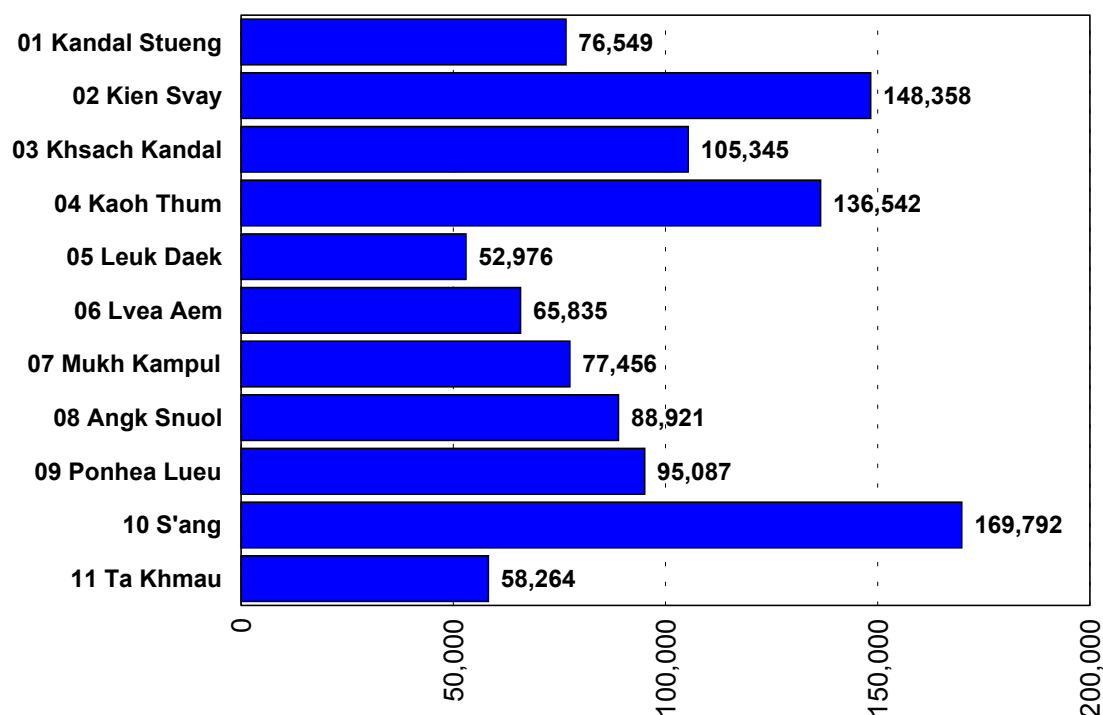
[Province08](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Kandal province, situated in the plain region surrounds the capital, Phnom Penh. On the southern end it is bordering Viet Nam. The province has a population of 1,075,125, comprising 515,996 males and 559,129 females. The percentage of female population is 52.

The province consists of 11 districts, 147 communes and 1,087 villages. The population of this province constitutes 9.4 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kandal

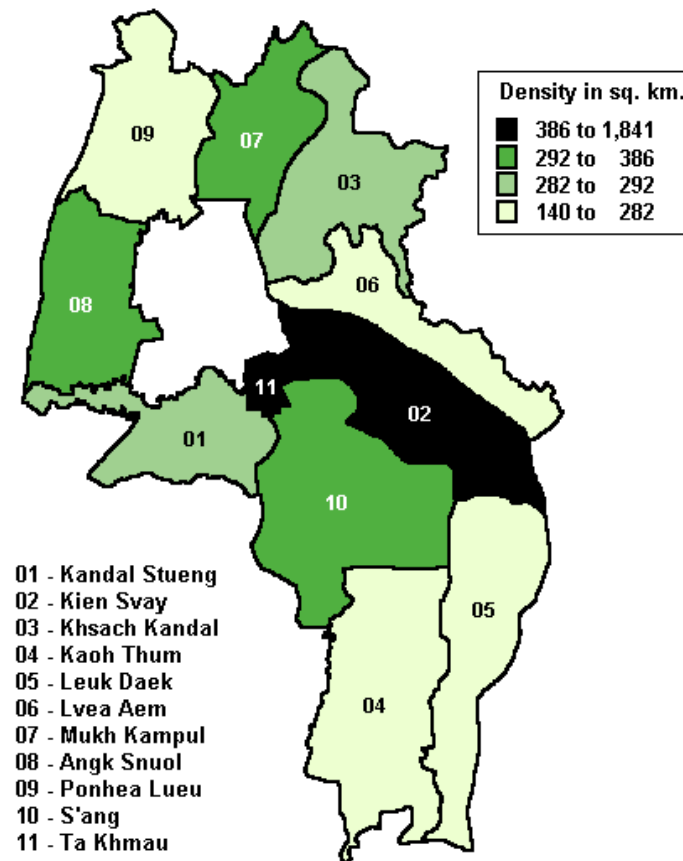


Density of population in the province is 301 per km² which is much higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Ta Khmau close to Phnom Penh constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 5.4 which is much less than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kandal



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(ii) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 203,357 comprising a population of 1,053,716 which gives an average household size of 5.2.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 25.4 and 74.6 respectively. About 70.2 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 51.1.

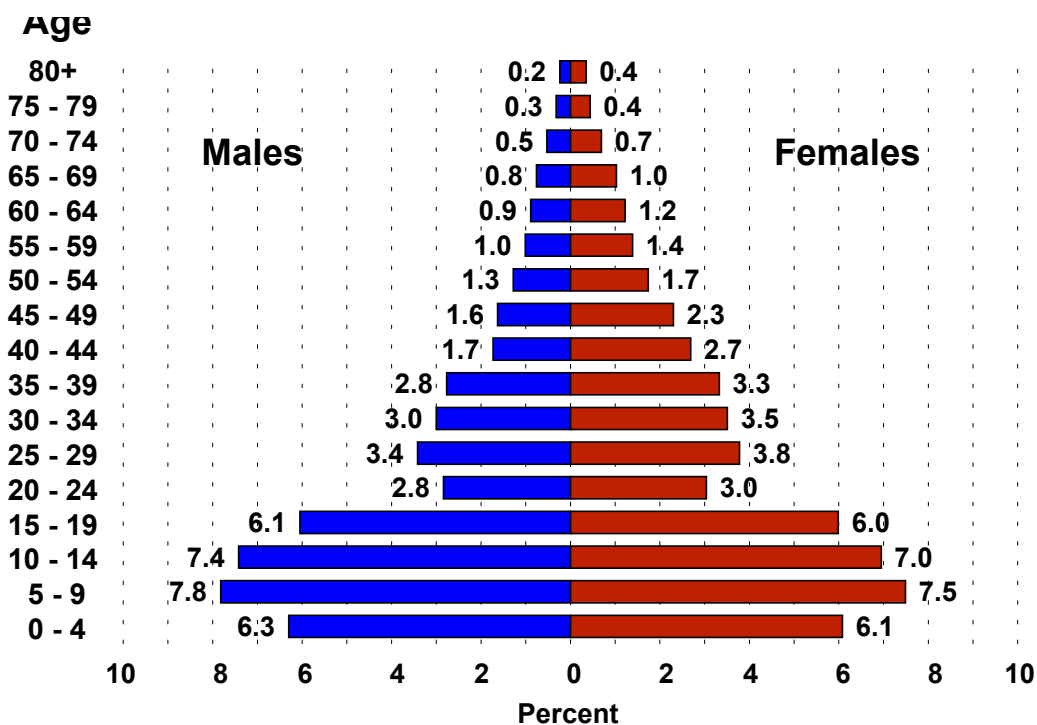
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 42 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (39.4 percent) is less than that of male children (44.9 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.6 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 4.4 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 50.2 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kandal

[Province08](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 92.3 Urban: 97.1, Rural: 92.0. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 86.6 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kandal

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	30.3	59.8	6.9	2.6	0.4
Males	33.7	63.4	1.9	0.9	0.1
Females	27.5	56.8	11.1	4.1	0.5

corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas, as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kandal[Province08](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	869,653	598,567	68.8
	Urban	48,625	38,665	79.5
	Rural	821,028	559,902	68.2
Males	Total	411,534	314,402	76.4
	Urban	23,789	20,416	85.8
	Rural	387,745	293,986	75.8
Females	Total	458,119	284,165	62.0
	Urban	24,836	18,249	73.5
	Rural	433,283	265,916	61.4

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 62 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 24.1 percent and 9.5 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.8) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.4 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 68.6 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 56.0

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 479,725 of which 250,536 or 52.2 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kandal

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.1	55.6	54.6	4.9	4.6	5.3
Urban	48.1	54.4	42.0	6.1	4.6	7.9
Rural	55.5	55.7	55.3	4.9	4.6	5.2

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 76.8 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 6.2 percent and 17.0 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (54.4 percent) outnumber men.

VII. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 306,891 which is 28.5 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 49.4 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (55.9 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (27.0 percent).

More than 50 percent of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province08](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving for "marriage" is higher among males.

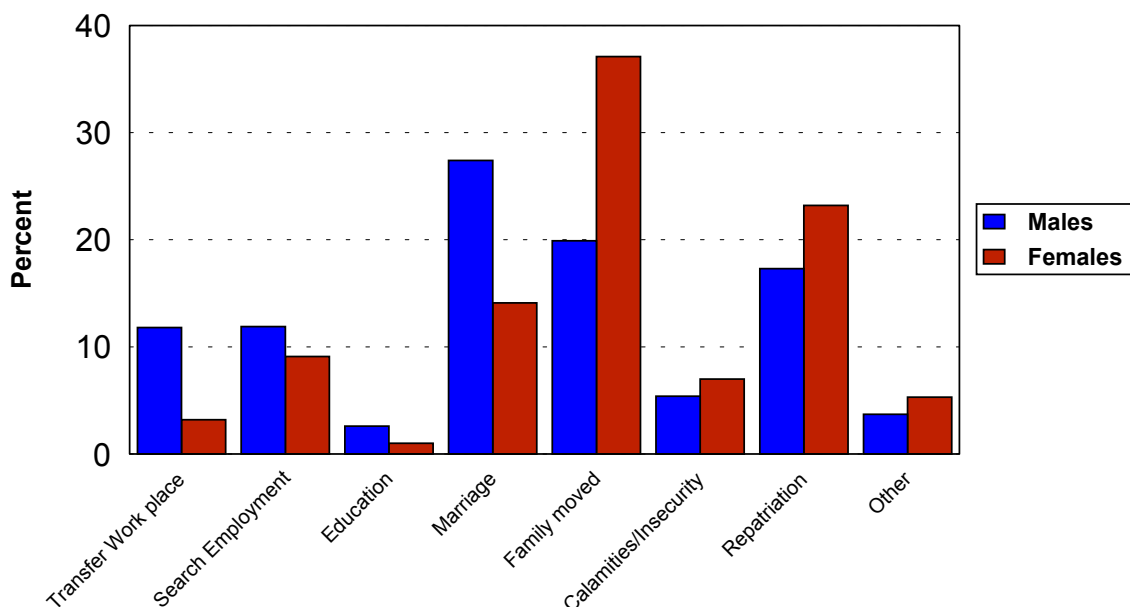
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kandal

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	51.8	52.5	51.2
From another province	41.5	40.6	42.2
From outside Cambodia	6.7	6.9	6.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kandal

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.4	11.8	3.2
In search of employment	10.5	11.9	9.1
Education	1.8	2.6	1.0
Marriage	20.7	27.4	14.1
Family moved	28.6	19.9	37.1
Natural Calamities/insecurity	6.2	5.4	7.0
Repatriation/Return after displacement	20.3	17.3	23.2
Other Reasons	4.5	3.7	5.3

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kandal



VII. Household Amenities

[Province08](#)

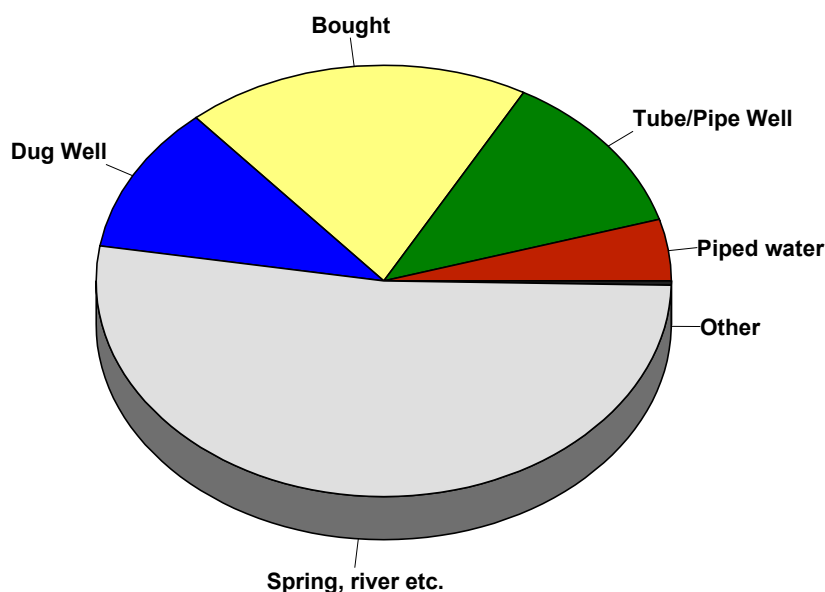
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 36.3 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 78.0 and 34.0 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kandal

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	4.5	10.0	4.1
Tube/pipe well	12.5	23.7	11.9
Dug well	11.2	4.4	11.6
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	52.2	17.5	54.0
Bought	19.3	44.3	18.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.4

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kandal



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 12.8. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 60.0.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kandal[Province08](#)

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	9.4	1.0	2.4	78.1	8.9	0.2
Urban	100	53.2	1.5	5.3	37.0	2.7	0.3
Rural	100	7.1	1.0	2.3	80.2	9.2	0.2

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kandal**

Toilet facility within premises is available to 12.3 percent of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is by far better

Fuel for Cooking

Majority of households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	12.3
Urban	50.2
Rural	10.3

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kandal

Total / Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.1
Urban	100	80.0	12.0	2.4	5.3	0.3
Rural	100	97.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.2

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 1998

Province/ District/ Code	Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08	Kandal						
	- Total	206,189	1,075,125	515,996	559,129	92.3	5.2
	- Urban	10,266	58,264	28,701	29,563	97.1	5.5
	- Rural	195,923	1,016,861	487,295	529,566	92.0	5.2
01	Kandal Stueng	16,212	76,549	35,937	40,612	88.5	4.7
01	Ampov Prey	1,061	4,805	2,238	2,567	87.2	4.5
02	Anlong Romiet	628	3,082	1,456	1,626	89.5	4.8
03	Barku	815	4,260	2,062	2,198	93.8	5.0
04	Boeng Khyang	1,047	4,576	2,153	2,423	88.9	4.4
05	Cheung Kaeub	636	2,906	1,394	1,512	92.2	4.6
06	Daeum Rues	1,371	6,235	2,946	3,289	89.6	4.5
07	Kandaok	1,019	4,474	2,077	2,397	86.6	4.4
08	Thmei	311	1,444	655	789	83.0	4.6
09	Kouk Trab	756	3,474	1,618	1,856	87.2	4.6
10	Kong Noy	239	1,232	568	664	85.5	5.2
13	Preah Putth	366	1,699	788	911	86.5	4.6
14	Preaek Kampis	1,130	5,851	2,777	3,074	90.3	5.2
15	Preaek Roka	736	3,505	1,689	1,816	93.0	4.8
16	Preaek Slaeng	625	2,785	1,291	1,494	86.4	4.5
17	Roka	535	2,507	1,147	1,360	84.3	4.7
18	Roleang Kaen	828	4,258	1,946	2,312	84.2	5.1
19	Roluos	425	1,879	877	1,002	87.5	4.4
22	Siem Reab	768	3,637	1,679	1,958	85.8	4.7
24	Spean Thma	472	2,190	1,012	1,178	85.9	4.6
25	Tbaeng	637	3,059	1,485	1,574	94.3	4.8
26	Tien	391	1,727	804	923	87.1	4.4
27	Trapeang Veang	545	2,682	1,273	1,409	90.3	4.9
28	Trea	871	4,282	2,002	2,280	87.8	4.9
02	Kien Svay	28,535	148,358	70,930	77,428	91.6	5.2
01	Banteay Daek	2,344	12,353	5,839	6,514	89.6	5.3
02	Chheu Teal	1,433	7,495	3,555	3,940	90.2	5.1
03	Dei Edth	2,857	15,712	7,545	8,167	92.4	5.5
04	Kampong Svay	1,770	8,775	4,111	4,664	88.1	5.0
05	Kbal Kaoh	2,822	14,903	7,167	7,736	92.6	5.2
06	Kokir	2,893	15,485	7,511	7,974	94.2	5.3
07	Kokir Thum	2,294	11,518	5,376	6,142	87.5	5.0
08	Phum Thum	1,818	9,491	4,517	4,974	90.8	5.2
09	Preaek Aeng	2,509	12,960	6,229	6,731	92.5	5.1
10	Preaek Thmei	2,678	14,059	6,782	7,277	93.2	5.2
11	Samraong Thum	3,749	18,655	8,909	9,746	91.4	5.0
12	Veal Sbov	1,368	6,952	3,389	3,563	95.1	5.1

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ District/ Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03	Khsach Kandal	20,877	105,345	50,133	55,212	90.8	5.0
01	Bak Dav	675	3,567	1,707	1,860	91.8	5.2
02	Chey Thum	1,049	5,259	2,454	2,805	87.5	5.0
03	Kampong Chamlang	835	4,036	1,889	2,147	88.0	4.8
04	Kaoh Chouram	927	4,827	2,294	2,533	90.6	5.2
05	Kaoh Oknha Tei	909	4,424	2,076	2,348	88.4	4.9
06	Preah Prasab	1,473	7,470	3,548	3,922	90.5	5.0
07	Preaek Ampil	1,801	9,472	4,562	4,910	92.9	5.2
08	Preaek Luong	856	4,144	1,935	2,209	87.6	4.8
09	Preaek Ta Kov	1,050	5,271	2,476	2,795	88.6	5.0
10	Preaek Ta Meak	1,951	9,941	4,692	5,249	89.4	5.1
11	Puk Ruessei	2,020	10,002	4,763	5,239	90.9	4.9
12	Roka Chonlueng	946	4,590	2,158	2,432	88.7	4.8
13	Sanlung	1,191	6,003	2,947	3,056	96.4	5.0
14	Sithor	1,093	5,369	2,572	2,797	92.0	4.9
15	Svay Chrum	704	3,544	1,681	1,863	90.2	5.0
16	Svay Romiet	868	4,540	2,189	2,351	93.1	5.2
17	Ta Aek	563	2,769	1,275	1,494	85.3	4.9
18	Vihear Suork	1,966	10,117	4,915	5,202	94.5	5.1
04	Kaoh Thum	25,666	136,542	65,885	70,657	93.2	5.3
01	Chheu Khmau	1,836	10,252	4,960	5,292	93.7	5.6
02	Chrouy Ta Kaev	1,750	9,372	4,451	4,921	90.4	5.3
03	Kampong Kong	2,131	11,241	5,365	5,876	91.3	5.3
04	Kaoh Thum Ka	1,185	6,205	2,879	3,326	86.6	5.2
05	Kaoh Thum Kha	1,321	6,758	3,285	3,473	94.6	5.1
07	Leuk Daek	2,561	14,042	6,645	7,397	89.8	5.5
08	Pouthi Ban	2,021	10,445	5,064	5,381	94.1	5.2
09	Preaek Chrey	2,568	13,700	6,884	6,816	101.0	5.3
10	Preaek Sdei	3,526	18,993	9,078	9,915	91.6	5.4
11	Preaek Thmei	3,246	16,857	8,241	8,616	95.6	5.2
12	Sampov Lun	3,521	18,677	9,033	9,644	93.7	5.3
05	Leuk Daek	9,811	52,976	25,487	27,489	92.7	5.4
01	Kampong Phnum	2,306	12,235	5,799	6,436	90.1	5.3
02	K'am Samnar	952	5,136	2,590	2,546	101.7	5.3
03	Khpob Ateav	936	5,110	2,454	2,656	92.4	5.5
04	Peam Reang	1,190	6,467	3,108	3,359	92.5	5.4
05	Preaek Dach	1,274	6,933	3,319	3,614	91.8	5.4
06	Preaek Tonloab	2,455	13,277	6,349	6,928	91.6	5.4
07	Sandar	698	3,818	1,868	1,950	95.8	5.5
06	Lvea Aem	12,728	65,835	31,211	34,624	90.1	5.2
01	Akreiy Ksatr	1,852	9,276	4,431	4,845	91.5	5.0
02	Barong	637	3,361	1,677	1,684	99.6	5.3

Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ District/ Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03	Boeng Krum	818	4,240	2,060	2,180	94.5	5.2
04	Kaoh Kaev	454	2,250	1,040	1,210	86.0	4.9
05	Kaoh Reah	562	2,989	1,351	1,638	82.5	5.3
06	Lvea Sa	473	2,372	1,110	1,262	88.0	5.0
07	Peam Oknha Ong	1,373	6,830	3,272	3,558	92.0	5.0
08	Phum Thum	362	1,843	861	982	87.7	5.1
09	Preaek Kmeng	433	2,313	1,145	1,168	98.0	5.3
10	Preaek Rey	652	3,182	1,502	1,680	89.4	4.9
11	Preaek Ruessei	1,406	7,533	3,571	3,962	90.1	5.3
12	Sambuor	1,107	6,157	2,797	3,360	83.2	5.6
13	Sarikakaev	1,283	6,755	3,250	3,505	92.7	5.2
14	Thma Kor	659	3,425	1,622	1,803	90.0	5.2
15	Tuek Khleang	657	3,309	1,522	1,787	85.2	5.0
07	Mukh Kampul	14,740	77,456	37,302	40,154	92.9	5.2
01	Bak Khaeng	1,189	6,485	3,177	3,308	96.0	5.4
02	Kaoh Dach	2,272	10,836	5,099	5,737	88.9	4.8
03	Preaek Anhchanh	2,047	11,013	5,430	5,583	97.3	5.3
04	Preaek Dambang	2,064	11,433	5,362	6,071	88.3	5.5
07	Roka Kaong Muoy	1,645	8,641	4,095	4,546	90.1	5.2
08	Roka Kaong Pir	1,096	5,466	2,524	2,942	85.8	5.0
09	Ruessei Chrouy	1,495	8,011	3,952	4,059	97.4	5.2
10	Sambuor Meas	1,607	8,428	4,143	4,285	96.7	5.2
11	Svay Ampear	1,325	7,143	3,520	3,623	97.2	5.4
08	Angk Snuol	16,974	88,921	42,844	46,077	93.0	5.2
01	Baek Chan	1,548	8,390	3,989	4,401	90.6	5.3
02	Boeng Thum	1,112	5,088	2,407	2,681	89.8	4.6
03	Chhak Chheu Neang	550	2,936	1,478	1,458	101.4	5.2
04	Damnak Ampil	838	4,520	2,214	2,306	96.0	5.4
05	Kamboul	1,038	5,536	2,810	2,726	103.1	5.0
06	Kantaok	1,607	8,530	4,075	4,455	91.5	5.3
07	Krang Mkak	732	3,684	1,768	1,916	92.3	5.0
08	Lumhach	1,156	5,988	2,882	3,106	92.8	5.1
09	Mkak	1,625	8,691	4,093	4,598	89.0	5.3
10	Ovlaok	549	2,675	1,264	1,411	89.6	4.8
11	Peuk	1,074	5,892	2,838	3,054	92.9	5.5
12	Ponsang	1,258	6,755	3,255	3,500	93.0	5.4
13	Prey Puoch	1,093	5,747	2,752	2,995	91.9	5.2
14	Samraong Leu	1,170	5,997	2,907	3,090	94.1	5.1
15	Snao	651	3,302	1,632	1,670	97.7	5.0
16	Tuol Prech	973	5,190	2,480	2,710	91.5	5.3
09	Ponhea Lueu	17,923	95,087	45,432	49,655	91.5	5.2
01	Chhveang	1,224	6,379	3,012	3,367	89.5	5.2
02	Chrey Loas	1,354	6,589	3,157	3,432	92.0	4.8

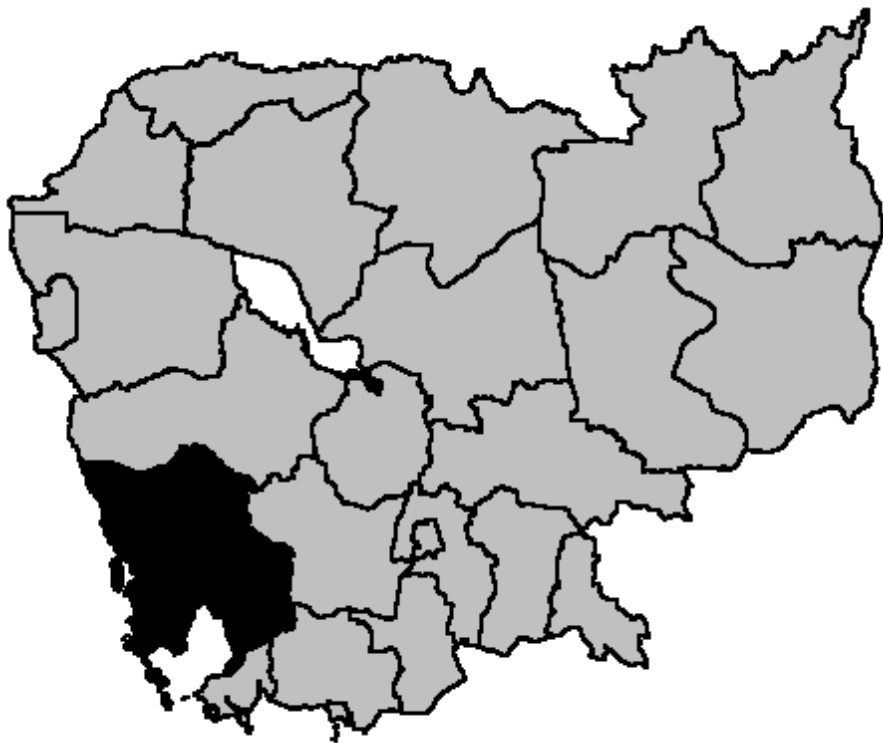
Table P-08. Final Population Totals, Kandal Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ District/ Code	Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03	Kampong Luong	1,756	9,206	4,340	4,866	89.2	5.2
04	Kampong Os	1,091	6,277	2,886	3,391	85.1	5.7
05	Kaoh Chen	1,544	8,929	4,250	4,679	90.8	5.8
06	Phnum Bat	1,535	7,636	3,707	3,929	94.3	4.9
07	Ponhea Lueu	671	3,380	1,586	1,794	88.4	5.0
08	Ponhea Pon	962	5,022	2,419	2,603	92.9	5.1
09	Preaek Pnov	2,198	11,945	5,800	6,145	94.4	5.4
10	Preaek Ta Teaen	1,269	7,320	3,504	3,816	91.8	5.7
11	Phsar Daek	1,153	5,798	2,835	2,963	95.7	4.9
12	Samraong	1,065	5,699	2,709	2,990	90.6	5.2
13	Tumnob Thum	966	5,060	2,406	2,654	90.7	5.2
14	Vihear Luong	1,135	5,847	2,821	3,026	93.2	5.1
10	S'ang	32,457	169,792	82,134	87,658	93.7	5.2
01	Khpop	2,325	11,497	5,534	5,963	92.8	4.9
02	Kaoh Anlong Chen	967	4,830	2,283	2,547	89.6	5.0
03	Kaoh Khael	1,734	9,190	4,448	4,742	93.8	5.3
04	Kaoh Khsach Tonlea	1,051	5,359	2,557	2,802	91.3	5.1
05	Krang Yov	2,749	13,553	6,680	6,873	97.2	4.9
06	Prasat	1,043	5,915	2,866	3,049	94.0	5.7
07	Preaek Ambel	3,949	20,557	9,969	10,588	94.2	5.2
08	Preaek Koy	2,410	12,623	6,154	6,469	95.1	5.2
09	Roka Khpos	1,764	9,426	4,575	4,851	94.3	5.3
10	S'ang Phnum	2,230	11,422	5,576	5,846	95.4	5.1
11	Setbou	1,188	6,648	3,180	3,468	91.7	5.6
12	Svay Prateal	2,293	11,943	5,723	6,220	92.0	5.2
13	Svay Rolum	1,647	8,746	4,164	4,582	90.9	5.3
14	Ta Lon	2,212	11,847	5,702	6,145	92.8	5.4
15	Traeuy Slaa	3,250	17,194	8,366	8,828	94.8	5.3
16	Tuek Vil	1,645	9,042	4,357	4,685	93.0	5.5
11	Ta Khmau (U)	10,266	58,264	28,701	29,563	97.1	5.5
01	Ta Kdol	782	4,252	2,019	2,233	90.4	5.4
02	Preaek Ruessei	1,348	7,521	3,662	3,859	94.9	5.5
03	Daeum Mien	1,988	10,939	5,209	5,730	90.9	5.5
04	Ta Khmau	3,776	22,711	11,668	11,043	105.7	5.6
05	Preaek Hour	1,080	5,857	2,808	3,049	92.1	5.4
06	Kampong Samnanh	1,292	6,984	3,335	3,649	91.4	5.4

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 09

Kaoh Kong



KAOH KONG PROVINCE

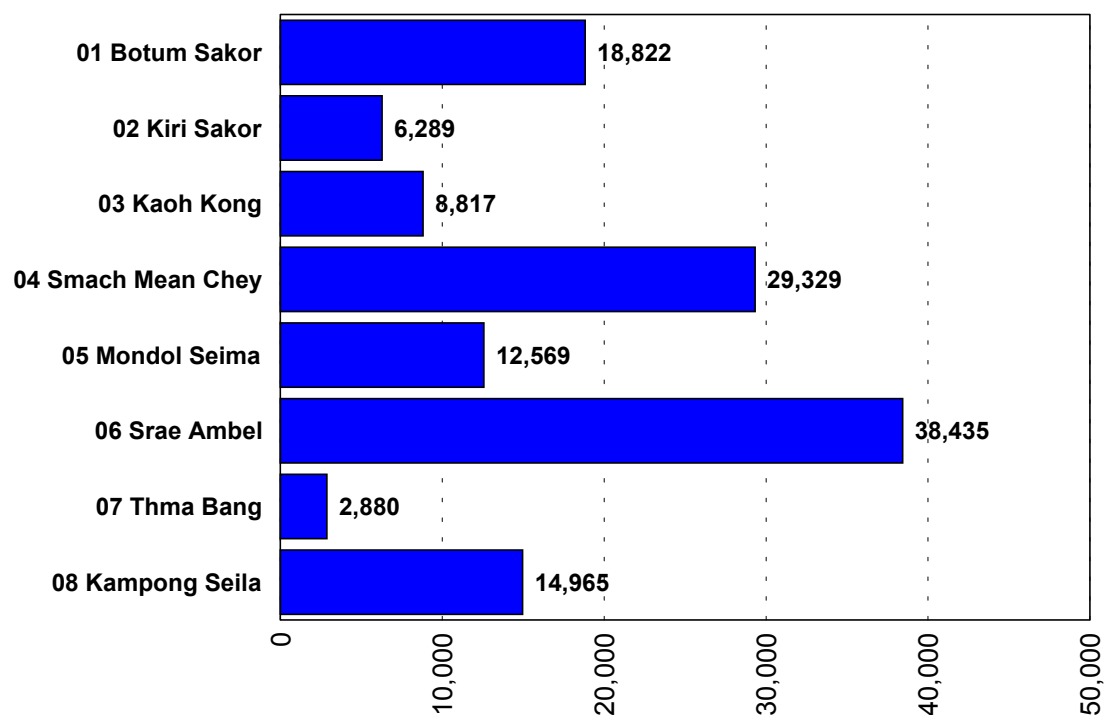
I. POPULATION [Province09](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Situated in the coastal region, Kaoh Kong province has a population of 132,106, comprising 67,700 males and 64,406 females. The percentage of female population is 48.8.

The province consists of 8 districts, 32 communes and 127 villages. The population of this province constitutes 1.2 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Kaoh Kong

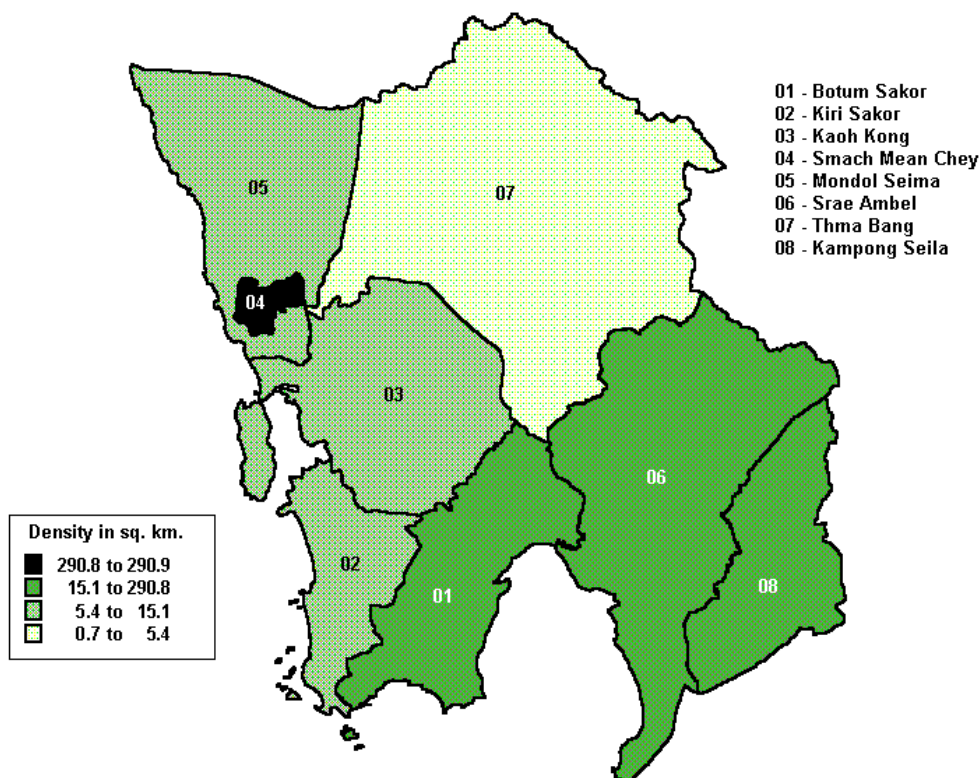


Density of population in the province is 12 per km² which is much lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district of Smach Mean Chey constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 22.2, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kaoh Kong



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(iii) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 24,125 comprising a population of 124,575 which gives an average household size of 5.2.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 25.3 and 74.7 respectively. About 48.4 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 36.2.

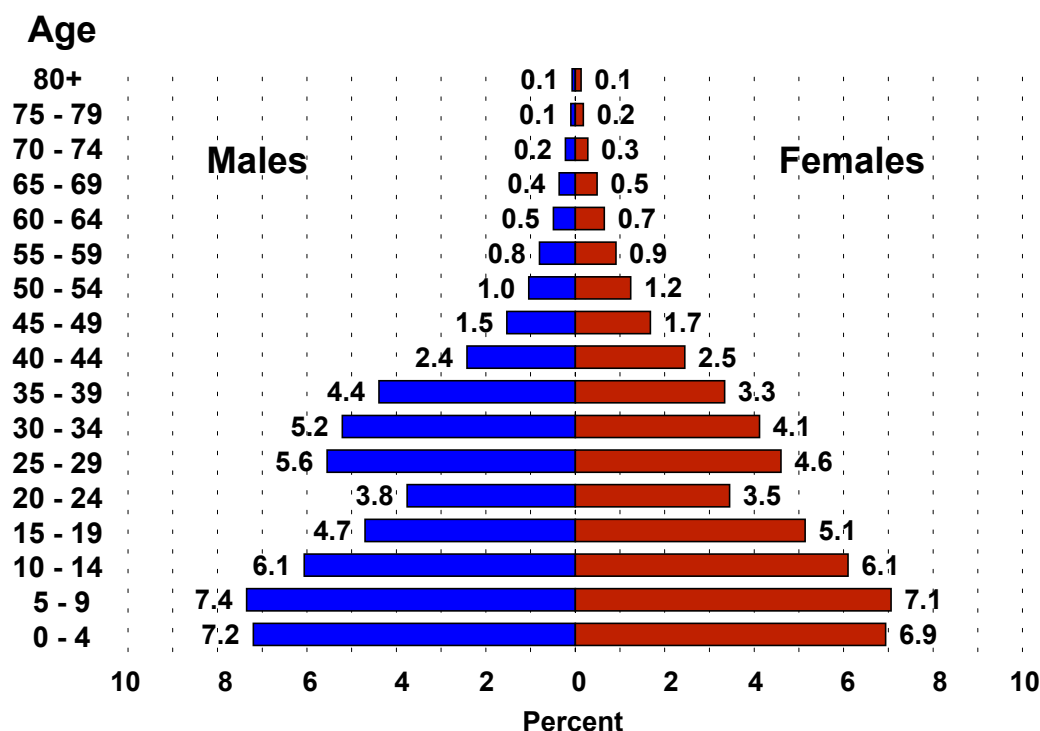
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 40.7 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.2 percent) is higher than that of male children (40.2 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 57.5 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 1.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 53.0 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kaoh Kong

Province09



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 105.1, Urban: 107.5, Rural: 104.4. The sex ratio is generally high for the province.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 74.1 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kaoh Kong

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females, the difference being marginal in the 'married' category. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.5	67.2	4.0	2.0	0.3
Males	31.0	67.2	0.8	0.8	0.2
Females	21.7	67.1	7.5	3.3	0.4

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Kaoh Kong[Province09](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	104,348	57,422	55.0
	Urban	23,645	15,778	66.7
	Rural	80,703	41,644	51.6
Males	Total	53,332	34,817	65.3
	Urban	12,271	9,301	75.8
	Rural	41,061	25,516	62.1
Females	Total	51,016	22,605	44.3
	Urban	11,374	6,477	56.9
	Rural	39,642	16,128	40.7

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 58.0 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 26.7 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. A small percentage (2.0) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.9 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 67.4 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 51.8.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 55,802 of which 20,034 or 35.9 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kaoh Kong

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	53.1	66.4	39.1	9.3	7.4	12.5
Urban	48.8	65.3	30.9	11.6	7.9	20.0
Rural	54.3	66.7	41.4	8.6	7.3	10.9

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 53.2 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 7.4 percent and 39.4 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (37.9 percent) form a smaller proportion.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 76,591 which is 58.0 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 52.9 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (74.9

percent) is higher than that in rural areas (53.2 percent). Most of the migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4). [Province09](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "In search of employment" is higher among males.

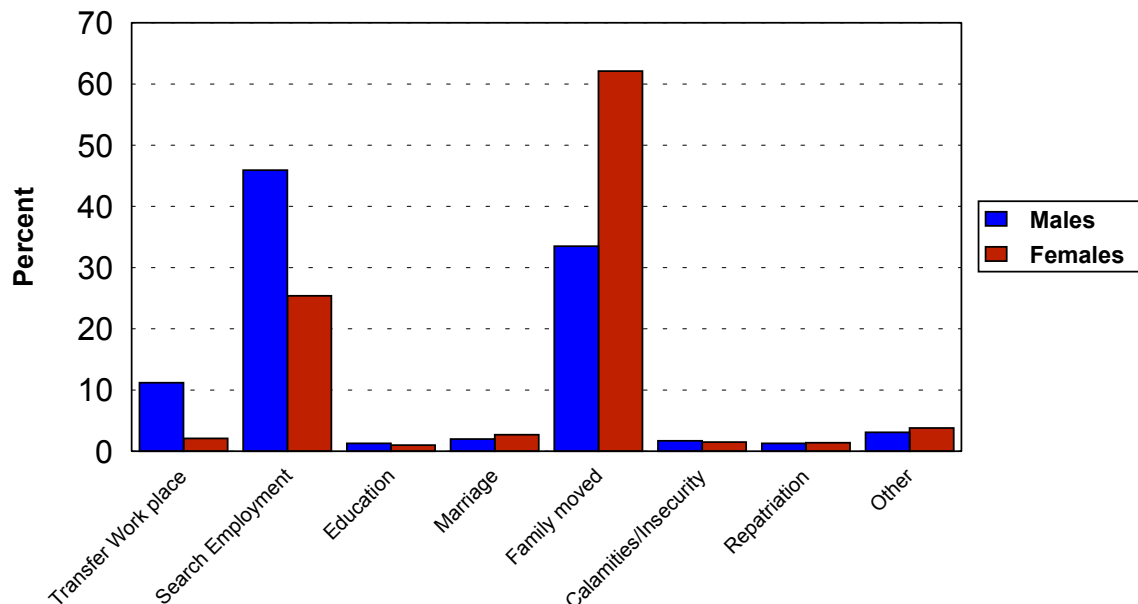
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kaoh Kong

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	19.7	19.8	19.6
From another province	75.0	75.2	74.8
From outside Cambodia	5.3	5.0	5.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kaoh Kong

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	6.9	11.2	2.1
In search of employment	36.2	45.9	25.4
Education	1.2	1.3	1.0
Marriage	2.4	2.0	2.7
Family moved	47.0	33.5	62.1
Natural Calamities/insecurity	1.6	1.7	1.5
Repatriation/Return after displacement	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other Reasons	3.4	3.1	3.8

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kaoh Kong



VII. Household Amenities
Main Source of Drinking Water

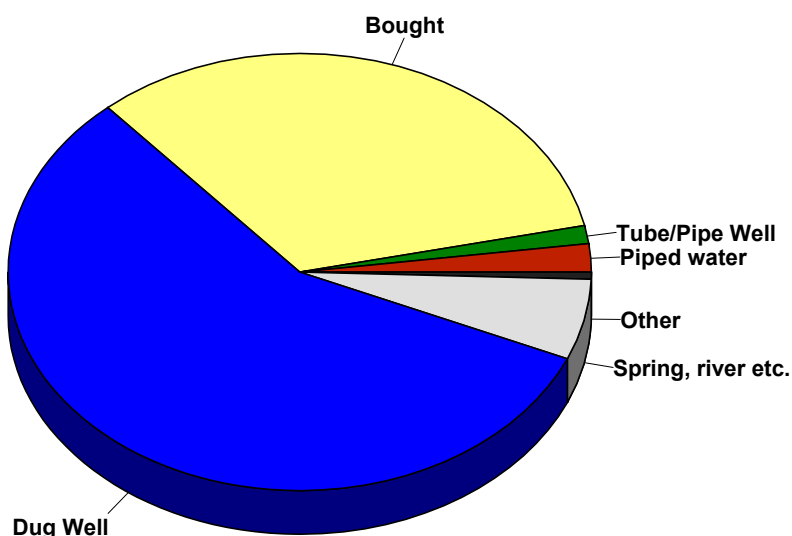
[Province09](#)

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 36.4 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 55.7 and 30.9 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kaoh Kong

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	2.0	6.2	0.8
Tube/pipe well	1.3	1.2	1.3
Dug well	57.2	39.8	62.0
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	5.9	4.1	6.5
Bought	33.1	48.3	28.8
Other	0.5	0.4	0.6

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kaoh Kong



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 38.9. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 64.1.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kaoh Kong[Province09](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	26.6	4.5	7.8	59.1	0.8	1.2
Urban	100	61.4	1.5	1.2	33.6	1.3	1.0
Rural	100	16.7	5.3	9.8	66.3	0.6	1.3

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kaoh Kong**

Toilet facility within premises is available to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is somewhat better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	14.7
Urban	30.0
Rural	10.4

Fuel for Cooking

Majority of households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kaoh Kong

Total/ Urban / Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	71.8	24.2	1.4	2.3	0.3
Urban	100	61.4	33.3	0.6	4.2	0.5
Rural	100	74.7	21.7	1.6	1.8	0.2

Table P- 09. Final Population Totals, Kaoh Kong Province, 1998

Province/ District/ Code	Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
09	Kaoh Kong						
	- Total	24,964	132,106	67,700	64,406	105.1	5.2
	- Urban	5,400	29,329	15,194	14,135	107.5	5.3
	- Rural	19,564	102,777	52,506	50,271	104.4	5.1
01	Botum Sakor	3,456	18,822	9,727	9,095	106.9	5.3
01	Andoung Tuek	1,130	6,080	3,141	2,939	106.9	5.3
02	Kandaol	368	1,934	916	1,018	90.0	5.3
03	Ta Nun	192	1,017	531	486	109.3	5.2
04	Thma Sa	1,534	8,389	4,204	4,185	100.5	5.4
05	Chi Phat	232	1,402	935	467	200.2	4.7
02	Kiri Sakor	1,270	6,289	3,259	3,030	107.6	4.9
01	Kaoh Sdach	964	4,708	2,433	2,275	106.9	4.8
02	Phnhi Meas	111	485	246	239	102.9	4.4
03	Preaek Khsach	195	1,096	580	516	112.4	5.6
03	Kaoh Kong	1,769	8,817	4,768	4,049	117.8	4.9
01	Chrouy Pras	358	1,744	934	810	115.3	4.9
02	Kaoh Kapi	588	3,012	1,585	1,427	111.1	5.1
03	Ta Tai Kraom	199	959	520	439	118.5	4.8
04	Trapeang Rung	624	3,102	1,729	1,373	125.9	4.8
04	Smach Mean Chey (U)	5,400	29,329	15,194	14,135	107.5	5.3
01	Smach Mean Chey	2,078	11,318	6,050	5,268	114.8	5.1
02	Dang Tong	2,840	15,511	7,924	7,587	104.4	5.4
03	Stueng Veang	482	2,500	1,220	1,280	95.3	5.1
05	Mondol Seima	2,453	12,569	6,372	6,197	102.8	4.9
01	Bak Khlang	1,972	10,276	5,143	5,133	100.2	4.9
02	Peam Krasaob	264	1,297	722	575	125.6	4.9
03	Tuol Kokir	217	996	507	489	103.7	4.6
06	Srae Ambel	7,243	38,435	19,333	19,102	101.2	5.2
01	Boeng Preav	1,081	5,747	2,882	2,865	100.6	5.2
02	Chi Kha Kraom	436	2,364	1,181	1,183	99.8	5.4
03	Chi Kha Leu	558	2,660	1,311	1,349	97.2	4.7
04	Chrouy Svay	844	4,409	2,154	2,255	95.5	5.2
05	Dang Peaeng	1,555	8,276	4,562	3,714	122.8	5.0
07	Srae Ambel	2,769	14,979	7,243	7,736	93.6	5.4

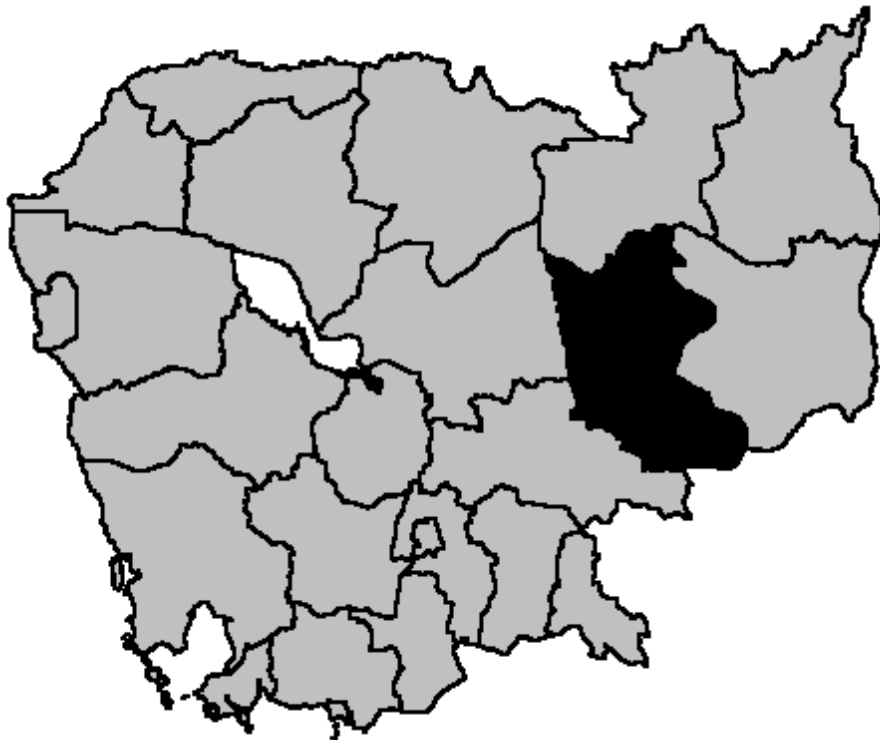
Table P- 09. Final Population Totals, Kaoh Kong Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ District/ Code	Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Thma Bang	569	2,880	1,411	1,469	96.1	5.0
01	Ta Tey Leu	53	305	137	168	81.5	5.8
02	Pralay	206	1,033	496	537	92.4	5.0
03	Chumnoab	81	406	198	208	95.2	5.0
04	Ruessei Chrum	229	1,136	580	556	104.3	4.9
08	Kampong Seila	2,804	14,965	7,636	7,329	104.2	5.3
01	Chamkar Luong	350	1,851	916	935	98.0	5.3
02	Kampong Seila	1,201	6,464	3,285	3,179	103.3	5.3
03	Ou Bak Roteh	682	3,629	1,876	1,753	107.0	5.1
04	Stueng Chhay	571	3,021	1,559	1,462	106.6	5.2

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 10

Kracheh



KRACHEH PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

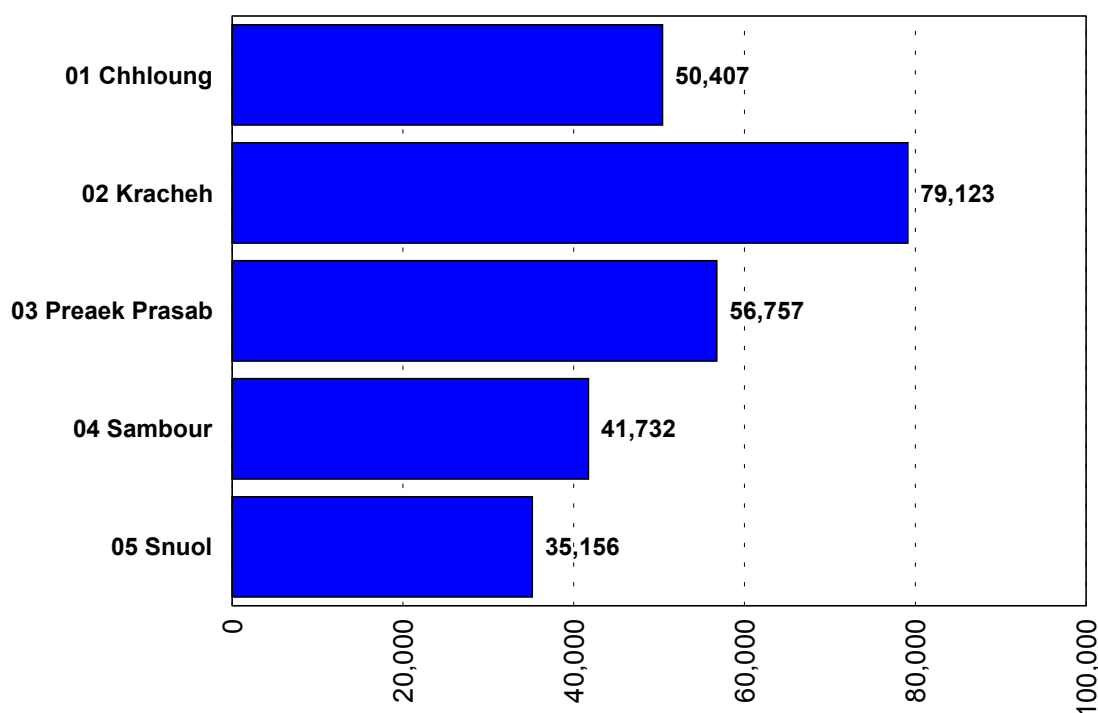
[Province10](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Located in the plateau and mountain region, Kracheh province has Viet Nam on its south-eastern border. It has a population of 263,175, comprising 130,254 males and 132,921 females. The percentage of female population is 50.5.

The province consists of 5 districts, 46 communes and 257 villages. The population of this province constitutes 2.3 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District , Kracheh

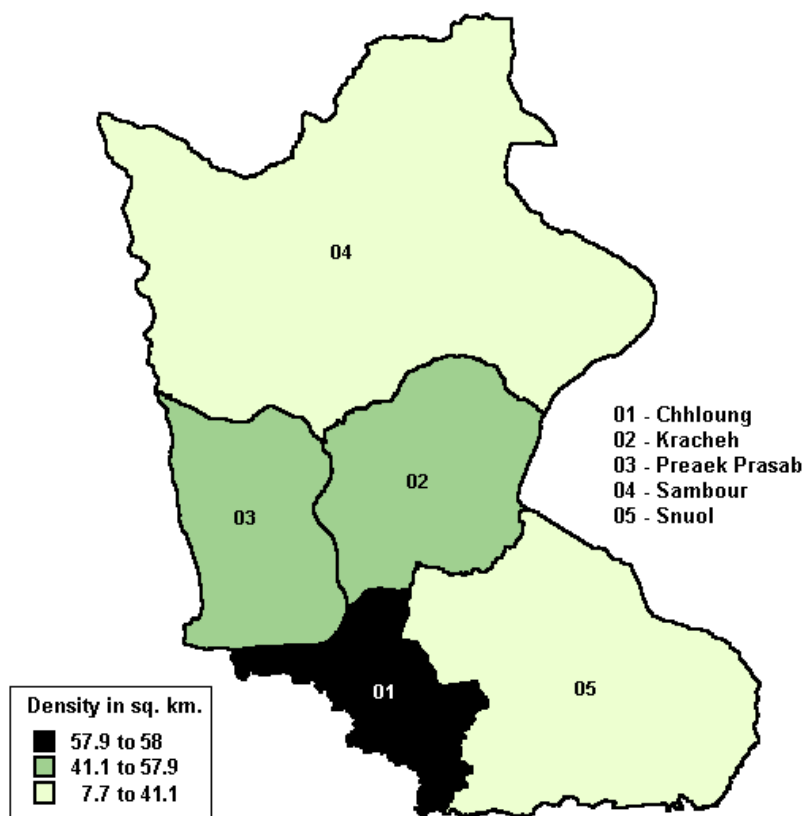


Density of population in the province is 24 per km² which is lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district (Kracheh) named after the province constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 30.1, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Kracheh



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 48,761 comprising a population of 258,990 which gives an average household size of 5.3.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

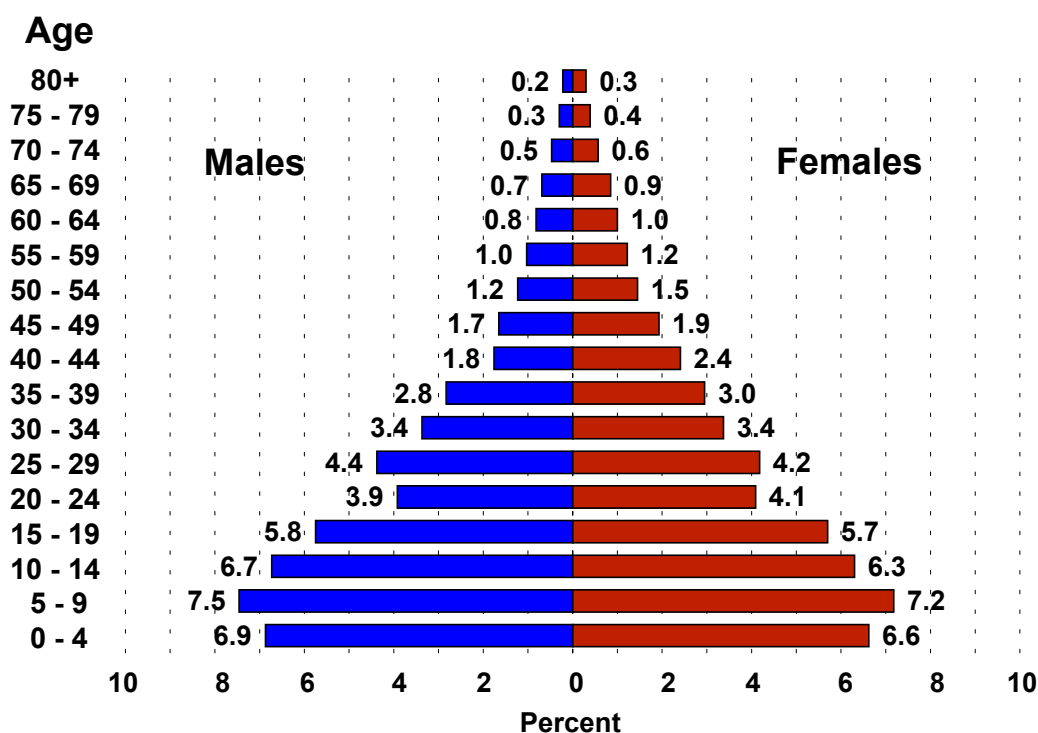
The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 18.3 and 81.7 respectively. About 64.0 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 45.3.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 41.2 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (39.8 percent) is less than that of male children (42.5 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.0 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 51.6 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Kracheh



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 98.0, Urban: 98.4, Rural: 97.8. The sex ratio is marginally lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 81.7 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Kracheh

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	29.6	62.4	5.8	1.9	0.3
Males	33.9	63.6	1.6	0.7	0.2
Females	25.5	61.3	9.6	3.1	0.5

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Kracheh[Province10](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	210,485	129,471	61.5
	Urban	63,879	41,817	65.5
	Rural	146,606	87,654	59.8
Males	Total	103,331	69,931	67.7
	Urban	31,344	22,341	71.3
	Rural	71,987	47,590	66.1
Females	Total	107,154	59,540	55.6
	Urban	32,535	19,476	59.9
	Rural	74,619	40,064	53.7

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 66.4 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 21.7 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.7) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.5 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 70.4 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 63.0.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 115,284 of which 53,363 or 46.3 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are less than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Kracheh

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	54.6	59.7	49.7	6.9	6.3	7.6
Urban	55.4	60.0	50.9	4.8	4.2	5.5
Rural	54.3	59.6	49.2	7.9	7.3	8.5

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 78.3 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 4.2 percent and 17.5 percent respectively. In the primary sector women account for 49.3 percent.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 52,868 which is 20.1 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 55.8 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (24.5 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (18.2 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4). [Province10](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "in search of employment" is higher among males.

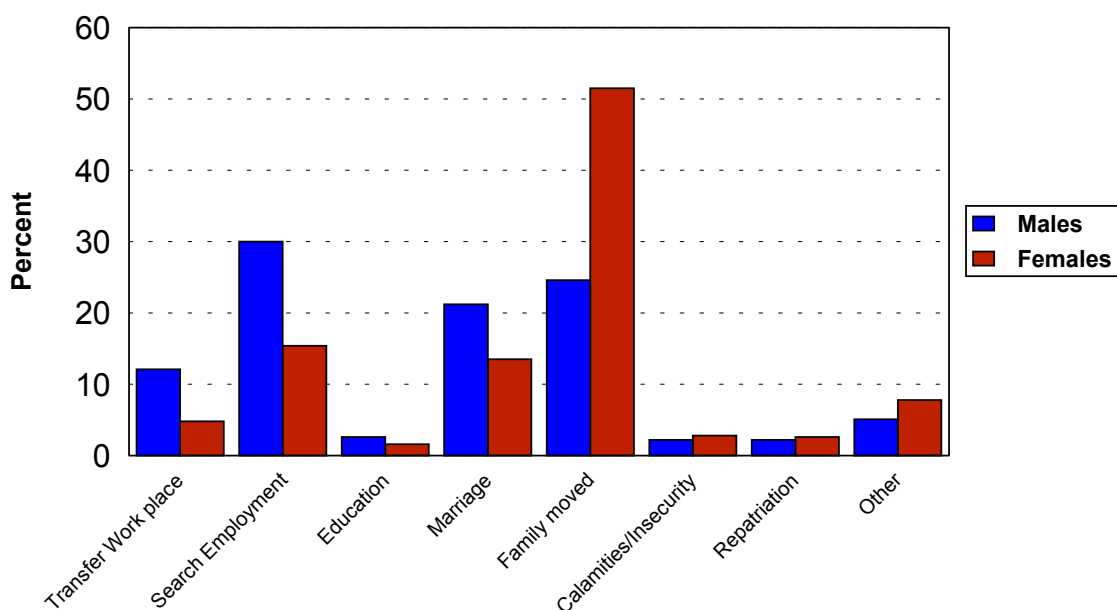
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Kracheh

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	53.8	53.9	53.7
From another province	42.8	42.9	42.6
From outside Cambodia	3.4	3.2	3.7

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Kracheh

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.9	12.1	4.8
In search of employment	23.5	30.0	15.4
Education	2.2	2.6	1.6
Marriage	17.8	21.2	13.5
Family moved	36.5	24.6	51.5
Natural Calamities/insecurity	2.4	2.2	2.8
Repatriation/Return after displacement	2.4	2.2	2.6
Other Reasons	6.3	5.1	7.8

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Kracheh



VII. Household Amenities

[Province10](#)

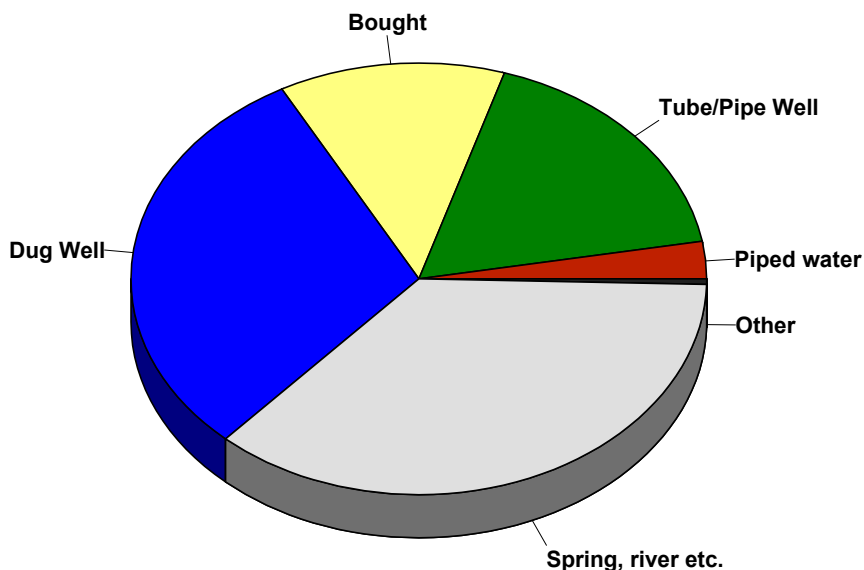
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 32.8 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 46.3 and 27.0 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kracheh

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	2.7	5.0	1.8
Tube/pipe well	17.6	24.7	14.5
Dug well	30.5	24.4	33.1
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	36.3	29.2	39.4
Bought	12.5	16.6	10.7
Other	0.4	0.1	0.5

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kracheh



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 13.5. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 19.4.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Kracheh[Province10](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	9.5	1.7	2.3	80.8	4.1	1.6
Urban	100	15.9	2.0	1.5	76.3	4.2	0.1
Rural	100	6.8	1.6	2.6	82.8	4.1	2.1

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Kracheh**

Toilet facility within premises is available to 13.4 percent of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is slightly better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	13.4
Urban	20.2
Rural	10.6

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while about 3.1 percent use charcoal (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Kracheh

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	95.3	3.1	1.2	0.4	N
Urban	100	93.1	5.3	0.8	0.6	0.2
Rural	100	96.2	2.1	1.4	0.3	N

Table P-10. Final Population Totals, Kracheh Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
10	Kracheh						
	- Total	49,326	263,175	130,254	132,921	98.0	5.3
	- Urban	14,791	79,123	39,235	39,888	98.4	5.3
	- Rural	34,535	184,052	91,019	93,033	97.8	5.3
01	Chhloung	9,513	50,407	24,748	25,659	96.4	5.3
01	Chhloung	1,359	7,468	3,704	3,764	98.4	5.4
02	Damrei Phong	767	3,776	1,866	1,910	97.7	4.9
03	Han Chey	1,506	7,922	3,824	4,098	93.3	5.3
04	Kampong Damrei	328	1,713	832	881	94.4	5.2
05	Kanhchor	1,029	5,646	2,971	2,675	111.1	5.4
06	Khsach Andaet	1,176	5,869	2,832	3,037	93.2	5.0
07	Pongro	1,864	10,225	4,890	5,335	91.7	5.5
08	Preaek Saman	1,484	7,788	3,829	3,959	96.7	5.2
02	Kracheh (U)	14,791	79,123	39,235	39,888	98.4	5.3
01	Bos Leav	1,250	6,746	3,307	3,439	96.2	5.4
02	Changkrang	346	1,799	881	918	96.0	5.2
03	Dar	1,190	6,324	3,055	3,269	93.5	5.3
04	Kantuot	885	4,673	2,304	2,369	97.3	5.3
05	Kou Loab	565	3,019	1,458	1,561	93.4	5.3
06	Kaoh Chraeng	481	2,739	1,347	1,392	96.8	5.7
07	Kaoh Trong	360	1,916	949	967	98.1	5.3
08	Krakor	800	4,153	2,076	2,077	100.0	5.2
09	Kracheh	1,608	8,609	4,391	4,218	104.1	5.4
10	Ou Ruessei	1,987	10,707	5,362	5,345	100.3	5.3
11	Roka Kandal	960	5,417	2,644	2,773	95.3	5.6
12	Sambok	1,268	6,379	3,111	3,268	95.2	5.0
13	Thma Andaeuk	636	3,372	1,630	1,742	93.6	5.3
14	Thma Kreae	1,123	6,011	3,056	2,955	103.4	5.4
15	Thmei	1,332	7,259	3,664	3,595	101.9	5.4
03	Preaek Prasab	10,602	56,757	28,040	28,717	97.6	5.3
01	Chambak	1,407	7,318	3,555	3,763	94.5	5.2
02	Chrouy Banteay	1,571	8,476	4,277	4,199	101.9	5.4
03	Kampong Kor	1,031	5,548	2,755	2,793	98.6	5.4
04	Kaoh Ta Suy	382	2,032	985	1,047	94.1	5.3
05	Preaek Prasab	2,259	12,194	6,108	6,086	100.4	5.4
06	Ruessei Kaev	1,263	6,778	3,272	3,506	93.3	5.4
07	Saob	1,509	8,051	3,989	4,062	98.2	5.3
08	Ta Mau	1,180	6,360	3,099	3,261	95.0	5.4

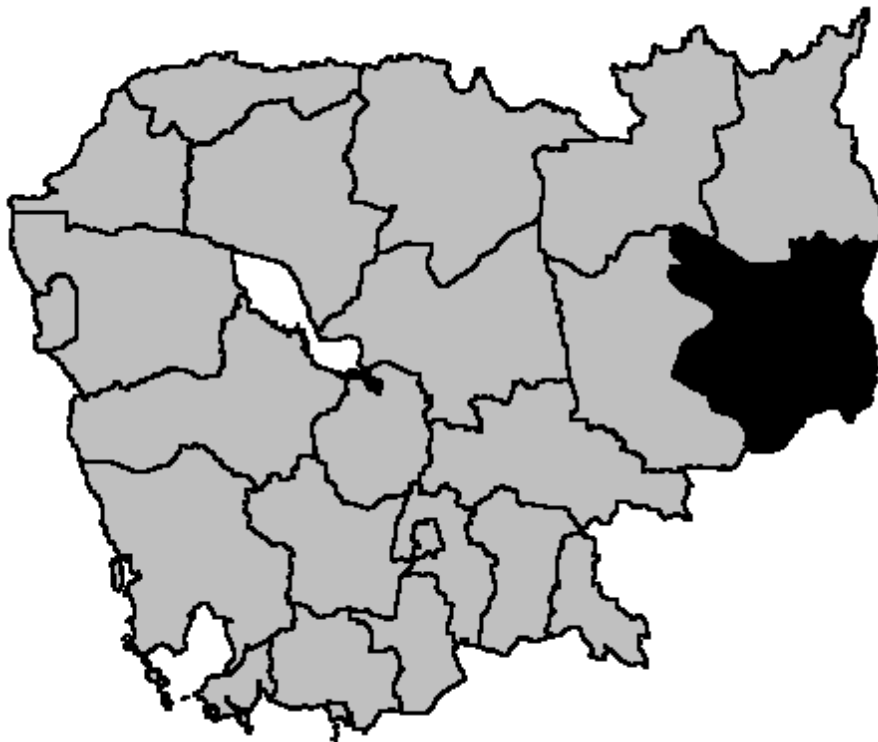
Table P-10. Final Population Totals, Kracheh Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Sambour	7,632	41,732	20,635	21,097	97.8	5.4
01	Boeng Char	349	1,825	872	953	91.5	5.2
02	Kampong Cham	1,219	6,905	3,429	3,476	98.6	5.6
03	Kbal Damrei	587	2,919	1,444	1,475	97.9	5.0
04	Kaoh Khnhaer	603	3,163	1,514	1,649	91.8	5.2
05	Ou Krieng	688	3,827	1,995	1,832	108.9	5.4
06	Roluos Mean Chey	533	3,211	1,584	1,627	97.4	6.0
07	Sambour	1,373	7,704	3,838	3,866	99.3	5.5
08	Sandan	1,106	5,655	2,754	2,901	94.9	5.1
09	Srae Chis	515	3,143	1,486	1,657	89.7	6.1
10	Voadthonak	659	3,380	1,719	1,661	103.5	5.1
05	Snuol	6,788	35,156	17,596	17,560	100.2	5.2
01	Khsuem	1,063	5,724	2,930	2,794	104.9	5.3
02	Pir Thnu	855	4,286	2,086	2,200	94.8	5.0
03	Snuol	2,425	12,169	6,071	6,098	99.6	5.0
04	Srae Char	1,289	6,506	3,282	3,224	101.8	5.0
05	Svay Chreah	1,156	6,471	3,227	3,244	99.5	5.6

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 11

Mondol Kiri



MONDOL KIRI PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

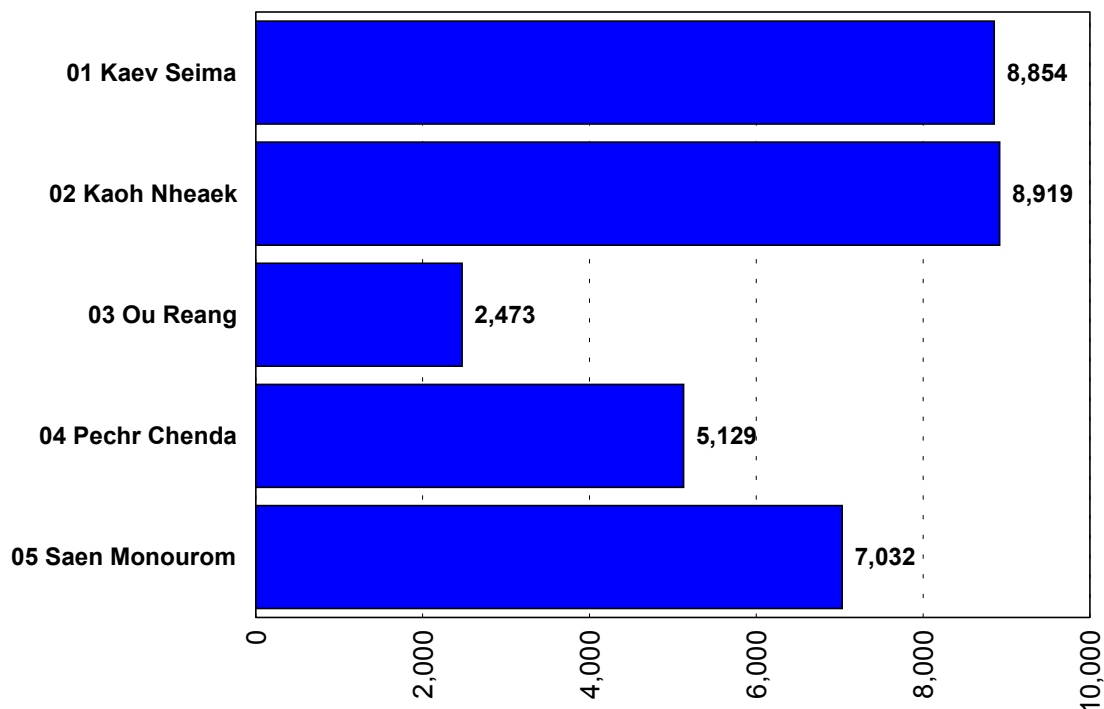
[Province11](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Mondol Kiri province situated in the eastern highland forms part of the plateau and mountain region. It has a population of 32,407, comprising 16,380 males and 16,027 females. The percentage of female population is 49.5.

The province consists of 5 districts, 21 communes and 98 villages. The population of this province constitutes 0.3 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Mondol Kiri

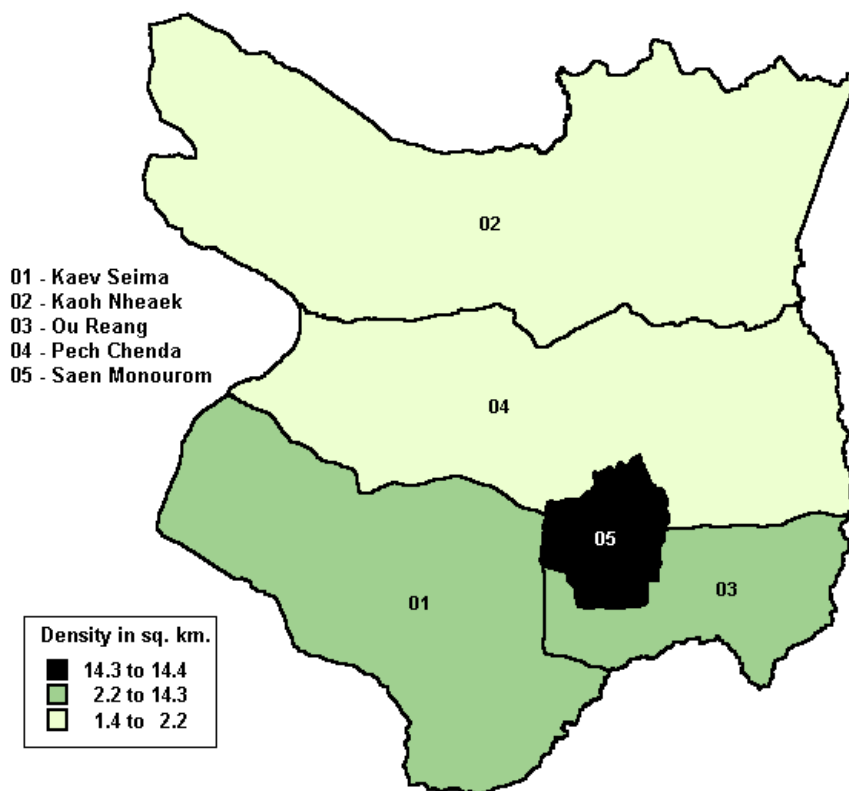


Density of population in the province is 2 per km² which is the lowest among provinces. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Saen Monourom constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 21.7, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Mondol Kiri



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 5,615 comprising a population of 31,825 which gives an average household size of 5.7.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

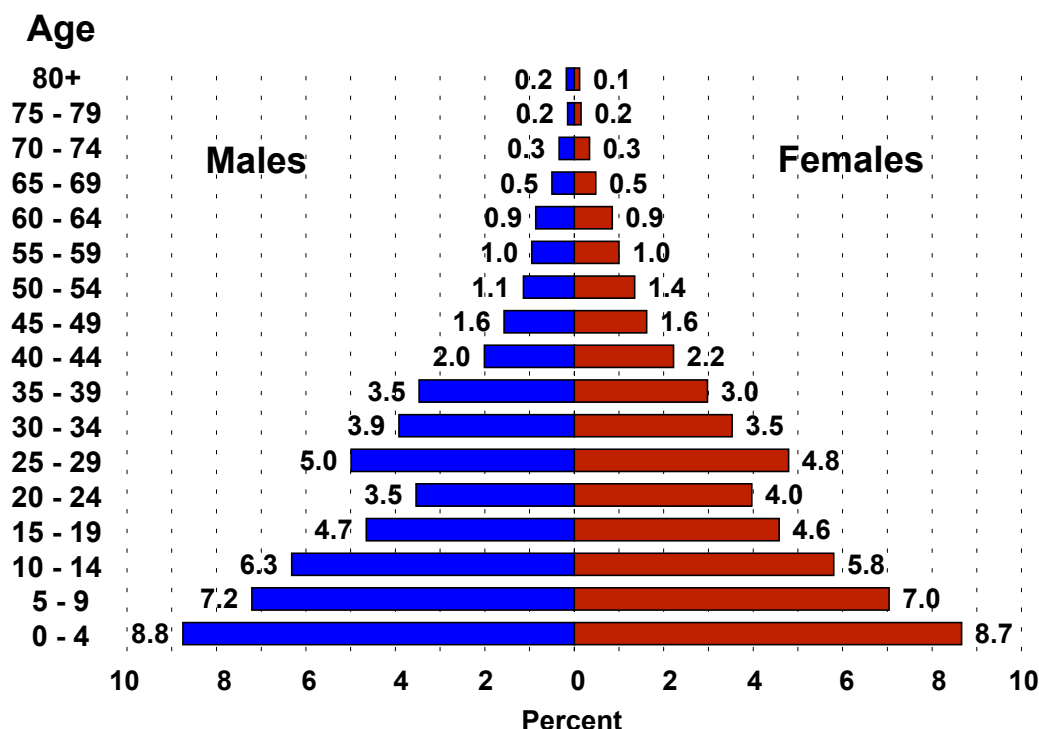
The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 22.0 and 78.0 respectively. About 51.5 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 43.1.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 43.8 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (43.5 percent) is slightly less than that of male children (44.1 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 54.0 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 50.6 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Mondol Kiri



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 102.2, Urban: 104.2, Rural: 101.6. The sex ratio is generally high for the province.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 85.3 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Mondol Kiri

As shown in Table 1 the proportion of single (never married) category is higher among males. The proportion of married is nearly the same for both males and females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	23.9	69.0	5.0	1.8	0.3
Males	28.1	69.2	1.8	0.7	0.2
Females	19.6	68.9	8.1	3.0	0.4

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. However, the literacy rates in general are very low in the province.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Mondol Kiri[Province11](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	24,484	8,027	32.8
	Urban	5,429	2,851	52.5
	Rural	19,055	5,176	27.2
Males	Total	12,380	5,330	43.0
	Urban	2,776	1,703	61.4
	Rural	9,604	3,627	37.8
Females	Total	12,104	2,697	22.3
	Urban	2,653	1,148	43.3
	Rural	9,451	1,549	16.4

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 56.9 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 23.7 percent and 13.2 percent respectively. Those among the literate population who have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class form 2.8 percent. Persons with secondary level qualification form 3.1 percent. Only 0.3 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 63.4 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 53.6.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 15,550 of which 7,151 or about 46 percent are females. The economic activity rates are higher for males. The unemployment rates are the same for both males and females at the province level. In the urban areas, however, the unemployment rate is higher for females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Mondol Kiri

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	62.9	67.1	58.6	7.3	7.3	7.3
Urban	51.4	59.5	42.9	6.2	4.5	8.6
Rural	66.2	69.3	63.0	7.6	8.0	7.1

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 75.6 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 5.0 percent and 19.4 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (53.4 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 14,821 which is 45.7 percent of the province population

Among these migrants, males constitute 52.6 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (54.9 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (43.2 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Mondol Kiri

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	59.8	57.7	62.1
From another province	33.4	35.0	31.7
From outside Cambodia	6.8	7.3	6.2

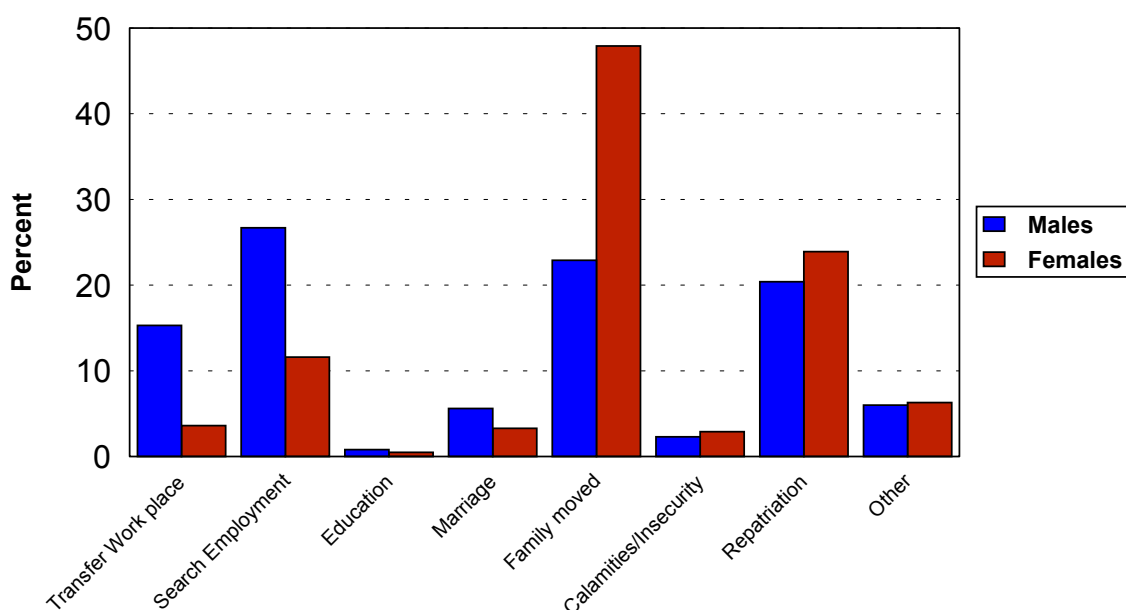
Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is high under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "In search of employment" is higher among males.

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Mondol Kiri

[Province11](#)

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	9.8	15.3	3.6
In search of employment	19.6	26.7	11.6
Education	0.7	0.8	0.5
Marriage	4.5	5.6	3.3
Family moved	34.6	22.9	47.9
Natural Calamities/insecurity	2.6	2.3	2.9
Repatriation/Return after displacement	22.0	20.4	23.9
Other Reasons	6.2	6.0	6.3

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Mondol Kiri



VII. Household Amenities

[Province11](#)

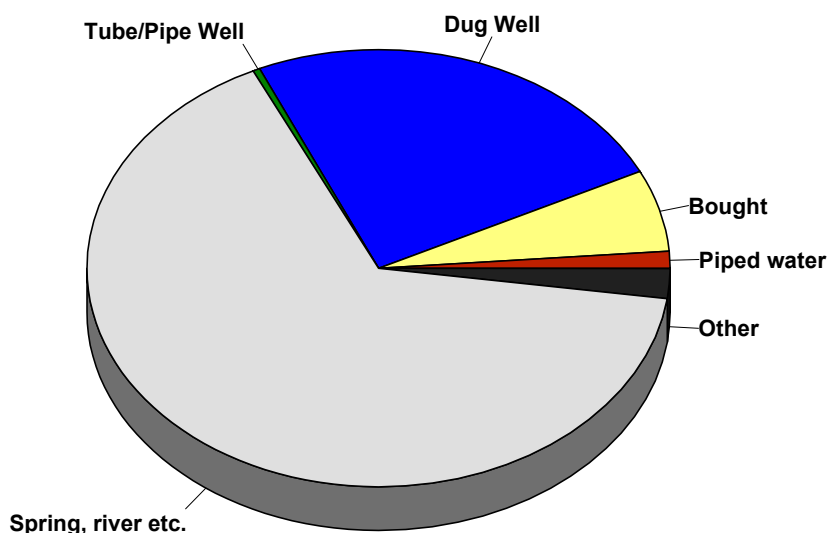
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 7.6 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 11.9 and 6.3 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Mondol Kiri

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.2	3.1	0.6
Tube/pipe well	0.4	0.3	0.4
Dug well	24.4	51.9	16.5
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	65.9	31.8	75.8
Bought	6.0	8.5	5.3
Other	2.1	4.4	1.4

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Mondol Kiri



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps and other sources (e.g. oil lamp) for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 8.6. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 19.0.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Mondol Kiri[Province11](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	2.8	2.1	3.7	47.9	1.5	42.0
Urban	100	4.9	4.9	9.2	56.6	3.0	21.4
Rural	100	2.2	1.2	2.1	45.4	1.1	48.0

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Mondol Kiri**

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is somewhat better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	11.4
Urban	35.5
Rural	4.4

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Mondol Kiri

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	97.6	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.2
Urban	100	95.9	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.7
Rural	100	98.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.2

Table P-11. Final Population Totals, Mondol Kiri Province, 1998

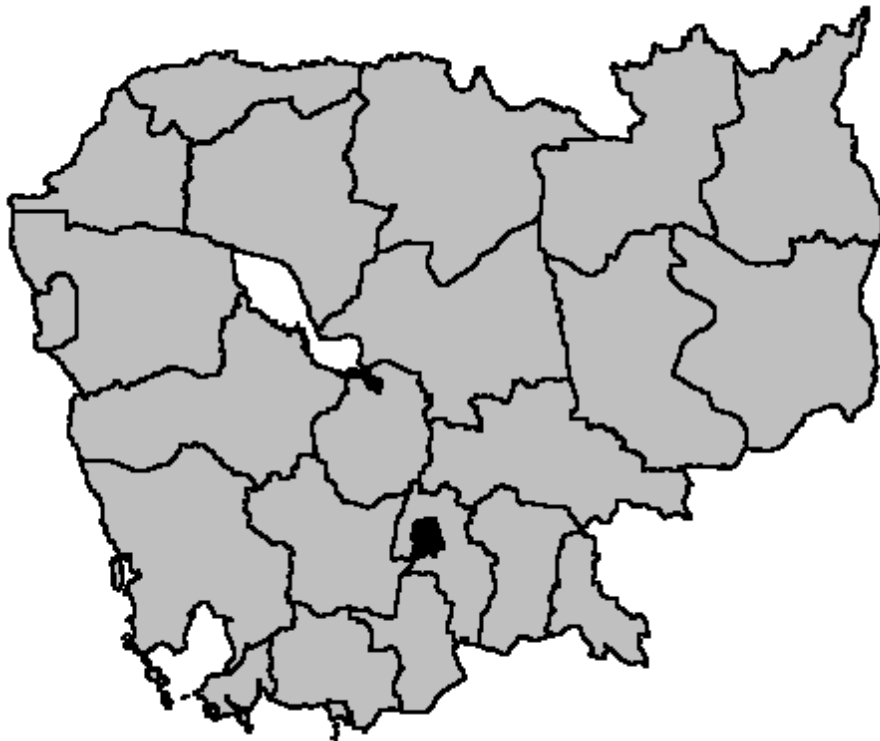
Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
11	Mondol Kiri						
	- Total	5,657	32,407	16,380	16,027	102.2	5.7
	- Urban	1,276	7,032	3,589	3,443	104.2	5.5
	- Rural	4,381	25,375	12,791	12,584	101.6	5.7
01	Kaev Seima	1,643	8,854	4,655	4,199	110.9	5.2
01	Chong Phlah	542	2,743	1,511	1,232	122.6	4.9
02	Me Mang	181	1,053	520	533	97.6	5.8
03	Srae Chhuk	361	1,808	888	920	96.5	5.0
04	Srae Khtum	419	2,551	1,391	1,160	119.9	5.6
05	Srae Preah	140	699	345	354	97.5	5.0
02	Kaoh Nheaek	1,525	8,919	4,380	4,539	96.5	5.8
01	Nang Khi Loek	248	1,566	788	778	101.3	6.3
02	Ou Buon Leu	153	831	409	422	96.9	5.4
03	Roya	196	1,128	552	576	95.8	5.8
04	Sokh Sant	214	1,310	619	691	89.6	6.1
05	Srae Huy	133	843	402	441	91.2	6.3
06	Srae Sangkom	581	3,241	1,610	1,631	98.7	5.5
03	Ou Reang	390	2,473	1,200	1,273	94.3	6.3
01	Dak Dam	174	1,007	485	522	92.9	5.8
02	Saen Monourom	216	1,466	715	751	95.2	6.7
04	Pechr Chenda	823	5,129	2,556	2,573	99.3	6.2
01	Krang Teh	171	1,011	495	516	95.9	5.9
02	Pou Chri	160	956	477	479	99.6	6.0
03	Srae Ampum	113	737	366	371	98.7	6.5
04	Bu Sra	379	2,425	1,218	1,207	100.9	6.4
05	Saen Monourom (U)	1,276	7,032	3,589	3,443	104.2	5.5
01	Monourom	169	897	474	423	112.1	5.2
02	Sokh Dom	341	1,835	965	870	110.9	5.4
03	Spean Mean Chey	499	2,730	1,392	1,338	104.0	5.4
04	Romonea	267	1,570	758	812	93.3	5.9

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 12

Phnom Penh

Municipality



PHNOM PENH MUNICIPALITY

I. POPULATION

[Province12](#)

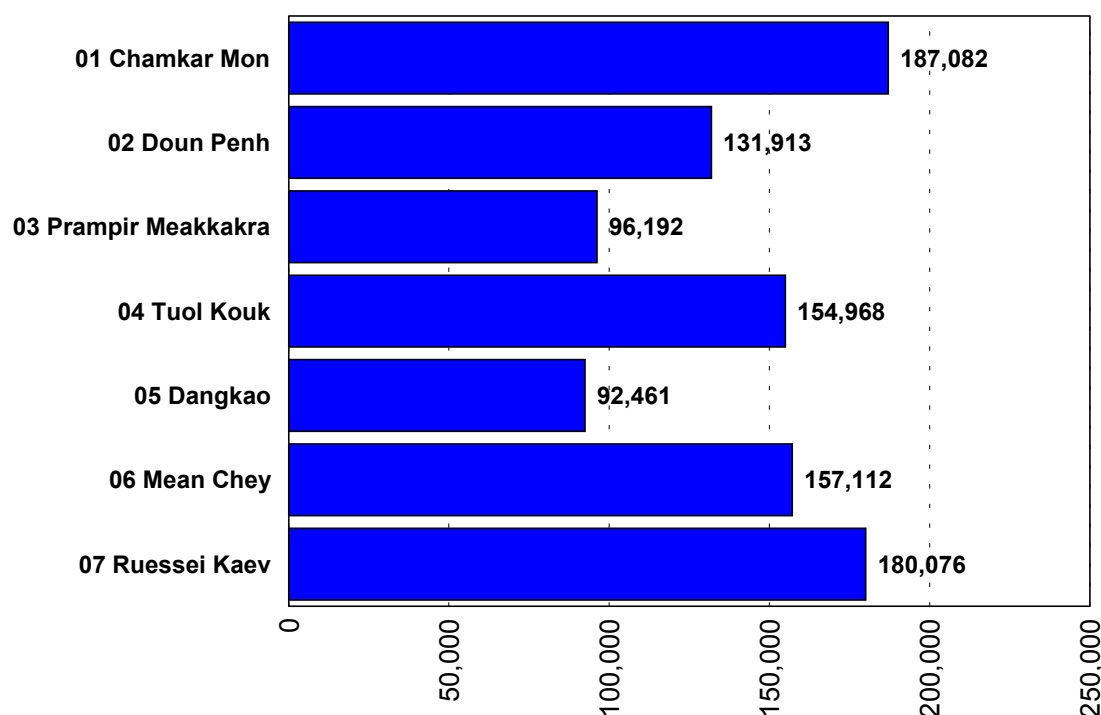
(i) Size and Distribution

Phnom Penh with seven districts is entirely a municipality. Four of its districts form the urban portion containing the capital. The remaining three districts constitute the rural portion. Phnom Penh municipality has a population of 999,804, comprising 481,911 males and 517,893 females. The percentage of female population is 51.8.

The seven districts of Phnom Penh municipality have 76 communes and 637 villages. The population of this municipality constitutes 8.7 percent of Cambodia's population.

The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Phnom Penh

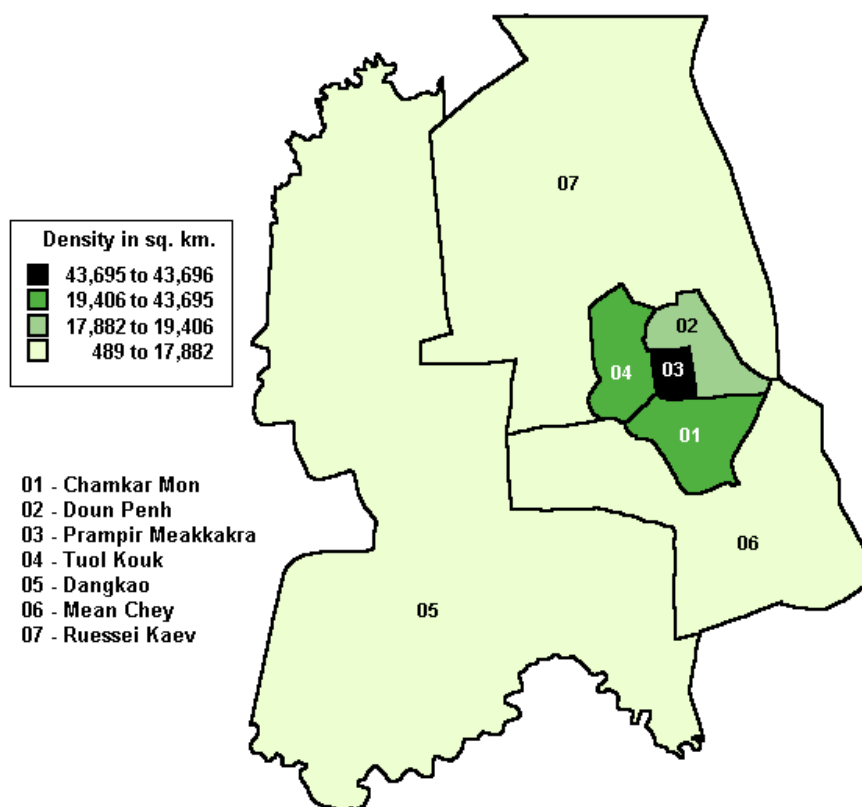


Density of population in the municipality is 3,448 per km² which is the highest among all the provinces. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The districts or Khands of Chamkar Mon, Doun Penh, Prampir Meakkakra and Tuol Kouk constitute the urban portion of the municipality. The percentage of urban population in the municipality is about 57, which is very much higher than the national average of 15.7. Phnom Penh (urban) accounts for 32 percent or nearly one third of the urban population in the country.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Phnom Penh



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(iv) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the municipality is 167,758 comprising a population of 950,542 which gives an average household size of 5.7.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 28.7 and 71.3 respectively. About 66.5 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is 53.3.

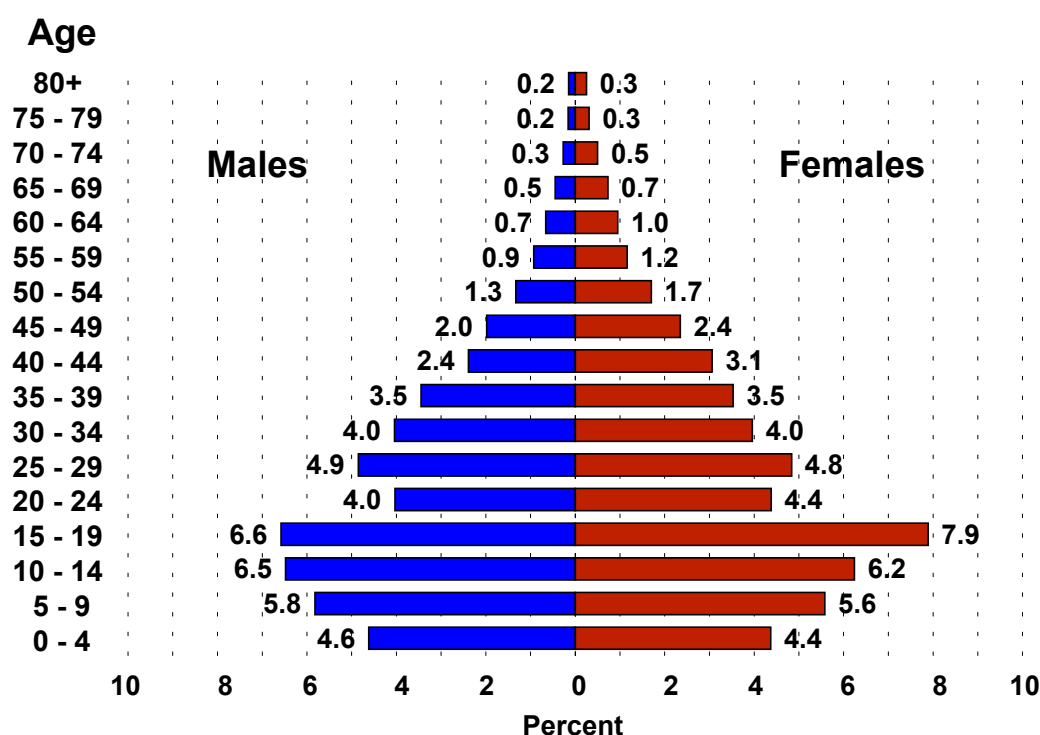
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 33.1 percent of the total population. The proportion of female children (31.3 percent) is less than that of male children (35.1 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 64.1 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 58.2 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Phnom Penh

Province12



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total municipality and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 93.1, Urban: 94.6, Rural: 91.0. The sex ratio is higher in the urban portion.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 56.1 percent reveals the lesser dependency that the productive population bears in Phnom Penh municipality compared to other provinces.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Phnom Penh

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	38.6	53.3	5.4	2.4	0.3
Males	42.5	55.7	1.0	0.7	0.1
Females	35.2	51.3	9.3	3.7	0.5

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Phnom Penh

Province12

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate Population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	859,215	710,233	82.7
	Urban	500,553	432,686	86.4
	Rural	358,662	277,547	77.4
Males	Total	409,683	360,873	88.1
	Urban	241,200	220,253	91.3
	Rural	168,483	140,620	83.5
Females	Total	449,532	349,360	77.7
	Urban	259,353	212,433	81.9
	Rural	190,179	136,927	72.0

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 41.2 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 28.1 percent and 17.4 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.1) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 9.2 percent. Only 3.0 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 48.0 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 34.7.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the municipality is 423,747 of which 191,924 or 45.3 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. The unemployment rates are not very different in urban and rural areas. In the case of females, however, the unemployment rate is higher in urban parts (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Phnom Penh

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	49.1	56.3	42.5	12.6	8.9	17.0
Urban	47.8	56.5	39.7	12.9	8.7	18.5
Rural	50.9	56.0	46.4	12.2	9.2	15.3

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that about 9.9 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 22.2 percent and 67.9 percent respectively. In the tertiary sector, about 40 percent are women.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 733,745 which is 73.4 percent of the population of the municipality. Among these migrants, males constitute 47.3 percent. The percentage

of migrants in urban areas (79.2 percent) is more than that in rural areas (65.6 percent). Majority of the migrants have moved in from other provinces (Table 4).

[Province12](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "in search of employment" is higher among males.

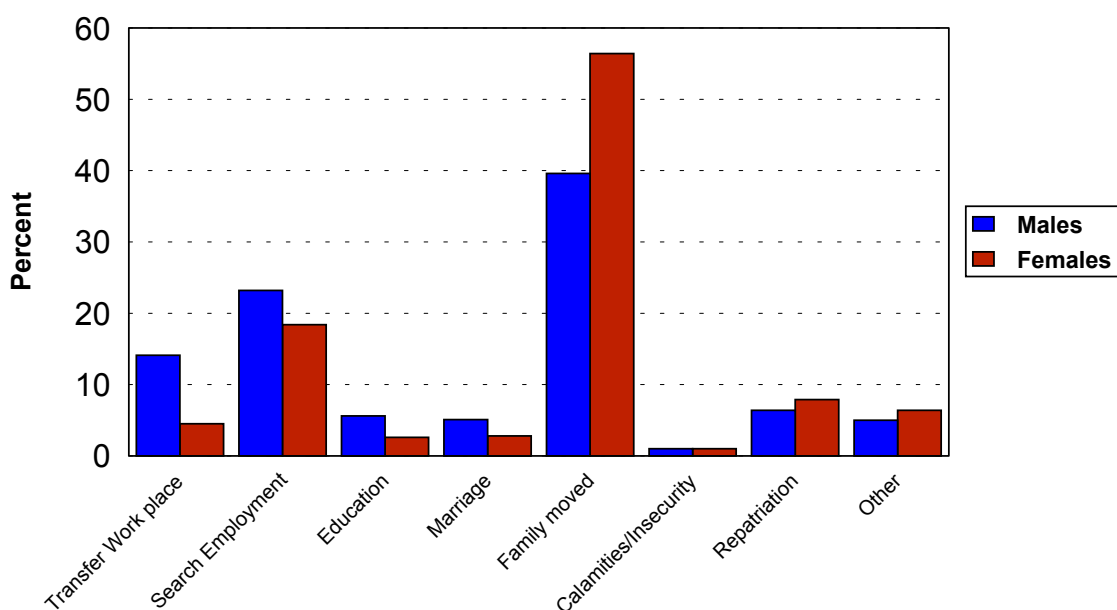
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Phnom Penh

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the municipality	40.6	41.6	39.7
From another province	53.9	52.4	55.2
From outside Cambodia	5.5	6.0	5.1

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Phnom Penh

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	9.0	14.1	4.5
In search of employment	20.7	23.2	18.4
Education	4.0	5.6	2.6
Marriage	3.9	5.1	2.8
Family moved	48.5	39.6	56.4
Natural Calamities/insecurity	1.0	1.0	1.0
Repatriation/Return after displacement	7.2	6.4	7.9
Other Reasons	5.7	5.0	6.4

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Phnom Penh



VII. Household Amenities

[Province12](#)

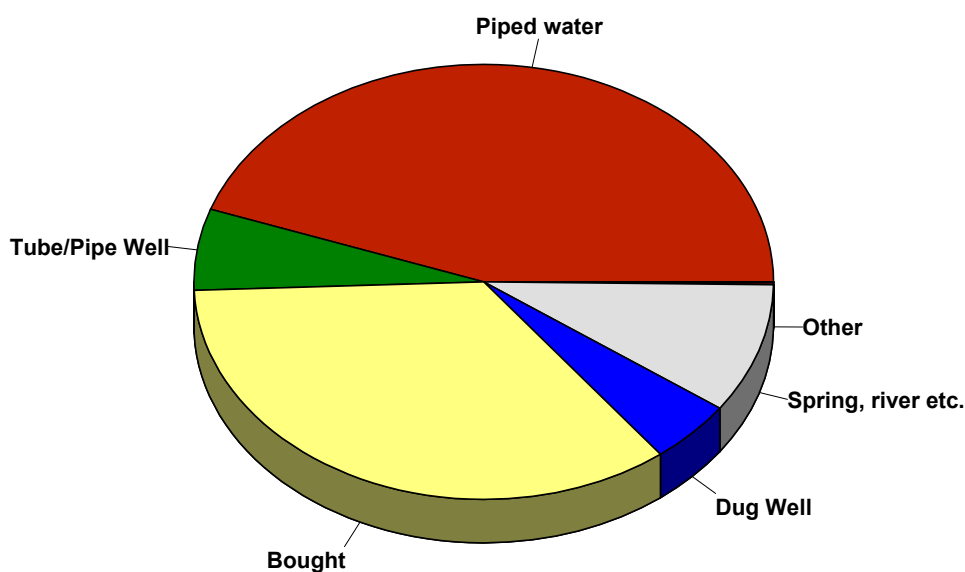
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle 85.4 percent of the households in the municipality have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 97.7 and 69.3 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Phnom Penh

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	44.7	64.4	19.0
Tube/pipe well	5.9	3.3	9.2
Dug well	4.8	1.2	9.4
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	9.6	0.9	21.0
Bought	34.8	30.0	41.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Phnom Penh



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the municipality use city power for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 80.2. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 93.4.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Phnom Penh[Province12](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	75.5	1.9	2.8	17.5	1.5	0.8
Urban	100	90.5	1.2	1.7	5.3	0.4	0.9
Rural	100	56.1	2.7	4.1	33.4	3.0	0.7

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Phnom Penh**

Toilet facility within premises is available to about 75 percent of households in the municipality (Table 8). In the urban areas about 90 percent of the households have this facility.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	74.9
Urban	89.9
Rural	55.4

Fuel for Cooking

Firewood as fuel for cooking is used by a majority of households in the rural areas (Table 9). In the urban areas charcoal is more popular. About one in four households, use LPG in the urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Phnom Penh

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	43.1	34.4	5.0	16.3	1.2
Urban	100	22.0	43.6	7.0	25.7	1.7
Rural	100	70.5	22.3	2.5	4.2	0.5

Table P-12. Final Population Totals, Phnom Penh Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
12	Phnom Penh						
	- Total	173,678	999,804	481,911	517,893	93.1	5.7
	- Urban	97,296	570,155	277,235	292,920	94.6	5.8
	- Rural	76,382	429,649	204,676	224,973	91.0	5.5
01	Chamkar Mon (U)	32,366	187,082	91,850	95,232	96.4	5.7
01	Tonle Basak	8,823	44,513	21,753	22,760	95.6	5.0
02	Boeng Keng Kang Muoy	2,408	14,405	7,169	7,236	99.1	5.9
03	Boeng Keng Kang Pir	2,049	12,055	5,833	6,222	93.7	5.9
04	Boeng Keng Kang Bei	3,841	22,700	10,935	11,765	92.9	5.8
05	Oulampik	1,549	9,799	5,007	4,792	104.5	5.9
06	Tuol Svay Prey Muoy	2,208	13,575	6,722	6,853	98.1	6.1
07	Tuol Svay Prey Pir	1,793	11,589	5,531	6,058	91.3	6.4
08	Tumnob Tuek	2,334	13,720	6,823	6,897	98.9	5.8
09	Tuol Tumpung Pir	1,371	8,594	4,169	4,425	94.2	6.3
10	Tuol Tumpung Muoy	1,672	10,422	5,179	5,243	98.8	6.2
11	Boeng Trabaek	1,558	9,452	4,605	4,847	95.0	6.0
12	Phsar Daeum Thkov	2,760	16,258	8,124	8,134	99.9	5.8
02	Doun Penh (U)	22,203	131,913	64,011	67,902	94.3	5.8
01	Phsar Thmei Muoy	1,234	7,447	3,680	3,767	97.7	5.9
02	Phsar Thmei Pir	1,305	7,771	3,649	4,122	88.5	5.9
03	Phsar Thmei Bei	2,275	13,154	6,218	6,936	89.6	5.7
04	Boeng Reang	1,272	7,714	3,772	3,942	95.7	6.0
05	Phsar Kandal Muoy	1,817	11,223	5,256	5,967	88.1	6.2
06	Phsar Kandal Pir	1,352	7,954	3,624	4,330	83.7	5.9
07	Chakto Mukh	2,171	12,501	6,308	6,193	101.9	5.6
08	Chey Chumneah	2,004	12,980	6,856	6,124	112.0	6.1
09	Phsar Chas	1,387	8,287	3,964	4,323	91.7	6.0
10	Srah Chak	5,945	34,115	16,512	17,603	93.8	5.5
11	Voat Phnum	1,441	8,767	4,172	4,595	90.8	6.0
03	Prampir Meakkakra (U)	16,529	96,192	46,010	50,182	91.7	5.8
01	Ou Ruessei Muoy	1,621	9,120	4,386	4,734	92.6	5.6
02	Ou Ruessei Pir	1,874	10,722	5,024	5,698	88.2	5.7
03	Ou Ruessei Bei	1,498	8,519	4,001	4,518	88.6	5.7
04	Ou Ruessei Buon	1,569	9,123	4,281	4,842	88.4	5.8
05	Monourom	2,212	12,981	6,116	6,865	89.1	5.8
06	Mittakpheap	2,170	12,323	6,125	6,198	98.8	5.5
07	Veal Vong	3,684	21,394	10,286	11,108	92.6	5.8
08	Boeng Prolit	1,901	12,010	5,791	6,219	93.1	6.3

Table P-12. Final Population Totals, Phnom Penh Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ District/ Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Tuol Kouk (U)	26,198	154,968	75,364	79,604	94.7	5.9
01	Phsar Depou Muoy	1,645	10,398	5,187	5,211	99.5	6.3
02	Phsar Depou Pir	1,798	10,236	4,956	5,280	93.9	5.7
03	Phsar Depou Bei	1,699	10,038	4,806	5,232	91.9	5.9
04	Tuek L'ak Muoy	2,362	13,401	6,373	7,028	90.7	5.6
05	Tuek L'ak Pir	1,718	11,247	5,397	5,850	92.3	6.5
06	Tuek L'ak Bei	2,936	17,282	8,614	8,668	99.4	5.8
07	Boeng Kak Muoy	2,587	16,423	7,734	8,689	89.0	6.2
08	Boeng Kak Pir	4,260	25,177	12,478	12,699	98.3	5.8
09	Phsar Daeum Kor	2,658	15,998	7,801	8,197	95.2	5.9
10	Boeng Salang	4,535	24,768	12,018	12,750	94.3	5.4
05	Dangkao	17,565	92,461	44,791	47,670	94.0	5.1
01	Dangkao	2,035	10,547	5,185	5,362	96.7	5.0
02	Trapeang Krasang	554	3,013	1,430	1,583	90.3	5.2
03	Kouk Roka	1,068	5,153	2,563	2,590	99.0	4.7
04	Phleung Chheh Roteh	695	3,640	1,719	1,921	89.5	5.2
05	Chaom Chau	3,395	19,740	9,852	9,888	99.6	5.3
06	Kakab	3,184	17,679	8,341	9,338	89.3	5.5
07	Pong Tuek	1,053	5,561	2,615	2,946	88.8	5.3
08	Prey Veang	563	3,013	1,477	1,536	96.2	5.1
09	Samraong Kraom	810	4,211	2,059	2,152	95.7	5.1
10	Prey Sa	892	4,221	2,003	2,218	90.3	4.7
11	Krang Thnong	564	2,983	1,521	1,462	104.0	5.2
12	Krang Pongro	461	2,016	952	1,064	89.5	4.4
13	Prateah Lang	765	3,594	1,682	1,912	88.0	4.7
14	Sak Sampov	412	1,920	919	1,001	91.8	4.6
15	Cheung Aek	1,114	5,170	2,473	2,697	91.7	4.6
06	Mean Chey	27,443	157,112	74,500	82,612	90.2	5.6
01	Stueng Mean Chey	5,552	31,740	15,099	16,641	90.7	5.6
02	Boeng Tumpun	5,150	29,037	14,047	14,990	93.7	5.6
03	Preaek Pra	1,969	11,346	5,510	5,836	94.4	5.7
04	Chbar Ampov Muoy	1,754	10,378	4,980	5,398	92.3	5.9
05	Chbar Ampov Pir	4,428	24,227	11,799	12,428	94.9	5.5
06	Chak Angrae Leu	2,913	16,599	7,637	8,962	85.2	5.6
07	Chak Angrae Kraom	3,151	19,814	8,567	11,247	76.2	6.0
08	Nirouth	2,526	13,971	6,861	7,110	96.5	5.4
07	Ruessei Kaev	31,374	180,076	85,385	94,691	90.2	5.6
01	Khmuonh	1,120	5,987	3,003	2,984	100.6	5.3
02	Tuol Sangkae	4,691	27,244	13,107	14,137	92.7	5.8
03	Svay Pak	2,160	12,197	5,814	6,383	91.1	5.5
04	Kiloumaetr Lekh Prammuoy	2,366	13,372	6,439	6,933	92.9	5.6
05	Phnom Penh Thmei	3,191	17,731	8,812	8,919	98.8	5.5

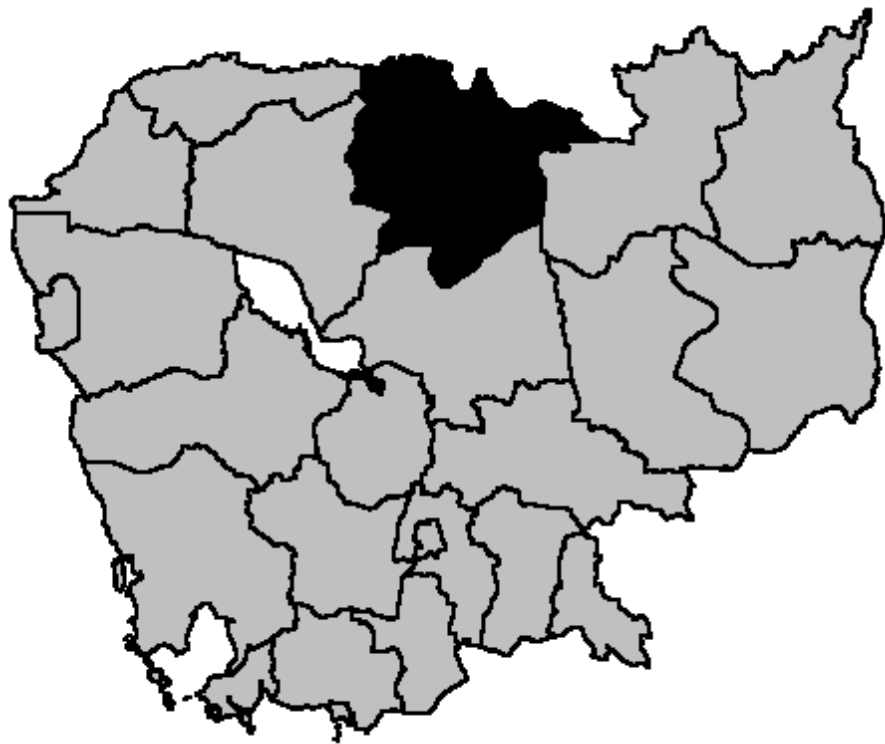
Table P-12. Final Population Totals, Phnom Penh Province, 1998 (continued)

Province/ Code	District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06	Ruessei Kaev	3,309	18,742	9,003	9,739	92.4	5.6
07	Tuek Thla	5,494	33,139	14,343	18,796	76.3	5.8
08	Preaek Lieb	1,733	10,617	4,750	5,867	81.0	6.0
09	Preaek Ta Sek	914	4,936	2,392	2,544	94.0	5.4
10	Chrouy Changva	2,974	16,427	8,182	8,245	99.2	5.3
11	Chrang Chamreh Muoy	1,308	7,233	3,482	3,751	92.8	5.5
12	Chrang Chamreh Pir	2,114	12,451	6,058	6,393	94.8	5.8

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 13

Preah Vihear



PREAH VIHEAR PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

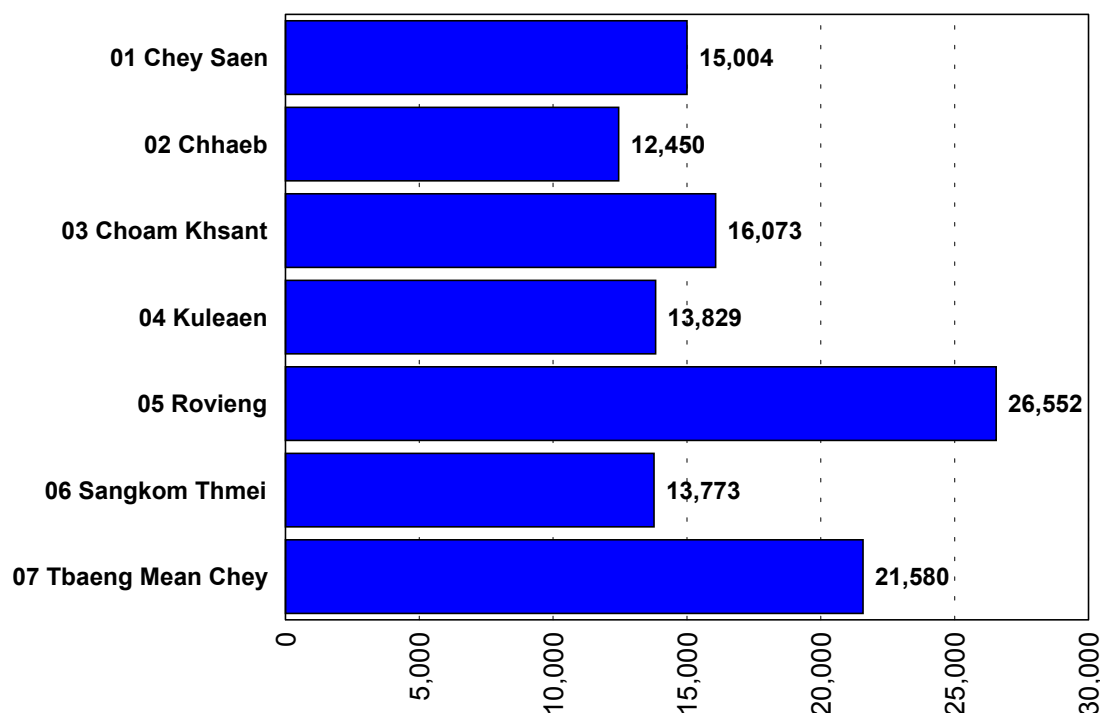
[Province13](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Located in the plateau and mountain region, the northern province of Preah Vihear is bordering Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand. It has a population of 119,261, comprising 59,333 males and 59,928 females. The percentage of female population is 50.2.

The province consists of 7 districts, 49 communes and 204 villages. The population of this province constitutes one percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Preah Vihear

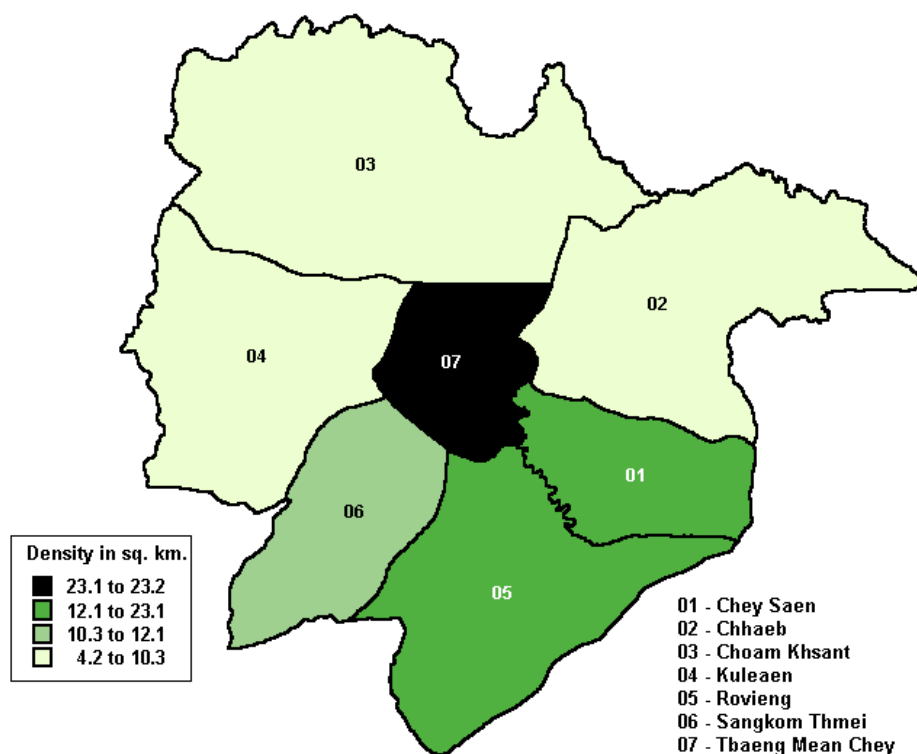


Density of population in the province is 9 per km² which is very much lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district of Tbaeng Mean Chey constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 18.1, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Preah Vihear



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 21,007 comprising a population of 115,748 which gives an average household size of 5.5.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

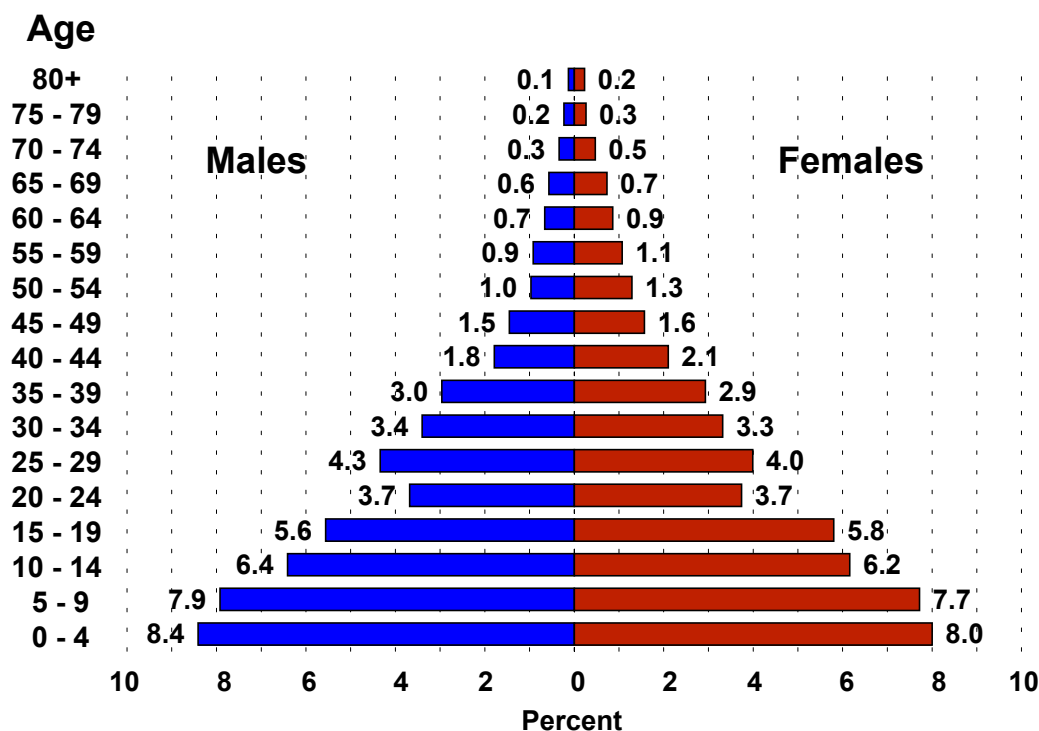
The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 18.7 and 81.3 respectively. About 50.9 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 39.5.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.6 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (43.6 percent) is less than that of male children (45.7 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.4 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.0 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.4 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Preah Vihear



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 99.0, Urban: 98.7, Rural: 99.1. The sex ratio is marginally higher in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 90.8 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Preah Vihear

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.9	64.6	6.2	2.0	0.3
Males	31.0	66.5	1.5	0.8	0.2
Females	23.0	62.8	10.6	3.1	0.5

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Preah Vihear[Province13](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	91,048	44,295	48.7
	Urban	16,816	9,237	54.9
	Rural	74,232	35,058	47.2
Males	Total	44,854	25,579	57.0
	Urban	8,287	5,261	63.5
	Rural	36,567	20,318	55.6
Females	Total	46,194	18,716	40.5
	Urban	8,529	3,976	46.6
	Rural	37,665	14,740	39.1

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 76.2 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 14.3 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. A small percentage (2.4) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.4 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 80.8 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 72.8.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 56,644 of which 28,241 or 49.9 percent are females. The economic activity rates are higher for males. The unemployment rate is the same for both sexes in the province as a whole though it is different at the urban and rural levels (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Preah Vihear

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	61.9	63.0	60.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
Urban	52.1	56.2	48.1	4.5	3.4	5.8
Rural	64.2	64.5	63.8	2.3	2.5	2.1

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 83.7 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.0 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (56.2 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 24,456 which is 20.5 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 57.7 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (50.1 percent) is more than that in rural areas (14.0 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province13](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "transfer of work place" is higher among males.

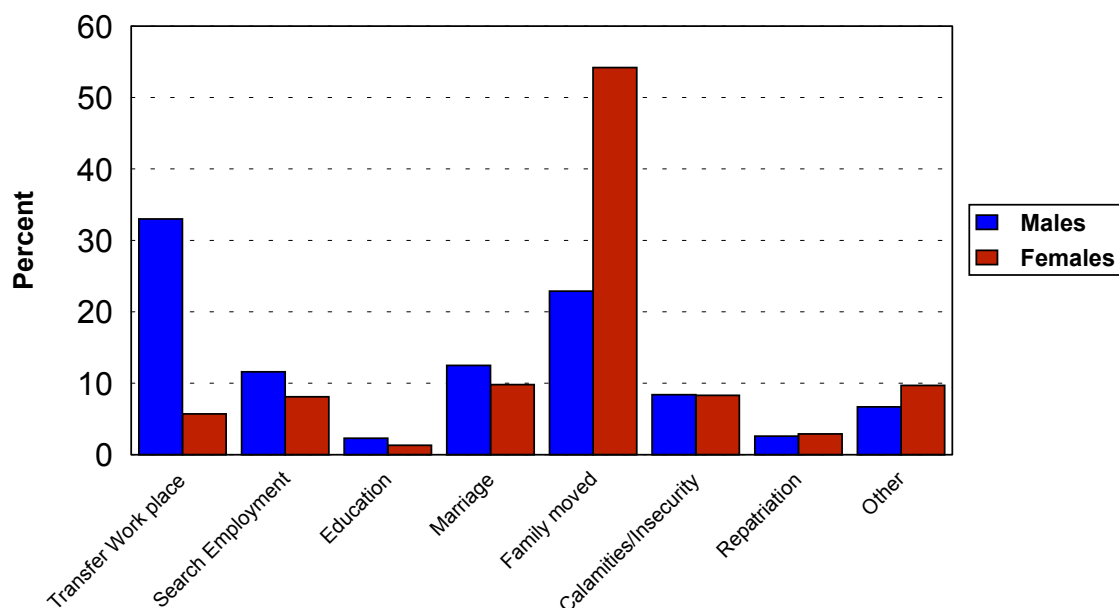
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Preah Vihear

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	66.7	64.3	70.0
From another province	31.8	34.3	28.4
From outside Cambodia	1.5	1.4	1.6

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Preah Vihear

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	21.4	33.0	5.7
In search of employment	10.1	11.6	8.1
Education	1.9	2.3	1.3
Marriage	11.4	12.5	9.8
Family moved	36.2	22.9	54.2
Natural Calamities/insecurity	8.4	8.4	8.3
Repatriation/Return after displacement	2.7	2.6	2.9
Other Reasons	7.9	6.7	9.7

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Preah Vihear



VII. Household Amenities

[Province13](#)

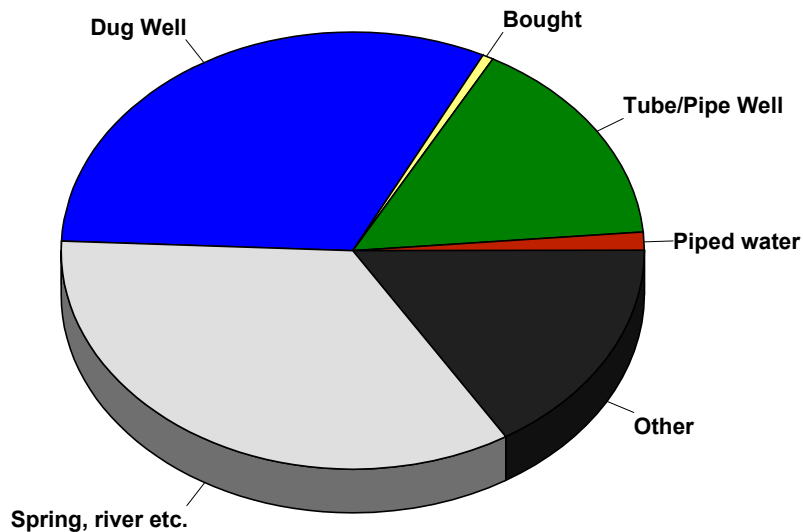
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 17.7 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 53.4 and 9.1 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Preah Vihear

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.3	0.6	1.5
Tube/pipe well	15.8	50.7	7.5
Dug well	31.6	29.6	32.0
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	34.4	15.9	38.9
Bought	0.6	2.1	0.1
Other	16.3	1.1	20.0

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Preah Vihear



Main Source of Light

Usage of kerosene for lighting is more popular in urban than in rural areas (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 3.7. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 10.4. Majority of households in rural areas use other types of light (e.g. oil lamp).

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Preah Vihear[Province13](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	1.7	1.2	0.8	45.8	0.4	50.1
Urban	100	4.3	3.3	2.8	71.3	0.6	17.7
Rural	100	1.0	0.7	0.3	39.7	0.3	58.0

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Preah Vihear**

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a very small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is slightly better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	4.9
Urban	15.0
Rural	2.5

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportion of households using charcoal is higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Preah Vihear

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	98.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Urban	100	95.9	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.0
Rural	100	99.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2

Table P-13. Final Population Totals, Preah Vihear Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
13	Preah Vihear						
	- Total	21,491	119,261	59,333	59,928	99.0	5.5
	- Urban	4,133	21,580	10,719	10,861	98.7	5.2
	- Rural	17,358	97,681	48,614	49,067	99.1	5.6
01	Chey Saen	2,461	15,004	7,346	7,658	95.9	6.1
01	S'ang	365	2,167	1,089	1,078	101.0	5.9
02	Tasu	295	1,712	829	883	93.9	5.8
03	Khyang	459	2,850	1,427	1,423	100.3	6.2
04	Chrach	393	2,478	1,172	1,306	89.7	6.3
05	Yhmea	342	2,217	1,118	1,099	101.7	6.5
06	Putrea	607	3,580	1,711	1,869	91.5	5.9
02	Chhaeb	2,132	12,450	6,017	6,433	93.5	5.8
01	Chhaeb Muoy	473	2,781	1,335	1,446	92.3	5.9
02	Chhaeb Pir	284	1,741	851	890	95.6	6.1
03	Sangkae Muoy	243	1,360	749	611	122.6	5.6
04	Sangkae Pir	169	1,016	456	560	81.4	6.0
05	Mlu Prey Muoy	205	1,155	542	613	88.4	5.6
06	Mlu Prey Pir	182	1,059	492	567	86.8	5.8
07	Kampong Sralau Muoy	345	2,047	993	1,054	94.2	5.9
08	Kampong Sralau Pir	231	1,291	599	692	86.6	5.6
03	Choam Khsant	3,116	16,073	8,478	7,595	111.6	5.1
01	Choam Ksant	931	4,702	2,609	2,093	124.7	5.0
02	Tuek Kraham	485	2,593	1,395	1,198	116.4	5.2
03	Pring Thum	262	1,472	699	773	90.4	5.5
04	Rumdaoh Srae	828	3,967	2,203	1,764	124.9	4.8
05	Yeang	394	2,258	1,045	1,213	86.2	5.7
06	Kantuot	216	1,081	527	554	95.1	5.0
04	Kuleaen	2,462	13,829	6,805	7,024	96.9	5.6
01	Kuleaen Tboundg	530	3,056	1,517	1,539	98.6	5.7
02	Kuleaen Cheung	504	2,869	1,444	1,425	101.3	5.7
03	Thmei	369	1,919	974	945	103.1	5.2
04	Phnum Penh	474	2,904	1,394	1,510	92.3	6.1
05	Phnum Tbaeng Pir	415	2,300	1,100	1,200	91.7	5.5
06	Srayang	170	781	376	405	92.8	4.6
05	Rovieng	4,739	26,552	13,263	13,289	99.8	5.5
01	Robieb	723	3,973	1,897	2,076	91.4	5.5
02	Reaksmei	225	1,280	661	619	106.8	5.6
03	Rohas	350	2,048	991	1,057	93.8	5.8
04	Rung Roeang	564	3,091	1,509	1,582	95.4	5.5

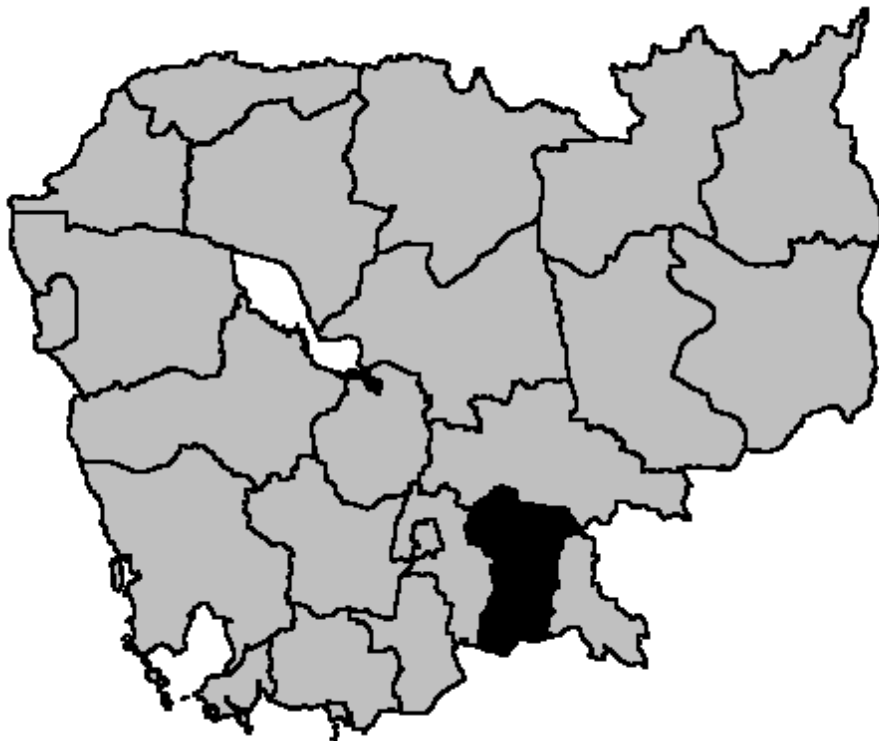
Table P-13. Final Population Totals, Preah Vihear Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
05	Rik Reay	256	1,590	790	800	98.8	6.2
06	Ruos Roan	270	1,591	764	827	92.4	5.8
07	Rotanak	337	1,934	906	1,028	88.1	5.7
08	Rieb Roy	162	860	399	461	86.6	5.3
09	Reaksa	387	2,167	1,088	1,079	100.8	5.6
10	Rumdaoh	376	2,047	1,035	1,012	102.3	5.3
11	Romtom	530	2,886	1,408	1,478	95.3	5.4
12	Romoniy	559	3,085	1,815	1,270	142.9	5.0
06	Sangkorn Thmei	2,448	13,773	6,705	7,068	94.9	5.6
01	Chamraeun	743	4,413	2,109	2,304	91.5	5.9
02	Ro'ang	689	3,968	1,955	2,013	97.1	5.8
03	Phnum Tbaeng Muoy	255	1,293	587	706	83.1	5.1
04	Sdau	342	1,763	827	936	88.4	5.1
05	Ronak Ser	419	2,336	1,227	1,109	110.6	5.5
07	Tbaeng Mean Chey (U)	4,133	21,580	10,719	10,861	98.7	5.2
01	Kampong Pranak	1,430	7,827	3,963	3,864	102.6	5.3
02	Pal Hal	1,473	7,514	3,788	3,726	101.7	5.1
03	Chhean Mukh	280	1,490	743	747	99.5	5.3
04	Pou	331	1,753	857	896	95.6	5.3
05	Prame	364	1,725	766	959	79.9	4.7
06	Preah Khleang	255	1,271	602	669	90.0	5.0

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 14

Prey Veaseng



PREY VEAENG PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

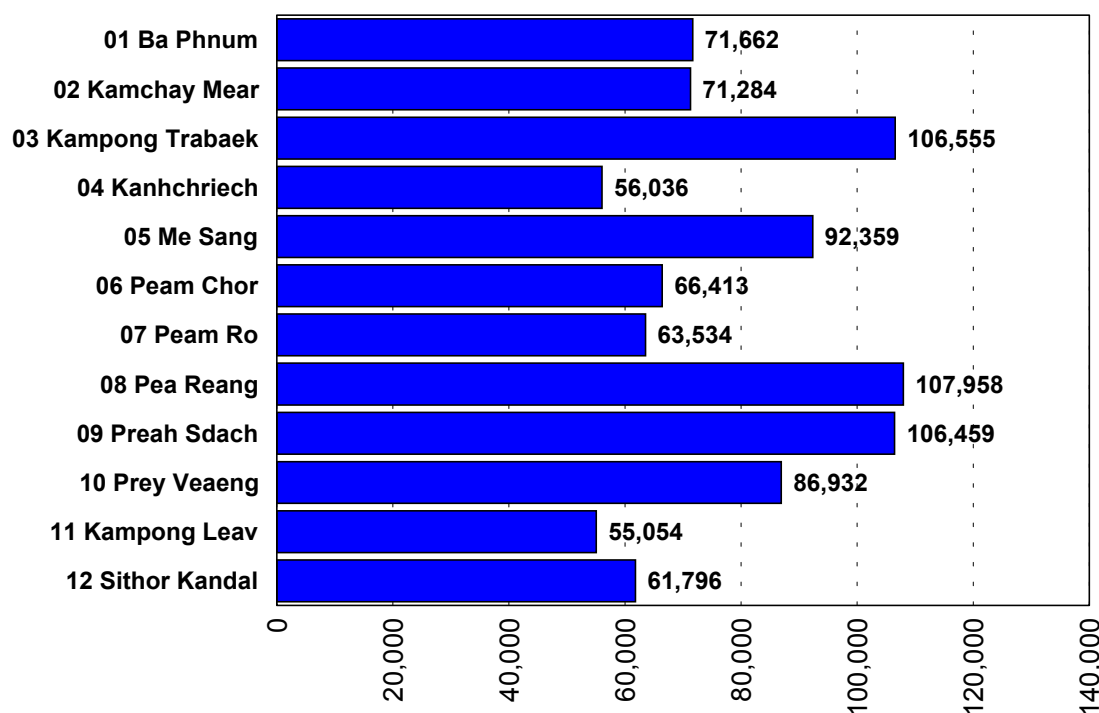
[Province14](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Located in the plain region, Prey Veang province has Viet Nam on its southern border. It has a population of 946,042, comprising 445,140 males and 500,902 females. The percentage of female population is 52.9.

The province consists of 12 districts, 116 communes and 1,136 villages. The population of this province constitutes 8.3 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Prey Veang

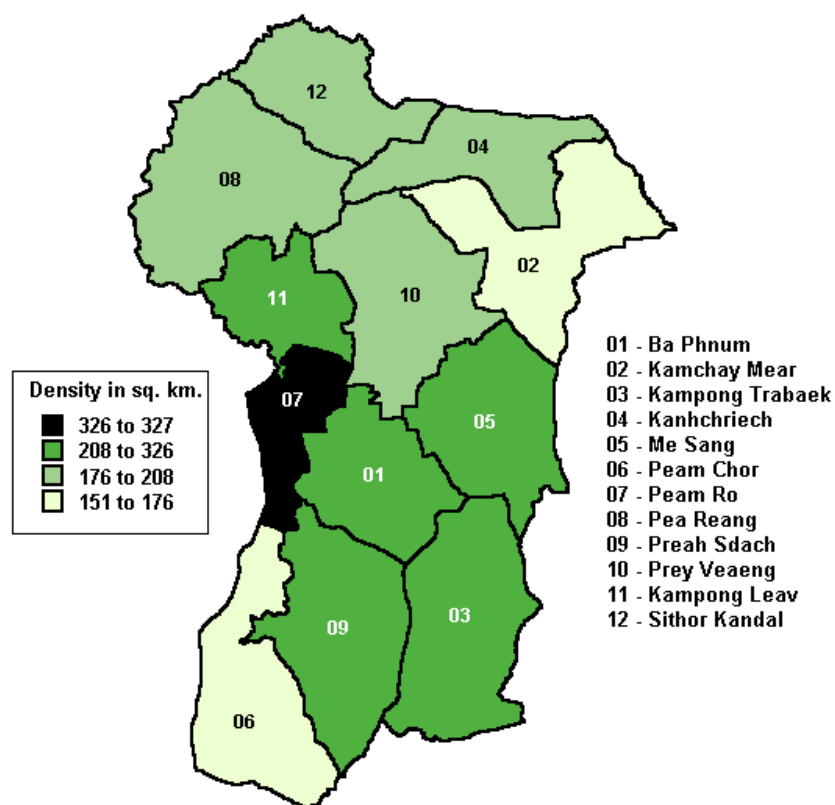


Density of population in the province is 194 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Kampong Leav constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 5.8, which is less than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Prey Veang



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(I) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 192,735 comprising a population of 934,782 which gives an average household size of 4.9.

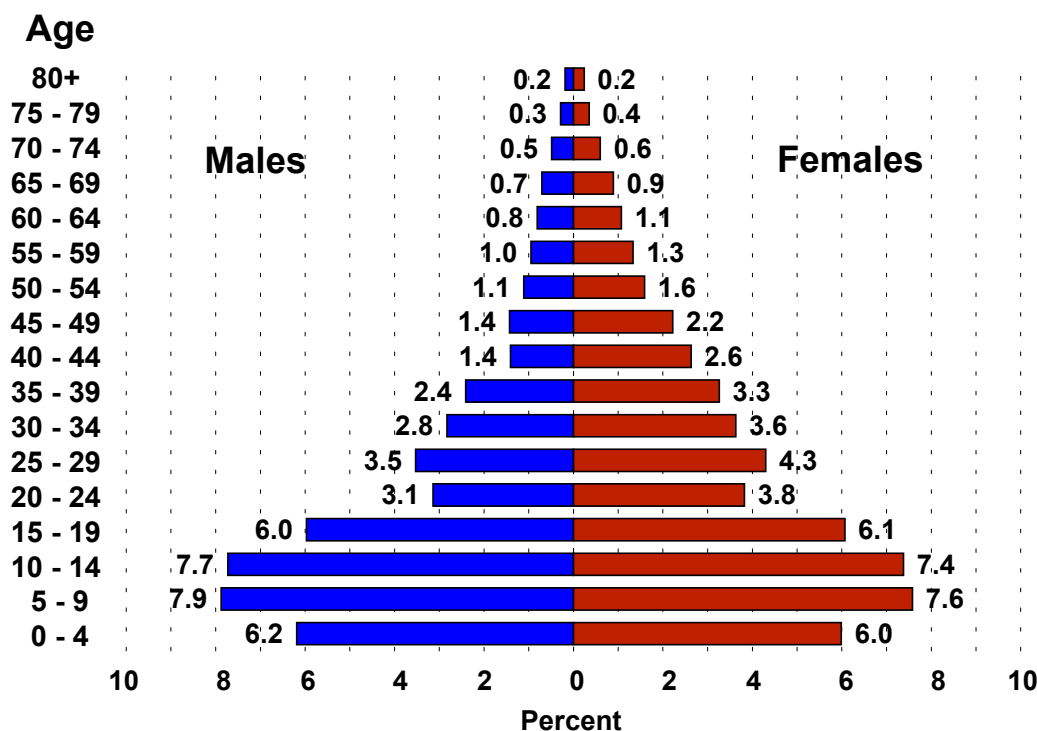
(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 31.2 and 68.8 respectively. About 55.9 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 44.6.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 42.7 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (39.6 percent) is less than that of male children (46.3 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.5 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 49.4 percent.



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 88.9, Urban: 91.3, Rural: 88.7. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 86.9 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(IV) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Prey Veang

As shown in Table 1, the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Marrie	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	28.5	62.5	6.5	2.1	0.4
Males	30.9	66.4	1.8	0.7	0.2
Females	26.5	59.5	10.2	3.2	0.6

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Prey Veang[Province14](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	768,686	495,179	64.4
	Urban	45,098	30,930	68.6
	Rural	723,588	464,249	64.2
Males	Total	354,888	263,835	74.3
	Urban	21,167	16,626	78.5
	Rural	333,721	247,209	74.1
Females	Total	413,798	231,344	55.9
	Urban	23,931	14,304	59.8
	Rural	389,867	217,040	55.7

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 69.6 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 20.9 percent and 6.5 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.8) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.1 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 77.9 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 62.3.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 459,297 of which 260,416 or 56.7 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are lower for males the unemployment rates are nearly the same for males and females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are slightly higher than those for rural areas (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Prey Veang

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.6	55.9	62.8	3.0	3.0	2.9
Urban	58.2	57.2	59.0	3.4	3.2	3.5
Rural	59.7	55.8	63.1	3.0	3.0	2.9

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 90.4 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.2 percent and 8.4 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (58.7 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 170,849 which is 18.1 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 51.8 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (33.1 percent) is more than that in rural areas (17.1 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province14](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "marriage". The proportion of female migrants is lower under this reason. "Family moved" is the reason for the migration of a little more than one-fourth of the migrants.

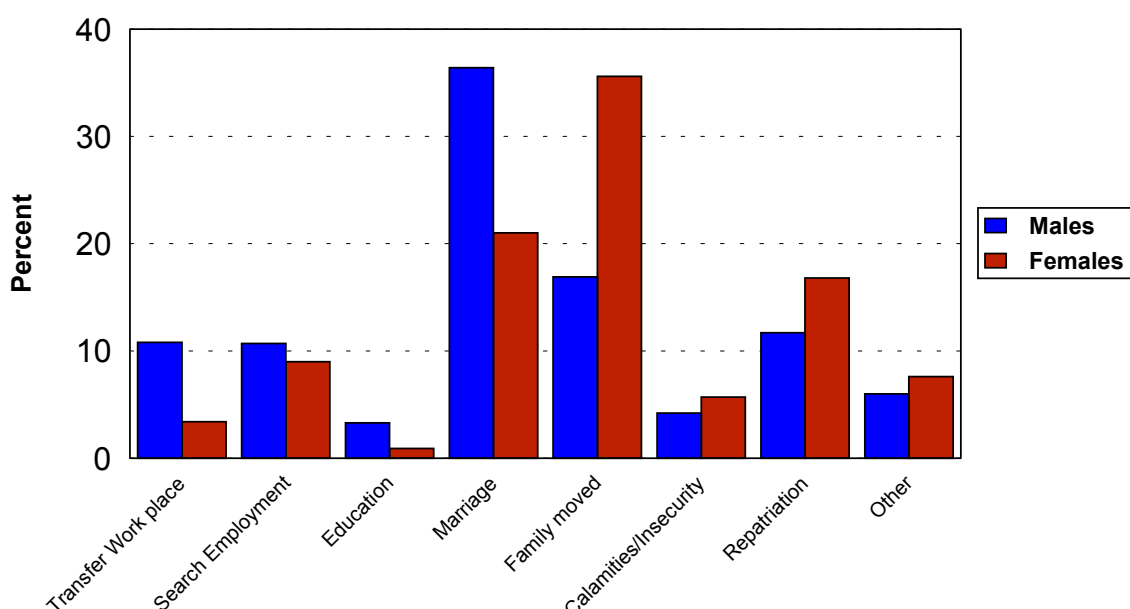
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Prey Veang

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	78.6	79.7	77.5
From another province	17.0	16.1	18.0
From outside Cambodia	4.4	4.2	4.5

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Prey Veang

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.2	10.8	3.4
In search of employment	9.9	10.7	9.0
Education	2.2	3.3	0.9
Marriage	29.0	36.4	21.0
Family moved	25.9	16.9	35.6
Natural Calamities/insecurity	4.9	4.2	5.7
Repatriation/Return after displacement	14.2	11.7	16.8
Other Reasons	6.7	6.0	7.6

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Prey Veang



VII. Household Amenities

[Province14](#)

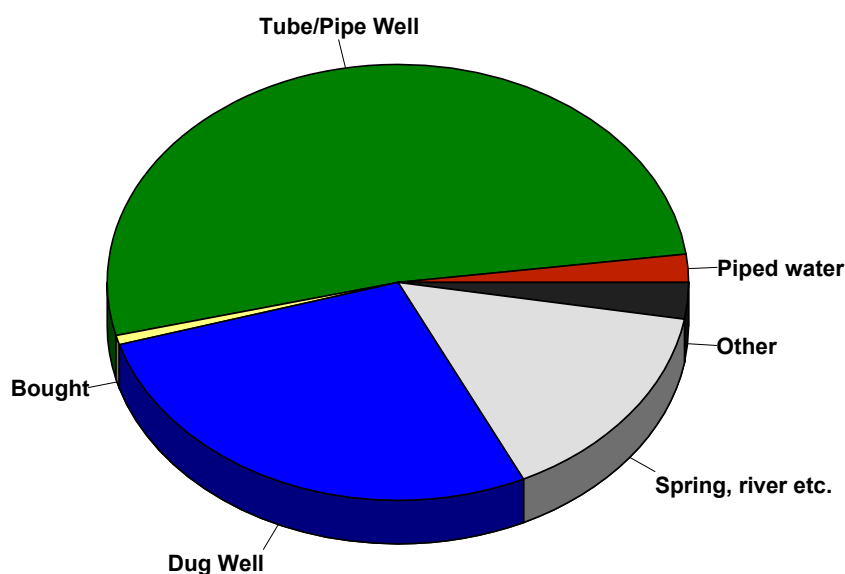
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 54.5 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 65.4 and 53.9 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Prey Veang

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	2.0	2.5	2.0
Tube/pipe well	51.8	61.1	51.3
Dug well	27.5	6.4	28.7
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	15.4	18.3	15.2
Bought	0.7	1.8	0.6
Other	2.6	9.9	2.2

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Prey Veang



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 3.9. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 19.6.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Prey Veang[Province14](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	3.0	0.4	0.5	89.8	6.2	0.1
Urban	100	17.9	0.9	0.8	72.5	7.8	0.1
Rural	100	2.1	0.4	0.5	90.8	6.1	0.1

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is little better.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Prey Veang

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	4.3
Urban	15.0
Rural	3.7

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Prey Veang

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	92.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	5.3
Urban	100	92.1	6.0	0.4	1.3	0.2
Rural	100	92.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	5.5

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veang Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
14	Prey Veang						
	- Total	194,185	946,042	445,140	500,902	88.9	4.9
	- Urban	10,918	55,054	26,271	28,783	91.3	5.0
	- Rural	183,267	890,988	418,869	472,119	88.7	4.8
01	Ba Phnum	15,317	71,662	33,479	38,183	87.7	4.7
01	Boeng Preah	2,451	11,099	5,154	5,945	86.7	4.5
02	Cheung Phnum	1,422	7,079	3,351	3,728	89.9	5.0
03	Chheu Kach	1,615	7,500	3,482	4,018	86.7	4.6
04	Reaks Chey	1,466	7,313	3,376	3,937	85.8	5.0
05	Roung Damrei	1,641	8,130	3,820	4,310	88.6	4.9
06	Sdau Kaong	1,779	7,933	3,720	4,213	88.3	4.5
07	Spueu Ka	1,699	7,900	3,716	4,184	88.8	4.6
08	Spueu Kha	1,259	5,446	2,538	2,908	87.3	4.3
09	Theay	1,985	9,262	4,322	4,940	87.5	4.7
02	Kamchay Mear	15,002	71,284	33,184	38,100	87.1	4.7
01	Cheach	2,196	10,178	4,706	5,472	86.0	4.6
02	Doun Koeng	1,365	6,508	3,046	3,462	88.0	4.8
03	Kranhung	2,062	10,356	4,939	5,417	91.2	5.0
04	Krabau	1,500	7,407	3,605	3,802	94.8	4.8
05	Seang Khveang	1,842	8,440	3,878	4,562	85.0	4.6
06	Smaong Cheung	2,795	13,483	6,272	7,211	87.0	4.8
07	Smaong Tbound	2,102	9,890	4,558	5,332	85.5	4.7
08	Trabaek	1,140	5,022	2,180	2,842	76.7	4.4
03	Kampong Trabaek	22,364	106,555	50,178	56,377	89.0	4.7
01	Ansaong	1,283	5,910	2,752	3,158	87.1	4.6
02	Cham	2,198	10,610	5,030	5,580	90.1	4.8
03	Cheang Daek	1,808	8,612	4,094	4,518	90.6	4.7
04	Chrey	1,251	5,729	2,670	3,059	87.3	4.6
05	Kansaom Ak	1,844	8,338	3,879	4,459	87.0	4.5
06	Kou Khchak	2,793	12,959	5,946	7,013	84.8	4.6
07	Kampong Trabaek	1,478	7,286	3,446	3,840	89.7	4.9
08	Peam Montear	1,966	10,236	5,008	5,228	95.8	5.2
09	Prasat	2,063	10,070	4,768	5,302	89.9	4.9
10	Pratheat	1,756	8,701	4,241	4,460	95.1	4.9
11	Prey Chhor	1,340	6,490	2,988	3,502	85.3	4.8
12	Prey Poun	1,427	6,287	2,938	3,349	87.7	4.4
13	Thkov	1,157	5,327	2,418	2,909	83.1	4.6
04	Kanhchriech	12,091	56,036	25,626	30,410	84.3	4.6
01	Chong Ampil	1,580	7,175	3,407	3,768	90.4	4.5
02	Kanhchriech	1,233	5,822	2,675	3,147	85.0	4.7
03	Kdoeang Reay	2,276	10,484	4,842	5,642	85.8	4.6

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Kouk Kong Kaeut	1,127	4,991	2,262	2,729	82.9	4.4
05	Kouk Kong Lech	1,248	6,020	2,723	3,297	82.6	4.8
06	Preal	1,842	8,428	3,810	4,618	82.5	4.6
07	Thma Pun	1,742	8,126	3,667	4,459	82.2	4.7
08	Tnaot	1,043	4,990	2,240	2,750	81.5	4.8
05	Me Sang	19,683	92,359	42,720	49,639	86.1	4.7
01	Angkor Sar	2,008	9,510	4,347	5,163	84.2	4.7
02	Chres	2,783	13,368	6,145	7,223	85.1	4.8
03	Chi Phoch	3,154	14,809	6,841	7,968	85.9	4.7
04	Prey Khnes	2,755	11,816	5,444	6,372	85.4	4.3
05	Prey Rumdeng	1,664	8,194	3,804	4,390	86.7	4.9
06	Prey Totueng	1,932	9,322	4,291	5,031	85.3	4.8
07	Svay Chrum	2,521	12,315	5,787	6,528	88.6	4.9
08	Trapeang Srae	2,866	13,025	6,061	6,964	87.0	4.5
06	Peam Chor	11,824	66,413	32,445	33,968	95.5	5.6
01	Angkor Angk	852	5,500	2,629	2,871	91.6	6.4
02	Kampong Prasat	1,072	5,698	2,857	2,841	100.6	5.3
03	Kaoh Chek	1,163	6,774	3,308	3,466	95.4	5.8
04	Kaoh Roka	930	5,150	2,547	2,603	97.8	5.5
05	Kaoh Sampov	2,054	11,005	5,545	5,460	101.6	5.3
06	Krang Ta Yang	1,305	6,855	3,288	3,567	92.2	5.2
07	Preaek Krabau	853	5,123	2,537	2,586	98.1	5.8
08	Preaek Sambuor	665	3,757	1,875	1,882	99.6	5.6
09	Ruessei Srok	1,568	8,468	4,049	4,419	91.6	5.4
10	Svay Phluoh	1,362	8,083	3,810	4,273	89.2	5.9
07	Peam Ro	12,299	63,534	30,162	33,372	90.4	5.2
01	Ba Baong	1,403	6,912	3,241	3,671	88.3	4.9
02	Banlich Prasat	1,239	6,605	3,037	3,568	85.1	5.4
03	Neak Loeang	1,333	7,109	3,425	3,684	93.0	5.3
04	Peam Mean Chey	1,268	6,478	2,934	3,544	82.8	5.1
05	Peam Ro	1,325	6,836	3,282	3,554	92.3	5.1
06	Preaek Khsay Ka	1,435	7,469	3,603	3,866	93.2	5.2
07	Preaek Khsay Kha	2,495	12,971	6,355	6,616	96.1	5.2
08	Prey Kandieng	1,801	9,154	4,285	4,869	88.0	5.1
08	Pea Reang	22,225	107,958	51,361	56,597	90.7	4.8
01	Kampong Popil	2,592	12,756	6,003	6,753	88.9	4.9
02	Kanhcham	2,358	10,837	5,022	5,815	86.4	4.6
03	Kampong Prang	1,162	6,006	2,916	3,090	94.4	5.2
04	Kampong Ruessei	1,674	8,229	3,939	4,290	91.8	4.9
05	Mesa Prachan	1,721	8,749	4,232	4,517	93.7	5.1
06	Preaek Ta Sar	1,147	6,049	2,939	3,110	94.5	5.3

Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Prey Pnov	3,261	16,461	7,842	8,619	91.0	5.0
08	Prey Sniet	1,203	5,774	2,741	3,033	90.4	4.8
09	Prey Sralet	2,135	10,344	4,937	5,407	91.3	4.8
10	Reab	2,248	10,440	5,004	5,436	92.1	4.6
11	Roka	2,724	12,313	5,786	6,527	88.6	4.5
09	Preah Sdach	20,865	106,459	50,420	56,039	90.0	5.1
01	Angkor Reach	2,005	9,583	4,476	5,107	87.6	4.8
02	Banteay Chakrei	2,493	12,774	6,069	6,705	90.5	5.1
03	Boeng Daol	1,891	9,951	4,608	5,343	86.2	5.2
04	Chey Kampok	1,709	8,502	4,027	4,475	90.0	4.9
05	Kampong Soeng	2,238	11,595	5,506	6,089	90.4	5.2
06	Krang Svay	1,460	7,139	3,401	3,738	91.0	4.8
07	Lvea	1,319	6,583	3,162	3,421	92.4	4.9
08	Preah Sdach	2,137	11,165	5,365	5,800	92.5	5.2
09	Reathor	1,329	7,111	3,518	3,593	97.9	5.3
10	Rumchek	2,343	12,671	6,099	6,572	92.8	5.4
11	Sena Reach Otdam	1,941	9,385	4,189	5,196	80.6	4.8
10	Prey Veang	18,829	86,932	40,480	46,452	87.1	4.6
01	Angkor Tret	1,620	7,653	3,555	4,098	86.7	4.7
02	Chea Khlang	1,484	6,990	3,220	3,770	85.4	4.7
03	Chrey	2,271	10,321	4,919	5,402	91.1	4.5
04	Damrei Puon	1,778	8,291	3,871	4,420	87.6	4.7
05	Me Bon	1,293	5,990	2,717	3,273	83.0	4.6
06	Pean Rong	2,658	12,355	5,746	6,609	86.9	4.6
07	Popueus	997	4,692	2,176	2,516	86.5	4.7
08	Prey Khla	1,599	7,278	3,384	3,894	86.9	4.5
09	Samraong	1,728	7,793	3,634	4,159	87.4	4.5
10	Svay Antor	1,769	8,153	3,870	4,283	90.4	4.6
11	Tuek Thla	1,632	7,416	3,388	4,028	84.1	4.5
11	Kampong Leav (U)	10,918	55,054	26,271	28,783	91.3	5.0
01	Baray	918	4,523	2,101	2,422	86.7	4.9
02	Cheung Tuek	1,089	5,240	2,528	2,712	93.2	4.7
03	Kampong Leav	2,887	14,864	7,341	7,523	97.6	5.1
04	Pou Rieng	1,184	5,861	2,824	3,037	93.0	4.9
05	Preaek Anteah	1,481	7,707	3,649	4,058	89.9	5.2
06	Preaek Chrey	1,257	6,720	3,222	3,498	92.1	5.4
07	Prey Kanlaong	1,021	4,717	2,063	2,654	77.7	4.6
08	Ta Kao	1,081	5,422	2,543	2,879	88.3	5.0
12	Sithor Kandal	12,768	61,796	28,814	32,982	87.4	4.8
01	Ampil Krau	1,129	5,192	2,451	2,741	89.4	4.6
02	Chrey Khmum	1,083	5,200	2,415	2,785	86.7	4.8

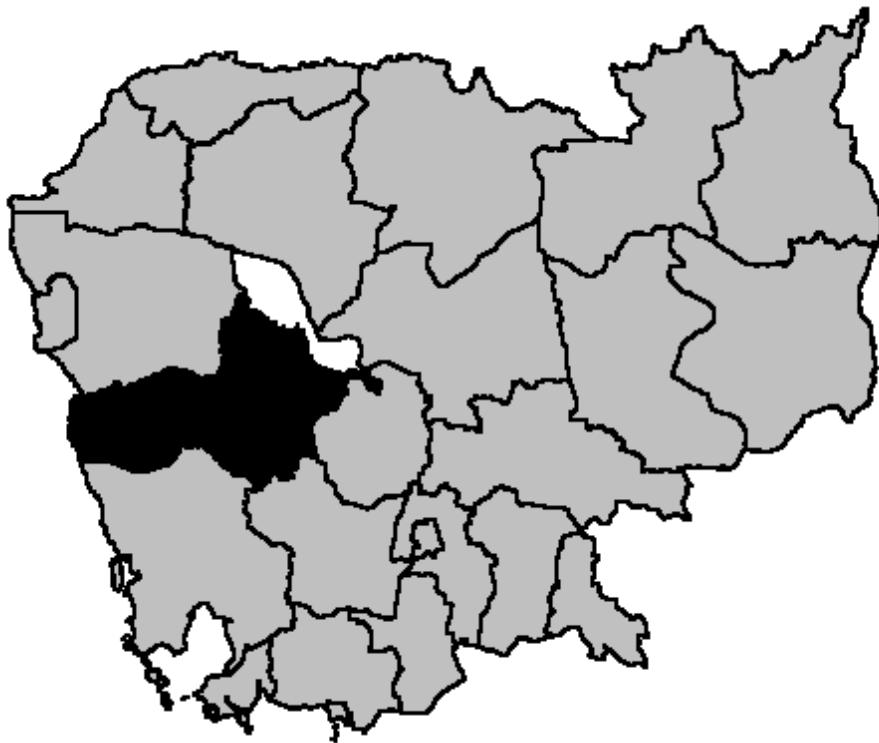
Table P-14. Final Population Totals, Prey Veang Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
03	Lve	1,073	5,435	2,531	2,904	87.2	5.1
04	Pnov Ti Muoy	1,179	5,719	2,716	3,003	90.4	4.8
05	Pnov Ti Pir	699	3,418	1,580	1,838	86.0	4.9
06	Pou Ti	961	4,486	1,987	2,499	79.5	4.7
07	Preaek Changkran	1,350	6,711	3,149	3,562	88.4	5.0
08	Prey Daeum Thnoeng	878	4,266	2,059	2,207	93.3	4.7
09	Prey Tueng	1,571	7,420	3,478	3,942	88.2	4.7
10	Rumlech	1,410	7,088	3,282	3,806	86.2	5.0
11	Ruessei Sanh	1,435	6,861	3,166	3,695	85.7	4.8

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 15

Pousat



POUSAT PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

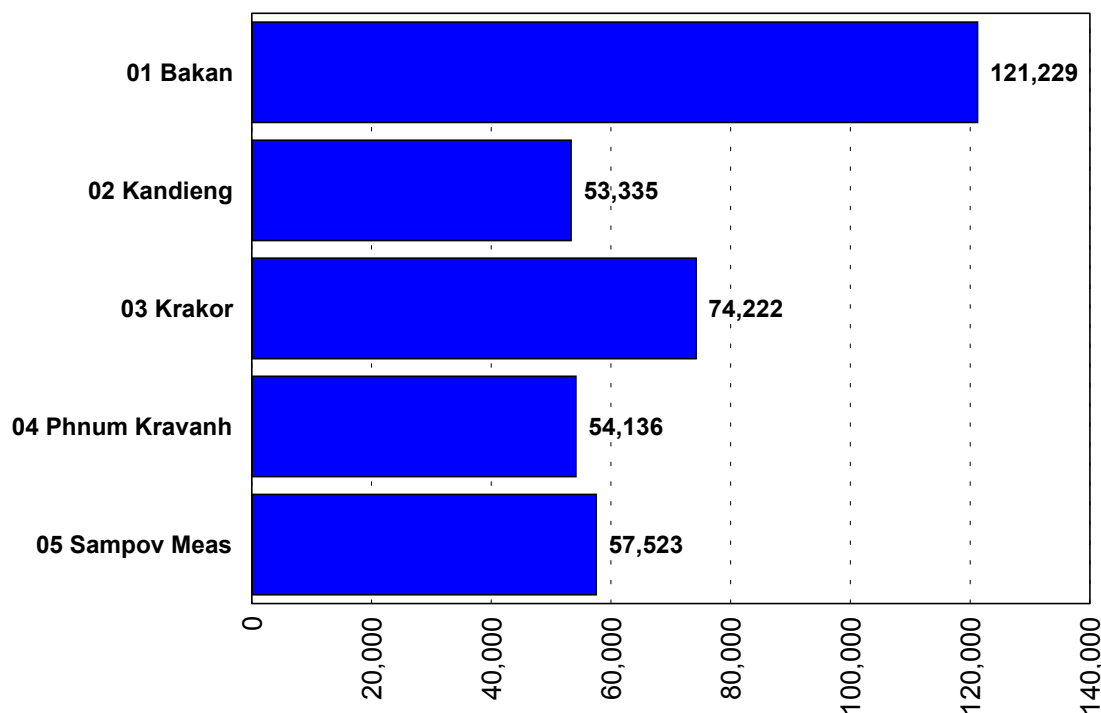
[Province15](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

A province of the Tonle Sap region, Pousat is located on the western side of the country. It has a population of 360,445 comprising 172,890 males and 187,555 females. The percentage of female population is 52.0.

The province consists of 6 districts, 49 communes and 495 villages. Due to conflict, census enumeration could not be conducted in one district (Veal Veang). The population of this province constitutes 3.2 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Pousat

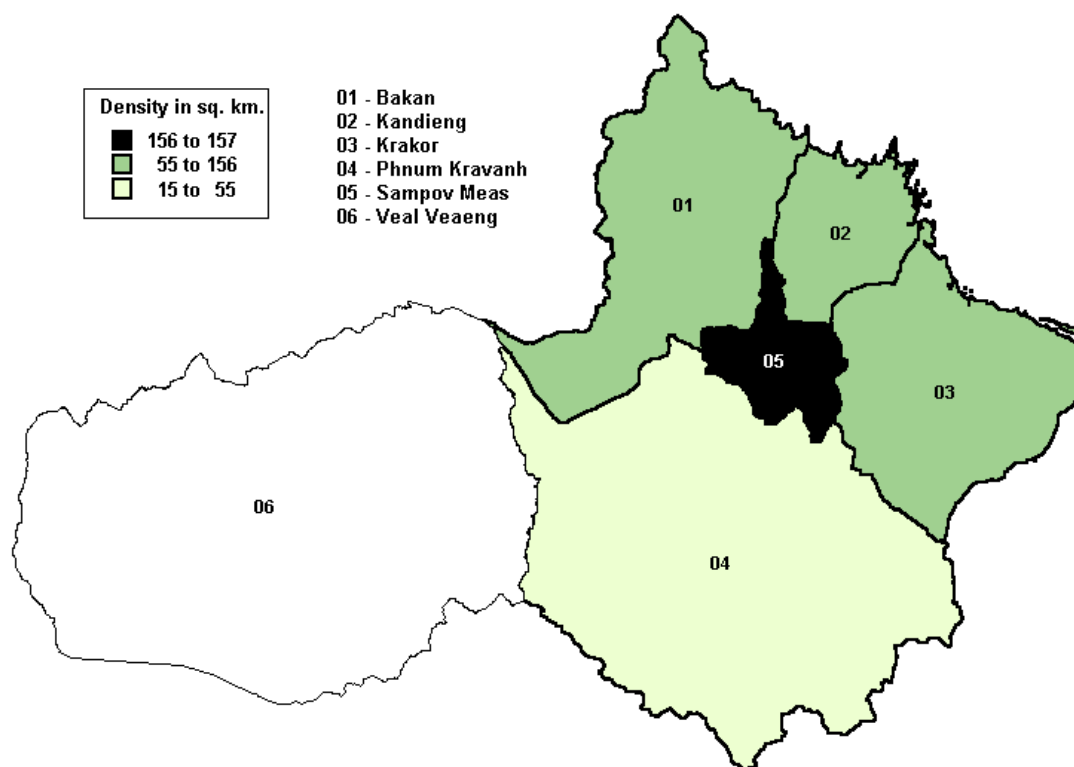


Density of population in the province is 28 per km² which is lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Sampov Meas constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 16 , which is nearly the same as the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Pousat



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(v) *Total Number of Households and Average Household Size*

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 67,022 comprising a population of 350,655 which gives an average household size of 5.2.

(ii) *Male and Female headed Households*

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 24.2 and 75.8 respectively. About 68 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 43.8.

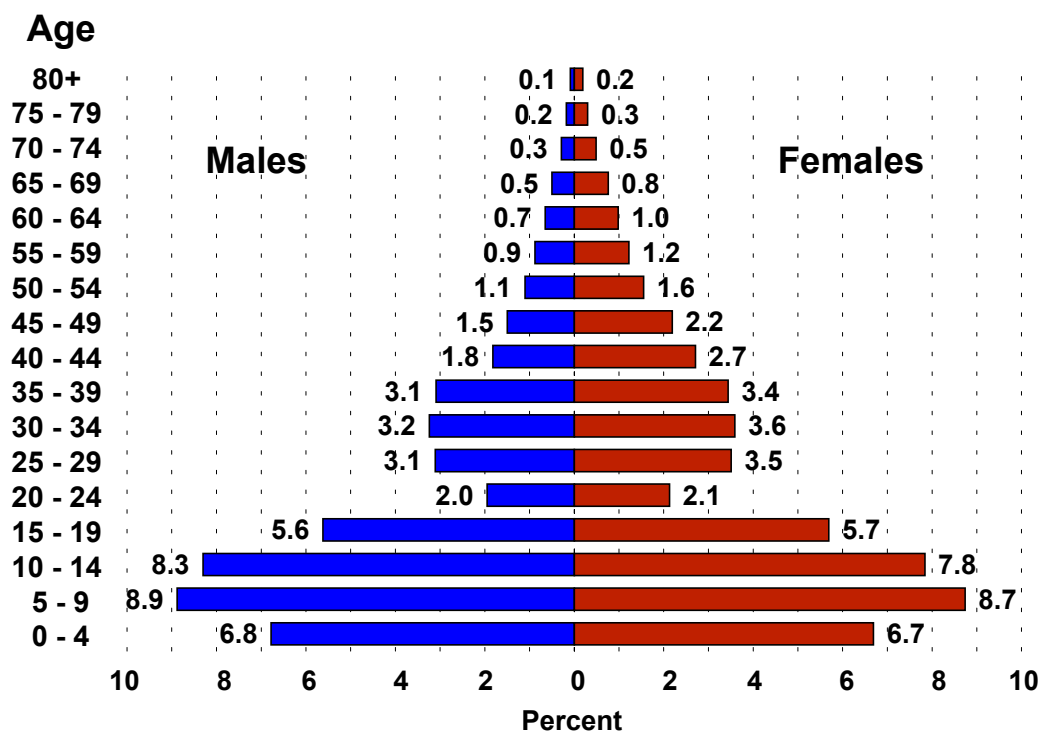
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) *Age*

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 47.2 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (44.7 percent) is less than that of male children (50.0 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms about 50 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 45.1 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Pousat

[Province15](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 92.2, Urban: 90.9, Rural: 92.4. The sex ratio is marginally higher in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 100.1 percent reflects the very high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Pousat

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Marrie	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	27.9	61.9	7.1	2.8	0.3
Males	31.5	66.3	1.3	0.8	0.1
Females	24.9	58.3	12.0	4.4	0.4

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Pousat[Province15](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	284,758	177,149	62.2
	Urban	46,615	33,248	71.3
	Rural	238,143	143,901	60.4
Males	Total	134,938	94,629	70.1
	Urban	21,891	17,321	79.1
	Rural	113,047	77,308	68.4
Females	Total	149,820	82,520	55.1
	Urban	24,724	15,927	64.4
	Rural	125,096	66,593	53.2

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 68.3 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 19.6 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.3) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.9 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 74.3 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 63.0.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 158,513 of which 84,917 or 53.6 percent are females. The differences between the male and female activity rates and unemployment rates are small at the province level (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Pousat

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.6	54.4	56.6	3.5	3.4	3.5
Urban	49.4	50.1	48.8	4.2	3.6	4.8
Rural	56.8	55.3	58.1	3.4	3.4	3.3

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 82.6 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 2.1 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (56.6 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 147,956 which is about 41 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 46.9 percent. The percentage of migrants in urban areas (47 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (40 percent).

Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province15](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is very much higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "In search of employment" is higher among males.

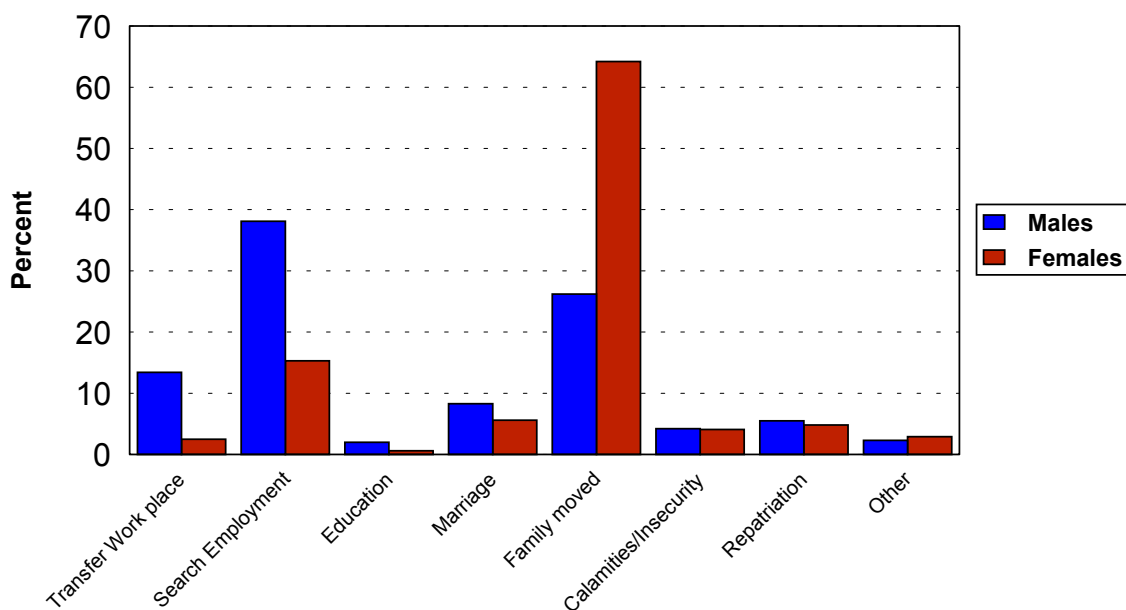
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Pousat

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	76.0	75.0	76.8
From another province	18.4	19.2	17.8
From outside Cambodia	5.6	5.8	5.4

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Pousat

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.7	13.4	2.5
In search of employment	26.0	38.1	15.3
Education	1.3	2.0	0.6
Marriage	6.7	8.3	5.6
Family moved	46.4	26.2	64.2
Natural Calamities/insecurity	4.2	4.2	4.1
Repatriation/Return after displacement	5.1	5.5	4.8
Other Reasons	2.6	2.3	2.9

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Pousat



VII. Household Amenities

[Province15](#)

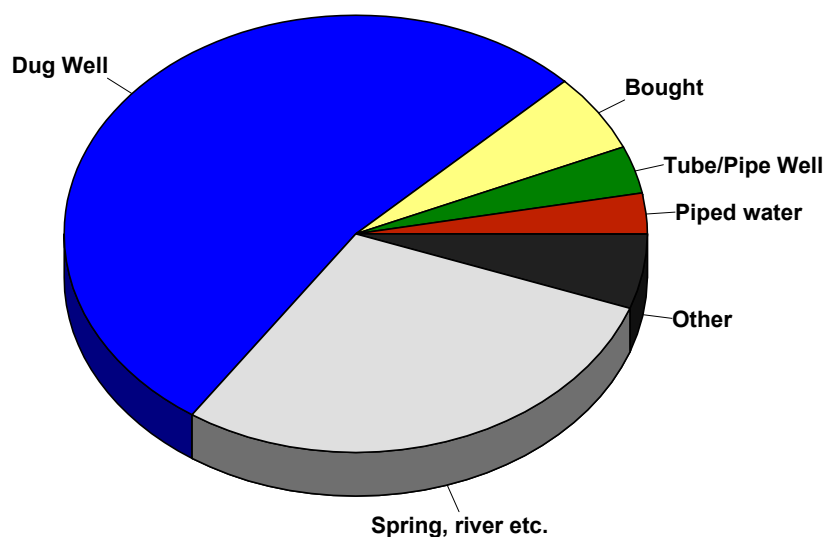
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 12.3 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 33.3 and 8.3 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Pousat

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	2.9	11.0	1.3
Tube/pipe well	3.5	1.1	4.0
Dug well	53.3	31.1	57.5
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	29.0	34.7	28.0
Bought	5.9	21.2	3.0
Other	5.4	0.9	6.2

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Pousat



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 9.6. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 28.3.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Pousat [Province15](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	8.0	0.8	0.8	88.1	2.0	0.3
Urban	100	26.1	1.0	1.2	71.0	0.5	0.2
Rural	100	4.5	1.0	0.8	91.4	2.2	0.1

Toilet Facility

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Pousat

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas, about one in five households has this facility.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	8.5
Urban	20.8
Rural	6.2

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households in the province use firewood as main fuel for cooking. The proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas (see Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Pousat

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	94.9	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.1
Urban	100	92.1	5.0	0.8	1.7	0.4
Rural	100	95.4	1.3	2.8	0.4	0.1

Table P-15. Final Population Totals, Pousat Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
15	Pousat						
	- Total	68,235	360,445	172,890	187,555	92.2	5.2
	- Urban	10,856	57,523	27,385	30,138	90.9	5.2
	- Rural	57,379	302,922	145,505	157,417	92.4	5.2
01	Bakan	22,494	121,229	58,211	63,018	92.4	5.4
01	Boeng Bat Kandaol	1,779	9,831	4,774	5,057	94.4	5.5
02	Boeng Khnar	2,288	11,986	5,679	6,307	90.0	5.2
03	Khmar Totueng	1,595	8,621	4,148	4,473	92.7	5.4
04	Me Tuek	2,232	12,117	5,753	6,364	90.4	5.4
05	Ou Ta Paong	3,086	16,672	8,135	8,537	95.3	5.3
06	Rumlech	1,684	8,952	4,340	4,612	94.1	5.3
07	Snam Preah	2,893	15,496	7,400	8,096	91.4	5.3
08	Svay Doun Kaev	1,137	6,206	2,920	3,286	88.9	5.4
09	Ta Lou	2,240	12,104	5,791	6,313	91.7	5.4
10	Trapeang Chong	3,560	19,244	9,271	9,973	93.0	5.4
02	Kandieng	10,148	53,335	25,453	27,882	91.3	5.2
01	Anlong Vil	946	4,746	2,220	2,526	87.9	5.0
02	Banteay Dei	956	4,971	2,368	2,603	91.0	5.1
03	Kandieng	1,148	5,961	2,847	3,114	91.4	5.1
04	Kanhchor	1,557	7,977	3,752	4,225	88.8	5.1
05	Reang Til	674	4,142	2,113	2,029	104.1	5.9
06	Srae Sdok	1,666	8,921	4,239	4,682	90.5	5.3
07	Svay Luong	1,100	5,575	2,705	2,870	94.3	5.0
08	Sya	1,126	5,823	2,759	3,064	90.0	5.2
09	Veal	975	5,219	2,450	2,769	88.5	5.4
03	Krakor	14,347	74,222	35,387	38,835	91.1	5.1
01	Anlong Tnaot	1,671	8,211	3,775	4,436	85.1	4.9
02	Ansa Chambak	1,086	5,507	2,639	2,868	92.0	5.1
03	Boeng Kantuot	1,038	5,250	2,431	2,819	86.2	5.1
04	Chheu Tom	2,268	11,250	5,468	5,782	94.6	4.9
05	Kampong Luong	1,580	9,164	4,575	4,589	99.7	5.8
06	Kampong Pou	1,056	5,390	2,514	2,876	87.4	5.0
07	Kbal Trach	1,402	7,532	3,630	3,902	93.0	5.3
08	Ou Sandan	795	3,812	1,744	2,068	84.3	4.7
09	Sna Ansa	816	4,017	1,838	2,179	84.4	4.9
10	Svay Sa	1,033	5,559	2,742	2,817	97.3	5.3
11	Tnaot Chum	1,602	8,530	4,031	4,499	89.6	5.3
04	Phnum Kravanh	10,390	54,136	26,454	27,682	95.6	5.2
01	Bak Chenhchien	1,253	6,899	3,428	3,471	98.8	5.4
02	Leach	1,711	8,852	4,269	4,583	93.1	5.1
03	Phteah Rung	2,573	13,906	6,792	7,114	95.5	5.4

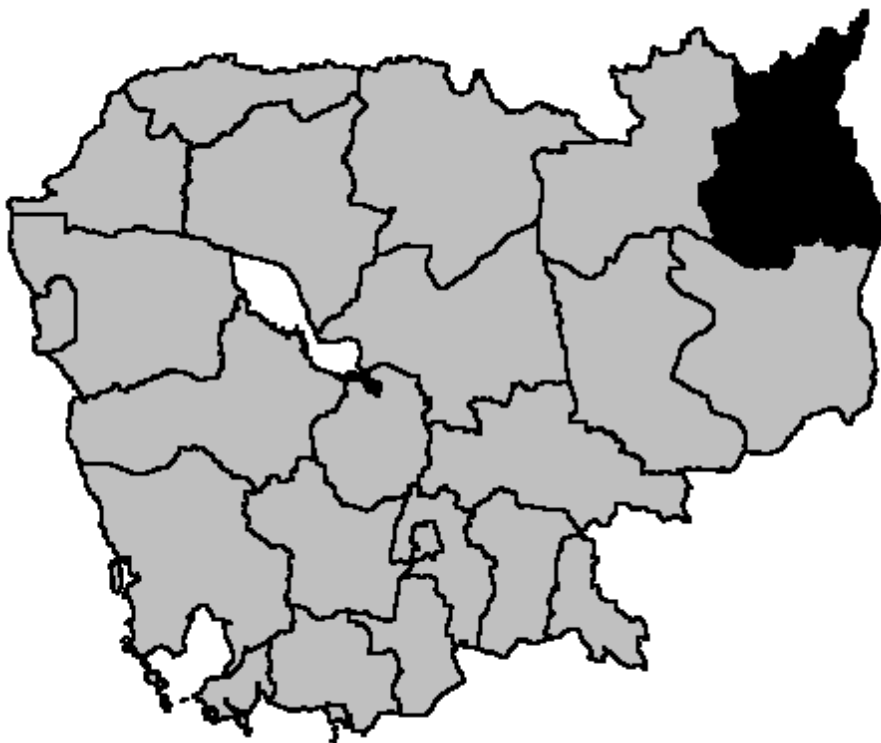
Table P-15. Final Population Totals, Pousat Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Prongil	1,586	8,100	3,998	4,102	97.5	5.1
05	Rokat	862	4,381	2,141	2,240	95.6	4.9
06	Santreae	723	3,618	1,757	1,861	94.4	5.0
07	Samraong	1,682	8,380	4,069	4,311	94.4	5.0
05	Sampov Meas (U)	10,856	57,523	27,385	30,138	90.9	5.2
01	Chamraeun Phal	996	5,370	2,642	2,728	96.8	5.3
02	Kaoh Chum	1,183	6,129	2,942	3,187	92.3	5.2
03	Lolok Sa	1,686	8,955	4,245	4,710	90.1	5.3
04	Phteah Prey	3,173	17,087	8,161	8,926	91.4	5.3
05	Prey Nhi	933	4,874	2,226	2,648	84.1	5.2
06	Roleab	2,116	10,981	5,194	5,787	89.8	5.2
07	Svay At	769	4,127	1,975	2,152	91.8	5.3

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 16

Rotanak Kiri



ROTANAK KIRI PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

[Province16](#)

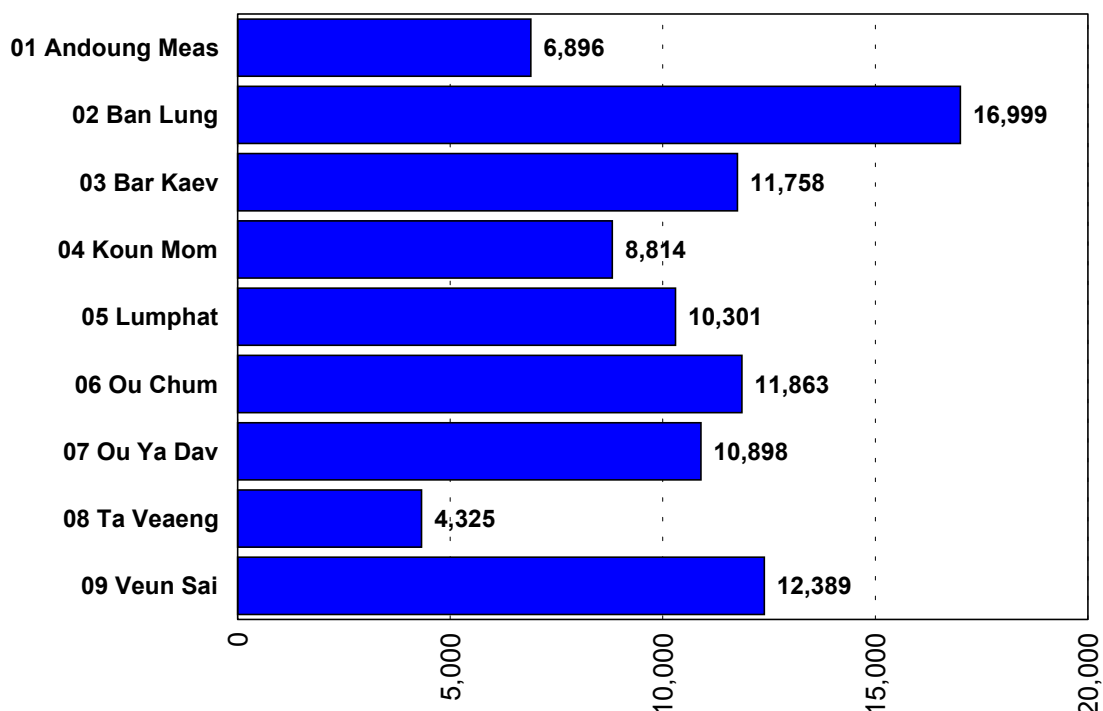
(i) *Size and Distribution*

Situated in the plateau and mountain region, bordering Viet Nam on the east and Lao People's Democratic Republic on the north, Rotanak Kiri province has a population of 94,243, comprising 46,396 males and 47,847 females. The percentage of female population is 50.8.

The province consists of 9 districts, 50 communes and 240 villages. The population of this province constitutes 0.8 percent of Cambodia's population.

The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Rotanak Kiri

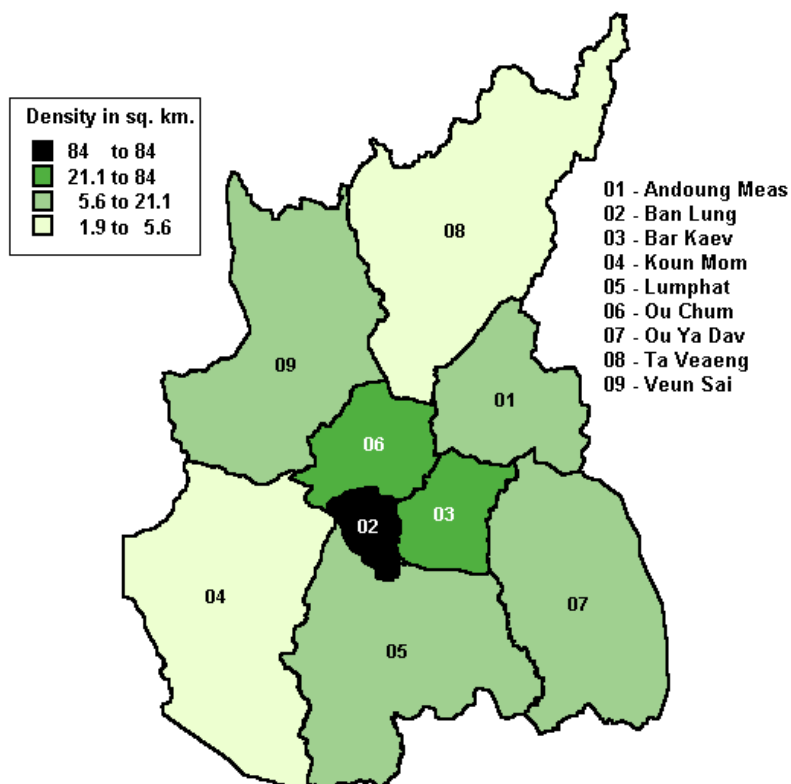


Density of population in the province is 9 per km² which is much less than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district of Ban Lung constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 18.0, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Rotanak Kiri



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(vi) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 16,646 comprising a population of 93,507 which gives an average household size of 5.6.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 12.5 and 87.5 respectively. About 59.4 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 48.5.

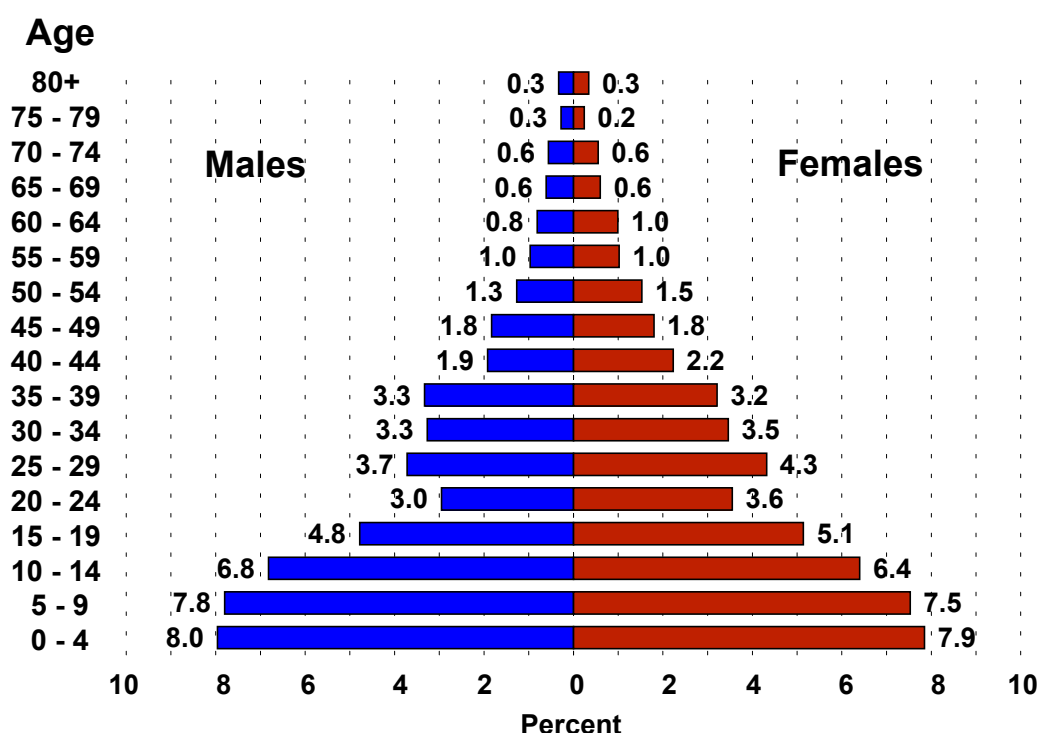
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.4 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.9 percent) is less than that of male children (45.9 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.1 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.5 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 49.2 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Rotanak Kiri

Province16



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 97.0, Urban: 101.8, Rural: 95.9. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 91.9 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Rotanak Kiri

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	20.9	71.6	5.1	2.1	0.3
Males	24.5	73.6	1.1	0.7	0.1
Females	17.7	69.9	8.7	3.3	0.4

proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. The literacy level is very low in the province as a whole. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Rotanak Kiri[Province16](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	72,919	17,100	23.5
	Urban	13,122	7,684	58.6
	Rural	59,797	9,416	15.7
Males	Total	35,584	11,376	32.0
	Urban	6,626	4,590	69.3
	Rural	28,958	6,786	23.4
Females	Total	37,335	5,724	15.3
	Urban	6,496	3,094	47.6
	Rural	30,839	2,630	8.5

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 62.9 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 20.0 percent and 10.3 percent respectively. About 4 percent of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.4 percent. Only 0.4 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 65.1 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 61.8.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 49,828 of which 25,203 or 50.6 percent are females. At the province level, the economic activity rate is slightly higher for males and the unemployment rate is the same for both males and females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced for females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Rotanak Kiri

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	68.2	69.0	67.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
Urban	53.8	61.9	45.5	9.4	7.1	12.5
Rural	71.3	70.6	72.0	2.0	2.2	1.8

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 88.6 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.4 percent and 10.0 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (53.8 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 18,956 which is 20.1 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 54.3 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (61.7 percent) is very much higher than that in rural areas (11.0 percent). While nearly half of the migrants have moved within the province, the proportion of migrants from another province is also considerable (Table 4).

[Province16](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "In search of employment" is higher among males.

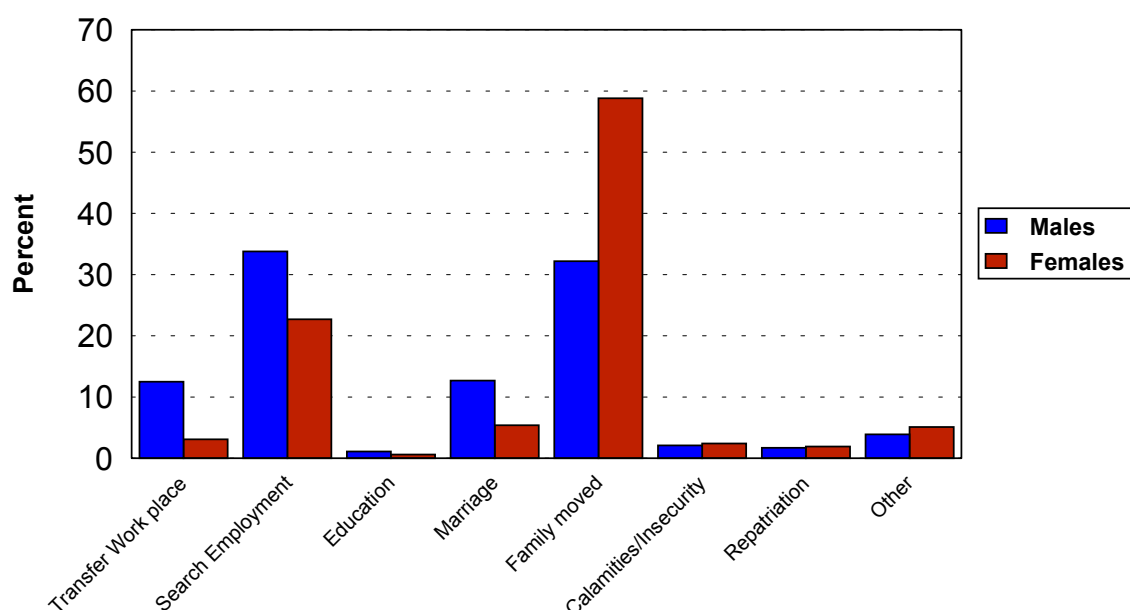
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Rotanak Kiri

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	49.8	51.7	47.5
From another province	46.3	44.3	48.8
From outside Cambodia	3.9	4.0	3.7

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Rotanak Kiri

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.2	12.5	3.1
In search of employment	28.6	33.8	22.7
Education	0.9	1.1	0.6
Marriage	9.3	12.7	5.4
Family moved	44.4	32.2	58.8
Natural Calamities/insecurity	2.3	2.1	2.4
Repatriation/Return after displacement	1.8	1.7	1.9
Other Reasons	4.5	3.9	5.1

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Rotanak Kiri



VII. Household Amenities

[Province16](#)

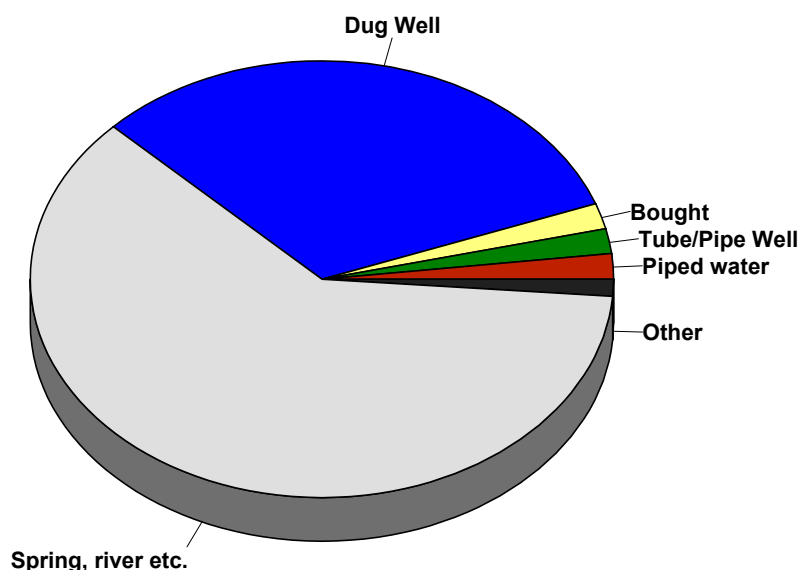
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 5.5 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 16.2 and 3.0 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Rotanak Kiri

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	1.8	7.8	0.3
Tube/pipe well	1.8	0.6	2.1
Dug well	32.2	53.8	27.1
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	61.1	26.2	69.3
Bought	1.9	7.8	0.6
Other	1.2	3.8	0.6

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Rotanak Kiri



Main Source of Light

Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps and other sources, (e.g. oil lamp) for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 14.9. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 61.5.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Rotanak Kiri

[Province16](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	12.8	0.8	1.3	42.1	0.3	42.7
Urban	100	53.9	1.8	5.8	35.8	0.2	2.5
Rural	100	3.2	0.6	0.2	43.5	0.4	52.1

Toilet Facility

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Rotanak Kiri

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is somewhat better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	9.2
Urban	39.5
Rural	2.1

Fuel for Cooking

Majority of households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while a small percentage, particularly in urban areas, use charcoal (Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Rotanak Kiri

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.2	1.6	0.9	0.3	1.0
Urban	100	89.9	7.5	1.1	0.4	1.1
Rural	100	97.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.0

Table P-16. Final Population Totals, Rotanak Kiri Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
16	Rotanak Kiri						
	- Total	16,758	94,243	46,396	47,847	97.0	5.6
	- Urban	3,193	16,999	8,577	8,422	101.8	5.3
	- Rural	13,565	77,244	37,819	39,425	95.9	5.7
01	Andoung Meas	1,144	6,896	3,419	3,477	98.3	6.0
01	Malik	255	1,440	728	712	102.2	5.7
02	Mai Hie	263	1,485	737	748	98.5	5.6
03	Nhang	415	2,536	1,260	1,276	98.7	6.1
04	Ta Lav	211	1,435	694	741	93.7	6.8
02	Ban Lung (U)	3,193	16,999	8,577	8,422	101.8	5.3
01	Kachanh	757	3,888	1,969	1,919	102.6	5.1
02	Labansiek	2,095	11,256	5,696	5,560	102.4	5.4
03	Yeak Laom	341	1,855	912	943	96.7	5.4
03	Bar Kaev	2,104	11,758	5,754	6,004	95.8	5.6
01	Kak	278	1,729	852	877	97.1	6.2
02	Ke Chong	331	2,415	1,181	1,234	95.7	7.3
03	Laminh	540	2,622	1,304	1,318	98.9	4.8
04	Lung Khung	386	1,828	872	956	91.2	4.8
05	Saeung	302	1,677	805	872	92.3	5.6
06	Ting Chak	267	1,487	740	747	99.1	5.6
04	Koun Mom	1,598	8,814	4,325	4,489	96.3	5.5
01	Serei Mongkol	223	1,124	530	594	89.2	5.0
02	Srae Angkrong	186	1,207	591	616	95.9	6.5
03	Ta Ang	307	1,711	844	867	97.3	5.6
04	Toen	278	1,732	811	921	88.1	6.2
05	Trapeang Chres	450	2,254	1,147	1,107	103.6	5.0
06	Trapeang Kraham	154	786	402	384	104.7	5.1
05	Lumphat	1,771	10,301	5,054	5,247	96.3	5.8
01	Chey Otdam	489	2,832	1,411	1,421	99.3	5.8
02	Ka Laeng	178	1,026	482	544	88.6	5.8
03	La Bang Muoy	158	912	450	462	97.4	5.8
04	La Bang Pir	147	670	323	347	93.1	4.5
05	Ba Tang	319	1,964	953	1,011	94.3	6.2
06	Seda	480	2,897	1,435	1,462	98.2	6.0

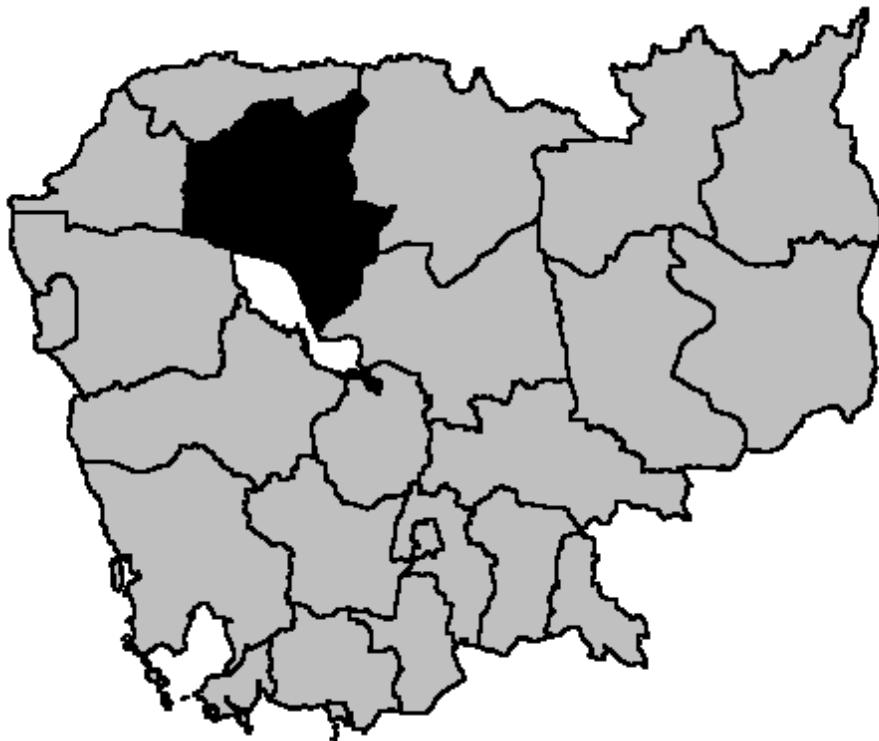
Table P-16. Final Population Totals, Rotanak Kiri Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06	Ou Chum	2,104	11,863	5,737	6,126	93.7	5.6
01	Cha Ung	392	1,733	830	903	91.9	4.4
02	Pouy	320	1,696	786	910	86.4	5.3
03	Aekakpheap	260	1,752	837	915	91.5	6.8
04	Kalai	151	820	398	422	94.3	5.4
05	Ou Chum	493	3,090	1,524	1,566	97.3	6.3
06	Sameakki	249	1,424	706	718	98.3	5.7
07	L'ak	239	1,348	656	692	94.8	5.6
07	Ou Ya Dav	1,847	10,898	5,410	5,488	98.6	5.9
01	Bar Kham	225	1,392	697	695	100.3	6.2
02	Lum Choar	258	1,385	720	665	108.3	5.4
03	Pak Nhai	377	2,156	1,114	1,042	106.9	5.6
04	Pate	207	1,329	637	692	92.1	6.4
05	Sesant	148	921	445	476	93.5	6.2
06	Saom Thum	329	1,964	952	1,012	94.1	5.9
07	Ya Tung	303	1,751	845	906	93.3	5.8
08	Ta Veaeng	829	4,325	2,065	2,260	91.4	5.2
01	Ta Veaeng Leu	470	2,399	1,126	1,273	88.5	5.1
02	Ta Veaeng Kraom	359	1,926	939	987	95.1	5.4
09	Veun Sai	2,168	12,389	6,055	6,334	95.6	5.7
01	Pong	304	1,795	867	928	93.4	5.9
03	Hat Pak	164	978	477	501	95.2	5.9
04	Ka Choun	264	1,397	707	690	102.5	5.3
05	Kaoh Pang	87	545	262	283	92.6	6.3
06	Kaoh Peak	369	2,087	992	1,095	90.6	5.7
07	Kok Lak	279	1,312	644	668	96.4	4.7
08	Pak Kalan	167	943	458	485	94.4	5.7
09	Phnum Kok	135	889	445	444	100.2	6.6
10	Veun Sai	399	2,443	1,203	1,240	97.0	6.1

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 17

Siem Reab



SIEM REAB PROVINCE

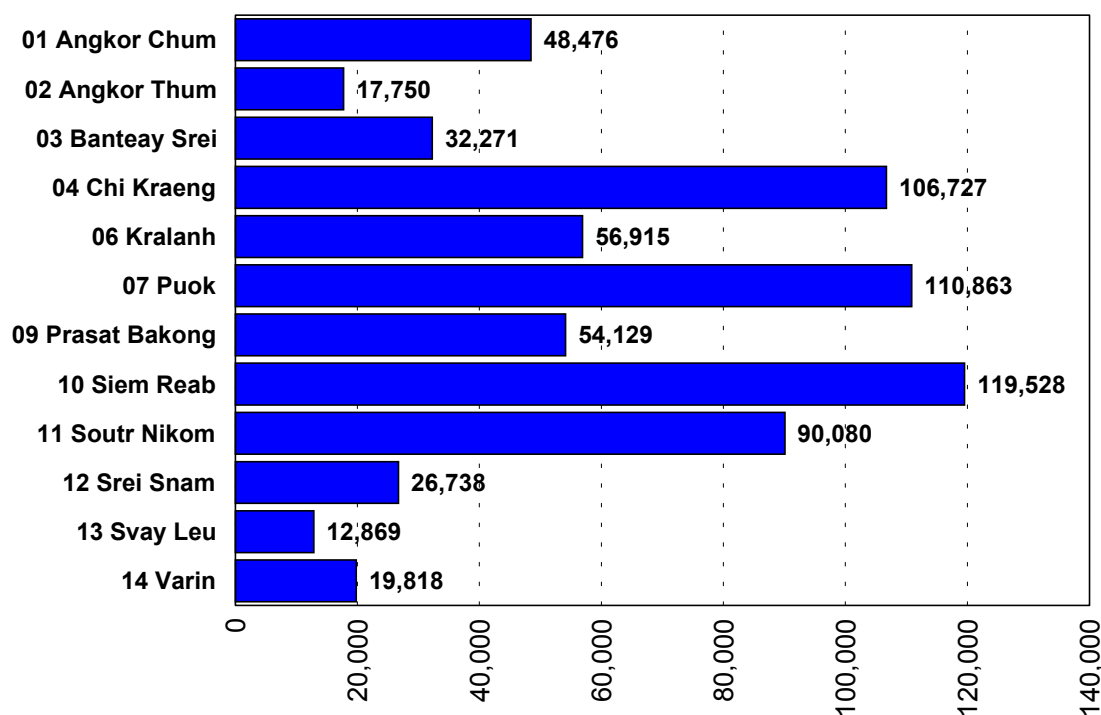
I. POPULATION [Province17](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Situated in the Tonle Sap region. Siem Reab province has a population of 696,164, comprising 336,685 males and 359,479 females. The percentage of female population is 51.6.

The province consists of 12 districts, 100 communes and 882 villages. The population of this province constitutes 6.1 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Siem Reab



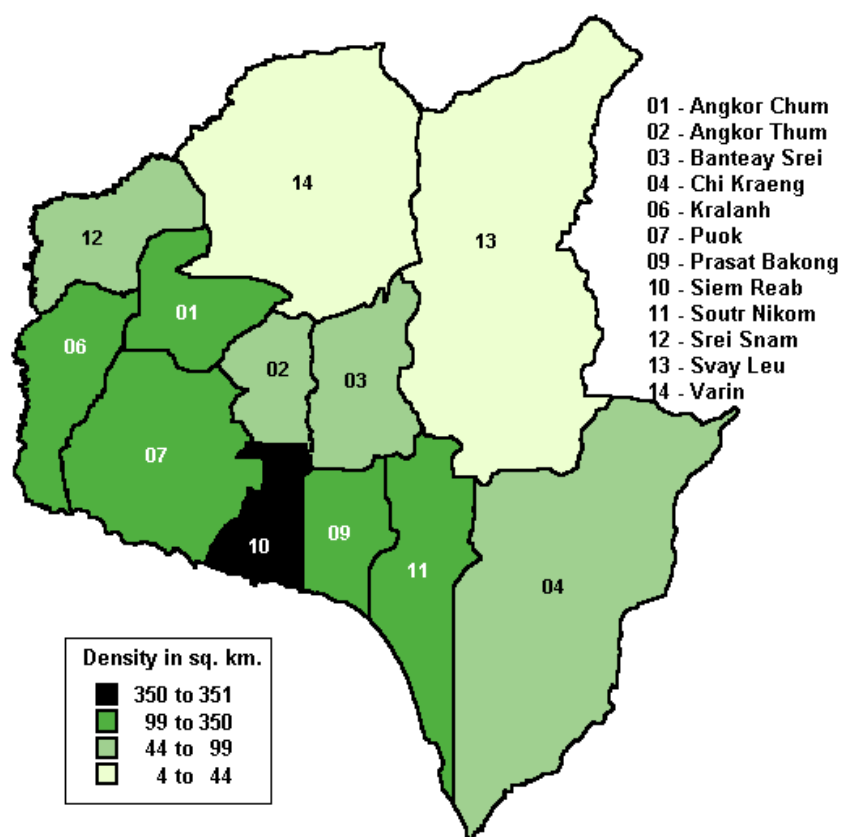
Density of population in the province is 68 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district (Siem Reab) named after the province constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 17.2, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Siem Reab

[Province17](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 125,387 comprising a population of 677,436 which gives an average household size of 5.4.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 27.6 and 72.4 respectively. About 56.5 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 40.9.

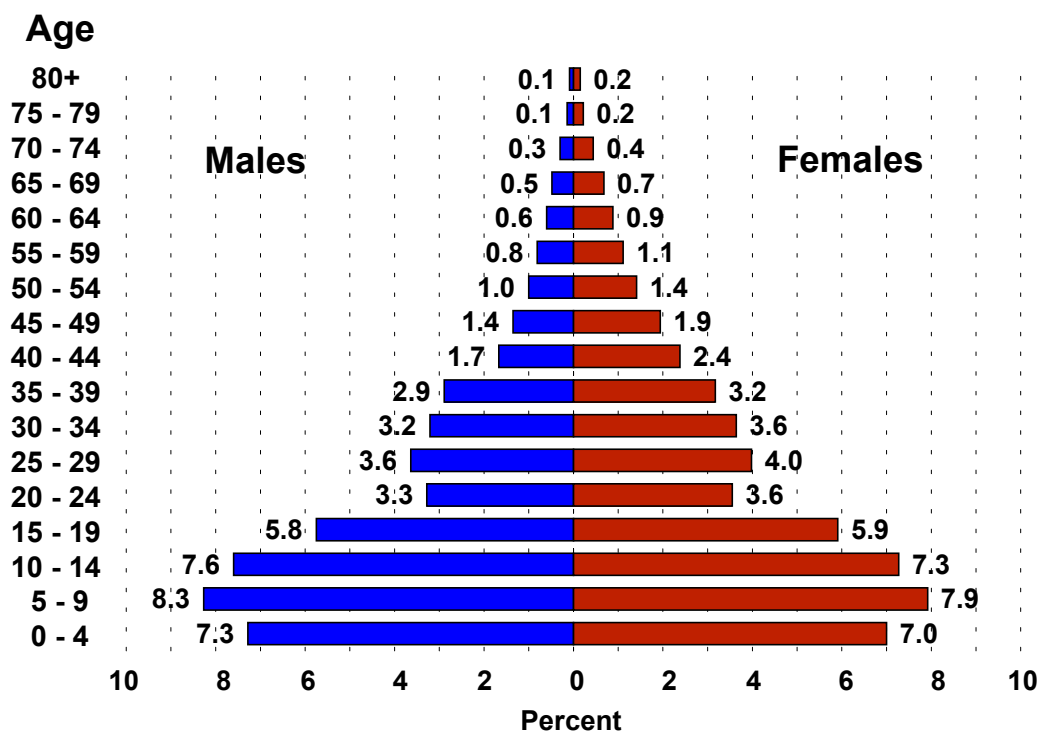
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 45.3 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (43.0 percent) is less than that of male children (47.9 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.2 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.5 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 47.3 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Siem Reab

[Province17](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 93.7, Urban: 96.0, Rural: 93.2. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 91.7 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Siem Reab

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Marrie	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	31.2	59.6	7.0	1.9	0.3
Males	34.2	63.2	1.8	0.7	0.1
Females	28.7	56.6	11.3	2.9	0.5

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Siem Reab[Province17](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	548,824	264,304	48.2
	Urban	96,460	64,036	66.4
	Rural	452,364	200,268	44.3
Males	Total	261,617	145,355	55.6
	Urban	46,824	34,380	73.4
	Rural	214,793	110,975	51.7
Females	Total	287,207	118,949	41.4
	Urban	49,636	29,656	59.7
	Rural	237,571	89,293	37.6

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 73.2 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 16.3 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. A small percentage (2.6) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.8 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 77.5 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 69.7.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 320,206 of which 165,072 or 51.6 percent are females. At the total province level, the economic activity rate is higher for males and the unemployment rate is higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Siem Reab

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	58.2	59.1	57.4	4.6	3.9	5.3
Urban	48.6	55.3	42.3	8.4	6.4	10.9
Rural	60.3	60.0	60.5	4.0	3.4	4.4

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 82.5 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 2.4 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. In the primary sector, the proportion of women (55.0 percent) is higher.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 188,415 which is 27.1 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 50.1 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (54.7 percent) is more than that in rural areas (21.3 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province17](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The reason "repatriation / return after replacement" also accounts for a considerable proportion of migrants of both sexes.

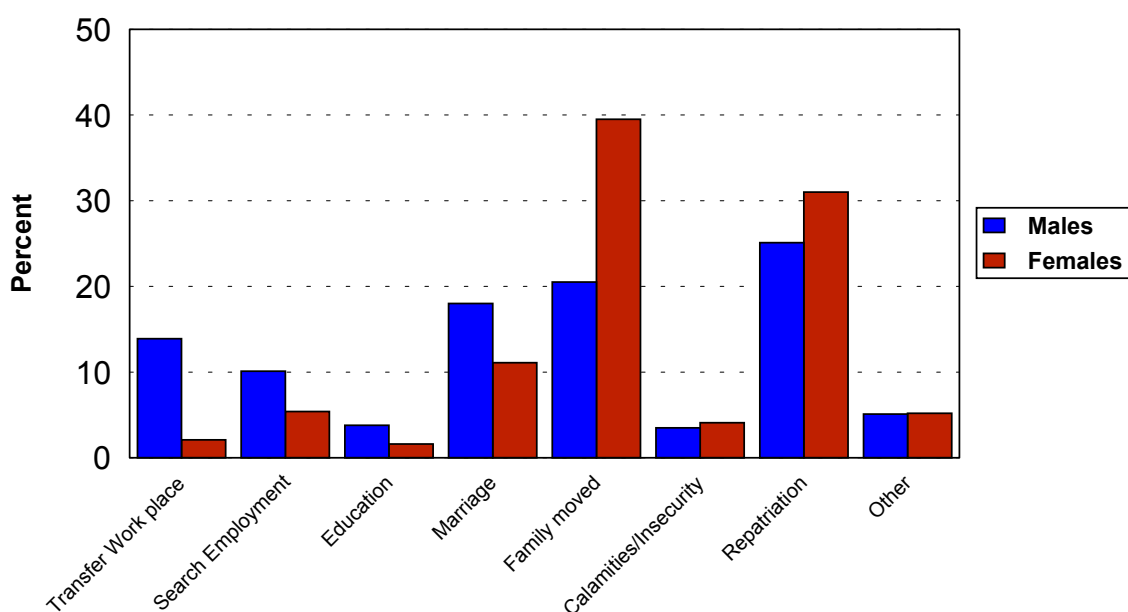
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Siem Reab

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	82.7	82.3	83.1
From another province	14.1	14.5	13.6
From outside Cambodia	3.2	3.2	3.3

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Siem Reab

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.0	13.9	2.1
In search of employment	7.7	10.1	5.4
Education	2.7	3.8	1.6
Marriage	14.6	18.0	11.1
Family moved	29.9	20.5	39.5
Natural Calamities/insecurity	3.8	3.5	4.1
Repatriation/Return after displacement	28.1	25.1	31.0
Other Reasons	5.2	5.1	5.2

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Siem Reab



VII. Household Amenities

[Province17](#)

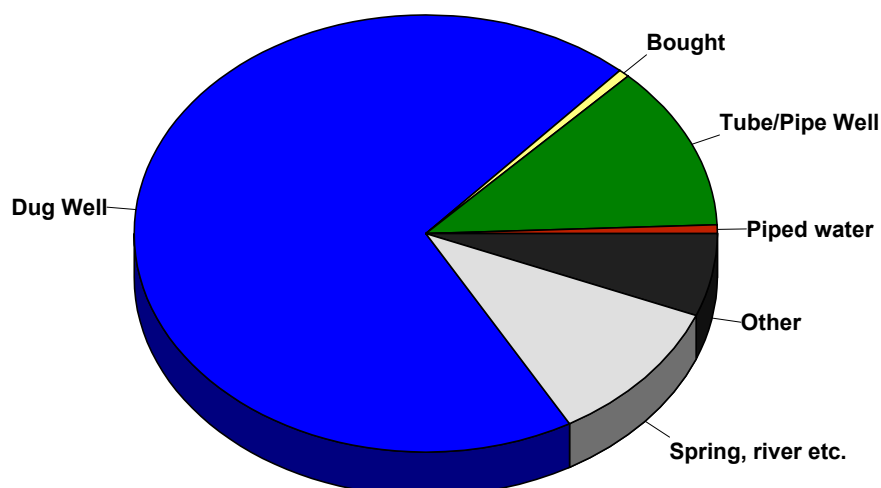
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 13.4 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 47.1 and 6.8 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Siem Reab

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	0.6	1.7	0.4
Tube/pipe well	12.2	44.9	5.8
Dug well	69.7	38.0	76.0
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	10.9	7.0	11.6
Bought	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other	6.0	7.9	5.6

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Siem Reab



Main Source of Light

Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 9.5. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 36.6.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Siem Reab[Province17](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	7.6	0.8	1.1	88.8	1.6	0.1
Urban	100	30.9	1.9	3.8	59.3	3.9	0.2
Rural	100	3.0	0.5	0.6	94.6	1.2	0.1

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available to 6.6 percent of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is somewhat better.

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Siem Reab

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	6.6
Urban	28.1
Rural	2.4

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Siem Reab

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.1	1.4	2.1	0.4	N
Urban	100	90.2	7.5	0.6	1.4	0.3
Rural	100	97.2	0.2	2.3	0.3	N

Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reab Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
17	Siem Reab						
	- Total	127,215	696,164	336,685	359,479	93.7	5.4
	- Urban	20,985	119,528	58,551	60,977	96.0	5.6
	- Rural	106,230	576,636	278,134	298,502	93.2	5.4
01	Angkor Chum	9,091	48,476	22,671	25,805	87.9	5.3
01	Char Chhuk	1,663	8,590	4,129	4,461	92.6	5.1
02	Doun Peaeng	1,023	5,331	2,442	2,889	84.5	5.2
03	Kouk Doung	2,047	11,434	5,432	6,002	90.5	5.5
04	Koul	694	3,531	1,609	1,922	83.7	5.1
05	Nokor Pheas	1,332	7,023	3,285	3,738	87.9	5.3
06	Srae Khvav	864	4,646	2,034	2,612	77.9	5.4
07	Ta Saom	1,468	7,921	3,740	4,181	89.5	5.4
02	Angkor Thum	3,162	17,750	8,611	9,139	94.2	5.5
01	Chob Ta Trav	486	2,656	1,258	1,398	90.0	5.4
02	Leang Dai	1,268	7,241	3,703	3,538	104.7	5.5
03	Peak Snaeng	584	3,288	1,511	1,777	85.0	5.6
04	Svay Chek	824	4,565	2,139	2,426	88.2	5.5
03	Banteay Srei	5,936	32,271	16,736	15,535	107.7	5.2
01	Khnar Sanday	1,142	6,405	3,324	3,081	107.9	5.3
02	Khun Ream	587	3,008	1,464	1,544	94.8	5.1
03	Preak Dak	1,163	6,287	3,086	3,201	96.4	5.3
04	Rumchek	560	3,143	1,685	1,458	115.6	5.3
05	Run Ta Aek	1,452	8,009	4,292	3,717	115.5	5.3
06	Tbaeng	1,032	5,419	2,885	2,534	113.9	5.0
04	Chi Kraeng	19,811	106,727	50,937	55,790	91.3	5.4
01	Anlong Samnar	1,702	9,499	4,499	5,000	90.0	5.6
02	Chi Kraeng	1,388	7,315	3,565	3,750	95.1	5.2
03	Kampong Kdei	1,757	9,381	4,432	4,949	89.6	5.3
04	Khvav	1,176	6,697	3,274	3,423	95.6	5.7
05	Kouk Thlok Kraom	2,459	13,151	6,322	6,829	92.6	5.3
06	Kouk Thlok Leu	1,555	8,478	4,132	4,346	95.1	5.4
07	Lveaeng Ruessei	1,985	10,226	4,706	5,520	85.3	5.1
08	Pongro Kraom	1,387	7,525	3,597	3,928	91.6	5.4
09	Pongro Leu	1,058	5,752	2,694	3,058	88.1	5.4
10	Ruessei Lok	2,057	11,129	5,350	5,779	92.6	5.4
11	Sangvaeuy	1,761	9,471	4,464	5,007	89.2	5.4
12	Spean Tnaot	1,526	8,103	3,902	4,201	92.9	5.3

Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reab Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
06	Kralanh	10,651	56,915	27,252	29,663	91.9	5.3
01	Chonloas Dai	1,373	6,851	3,336	3,515	94.9	5.0
02	Kampong Thkov	1,017	5,603	2,672	2,931	91.2	5.5
03	Kralanh	980	5,376	2,654	2,722	97.5	5.5
04	Krouch Kor	765	4,026	1,963	2,063	95.2	5.2
05	Roung Kou	793	4,262	1,995	2,267	88.0	5.4
06	Sambuor	1,007	5,535	2,658	2,877	92.4	5.5
07	Saen Sokh	1,444	7,782	3,653	4,129	88.5	5.4
08	Snuol	1,137	6,110	2,893	3,217	89.9	5.4
09	Sranal	1,469	7,820	3,744	4,076	91.9	5.3
10	Ta An	666	3,550	1,684	1,866	90.2	5.3
07	Puok	20,423	110,863	53,091	57,772	91.9	5.4
01	Sasar Sdam	1,848	9,908	4,676	5,232	89.4	5.3
02	Doun Kaev	1,883	10,014	4,793	5,221	91.8	5.3
03	Kdei Run	777	4,143	1,990	2,153	92.4	5.3
04	Kaev Poar	931	5,229	2,571	2,658	96.7	5.6
05	Khnat	1,405	7,332	3,454	3,878	89.1	5.2
06	Krabei Riel	1,140	6,210	2,982	3,228	92.4	5.4
07	Lvea	1,549	8,633	4,231	4,402	96.1	5.6
08	Mukh Paen	832	4,518	2,166	2,352	92.1	5.4
09	Pou Treay	241	1,348	652	696	93.7	5.6
10	Puok	2,150	11,753	5,744	6,009	95.6	5.4
11	Prey Chruk	1,514	8,146	3,842	4,304	89.3	5.4
12	Reul	1,994	10,800	5,128	5,672	90.4	5.4
13	Samraong Yea	815	4,502	2,123	2,379	89.2	5.5
14	Tuek Vil	1,280	7,267	3,525	3,742	94.2	5.5
15	Trei Nhoar	1,351	7,411	3,509	3,902	89.9	5.4
16	Yeang	713	3,649	1,705	1,944	87.7	5.1
09	Prasat Bakong	9,720	54,129	26,020	28,109	92.6	5.5
01	Ampil	1,015	5,600	2,732	2,868	95.3	5.5
02	Bakong	1,012	5,557	2,768	2,789	99.2	5.4
03	Ballangk	935	5,195	2,479	2,716	91.3	5.5
04	Kampong Phluk	378	2,376	1,148	1,228	93.5	6.3
05	Kantreang	1,414	7,640	3,623	4,017	90.2	5.4
06	Kandaek	1,732	9,642	4,633	5,009	92.5	5.5
07	Mean Chey	754	4,322	2,065	2,257	91.5	5.6
08	Roluos	1,248	6,937	3,352	3,585	93.5	5.5
09	Trapeang Thum	1,232	6,860	3,220	3,640	88.5	5.6
10	Siem Reab (U)	20,985	119,528	58,551	60,977	96.0	5.6
01	Sla Kram	4,585	25,684	12,692	12,992	97.7	5.5
02	Svay Dangcum	4,564	26,682	12,905	13,777	93.7	5.7
03	Kouk Chak	3,070	16,641	8,364	8,277	101.1	5.3

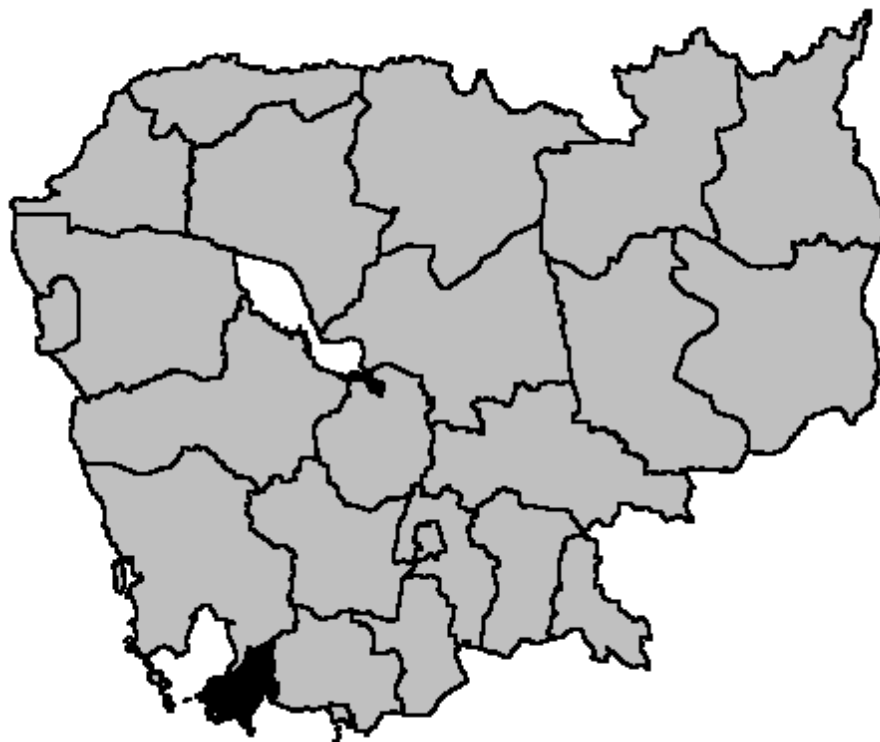
Table P-17. Final Population Totals, Siem Reab Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Sala Kamraeuk	2,556	14,708	7,179	7,529	95.4	5.7
05	Nokor Thum	647	4,064	2,110	1,954	108.0	5.9
06	Chreav	1,157	6,350	3,061	3,289	93.1	5.5
07	Chong Khnies	687	4,579	2,249	2,330	96.5	6.7
08	Sambuor	478	2,501	1,186	1,315	90.2	5.2
09	Siem Reab	2,339	13,390	6,411	6,979	91.9	5.7
10	Srangae	902	4,929	2,394	2,535	94.4	5.4
11	Soutr Nikom	16,356	90,080	43,365	46,715	92.8	5.5
01	Chan Sar	1,531	8,073	3,903	4,170	93.6	5.2
02	Dam Daek	2,493	13,667	6,561	7,106	92.3	5.4
03	Dan Run	1,860	10,809	5,247	5,562	94.3	5.8
04	Kampong Khleang	1,397	8,102	3,854	4,248	90.7	5.8
05	Kien Sangkae	1,668	9,301	4,414	4,887	90.3	5.6
06	Khchas	1,359	7,254	3,455	3,799	90.9	5.3
07	Khnar Pou	958	5,237	2,707	2,530	107.0	5.2
08	Popel	1,660	9,032	4,340	4,692	92.5	5.4
09	Samraong	1,585	8,163	3,836	4,327	88.7	5.1
10	Ta Yaek	1,845	10,442	5,048	5,394	93.6	5.6
12	Srei Snam	5,114	26,738	12,557	14,181	88.5	5.2
01	Chrouy Neang Nguon	1,140	6,216	2,901	3,315	87.5	5.4
02	Klang Hay	588	3,036	1,488	1,548	96.1	5.1
03	Tram Sasar	943	4,987	2,258	2,729	82.7	5.3
04	Moung	647	3,283	1,501	1,782	84.2	5.1
05	Prei	813	4,186	1,969	2,217	88.8	5.1
06	Slaeng Spean	983	5,030	2,440	2,590	94.2	5.1
13	Svay Leu	2,459	12,869	6,716	6,153	109.2	5.1
01	Boeng Mealea	512	2,524	1,296	1,228	105.5	4.8
02	Kantuot	155	862	465	397	117.1	5.4
03	Khnanng Phnum	362	1,814	897	917	97.8	4.9
04	Svay Leu	1,025	5,380	2,796	2,584	108.2	5.1
05	Ta Siem	405	2,289	1,262	1,027	122.9	5.3
14	Varin	3,507	19,818	10,178	9,640	105.6	5.2
01	Prasat	778	4,547	2,340	2,207	106.0	5.6
02	Lvea Krang	407	2,097	1,001	1,096	91.3	5.1
03	Srae Nouy	806	4,110	1,988	2,122	93.7	4.9
04	Svay Sa	664	4,194	2,321	1,873	123.9	5.5
05	Varin	852	4,870	2,528	2,342	107.9	5.1

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 18

Krong Preah Sihanouk



KRONG PREAH SIHANOUK PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

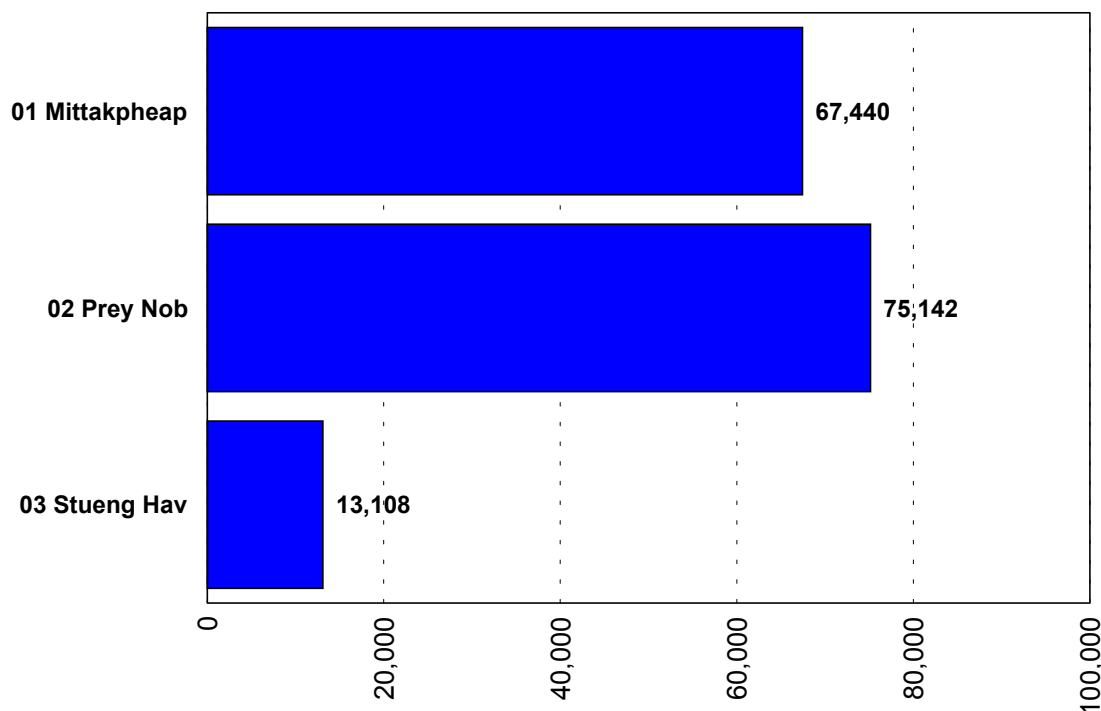
[Province18](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Krong Preah Sihanouk, also called Kampong Som or Sihanouk Ville is a port-town with a population 155,690, comprising 76,940 males and 78,750 females. The percentage of female population is 50.6.

Krong Preah Sihanouk is entirely urban. It consists of 3 districts, 22 communes and 85 villages. The population of this province constitutes 1.4 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

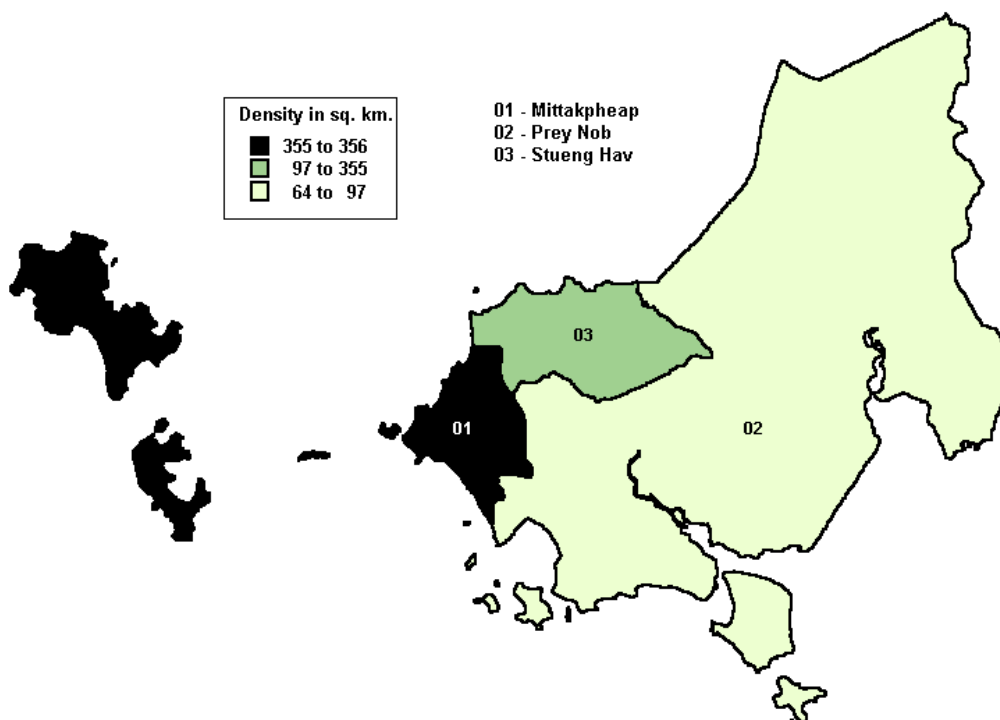
Figure 1. Population by District, Krong Preah Sihanouk



Density of population in the province is 179 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Krong Preah Sihanouk

[Province18](#)



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 27,351 comprising a population of 149,921 which gives an average household size of 5.5.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

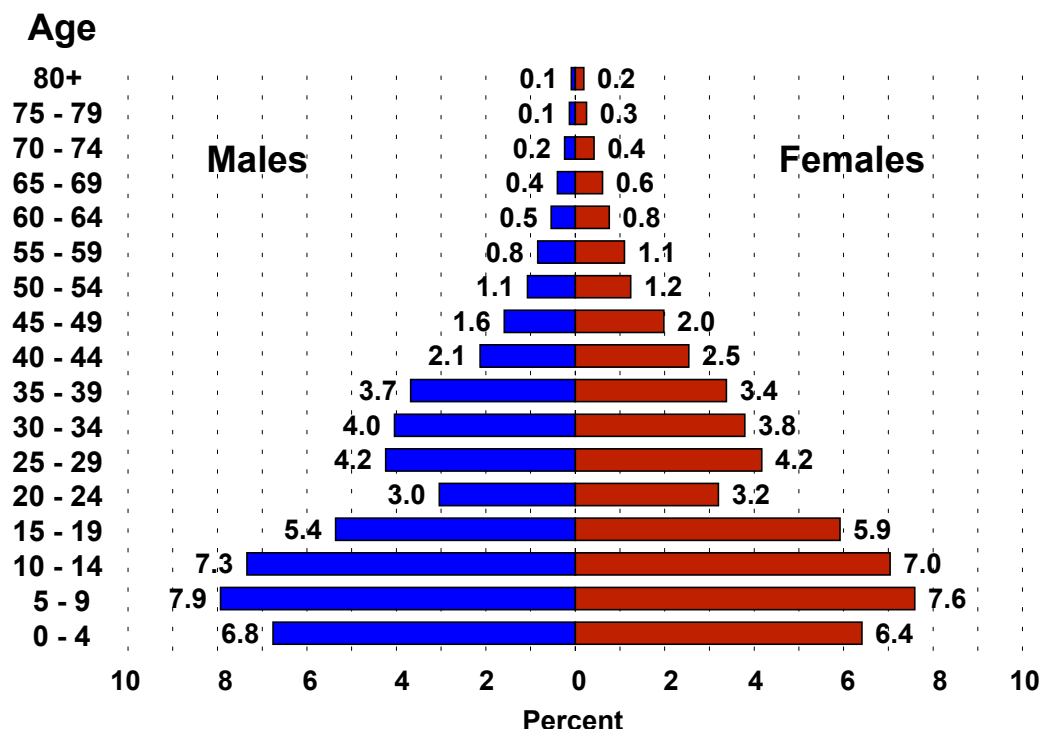
The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 22.5 and 77.5 respectively. About 59.2 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 42.7.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 43.1 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.6 percent) is less than that of male children (44.6 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 54.6 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.3 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 49.8 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Krong Preah Sihanouk



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Krong Preah Sihanouk is 97.7. It is marginally higher than the urban sex ratio of 95.7 at the national level.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 83.1 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Krong Preah Sihanouk

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Marrie	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	30.5	61.8	5.4	2.1	0.2
Males	34.8	63.4	1.0	0.7	0.1
Females	26.5	60.2	9.5	3.4	0.4

proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. The male literacy rate is considerably higher than that of females.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Krong Preah Sihanouk[Province18](#)

Sex	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	124,572	79,912	64.1
Males	60,998	44,532	73.0
Females	63,574	35,380	55.7

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 56.0 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 27.0 percent and 11.9 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.0) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 3.6 percent. Only 0.5 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 64.3 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 49.4.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 61,460 of which 26,125 or 42.5 percent are females. While the economic activity rate is higher for males the unemployment rate is higher for females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Krong Preah Sihanouk

Sex	Economic Activity Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes	49.2	8.3
Males	57.8	6.5
Females	41.0	10.8

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 50.8 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 11.3 percent and 37.9 percent respectively. In the primary sector the proportion of women (45.0 percent) is lower than that of men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 81,249 which is 52.2 percent of the total population. Among these migrants, males constitute 49.7 percent. Most of the migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Krong Preah Sihanouk

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within Krong Preah Sihanouk	27.5	26.7	28.3
From another province	68.7	69.4	68.0
From outside Cambodia	3.8	3.9	3.7

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family

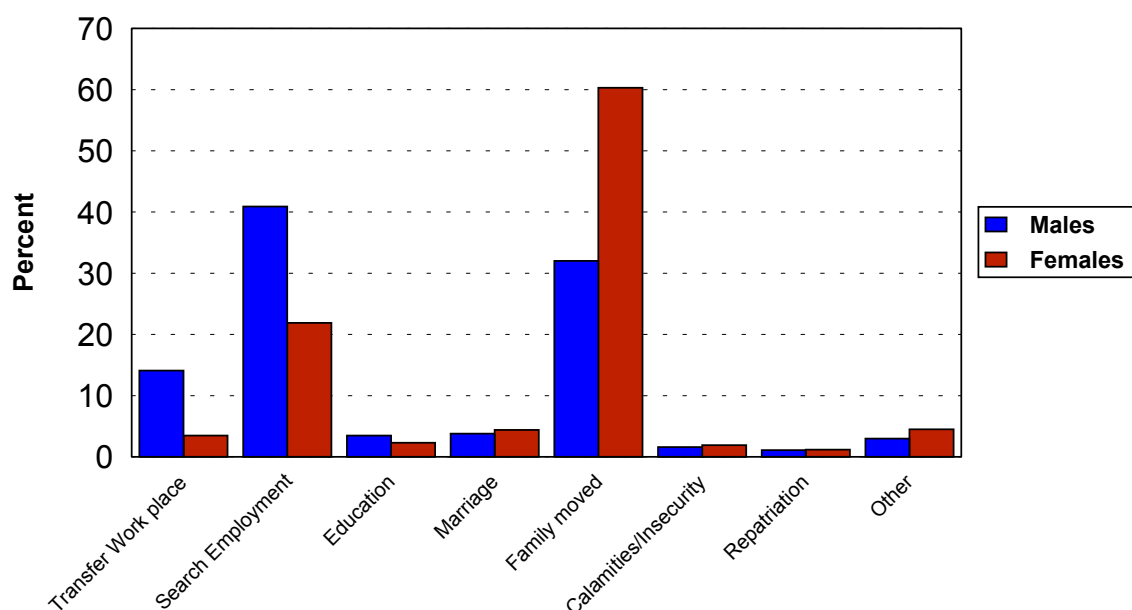
moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving "In search of employment" is higher among males.

[Province18](#)

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Krong Preah Sihanouk

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	8.8	14.1	3.5
In search of employment	31.3	40.9	21.9
Education	2.9	3.5	2.3
Marriage	4.1	3.8	4.4
Family moved	46.2	32.0	60.3
Natural Calamities/insecurity	1.8	1.6	1.9
Repatriation/Return after displacement	1.2	1.1	1.2
Other Reasons	3.7	3.0	4.5

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Krong Preah Sihanouk



VII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Drinking Water

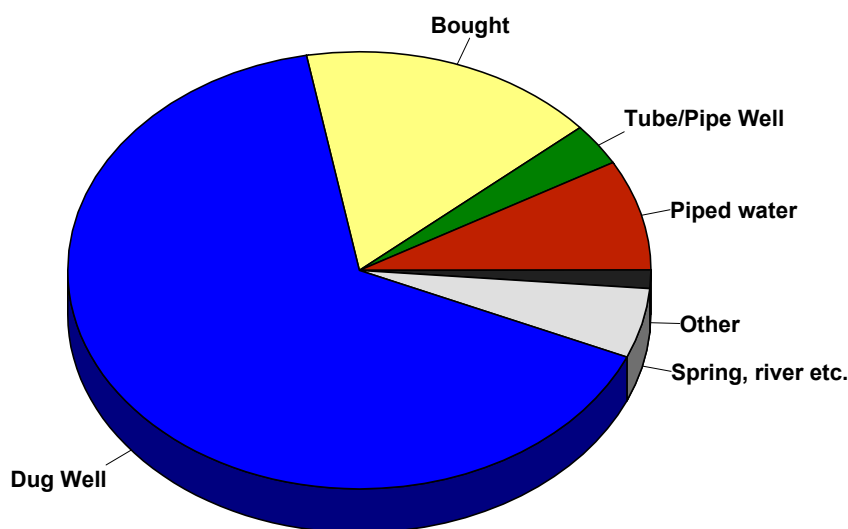
The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 27.8 percent of the households in Krong Preah Sihanouk have access to safe drinking water.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Preah Sihanouk

[Province18](#)

Main Source of Drinking Water	Households
Total	100
Piped water	8.1
Tube/pipe well	3.2
Dug well	65.8
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	5.1
Bought	16.5
Other	1.3

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Preah Sihanouk



Main Source of Light

Majority of households in Krong Preah Sihanouk use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 41.5.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Krong Preah Sihanouk

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
100	37.3	2.4	1.8	57.3	0.5	0.7

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to 25.2 percent of households in Krong Preah Sihanouk.

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking. Charcoal occupies the second position (Table 8).

Table 8. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Krong Preah Sihanouk

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
100	68.7	27.3	1.7	2.1	0.2

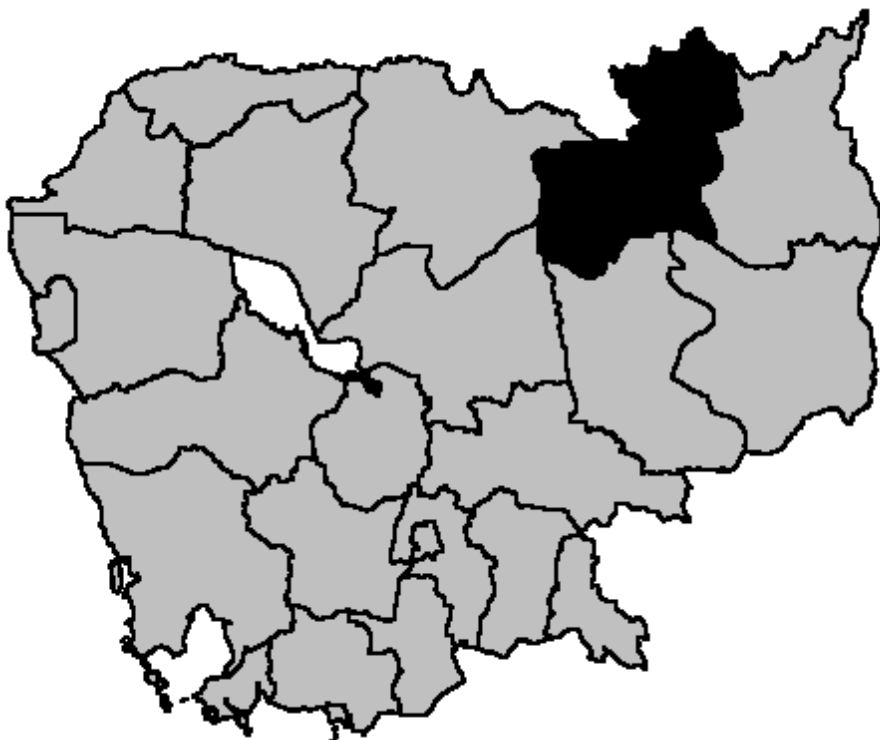
Table P-18. Final Population Totals, Krong Preah Sihanouk Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
18	Krong Preah Sihanouk						
	- Total	28,015	155,690	76,940	78,750	97.7	5.5
	- Urban	28,015	155,690	76,940	78,750	97.7	5.5
	- Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
01	Mittakpheap (U)	12,014	67,440	33,576	33,864	99.1	5.5
01	Sangkat Muoy	2,611	14,127	7,218	6,909	104.5	5.1
02	Sangkat Pir	1,970	11,740	5,741	5,999	95.7	5.9
03	Sangkat Bei	3,143	17,152	8,691	8,461	102.7	5.4
04	Sangkat Buon	4,124	23,704	11,568	12,136	95.3	5.6
05	Kaoh Rung	166	717	358	359	99.7	4.4
02	Prey Nob (U)	13,593	75,142	36,686	38,456	95.4	5.5
01	Andoung Thma	839	4,578	2,212	2,366	93.5	5.4
02	Boeng Ta Prum	1,122	6,174	2,927	3,247	90.1	5.5
03	Bet Trang	539	2,824	1,353	1,471	92.0	5.2
04	Cheung Kou	1,429	8,188	4,178	4,010	104.2	5.6
05	Ou Chrov	982	5,325	2,615	2,710	96.5	5.4
06	Ou Oknha Heng	1,159	6,462	3,155	3,307	95.4	5.5
07	Prey Nob	1,054	5,797	2,798	2,999	93.3	5.5
08	Ream	1,454	7,932	3,941	3,991	98.7	5.3
09	Sameakki	458	2,362	1,151	1,211	95.0	5.1
10	Samrong	1,051	5,610	2,778	2,832	98.1	5.3
11	Tuek L'ak	588	3,213	1,556	1,657	93.9	5.4
12	Tuek Thla	735	4,096	2,048	2,048	100.0	5.6
13	Tuol Toetueng	588	3,231	1,514	1,717	88.2	5.5
14	Veal Renh	1,595	9,350	4,460	4,890	91.2	5.8
03	Stueng Hav (U)	2,408	13,108	6,678	6,430	103.9	5.5
01	Kampenh	332	1,703	865	838	103.2	5.1
02	Ou Treh	705	3,617	1,884	1,733	108.7	5.1
03	Tumnob Rolok	1,371	7,788	3,929	3,859	101.8	5.7

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 19

Stueng Traeng



STUENG TRAENG PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

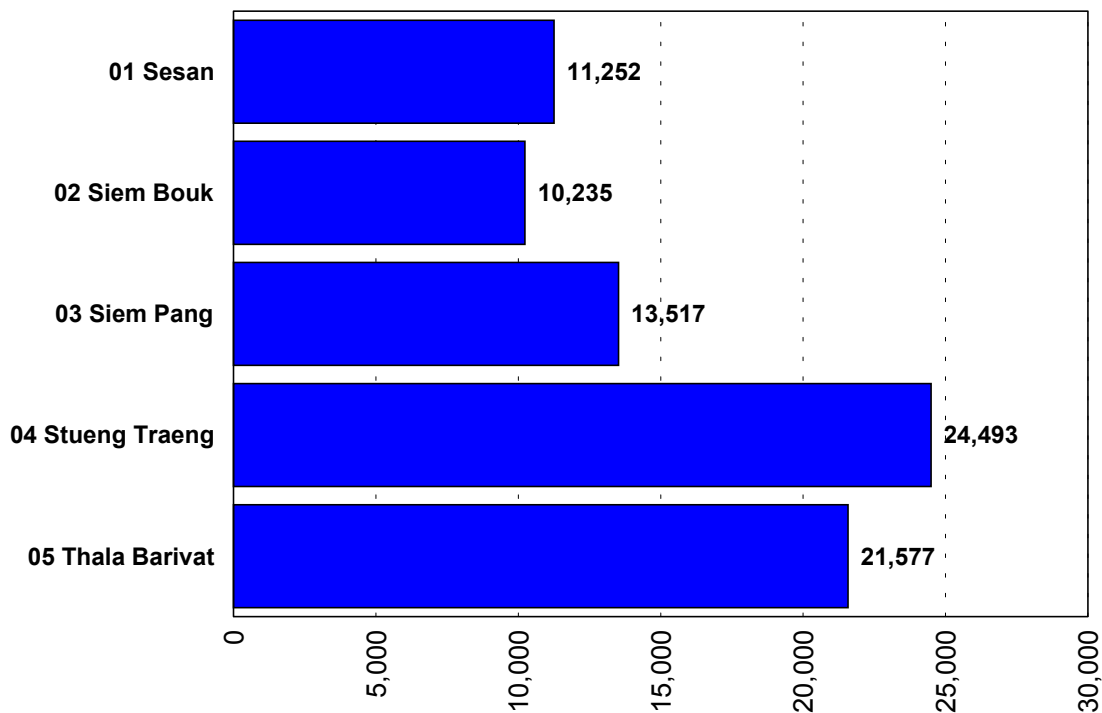
[Province19](#)

(i) *Size and Distribution*

Located in the plateau and mountain region, Stueng Traeng province has Lao People's Democratic Republic on its northern border. It has a population of 81,074, comprising 40,124 males and 40,950 females. The percentage of female population is 50.5.

The province consists of 5 districts, 34 communes and 128 villages. The population of this province constitutes 0.7 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Stueng Traeng

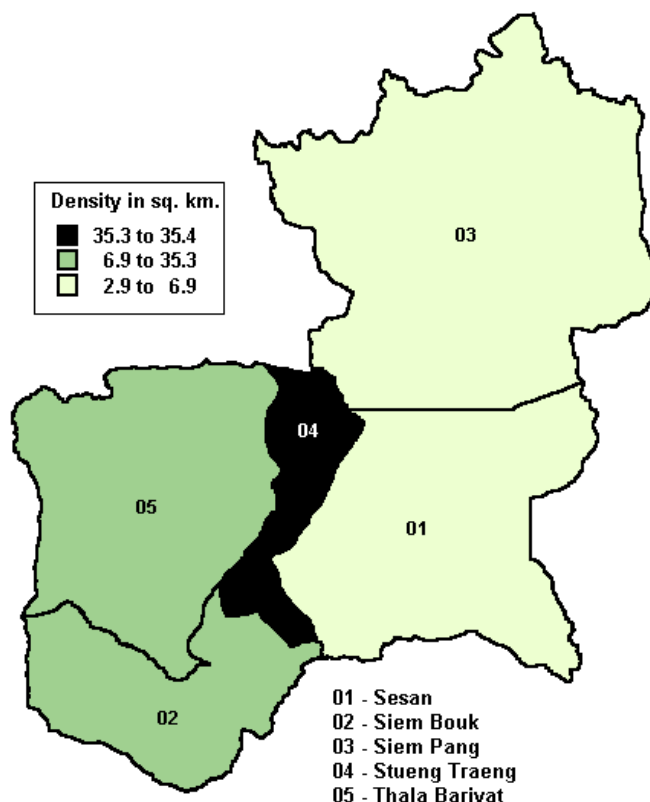


Density of population in the province is 7 per km² which is much less than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) *Urban population*

The district (Stueng Traeng) named after the province constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 30.2, which is more than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Stueng Traeng



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 14,126 comprising a population of 79,747 which gives an average household size of 5.6.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

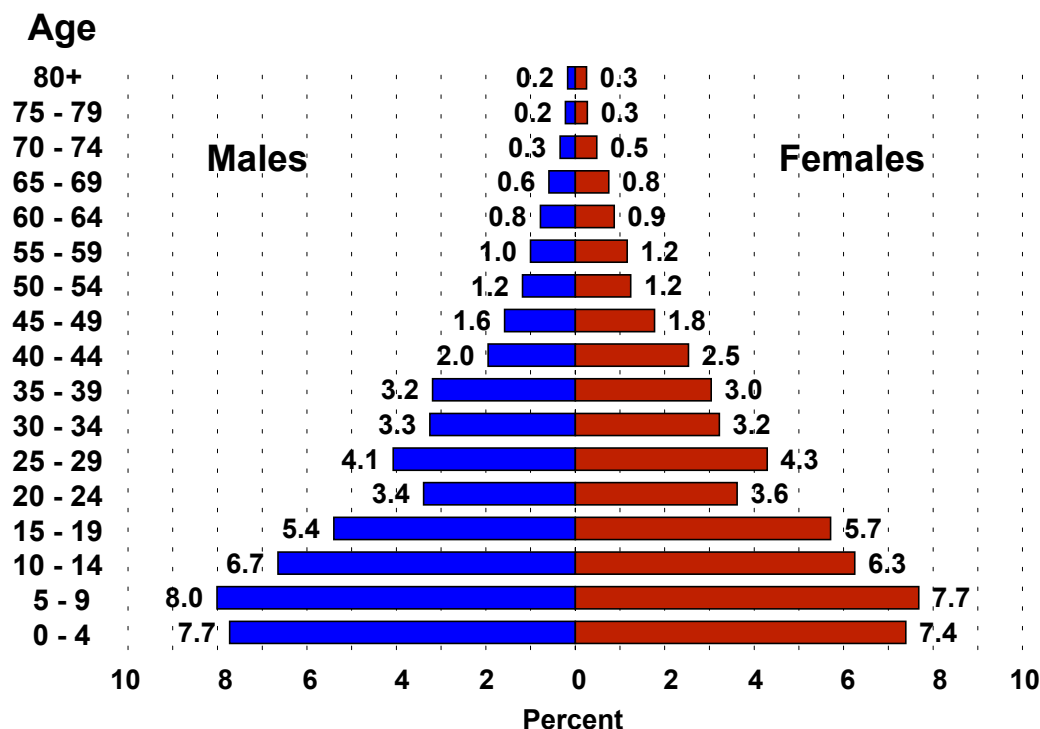
The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 16.8 and 83.2 respectively. About 60.9 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 45.2.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 43.7 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (42.2 percent) is less than that of male children (45.2 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 53.2 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 49.2 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Stueng Traeng



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 98.0, Urban: 101.2, Rural: 96.6. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 87.9 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Stueng Traeng

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females. The proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	28.2	64.6	4.8	2.3	0.1
Males	32.3	65.6	1.2	0.8	0.1
Females	24.3	63.7	8.1	3.7	0.2

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Stueng Traeng[Province19](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	63,161	30,583	48.4
	Urban	19,850	13,776	69.4
	Rural	43,311	16,807	38.8
Males	Total	30,958	17,334	56.0
	Urban	9,921	7,472	75.3
	Rural	21,037	9,862	46.9
Females	Total	32,203	13,249	41.1
	Urban	9,929	6,304	63.5
	Rural	22,274	6,945	31.2

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 66.2 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 20.4 percent and 9.7 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.3) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.1 percent. Only 0.3 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 71.3 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 62.4.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 40,398 of which 20,155 or 49.9 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males, the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Stung Traeng

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	63.9	65.2	62.5	3.3	3.2	3.4
Urban	49.6	56.5	42.8	6.8	5.6	8.4
Rural	70.4	69.4	71.3	2.2	2.3	2.1

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 79.4 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 2.4 percent and 18.2 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (54.7 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 15,716 which is 19.4 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 55.0 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (42.4 percent) is more than that in rural areas (9.4 percent). Majority of migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4).

[Province19](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The proportions of migrants moving "in search of employment" and due to "transfer of work place" are higher among males.

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Stueng Traeng

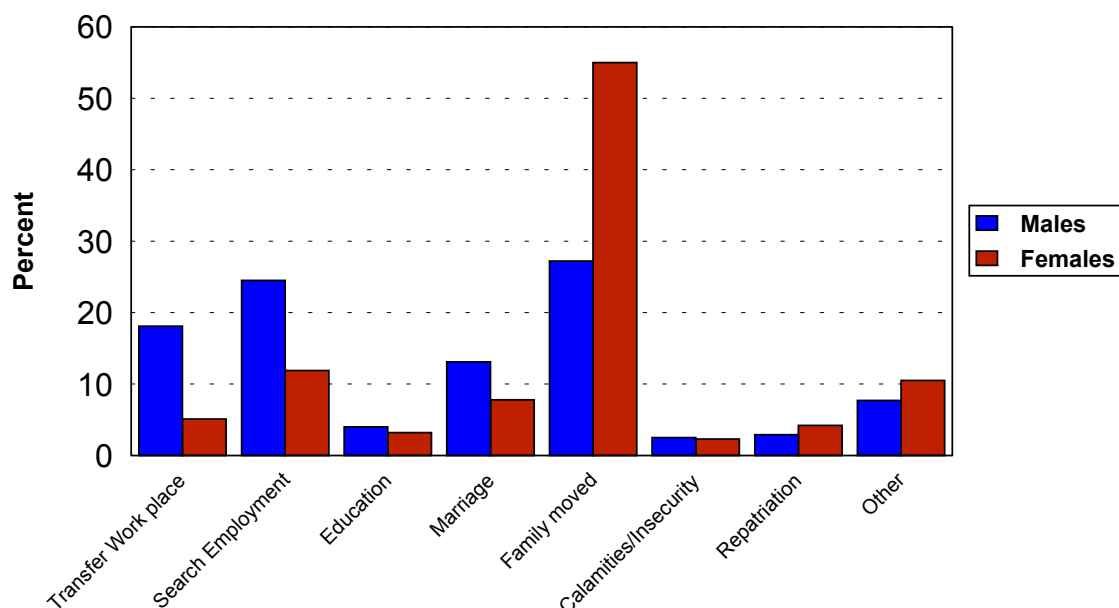
Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	36.2	38.3	33.6
From another province	58.0	56.5	59.8
From outside Cambodia	5.8	5.2	6.6

The proportions of migrants moving "in search of employment" and due to "transfer of work place" are higher among males.

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Stueng Traeng

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	12.3	18.1	5.1
In search of employment	18.8	24.5	11.9
Education	3.6	4.0	3.2
Marriage	10.7	13.1	7.8
Family moved	39.7	27.2	55.0
Natural Calamities/insecurity	2.4	2.5	2.3
Repatriation/Return after displacement	3.5	2.9	4.2
Other Reasons	9.0	7.7	10.5

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Stueng Traeng



VII. Household Amenities

[Province19](#)

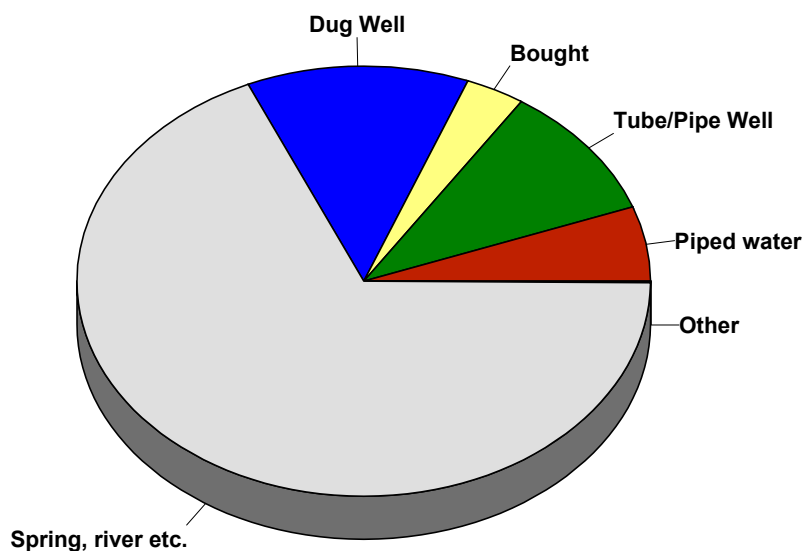
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 19.2 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 35.6 and 12.0 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Stueng Traeng

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	5.5	16.7	0.6
Tube/pipe well	10.3	8.2	11.2
Dug well	12.3	31.5	3.7
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	68.4	32.7	84.3
Bought	3.4	10.7	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	N

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Stueng Traeng



Main Source of Light

Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 14.1. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 40.8. Other types of light (e.g. oil lamp) are used by a sizeable proportion of households, especially in rural areas.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Stueng Traeng[Province19](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	11.7	1.5	0.9	60.5	1.7	23.7
Urban	100	35.0	3.1	2.7	55.1	3.2	0.9
Rural	100	1.3	0.8	0.2	62.9	1.0	33.8

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the rural parts (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is much better.

Fuel for Cooking

Majority of households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while a small proportion uses charcoal (Table 9).

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Stueng Traeng

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	13.8
Urban	39.3
Rural	2.5

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Stueng Traeng

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	94.6	4.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Urban	100	84.6	13.6	0.4	0.9	0.5
Rural	100	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1

Table P-19. Final Population Totals, Stueng Traeng Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
19	Stueng Traeng						
	- Total	14,323	81,074	40,124	40,950	98.0	5.6
	- Urban	4,426	24,493	12,321	12,172	101.2	5.5
	- Rural	9,897	56,581	27,803	28,778	96.6	5.7
01	Sesan	2,036	11,252	5,545	5,707	97.2	5.5
01	Kampun	432	2,230	1,074	1,156	92.9	5.1
02	Kbal Romeas	336	1,997	1,018	979	104.0	5.9
03	Phluk	159	829	399	430	92.8	5.2
04	Samkhuoy	332	1,813	882	931	94.7	5.4
05	Sdau	199	1,036	544	492	110.6	5.2
06	Srae Kor	181	1,065	505	560	90.2	5.9
07	Ta Lat	397	2,282	1,123	1,159	96.9	5.7
02	Siem Bouk	1,765	10,235	5,085	5,150	98.7	5.8
01	Kaoh Preah	187	1,156	574	582	98.6	6.2
02	Kaoh Sampeay	307	1,669	831	838	99.2	5.4
03	Kaoh Sralay	429	2,667	1,295	1,372	94.4	6.2
04	Ou Mreah	220	1,195	583	612	95.3	5.4
05	Ou Ruessei Kandal	86	426	238	188	126.6	4.7
06	Siem Bouk	235	1,349	694	655	106.0	5.8
07	Srae Krasang	301	1,773	870	903	96.3	5.9
03	Siem Pang	2,301	13,517	6,601	6,916	95.4	5.9
01	Preaek Meas	369	2,235	1,082	1,153	93.8	6.1
02	Sekong	696	4,019	2,009	2,010	100.0	5.8
03	Santepheap	383	2,213	1,024	1,189	86.1	5.8
04	Srae Sambour	486	2,870	1,428	1,442	99.0	5.9
05	Thma Kaev	367	2,180	1,058	1,122	94.3	5.9
04	Stueng Traeng (U)	4,426	24,493	12,321	12,172	101.2	5.5
01	Stueng Traeng	2,798	15,141	7,718	7,423	104.0	5.4
02	Sarh Ruessei	609	3,369	1,662	1,707	97.4	5.5
03	Preah Bat	406	2,394	1,217	1,177	103.4	5.8
04	Sameakki	613	3,589	1,724	1,865	92.4	5.8
05	Thala Barivat	3,795	21,577	10,572	11,005	96.1	5.7
01	Anlong Phe	305	1,716	842	874	96.3	5.6
02	Chamkar Leu	212	1,208	588	620	94.8	5.7
03	Kang Cham	429	2,373	1,184	1,189	99.6	5.5
04	Kaoh Snaeng	276	1,716	818	898	91.1	6.2
05	Anlong Chrey	254	1,632	782	850	92.0	6.4
06	Ou Rey	283	1,669	814	855	95.2	5.9
07	Ou Svay	397	2,207	1,094	1,113	98.3	5.5

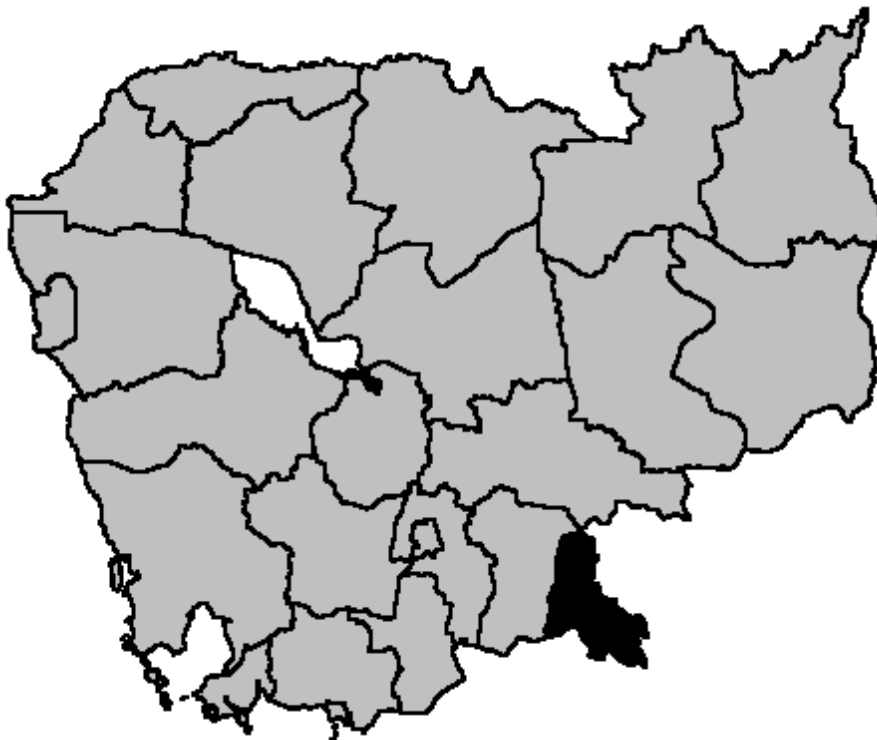
Table P-19. Final Population Totals, Stueng Traeng Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08	Preah Rumkel	698	4,049	1,991	2,058	96.7	5.8
09	Sam'ang	177	824	386	438	88.1	4.6
10	Srae Ruessei	126	664	331	333	99.4	5.3
11	Thala	638	3,519	1,742	1,777	98.0	5.6

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 20

Svay Rieng



SVAY RIENG PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

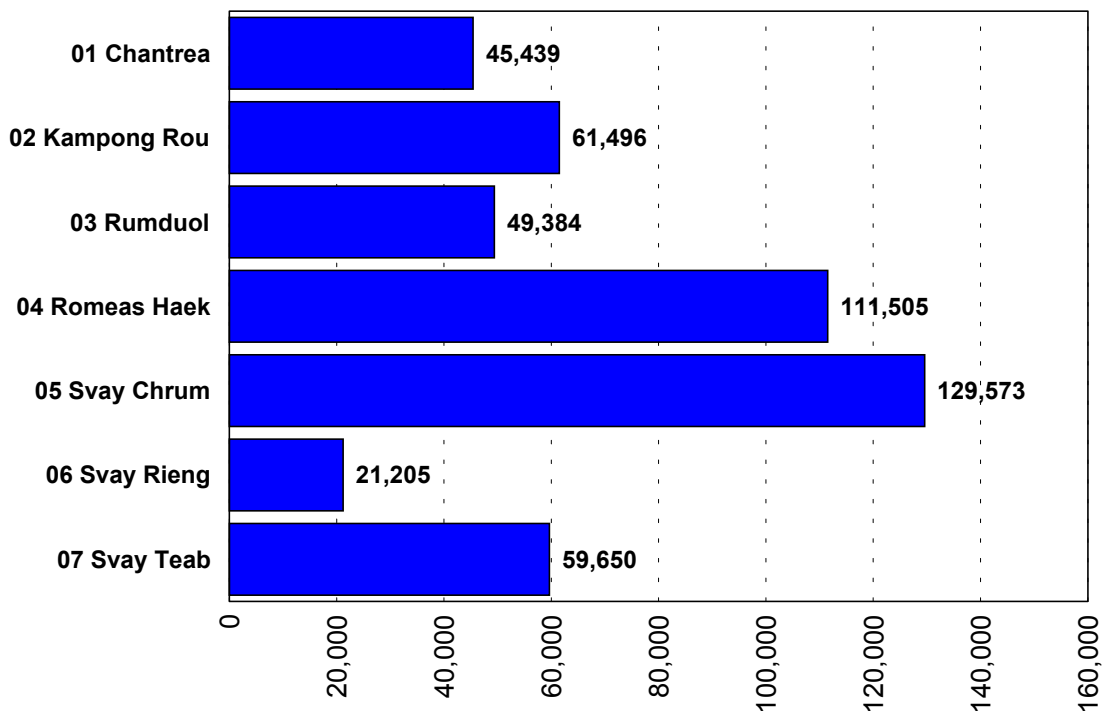
[Province20](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Barring the western side, Svay Rieng province entirely borders with Viet Nam. It has a population of 478,252 comprising 225,105 males and 253,147 females. The percentage of female population is 52.9.

The province consists of 7 districts, 80 communes and 690 villages. The population of this province constitutes 4.2 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Svay Rieng

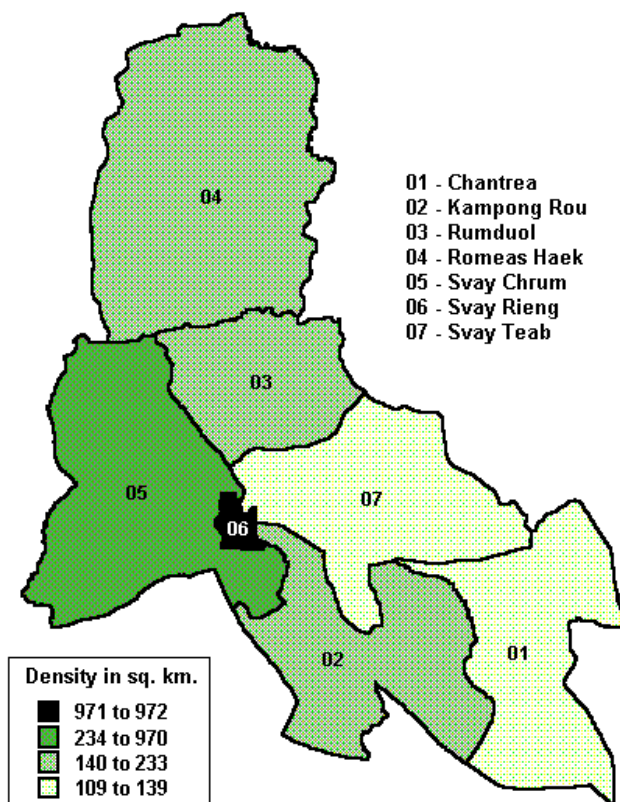


Density of population in the province is 161 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district (Svay Rieng) named after the province constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 4.4, which is very much lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Svay Rieng



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 97,796 comprising a population of 474,052 which gives an average household size of 4.8.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male headed households are 27.5 and 72.5 respectively. About 65.6 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 42.1.

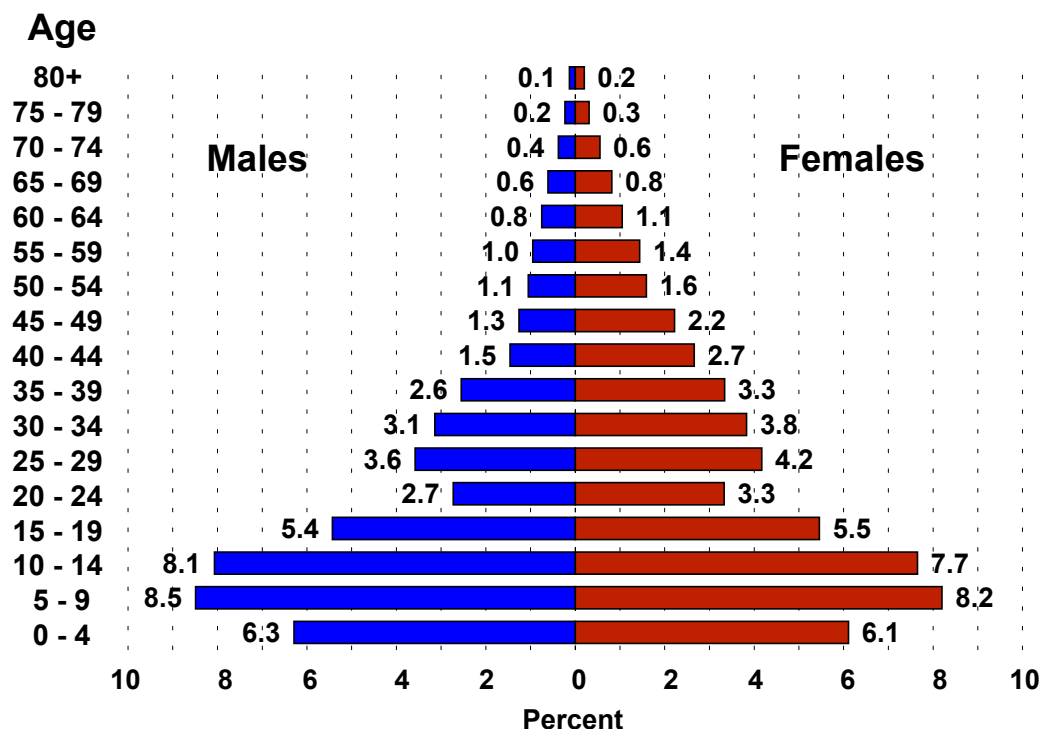
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.8 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.5 percent) is lower than that of male children (48.6 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 52.0 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 47.9 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Svay Rieng

[Province20](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 88.9, Urban: 93.3, Rural: 88.7. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 92.4 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Svay Rieng

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.1	64.0	7.3	2.2	0.4
Males	28.4	69.3	1.5	0.7	0.1
Females	24.2	59.9	12.0	3.4	0.5

corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas as is to be expected.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Svay Rieng[Province20](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	385,513	258,753	67.1
	Urban	17,728	14,508	81.8
	Rural	367,785	244,245	66.4
Males	Total	177,995	138,214	77.7
	Urban	8,522	7,527	88.3
	Rural	169,473	130,687	77.1
Females	Total	207,518	120,539	58.1
	Urban	9,206	6,981	75.8
	Rural	198,312	113,558	57.3

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 67.0 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 23.0 percent and 7.3 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.2) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.4 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 76.3 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 58.9.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 224,370 of which 128,459 or 57.3 percent are females. At the total province level, the economic activity rate is lower for males while the unemployment rate is the same for both males and females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are higher than those for rural areas (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Svay Rieng

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	58.1	53.8	61.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Urban	46.6	48.8	44.6	4.8	4.9	4.7
Rural	58.7	54.1	62.7	2.0	1.9	2.0

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 90.5 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 0.8 percent and 8.7 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (59.6 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 164,430 which is 34.4 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 45.0 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (57.3 percent) is more than that in rural areas (33.3 percent). Most of the migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4).

[Province20](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants under the reason "Repatriation/Return after displacement" is the highest.

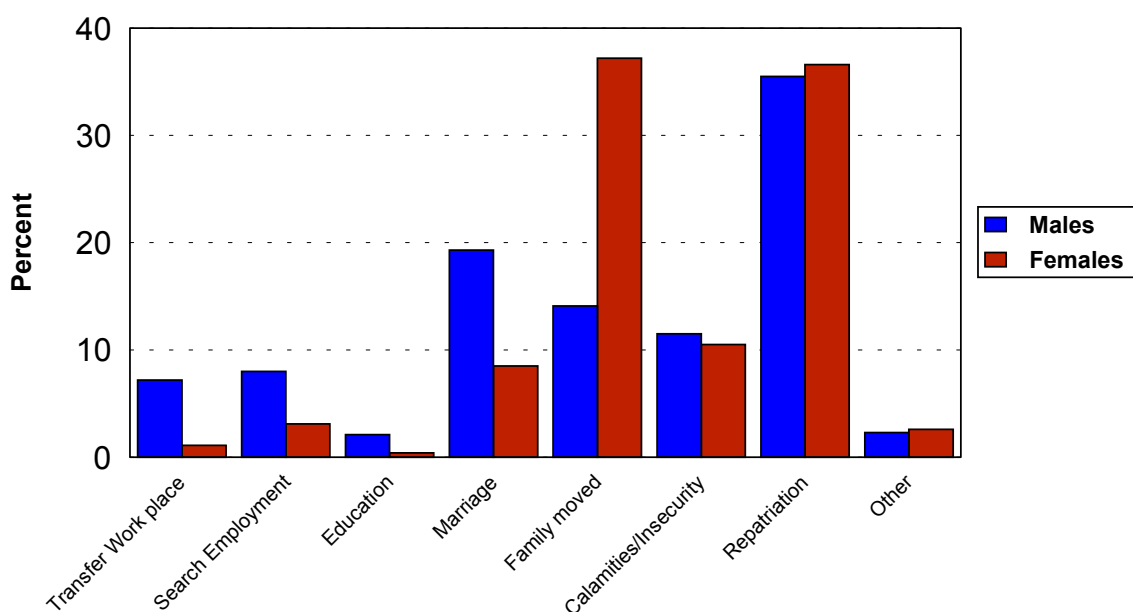
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Svay Rieng

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	32.1	37.3	27.9
From another province	57.7	52.5	62.0
From outside Cambodia	10.2	10.2	10.1

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Svay Rieng

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	3.8	7.2	1.1
In search of employment	5.3	8.0	3.1
Education	1.1	2.1	0.4
Marriage	13.4	19.3	8.5
Family moved	26.8	14.1	37.2
Natural Calamities/insecurity	11.0	11.5	10.5
Repatriation/Return after displacement	36.1	35.5	36.6
Other Reasons	2.5	2.3	2.6

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Svay Rieng



VII. Household Amenities

[Province20](#)

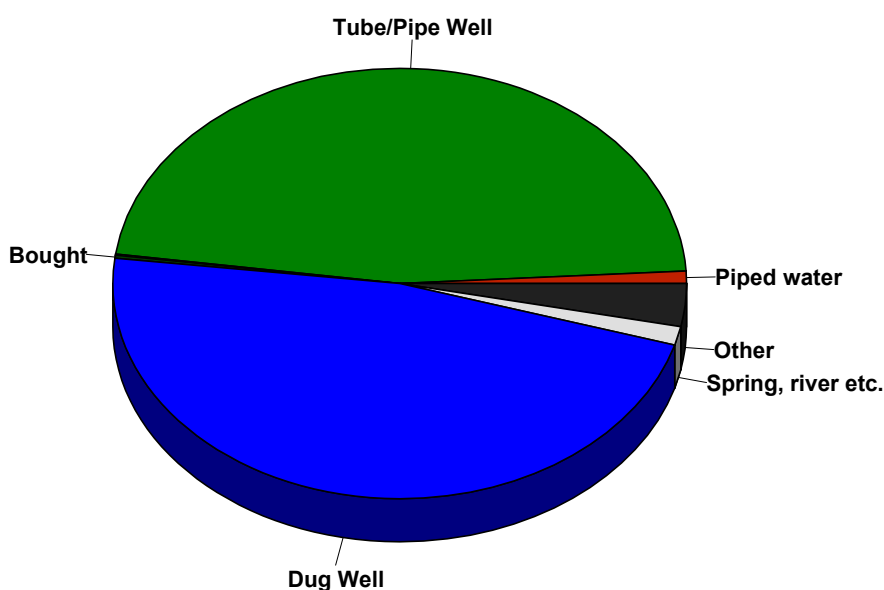
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 48.2 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 48.4 and 48.2 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Svay Rieng

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	0.9	7.3	0.6
Tube/pipe well	47.0	39.3	47.4
Dug well	47.3	50.0	47.2
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	1.4	0.2	1.5
Bought	0.3	1.8	0.2
Other	3.1	1.4	3.1

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Svay Rieng



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 4.7. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 63.2.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Svay Rieng[Province20](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	3.5	0.5	0.7	91.3	3.8	0.2
Urban	100	61.8	0.6	0.8	34.1	2.6	0.1
Rural	100	1.0	0.5	0.7	93.9	3.8	0.1

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is by far better.

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Svay Rieng

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	8.2
Urban	51.2
Rural	6.3

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Svay Rieng

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	89.4	0.6	1.4	0.5	8.1
Urban	100	89.9	6.4	1.2	2.5	0.0
Rural	100	89.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	8.5

Table P-20. Final Population Totals, Svay Rieng Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
20	Svay Rieng						
	- Total	98,244	478,252	225,105	253,147	88.9	4.8
	- Urban	4,112	21,205	10,235	10,970	93.3	5.1
	- Rural	94,132	457,047	214,870	242,177	88.7	4.8
01	Chantrea	9,035	45,439	21,835	23,604	92.5	5.0
01	Bati	801	4,182	1,989	2,193	90.7	5.2
02	Bavet	2,022	10,667	5,270	5,397	97.6	5.2
03	Chantrea	568	2,950	1,405	1,545	90.9	5.2
04	Chres	1,203	5,692	2,674	3,018	88.6	4.7
05	Me Sa Thngak	970	4,829	2,308	2,521	91.6	5.0
06	Prasat	422	2,116	1,063	1,053	100.9	5.0
07	Prey Angkunh	1,105	5,687	2,650	3,037	87.3	5.1
08	Prey Kokir	937	4,393	2,039	2,354	86.6	4.7
09	Samraong	562	2,673	1,343	1,330	101.0	4.7
10	Tuol Sdei	445	2,250	1,094	1,156	94.6	5.0
02	Kampong Rou	13,205	61,496	29,050	32,446	89.5	4.6
01	Banteay Krang	451	1,969	921	1,048	87.9	4.4
02	Nhor	1,451	6,676	3,207	3,469	92.4	4.6
03	Ksetr	2,160	10,258	4,773	5,485	87.0	4.7
04	Preah Ponlea	961	4,363	2,085	2,278	91.5	4.5
05	Prey Thum	653	2,803	1,299	1,504	86.4	4.3
06	Reach Montir	691	3,038	1,445	1,593	90.7	4.4
07	Samlei	1,363	6,709	3,210	3,499	91.7	4.9
08	Samyaong	436	1,825	863	962	89.7	4.2
09	Svay Ta Yean	1,729	8,289	3,947	4,342	90.9	4.8
10	Svay Toea	975	4,536	2,059	2,477	83.1	4.7
11	Thmei	1,017	4,708	2,287	2,421	94.5	4.6
12	Tnaot	1,318	6,322	2,954	3,368	87.7	4.8
03	Rumduol	10,150	49,384	23,246	26,138	88.9	4.8
01	Bos Mon	1,009	4,909	2,287	2,622	87.2	4.8
02	Thmea	661	3,053	1,416	1,637	86.5	4.6
03	Chak	964	4,588	2,199	2,389	92.0	4.7
04	Chrung Popel	958	4,825	2,213	2,612	84.7	5.0
05	Kampong Ampil	681	3,486	1,609	1,877	85.7	5.1
06	Meun Chey	1,265	6,129	2,932	3,197	91.7	4.8
07	Pong Tuek	1,278	6,090	2,841	3,249	87.4	4.7
08	Sangkae	979	4,513	2,165	2,348	92.2	4.6
09	Svay Chek	1,093	5,555	2,680	2,875	93.2	5.1
10	Thna Thnong	1,262	6,236	2,904	3,332	87.2	4.9

Table P-20. Final Population Totals, Svay Rieng Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
04	Romeas Haek	22,077	111,505	52,419	59,086	88.7	5.0
01	Ampil	1,074	5,692	2,642	3,050	86.6	5.3
02	Andoung Pou	1,040	5,143	2,387	2,756	86.6	4.9
03	Andoung Trabaek	1,117	5,918	2,872	3,046	94.3	5.3
04	Angk Prasrae	1,207	5,995	2,801	3,194	87.7	5.0
05	Chantrei	1,674	7,916	3,683	4,233	87.0	4.7
06	Chrey Thum	1,897	9,556	4,498	5,058	88.9	5.0
07	Doung	2,102	10,775	5,062	5,713	88.6	5.1
08	Kampong Trach	2,152	10,904	5,154	5,750	89.6	5.0
09	Kokir	566	3,149	1,525	1,624	93.9	5.5
10	Krasang	956	4,774	2,231	2,543	87.7	5.0
11	Mukh Da	1,656	8,190	3,844	4,346	88.4	4.9
12	Mream	1,798	8,957	4,139	4,818	85.9	5.0
13	Sambuor	954	4,769	2,272	2,497	91.0	5.0
14	Sambatt Mean Chey	1,199	6,100	2,883	3,217	89.6	5.1
15	Trapeang Sdau	1,722	8,453	3,994	4,459	89.6	4.9
16	Tras	963	5,214	2,432	2,782	87.4	5.4
05	Svay Chrum	27,387	129,573	60,319	69,254	87.1	4.7
01	Angk Ta Sou	1,235	5,547	2,573	2,974	86.5	4.5
02	Basak	1,527	7,103	3,364	3,739	90.0	4.6
03	Chambak	1,618	8,174	3,814	4,360	87.5	5.0
04	Chamlang	1,982	9,508	4,386	5,122	85.6	4.8
05	Ta Suos	2,103	9,987	4,644	5,343	86.9	4.7
06	Chek	1,607	7,895	3,731	4,164	89.6	4.9
07	Chheu Teal	1,783	8,134	3,733	4,401	84.8	4.6
08	Doun Sa	1,397	6,630	3,043	3,587	84.8	4.7
09	Kouk Pring	1,704	7,673	3,473	4,200	82.7	4.5
10	Kraol Kou	2,142	9,913	4,651	5,262	88.4	4.6
11	Kruos	1,952	9,446	4,514	4,932	91.5	4.8
12	Pouthi Reach	1,335	6,781	3,200	3,581	89.4	5.1
13	Svay Angk	988	4,624	2,201	2,423	90.8	4.7
14	Svay Chrum	853	4,228	1,926	2,302	83.7	4.9
15	Svay Thum	2,125	9,649	4,520	5,129	88.1	4.5
16	Svay Yea	1,957	9,197	4,229	4,968	85.1	4.7
17	Thlok	1,079	5,084	2,317	2,767	83.7	4.7
06	Svay Rieng (U)	4,112	21,205	10,235	10,970	93.3	5.1
01	Svay Rieng	2,605	14,073	6,853	7,220	94.9	5.3
02	Prey Chhlak	589	2,918	1,406	1,512	93.0	4.9
03	Koy Trabaek	586	2,523	1,168	1,355	86.2	4.3
04	Pou Ta Hao	332	1,691	808	883	91.5	5.1

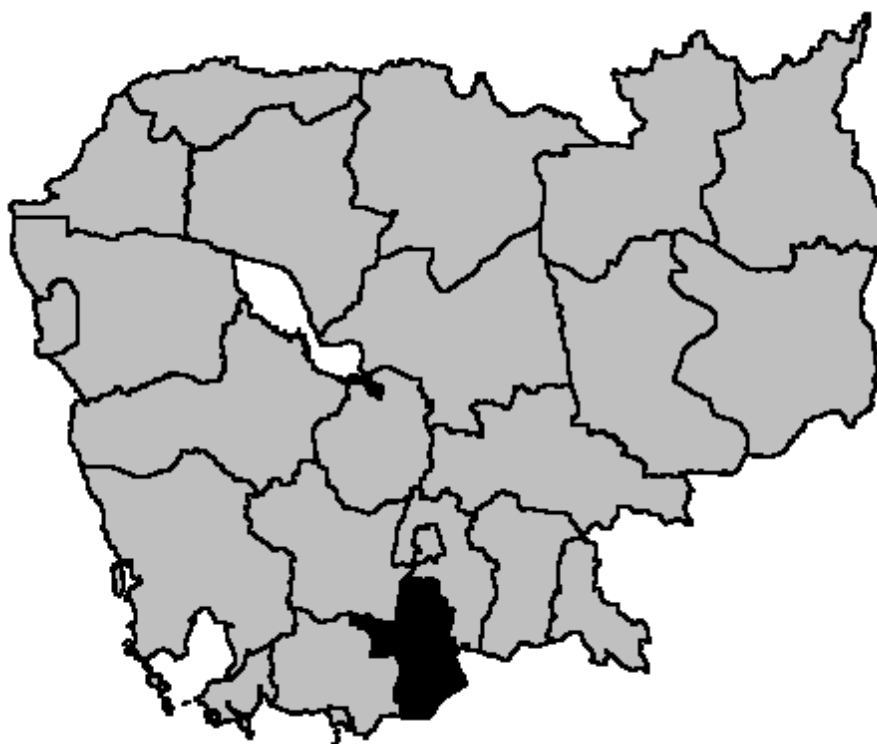
Table P-20. Final Population Totals, Svay Rieng Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
07	Svay Teab	12,278	59,650	28,001	31,649	88.5	4.8
01	Chrak Mtes	1,604	8,107	3,817	4,290	89.0	5.0
02	Kokir Saom	1,230	5,926	2,836	3,090	91.8	4.8
03	Kandieng Reay	1,653	8,180	3,957	4,223	93.7	4.9
04	Monourom	186	957	465	492	94.5	5.2
05	Popeaek	856	4,325	2,027	2,298	88.2	5.0
06	Prey Ta Ei	637	3,039	1,398	1,641	85.2	4.8
07	Prasout	1,473	6,584	3,033	3,551	85.4	4.4
08	Romeang Thkaol	1,154	5,477	2,490	2,987	83.4	4.7
09	Sambuor	1,377	6,722	3,122	3,600	86.7	4.9
10	Sangkhoar	1,299	6,364	3,004	3,360	89.4	4.9
11	Svay Rumpea	809	3,969	1,852	2,117	87.5	4.9

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 21

Takaev



TAKAEV PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

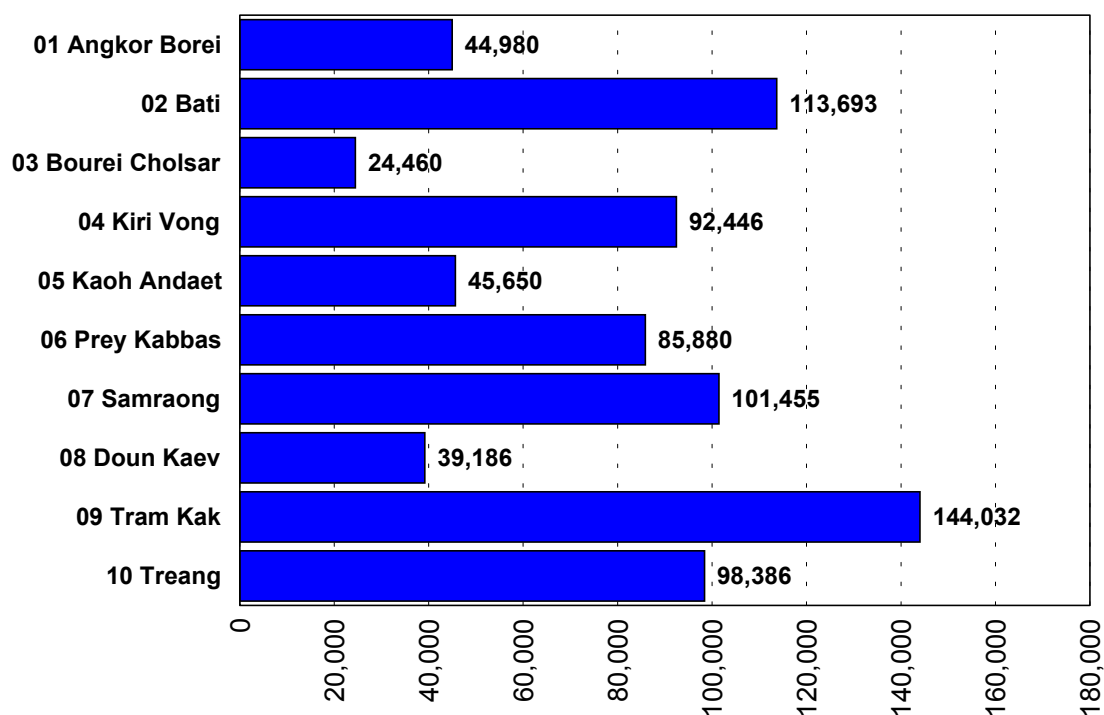
[Province21](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Located in the plain region, Takaev province has Viet Nam on its southern border. It has a population of 790,168, comprising 376,911 males and 413,257 females. The percentage of female population is 52.3.

The province consists of 10 districts, 100 communes and 1,116 villages. The population of this province constitutes 6.9 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Takaev

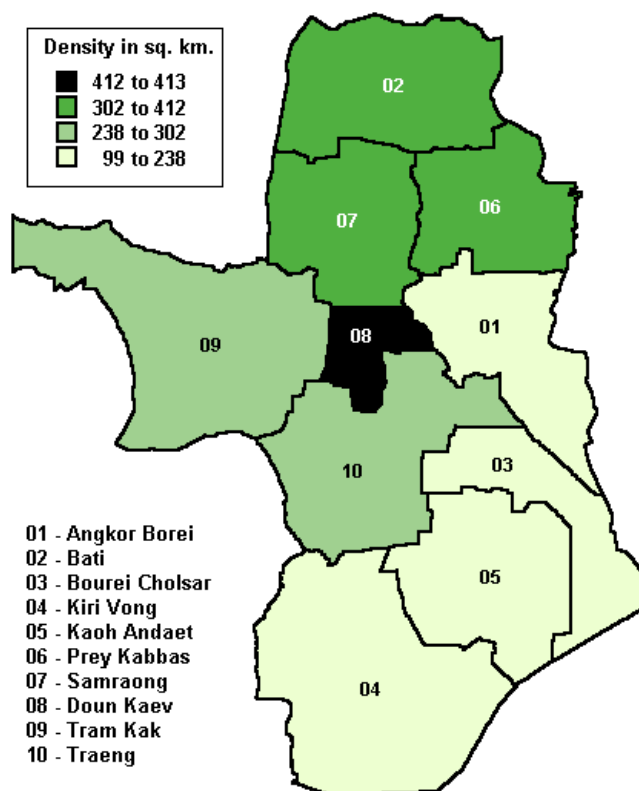


Density of population in the province is 222 per km² which is much higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Doun Kaev constitutes the urban portion of the province. The percentage of urban population in the province is 5.0, which is much lower than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Takaev



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(vii) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 153,863 comprising a population of 781,614 which gives an average household size of 5.1.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 26.5 and 73.5 respectively. About 61.7 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 46.7.

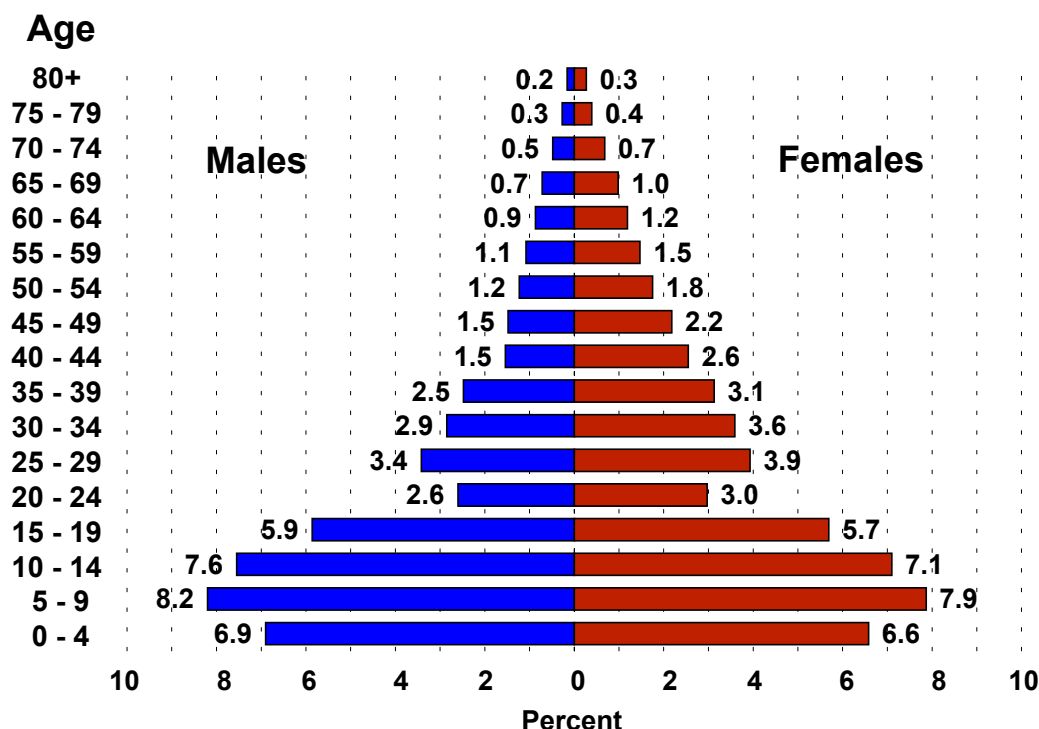
III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 44.2 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (41.2 percent) is lower than that of male children (47.5 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 51.9 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.9 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 48.1 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Takaev

[Province21](#)



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 91.2, Urban: 94.2, Rural: 91.0. The sex ratio is higher in urban areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 92.8 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Takaev

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.6	63.4	7.0	2.5	0.5
Males	29.7	67.4	1.9	0.8	0.2
Females	24.0	60.2	11.2	3.9	0.7

Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Takaev[Province21](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	628,236	380,331	60.5
	Urban	31,341	21,803	69.6
	Rural	596,895	358,528	60.1
Males	Total	294,072	207,668	70.6
	Urban	14,957	11,853	79.2
	Rural	279,115	195,815	70.2
Females	Total	334,164	172,663	51.7
	Urban	16,384	9,950	60.7
	Rural	317,780	162,713	51.2

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 59.4 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 27.1 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.4) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.9 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 67.0 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 53.1.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 356,671 of which 197,590 or 55.4 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are lower for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are less than those for rural areas (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Takaev

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	56.7	54.0	59.0	3.5	3.3	3.7
Urban	54.1	53.1	55.0	2.2	2.0	2.4
Rural	56.8	54.1	59.2	3.6	3.4	3.8

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 90.1 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.7 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (57.1 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 115,003 which is 14.6 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 56.0 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (34.6 percent) is higher than that in rural areas (13.5 percent). Most of the migrants have moved within the province (Table 4).

[Province21](#)

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "marriage". The proportion of female migrants is lower under this reason. The percentage of migrants under the reason "family moved" is considerably higher among females.

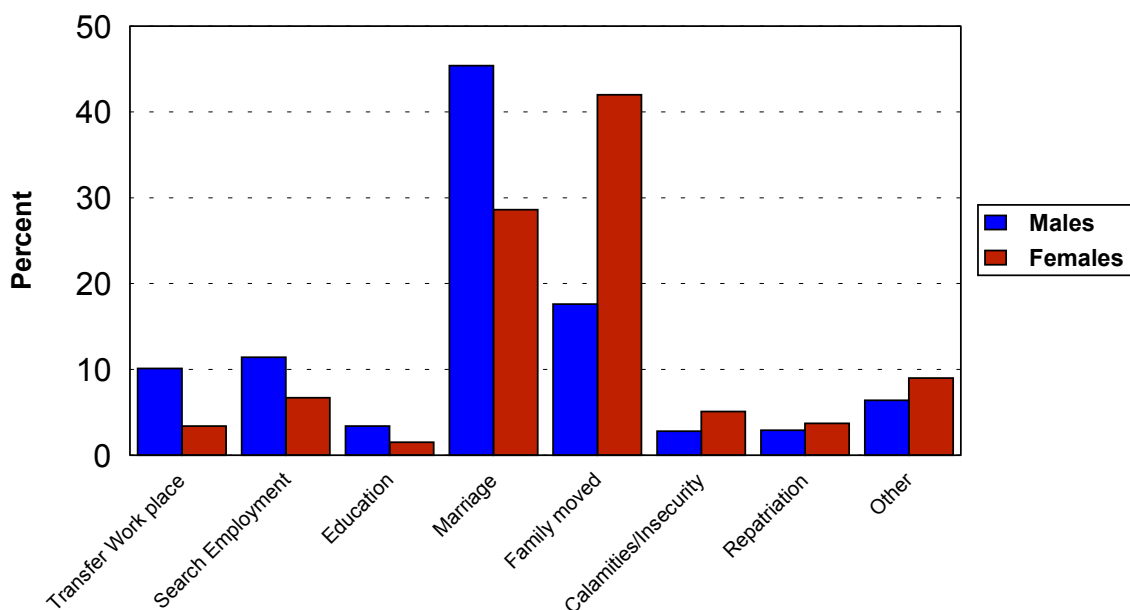
Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Takaev

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	73.0	74.6	71.0
From another province	19.7	19.0	20.6
From outside Cambodia	7.3	6.4	8.4

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Takaev

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.2	10.1	3.4
In search of employment	9.3	11.4	6.7
Education	2.6	3.4	1.5
Marriage	38.1	45.4	28.6
Family moved	28.3	17.6	42.0
Natural Calamities/insecurity	3.8	2.8	5.1
Repatriation/Return after displacement	3.2	2.9	3.7
Other Reasons	7.5	6.4	9.0

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Takaev



VII. Household Amenities

[Province21](#)

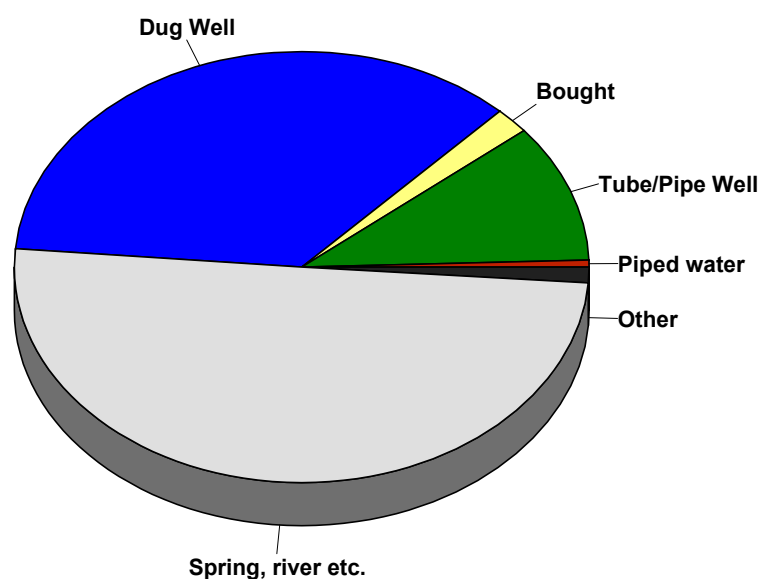
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 12.9 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 35.9 and 11.9 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Takaev

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	0.5	0.7	0.5
Tube/pipe well	10.4	9.4	10.5
Dug well	35.8	7.3	37.1
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	50.2	55.8	49.9
Bought	2.0	25.8	0.9
Other	1.1	1.0	1.1

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Takaev



Main Source of Light

Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 4.6. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 28.8.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Takaev[Province21](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	3.4	0.5	0.7	92.7	2.7	N
Urban	100	26.8	0.8	1.2	67.5	3.6	0.1
Rural	100	2.2	0.5	0.7	93.9	2.7	N

*Toilet Facility***Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Takaev**

Toilet facility within premises is available only to a very small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is slightly better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	4.3
Urban	9.0
Rural	3.6

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportions of households using charcoal and LPG are higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Takaev

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	96.2	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.7
Urban	100	90.2	6.9	1.4	1.3	0.2
Rural	100	96.5	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.8

Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takaev Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
21	Takaev						
	- Total	155,030	790,168	376,911	413,257	91.2	5.1
	- Urban	7,257	39,186	19,013	20,173	94.2	5.4
	- Rural	147,773	750,982	357,898	393,084	91.0	5.1
01	Angkor Borei	8,483	44,980	21,805	23,175	94.1	5.3
01	Angkor Borei	2,161	11,306	5,473	5,833	93.8	5.3
02	Ba Srae	1,628	8,541	4,113	4,428	92.9	5.2
03	Kouk Thlok	564	3,238	1,615	1,623	99.5	5.6
04	Ponley	1,281	6,808	3,227	3,581	90.1	5.3
05	Preaek Phtoul	1,159	6,120	2,969	3,151	94.2	5.3
06	Prey Phkoam	1,690	8,967	4,408	4,559	96.7	5.3
02	Bati	22,550	113,693	54,126	59,567	90.9	5.0
01	Chambak	1,948	9,673	4,640	5,033	92.2	4.9
02	Champey	1,036	5,080	2,513	2,567	97.9	4.9
03	Doung	1,392	6,840	3,227	3,613	89.3	4.9
04	Kandoeng	1,296	6,217	2,981	3,236	92.1	4.8
05	Komar Reachea	1,542	8,208	3,828	4,380	87.4	5.3
06	Krang Leav	1,913	9,421	4,376	5,045	86.7	4.9
07	Krang Thnong	1,458	7,496	3,705	3,791	97.7	5.1
08	Lumpong	1,169	5,625	2,691	2,934	91.7	4.8
09	Pea Ream	1,343	6,991	3,360	3,631	92.5	5.2
10	Pot Sar	1,826	9,480	4,515	4,965	90.9	5.1
11	Souphi	1,157	6,024	2,876	3,148	91.4	5.1
12	Tang Doung	804	4,034	1,894	2,140	88.5	5.0
13	Tnaot	1,249	6,270	2,903	3,367	86.2	5.0
14	Trapeang Krasang	1,481	7,267	3,390	3,877	87.4	4.9
15	Trapeang Sab	2,936	15,067	7,227	7,840	92.2	5.1
03	Bourei Cholsar	4,583	24,460	12,150	12,310	98.7	5.3
01	Bourei Cholsar	663	3,937	2,100	1,837	114.3	5.8
02	Chey Chouk	391	2,009	1,016	993	102.3	5.1
03	Doung Khpos	1,079	5,507	2,621	2,886	90.8	5.1
04	Kampong Krasang	750	3,818	1,941	1,877	103.4	5.1
05	Kouk Pou	1,700	9,189	4,472	4,717	94.8	5.5
04	Kiri Vong	18,455	92,446	44,386	48,060	92.4	5.0
01	Angk Prasat	1,354	6,908	3,295	3,613	91.2	5.1
02	Preah Bat Choan Chum	3,072	16,643	8,203	8,440	97.2	5.4
03	Kamnab	471	2,760	1,373	1,387	99.0	5.8
04	Kampeaeng	1,322	6,463	3,032	3,431	88.4	4.9
05	Kiri Chong Kaoh	999	4,982	2,327	2,655	87.6	5.0
06	Kouk Prech	2,276	11,146	5,367	5,779	92.9	4.9
07	Phnum Den	1,306	6,358	3,021	3,337	90.5	4.8

Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takaev Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08	Prey Ampok	1,440	7,198	3,413	3,785	90.2	5.0
09	Prey Rumdeng	1,874	9,576	4,665	4,911	95.0	5.1
10	Ream Andaeuk	973	4,734	2,271	2,463	92.2	4.9
11	Saom	1,584	7,534	3,519	4,015	87.6	4.8
12	Ta Ou	1,784	8,144	3,900	4,244	91.9	4.6
05	Kaoh Andaet	8,899	45,650	21,940	23,710	92.5	5.1
01	Krapum Chhuk	1,798	9,336	4,437	4,899	90.6	5.2
02	Pech Sar	1,552	8,005	3,847	4,158	92.5	5.1
03	Prey Khla	1,860	9,438	4,527	4,911	92.2	5.1
04	Prey Yuthka	695	3,595	1,728	1,867	92.6	5.2
05	Romenh	1,959	10,243	4,949	5,294	93.5	5.2
06	Thlea Prachum	1,035	5,033	2,452	2,581	95.0	4.9
06	Prey Kabbas	16,764	85,880	40,832	45,048	90.6	5.1
01	Angkanh	1,187	6,271	3,022	3,249	93.0	5.3
02	Ban Kam	1,219	6,252	3,010	3,242	92.8	5.1
03	Champa	1,198	5,952	2,772	3,180	87.2	5.0
04	Char	1,500	7,728	3,656	4,072	89.8	5.1
05	Kampeaeng	1,545	8,001	3,872	4,129	93.8	5.2
06	Kampong Reab	1,032	5,518	2,683	2,835	94.6	5.3
07	Kdanh	1,106	5,371	2,537	2,834	89.5	4.8
08	Pou Rumchak	1,426	7,475	3,549	3,926	90.4	5.2
09	Prey Kabbas	1,182	6,150	2,865	3,285	87.2	5.2
10	Prey Lvea	1,274	6,558	3,118	3,440	90.6	5.1
11	Prey Phdau	1,498	7,665	3,628	4,037	89.9	5.1
12	Snao	1,178	5,781	2,768	3,013	91.9	4.9
13	Tang Yab	1,419	7,158	3,352	3,806	88.1	5.0
07	Samraong	20,248	101,455	47,704	53,751	88.7	5.0
01	Boeng Tranh Khang Cheung	1,843	9,319	4,375	4,944	88.5	5.0
02	Boeng Tranh Khang Tbound	2,156	11,060	5,280	5,780	91.3	5.1
03	Cheung Kuon	1,592	8,243	3,841	4,402	87.3	5.2
04	Chumreah Pen	2,242	10,510	4,854	5,656	85.8	4.7
05	Khvav	2,470	12,415	5,896	6,519	90.4	5.0
06	Lumchang	1,090	5,677	2,692	2,985	90.2	5.2
07	Rovieng	2,682	13,076	6,060	7,016	86.4	4.9
08	Samraong	1,295	6,358	2,966	3,392	87.4	4.9
09	Soeng	1,818	8,966	4,200	4,766	88.1	4.9
10	Sla	1,321	6,689	3,106	3,583	86.7	5.1
11	Trea	1,739	9,142	4,434	4,708	94.2	5.2

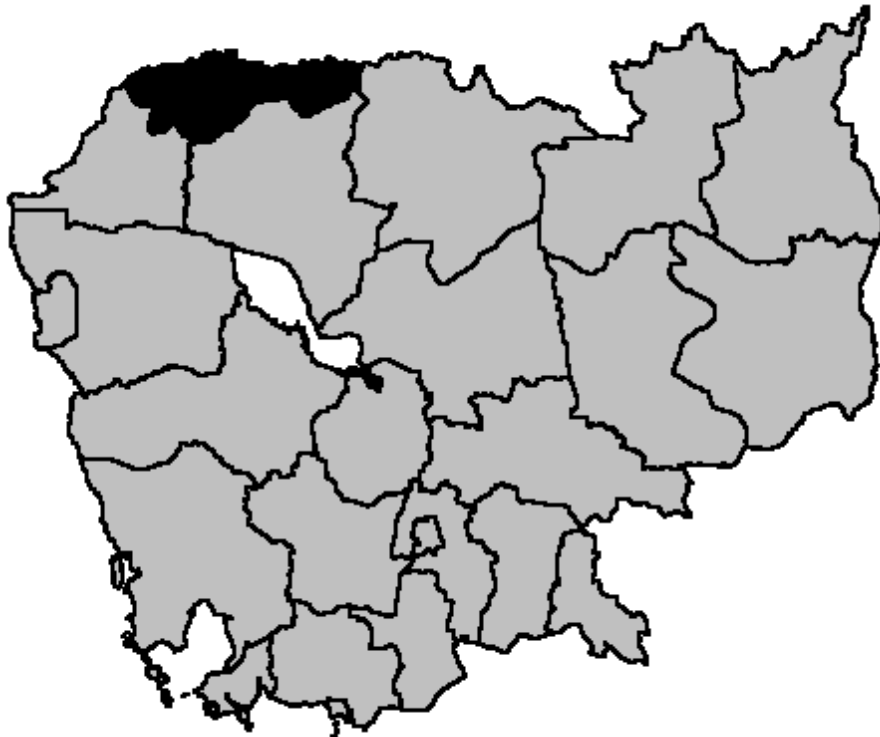
Table P-21. Final Population Totals, Takaev Province, 1998 (continued)

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
08	Doun Kaev (U)	7,257	39,186	19,013	20,173	94.2	5.4
01	Baray	1,922	10,910	5,232	5,678	92.1	5.7
02	Roka Knong	2,608	13,659	6,849	6,810	100.6	5.2
03	Roka Krau	2,727	14,617	6,932	7,685	90.2	5.4
09	Tram Kak	28,826	144,032	67,959	76,073	89.3	5.0
01	Angk Ta Saom	2,781	14,089	6,673	7,416	90.0	5.0
02	Cheang Tong	1,981	9,506	4,415	5,091	86.7	4.8
03	Kus	2,653	13,101	6,176	6,925	89.2	4.9
04	Leay Bour	3,501	18,440	8,753	9,687	90.4	5.3
05	Nhaeng Nhang	1,157	5,585	2,634	2,951	89.3	4.8
06	Ou Saray	2,112	10,274	4,789	5,485	87.3	4.9
07	Trapeang Kranhung	996	5,295	2,615	2,680	97.6	5.3
08	Otdam Souriya	1,712	9,165	4,335	4,830	89.8	5.2
09	Popel	1,446	7,208	3,325	3,883	85.6	5.0
10	Samraong	1,216	5,658	2,692	2,966	90.8	4.6
11	Srae Ronoung	1,433	7,354	3,458	3,896	88.8	5.1
12	Ta Phem	2,539	12,770	6,025	6,745	89.3	5.0
13	Tram Kak	2,236	10,840	5,180	5,660	91.5	4.8
14	Trapeang Thum Khang Cheung	1,521	7,388	3,481	3,907	89.1	4.8
15	Trapeang Thum Khang Tboung	1,542	7,359	3,408	3,951	86.3	4.8
10	Treang	18,965	98,386	46,996	51,390	91.4	5.2
01	Angkanh	1,052	5,387	2,591	2,796	92.7	5.1
02	Angk Khnaor	835	4,135	1,898	2,237	84.8	4.9
03	Chi Khmar	839	4,492	2,114	2,378	88.9	5.3
04	Khvav	1,792	9,305	4,425	4,880	90.7	5.2
05	Prambei Mom	1,404	7,297	3,566	3,731	95.6	5.2
06	Angk Kaev	634	3,329	1,606	1,723	93.2	5.2
07	Prey Sloek	2,069	10,790	5,137	5,653	90.9	5.2
08	Roneam	1,520	7,658	3,572	4,086	87.4	5.0
09	Sambuor	2,174	11,895	5,758	6,137	93.8	5.5
10	Sanlung	1,082	5,190	2,524	2,666	94.7	4.8
11	Smaong	939	4,880	2,336	2,544	91.8	5.2
12	Srangae	1,631	8,875	4,251	4,624	91.9	5.4
13	Thlok	2,082	10,549	4,978	5,571	89.4	5.1
14	Tralach	912	4,604	2,240	2,364	94.8	5.0

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 22

Otdar Mean Chey



OTDAR MEAN CHEY PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

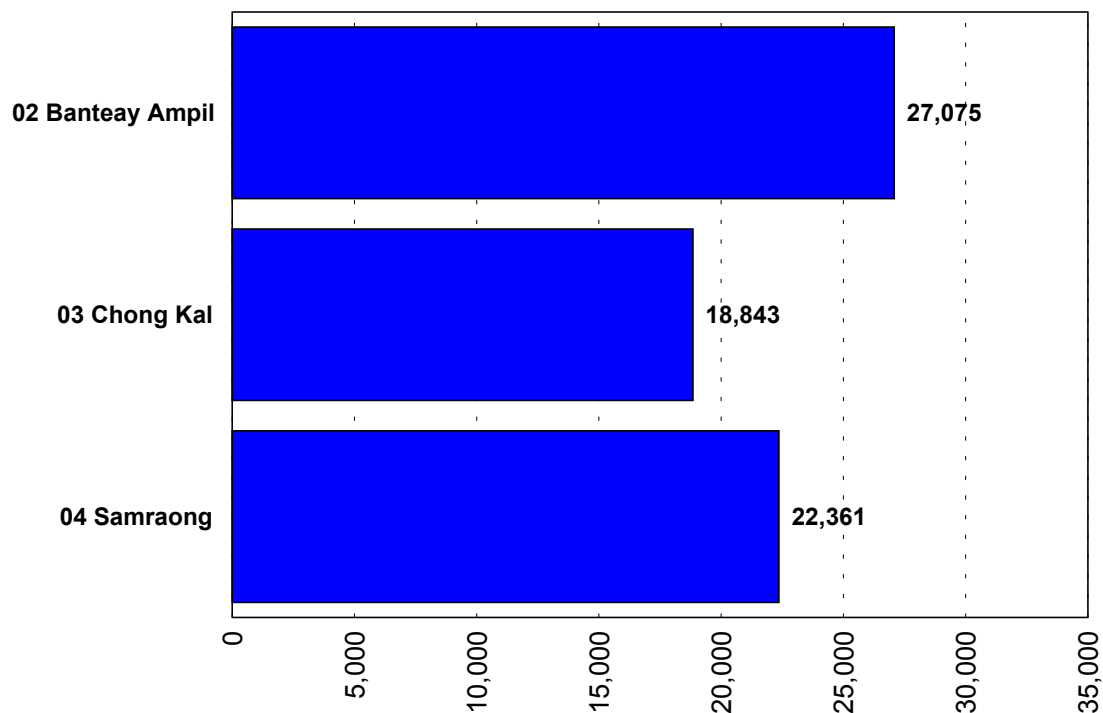
[Province22](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Situated in the Tonle Sap region, Otdar Mean Chey province has Thailand on its northern border. It has a population of 68,279, comprising 34,472 males and 33,807 females. The percentage of female population is 49.5.

The province consists of 4 districts, 18 communes and about 108 villages. Census enumeration could not be conducted in one of the districts (Anlong Veang) due to conflict at the time of the census. The population of this province constitutes 0.6 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Otdar Mean Chey

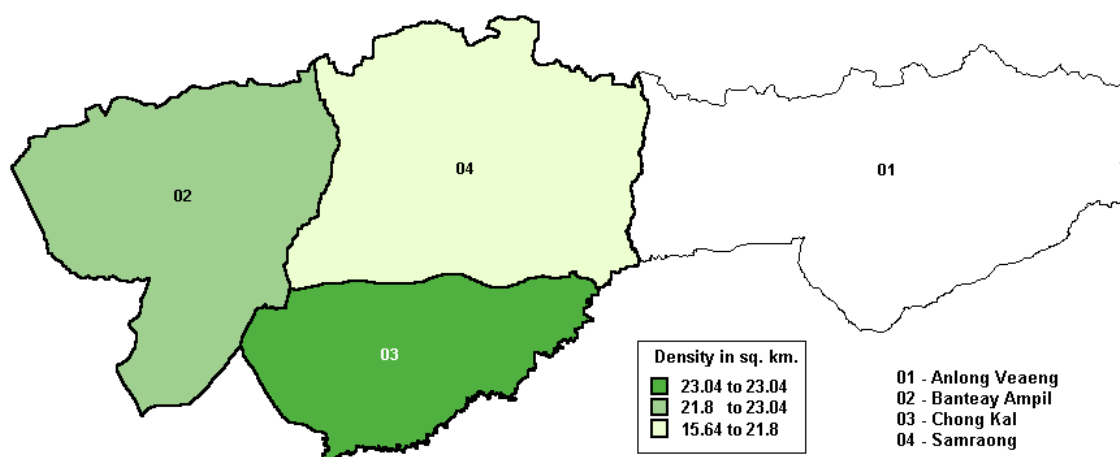


Density of population in the province is 11 per km² which is very much lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

(ii) Urban population

The district of Samraong constitutes the urban portion. The percentage of urban population in the province is 32.7, which is higher than the national average of 15.7.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Otdar Mean Chey



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the province is 12,208 comprising a population of 64,653 which gives an average household size of 5.3.

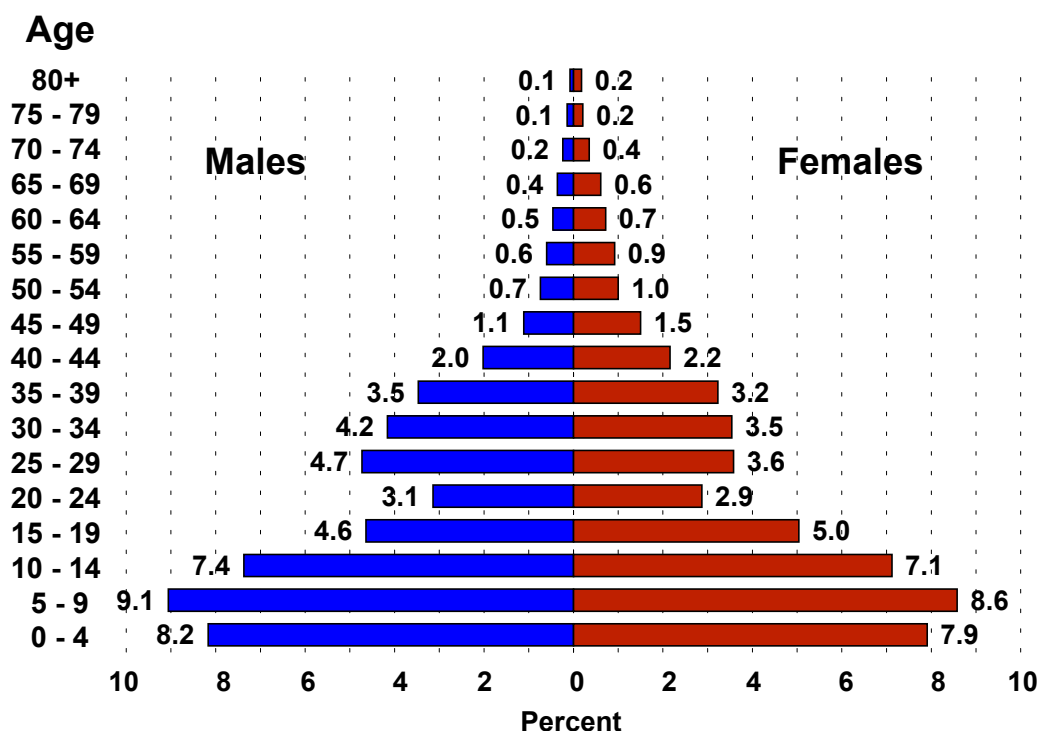
(ii) Male and Female headed Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 23.1 and 76.9 respectively. About 51.9 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only about 34.2.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 48.2 percent of the total population in the province. The proportion of female children (47.7 percent) is slightly less than that of male children (48.7 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 49.6 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 2.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 45.3 percent.



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratios for the total province and its urban and rural parts are as follows: Total: 102.0, Urban: 108.8, Rural: 98.8. The sex ratio is lower in rural areas.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 101.5 percent reflects the very high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Otdar Mean Chey

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	24.1	67.7	6.2	1.7	0.3
Males	26.8	71.3	1.2	0.6	0.1
Females	21.3	64.2	11.2	2.8	0.5

corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. In general, the male literacy rates are considerably higher than those of females. Literacy rates are higher in urban areas.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Otdar Mean Chey[Province22](#)

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	Total	52,115	21,412	41.1
	Urban	17,487	8,122	46.4
	Rural	34,628	13,290	38.4
Males	Total	26,262	13,692	52.1
	Urban	9,188	5,204	56.6
	Rural	17,074	8,488	49.7
Females	Total	25,853	7,720	29.9
	Urban	8,299	2,918	35.2
	Rural	17,554	4,802	27.4

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 73.8 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 16.7 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. A small percentage (2.1) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.4 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 81.6 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 69.4.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in the province is 29,387 of which 13,742 or 46.8 percent are females. While the economic activity rates are higher for males the unemployment rates are higher for females. Urban areas have recorded unemployment rates that are lower than those for rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the case of females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Otdar Mean Chey

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	56.2	59.4	53.0	4.5	3.4	5.7
Urban	54.8	60.5	48.4	3.0	2.6	3.4
Rural	57.0	58.9	55.2	5.2	3.8	6.7

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 79.0 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 1.1 percent and 19.9 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (55.1 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 26,413 which is 38.7 percent of the province population. Among these migrants, males constitute 55.7 percent. The percentage of migrants in

urban areas (37.9 percent) is less than that in rural areas (39.1 percent). Migrants who have moved from other provinces form the highest proportion (Table 4).

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants moving due to "Transfer of work place" is higher among males.

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Otdar Mean Chey

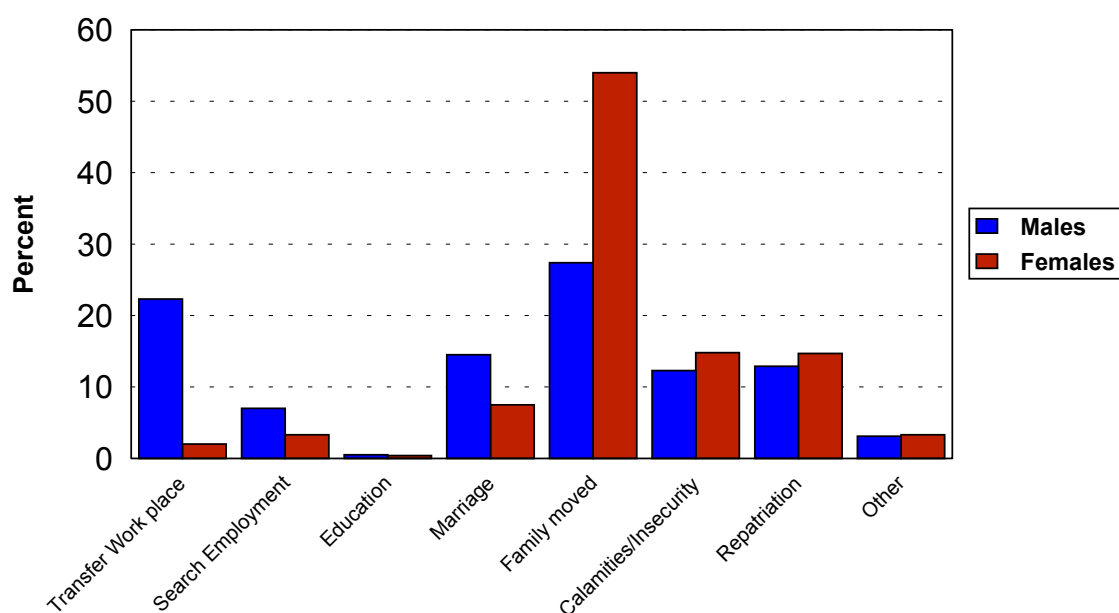
Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within the province	38.7	39.3	37.9
From another province	42.3	44.7	39.3
From outside Cambodia	19.0	16.0	22.8

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Otdar Mean Chey

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	13.2	22.3	2.0
In search of employment	5.3	7.0	3.3
Education	0.5	0.5	0.4
Marriage	11.3	14.5	7.5
Family moved	39.4	27.4	54.0
Natural Calamities/insecurity	13.4	12.3	14.8
Repatriation/Return after displacement	13.7	12.9	14.7
Other Reasons	3.2	3.1	3.3

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Otdar Mean Chey

[Province22](#)



VII. Household Amenities

[Province22](#)

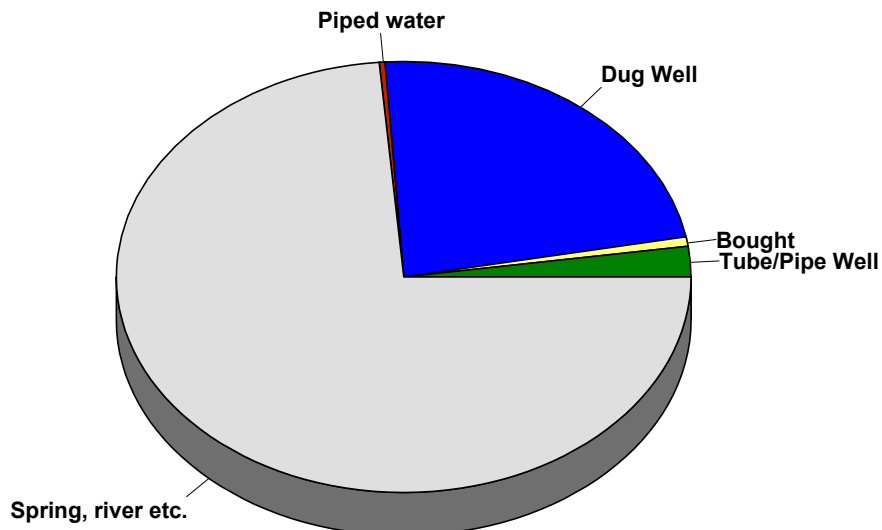
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 3.2 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water. In urban and rural areas the corresponding percentages are 7.3 and 1.4 respectively.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Otdar Mean Chey

Main Source of Drinking Water	Total	Urban	Rural
Total	100	100	100
Piped water	0.3	0.8	0.1
Tube/pipe well	2.2	5.4	0.8
Dug well	23.1	33.2	18.4
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	73.7	59.5	80.2
Bought	0.7	1.1	0.5
Other	N	N	N

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Otdar Mean Chey



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 2.6. The corresponding percentage in urban areas is 5.7.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Otdar Mean Chey

[Province22](#)

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
Total	100	1.8	0.6	0.2	96.2	1.0	0.2
Urban	100	3.9	1.4	0.4	92.5	1.5	0.3
Rural	100	0.9	0.3	N	97.9	0.8	0.1

Toilet Facility

Table 8. Households with Toilet Facility, Otdar Mean Chey

Toilet facility within premises is available to a very small percentage of households in the province (Table 8). In the urban areas the position is only marginally better.

Total / Urban / Rural	Percentage
Total	2.0
Urban	4.8
Rural	0.8

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking (Table 9). Proportion of households using charcoal is higher in urban areas.

Table 9. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Otdar Mean Chey

Total / Urban/ Rural	Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
Total	100	97.4	1.6	0.8	0.2	N
Urban	100	95.2	3.9	0.5	0.3	0.1
Rural	100	98.4	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0

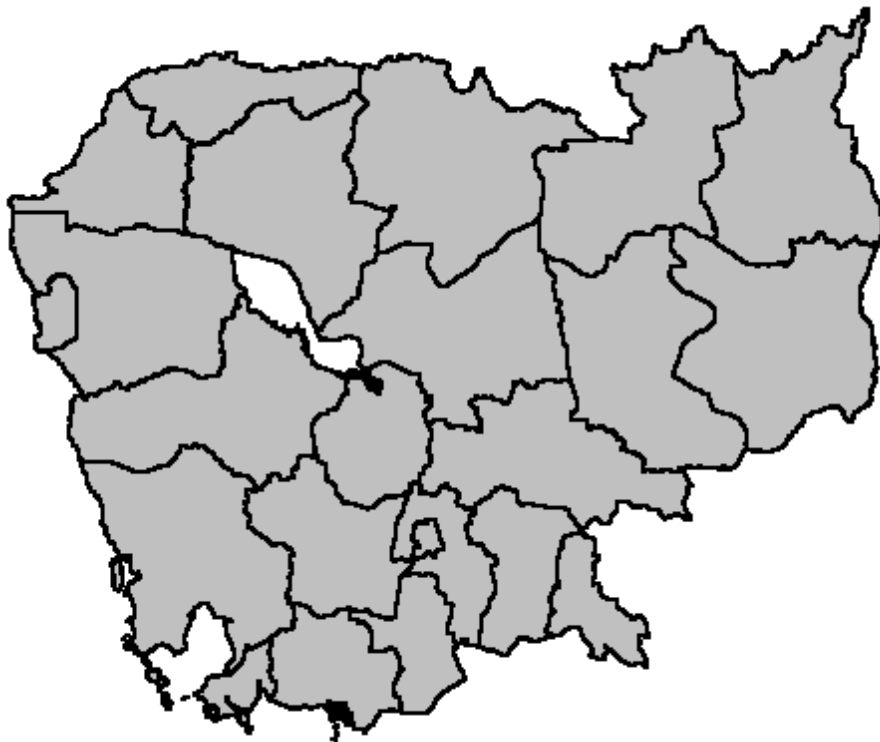
Table P-22. Final Population Totals, Otdar Mean Chey Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
22	Otdar Mean Chey						
	- Total	12,531	68,279	34,472	33,807	102.0	5.3
	- Urban	4,027	22,361	11,651	10,710	108.8	5.4
	- Rural	8,504	45,918	22,821	23,097	98.8	5.3
02	Banteay Ampil	4,980	27,075	13,393	13,682	97.9	5.4
01	Ampil	1,317	7,217	3,626	3,591	101.0	5.3
02	Beng	1,330	6,909	3,361	3,548	94.7	5.2
03	Kouk Khpos	514	2,997	1,555	1,442	107.8	5.6
04	Kouk Mon	839	4,614	2,255	2,359	95.6	5.5
05	Kouk Ovlaok	431	2,233	1,067	1,166	91.5	5.1
06	Chhuk	549	3,105	1,529	1,576	97.0	5.6
03	Chong Kal	3,524	18,843	9,428	9,415	100.1	5.1
01	Cheung Tien	684	3,284	1,518	1,766	86.0	4.8
02	Chong Kal	1,515	8,443	4,260	4,183	101.8	5.3
03	Krasang	800	4,183	2,009	2,174	92.4	5.2
04	Pongro	525	2,933	1,641	1,292	127.0	5.1
04	Samraong (U)	4,027	22,361	11,651	10,710	108.8	5.4
01	Bansay Reak	302	1,565	764	801	95.4	5.2
02	Bos Sbov	657	3,457	1,615	1,842	87.7	5.3
03	Kriel	935	5,258	2,691	2,567	104.8	5.5
04	Samraong	2,133	12,081	6,581	5,500	119.7	5.4

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 23

Krong Kaeb



KRONG KAEB PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

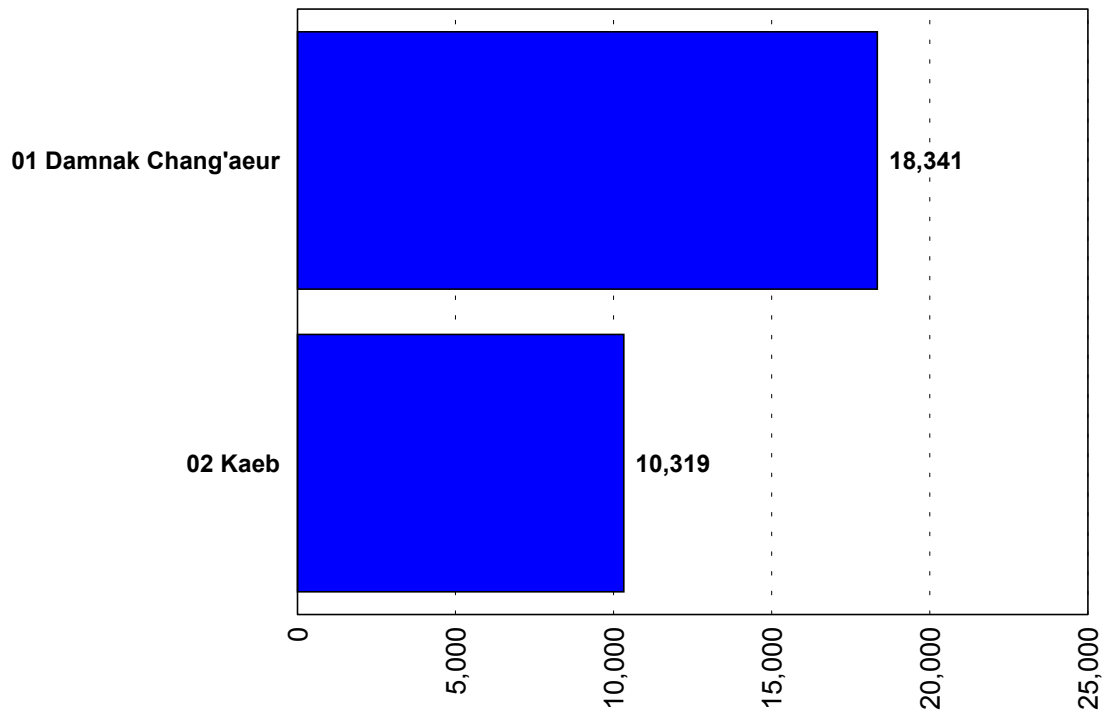
[Province23](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Krong Kaeb is a coastal municipality with a population of 28,660, comprising 14,014 males and 14,646 females. The percentage of female population is 51.1.

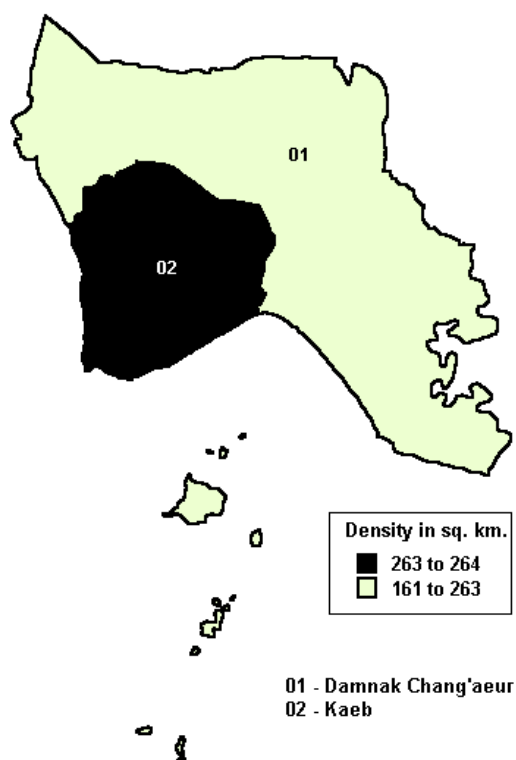
The municipality is entirely urban. It consists of 2 districts, 5 communes and 16 villages. The population of Krong Kaeb constitutes 0.3 percent of Cambodia's population. The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Krong Kaeb



Density of population in the municipality is 85 per km² which is higher than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Krong Kaeb



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in the municipality is 5,282 comprising a population of 28,028 which gives an average household size of 5.3.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

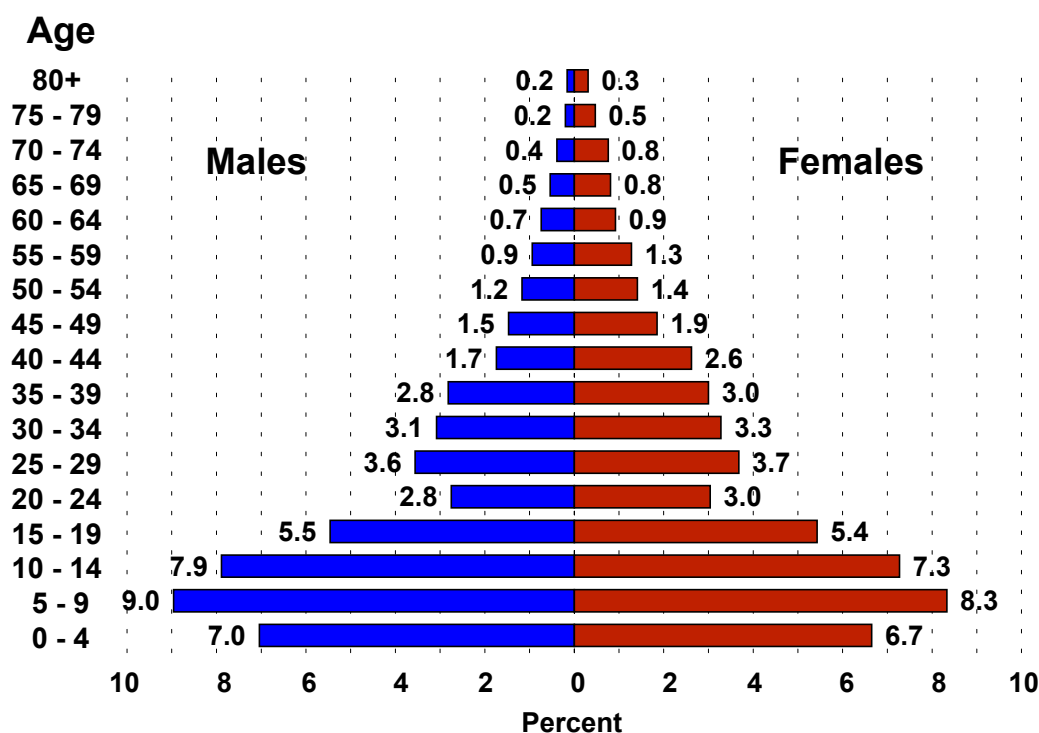
The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 26.8 and 73.2 respectively. About 66.2 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only 45.6.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 46.1 percent of the total population in the municipality. The proportion of female children (43.5 percent) is less than that of male children (48.9 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 50.3 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 3.6 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 46.9 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Krong Kaeb



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Krong Kaeb is 95.7. It is the same as the urban sex ratio at the national level.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 99.1 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Krong Kaeb

As shown in Table 1 the proportions of single (never married) and married categories among males are higher than the

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	26.7	63.5	7.2	2.4	0.2
Males	30.8	67.0	1.4	0.7	0.1
Females	23.1	60.6	12.1	3.8	0.4

corresponding proportions among females. Proportion of women in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. The male literacy rate is considerably higher than that of females.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Krong Kaeb[Province23](#)

Sex	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	22,606	12,232	54.1
Males	10,873	6,884	63.3
Females	11,733	5,348	45.6

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 68.0 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 22.5 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. A small percentage (1.4) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification form 1.3 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 74.5 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 62.8.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in Krong Kaeb is 12,385 of which 6,342 or 51.2 percent are females. Economic activity rate is slightly higher for males. Unemployment rate is nearly the same for both sexes (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Krong Kaeb

Sex	Economic Activity Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes	54.7	2.0
Males	55.5	2.2
Females	53.9	1.9

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 82.2 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 2.2 percent and 15.6 percent respectively. In the primary sector women (55.0 percent) outnumber men.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 7,887 which is 27.5 percent of the total population. Among these migrants, males constitute 50.9 percent. Most of the migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4).

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason "family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. Under each

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Krong Kaeb

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within Krong Kaeb	9.6	9.3	10.0
From another province	89.1	89.3	88.7
From outside Cambodia	1.3	1.4	1.3

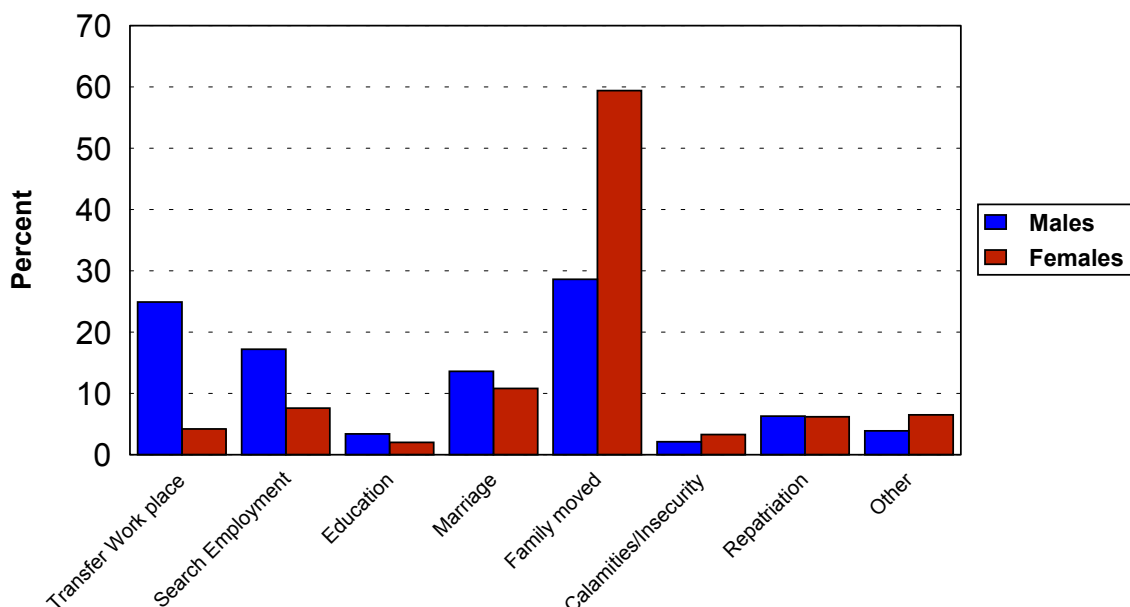
of the reasons, "transfer of work place" and "in search of employment", the percentage of males is higher.

[Province23](#)

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Krong Kaeb

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	14.7	24.9	4.2
In search of employment	12.6	17.2	7.6
Education	2.7	3.4	2.0
Marriage	12.2	13.6	10.8
Family moved	43.7	28.6	59.4
Natural Calamities/insecurity	2.7	2.1	3.3
Repatriation/Return after displacement	6.3	6.3	6.2
Other Reasons	5.1	3.9	6.5

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Krong Kaeb



VII. Household Amenities

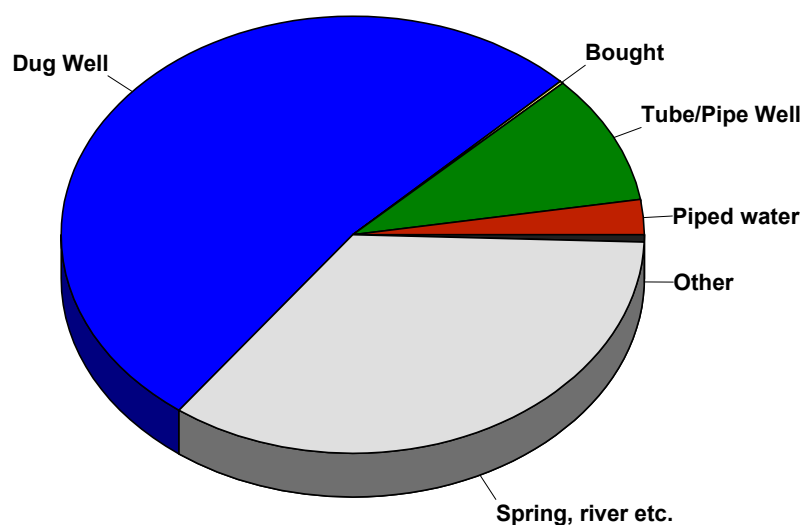
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 12.4 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Kaeb Province23

Main Source of Drinking Water	Households
Total	100
Piped water	2.5
Tube/pipe well	9.7
Dug well	52.5
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	34.6
Bought	0.2
Other	0.5

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Kaeb



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 9.2.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Krong Kaeb

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
100	4.9	1.9	2.4	89.7	1.1	N

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to 3.3 percent of households in the province.

Fuel for Cooking

Most of the households use firewood as main fuel for cooking while a small percentage use kerosene or charcoal (Table 8).

Table 8. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Krong Kaeb

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
100	96.3	1.4	2.0	0.3	N

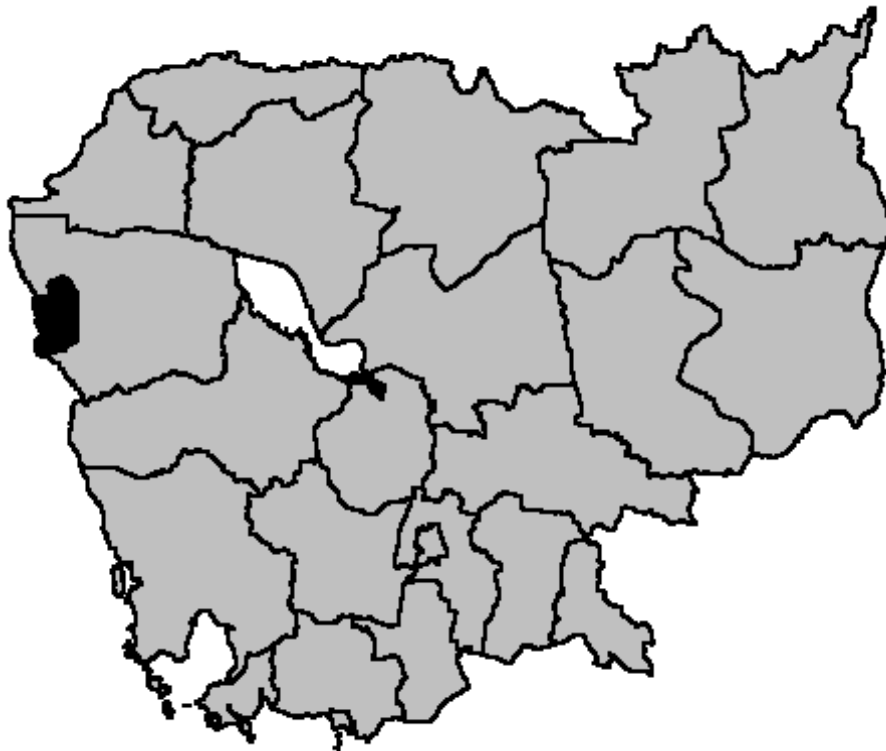
Table P-23. Final Population Totals, Krong Kaeb Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
23	Krong Kaeb						
	- Total	5,369	28,660	14,014	14,646	95.7	5.3
	- Urban	5,369	28,660	14,014	14,646	95.7	5.3
	- Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
01	Damnak Chang'aur (U)	3,369	18,341	8,863	9,478	93.5	5.4
01	Angkaol	1,127	6,303	3,059	3,244	94.3	5.6
02	Ou Krasar	1,041	5,741	2,758	2,983	92.5	5.5
03	Pong Tuek	1,201	6,297	3,046	3,251	93.7	5.2
02	Kaeb (U)	2,000	10,319	5,151	5,168	99.7	5.1
01	Kaeb	786	4,017	2,047	1,970	103.9	5.0
02	Prey Thum	1,214	6,302	3,104	3,198	97.1	5.1

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households

Province – 24

Krong Pailin



KRONG PAILIN PROVINCE

I. POPULATION

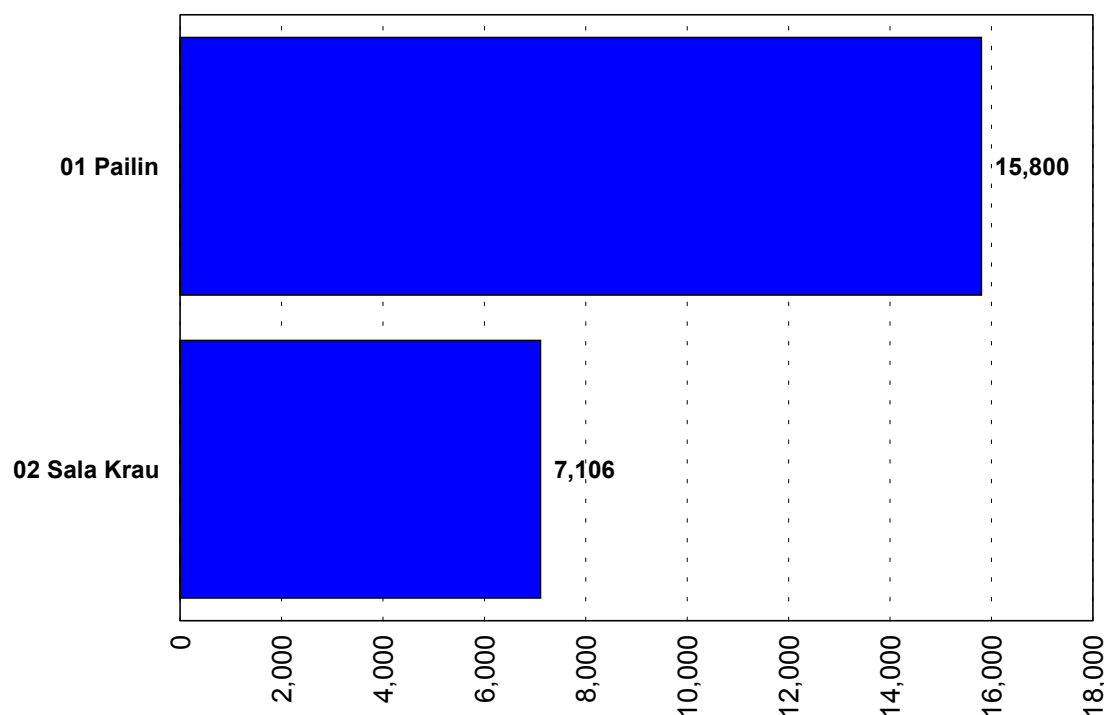
[Province24](#)

(i) Size and Distribution

Located in the Tonle Sap region with Thailand on its western border, Pailin was under the Khmer Rouge control till 1997. After integration, Pailin became Krong Pailin, a municipality. It has a population of 22,906, comprising 12,392 males and 10,514 females. The percentage of female population is 45.9.

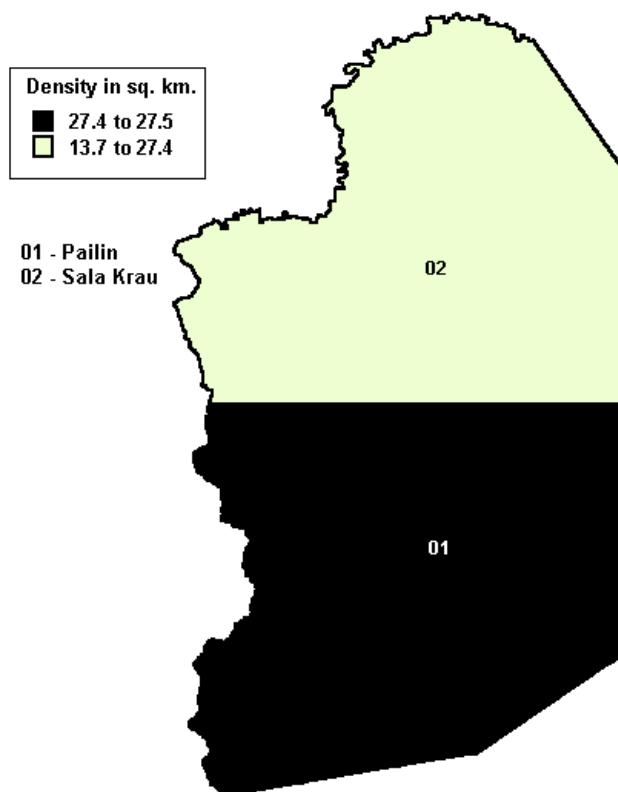
Krong Pailin is entirely urban. It consists of 2 districts, 8 communes and 58 villages. The population of Krong Pailin constitutes the lowest percentage among provinces (0.2 percent). The population distribution among the districts is depicted in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Population by District, Krong Pailin



Density of population in Krong Pailin is 29 per km² which is much lower than the national density of 64. Figure 2 shows the population density levels in districts.

Figure 2. Population Density by District, Krong Pailin



II. HOUSEHOLDS

(i) Total Number of Households and Average Household Size

The total number of normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient population) in Krong Pailin is 4,000 comprising a population of 20,749 which gives an average household size of 5.2.

(ii) Male and Female headed Households

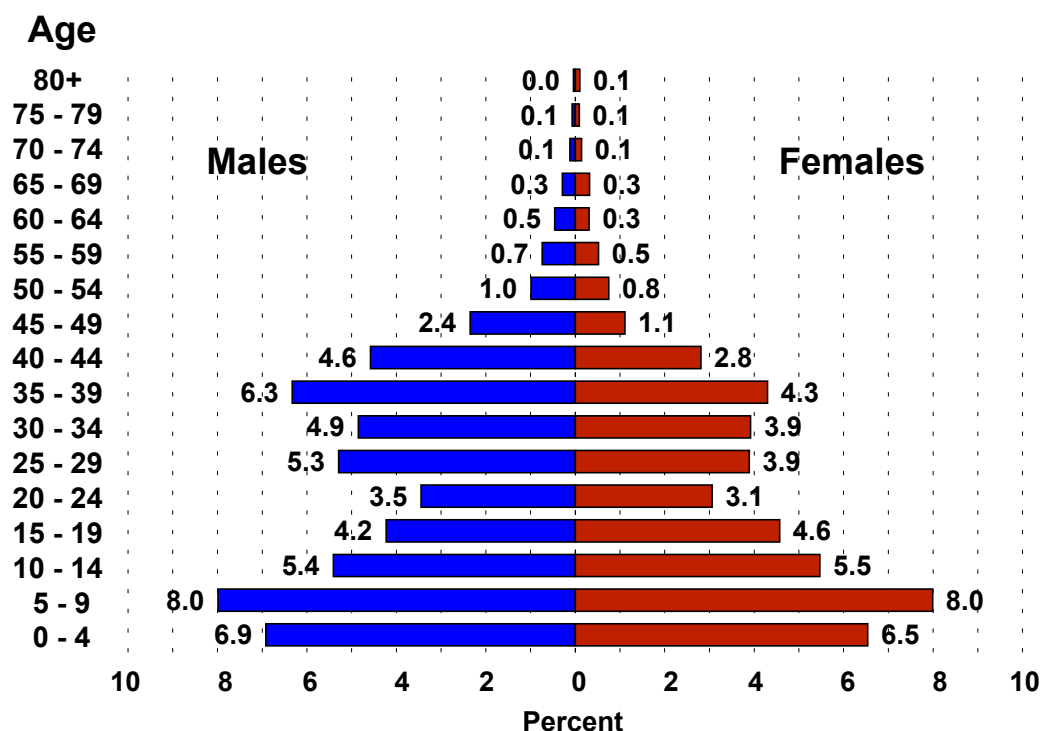
The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 32.5 and 67.5 respectively. About 31.8 percent of the female-headed households are aged 40 and above. In the case of male-headed households the corresponding percentage is only 43.2.

III. AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

(i) Age

The age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 3). Children (age 0-14) form 40.3 percent of the total population. The proportion of female children (43.6 percent) is more than that of male children (37.5 percent). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 58.5 percent and the elderly (aged 65 and over) form 1.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 54.1 percent.

Figure 3. Age Distribution, Krong Pailin



(ii) Sex ratio

The sex ratio of Krong Pailin is 117.9. It is higher than the urban sex ratio of 95.7 at the national level.

(iii) Dependency ratio

The Age dependency ratio which works out to 70.9 percent reflects the high dependency that the productive population bears.

(iv) Marital Status of population aged 15+

Table 1. Marital Status by Sex, Krong Pailin

Sex	Marital Status (in percentage)				
	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both sexes	27.0	69.3	2.3	1.3	0.1
Males	30.2	67.9	0.9	1.0	N
Females	22.9	71.1	4.1	1.8	0.1

As shown in Table 1 the proportion of single (never married) among males is higher than the corresponding proportion for females. Proportion of women in each of the categories married, widowed, divorced and separated is higher than that of men.

IV. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 2. Male literacy rate is considerably higher than that of females.

Table 2. Literate population and Literacy Rates, Krong Pailin[Province24](#)

Sex	Population aged 7 +	Literate population	Percentage Literate
Both Sexes	17,795	11,396	64.0
Males	9,726	7,175	73.8
Females	8,069	4,221	52.3

An analysis of the educational level of literate population as a whole has revealed that about 64.7 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary levels constitute 20.7 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. Persons who have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class form 3.4 percent. Those with secondary level qualification form 2.2 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 71.8 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 60.5.

V. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The number of economically active persons in Krong Pailin is 10,850 of which 3,858 or 35.6 percent are females. While the economic activity rate is higher for males, the unemployment rate is higher for females (Table 3).

Table 3. Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates, Krong Pailin

Sex	Economic Activity Rate	Unemployment Rate
Both Sexes	60.0	5.0
Males	70.4	4.6
Females	47.3	5.7

Distribution of employed persons by sector shows that 50.5 percent of them are in the primary sector. The secondary and tertiary sectors account for 8.5 percent and 41.0 percent respectively. In the primary sector, women account for 50.3 percent.

VI. Migration

The number of migrants i.e. those who had their previous residence outside the place of enumeration, is 17,735 which is 77.4 percent of the total population. Among these migrants, males constitute 54.8 percent. Most of the migrants have moved from other provinces (Table 4).

Table 4. Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Krong Pailin

Table 5 gives the percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex. A sizeable proportion of migrants had changed their residence because of the reason

Previous Residence	Percentage of migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Within Krong Pailin	19.4	23.4	14.7
From another province	68.5	66.2	71.2
From outside Cambodia	12.1	10.4	14.1

"family moved". The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The

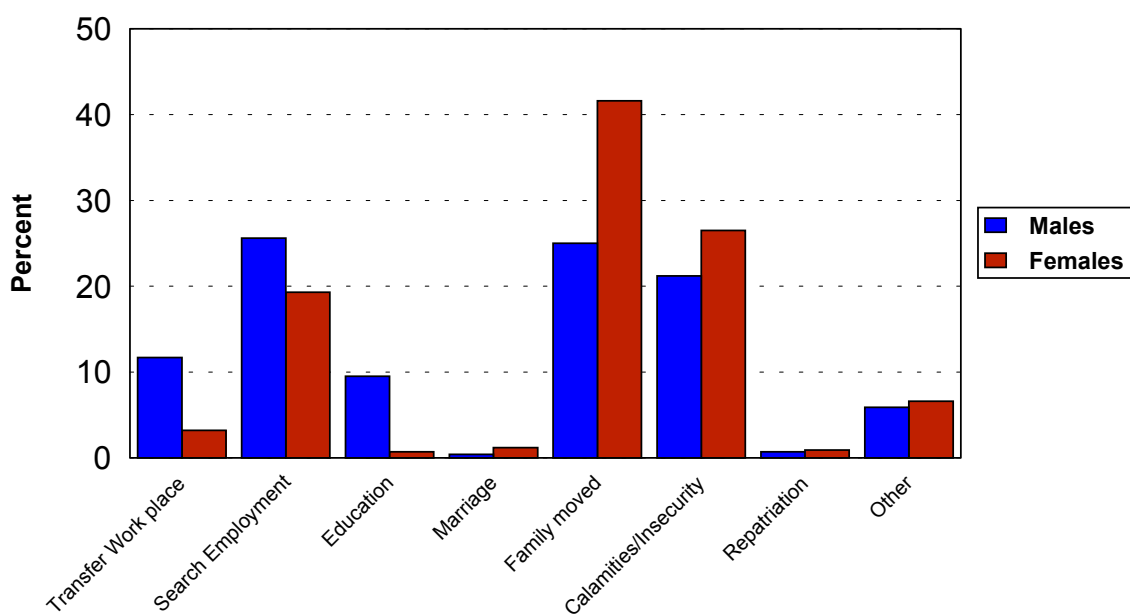
percentage of migrants who have moved "In search of employment" is higher among males.

[Province24](#)

Table 5. Reason for Migration, Krong Pailin

Reason for migration	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	7.9	11.7	3.2
In search of employment	22.7	25.6	19.3
Education	5.5	9.5	0.7
Marriage	0.7	0.4	1.2
Family moved	32.5	25.0	41.6
Natural Calamities/insecurity	23.6	21.2	26.5
Repatriation/Return after displacement	0.8	0.7	0.9
Other Reasons	6.3	5.9	6.6

Figure 4. Reason for Migration by Sex, Krong Pailin



VII. Household Amenities

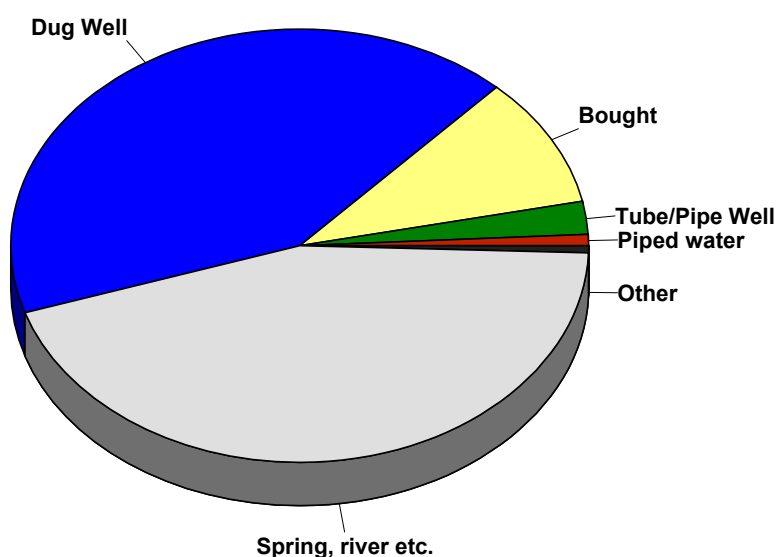
Main Source of Drinking Water

The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 6. Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and water bought may be considered comparatively safer. Viewed from this angle only 13.1 percent of the households in the province have access to safe drinking water.

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Pailin Province24

Main Source of Drinking Water	Households
Total	100
Piped water	0.8
Tube/pipe well	2.4
Dug well	41.8
Spring, river stream, lake/pond, rain.	44.6
Bought	9.9
Other	0.5

Figure 5. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Krong Pailin



Main Source of Light

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (Table 7). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 23.1.

Table 7. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Krong Pailin

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other Sources
100	11.1	8.2	3.8	69.8	2.4	4.7

Toilet Facility

Toilet facility within premises is available only to 19.8 percent of households in the province.

Proportion of households using charcoal as fuel for cooking is the highest (Table 8). Firewood occupies the second position.

Table 8. Distribution of Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking, Krong Pailin

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Others
100	40.5	56.5	1.6	1.3	0.1

Table P-24. Final Population Totals, Krong Pailin Province, 1998

Code	Province/ District/ Commune	Total Number of Households	Population			Sex Ratio	Average Household Size (*)
			Both Sexes	Males	Females		
24	Krong Pailin						
	- Total	4,133	22,906	12,392	10,514	117.9	5.2
	- Urban	4,133	22,906	12,392	10,514	117.9	5.2
	- Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-
01	Pailin (U)	2,795	15,800	8,632	7,168	120.4	5.2
01	Sangkat Pailin	1,386	8,510	4,944	3,566	138.6	5.3
02	Ou Ta Vao	317	1,589	789	800	98.6	4.8
03	Toul Lvea	616	3,422	1,772	1,650	107.4	5.5
04	Ba Yakha	476	2,279	1,127	1,152	97.8	4.8
02	Sala Krau (U)	1,338	7,106	3,760	3,346	112.4	5.2
01	Sala Krau	156	744	365	379	96.3	4.8
02	Stueng Trang	214	1,280	802	478	167.8	5.3
03	Stueng Kach	789	4,141	2,132	2,009	106.1	5.3
04	Ou Andoung	179	941	461	480	96.0	5.3

(*) Based on Normal or Regular Households



Royal Government Of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Page Number.
Total number of pages for the E.A.

Identification Particulars

Name	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	Enumeration Area No.
Code					

Building / Structure and Household Particulars

Line No.	Building / Structure Number	Predominant construction material of Building/Structure*			Purpose of Building/ Structure 1: Residence 2: Residence & Shop 3: Residence & Workshop 4: Residence & any other establishment (specify) (Enter Code)	Household No.	Particulars of Head of Household		Number of persons usually living in the household			Ren
		Wall	Roof	Floor			Name	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Males	Females	Persons	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												
(** Count the number of entries and give total) **Total							Total					

* KEY TO CODES

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

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

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

Name of Enumerator:

Signature Date

Name of Supervisor:

Signature Date



Royal Government Of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Identification Particulars

	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	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

Statement 1.2: Visitors Present on Census Night

Type of Household / Population <i>(Give appropriate code in the box below)</i>	Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex 1: Male 2: Female <i>(Enter Code)</i>
1: Normal or Regular Household	1			
2: Institutional Household *	2			
3: Homeless Household *	3			
4: Boat Population*	4			
5: Transient Population* <i>(Specify location)</i>	5			
	6			
	7			
	8			
	9			
	0			

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex 1: Male 2: Female <i>(Enter Code)</i>	Usual Residence	
				Within Cambodia <i>Give name of district and write name of province within brackets</i>	Outside Cambodia <i>Give name of country</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Statement 1.3: Usual Members Absent on Census Night

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex 1: Male 2: Female <i>(Enter Code)</i>	Age	Location on Census Night		How long Absent <i>(in completed months)</i> Write 0 for less than 1 month
					Within Cambodia <i>Give name of district and write name of province within brackets</i>	Outside Cambodia <i>Give name of country</i>	
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 and 1.2

Number of Form B used for the Household

**In these cases, fill-in only Identification Particulars.
Population Particulars in Statements 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are not to be collected in these cases.*

Name	Signature	Day	Month	Year
Enumerator:...../...../.....		
Supervisor:...../...../.....		

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

FOR ALL PERSONS											
Sl. No.	Full Name	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 (Please refer to Statements 1.1 and 1.2 in Part 1)	Relationship to Head of Household (Enter Code from list below)	1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Age in completed years 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year 02: 2 years . 97: 97 years 98: 98 years and over	Marital Status 1: Never Married 2: Married 3: Widowed 4: Divorced 5: Separated (Enter Code)	Mother Tongue 1: Khmer 2: Vietnamese 3: Chinese 4: Lao 5: Thai 6: French 7: English 8: Other (specify)	Religion 1: Buddhism 2: Islam 3: Christianity 4: Other (specify)	Place of Birth If in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of country.	Where have you been living before? If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to 13. If in another village give name of district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia write name of Country.	How long have you lived in this village? (Enter Code from list below)	Give reason for change of residence, if present residence is different from previous residence. (Enter Code from list below)
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 11 Duration of Stay

- 00: Less than 1 year
- 01: 1 to less than 2 years
- 02: 2 to less than 3 years
- .
- 10: 10 to less than 11 years
- .
- 20: 20 to less than 21 years
- .
- 97: 97 to less than 98 years
- 98: 98 years and over

Codes for Column 12 Reason for Migration

- 1: Transfer of work place
- 2: In search of employment
- 3: Education
- 4: Marriage
- 5: Family moved
- 6: Natural calamities or insecurity
- 7: Repatriation or Return after displacement
- 8: Visiting only
- 9: Other (specify)

FOR ALL PERSONS

Literacy	Full Time Education		Main Activity	Employment Period		Occupation	Employment Status			Industry, Trade or Service			Sector of Employment				
13	14		15	16		17	18			19			20				
Can you read and write with understanding in any language? 1: Yes 2: No (Enter Code)	(a) Have you ever attended School/ Educational Institution? 1: Never 2: Now 3: Past (Enter Code)		(b) What is the highest grade completed? (Enter Code from list below)		Main activity during last year (Enter Code from list below)	No. of months employed in the last 12 months (Enter Code from list below)		Name of Occupation (Enter Code from list below)			Employment Status / Class (Enter Code from list below)			Nature of Industry, Trade or Service ervice (Enter Code from list below)			Sector in which Employed (Enter Code from list below)

**Codes for Column 14 (b)
What is the highest grade completed?**

For Never in 14 (a) put dash (-)
 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: Secondary School / Certificate / Diploma
 14: Undergraduate
 15: Graduate / Degree holder
 16: Postgraduate
 17: Other (specify)

**Codes for Column 15
Main Activity During Last Year**

1: Employed (Fill in Cols. 16 to 20)
 2: Unemployed (Employed any time before)
 (Fill in Cols. 16 to 20 for last employment)
 3: Unemployed (Never employed any time before)
Inactive
 4: Home maker
 5: Student
 6: Dependent
 7: Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
 8: Other (Specify)
 (For codes 3 to 8, put dash (-) in Cols. 16 to 20)

**Codes for Column 18
Employment Status**

1: Employer
 2: Paid employee
 3: Own - account worker
 4: Unpaid family worker
 5: Other (specify)

**Codes for Column 20
Sector of Employment**

1: Government
 2: State-owned enterprise (Parastatal)
 3: Cooperative
 4: Private
 5: Other (specify)

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	Sl No. in Col. 1 of Part 2	Fertility Information									
			4								5	
1	2	3	Number of Children Born <i>(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11 etc. If none, write 00)</i>								Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months	
			How many children have been born alive to the woman ?		How many of them are living?		How many of them have died?				Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months? <i>(Give actual number like 1,2,... If none, write 0)</i>	
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(c) Male	(d) Female	(e) Male	(f) Female			Male	Female
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES**
(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	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1: Owner occupied 2: Rent 3: Not owner, but rent free 4: Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	1: Firewood 2: Charcoal 3: Kerosene 4: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5: Electricity 6: None 7: Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	1: Available 2: Not available <input type="checkbox"/>	1: Piped water 2: Tube / pipe well 3: Dug well 4: Spring, river, stream, lake / pond, rain 5: Bought 6: Other (specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	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 <input type="checkbox"/>

**Part 4 need not be filled-in for Institutional and Homeless Households and for Boat and Transient Population

General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998

List of Priority Tables

Sl. No.	Table No.	Title
(i) General Population and Housing Tables		
1.	A1	Population by Marital Status, Sex and Age
2.	A1-Appendix:	Population by Single Years of Age and Sex
3.	A3	Population by Religion, Age and Sex
4.	A4	Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Age and Sex
5.	A5	Buildings/Structures with Households, classified as residential and partly residential
6.	A6	Distribution of Buildings/Structures (Residential + Partly Residential) by Predominant material of Roof, Wall and Floor
(ii) Education and Economic Activity Tables		
7.	B1	Population by Usual Activity Status, Age and Sex
8.	B2	Population by Literacy, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age and Sex
9.	B3	Population Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age and Sex
10.	B4	Employed Persons by Status in Employment, Age and Sex
11.	B5	Unemployed Persons by Status in last Employment, Age and Sex
12.	B6	Usual Active Population (excluding Unemployed and Never employed before) by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex
13.	B7	Usual Active Population (excluding Unemployed and Never employed before) by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex
14.	B8	Economically Active Population by Industrial Category, Major Group of Occupation and Sex
15.	B9	Population not Usually Economically Active by Functional Categories, Age and Sex
16.	B10	Households by Size of Household and Number of Usually Economically Active Members
17.	B11	Heads of Households (aged 10 and above) by Economic Active Status, Age and Sex
18.	B12	Employed Population by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex
19.	B13	Employed Population by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex
20.	B14	Usually Active Population (excluding Unemployed Never Employed before) by Literacy, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex
21.	B15	Employed Population by Literacy, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex
22.	B16	Employed Persons by Number of Months employed in the last year, Age and Sex
23.	B17	Unemployed Persons (employed any time before) by Number of Months employed in the last year, Age and Sex
24.	B18	Employed Population by Industrial category, Age and Sex
25.	B19	Employed Females by Industrial category and Marital Status
26.	B20	Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance and Single Year of Age
(iii) Migration Tables		
27.	C1	Population in Cambodia by Place of Birth and Sex
28.	C2	Population in each province by Place of Birth and Sex
29.	C3	Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex

Sl. No.	Table No.	Title
30.	C4	Migrants from other Provinces classified by Province of Enumeration, Province of Previous Residence, Duration of Stay and Sex
31.	C5	Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Reason for Migration, Duration of Residence and Sex
32.	C6	Migrant Economically Active Population by Place of Last Residence, Industrial Category and Sex
33.	C7	Migrant Economically Active Population by Place of Last Residence, Occupational Major Group and Sex
34.	C8	Migrants from Place of Last Residence by Educational Level, Age and Sex
35.	C9	Migrants in the previous five years by Age group and Sex
(iv) Fertility Tables		
36.	D1	Females aged 15 and above bearing children during last year by Age, Educational level and Births during last year by Birth Order
37.	D2	Females aged 15 and above bearing children during last year by Age, Economic Activity Status and Births during last year by Birth Order
38.	D3	Females aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age and Educational level
39.	D4	Females aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age and Economic Activity Status
40.	D5	Females aged 15 and above by Number of Surviving Children, Age and Educational level
41.	D6	Females aged 15 and above by Number of Surviving Children, Age and Economic Activity Status
42.	D7	Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate
43.	D7A	Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate by Educational Level
(v) Household Amenities Tables		
44.	E1	Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied
45.	E2	Households classified by Main source of Light used
46.	E3	Households classified by Type of Fuel used for Cooking
47.	E4	Households classified by Main Source of Drinking Water
48.	E5	Distribution of Households and Population (in 10,000's) by Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facilities.
49.	E6	Households Classified by Source of Drinking Water, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facilities
50.	E7	Households and Population by Type of Household

Notes:**1. Level of Presentation of Priority Tables**

Table	Level of Presentation
C1 and C4	National Level
C2, D7A	National and Provincial Levels
All other Tables	National, Provincial and District Levels

2. Urban/Rural

At national and provincial levels, tables are presented separately for Total, Urban and Rural areas.

General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998

Publication Programme

The following reports are proposed to be published as and when ready during 1999-2000:

1. Provisional Population Totals ¹
2. Final Census Results ²
3. Report of the Post-Enumeration Survey
4. The 1998 Census Tables for Cambodia and each of the 24 provinces (25 volumes)
5. Village Gazetteer
6. Organization and Administration of the General Population Census of Cambodia, 1998
7. Census Analytical Reports:
 - (i) Nuptiality, Fertility and Mortality
 - (ii) Spatial Distribution and Migratory Movement of Population
 - (iii) Economic Characteristics
 - (iv) Literacy and Education
 - (v) Housing and Household Characteristics
 - (vi) Women in Cambodia
 - (vii) Population Projections
8. General Census Report
9. Census Thematic Atlas

¹ Already published

² The present publication