



**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**Nation-Religion-King**



**General Population Census of Cambodia 2019**

**Series Thematic Report**  
**on**

**Ethnic Minorities in Cambodia**



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

**September 2022**





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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

**Senior Minister**  
**Minister of Planning**



**Kitti Setha Panditta Chhay Than**

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The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) obtained much-needed demographic data about Cambodia and also helped to strengthen staff capacity in demographic data collection at the National Institute of Statistics and provincial planning offices. This report provides a detailed discussion of census findings related to ethnic minorities in Cambodia. It is part of a series of 18 thematic reports analyzing key aspects of the 2019 census data.

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

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



**Ms. Hang Lina**



## MAP: KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Censuses are an important source of information about the ethnic minority population in Cambodia. This thematic report uses data from the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 to develop a detailed analysis of the current demographic and socio-economic situation of the ethnic minority population in Cambodia.

The 2019 census data shows that the ethnic minority population has experienced steady growth since the previous census in 2008. The total number of ethnic minority people living in Cambodia in 2008 was 389,424 and, by 2019, this had increased to 455,610 (section 2.1). Overall, this change corresponds to an annual growth rate of 1.4% (section 2.2).

In 2019, the highest proportions of ethnic minority people were found in the mountains and plateaus region (46% percent), followed by in the central plains (35.8%). The region around the Tonle Sap, and the coastal and sea region, accounted for just 15.8% and 2.4% of the population respectively (section 2.3).

Looking at the provincial distribution of the 2019 ethnic minority population reveals that most of this population was living in Ratanakkiri (101,691), Tbaung Khmum (90,041), Kratie (41,622), Mondulkiri (35,337), and Kampong Chhnang (30,137). These provinces have a long history of ethnic minority population settlement and are also characterised by high fertility rates.

Between 2008 and 2019, the percentage of ethnic minority people living in urban areas increased from 7.2% to 17.8%. This pattern is characteristic of the increased urbanization that has occurred more generally in Cambodia during this period.

Disaggregating the population by ethnic group reveals that the majority of all ethnic minority people living in Cambodia in 2019 were Cham, 275,217 (61.4%), followed by Punong, 36,585 (8.2%), Tumpuon, 36,373 (8.1%), Charai, 26,922 (6%), Kroeng, 21,453 (4.8%), Kuoy, 16,762 (3.8%), and Prov, 10,086 (2.3%). The smallest ethnic minority groups in Cambodia were the Ka-Chrouk, Morn, and Kanhchok (section 2.3).

With respect to religion, 31.7% of ethnic minority people reported practicing Buddhism in 2019 (section 2.4). However, the most common religion was Muslim (50.1%). Christianity and other religions accounted for approximately 18.1%. In the plateau and mountains region in particular, a sizable proportion of the ethnic minority population also reported practicing other religions (33.9%).

In 2019, 29.4% of the general population was aged under the age of 15 and 8.9% of the population was aged 60 and above. The median age for the general population was 27 years. In contrast to this, those under the age of 15 accounted for 34.1% of the ethnic minority population; and those aged 60 and over accounted for just 7.7%. The median age for the ethnic minority population was just 23 years (section 3.2).

It is clear from these age-structural measures that the ethnic minority population is comparatively younger than the Cambodian population overall. Broadly speaking, this reflects the higher-than-average number of births per woman of reproductive age in this particular population sub-group.

Importantly, the comparatively large ethnic minority population under the age of 15 is reflected in a higher age dependency ratio. For every 100 ethnic minority people of working age, there were 71.9 ethnic minority people of dependent age. At 62 dependents per 100 working age people, the 2019 age dependency ratio for the general population was much lower (section 3.2.1).

With respect to nuptiality, the marital status that accounted for the highest proportion in both the general and ethnic minority populations in 2019, was the proportion of the population over 15 years that was currently married (66.2% and 68.3% respectively). The proportion of the general population aged 15 and over that had never married was 27.5%, compared to 26.3% of the ethnic minority population. And the proportion of the population that was widowed was 4% for the general population and 3.4% for the ethnic minority population (section 3.4.1).

For the ethnic minority population some important urban and rural differences in nuptiality were also observed. For both men and women, the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. In 2019, the SMAM for urban men was almost three years higher than the SMAM for rural men. The difference between urban and rural ethnic minority women was also substantial, with a SMAM of 24.8 in urban areas and 21.5 in rural areas (section 3.4.2).

Overall, youth marriage patterns were similar for ethnic minority males and females in 2019 (section 3.5). For men and women, the proportion of married individuals was much higher than the general population for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. This pattern held for both rural and urban areas and indicates that proportionately more ethnic minority men and women marry at young ages, than in the Cambodian population as a whole.

In 2019, the literacy rate for any language for those aged seven and over was 77.1% for the ethnic minority population and 88.5% for the general population (section 4.2). The literacy rate for ethnic minority women was 74%, which is much lower than the rate for women in the general population (86.2%). There was also a large gap between the literacy rates of ethnic minority men and women in 2019 (80.5% for men and 74% for women).

The literacy rate for any language was higher for the ethnic minority population living in urban areas than those living in rural areas (90.7% and 74.1% respectively). The gap in literacy rates between urban and rural areas has been narrowing over time for the general

and the ethnic minority populations. In 2019, the literacy gap between ethnic minority populations living in urban and rural areas was 16.6%.

Looking in more detail at the languages used by the literate ethnic minority population, the census found that 55.1% of the literate ethnic minority population were proficient in Khmer only; 1.7% were proficient in Khmer and English; and 31.7% reported speaking Khmer and languages other than English. 11.5% of the literate ethnic minority population aged 7 and over reported proficiency solely in a language other than Khmer.

Adult literacy rates for the general and ethnic minority populations also differed (section 4.3). Overall, the 2019 census found that 84.7% of the general population aged 15 and over were literate, compared to 74.6% of the corresponding ethnic minority population. As with the literacy rates for those aged seven and over, adult ethnic minority women had significantly lower literacy rates than adult ethnic minority men. There was also a significant urban-rural difference in adult literacy, with the ethnic minority adult literacy rate estimated to be 90.3% in urban areas and just 70.8% in rural areas.

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the level of education within a population (section 4.4). In contrast to the general population, a much larger proportion of the ethnic minority population aged 7 years and older reported not completing primary school (57.4% in the ethnic minority population versus 42.3% in the general population). The percentage of ethnic minority primary school graduates was also 4.1% lower than the Cambodian population overall (24.9% and 29.1%, respectively).

In a similar vein, lower secondary school completion was lower for the ethnic minority population than the general population (13% versus 21.8%). And the population that reported graduating from secondary school with a diploma was 1.5% for the ethnic minority population, versus 2.9% in the general population. Just 1.1% of the ethnic minority population reported completing tertiary education, whereas the corresponding figure for the general population was 2.8%.

Questions about enrollment at a school or an educational institution were asked of everyone, including those who could read and write and those who were illiterate. Enrollment rates within the general population were 90.6% and 91.6% for children in the 6-11 and 12-14 age groups, respectively. In contrast to this, enrollment for ethnic minority children accounted for only 81.1% and 85.3%, respectively.

Overall, the inequalities in basic education are a major issue for the Royal Government to consider. There is an urgent need for policies that strengthen universal education and promote the eradication of illiteracy and gaps in reading and writing, particularly in relation to the ethnic minority population.

The comparatively poorer levels of school enrollment in the ethnic minority population are key. Reducing the differences in enrollment between ethnic minorities and the general population must be a priority and necessitates additional outreach to the parents of ethnic minority children (section 4.5).

The analysis of ethnic minority patterns of labor and employment in chapter 5 also revealed some important differences between the general and ethnic minority populations. In 2019, 62% of the general population aged 5 years and over was economically active, compared to 60.2% of the ethnic minority population (section 5.2). The rate of economically active people or “labor force participation rate” (LFPR), in the ethnic minority population aged 15 years and over was 60.2% and this was much lower than the LFPR in the Cambodian population overall (79.1%).

According to the results of the 2019 Cambodian census, 67.7% of employed workers in the general population were classified as unpaid family workers and self-employed workers in the general population (section 5.4). This was much lower than the corresponding proportion for the ethnic minority population (85%). In the formal economy the situation was reversed: 31.5% of the employed general population were paid employees, whereas paid employees accounted for just 14.5% of employed ethnic minority people.

Differences between the ethnic minority and general populations were also evident when looking at employment by sector and occupational classification. Most of the general population were employed in the local private enterprise sector (78.7%), followed by foreign private enterprise (12.8%) and government employment (4.9%). Employment in the other five sectors accounted for just 3.6%.

However, a much higher proportion of the employed ethnic minority population reported working in the local private enterprise sector (90.5%), with foreign private enterprise and the government accounting for just 5% and 2.2% respectively. Employment in the other five sectors accounted for 2.3% of the employed ethnic minority population (section 5.5).

In 2019, the majority of employed people in the ethnic minority population were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (75%) followed by service and sales work (8.7%), and crafts and related work (7.1%). This contrasts with the general population, where 53.4% were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and; 16.6% worked as craft and related workers, and; 12.6% worked as service and sales workers (section 5.6).

Analyzing patterns of domestic migration in the 2019 census data, revealed that approximately 83.8% of the ethnic minority population had never had a residence other than the interview venue. This percentage was lower in urban areas than in rural areas (71.4% and 86.5% respectively). Overall, the percentage of ethnic minority migrants in 2019 was 16.2%. In urban areas, 28.6% of the ethnic minority population reported being a migrant; in rural areas the corresponding figure was 13.5% (section 6.2).

In 2019 most migration flows for the ethnic minority population were rural to rural flows, followed by rural to urban flows. In contrast to this, most of the migration flows for the general population were rural to urban and urban to urban flows (section 6.4). The majority of all domestic migrants had lived in the interview area for less than 10 years prior to the census (51.5% for the ethnic minority population and 57.4% for the general population, section 6.5).

As expected, the majority of both the ethnic minority and general populations migrated between the ages of 15 and 39 (section 6.6). According to the 2019 census, 55.5% ethnic minority migrants were in this age group and 85.7% were in the 15-64 age group. The concentration of migrants within these age groups is similar to the general population, and reflects the propensity for people in these age groups to move to find work and to pursue education and marriage.

Broadly speaking, fertility was higher in the ethnic minority population than the Cambodian population overall. In 2019, the ethnic minority Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.3 per woman, compared to 2.5 per woman for the general population (section 7.2). As in the general population, the ethnic minority TFR was lower for urban areas than rural areas (2.5 and 3.5 per woman respectively).

Infant and under-five mortality rates for the ethnic minority population also tended to be higher than those for the general population. The 2019 infant mortality rate for ethnic minorities was estimated at 20 per 1,000 live births, compared to 17.6 per 1,000 for the general population. Urban-rural differences in mortality mirrored those observed in the general population. The rural infant mortality rate for ethnic minorities was 20.7 per 1,000 live births, whereas the urban rate was estimated at 14.8 per 1,000 live births (section 8.2).

Data collected for deaths that occurred in the 12 months prior to the census, suggested that about 90.9% of mortality recorded in the ethnic minority population and 90% in the general population was attributable to disease (section 8.5). Accidents accounted for 9.1% of deaths in the general population and 10% in the ethnic minority population. The leading causes of death in the ethnic minority population were fever, diarrhea, dengue fever, malaria, and other diseases. Within the general population, dengue fever, tuberculosis, diarrhea, and other diseases were predominant.

The disability rate for ethnic minority people aged 5 years and above for any level of disability was 4.7% (section 9.2). The percentage of the ethnic minority population that reported a severe disability was 0.8%. The percentage of individuals reporting that they could do nothing was the lowest (0.3%). Of the 19,000 ethnic minority people with disabilities, 76.6% had some level of disability, 17.3% were severely disabled and 6.2% reported that they were unable to do anything. The percentage of the ethnic minority population that reported disabilities changed with age, ranging from 6% for the 5-14 age group to 48.8% for the age group 60 years and above.

In addition to gathering data on respondents, the census also collected information about the characteristics of respondents' housing. The number of ethnic minority households increased from 78,051 in 2008 to 101,120 in 2019 (section 10.1). A higher proportion of the ethnic minority households in urban areas lived in types of buildings that were only partly residential, than in rural areas. In 2019, 92.8% of ethnic minority households lived in residential buildings that were permanent. 5.7% lived in buildings that were semi-permanent and 1.6% lived in temporary structures.

The average household size for the ethnic minority population decreased from 5.0 in 2008 to 4.5 in 2019 (section 10.2.1). 19.2% of ethnic minority households were headed by

women. In urban areas the corresponding figure was 23.2% and in rural areas it was 18.5%. More than half of ethnic minority households (57%) lived in only one room (section 10.2.3). The corresponding figure in urban areas was lower (55%) than in rural areas (57.4%).

Housing information from the 2008 and 2019 censuses also provided valuable information about the amenities available to ethnic minority households, as well as insights into how these have changed over time. In 2019, 67.7% of ethnic minority households had access to safe drinking water (section 10.3.1). In 2008, the same statistic was just 42.6%. 77.7% of ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to safe drinking water in their homes in 2019. However, in rural areas, the corresponding figure was just 40.5%.

The census found that 60.7% of ethnic minority households in 2019 used electricity (including grid electricity, electric generators, and both sources). This is a sharp increase from just 15.8% in 2008. Overall, 92.4% of ethnic minority households in urban areas used electricity for lighting, whereas the rate for rural households was 54.6% (section 10.3.2).

In 2019, 64.1% of ethnic minority households had access to latrines. This is a significant increase from 2008, when just 18% had access. In 2019, nearly 8 out of 10 ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to latrines. The corresponding figure was 6 in 10 for rural households (section 10.3.3).

Firewood was still the main fuel for cooking (79.9%) in 2019. Only 38.2% of ethnic minority households in urban areas use firewood for cooking. However, in rural areas the same figure was 88%, more than twice as much. About 14.4% of ethnic minority households reported using LPG (gas) for cooking. In urban areas, 49% of ethnic minority households used LPG, in rural areas only 7.6% used LPG (section 10.3.4).

The census results show that internet usage has been increasing for ethnic minority households. 40.9% of ethnic minority households reported using the internet, of which 37.2% used the internet at home (section 10.3.5). The percentage of ethnic minority households in urban areas that had internet access (65%) was higher than the percentage of ethnic minority households in rural areas (36.2%).

The 2019 census results show that the percentage of ethnic minority households with access to a personal television was 38.8%. Meanwhile, 86.1% of ethnic minority households had a mobile phone. In urban areas, 82.9% of ethnic minority households owned a motorbike, compared to 78.3% in the rural areas.

Overall, the analyses presented in this report show that there continue to be significant demographic and socio-economic differences between the ethnic minority and general populations; and also between the ethnic minority population living in urban areas and the corresponding population living in rural areas. Nevertheless, when compared with 2008, it is clear that the ethnic minority population has also experienced some significant improvements in key demographic and socio-economic dimensions over time.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC) is the fourth census to be carried out in the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is part of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses, as recommended by the United Nations. The first census in Cambodia was conducted in 1962, with follow-up exercises undertaken in 1998 and 2008. Cambodia continues to use paper-based questionnaires and pencil recording to collect data. As a consequence, extensive work was necessary to prepare the required questionnaires, manuals, training guides; and to carry out a pre-test and pilot census.

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

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

### 1.2 Organizational structure

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

The committee also took the lead for the pilot census, training events, the field enumeration, editing and coding, data entry and the preparation of analytical reports. The Committee of Census Publicity and Advocacy was also led by **H.E. Kittti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning. It provided oversight and advice to

ensure that the population was informed through printed publications, television spots, banners, flyers, t-shirts and labelled bags.

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

Provincial planning departments acted as provincial census offices during the census operation, with the director of the provincial planning department taking the role of provincial census officer, the senior officer in the province responsible for census operations. Provincial census officers were each supported by a specialized assistant. Census officers at the district/commune level and village chiefs were under the supervision of the provincial census officer. The municipal/provincial governors acted as chair of the municipal/provincial census committees responsible for oversight of the census operations in their municipality or province. Regional officers from the National Institute of Statistics were assigned to provide technical assistance to the provincial census officers.

### 1.3 Field operations

The GPCC 2019 enumerated some 3.6 million regular households present in the 25 municipalities and provinces of Cambodia. The preparatory household listing process (Form A) was carried out between 28<sup>th</sup> February and 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2019. The actual enumeration (Form B) started on midnight March 3<sup>rd</sup> and lasted until March 13<sup>th</sup> 2019. As already mentioned, the census deployed 38,447 enumerators and 9,200 supervisors to collect the data in a total of 14,545 villages. There were a little more than 37,000 regular EAs, with the remainder of the staff assigned to special settlements such as camps, prisons and hospitals. Homeless persons (including those staying on boats) were enumerated during census night.

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

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

**Table 1.1 Timetable of major census fieldwork**

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

## CHAPTER 2

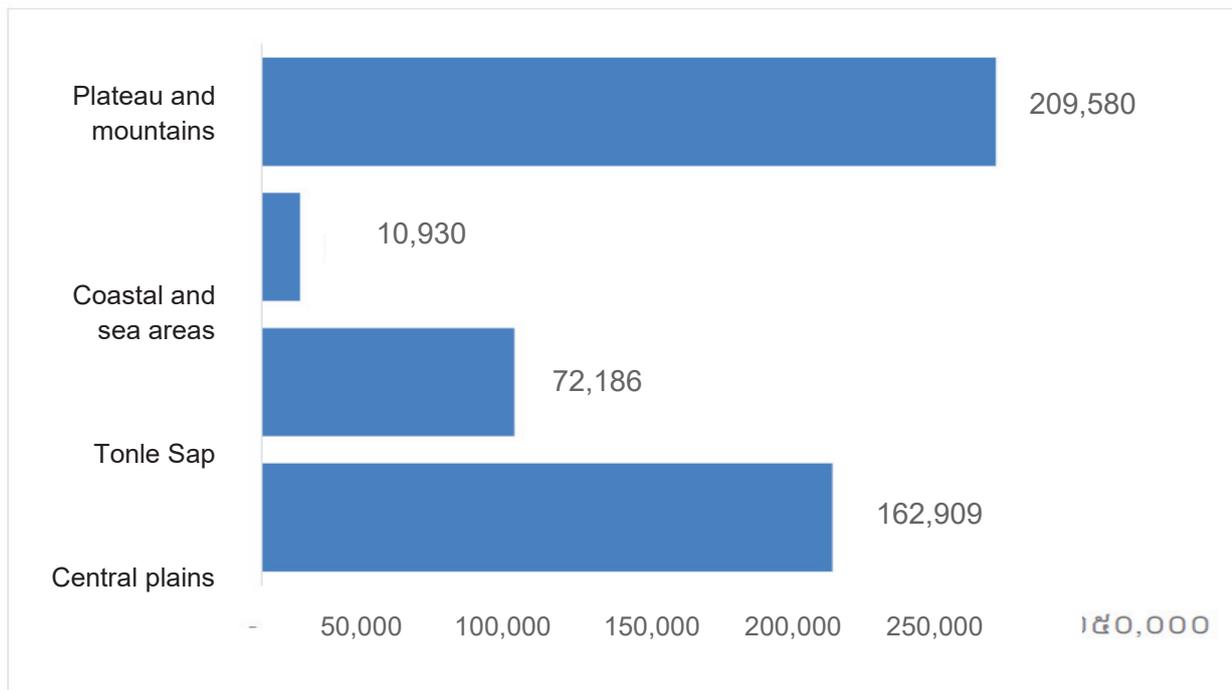
# POPULATION SIZE, GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION

### 2.1 Total population

The total number of ethnic minority people living in Cambodia in 2008 was 389,424 and this increased to 455,610 in 2019. In a similar trend, the number of ethnic minority people living in rural areas increased from 361,337 in 2008 to 374,635 in 2019. The percentage of ethnic minority people living in urban areas increased from 7.2% in 2008 to 17.8% in 2019 due to improved infrastructure, population growth, urban reclassification, and urbanization.

According to the 2019 census, the regions with the highest proportions of ethnic minority people are in the mountains and highlands (46%) and the central plains (35.8%). The proportion of ethnic minority people in the Tonle Sap lake region was 15.8%; and the proportion in the coastal and sea region was 2.4%.

**Figure 2.1 Total size of the ethnic minority population, Cambodia, 2019**



## 2.2 Annual population growth

The population growth rate refers to change in the population living in a country or region over a specific period, regardless of whether the change is positive or negative. This change is measured as a percentage.

The final results of the 2019 general census estimated that the total number of ethnic minority people in Cambodia had increased by only 66,186, equivalent to 17% in the 11-year period between 2008 and 2019. This is an annual growth rate of 1.4% (Table 2.1). The annual population growth rate increased, possibly due to the fertility and migration of ethnic minority people from other provinces.

**Table 2.1 Annual ethnic minority population growth rate by urban-rural area and region, 2008 and 2019**

Region	Total ethnic minority population		Growth rate
	2008	2019	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Total</b>	389,424	455,610	1.4
Urban	28,087	80,975	9.6
Rural	361,337	374,635	0.3
<b>Region</b>			
Central plains	133,896	162,909	1.8
Tonle Sap	54,220	72,186	2.6
Coastal & sea	6,747	10,930	4.4
Plateau & mountains	194,561	209,580	0.7

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas.

## 2.3 Population distribution

Table 2.2 shows the total ethnic minority population by urban-rural area, region, province and sex. In 2019, the highest numbers of ethnic minority people were found in Ratanakiri (101,691), Tbong Khmum (90,041), Kratie (41,622), Monduliri (35,337) and Kampong Chhnang (30,137). These provinces have long had high numbers of ethnic minority people and also have high fertility rates. Kep had the lowest ethnic minority population (312). When compared to 2008, the provincial distribution of ethnic minority people in 2019 was fairly similar.

**Table 2.2 Ethnic minority population by urban-rural area, region, province and sex, 2008 and 2019**

Area/Region/ Province	2008			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	389,424	189,916	199,508	455,610	222,417	233,193
Urban	28,087	13,898	14,189	80,975	39,483	41,492
Rural	361,337	176,018	185,319	374,635	182,934	191,701
<b>Region</b>						
Central plain	133,896	64,335	69,561	162,909	78,525	84,384
Tonle Sap	54,220	26,476	27,744	72,186	34,837	37,349
Coastal & sea	6,747	3,438	3,309	10,930	5,376	5,554
Plateau & mountains	194,561	95,667	98,894	209,580	103,675	105,905
<b>Province</b>						
Banteay Meanchey	3,102	1,532	1,570	5,601	2,786	2,815
Battambang	8,759	4,397	4,362	5,705	2,752	2,953
Kampong Cham	22,366	10,665	11,701	23,032	11,103	11,929
Kampong Chhnang	20,422	10,055	10,367	30,137	14,382	15,755
Kampong Speu	2,519	1,195	1,324	4,539	2,233	2,306
Kampong Thom	8,361	4,022	4,339	13,422	6,513	6,909
Kampot	1,171	571	600	4,403	2,117	2,286
Kandal	12,912	6,371	6,541	15,870	7,543	8,327
Koh Kong	1,209	616	593	1,921	947	974
Kratie	43,153	21,199	21,954	41,622	20,566	21,056
Mondulhiri	32,166	15,883	16,283	35,337	17,564	17,773
Phnom Penh	16,124	7,865	8,259	22,905	11,270	11,635
Preah Vihear	20,073	9,678	10,395	12,484	6,086	6,398
Prey Veng	2,781	1,361	1,420	2,512	1,177	1,335
Pursat	10,054	4,786	5,268	11,073	5,327	5,746
Ratanakkiri	88,859	43,859	45,000	101,691	50,248	51,443
Siem Reap	2,797	1,335	1,462	4,523	2,199	2,324
Preah Sihanouk	4,074	2,103	1,971	4,294	2,158	2,136
Stoeng Treng	7,791	3,853	3,938	13,907	6,978	6,929
Svay Rieng	920	428	492	2,541	1,175	1,366
Takeo	2,897	1,386	1,511	6,013	2,833	3,180
Oddar Meanchey	351	163	188	1,135	543	592
Kep	293	148	145	312	154	158
Pailin	374	186	188	590	335	255
Tbong Khmum	75,896	36,259	39,637	90,041	43,428	46,613

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas

As shown in Table 2.3, the majority of all ethnic minority people living in Cambodia in 2019 were Cham, 275,217 (61.4%). Punong, 36,585 (8.2%) Tampuan, 36,373 (8.1%) Jarai, 26,922 (6.0%) Kreung, 21,453 (4.8%) Kuoy, 16,762 (3.8%) Prov, 10,086 (2.3%). In particular, the smallest ethnic minority groups in Cambodia were the Ka-chrouk, Mon, and Kanh-chok.

**Table 2.3 Total size of various ethnic minority populations by sex, 2008 and 2019**

Ethnic minority groups	2008			2019		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	389,424	189,916	199,508	455,610	222,417	233,193
Charai	26,335	12,928	13,407	26,922	13,215	13,707
Cham	204,080	98,732	105,348	275,217	133,361	141,856
Kavet	6,218	2,952	3,266	7,569	3,702	3,867
Khloeng	702	353	349	413	203	210
Kuoy	28,612	13,793	14,819	16,762	8,068	8,694
Kroeng	19,988	9,796	10,192	21,453	10,605	10,848
Lorn	327	153	174	1,033	518	515
Punong	37,507	18,612	18,895	36,585	18,143	18,442
Prov	9,025	4,440	4,585	10,086	4,946	5,140
Tumpuon	31,013	15,364	15,649	36,373	17,913	18,460
Steang	6,541	3,298	3,243	4,908	2,360	2,548
Ro-ong	1,831	855	976	573	237	336
Kroul	4,202	2,065	2,137	5,630	2,774	2,856
Rodae	21	10	11	179	107	72
Thmoon	865	426	439	1,164	575	589
Mael	1,697	827	870	984	485	499
Khonh	743	376	367	109	62	47
Por	1,827	883	944	944	453	491
Suoy	857	414	443	775	363	412
Sa-ouch	445	159	286	209	116	93
Ka-chrook	408	176	232	266	124	142
Morn	19	11	8	27	15	12
Kanh-Chok	10	8	2	16	9	7
Other	6,151	3,285	2,866	7,413	4,063	3,350

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas

## 2.4 Population distribution by religion

Table 2.4 shows that 31.7% of ethnic minority people reported practicing Buddhism. The most common religion reported by ethnic minority people in 2019 was Muslim (50.1%). Christianity and other religions accounted for approximately 18.1%. Christianity was the third most commonly practiced religion reported by ethnic minority people. The distribution of ethnic minority people by religion was similar in 2008 and 2019. In the plateau and mountains of the northeastern region, high proportions of ethnic minority people reported practicing other religions (make offerings). These percentages were 48.5% in 2008 and 33.9% in 2019.

**Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of ethnic minority people by urban-rural area, region and religion, 2008 and 2019**

Capital/Province	2008				2019			
	Buddhism	Muslim	Christian	Other	Buddhism	Muslim	Christian	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Total</b>	25.1	48.7	1.8	24.4	31.7	50.1	2.3	15.8
Urban	25.2	68.8	3.7	2.3	35.1	56.3	3.0	5.6
Rural	25.1	47.2	1.6	26.1	31	48.8	2.2	18
<b>Region</b>								
Central plains	9.8	89.3	0.6	0.2	18.3	80.7	0.6	0.3
Tonle Sap	23.6	75.6	0.6	0.1	25	73.1	1.2	0.7
Coastal & sea	24.6	72.8	1.7	0.9	40.9	57.2	1.4	0.5
Plateau & mountains	36.1	12.5	2.9	48.5	44.1	18.0	4.0	33.9

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas

## CHAPTER 3

### AGE-SEX STRUCTURE AND MARITAL STATUS

#### 3.1 Key concepts

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

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

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

#### 3.2 Age structure

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

**Table 3.1 Distribution of the ethnic minority population by age, sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7
1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.9

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.3
3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.3
5	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
6	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
7	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.2
8	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.3
9	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.3
10	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
11	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.2
12	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.8	2.5
13	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.3
14	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.3
15	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.2
16	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
17	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
18	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
19	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0
20	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
21	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6
22	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
23	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
24	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
25	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
26	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
27	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
28	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
29	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
30	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
31	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
32	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
33	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
34	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
35	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
36	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3
37	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
38	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
39	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
40	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
41	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
42	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
43	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
44	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
45	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
46	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
47	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
48	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
49	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
50	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
51	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
52	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
53	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
54	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
55	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
56	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
57	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
58	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
59	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
60	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
61	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
62	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
63	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
64	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
65	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7
66	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
67	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
68	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
69	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
70	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
71	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
72	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
73	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
74	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
75+	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	2.0

Overall, the Cambodian population is aging. In 2019, 29.4% of the general population was aged under the age of 15 and 8.9% of the population was aged 60 and above. Table 3.2 shows that the median age was 27 in 2019. In the 2008 census it was only 22 years. The median age of the population increased by 5 years between 2008 and 2019.

In contrast to this, those under the age of 15 accounted for 34.1% of the ethnic minority population in 2019; and those aged 60 and over accounted for just 7.7%. In 2019, the median age of the ethnic minority population was 23 years. Overall, the ethnic minority population had a higher percentage of children aged 0-14 years, which indicates that the age structure is still comparatively young. This pattern reflects the higher-than-average number of births per woman of reproductive age in this population sub-group.

It is interesting to look at the distribution by urban-rural residence and age group. Table 3.2 shows that there were higher proportions of working-age populations in urban areas than in rural areas; whereas younger and older age groups were proportionately larger in rural areas. This profile reflects a combination of declining fertility rates in urban and rural areas, as well as population displacement.

**Table 3.2 General and ethnic minority populations by urban-rural area, age group, dependency ratio, median age and sex ratio, 2008 and 2019**

Characteristics	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
0-14	29.4	25.6	31.8	34.1	28.4	35.4
15-59	61.7	66.2	58.9	58.2	63.2	57.1
60+	8.9	8.2	9.3	7.7	8.5	7.5
Dependency ratio	62.0	51.2	69.9	71.9	58.4	75.1
Median age	27	28	26	23	26	22
Sex ratio	94.9	95.3	94.6	95.4	95.2	95.4

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas

### 3.2.1 Age dependency ratio

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

The age dependency ratios in Table 3.2 show that there is a comparatively high dependency ratio in the ethnic minority population relative to the general population. The dependency ratio for the ethnic minority population was 71.9 in 2019. This ratio means there were 71.9 people of dependent age for every 100 people of working age in the population. The age dependency ratio for the general population was much lower at 62.

### 3.2.2 Population pyramids

Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 show the age structure of the ethnic minority population when compared to the general population (total, urban, and rural). The pyramids show the percentage of males and females by 5-year age groups, starting with the youngest group at the bottom and continuing to the oldest age group at the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is shown on the left hand of the pyramid and the percentage of females is shown on the right hand. The shaded areas represent the percentage of general population in 2008 and the black outline represents the ethnic minority population in 2019.

A comparison of the age pyramids for the ethnic minority and the general populations highlights some important age-structural differences (Figure 3.1). The proportion of 0–4-year-olds is lower than that of 5-9 year-olds for the general population and this reflects a pattern of continued fertility decline and high migration in the decade prior to the census. The same trend is mirrored in the corresponding age groups for the ethnic minority population, although these groups are proportionately larger. This reflects the comparatively higher fertility rate and lower migration rate due to the high percentage of children.

**Figure 3.1 General and ethnic minority population age pyramids, 2019**

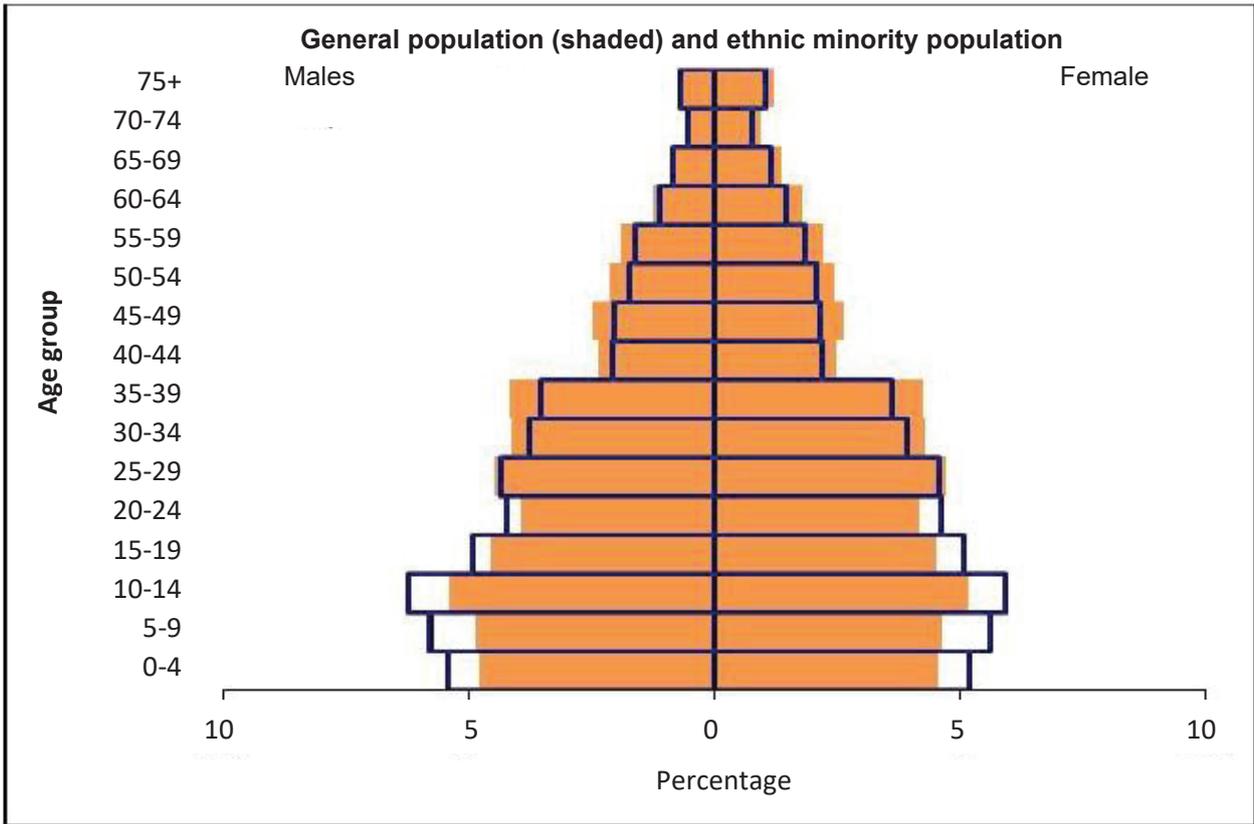
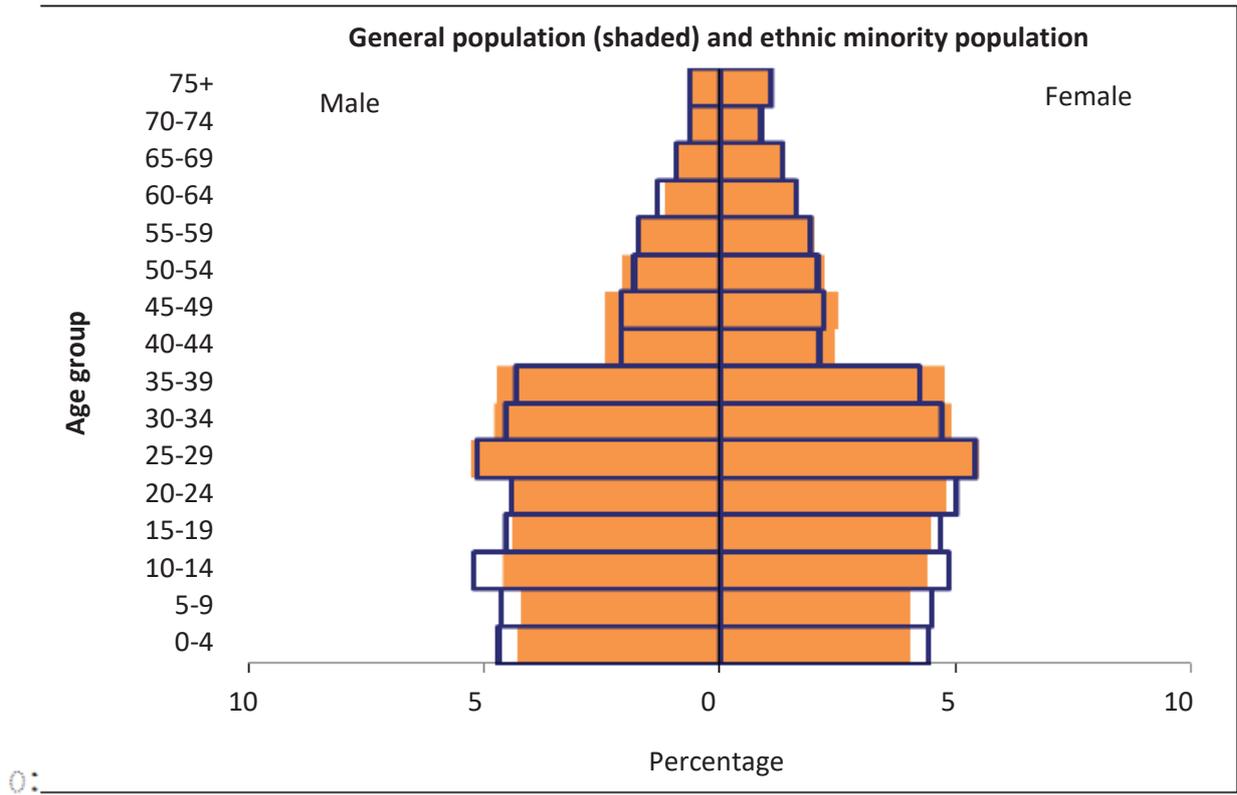


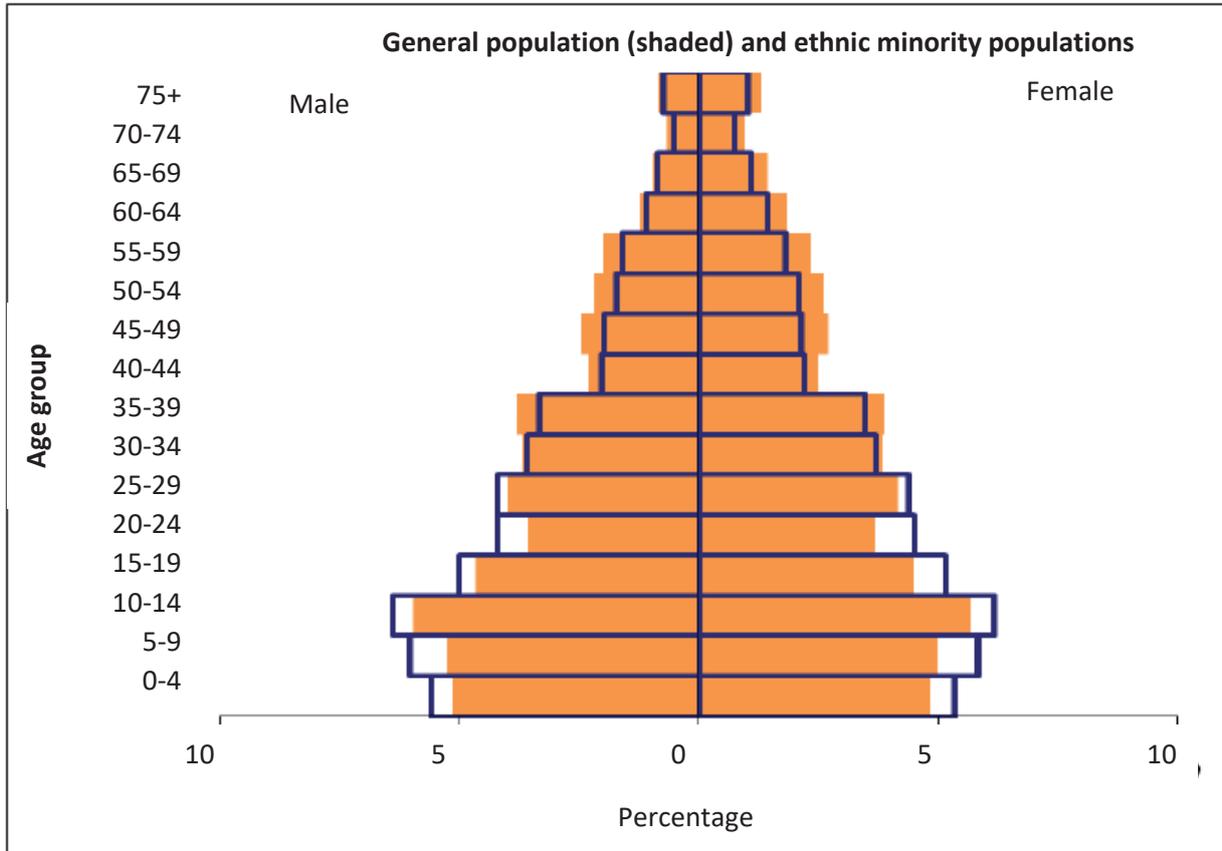
Figure 3.2 presents The 2019 population pyramids for urban populations. The age groups 25-29 to 35-39 are proportionately larger for the general population than the ethnic minority population. In comparison, the ethnic minority population has a higher proportion of children and adolescents under the age of 25. These patterns might reflect the continued high fertility rate and low migration rates among ethnic minority populations.

**Figure 3.2 General and ethnic minority population pyramids for urban areas, 2019**



It is also interesting to compare the younger age groups in the urban and rural population pyramids for the general and ethnic minority population. In particular, the proportion of children aged 0-4 years is similar to the proportion aged 5-9 years in urban areas, whereas those aged 0-4 in rural areas is proportionately smaller than the 5-9 group.

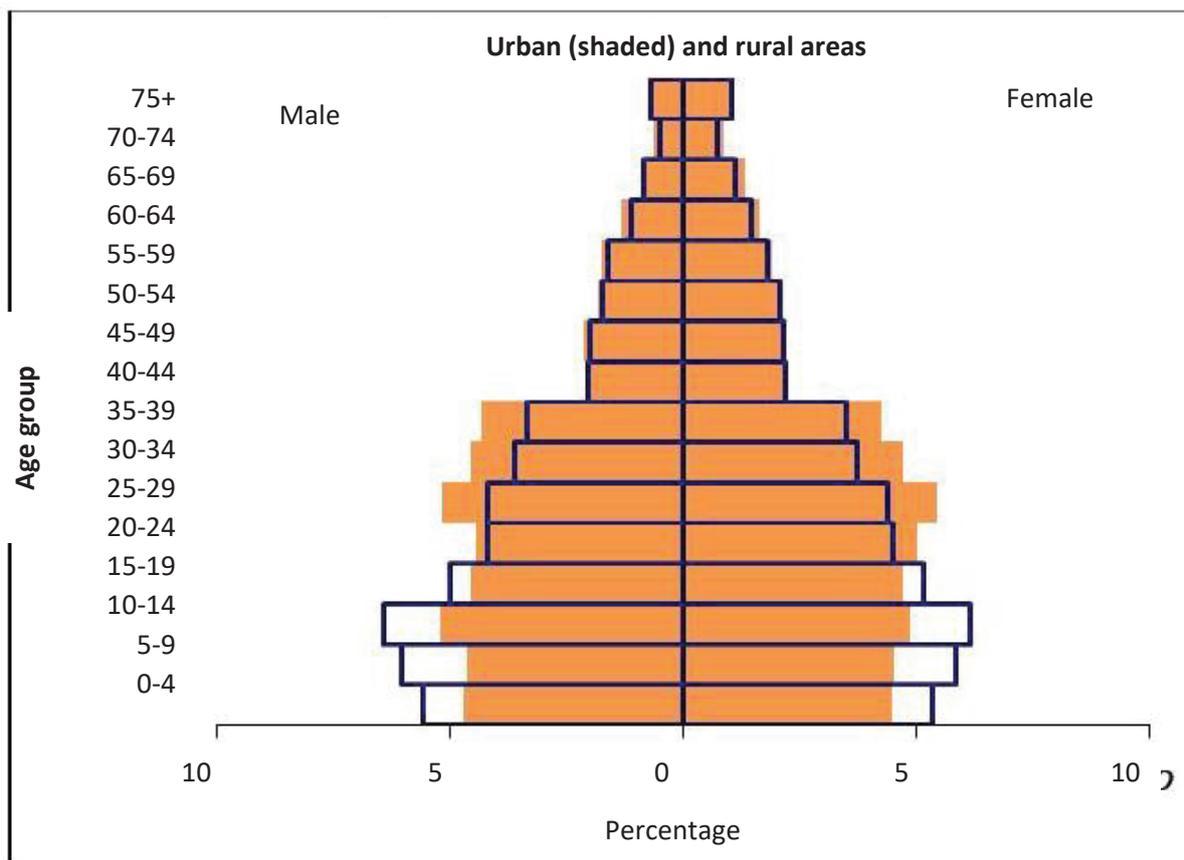
**Figure 3.3 General and ethnic minority population pyramids for rural areas, 2019**



A comparison of Figures 3.2 and 3.3 reveals significant differences between the age structure of the ethnic minority populations living in urban and rural areas. In general, Figure 3.3 shows that rural areas have a much larger proportion of younger people under 15 years old. In urban areas, in particular, many people in the working-age group are economically active (15-59). This trend may be due to the movement of people from rural to urban areas to find work in urban areas.

Figure 3.4 compares urban and rural ethnic minority populations. The pyramid for the urban population widens in the middle and gets smaller at the top, indicating that the proportion of the population in the working-age group is high and that the proportion of older people is small. In contrast, the rural pyramid is wider in the young age group and narrows again at the top of the pyramid. This comparison clearly shows that rural areas have a larger population of young and old people.

**Figure 3.4 Ethnic minority population pyramids for urban and rural areas, 2019**



### 3.3 Sex composition

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

The 1998 and 2008 censuses collected information disaggregated by ethnic minority population and sex for almost all thematic areas. This information on the sex ratio can help to identify gender impacts in development activities and can direct an effective response to gender issues. The final results of the 2019 census reported that the size of the ethnic minority population in Cambodia was 455,610, of which 48.8% were men and 51.1% were women.

In general, the number of male births and the number of female births in a population are not equal. Fertility studies show that the number of male births is often higher than the number of female births. The sex ratio at birth varies between 102 and 110 in most countries (Haupt et al., 2011). Ethnic minority sex ratios estimated at birth were approximately 105.

The sex ratio, or ethnic minority sex ratio, is 95.4, compared to 94.9 for the general population, according to the latest 2019 Cambodian census. The number of women is greater than the number of men in the general population and ethnic minority populations. In most countries, the sex ratio is between 95 and 105. Ethnic minority sex ratios vary from region to region (Table 3.3). In 2019, none of the areas or regions had an ethnic minority sex ratio higher than 100.

**Table 3.3 Sex distribution and sex ratios of the general and ethnic minority populations by urban-rural area and region, 2019**

Area/Region	General population (GP)		Ethnic minority population (EMP)		Sex ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	GP	EMP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	7,571,837	7,980,374	222,417	233,193	94.9	95.4
Urban	2,993,339	3,141,855	39,483	41,492	95.3	95.2
Rural	4,578,498	4,838,519	182,934	191,701	94.6	95.4
Central plains	3,676,211	3,968,084	78,525	84,384	92.6	93.1
Tonle Sap	2,380,256	2,472,708	34,837	37,349	96.3	93.3
Coastal & sea	533,560	538,908	5,376	5,554	99.0	96.8
Plateau & mountains	981,810	1,000,674	103,675	105,905	98.1	97.9

Note: This figure does not include migrant workers who have gone overseas

The sex ratio differs by age group (Table 3.4). Among the general population and ethnic minority population in 2019, there are significantly more males than females in the population under 15 years old. Table 3.4 shows a larger female population than the male population for all ethnic minority population age groups, except those below age 15. For the general population the same pattern of excess females is observed for all age groups 20-24 years and above.

**Table 3.4 Sex ratio of the general and ethnic minority populations by age group, 2019**

Age group	Sex ratio	
	General population	Ethnic minority population
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	94.9	95.4
0 – 4	105.9	105.0
5 – 9	104.7	103.1
10 – 14	104.7	104.3
15 – 19	101.6	97.2
20 – 24	95.0	92.2
25 – 29	95.7	95.4
30 – 34	96.0	96.6
35 – 39	97.8	97.3
40 – 44	94.9	92.7
45 – 49	93.1	92.2
50 – 54	86.4	82.5
55 – 59	85.8	87.9
60 – 64	67.9	77.4
65 – 69	67.4	75.6
70 – 74	66.3	70.1
75 +	62.6	67.0

### 3.4 Marital status and the Singulate Mean Age at Marriage

#### 3.4.1 Marital status

Marital status is an important factor that can influence fertility, mortality and migration. Table 3.5 shows the classification of the male and female population aged 15 years and over by marital status. Questions about marital status in the 2019 census were divided into groups such as unmarried, currently married, widowed/widower, divorced and living separately. In general, a person is considered to be currently married if, according to local laws or customs, he or she is recognized as married or living with a person of the opposite sex as husband and wife.

For the 2019 census, the marital status that accounted for the highest proportion of both the general and ethnic minority populations was the proportion of the population over 15 years that was currently married (66.2% and 68.3% respectively). The proportion of the general population aged 15 and over that had never married was 27.5%, compared to 26.3% of the ethnic minority population.

The proportion of the population that was widowed was 4% for the general population and 3.4% for the ethnic minority population. For both the general and ethnic minority populations, the proportions of the female population that reported being divorced, widowed or separated were larger than for the male population. This phenomenon occurs in almost every country in the world and reflects a combination of factors such as lower male life expectancy relative to females and the comparatively higher propensity among men to remarry.

**Table 3.5 General and ethnic minority populations aged 15 years and above by marital status, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

Marital status (1)	Percentage					
	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Both (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	27.5	31.2	24.1	26.3	30.6	22.3
Married	66.2	65.9	66.4	68.3	67.3	69.2
Widow/widower	4.0	1.5	6.3	3.4	1.1	5.5
Divorced	2.2	1.3	3.0	1.9	1.0	2.9
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Urban</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	31.1	34.3	28.1	32.6	36.3	29.2
Married	62.5	62.3	62.7	61.8	61.1	62.4
Widow/widower	3.7	1.6	5.7	3.3	1.2	5.1
Divorced	2.5	1.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	3.1
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>Rural</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never married	24.9	28.9	21.4	24.8	29.3	20.7
Married	68.8	68.6	69.0	69.8	68.7	70.8
Widow/widower	4.2	1.4	6.7	3.4	1.1	5.6
Divorced	1.9	1.0	2.7	1.9	0.9	2.8
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note: Calculated excluding unreported marital status

### 3.4.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

Direct questions about the age at first marriage were asked in the 2019 census. However, the number of recalled marriages differed significantly from the indirect estimate, so the average age at first marriage was estimated using an indirect method derived from marital status by age. The "Singulate Mean Age at Marriage" or SMAM (Hajnal in 1953) is an estimate of the average number of years lived prior to first marriage, by those who had married by age 50.

The SMAM is calculated from the proportions of the male and female population at each age (from age 15-50) that remain single. It represents the average length of single life (expressed in years) of those who married before reaching age 50. Assumptions related to this calculation are the change in unmarried proportions from age  $x$  to  $x + 1$  as a measure of birth proportion in the marriage age group at age  $x$ .

Using the age distribution of never-married ethnic minority people provided by the 2019 census, the SMAM for ethnic minority people was estimated to be 27 for men and 24 for women. Table 3.6 shows that the SMAM for men was higher than for women in the general and ethnic minority populations. When the SMAM for the general and ethnic minority populations are compared, it is clear that the SMAM for males and females in the ethnic minority populations were significantly lower than the corresponding SMAMs for the general population.

For the ethnic minority population, some important urban and rural differences were also observed. For both men and women, the SMAM in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. In 2019, the SMAM for urban men was almost three years higher than the SMAM for rural men. The difference between urban and rural ethnic minority women was also substantial, with a SMAM of 24.8 in urban areas and 21.5 in rural areas.

**Table 3.6 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) for the general and ethnic minority populations by sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Region	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Male	Female	SMAM gap	Male	Female	SMAM gap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	27.0	24.0	3.0	25.3	22.1	3.2
Urban	28.1	25.0	3.1	27.6	24.8	3.8
Rural	26.0	22.7	3.3	24.7	21.5	3.2

### 3.5 Youth marriage

Overall youth marriage patterns were similar for ethnic minority males and females in 2019. For men and women, the proportion of married individuals was much higher than the general population for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. And this pattern held for both rural and urban areas (Table 3.7). The proportion of never married men and women between the ages of 45-49 was low. This indicates that most ethnic minority men and women marry at a young age but, as they get older, some individuals remain single.

**Table 3.7 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) and proportions ever married by sex, age group, and urban-rural area, 2019**

Region	Male				Female				SMAM gap
	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)	Percentage ever married			Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)	Percentage ever married			
		15-19	20-24	45-49		15-19	20-24	45-49	
<b>General population</b>									
Total	27.0	1.8	26.2	93.3	24.0	8.2	48.1	84.8	3.0
Urban	28.1	1.5	22.0	88.9	25.0	6.3	39.6	80.7	3.1
Rural	26.0	2.0	29.7	96.1	22.7	9.5	55.3	87.3	3.3
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>									
Total	25.3	44.2	37.9	18.0	22.1	42.9	38.8	18.4	3.2
Urban	27.6	41.0	40.0	19.0	24.8	39.4	42.1	18.5	3.8
Rural	24.7	44.9	37.4	17.7	21.5	43.6	38.0	18.3	3.2

## CHAPTER 4

# LITERACY AND EDUCATION

### 4.1 Key concepts

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

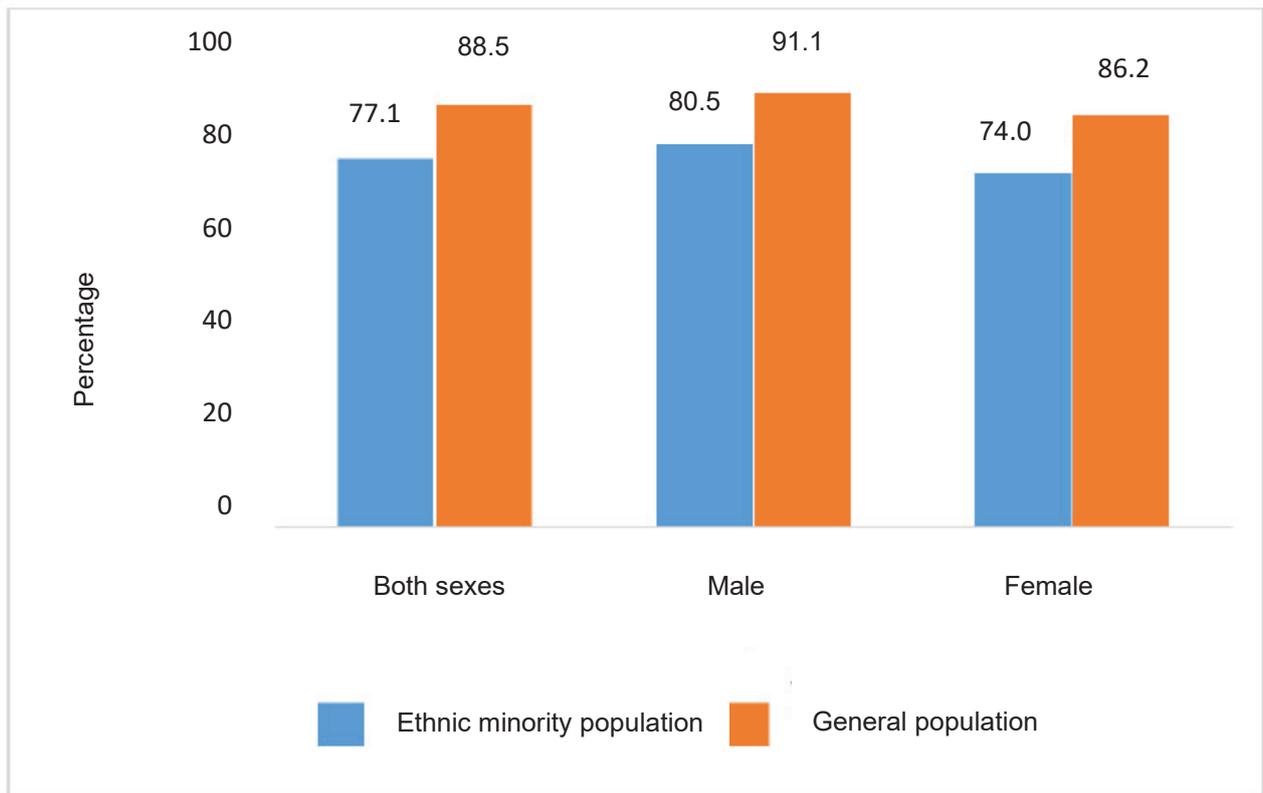
Literacy is the ability to read and write a language with comprehension. A person who can read and write a language is considered literate, and a person who cannot read and write a language is considered illiterate. A person is also considered illiterate if the person can read and write only names or numbers; or if they can read but not write or vice versa. The literacy rate is an important indicator of educational outcomes and is defined as the percentage literate within the population of a given age group. In the 2008 and 2019 censuses, children under the age of 6 were defined as illiterate, even if they attended school or could read and write certain words in any language.

### 4.2 Literacy rate

The 2019 census results for the Kingdom of Cambodia show that the literacy rate for any language among those aged 7 and over was 77.1% for the ethnic minority population and 88.5% for the general population (Figure 4.1). The literacy rate for ethnic minority women was 74%, which is much lower than the rate for women in the general population (86.2%).

Table 4.1 shows that there was a large gap between the literacy rates of ethnic minority men and women in 2019 (80.5% for men, 74% for women). The gap between the sexes was particularly high in rural areas (77.8% for men and 70.6% for women). In general, inequality between men and women in basic education is a major issue for the Royal Government to consider. There is an urgent need for policies that strengthen universal education and promote the eradication of illiteracy and gaps in reading and writing.

**Figure 4.1 Percentage literate in the general and ethnic minority populations aged 7 and over by sex, 2019**



The literacy rate for any language was higher for the ethnic minority population living in urban areas than those living in rural areas (90.7% and 74.1% respectively). This reflects differences in the degree of development between urban and rural areas. However, due to policies promoting universal education and the eradication of illiteracy, the urban-rural gap in literacy rates is gradually narrowing for the ethnic minority population as well as the general population. In 2019, the literacy gap between ethnic minority populations living in urban and rural areas was 16.6%. This is markedly different from the gap observed in 2008.

**Table 4.1 Percentage literate in the general and ethnic minority populations aged 7 and over by language, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

Region	Population aged 7 years and older	Number of literate individuals		Literacy rate	
		Any language	Khmer only	Any language	Khmer only
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>General population</b>					
<b>Total</b>	13,487,591	11,940,831	10,849,999	88.5	80.4
Male	6,510,705	5,928,762	5,350,494	91.1	82.2
Female	6,976,886	6,012,069	5,499,505	86.2	78.8
<b>Urban</b>	5,406,567	5,043,456	4,322,931	93.3	80
Male	2,618,772	2,485,906	2,097,551	94.9	80.1
Female	2,787,795	2,557,550	2,225,380	91.7	79.8
<b>Rural</b>	8,081,024	6,897,375	6,527,068	85.4	80.8
Male	3,891,933	3,442,856	3,252,943	88.5	83.6
Female	4,189,091	3,454,519	3,274,125	82.5	78.2
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>					
<b>Total</b>	386,054	297,773	164,190	77.1	42.5
Male	186,912	150,423	85,011	80.5	45.5
Female	199,142	147,350	79,179	74	39.8
<b>Urban</b>	70,475	63,914	36,023	90.7	51.1
Male	34,116	31,528	17,590	92.4	51.6
Female	36,359	32,386	18,433	89.1	50.7
<b>Rural</b>	315,579	233,859	128,167	74.1	40.6
Male	152,796	118,895	67,421	77.8	44.1
Female	162,783	114,964	60,746	70.6	37.3

Note: Literacy rate calculation excluding unreported literacy

Table 4.2 provides information on the distribution of literacy rates by language, sex, and urban-rural area for the general and ethnic minority populations in 2019. Overall, 55.1% of the ethnic minority population were proficient in Khmer only; 1.7% were proficient in Khmer and English; and 31.7% reported speaking Khmer and languages other than English (Table 4.2). 11.5% of the ethnic minority population aged 7 and over just reported proficiency in a language other than Khmer. In contrast to this, 5.1% of the general

population reported speaking Khmer and English and 2.5% reported speaking Khmer and languages other than English.

The proportion of the ethnic minority population that can use English is lower than in the general population. However, the proportion of the ethnic minority population that can read Khmer and languages other than English is much higher than in the general population.

**Table 4.2 Distribution of the literate general and ethnic minority populations aged 7 years and over by language and urban-rural area, 2019**

Area	Population aged 7+ that knows any language	Language (%)			
		Khmer	Khmer-English	Khmer and languages other than English	Any language other than Khmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>General Population</b>					
Total	11,940,831	90.9	5.1	2.5	1.5
Male	5,928,762	90.2	5.5	2.7	1.5
Female	6,012,069	91.5	4.6	2.4	1.5
Urban	5,043,456	85.7	9.2	2.8	2.3
Male	2,485,906	84.4	10.1	3	2.5
Female	2,557,550	87	8.2	2.7	2.1
Rural	6,897,375	94.6	2.1	2.3	0.9
Male	3,442,856	94.5	2.2	2.5	0.8
Female	3,454,519	94.8	2	2.2	1
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>					
Total	297,773	55.1	1.7	31.7	11.5
Male	150,423	56.5	1.9	32.1	9.5
Female	147,350	53.7	1.6	31.2	13.5
Urban	63,914	56.4	5.5	28.6	9.6
Male	31,528	55.8	5.9	29	9.3
Female	32,386	56.9	5.1	28.1	9.9
Rural	233,859	54.8	0.7	32.5	12
Male	118,895	56.7	0.8	33	9.5
Female	114,964	52.8	0.6	32	14.5

Note: Literacy rate calculation excludes those with unreported literacy

### 4.3 Adult literacy rate

Adult literacy rates define those aged 15 years of age and older who can read and write simple phrases in any language. Adult literacy rates for the general population and ethnic minority population were different at the national, urban, and rural levels. Overall, the census 2019 found that 87.7% of the adult general population and 74.6% of the adult ethnic

minority population were literate (Table 4.3). Ethnic minority women had significantly lower literacy rates than ethnic minority men. There was a significant difference between urban and rural areas in 2019, with the ethnic minority adult literacy rate estimated to be 90.3% in urban areas and 70.8% in rural areas.

A review of existing data shows that ethnic minority literacy rates in Cambodia have improved significantly over the past few decades. Ethnic minority age groups have a higher literacy rate and a smaller gender gap. Ethnic minority literacy rates for males and females in the younger age groups are similar, although there is a greater gap between the age groups 25 years and older, which may indicate that in the past ethnic minority females were less likely than males to have access to education. This may be because the place of study was far away and not suited to the needs of ethnic minority women or because of the low level of parental education. However, this inequality has significantly reduced in recent years.

**Table 4.3 Adult literacy status of the general and ethnic minority populations aged 15 years and older by age group, sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Age group	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>						
15 +	87.7	90.9	84.8	74.6	78.9	70.7
15-19	95.9	95.5	96.3	87.0	87.7	86.3
20-24	93.4	93.2	93.5	80.6	82.3	79.1
25-59	87.5	90.3	84.8	72.3	77.4	67.5
60 +	75.2	85.9	68.1	63.7	70.5	58.8
<b>Urban</b>						
15 +	93.3	95.3	91.4	90.3	92.4	88.4
15-19	97.6	97.3	97.9	95.8	95.3	96.3
20-24	96.7	96.5	96.8	94.4	94.3	94.5
25-59	93.6	95.3	92.0	90.1	92.4	87.9
60 +	82.6	90.8	77.0	80.8	86.3	77.0
<b>Rural</b>						
15 +	83.8	87.8	80.2	70.8	75.7	66.4
15-19	94.8	94.4	95.3	85.3	86.2	84.3
20-24	90.6	90.5	90.7	77.4	79.6	75.3
25-59	83.0	86.6	79.6	67.8	73.5	62.4
60 +	71.0	83.1	63.1	59.5	66.7	54.2

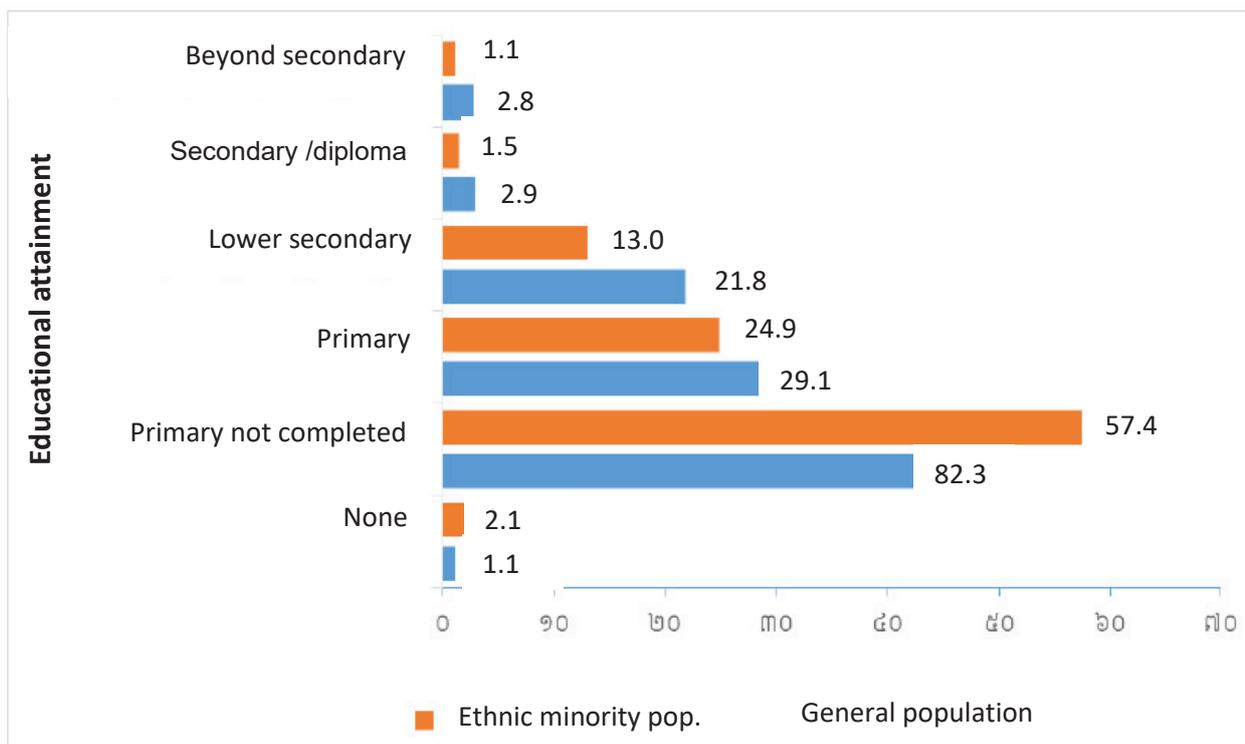
Note: Literacy rate calculation excludes those with unreported literacy

## 4.4 Educational attainment

Educational attainment is an important indicator of the level of education within a population. In the 2019 census, the census collected information on the highest grade attained by those aged 7 and above who were currently studying or had ever attended a school or educational institution. The analysis presented in this report characterizes individuals' educational attainment in terms of the highest level of education that they have completed.

Completed grades were coded as 1 = none; 2 = primary not completed (grades 1-5); 3 = primary (grades 6-8); 4 = completed lower secondary school (grade 9 with a lower secondary school diploma); 5 = completed secondary education with a diploma (graduated from high school/has a high school diploma, technical/vocational lower secondary diploma, technical/vocational high school diploma code from 14 to 16); 6 = beyond secondary (bachelors/master's/doctoral degree code from 17 to 19).

**Figure 4.2 Educational attainment of literate of the general and ethnic minority populations aged 7 and over, 2019**



At the national level, the 2019 census results (Table 4.4) show that 29.1% of the general population aged 7 years and over who had attended any school or educational institution reported that they had completed primary school and 21.8% reported completing lower secondary school. Just 2.9% completed secondary school with a diploma and only 2.8% had completed tertiary education. 42.3% of the general population aged 7 or over reported that they had not completed primary school, while a small percentage (1.1%) of the literate population did not complete any grade.

In contrast to the general population, a much larger proportion of the ethnic minority population aged 7 years and older reported not completing primary school (57.4% in the ethnic minority population versus 42.3% in the general population). Similarly, the percentage of ethnic minority primary school graduates was 4.1% lower than the general population (24.9% and 29.1% respectively).

Lower secondary school completion was also much lower for the ethnic minority population than the general population (13% versus 21.8%). The population that reported completing secondary school with a diploma was 1.5% for the ethnic minority population versus 2.9% in the general population. And 1.1% of the relevant ethnic minority population reported completing tertiary education (bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctoral degree) versus 2.8% in the general population.

**Table 4.4 Educational attainment in the general and ethnic minority populations by age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

Area	Population aged 7+ that knows any language	Percentage by educational level attained						
		Total	None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary/ diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>General population</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,488,934</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
10-14	2,272,206	100	5.5	74.3	19.6	0.6	0	0
15-19	1,324,839	100	0.2	16.7	40.8	39.9	2.4	0
20-24	1,137,909	100	0.1	22	31.9	33.5	9.3	3.2
25-59	5,805,767	100	0	37.5	30.5	24	3.1	4.8
60+	948,213	100	0	55.2	23.8	19	1	0.9
Male	5,732,187	100	1.2	39.7	29.1	23.4	3.2	3.5
10-14	1,154,444	100	5.8	75.3	18.3	0.6	0	0
15-19	664,070	100	0.2	18.5	41.2	37.9	2.1	0
20-24	552,894	100	0.1	22.2	30.8	34.3	9.7	3
25-59	2,916,669	100	0	32.5	30.5	27.3	3.7	6
60+	444,110	100	0	47.9	27.7	21.5	1.4	1.4
Female	5,756,747	100	1.1	44.8	29.2	20.2	2.5	2.2
10-14	1,117,762	100	5.2	73.2	20.8	0.7	0	0
15-19	660,769	100	0.2	14.8	40.5	41.8	2.7	0
20-24	585,015	100	0	21.8	33	32.8	8.9	3.5
25-59	2,889,098	100	0	42.5	30.6	20.8	2.5	3.6
60+	504,103	100	0	61.7	20.3	16.8	0.7	0.5
<b>Urban</b>	<b>4,879,712</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
10-14	774,898	100	5.2	72.7	21.2	0.8	0	0
15-19	524,327	100	0.2	13.3	36.3	45.6	4.6	0
20-24	538,721	100	0	16.3	27.5	36.5	14.2	5.5
25-59	2,657,622	100	0	26.6	28.9	30.8	4.7	9
60+	384,144	100	0	46.3	25.5	24	2	2.1

Area	Population aged 7+ that knows any language	Percentage by educational level attained						
		Total	None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary/ diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Male	2,414,609	100	0.9	30	27.1	29.7	5.3	6.9
10-14	394,016	100	5.5	73.6	20.2	0.7	0	0
15-19	258,856	100	0.2	14.4	36.7	44.4	4.3	0
20-24	258,707	100	0.1	16.1	26	37.7	15.1	5.1
25-59	1,328,788	100	0	21.7	27.4	34.2	5.6	11.1
60 +	174,242	100	0	38.9	28	26.9	2.8	3.4
Female	2,465,103	100	0.8	35.7	28.9	25.8	4.3	4.4
10-14	380,882	100	5	71.8	22.3	0.9	0	0
15-19	265,471	100	0.2	12.2	35.8	46.8	5	0
20-24	280,014	100	0	16.5	28.8	35.4	13.3	5.9
25-59	1,328,834	100	0	31.5	30.3	27.4	3.9	6.8
60 +	209,902	100	0	52.5	23.5	21.6	1.4	1
<b>Rural</b>	<b>6,609,222</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>
10-14	1,497,308	100	5.7	75.1	18.7	0.5	0	0
15-19	800,512	100	0.3	18.9	43.8	36.1	0.9	0
20-24	599,188	100	0.1	27.1	36	30.8	4.9	1.1
25-59	3,148,145	100	0	46.7	31.9	18.3	1.7	1.4
60 +	564,069	100	0	61.3	22.6	15.6	0.4	0.1
Male	3,317,578	100	1.4	46.8	30.5	18.8	1.6	1
10-14	760,428	100	6	76.1		0.5	0	0
15-19	405,214	100	0.3	21.2	44	33.8	0.8	0
20-24	294,187	100	0.1	27.6	35	31.3	4.9	1
25-59	1,587,881	100	0	41.6	33	21.5	2.1	1.8
60 +	269,868	100	0	53.6	27.6	18	0.6	0.1
Female	3,291,644	100	1.2	51.7	29.4	15.9	1.2	0.6
10-14	736,880	100	5.4	73.9	20.1	0.6	0	0
15-19	395,298	100	0.2	16.6	43.6	38.5	1.1	0
20-24	305,001	100	0	26.6	36.9	30.4	4.9	1.2
25-59	1,560,264	100	0	51.8	30.8	15.1	1.4	0.9
60 +	294,201	100	0	68.3	18.1	13.4	0.2	0
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,869</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
10-14	70,860	100	7.3	79.2	13.1	0.3	0	0
15-19	37,440	100	0.2	32.7	42.1	23.9	1	0
20-24	29,225	100	0.1	38.1	32.1	24	4.8	1
25-59	105,176	100	0	55.2	25.9	14.8	1.8	2.3
60 +	14,168	100	0.1	69.5	15.9	12.1	0.9	1.5
Male	133,447	100	2.1	56.1	24.9	13.9	1.6	1.4
10-14	35,864	100	7.6	80	12	0.3	0	0
15-19	18,631	100	0.2	34.5	41.8	22.7	0.8	0
20-24	14,414	100	0.1	37.2	31.7	25.2	5	0.8
25-59	56,866	100	0	51.6	26.8	16.8	2.1	2.7

Area	Population aged 7+ that knows any language	Percentage by educational level attained						
		Total	None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary/ diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
60 +	7,672	100	0	66.2	17.6	13.4	1	1.7
Female	123,422	100	2.1	58.7	24.8	12.1	1.3	0.9
10-14	34,996	100	7	78.4	14.2	0.4	0	0
15-19	18,809	100	0.2	31	42.4	25.2	1.2	0
20-24	14,811	100	0.1	38.9	32.4	22.9	4.6	1.1
25-59	48,310	100	0	59.4	24.9	12.5	1.4	1.8
60 +	6,496	100	0.1	73.4	13.9	10.7	0.8	1.2
<b>Urban</b>	<b>57,826</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4</b>
10-14	11,104	100	6.5	73.7	19.2	0.6	0	0
15-19	6,952	100	0.4	18.9	38.9	38.8	3.1	0
20-24	6,796	100	0.1	23.4	30.8	31.6	11.4	2.7
25-59	28,944	100	0	37	28.8	23.8	3.7	6.7
60 +	4,030	100	0	52.8	19.5	20	2.8	4.9
Male	28,976	100	1.4	39	27.3	23.2	4.2	4.9
10-14	5,700	100	6.8	75.4	17.1	0.7	0	0
15-19	3,396	100	0.4	20.5	39.3	37.3	2.5	0
20-24	3,187	100	0	23.5	29.3	32.1	12.6	2.5
25-59	14,752	100	0	31.6	28.7	26.8	4.6	8.2
60 +	1,941	100	0	46.5	21.4	22.3	3.4	6.4
Female	28,850	100	1.2	43.7	28.3	20.4	3.3	3.1
10-14	5,404	100	6.2	72	21.4	0.5	0	0
15-19	3,556	100	0.4	17.3	38.4	40.2	3.7	0
20-24	3,609	100	0.1	23.3	32.2	31.2	10.3	2.8
25-59	14,192	100	0	42.5	28.9	20.7	2.8	5
60 +	2,089	100	0	58.7	17.7	18	2.2	3.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>199,043</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>
10-14	59,756	100	7.5	80.3	12	0.3	0	0
15-19	30,488	100	0.2	35.9	42.8	20.6	0.5	0
20-24	22,429	100	0.1	42.5	32.4	21.7	2.8	0.4
25-59	76,232	100	0	62.1	24.8	11.4	1.1	0.7
60 +	10,138	100	0.1	76.1	14.5	9	0.2	0.1
Male	104,471	100	2.3	60.9	24.3	11.3	0.9	0.4
10-14	30,164	100	7.8	80.9	11.1	0.3	0	0
15-19	15,235	100	0.2	37.6	42.4	19.4	0.4	0
20-24	11,227	100	0.1	41.1	32.4	23.3	2.8	0.4
25-59	42,114	100	0	58.6	26.1	13.2	1.3	0.8
60 +	5,731	100	0	72.9	16.3	10.4	0.2	0.1
Female	94,572	100	2.3	63.3	23.8	9.6	0.7	0.2
10-14	29,592	100	7.2	79.6	12.9	0.3	0	0
15-19	15,253	100	0.2	34.2	43.3	21.7	0.7	0
20-24	11,202	100	0.1	44	32.5	20.2	2.8	0.5

Area	Population aged 7+ that knows any language	Percentage by educational level attained						
		Total	None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary/diploma	Beyond secondary education
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
25-59	34,118	100	0	66.4	23.2	9	0.8	0.5
60 +	4,407	100	0.2	80.3	12.1	7.2	0.1	0.1

Note: Excludes those with unreported grade level and study completion

It is generally expected that the 15–19 age group should complete lower secondary school. However, the census data shows that 32.7% of the ethnic minority population in the 15–19 age group had not yet completed primary school. It is possible that this is due to late enrollment, repetition, or discontinuation of studies. In the same 15-19 age group, 42.1% and 23.9% had completed primary and lower secondary education, respectively. It should also be noted that approximately 1% of the ethnic minority population in this age group had completed secondary school with a diploma.

Among ethnic minority people in the 20–24 age group, 38.1% did not complete primary school, 32.1% completed primary school, 24% completed lower secondary school, and 4.8% completed secondary school with a diploma (completed high school, have an upper secondary school diploma, have a lower secondary school diploma, have a technical/vocational degree, have an upper secondary school diploma, have a technical/vocational degree). Those who had completed tertiary education (bachelor's degree, master's degree, and doctoral degree) accounted for 1%. The majority of the ethnic minority population aged 25-59 (55.2%) had not completed primary school.

## 4.5 Enrollment rate

Questions about enrollment at a school or an educational institution were asked of everyone, including those who could read and write and those who were illiterate. The question was also included for children under 6 years of age. The answer to this question was classified as (i) "never attended a school or educational institution", referring to those who had never fully attended a school or educational institution; (ii) "current", which refers to any person who was studying at a school or educational institution during the census; and (iii) "past," which refers to people who had studied at a school or an educational institution in the past.

Census responses to the school enrollment question suggest that enrollment rates among the general population were 90.6% for children aged 6-11 years and 91.6% for the 12-14 age group. In contrast to this, enrollment for ethnic minority children aged 6-11 years was 81.1% and 85.3% for those aged 12-14 years (Table 4.5). These findings highlight the comparatively poorer levels of enrollment in the ethnic minority population relative to the general population. Reducing these differences in enrollment necessitates additional outreach to the parents of ethnic minority children.

**Figure 4.3 Enrollment at any school or educational institution for ethnic minority people aged 6 years and over, 2019**

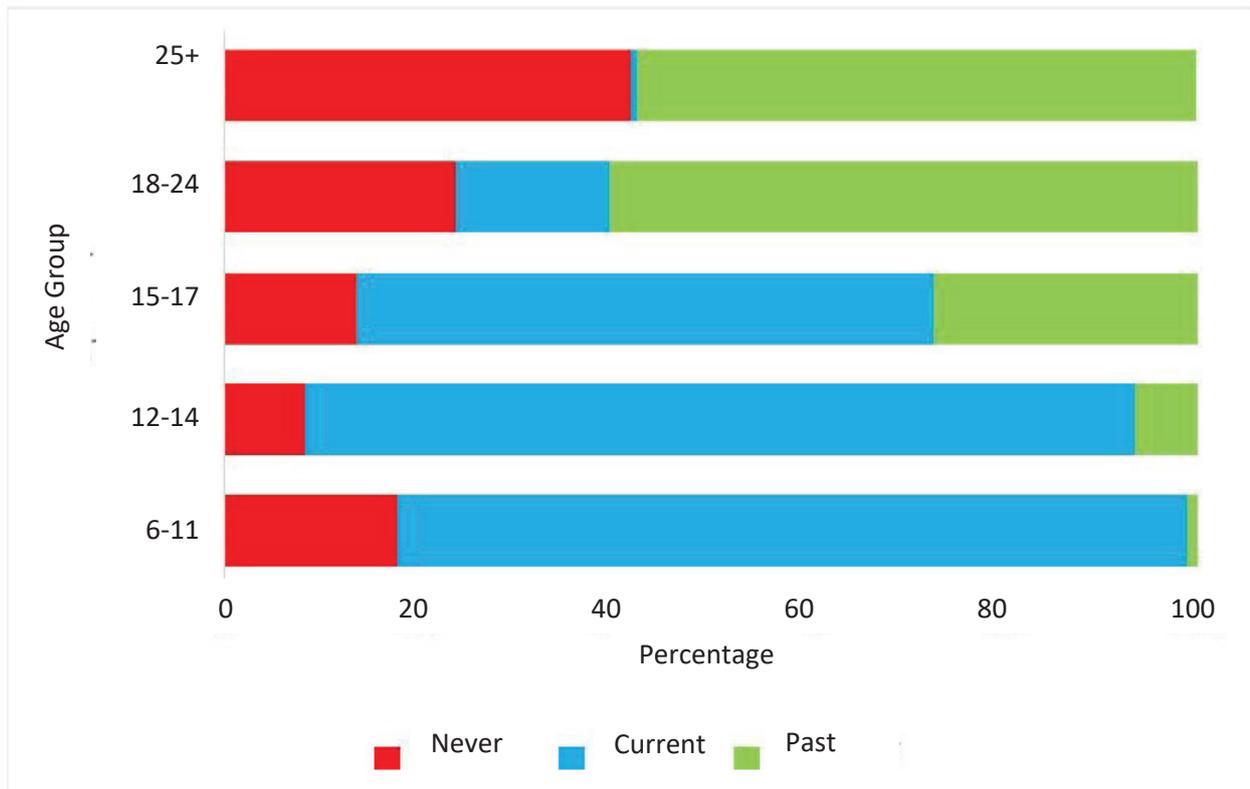


Table 4.5 shows that ethnic minority enrollment rates fall sharply after the age of 15, with higher proportions of the population reporting having been enrolled in the past or never having been enrolled. In 2019, 16.5% of the general population aged 25 and over reported not having attended any school or educational institution, whereas the corresponding figure for the ethnic minority population in this age group was 41.8%.

The current enrollment rate of girls in schools or educational institutions is higher than that of boys. This pattern holds for the age group 6–11 years and the age group 12–14 years and is a consistent feature in the general population as well as the ethnic minority population. This imbalance in enrollment rates is reversed for older age groups. This may be due to the persistence of traditional attitudes that encourage boys, rather than girls, to pursue higher education as they get older.

Table 4.5 also shows that comparatively more children in urban areas than in rural areas were studying in all age groups. Again, this pattern holds for both those from the general population and those from the ethnic minority population.

**Table 4.5 Enrollment status of general and ethnic minority populations aged 6 years old and over, by sex, age-group and urban-rural area, 2019**

Age group	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Never	Current	Past	Never	Current	Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	12.5	25.8	61.6	30.6	26.8	42.6
6 – 11	8.0	90.6	1.4	17.8	81.1	1.1
12 - 14	2.8	91.6	5.6	8.3	85.3	6.4
15 - 17	4.5	67.6	27.9	13.6	59.3	27.1
18 - 24	7.5	20.7	71.8	23.8	15.6	60.5
25+	16.5	0.7	82.7	41.8	0.6	57.6
<b>Male</b>	9.9	27.2	62.9	26.0	28.2	45.8
6 – 11	8.4	90.1	1.5	18.5	80.2	1.3
12 - 14	3.2	90.4	6.4	8.8	85.0	6.2
15 - 17	5.0	66.2	28.8	13.5	60.0	26.5
18 - 24	7.8	22.1	70.1	21.9	18.0	60.1
25+	12.2	0.8	86.9	34.0	0.7	65.2
<b>Female</b>	14.9	24.6	60.5	34.9	25.4	39.7
6 – 11	7.6	91.1	1.3	17.0	82.1	1.0
12 - 14	2.4	92.8	4.7	7.9	85.5	6.6
15 - 17	3.9	69.1	27.0	13.8	58.5	27.7
18 - 24	7.4	19.3	73.3	25.6	13.4	60.9
25+	20.4	0.6	79.0	48.8	0.4	50.8
<b>Urban</b>	7.9	24.0	68.1	16.2	24.9	58.7
6 – 11	6.8	91.5	1.7	12.6	85.7	1.7
12 - 14	2.2	92.1	5.7	4.1	89.1	6.7
15 - 17	3.1	69.1	27.8	5.3	68.1	26.7
18 - 24	4.4	25.3	70.3	9.3	22.7	68.0
25+	9.9	1.0	89.0	21.3	1.0	77.6
<b>Rural</b>	15.6	27.1	57.3	33.8	27.2	39.1
6 – 11	8.7	90.2	1.2	18.6	80.4	1.0
12 - 14	3.1	91.4	5.5	9.1	84.6	6.3
15 - 17	5.3	66.7	28.0	15.2	57.6	27.2
18 - 24	10.1	17.0	72.9	27.1	14.0	58.9
25+	21.2	0.5	78.3	46.9	0.4	52.6

Note: Calculations do not include those that did not report status of admission to any school or institution.

# CHAPTER 5

## LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

### 5.1 Key concepts

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

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

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

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

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

## 5.2 Economically active population and the labor force

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

The economically active population is the part of the labor force that is involved in the production of goods and services. It includes those who were employed and also those who were unemployed in the 12 months prior to census day. Table 5.1 shows that 62% of the general population aged 5 and over was economically active, compared to 60.2% of the ethnic minority population.

In the general population, 65.2% of males aged 5 years and over were economically active, compared to 62.3% of males in the ethnic minority population. More women in the general population were active than those in the ethnic minority population, although the difference was small (59% and 58.2%, respectively). Overall, participation by the ethnic minority population in economic activities was lower than in the general population.

As can be seen from the Table 5.1, similar proportions of women reported being economically inactive in the general and the ethnic minority populations (41% and 41.8% respectively). For both populations, the proportion of economically inactive women was higher than the proportion of economically inactive men (34.8% in the general population and 37.7% in the ethnic minority population).

**Table 5.1 Activity status of the general and ethnic minority populations aged 5 and over by sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Activity status	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Number</b>						
<b>Total</b>						
Economically active	8,749,587	4,453,531	4,296,056	244,901	123,019	121,882
Employed	8,626,777	4,396,850	4,229,927	241,844	121,535	120,309
Unemployed	122,810	56,681	66,129	3,057	1,484	1,573
Economically inactive	5,352,465	2,372,343	2,980,122	162,012	74,519	87,493
<b>Urban</b>						
Economically active	3,425,744	1,800,287	1,625,457	42,700	22,175	20,525
Employed	3,362,357	1,771,174	1,591,183	41,959	21,815	20,144
Unemployed	63,387	29,113	34,274	741	360	381
Economically inactive	2,197,126	929,323	1,267,803	30,691	13,431	17,260
<b>Rural</b>						
Economically active	5,323,843	2,653,244	2,670,599	202,201	100,844	101,357
Employed	5,264,420	2,625,676	2,638,744	199,885	99,720	100,165
Unemployed	59,423	27,568	31,855	2,316	1,124	1,192
Economically inactive	3,155,339	1,443,020	1,712,319	131,321	61,088	70,233
<b>Percentage</b>						
<b>Total</b>						
Economically active	62	65.2	59	60.2	62.3	58.2
Employed	61.2	64.4	58.1	59.4	61.5	57.5
Unemployed	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Economically inactive	38	34.8	41	39.8	37.7	41.8
<b>Urban</b>						
Economically active	60.9	66	56.2	58.2	62.3	54.3
Employed	59.8	64.9	55	57.2	61.3	53.3
Unemployed	1.1	1.1	1.2	1	1	1
Economically inactive	39.1	34	43.8	41.8	37.7	45.7
<b>Rural</b>						
Economically active	62.8	64.8	60.9	60.6	62.3	59.1
Employed	62.1	64.1	60.2	59.9	61.6	58.4
Unemployed	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Economically inactive	37.2	35.2	39.1	39.4	37.7	40.9

Note: Percentage of economic activity status calculated excluding those who did not report economic activity status.

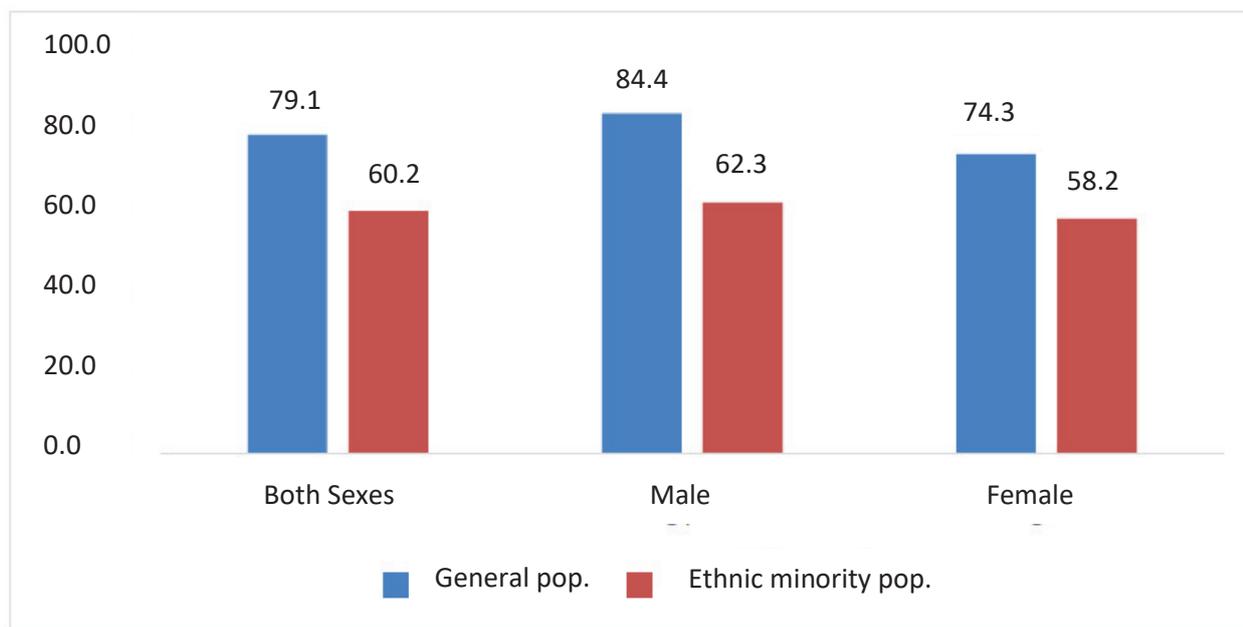
In 2019, the rate of economically active people, or labor force participation rate (LFPR), in the ethnic minority population aged 15 and over was 60.2%. This is lower than the LFPR in the general population (79.1%) and might reflect the high levels of participation in economic activities in all sectors in the central plains, Tonle Sap and coastal and sea regions, where the general population tends to be concentrated.

For both the general and ethnic minority populations, the labor force participation rates were particularly high in the 25-59 age group. This feature is a pivotal force for Cambodia's economic development in both urban and rural areas. As shown in Table 5.2, more than 50% of people over the age of 60 continued to be economically active in both the general and ethnic minority populations.

**Table 5.2 Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) of the general and ethnic minority population aged 15 and over (percentage) by sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Age group	Labor Force Participation Rate								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>General population</b>									
15+	79.1	84.4	74.3	74.7	81.8	68.1	82.2	86.3	78.6
5-14	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.8
15-24	58.4	58.9	57.9	55.8	55.9	55.7	60.3	61.1	59.4
25-59	90.7	96.3	85.4	86.4	94.4	78.7	93.8	97.8	90.2
60+	60.7	72.5	52.8	48.2	62.0	38.9	67.9	78.7	60.8
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>									
15+	60.2	62.3	58.2	58.2	62.3	54.3	60.6	62.3	59.1
5-14	3.3	3.5	3.1	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.6	3.7	3.4
15-24	62.1	61.3	62.9	54.4	54.1	54.6	63.8	62.8	64.7
60+	92.1	96.8	87.7	85.7	92.5	79.1	93.7	97.8	89.9
15+	65.9	79.8	55.6	50.0	64.6	39.7	69.7	83.3	59.5

**Figure 5.1 Labor force participation rates (LFPR) for the general and ethnic minority populations aged 15 and over by sex, 2019**



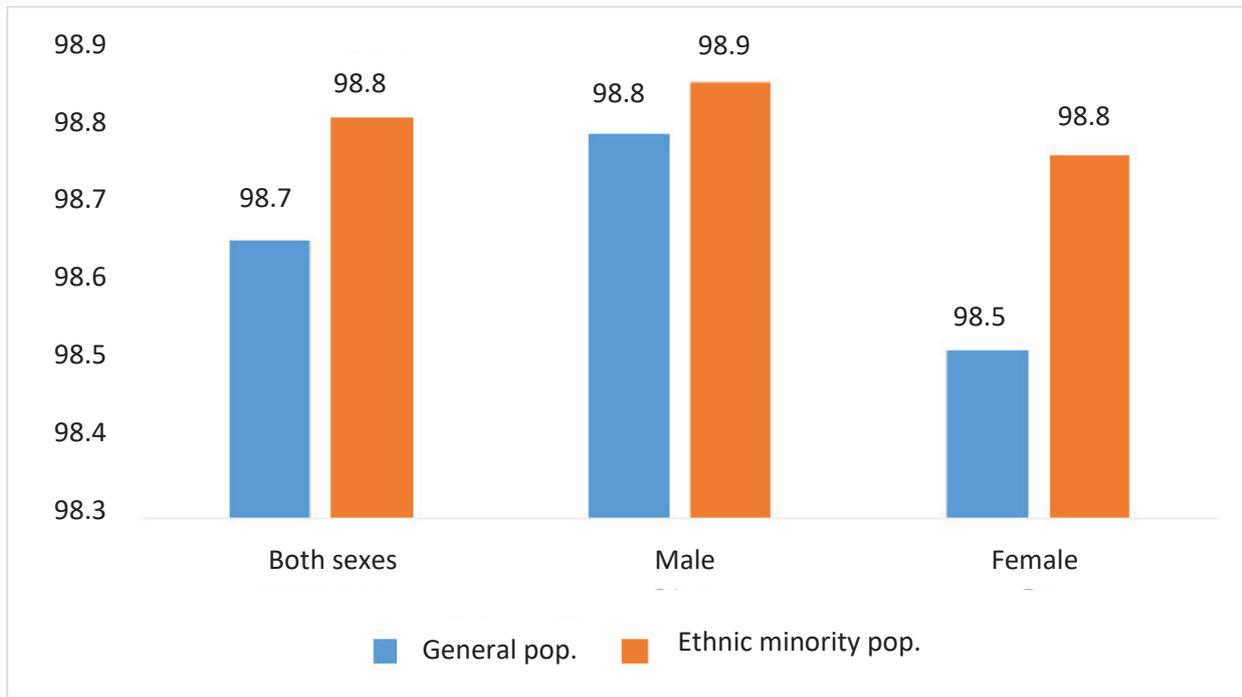
### 5.3 Employment and unemployment

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

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

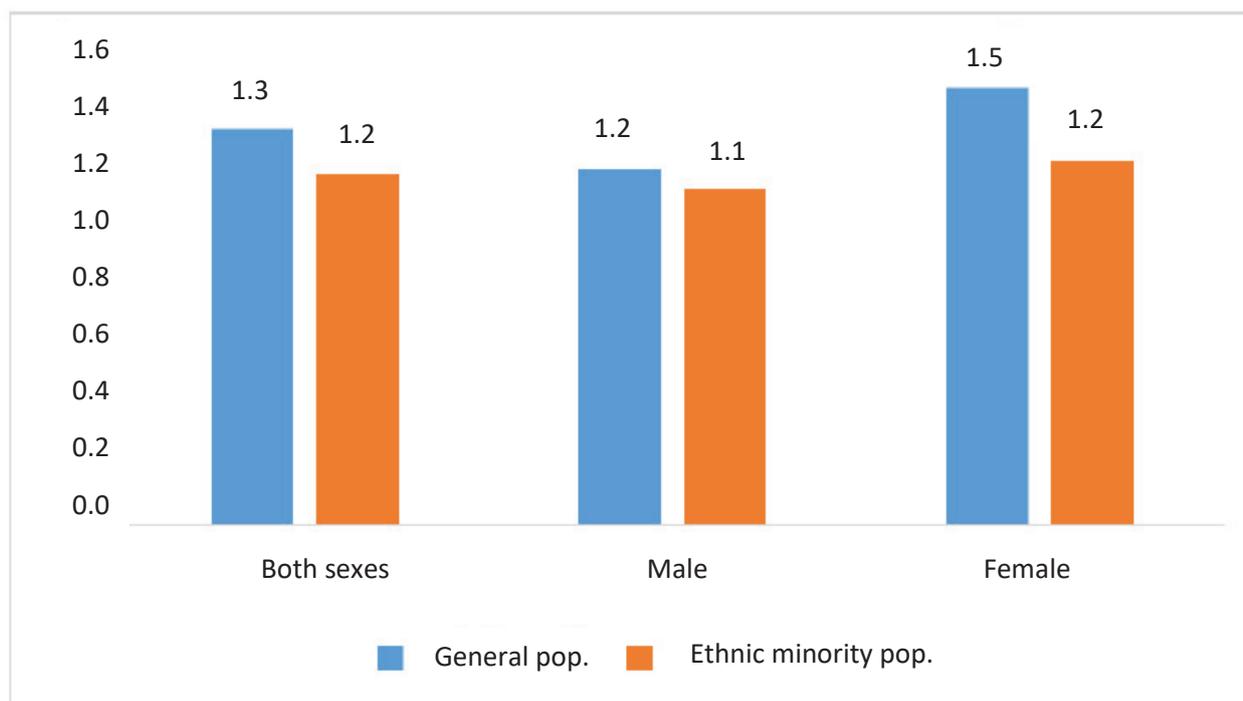
The employment rate is defined as the percentage employed relative to the total population in the labor force. In 2019, the employment rate was 98.7% for the general population and 98.8% for the ethnic minority population. This difference reflects the comparatively higher proportion of economically inactive people and higher unemployment rates in the general population relative to the ethnic minority population.

**Figure 5.2 Employment rates for the general and ethnic minority population aged 15 and over by sex, 2019**



The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed people per 100 workers. The unemployment rate for ethnic minority people aged 15 and over was 1.2%, compared to 1.3% for the general population in 2019 (Figure 5.3). In 2019, the unemployment rate for ethnic minority men was 1.1% and 1.2% for women. At the national level, the unemployment rate among ethnic minority people was 12 per 1,000 employed. Unemployment rates for ethnic minority people aged 15 and over were lower than for the general population aged 15 and over.

**Figure 5.3 The unemployment rate of the general and ethnic minority populations aged 15 and over by sex, 2019**



## 5.4 Employment status

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

According to the results of the 2019 Cambodian census 67.7% of employed workers in the general population were classified as unpaid family workers and self-employed workers in the general population. This is lower than the ethnic minority population (85%), most of whom were employed in the informal economy (Table 5.3). This is especially true for those living in rural areas.

In the formal economy, 31.5% of the employed general population were paid employees, whereas paid employees accounted for only 14.5% of employed ethnic minority people. The proportion of women working in the informal sector was higher than that of men. 50.3% of the employed male population was self-employed in the general population. And in the ethnic minority population, 62.8% of employed males were self-employed. A high proportion of employed females in the ethnic minority population reported working as an unpaid family worker (56.6%).

In urban areas, the proportion of paid employees in the working population was higher for the general population than the ethnic minority population (53.1% and 38.3% respectively). In contrast, the proportion of the urban employed population that was self-

employed was higher in the ethnic minority population than the general population (42% and 33.7% respectively).

The proportion of male paid employees in the general population in urban areas was 54.8% - much higher than the corresponding proportion for the ethnic minority population (39.3%). However, the proportion of urban male self-employed workers was much lower in the general population than the ethnic minority population (36.5% versus 48.3%). The proportions of waged and self-employed women in urban areas were similar to those for men. In the general population, 51.2% of urban women were working as waged employees and 30.6% were self-employed. The corresponding figures for ethnic minority women were 37.2% and 35.2% respectively.

In rural areas, the proportion of male self-employed workers in the general population was higher than the proportion of unpaid household workers (59.6% and 20.2% respectively). This pattern was shared by rural men in the ethnic minority population, where 65.9% were self-employed and 23.4% were classified as unpaid family workers. In rural areas, the proportion of women in the general population who worked as unpaid family workers (46.2%) was much lower than the proportion of ethnic minority women working as an unpaid family worker (62.6%). For women in both populations, these proportions were higher than those for rural women who were self-employed.

**Table 5.3 Distribution of employed people in the general and ethnic minority populations aged 5 and over, by employment status, age group, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

	Number employed	Employment status					
		Total	Employer	Waged employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>General population</b>							
<b>Total</b>	8,626,777	100	0.6	31.5	42.7	25	0.2
Under15	59,845	100	0.7	23	30.1	42.7	3.5
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	0.6	33.9	40.3	25	0.2
60+	812,560	100	0.6	8.9	65.9	24.3	0.2
<b>Male</b>	4,396,850	100	0.7	33.6	50.3	15.1	0.3
Under 15	37,388	100	0.7	19.7	35.6	38.6	5.4
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	0.7	35.8	47.7	15.6	0.2
60+	389,787	100	0.8	13.3	77.7	7.9	0.3
<b>Female</b>	4,229,927	100	0.5	29.3	34.7	35.4	0.1
Under15	22,457	100	0.8	28.4	21	49.6	0.2
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	0.5	32	32.5	34.8	0.1
60+	422,773	100	0.4	4.9	55.1	39.5	0.1
<b>Urban</b>	3,362,357	100	0.8	53.1	33.7	12.2	0.2
Under15	16,008	100	1	46.9	29.2	20.7	2.1
15 – 59	3,112,884	100	0.8	55.6	31.6	11.8	0.2
60+	233,465	100	1	19.3	62.3	17.1	0.3

	Employment status						
	Number employed	Total	Employer	Waged employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Male</b>	1,771,174	100	0.9	54.8	36.5	7.6	0.3
Under 15	9,594	100	0.9	39.7	36.8	19.3	3.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	0.9	57	34.2	7.7	0.2
60+	122,320	100	1.2	26.6	66.5	5.4	0.3
<b>Female</b>	1,591,183	100	0.7	51.2	30.6	17.4	0.1
Under 15	6,414	100	1.1	57.7	17.9	22.9	0.4
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	0.7	54.1	28.6	16.4	0.1
60+	111,145	100	0.7	11.3	57.8	30.1	0.2
<b>Rural</b>	5,264,420	100	0.5	17.7	48.4	33.3	0.2
Under 15	43,837	100	0.7	14.2	30.4	50.8	4
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	0.5	19.4	46.2	33.8	0.1
60+	579,095	100	0.5	4.7	67.4	27.2	0.2
<b>Male</b>	2,625,676	100	0.5	19.4	59.6	20.2	0.3
Under 15	27,794	100	0.6	12.8	35.1	45.2	6.2
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	0.5	20.9	57.2	21.2	0.2
60+	267,467	100	0.6	7.2	82.9	9	0.3
<b>Female</b>	2,638,744	100	0.4	16.1	37.2	46.2	0.1
Under 15	16,043	100	0.7	16.7	22.2	60.3	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	0.4	17.9	35	46.6	0
60+	311,628	100	0.4	2.6	54.1	42.9	0.1
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>							
<b>Total</b>	241,844	100	0.5	14.5	46.2	38.8	0
Under 15	3,382	100	0.4	8	10.6	80.9	0.2
15 – 59	216,165	100	0.4	15.5	44.6	39.4	0
60+	22,297	100	0.6	5.7	67	26.6	0.1
<b>Male</b>	121,535	100	0.5	15.5	62.8	21.2	0
Under 15	1,821	100	0.4	7.9	11.3	80.1	0.3
15 – 59	108,181	100	0.5	16.4	61.3	21.8	0
60+	11,533	100	0.7	7.6	85.3	6.4	0.1
<b>Female</b>	120,309	100	0.4	13.5	29.5	56.6	0
Under 15	1,561	100	0.3	8.1	9.9	81.7	0.1
15 – 59	107,984	100	0.4	14.6	28	57	0
60+	10,764	100	0.5	3.7	47.4	48.4	0
<b>Urban</b>	41,959	100	1	38.3	42	18.6	0.1
Under15	272	100	1.5	33.1	26.1	39.3	0
15 – 59	38,427	100	1	40.4	40	18.5	0.1
60+	3,260	100	1	13.8	67.6	17.4	0.2
<b>Male</b>	21,815	100	1.2	39.3	48.3	11.1	0.1
Under15	167	100	1.8	28.7	29.9	39.5	0
15 – 59	19,882	100	1.2	41.1	46.2	11.4	0.1
60+	1,766	100	1.4	19.4	74.2	4.7	0.3
<b>Female</b>	20,144	100	0.8	37.2	35.2	26.7	0.1
Under 15	105	100	1	40	20	39	0
15 – 59	18,545	100	0.8	39.6	33.3	26.2	0.1
60+	1,494	100	0.5	7.3	59.8	32.4	0

	Number employed	Employment status					
		Total	Employer	Waged employee	Self-employed	Unpaid family worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Rural</b>	199,885	100	0.3	9.5	47.1	43	0
Under 15	3,110	100	0.3	5.8	9.3	84.5	0.2
15 – 59	177,738	100	0.3	10.1	45.6	43.9	0
60+	19,037	100	0.5	4.3	66.9	28.2	0
<b>Male</b>	99,720	100	0.4	10.3	65.9	23.4	0
Under 15	1,654	100	0.3	5.7	9.4	84.2	0.4
15 – 59	88,299	100	0.4	10.9	64.6	24.1	0
60+	9,767	100	0.6	5.4	87.3	6.7	0
<b>Female</b>	100,165	100	0.3	8.7	28.4	62.6	0
Under 15	1,456	100	0.2	5.8	9.1	84.8	0.1
15 – 59	89,439	100	0.3	9.4	26.9	63.4	0
60+	9,270	100	0.5	3.1	45.4	50.9	0

Note: Excluded those with unreported employment status

## 5.5 Employment sector

In the census, employment is divided into eight sectors: i) government, ii) autonomous, ethnic minority private enterprise, iii) foreign private enterprise, iv) non-profit institution, v) family, vi) embassy, vii) international and viii) other.

Tables 5.4 and 5.5 show the percentage of the employed population aged 5 and above by sex, age, employment sector, and urban-rural area for the general and ethnic minority populations in 2019. The table shows that the majority of the general population were employed in the local private enterprise sector (78.7%), followed by foreign private enterprise (12.8%), government employment (4.9%). Employment in the other five sectors accounted for just 3.6%.

90.5% of the employed ethnic minority population was working in the local private enterprise sector, followed by foreign private enterprise (5%) and the government sector (2.2%). Employment in the other five sectors accounted for just 2.3%.

Analyzing how employment is distributed across sectors shows that a higher proportion of men in the general population were employed in government jobs than women (6.7% versus 3%). The same pattern is also observed in the ethnic minority population, with 3.2% of ethnic minority men employed in a government job compared to just 1.2% of employed ethnic minority women.

In contrast, higher proportions of females were employed in foreign private enterprises compared to males. In the general population 9% of males and 16.6% of females were employed in foreign private enterprises. For the ethnic minority population, the same figures were 3.4% and 6.6% for males and females respectively.

**Table 5.4 Percentage of employed people in the general population aged 5 years and older, by sex, urban-rural area and employment sector, 2019**

Age group (1)	Number of employed (2)	Total (3)	Employment sector							
			Government (4)	State enterprise (5)	Khmer private enterprise (6)	Foreign enterprises (7)	Non-profit organization (8)	Family section (9)	Embassies, international institutions (10)	Other (11)
<b>General population</b>										
<b>Total</b>	8,626,777	100	4.9	0.5	78.7	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	59,845	100	0.7	0.3	73.7	7.5	13.9	2.4	0.0	1.4
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	5.0	0.5	77.5	14.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.1
60+	812,560	100	4.3	0.4	90.4	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Male</b>	4,396,850	100	6.7	0.7	80.1	9.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	37,388	100	0.6	0.3	67.5	5.1	22.1	2.1	0.0	2.2
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	6.8	0.7	79.6	9.9	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.1
60+	389,787	100	7.2	0.5	87.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
<b>Female</b>	4,229,927	100	3.0	0.3	77.2	16.6	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	22,457	100	0.8	0.3	84.1	11.5	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	3.2	0.3	75.3	18.4	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0
60+	422,773	100	1.6	0.2	93.5	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Urban</b>	3,362,357	100	7.6	0.7	66.4	22.7	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	16,008	100	1.4	0.4	62.4	17.7	14.7	2.5	0.0	0.8
15 – 59	3,112,884	100	7.6	0.7	65.1	24.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1
60+	233,465	100	8.8	0.6	84.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.1
<b>Male</b>	1,771,174	100	10.1	0.9	70.0	16.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	9,594	100	1.2	0.4	58.8	11.9	24.2	2.0	0.1	1.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	10.0	0.9	69.4	17.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.1
60+	122,320	100	13.4	0.8	79.4	2.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
<b>Female</b>	1,591,183	100	4.8	0.5	62.5	30.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0
5 – 14	6,414	100	1.7	0.5	67.9	26.2	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1

Age group (1)	Number of employed (2)	Total (3)	Employment sector								
			Government (4)	State enterprise (5)	Khmer private enterprise (6)	Foreign enterprises (7)	Non-profit organization (8)	Family section (9)	Embassies, international institutions (10)	Other (11)	
<b>General population</b>											
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	4.9	0.5	60.4	32.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
60+	111,145	100	3.8	0.3	89.6	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>Rural</b>	5,264,420	100	3.2	0.4	86.5	6.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	43,837	100	0.5	0.2	77.9	3.8	13.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.6
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	3.3	0.4	85.8	7.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
60+	579,095	100	2.4	0.3	92.9	0.4	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	2,625,676	100	4.5	0.5	87.0	4.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	27,794	100	0.4	0.2	70.5	2.8	21.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.5
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	4.5	0.5	86.7	4.7	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
60+	267,467	100	4.4	0.4	90.6	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Female	2,638,744	100	2.0	0.3	86.1	8.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	16,043	100	0.5	0.2	90.6	5.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	2.1	0.3	84.9	9.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
60+	311,628	100	0.8	0.2	94.9	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Excludes those who did not report their employment status

**Table 5.5 Percentage of employed people in the ethnic minority population aged 5 years and older, by sex, urban-rural area and employment sector, 2019**

Age group (1)	Number of employed (2)	Total (3)	Employment sector							
			Government (4)	State enterprise (5)	Ethnic minority private enterprise (6)	Foreign enterprises (7)	Non-profit organization (8)	Family section (9)	Embassies, international institutions (10)	Other (11)
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>										
<b>Total</b>	241,805	100	2.2	0.3	90.5	5.0	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	3,382	100	0.1	0.1	95.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	216,147	100	2.2	0.3	90.0	5.5	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
60+	22,276	100	2.0	0.3	94.6	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
<b>Male</b>	121,512	100	3.2	0.4	90.9	3.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	1,821	100	0.1	0.1	95.2	0.7	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.2
15 – 59	108,171	100	3.2	0.4	90.6	3.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	0.1
60+	11,520	100	3.4	0.3	93.1	0.7	0.3	2.2	0.0	0.1
<b>Female</b>	120,293	100	1.2	0.3	90.0	6.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	1,561	100	0.1	0.1	96.6	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	107,976	100	1.3	0.3	89.3	7.3	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0
60+	10,756	100	0.6	0.2	96.3	0.5	0.2	2.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Urban</b>	41,951	100	4.0	0.7	74.0	17.1	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	272	100	0.0	0.0	80.5	7.4	3.7	8.1	0.0	0.4
15 – 59	38,419	100	4.0	0.7	72.8	18.4	0.4	3.6	0.1	0.1
60+	3,260	100	4.1	0.5	88.3	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.0
<b>Male</b>	21,813	100	5.4	0.9	76.6	12.7	0.5	3.7	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	167	100	0.0	0.0	82.6	4.2	4.2	8.4	0.0	0.6
15 – 59	19,880	100	5.4	0.9	75.8	13.6	0.4	3.7	0.1	0.1
60+	1,766	100	6.6	0.8	84.8	3.5	0.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
<b>Female</b>	20,138	100	2.5	0.5	71.2	22.0	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.0

Age group	Number of employed	Total	Employment sector							
			Government	State enterprise	Ethnic minority private enterprise	Foreign enterprises	Non-profit organization	Family section	Embassies, international institutions	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>										
5 – 14	105	100	0.0	0.0	77.1	12.4	2.9	7.6	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	18,539	100	2.6	0.6	69.5	23.6	0.3	3.4	0.1	0.1
60+	1,494	100	1.3	0.1	92.4	2.6	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	199,854	100	1.8	0.2	93.9	2.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	3,110	100	0.1	0.1	97.2	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	177,728	100	1.9	0.2	93.7	2.7	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
60+	19,016	100	1.7	0.2	95.7	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99,699	100	2.7	0.3	94.0	1.4	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	1,654	100	0.1	0.1	96.4	0.4	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.2
15 – 59	88,291	100	2.7	0.3	93.9	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
60+	9,754	100	2.8	0.2	94.5	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	0.1
Female	100,155	100	0.9	0.2	93.8	3.5	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	1,456	100	0.1	0.1	98.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	89,437	100	1.0	0.2	93.4	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
60+	9,262	100	0.5	0.2	96.9	0.2	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Excludes those who did not report their employment status

## 5.6 Employment classification by occupation and profession

Characteristics of economic activities and services, as well as occupations obtained from the 2019 Cambodian census are codified in accordance with the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (4<sup>th</sup> version), and the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Tables 5.6 and 5.7 show the classification of employed workers according to occupational classification and economic activity, sex, and urban-rural area for the general and ethnic minority populations. It is clear that agriculture remains the dominant economic activity in Cambodia, when compared to manufacturing, industry, and services.

In 2019, the majority of employed people in the ethnic minority population were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (75%) followed by service and sales work (8.7%), craft and related work (7.1%), and elementary occupations (4.5%) (Table 5.6). This indicates that the ethnic minority labor market has limited skills and that there is a need for additional vocational training to improve labor market competitiveness. This is an urgent priority for the Royal Government. The patterns in the ethnic minority population contrast with the general population, where 53.4% were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and; 16.6% worked as crafts men and related workers, and; 12.6% worked as service and sales workers.

Of the nine main occupations, women in both populations were predominantly concentrated in only three or four, including agriculture, forestry and fishing; crafts; work related to services and sales, and; elementary occupations.

For the ethnic minority population, the majority of urban employed people were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (31.5%), followed by service and sales work (26.1%) and crafts and related jobs (21.4%). In rural areas agriculture was still the dominant source of employment for the ethnic minority population (84.1%), followed by service and sales work (5%), and crafts and related work (4.1%).

**Table 5.6 Percentage of employed people in the general and ethnic minority populations by occupation, profession, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

Professional group		Percentage of employed							
		General population				Ethnic minority population			
Group (1)	Description (2)	Both sexes (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both sexes (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)		
	<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100		
1	Manager	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2		
2	Professional	3.5	4.2	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.3		
3	Technicians and professionals	1.4	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.2		
4	Clerk	3.3	3.8	2.7	1.0	1.3	0.7		
5	Service and sales workers	12.6	10.1	15.1	8.7	7.0	10.3		
6	Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	53.4	52.0	54.9	75.0	75.0	75.1		
7	Craft and related workers	16.6	15.1	18.1	7.1	6.3	7.9		
8	Machinery, plant and machine operators and installers	2.3	4.0	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.3		
9	Elementary occupations	6.0	7.6	4.4	4.5	5.1	3.8		
	<b>Urban</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100		
1	Manager	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.8		
2	Professional	5.3	5.8	4.7	4.0	4.5	3.4		
3	Technicians and professionals	2.5	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.9		
4	Clerk	7.3	8.3	6.2	4.6	5.5	3.5		
5	Service and sales workers	22.8	18.3	27.7	26.1	21.5	31.0		
6	Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	20.8	20.9	20.7	31.5	33.2	29.7		
7	Craft and related workers	28.1	24.7	31.8	21.4	17.5	25.5		
8	Machinery, plant and machine operators and installers	4.2	7.3	0.8	3.3	5.9	0.6		
9	Elementary occupations	7.5	9.6	5.2	6.5	8.3	4.5		
	<b>Rural</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100		

Professional group		Percentage of employed					
Group (1)	Description (2)	General population			Ethnic minority population		
		Both sexes (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both sexes (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)
1	Manager	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.1
2	Professional	5.3	5.8	4.7	1.3	1.8	0.9
3	Technicians and professionals	2.5	3.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
4	Clerk	7.3	8.3	6.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
5	Service and sales workers	22.8	18.3	27.7	5.0	3.9	6.2
6	Agriculture, forestry and fishery workers	20.8	20.9	20.7	84.1	84.0	84.3
7	Craft and related workers	28.1	24.7	31.8	4.1	3.8	4.4
8	Machinery, plant and machine operators and installers	4.2	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2
9	Elementary occupations	7.5	9.6	5.2	4.1	4.4	3.7

Note: Excludes armed forces and those who did not report an occupation

Table 5.7 shows the percentage distribution of the working population by economic activity. For both the general and ethnic minority populations, the economic structure has shifted towards modern industry and modernization, with manufacturing growth, wholesale, retail, auto, and motorcycle repair, civil construction, and other services, and a declining trend in employment in the agricultural sector.

Table 5.7 shows that in 2019, employment in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries accounted for 75.1% of individuals in the general population who were over age 5 and employed. The corresponding figure for the ethnic minority population was 77.5%. Other occupations are an important source of employment in both the general and ethnic minority populations. For example, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair, manufacturing and construction, and other occupations.

**Table 5.7 Percentage of the general and ethnic minority working populations age 5 and above, by employment activity, sex, and urban-rural area, 2019**

		Type of Activity				Percentage of employed				
Section (1)	Description (2)	General population		Ethnic minority population		General population		Ethnic minority population		
		Both (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)	Both (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)
	<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	75.1	73.3	76.9	77.5	77.3	77.7	77.7	77.7	77.7
B	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Production	5	3.5	6.5	6	4.3	7.7	4.3	7.7	7.7
D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and prevention	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	Construction	3.3	5.2	1.5	2	3.2	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.7
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	7.4	5.7	9.1	7.8	6.3	9.4	6.3	9.4	9.4
H	Transporting and warehousing	1.3	2.4	0.2	1.3	2.1	0.6	2.1	0.6	0.6
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.8	0.6	1	0.8	0.6	1	0.6	1	1
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
K	Financial and insurance activities	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
L	Real estate	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
M	Scientific and technical professional activities	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
N	Administrative activities and support services	2.2	3.6	0.8	1.2	2	0.3	2	0.3	0.3
O	Public administration and social security protection	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.9
P	Education	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Q	Health activities and social work	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
R	Arts, Entertainment, and Fun	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	Family use activities for an employer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Urban</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	39.3	36.7	42	32.5	34	30.9	34	30.9	30.9

Type of Activity		Percentage of employed					
Section	Description (2)	General population			Ethnic minority population		
		Both (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)
B	Mining and quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0
C	Production	9.1	7.1	11.1	18.4	12.9	24.3
D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and prevention	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
F	Construction	7.5	11.4	3.5	5.4	8.4	2.2
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	20.2	14.9	25.5	23	18.5	27.7
H	Transporting and warehousing	3.2	6	0.5	4.6	7.3	1.7
I	Accommodation and food service activities	2.4	1.6	3.3	2.8	2.3	3.3
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
K	Financial and insurance activities	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
L	Real estate	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
M	Scientific and technical professional activities	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.5	4.5	2.5
N	Administrative activities and support services	6.1	9.5	2.8	2.7	4.3	1
O	Public administration and social security protection	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.2	2.4	2
P	Education	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Q	Health activities and social work	1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1	0.7
R	Arts, Entertainment, and Fun	2.9	2.5	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.7
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
T	Family use activities for an employer	0	0	0	0	0	0
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Rural</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	82.1	80.5	83.6	86.9	86.7	87.2
B	Mining and quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	Production	4.2	2.8	5.6	3.4	2.4	4.3
D	Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0
E	Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and prevention	0	0.1	0	0	0	0
F	Construction	2.5	3.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	0.4

Type of Activity		Percentage of employed							
		General population				Ethnic minority population			
Section	Description	Both (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Both (6)	Male (7)	Female (8)		
G	Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	5	3.9	6	4.7	3.7	5.7		
H	Transporting and warehousing	0.9	1.7	0.1	0.7	1	0.4		
I	Accommodation and food service activities	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5		
J	Information and Communication	0	0	0.1	0	0	0		
K	Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0		
L	Real estate	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0		
M	Scientific and technical professional activities	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1		
N	Administrative activities and support services	1.4	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.2		
O	Public administration and social security protection	1.5	1.8	1.2	1	1.4	0.7		
P	Education	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1		
Q	Health activities and social work	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
R	Arts, Entertainment, and Fun	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2		
S	Other service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0		
T	Family use activities for an employer	0	0	0	0	0	0		
U	Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Note: Excludes those that did not report their economic activity

# CHAPTER 6

## MIGRATION

### 6.1 Key concepts

Migration is the geographical movement of people across borders specified for permanent or semi-permanent settlement purposes. This topic is important not only to demographers but also to economists, social workers, geographers, anthropologists, political scientists, lawyers, policymakers, planners, and public administrators.

When a movement is within the same country, it is considered domestic migration. When a movement involves crossing an international border, it is called international migration. Along with fertility and mortality, migration is an important component of population change. It helps to determine population size and growth rates, as well as the structure and character of a population.

The terms "immigration" and "emigration" are used to refer to movements between countries (international migration). The corresponding terms "domestic" migration and "foreign" migration are used for in-country migration. In this analysis, migration refers to a person who has moved to the interview site, at least from another village (or from another country) which was the last residence of that person.

### 6.2 Migrant population

According to the 2019 census, 83.8% of the ethnic minority population had never had a residence other than the interview venue (Table 6.1). This percentage was lower in urban areas than in rural areas (71.4% and 86.5% respectively). Overall, the percentage of ethnic minority migrants in 2019 was 16.2%. In urban areas, 28.6% of the ethnic minority population reported being a migrant; in rural areas the corresponding figure was 13.5%. The percentage of migrants within the population has declined. In three decades, the percentage of people living in one place has increased in both urban and rural areas. This trend is the same for both men and women (NIS, 2020)<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics, General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019. National Report on Final Census Results, 2020. National Institute of Statistics, Cambodia.

**Table 6.1 Percentage of ethnic minority and general migrants and people who usually live at the place of interview by urban-rural area and sex, 2019**

Area	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living at the interview places	78.5	76.9	80.1	83.8	82.8	84.8
Migrants	21.5	23.1	19.9	16.2	17.2	15.2
<b>Urban</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living at the interview places	64.7	63.2	66.0	71.4	70.5	72.2
Migrants	35.3	36.8	34.0	28.6	29.5	27.8
<b>Rural</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Living at the interview places	87.6	85.8	89.3	86.5	85.4	87.5
Migrants	12.4	14.2	10.7	13.5	14.6	12.5

Note: Excludes those who did not report migration status

The different migration measures presented in this report cannot necessarily explain migration trends. To better understand the migration situation, it is important to carry out in-depth analyses that include cross tabulating migration measures with other variables. For this report, it is important to highlight the declining levels of migration within the ethnic minority population.

### 6.3 Reasons for migration

The census also included questions about the reasons for migration. Table 6.2 presents the 2019 census results for the ethnic minority and general population. Marriage and family relocation were the main reason for migration provided by the census respondents. If a family member (especially the head of a household) migrated to another place due to a change in his or her place of work, the reason for the migration was recorded as a change of workplace.

For other members of the family, who relocated with him/her, the reason for the migration was recorded as family relocation. The reason for marriage is similar to this case and the percentage of female emigrants is high for this reason. The percentage of migrations undertaken for other reasons is higher among men, including changing workplace and job seeking.

**Table 6.2 Percentage distribution of general and ethnic minority populations by reason for migration and sex, 2019**

Reasons for migration	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transfer of workplace	10.8	12.4	9.1	7.1	7.9	6.2
In search of employment	19.4	19.5	19.4	16.7	17.0	16.4
Education	2.6	2.9	2.3	4.0	3.8	4.1
Marriage	19.7	24.0	14.9	15.3	19.2	11.2
Family moved	38.9	33.5	44.9	49.9	45.3	54.7
Repatriation/return after displacement	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
Natural calamities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dislocation due to the dam Construction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Dislocation due to other major or small project	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Insecurity	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Orphaned	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.9
Lost land/Lost home	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Visiting only	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.6
Not stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

## 6.4 Migration flows

Table 6.3 shows the total domestic migration disaggregated by the type of migration flow: rural to rural, rural to urban, and urban to rural. According to the 2019 census, most migration flows for the ethnic minority population were rural to rural flows, followed by rural to urban flows. In contrast to this, most of the migration flows for the general population were rural to urban and urban to urban flows. This reflects a well-established pattern of rapid urbanization in Cambodia.

**Table 6.3 Percentage of general and ethnic minority migrants by urban-rural flow and sex, 2019**

Migration flow	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
Rural to rural	29.0	30.7	27.1	62.4	63.7	61.1
Rural to urban	34.0	32.4	35.7	17.0	16.0	18.1
Urban to rural	7.0	7.6	6.3	9.6	9.9	9.2
Urban to urban	30.0	29.3	30.8	11.0	10.4	11.6

Note: Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia.

## 6.5 Length of stay

According to the 2019 census, the majority of migrants had lived in the interview area for less than 10 years prior to the census (51.5% for the ethnic minority population and 54.7% for the general population). The proportion of people living in their current residence for 1-4 years before the census was 24.3% for the ethnic minority population and 28.1% for the general population (Table 6.4). In urban areas, the percentage of migrants was higher than in rural areas for both the ethnic minority and the general population for migrants who had lived in the interview area for less than 4 years. However, the percentage of the ethnic minority and general populations who had lived in the interview area for between 5-19 years was higher in rural areas than urban areas.

**Table 6.4 Domestic migrants in the general and ethnic minority populations by length of stay, urban-rural area, 2019**

Area	Number of migrants	Classification of in-country migration by length of stay					
		Total	< 1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>General population</b>							
Total	3,331,120	100	9.8	28.1	16.9	22.3	23.0
Urban	2,164,700	100	12.0	32.2	16.1	19.5	20.4
Rural	1,166,420	100	5.7	20.5	18.3	27.5	27.9
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>							
Total	69,296	100	7.1	24.3	20.1	30.9	17.6
Urban	19,386	100	10.0	25.5	15.5	23.7	25.3
Rural	49,910	100	6.0	23.8	22.0	33.7	14.6

Note: Excludes migration of ethnic minority peoples from abroad and also those who did not report their lengths of stay

In all three censuses, the highest proportion of domestic migrants reported having lived in their current residence for less than 10 years.

## 6.6 Migration by age group

As expected, the majority of the both ethnic minority and general populations, migrated between the ages of 15 and 39 (Table 6.5). According to the 2019 census, 55.5% of ethnic minority migrants are in this age group. And this pattern holds for both men and women. Overall, 85.7% of ethnic minority migrants were in the 15-64 age group. The same trend exists in the general population. This pattern reflects the propensity for people in these age groups to move to find work and to pursue education and marriage.

**Table 6.5 Percentage of ethnic minority migrants aged 10 years and over by age group and sex, 2019**

Age group	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 - 14	4.2	4.2	4.2	6.9	7.0	6.8
15 - 19	6.6	6.3	7.0	8.3	7.6	9.1
20 - 24	9.7	9.1	10.3	10.7	10.2	11.1
25 - 29	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.4	12.7
30 - 34	12.9	13.5	12.3	12.0	12.7	11.2
35 - 39	13.0	13.9	12.1	11.4	12.2	10.5
40 - 44	7.5	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	6.5
45 - 49	8.0	8.4	7.6	6.7	6.9	6.5
50 - 54	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4
55 - 59	6.1	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.8
60 - 64	4.4	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.2	5.0
65 - 69	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.5
70 - 74	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.1
75 +	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.7

## 6.7 Migration by economic activity

Table 6.6 shows that a high percentage of ethnic minority migrants reported participating in economic activity (83.6%). 77.3% of migrants participated in economic

activities in rural area. However, proportionately more migrants participated in economic activities in urban areas (89.6%). These urban migrants mostly worked in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (69.1%), the wholesale and retail trade, automobile and motorcycle repair (10.1%), the production sector (4.6%), construction (3.8 percent), transportation and warehousing (3.2%), and administrative and support services activities (3%).

**Table 6.6 Percentage of ethnic minority domestic migrants, aged 15 and over by economic activity, sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Type of activity	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100
Economically active	83.6	89.6	77.3
Economically inactive	16.4	10.4	22.7
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	69.3	69.1	69.6
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0
Production	5.6	4.6	6.8
Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.2	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and prevention activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	2.6	3.8	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade, car and motorcycle repair	12.6	10.1	15.7
Transporting and warehousing	2.1	3.2	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	0.8	1.6
Information and Communication	0.0	0.1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.3	0.3	0.3
Real estate	0.2	0.2	0.2
Scientific and technical professional activities	0.9	1.0	0.7
Administrative activities and support services	1.9	3.0	0.5
Public administration and social security protection	1.7	2.1	1.1
Education	0.3	0.4	0.3
Health activities and social work	0.4	0.4	0.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Fun	0.7	0.7	0.8
Other service activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family use activities for an employer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Activities of organizations and foreign organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Excludes migrants from outside Cambodia and those who did not report economic activity

## CHAPTER 7

### FERTILITY

#### 7.1 Key concepts

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

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

#### 7.2 Fertility estimation

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

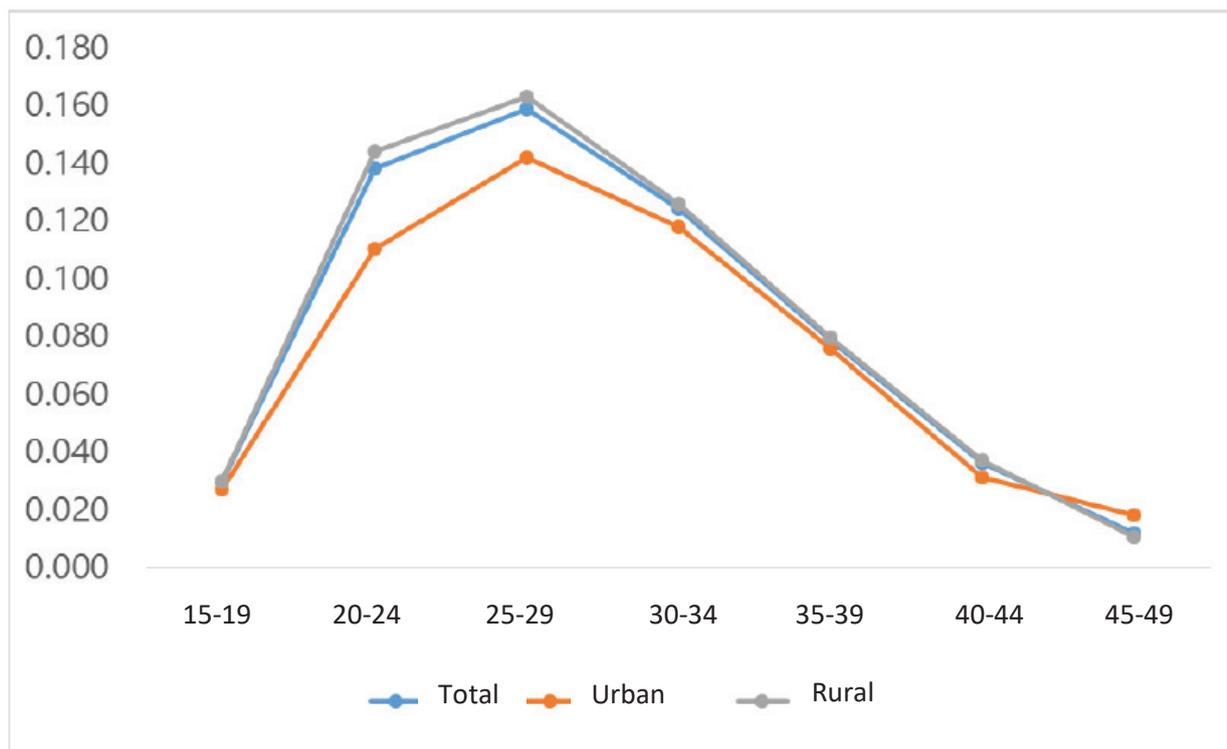
**Table 7.1 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates for the general and ethnic minority populations by urban-rural area, 2019**

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15 - 19	0.0322	0.0230	0.0380	0.0612	0.0413	0.0655
20 - 24	0.1260	0.0959	0.1511	0.1489	0.0950	0.1638
25 - 29	0.1366	0.1232	0.1522	0.1613	0.1165	0.1752
30 - 34	0.1081	0.1063	0.1143	0.1290	0.1020	0.1380
35 - 39	0.0619	0.0605	0.0655	0.0901	0.0790	0.0942
40 - 44	0.0280	0.0263	0.0296	0.0456	0.0472	0.0459
45 - 49	0.0096	0.0086	0.0103	0.0171	0.0120	0.0182
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>

Table 7.1 shows that the TFR for the ethnic minority population was 3.3 per woman in 2019. For the general population, the 2019 TFR was 2.5 per woman. The table also shows the differences in total fertility rates between urban and rural areas. For both the general and the ethnic minority populations, the TFRs were lower in urban areas than in rural areas. For the ethnic minority population the TFR in urban areas was 2.5 per woman and the TFR for rural areas was 3.5 per woman respectively. This is a difference of one child per woman.

Figure 7.1 shows the age-specific (adjusted) fertility rates of ethnic minority people in 2019, disaggregated by the total, urban and rural areas. The curve shows that the fertility rate increases with age, peaking in the 25-29 age group and then decreasing. The curve also shows the average fertility of women at younger and older ages. For example, the youth fertility rate is 32 per 1,000. Despite the low rate, efforts should be made to reduce the negative impact on individuals and the negative social consequences of youth fertility. In addition, the fertility rate for women who are ending their reproductive lives (45-49 years) is estimated to be 10 per 1,000.

**Figure 7.1 Ethnic minority Age-Specific Fertility Rates by urban-rural areas, 2019**



### 7.3 Maternal health care during childbirth

The majority of the ethnic minority women who gave birth in the 12 months prior to the census received midwifery services (78.1%) for childbirth (Table 7.2). This percentage is similar to the general population (78.2%). However, the data shows that traditional birth attendants were more commonly used by ethnic minority women than women in the general population.

**Table 7.2 Percentage of care during childbirth among women in the general and ethnic minority populations by urban-rural area, 2019**

Care during childbirth (1)	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Doctor	8.7	13.5	6.4	8.8	13.4	6.7
Nurse	10.1	12.3	9.0	9.8	12.2	8.7
Midwife	78.2	72.7	80.8	78.1	73.0	80.4
Traditional midwife	2.8	1.2	3.5	3.2	1.2	4.0
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
None	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

## 7.4 Birth registration

Civil registration documents include birth certificates, marriage certificates, and death certificates. As the local authority, the commune/sangkat council is responsible for the preparation of these documents. All Cambodian citizens have a role to play in ensuring that their vital events are recorded in the civil register. When a newborn baby is born, parents are obliged to report this to the local authority where they have their permanent residence within 30 days of the birth. This process enables the child to be recorded in the civil register and to be issued with a birth certificate.

The 2019 census asked all females aged 15 and older who had given birth in the 12 months prior to the census, to indicate whether the birth had been registered (Table 7.3). According to the census, infant birth registration rates are similar in the general population and the ethnic minority population (86.4% and 85.9%, respectively). Birth registration also tended to be higher in urban areas.

**Table 7.3 Percentage of registered births to women in the general and ethnic minority population in the 12 months prior to census day, 2019**

Birth registration	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Birth registered	86.4	89.8	84.9	85.9	89.8	84.1
Birth not registered	13.6	10.2	15.1	14.1	10.2	15.9

## CHAPTER 8

### DEATH

#### 8.1 Key concepts

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

The most important determinant of mortality is age. Under-five mortality is particularly important. There are three types of mortality indicators: Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is defined as the number of infant deaths (age 0 to 1 years) per 1,000 live births in a given year. Under-five mortality rate is the probability of death from birth to exactly age five, per 1,000 live births.

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

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

The purpose of this chapter is to measure infant, child and under-five mortality, as well as adult mortality (through a life table) and maternal mortality of ethnic minority people. Indirect methods were used for these calculations. Adult mortality estimates were also generated (as part of the life table calculations), as well as estimates of maternal mortality.

#### 8.2 Mortality of infants, adults and children under five

The 2019 census measured infant mortality using two questions: i) the number of children born to a woman and, ii) the number of surviving children. Both questions are

collected with reference to the age of the mother. Indirect calculation methods can provide reliable estimates of infant mortality and under-five mortality.

The original method, developed by the British demographer William Brass has been revised and improved over time (Moultrie et al., 2013). A revised version of Brass's original method was used here. Most indirect mortality estimates are generated using model life tables. There are two main indirect methods that have been proposed to generate life tables: i) the Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Table approach (West, North, East, and South), and ii) the UN Model Life Tables for Developing Countries ( Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General)<sup>2</sup>.

For the ethnic minority population, and Cambodia more generally, the most appropriate model life tables are those calculated using the Coale-Demeny North model<sup>3</sup>. Table 8.1 presents Infant Mortality Rates (IMR), Under-five Mortality Rates (UMR) and life expectancies for the ethnic minority population in 2019. The ethnic minority IMR based on the 2019 census was 20 per 1,000 live births.

In general, mortality rates tend to be higher for males than females, especially in relation to infant mortality. This pattern is indicative of certain biological factors. In contrast, child mortality rates tend to be higher for females, especially in countries where there is a preference for sons. In the case of the ethnic minority population in Cambodia, the UMRs are higher for males.

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<sup>22</sup> Model life tables are sets of life tables based on the generalization of empirical relationships derived from a group of observed life tables. The Coale-Demeny Regional Model Life Tables and the United Nations Life Tables for Developing Countries are the two main systems of model life tables. These systems are based on empirical life tables that have been developed on the principle of narrowing the selection of a life table to those considered realistic on the basis of examination of mortality levels and patterns calculated for actual populations. These systems cover a wide variety of mortality experiences, so that one may be more appropriate than another for a particular country. Each system has *families* of life tables. The families in the Coale-Demeny system are: East, West, North and South and the families in the United Nations system are: Latin American, Chilean, South Asian, Far East and General (UN, 1983).

<sup>3</sup> Details of the model selection and life table generation are provided in the thematic report on mortality, Appendix B.

**Table 8.1 Infant Mortality Rate, Under-five Mortality Rate and life expectancy for general and ethnic minority populations by sex and urban-rural area, 2019**

Area	Infant mortality	Mortality of children under 5	Life expectancy	Reference time
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>General population</b>				
Both sexes	17.6	28.1	75.5	2016.8
Urban	15.9	25.5	75.6	2016.8
Rural	18.5	29.5	74.5	2016.8
Male	20.6	31.7	74.3	2016.8
Female	14.6	24.3	76.8	2016.8
<b>Ethnic minority population</b>				
Both sexes	20.0	31.9	73.4	2016.8
Urban	14.8	23.6	78.5	2016.8
Rural	20.7	33.1	73.1	2016.8
Male	22.5	35.9	72.3	2016.8
Female	16.7	26.8	77.2	2016.8

As expected, rural infant mortality rates tend to be higher than urban areas. The rural infant mortality rate for the ethnic minority population was 20.7, whereas the urban rate was 14.8 per 1,000 live births (Table 8.1). Many factors explain the difference in mortality rates, including parental education, access to health care, hygiene practices etc. For the ethnic minority population in particular, the urban-rural differences remain significant. Whilst there has been progress expanding access to health care in rural areas, it is clear that there is scope for further improvement, particularly in relation to the ethnic minority population in rural areas.

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

### 8.3 Adult mortality and life tables

Life tables are one of the most widely used instruments to measure and investigate adult mortality. They are also one of the most powerful tools in demography. In essence, a life table is used to simulate a population's lifetime mortality experience. It does so by taking that population's age-specific death rates and applying them to a hypothetical population of 100,000 people born at the same time. For each year in the life table, death

inevitably thins the hypothetical population's ranks until, in the last row of the table, even the oldest members die.

A life table contains several functions that describe different aspects of mortality by age group. The most important function is life expectancy. This indicates the average number of additional years a person of a given age is expect to live if the age-specific death rates for a given year prevailed for the rest of his or her life.

The life tables presented in this section were generated using the MATCH method from the United Nations MORTPAK<sup>4</sup> program and the Coale-Demeny North model life table.

**Table 8.2 Life table for ethnic minority males in Cambodia, 2019**

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	0.0225	0.0221	100,000	2,206	98,028	0.97614	7,252,601	72.53	0.11
1	0.0012	0.0048	97,794	470	390,044	0.99543	7,154,573	73.16	1.59
5	0.0006	0.0032	97,325	313	485,841	0.99711	6,764,529	69.50	2.50
10	0.0005	0.0026	97,012	249	484,435	0.99617	6,278,689	64.72	2.50
15	0.0011	0.0056	96,762	545	482,580	0.99297	5,794,254	59.88	2.74
20	0.0016	0.0081	96,218	783	479,189	0.99170	5,311,674	55.20	2.58
25	0.0017	0.0083	95,434	790	475,213	0.99129	4,832,484	50.64	2.52
30	0.0019	0.0092	94,644	874	471,076	0.99019	4,357,271	46.04	2.55
35	0.0021	0.0105	93,770	988	466,456	0.98812	3,886,195	41.44	2.58
40	0.0027	0.0135	92,782	1,255	460,916	0.98422	3,419,739	36.86	2.61
45	0.0038	0.0187	91,527	1,709	453,645	0.97568	2,958,823	32.33	2.67
50	0.0063	0.0308	89,818	2,767	442,612	0.96392	2,505,178	27.89	2.66
55	0.0086	0.0421	87,051	3,668	426,643	0.94608	2,062,566	23.69	2.65
60	0.0142	0.0685	83,383	5,714	403,638	0.91266	1,635,924	19.62	2.68
65	0.0231	0.1095	77,669	8,508	368,385	0.86243	1,232,285	15.87	2.65
70	0.0373	0.1715	69,161	11,860	317,706	0.78265	863,901	12.49	2.63
75	0.0628	0.2727	57,301	15,626	248,653	0.54475	546,195	9.53	2.58
80	0.1401	...	41,675	41,675	297,542	...	297,542	7.14	7.14

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Population Division (2013), MORTPAK for Windows, Version 4.3, United Nations, New York

**Table 8.3 Life table for ethnic minority females in Cambodia, 2019**

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)	a(x,n)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	0.0167	0.0165	100,000	1,645	98,518	0.9822	7,606,520	76.1	0.1
1	0.0008	0.0034	98,355	330	392,593	0.9972	7,508,002	76.3	1.5
5	0.0003	0.0016	98,025	156	489,733	0.9984	7,115,409	72.6	2.5
10	0.0003	0.0015	97,869	149	488,972	0.9980	6,625,675	67.7	2.5
15	0.0005	0.0026	97,720	256	488,009	0.9968	6,136,704	62.8	2.7
20	0.0008	0.0038	97,464	374	486,429	0.9957	5,648,694	58.0	2.6
25	0.0009	0.0046	97,090	451	484,348	0.9951	5,162,265	53.2	2.6
30	0.0010	0.0051	96,639	497	481,982	0.9944	4,677,917	48.4	2.6
35	0.0013	0.0063	96,142	606	479,275	0.9921	4,195,934	43.6	2.6
40	0.0020	0.0098	95,536	934	475,489	0.9885	3,716,659	38.9	2.7
45	0.0027	0.0135	94,602	1,280	470,016	0.9826	3,241,170	34.3	2.7
50	0.0044	0.0218	93,322	2,035	461,844	0.9744	2,771,155	29.7	2.7
55	0.0061	0.0301	91,287	2,745	450,015	0.9613	2,309,310	25.3	2.7
60	0.0102	0.0496	88,542	4,395	432,603	0.9345	1,859,295	21.0	2.7
65	0.0177	0.0848	84,147	7,138	404,287	0.8882	1,426,692	17.0	2.7
70	0.0310	0.1446	77,009	11,138	359,097	0.8119	1,022,405	13.3	2.7
75	0.0545	0.2412	65,871	15,889	291,561	0.5604	663,309	10.1	2.6
80	0.1345	...	49,982	49,982	371,748	...	371,748	7.4	7.4

Remarks: m(x,n) =Specific age middle of mortality rate  
A(x,n) =Number of people - the average year of survival for those who died between the ages of x and x + n  
nqx =Probability of death at a specific age of x and x + n (mortality rate at specific age)  
l(x) =Number of survivors of age x<sub>1</sub>  
ndx =Number of deaths between the ages of x and x+n<sub>1</sub>  
nLx =Number of people - years of living between ages x and x + n<sub>1</sub>  
Sx =Survival ratio for ages x to x + 5, surviving 5 years to x + 5 to x + 10 = 5Lx + 5 / 5Lx  
Tx =Number of survivors - years after age x<sub>1</sub>  
E(x) =Life expectancy at the age of x<sub>1</sub>  
First, must key in S(x,n) data for 5 generation survivals in groups 0-4 = L (0,5) / 500000  
Then, enter S (x, n) data is for S (0,5) = L (5,5) / L (0,5)  
Finally, enter S (x, n) data is S (75 +, 5) = T (80) / T (75)

## 8.4 Maternal mortality

Over the last three decades, high maternal mortality rates in developing countries have increasingly been recognized as a public health challenge. Maternal mortality differs

significantly between developing and developed countries. The maternal mortality ratio (MMRatio) is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in the same period. In developing countries, the MMRatio is more than 100 times that of developed countries.

Maternal mortality during pregnancy is an important indicator of the quality of health services. Maternal death is one of the greatest tragedies in the family that can experience and can have wide ranging consequences for the surviving spouses and surviving family members, as well as for society as a whole. In most instances, maternal mortality is preventable.

Maternal mortality has been discussed at various conferences and is recognized within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as the first target of Goal 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing). This target suggests that the global MMRatio should be reduced to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030.

There are many ways to calculate maternal mortality, but the most appropriate and reliable method is based on direct questions included in a special part of the adult mortality section in the census questionnaire. Censuses often ask additional questions about women aged 15-49 who died in the 12 months prior to the census. In particular, they collect information on whether they died during pregnancy or childbirth or within 42 days of giving birth.

Sometimes census questions also include where the woman died (e.g. at a hospital, health center or home) and whether she received assistance before she died (e.g. from a doctor, physician, professional midwife or traditional midwife).

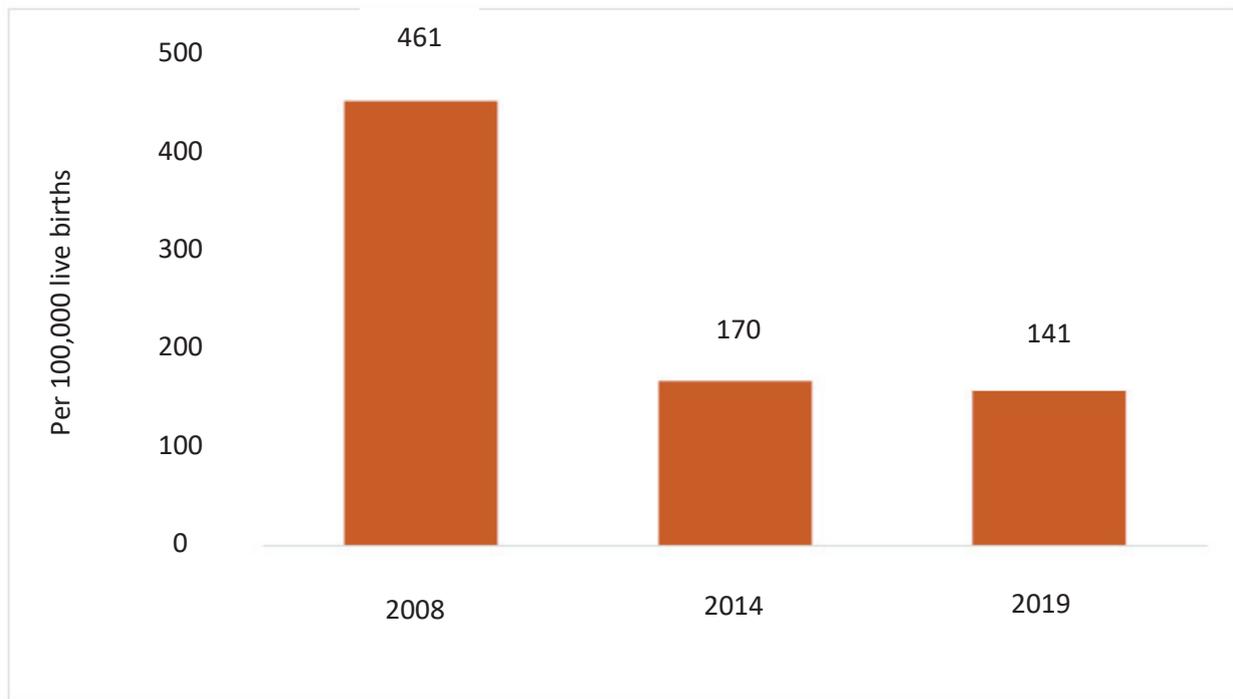
A major problem is that these adult mortality questions do not always provide reliable results. The same is true for the census questions that are specifically focused on maternal mortality. However, several methods based on model life tables has been developed which, in general, provide consistent results.

Maternal mortality is rare. As a consequence, sub-national level estimates were not generated and only national-level estimates are presented here. According to the 2019 census, directly calculated estimates (unadjusted) of the MMRatio were calculated. Using this method, the MMRatio was 140.8 per 100,000 live births (Figure 8.1). This indicator seems to indicate that maternal mortality is undercounted. However, adjustments were made to assess the quality of maternal mortality classification using a standard approach. In this case, it is generally not recommended to adjust the mortality by age group.

To assess the extent to which this approach provides consistent estimates of maternal mortality requires more specific analysis than is provided by these preliminary

findings. Maternal mortality is analyzed in-depth in the 2019 census thematic report on mortality and maternal mortality. However, there is no correction to the calculation of maternal mortality here and the rate presented is lower than the MMRatio generated with the 2008 data (460.8 out of 100,000 live births).

**Figure 8.1 Maternal Mortality Ratios for the ethnic minority population, 2008, 2014 and 2019**



Note: The 2014 MMRatio presented here was estimated using 2014 Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey<sup>5</sup>.

## 8.5 Cause of death

The cause of death for those recorded in the census was not assessed by a trained medical doctor. The census results showed that about 90.9% of the deaths in the ethnic minority population and 90% of deaths in the general population were attributable to disease. Accidents accounted for 9.1% of deaths in the general population and 10% in the ethnic minority population (Table 8.4). The leading causes of death in the ethnic minority population were fever, diarrhea, dengue fever, malaria, and other diseases.

<sup>5</sup> National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF International, 2015. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF International.

Within the general population, dengue fever, tuberculosis, diarrhea, and other diseases were predominant. It is important to note the high rate of deaths due to accidents and drowning/falling that exist within both the general and the ethnic minority populations.

**Table 8.4 Cause of death in the general and ethnic minority populations by urban-rural area, 2019**

Cause of death (1)	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Caused by diseases</b>						
<b>Total</b>	90.0	90.2	89.9	90.9	87.6	91.4
Fever	22.7	24.1	21.8	26.1	20.0	27.0
Diarrhea	7.2	7.5	7.0	10.7	8.8	11.0
Tuberculosis	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.4	10.6	5.8
Heart disease	8.7	8.2	9.0	5.2	8.8	4.7
Dengue fever	9.3	9.9	9.0	8.1	7.6	8.1
Malaria	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.8	7.6	5.6
Tetanus	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.1	4.1	5.2
AIDS	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	1.7
During pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
During Childbirth	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Postpartum	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other diseases	19.5	16.8	21.1	21.7	17.6	22.3
<b>Caused by accidents</b>						
<b>Total</b>	10.0	9.8	10.1	9.1	12.4	8.6
Landmines / unexploded ordinance	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
Traffic accident	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.1	5.9	2.7
Drowning/fall	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.2	5.3	3.0
Other accidents / unknown	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.2	2.5

## 8.6 Death registration

When someone dies, a family member or relative of the deceased is obliged to report this event to the commune registrar in the commune where the deceased had their permanent residence. Death registration and death certificates are usually provided free of charge within 15 days of death. Beyond 15 days, family members or relatives need to apply for a death certificate from the commune or sangkat chief where the deceased had their permanent residence.

The application to register a death and issue the death certificate is also free of charge. The original death certificate and a copy of the death certificate should be issued to the person reporting the death, or claimant of the death, upon request. Overall, the percentage of deaths that were registered was lower in the ethnic minority population (52.7%) than in the general population (70.3%) (Table 8.5).

**Table 8.5 Death registration within the general and ethnic minority populations by area, 2019**

Death registration	General population			Ethnic minority population		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Death registered	70.3	76.4	66.7	52.7	69.4	50.3
Death not registered	29.7	23.6	33.3	47.3	30.6	49.6
Unreported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1

# CHAPTER 9

## DISABILITY

### 9.1 Key concepts

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

- (1) Visual disability (eye): a person who has some degree of visual impairment (despite wearing glasses) and is still unable to see; or a person who is blind or unable to see anything at all (even light) is considered visually incapacitated or visually disabled. A person who can see clearly with one eye or can only see directly in front of their eyes is also considered to have a visual disability. A person who has trouble seeing near or far but can see clearly by wearing glasses is not considered visually disabled.
- (2) Hearing disability (deaf): a person with some level of hearing loss, even with hearing aids, is considered hearing incapacitated or hearing disabled. This type of disability includes a person who does not hear at all or who can only hear loud noises or cannot hear when they are in a noisy environment or has trouble recognizing sounds from other sources. In addition, a person who can only hear through one ear is also considered hearing disabled. A person who can hear with hearing aids is not considered to have a hearing disability.
- (3) Disability in walking or climbing stairs: a person who has difficulty, to some extent, when moving around in the environment with his feet is considered disabled. This type of disability includes a person who has some difficulty walking near or far or going up or down stairs. It also includes a person who is unable to walk any distance without rest and cannot walk without walking aids such as cane, or crutches. In addition, a person who is unable to stand for more than a minute or two or needs a wheelchair to move from place to place is also considered to have this type of disability.
- (4) Disability in memory or concentration: a person who is found to have some difficulty remembering or concentrating on daily activities is considered to have a disability in memory or concentration. This type of disability includes people who have trouble finding a way to focus on what they are doing or remember where they lived a few months ago. In addition, a person may not be able to remember what someone has just said to them or who seems confused or scared, is also considered to have a memory or concentration disability. These problems can be caused by everyday situations, including high workload or drug use or any other major causes.

- (5) Disability in self-care: a person who has difficulty taking care of himself/herself independently is considered to have a disability in self-care. This type of disability includes daily tasks such as washing, dressing, or grooming. Washing refers to the whole process of cleaning the body (usually with soap and water). Cleaning includes washing clothes and collecting essential items such as laundry, soap, or water. Dressing refers to all aspects related to putting on clothes. A person who is unable to perform these tasks on his or her own is considered to have this type of disability.
- (6) Disability in communication due to physical, mental, or emotional health conditions: a person with a physical, mental or emotional health problem that affects speech, hearing, comprehension, and a range of daily communication activities. This type of disability includes those who may be prone to misunderstanding during a conversation or other modes of communication. Communication refers to the exchange of information or ideas with others. This exchange is achieved by using voice, signs, or writing the information that is to be exchanged.

## 9.2 Level of disability

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

The disability rate for ethnic minority people aged 5 years and above for any level of disability was 4.7% (Table 9.1). The percentage of ethnic minority population reporting a severe disability was 0.8%. The percentage of individuals reporting that they could do nothing was the lowest (0.3%). Overall, a higher percentage of ethnic minority women reported a disability than men (5.2% vs 4.1%). The percentage of males and females reporting severe disability was also slightly higher for women (0.9% for women versus 0.7% for men). The percentage who reported that they were unable to do anything was the same for both sexes.

Looking at urban-rural differences, disability within the ethnic minority population living in rural areas was lower than the percentage disabled in urban areas (5.1% versus 4.6%). However, overall levels of severe disability were similar in both urban and rural areas. In general, sex differences in the percentage disabled were consistent for ethnic minority people living in both rural and urban areas.

**Table 9.1 Percentage disabled for the ethnic minority population aged 5 years and older by disability level and sex, 2019**

Area	Population with a disability aged 5 years and older	Total	Not Disabled	Some level of disability	Severely disabled	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Total</b>	407,229	100	95.3	3.6	0.8	0.3
Male	197,640	100	95.9	3.2	0.7	0.3
Female	209,589	100	94.8	3.9	0.9	0.3
<b>Urban</b>	73,562	100	94.9	3.8	0.9	0.3
Male	35,671	100	95.4	3.7	0.6	0.3
Female	37,891	100	94.4	4.0	1.2	0.4
<b>Rural</b>	333,667	100	95.4	3.5	0.8	0.3
Male	161,969	100	96.0	3.1	0.7	0.2
Female	171,698	100	94.9	3.9	0.9	0.3

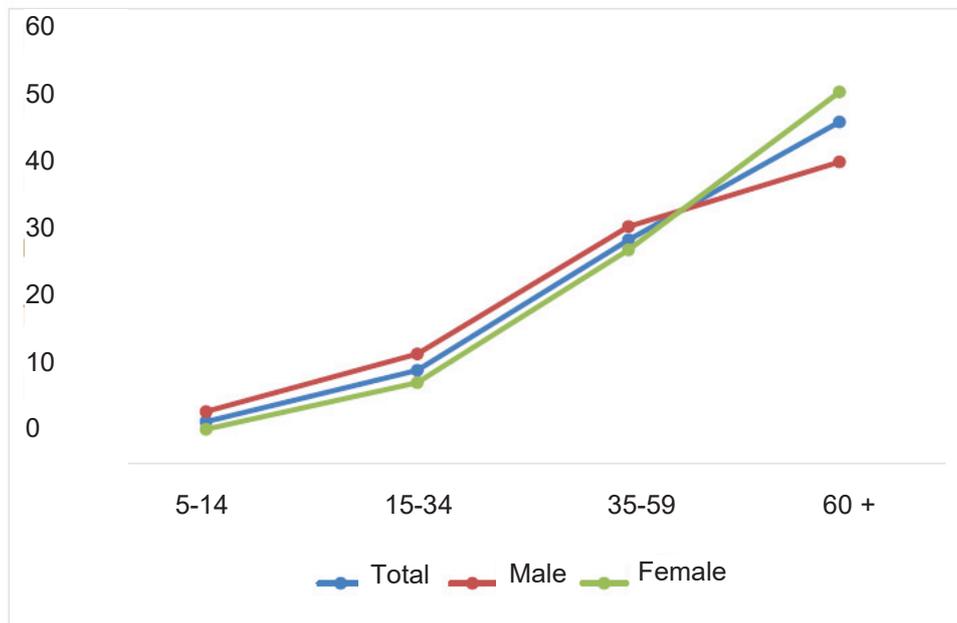
Table 9.2 shows the ethnic minority population with a disability aged 5 years and older, as well as disability rates by level of disability, sex and urban-rural area. Of the 19,000 ethnic minority people with disabilities, 76.6% had some level of disability, 17.3% were severely disabled and 6.2% reported that they were unable to do anything.

**Table 9.2 Distribution of the disabled ethnic minority population aged 5 years and older by disability level and sex, 2019**

Area	Population with a disability aged 5 years and older	Total	Some level of disability	Strongly disabled	Can do nothing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Total</b>	19,000	100	76.6	17.3	6.2
Male	8,110	100	77.7	16.0	6.3
Female	10,890	100	75.7	18.3	6.0
<b>Urban</b>	3,765	100	75.0	18.2	6.8
Male	1,648	100	79.1	14.0	7.0
Female	2,117	100	71.8	21.5	6.7
<b>Rural</b>	15,235	100	76.9	17.1	6.0
Male	6,462	100	77.3	16.5	6.2
Female	8,773	100	76.6	17.5	5.9

The percentage of the ethnic minority population that reported disabilities changed with age, ranging from 6% for the 5-14 age group to 48.8% for the age group 60 years and above. Disability rates began to rise slightly in the middle age group from 13.3% for the 15-34 age group to 31.9% for the 35-59 age group. Men tended to have a higher percentage disabled in all age groups. However, for those aged 60 years and above, the pattern was reversed and significantly more ethnic minority women reported having a disability (Figure 9.1).

**Figure 9.1 Percentage disabled for the ethnic minority population aged 5 years and older by age group and sex, 2019**



The proportion of ethnic minority people with a visual disability was higher than for other types of disabilities (3.4%), Other types of disabilities ranged from 2.1% (for disabilities in personal care, such as bathing or dressing to 2.8% (hearing disability, even using hearing aids).

**Table 9.3 Percentage of the ethnic minority population aged 5 years and over by sex, urban-rural area, type and level of disability, 2019**

Type and level of disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Visual disability even when wearing glasses</b>	100	100	100
No disability	96.6	96.5	96.6
Some level of disability	2.8	2.7	2.8
Strong level of disability	0.5	0.6	0.5
Can do nothing	0.1	0.2	0.1
<b>Hearing disability even with hearing aids</b>	100	100	100
No disability	97.2	96.7	97.3
Some level of disability	2.3	2.8	2.2
Strong level of disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1

Type and level of disability	Percentage distribution		
	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Disability related to moving or climbing stairs (walking)</b>	100	100	100
No disability	97.4	97.1	97.5
Some level of disability	2	2.2	2
Strong level of disability	0.5	0.6	0.5
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Memory or concentration disability</b>	100	100	100
No disability	97.4	97.2	97.4
Some level of disability	2.1	2.2	2.1
Strong level of disability	0.4	0.4	0.4
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Disability in self-care, such as bathing or dressing</b>	100	100	100
No disability	97.9	97.6	98
Some level of disability	1.7	1.9	1.6
Strong level of disability	0.3	0.4	0.3
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Communication disability</b>	100	100	100
No disability	97.9	97.6	97.9
Some level of disability	1.7	1.9	1.6
Strong level of disability	0.3	0.4	0.3
Can do nothing	0.1	0.1	0.1

## CHAPTER 10

### HOUSING, HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS AND AMENITIES

#### 10.1 Housing

The 2019 census included a housing census. Some information on housing characteristics was also collected in a listing operation three days before the actual census interview. During the house listing period, any building or structure used for residential purposes, (in whole or in part) is listed in Table A by the enumerator interviewing the households living in the house (see the template in Appendix 2).

The following list of residential characteristics was also collected and recorded by the census enumerator: (i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and, in the latter case, ii) the other uses that the building was given over to and iii) the materials used for walls, roofs, and floors of the building. Table 10.1 summarizes this information for the ethnic minority population.

**Table 10.1 Ethnic minority households distributed by type of residential building, 2008 and 2019**

Area	Total number of buildings	Percentage distribution				
		Total	Wholly residential	Partly residential		
				Residential and shop	Residential and workshop	Residential and other uses
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>2019</b>						
<b>Total</b>	101,120	100	96.5	2.8	0.4	0.2
Urban	16,802	100	95.4	3.6	0.4	0.6
Rural	84,318	100	96.8	2.7	0.4	0.1
<b>2008</b>						
<b>Total</b>	78,051	100	96.6	2.6	0.4	0.4
Urban	5,301	100	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.3
Rural	72,750	100	96.5	2.7	0.4	0.4

Note: Excludes those where building use was not reported.

The number of ethnic minority households increased from 78,051 in 2008 to 101,120 in 2019 (Table 10.2). In 2019, 96.5% of ethnic minority households lived in buildings that were wholly for residential use. The corresponding proportion in urban areas was 95.4% and 96.8% in rural areas. A higher proportion of the ethnic minority households in urban areas lived in buildings that were only partly residential than in rural areas. When compared to 2008, the results for 2019 suggest that there has been little change over time in this characteristic.

**Table 10.2 Percentage of buildings and dwellings where ethnic minority households are resident by type of building, 2008 and 2019**

Total, urban and rural areas	Total number of buildings	Percentage of buildings by type of construction			
		Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>2019</b>					
<b>Total</b>	101,120	100	92.8	5.7	1.6
Urban	16,802	100	95.5	3.9	0.7
Rural	84,318	100	92.2	6.0	1.7
<b>2008</b>					
<b>Total</b>	78,051	100	15.1	30.0	54.9
Urban	5,301	100	13.4	35.4	51.3
Rural	72,750	100	15.2	29.6	55.2

Note: Excluded the types of unreported building use

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

Buildings or structures composed of permanent wall elements and permanent roofs are considered permanent. Buildings or structures that are a combination of permanent wall material and temporary roof, or temporary wall material and permanent roof, are considered semi-permanent buildings. Buildings or structures combined with temporary wall elements and roofs are considered to be temporary buildings.

Table 10.2 shows that in 2019, about 92.8% of ethnic minority residential buildings were permanent, 5.7% were semi-permanent and 1.6% were temporary structures. In rural areas, about 6% of ethnic minority residential buildings were semi-permanent and about 1.7% were temporary structures.

## 10.2 Household characteristics

### 10.2.1 Number and size of ethnic minority households

The total number of ethnic minority households counted during the 2008 and 2019 censuses was 78,051 and 100,364, respectively. Table 10.3 shows that the average ethnic minority household size decreased from 5 in 2008 to 4.5 in 2019. In urban areas, household size fell 0.4% over the decade, while in rural areas it fell 0.5%. The trend of declining household size is in line with the increase in the number of households in the country and reflects a general shift from a large household structure to a smaller household unit in Cambodia.

**Table 10.3 Ethnic minority households and average household size, 2008 and 2019**

Residence	Number of households		Change 2008-2019	Average household size	
	2008	2019		2008	2019
<b>Total</b>	78,051	101,120	22,313	5.0	4.5
Urban	5,301	16,802	11,082	5.3	4.9
Rural	72,750	84,318	11,231	5.0	4.5

The 2019 census results show that the typical ethnic minority household had 4.5 members. Table 10.4 shows that 19.2% of ethnic minority households were headed by women. In urban areas the corresponding figure was 23.2% and in rural areas it was 18.5%.

**Table 10.4 Percentage of ethnic minority households by sex of head of household and urban-rural area, 2019**

Characteristics	Total		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Total</b>	100	100	100
Male	80.8	76.8	81.5
Female	19.2	23.2	18.5

Note: Excluded institutional families, homeless families, families living on boats, transient families

## 10.2.2 Male and female household heads

Table 10.5 shows that most of the female heads of households are between the ages of 15-59, accounting for almost 82.1% of female headed ethnic minority households in the 2019.

**Table 10.5 Percentage distribution of ethnic minority household heads (10 years and older) by sex and age group, 2019**

Age group (1)	Total (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	5.0	5.2	4.2
15 -19	10.8	11.6	7.3
20 -24	13.3	14.4	8.4
25 -29	14.7	15.9	9.6
30 -34	9.5	9.9	7.8
35 -39	9.9	10.2	8.9
40 -44	9.1	8.8	10.6
45 -49	8.8	8.3	10.5
50 -54	6.6	5.8	10.0
55 -59	5.2	4.3	9.0
60 -64	3.3	2.6	6.3
65+	3.8	2.9	7.3

Note: Excluded institutional families, homeless families, families living on boats, transient families

## 10.2.3 Number of rooms used by households

More than half of ethnic minority households (57%) lived in a single room (Table 10.6). The corresponding figure in urban areas was lower (55%) and in rural areas it was 57.4%. While 27.1% of all ethnic minority households lived in two rooms, 10.8% of households had three rooms and just 5.1% of ethnic minority households had four or more rooms.

**Table 10.6 Ethnic minority household distribution by housing status, number of rooms occupied by families, and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019**

Status of residence	Number of rooms by household					
	Total	1	2	3	4	5+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>2019</b>						
<b>Total</b>	100	57.0	27.1	10.8	3.5	1.5
Own residence	100	56.8	27.7	10.7	3.4	1.4
Rented in	100	69.7	17.3	8.3	2.9	1.8
Not landlord but free rent	100	56.2	22.5	12.8	5.7	2.8
Other	100	68.5	16.0	9.5	3.9	2.1
<b>Urban</b>	100	55.0	28.0	10.3	4.1	2.6
Own residence	100	52.9	29.7	10.5	4.2	2.7
Rented in	100	69.9	15.6	9.2	3.2	2.1
Not landlord but free rent	100	66.7	19.9	8.3	3.4	1.7
Other	100	81.1	11.3	0.0	3.8	3.8
<b>Rural</b>	100	57.4	27.0	10.9	3.4	1.3
Own residence	100	57.5	27.3	10.8	3.3	1.2
Rented in	100	69.1	23.2	5.3	1.8	0.6
Not landlord but free rent	100	55.3	22.7	13.2	5.9	2.9
Other	100	66.2	16.9	11.3	3.9	1.8
<b>2008</b>						
<b>Total</b>	100	59.9	25.4	8.4	3.5	2.8
Own residence	100	67.1	15.4	8.7	3.3	5.5
Rented in	100	84.9	7.9	4.0	0.7	2.5
Not landlord but free rent	100	75.9	17.2	0.0	0.0	6.9
Other bases	100	62.4	22.9	8.2	3.3	3.2
<b>Urban</b>	100	69.5	21.9	6.6	1.4	0.6
Own residence	100	77.0	16.4	4.4	1.4	0.8
Rented in	100	73.9	18.7	5.9	1.2	0.4
Not landlord but free rent	100	68.7	20.3	10.4	0.3	0.3
Other	100	69.8	21.7	6.5	1.4	0.6
<b>Rural</b>	100	69.0	22.1	6.7	1.5	0.7
Own residence	100	70.3	15.7	7.3	2.7	4.0
Rented in	100	74.6	18.0	5.8	1.2	0.5
Not landlord but free rent	100	69.2	20.1	9.6	0.3	0.8
Other	100	69.3	21.8	6.7	1.5	0.7

Note: Excluded institutional households, homeless households, households living on boats, transient families

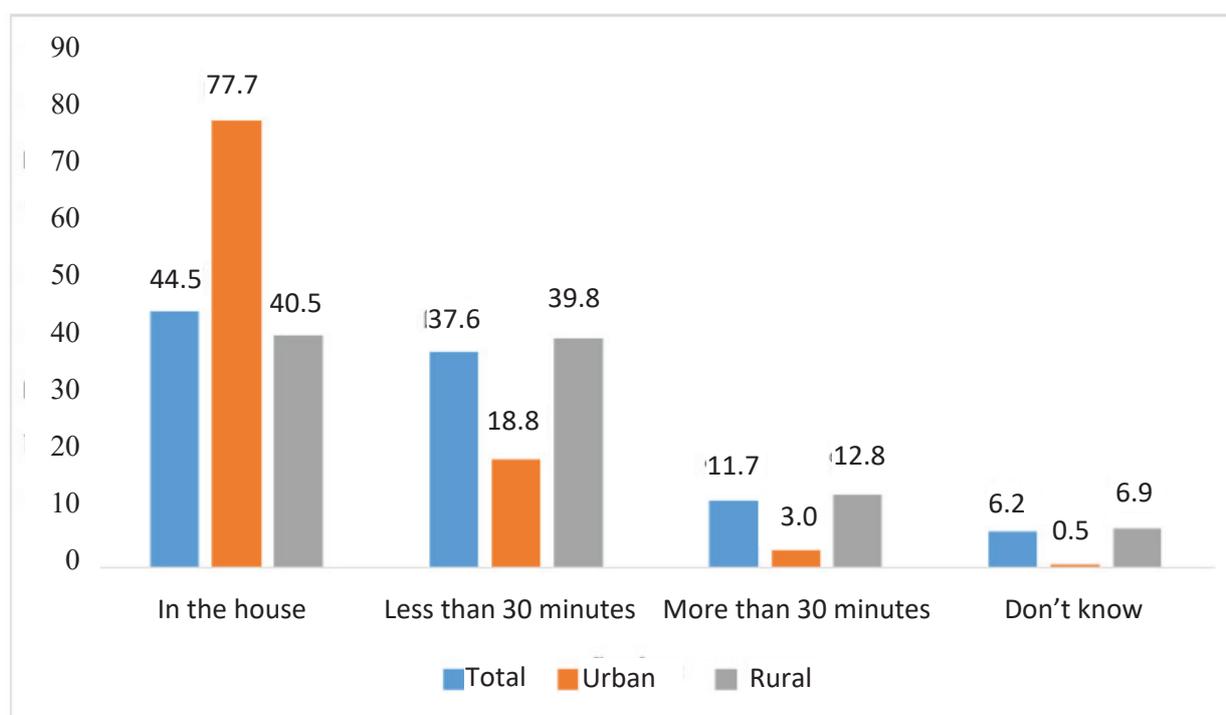
## 10.3 Household appliances

### 10.3.1 Drinking water

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

67.7% of ethnic minority households had access to safe drinking water in 2019. In 2008, the same statistic was just 42.6% (Table 10.7). In urban areas, significantly more ethnic minority households had access to safe drinking water than in rural areas (85.6% versus 64.2% respectively). Figure 10.1 shows that 77.7% of ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to safe drinking water in their homes in 2019. However, in rural areas, the corresponding figure was just 40.5%. A comparison with figures from 2008 (Table 10.7) shows that access to safe drinking water has improved substantially for the ethnic minority population, especially in rural areas.

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



**Table 10.7 Percentage of ethnic minority households by main source of drinking water, 2008 and 2019**

According to main source of drinking water	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Improved</b>	67.7	85.6	64.2
<b>Not improved</b>	32.3	14.4	35.8
Tap water	19.0	43.1	14.3
Piped water in the yard/premises	2.7	4.7	2.3
Public piped water	3.9	7.4	3.2
Pumped-well water	26.9	15.7	29.1
Open-dug well with a cover	9.8	5.9	10.6
Open-dug well without a cover	11.7	2.5	13.5
Protected groundwater	0.5	0.2	0.6
Unprotected groundwater	1.6	0.7	1.7
Rainwater	0.6	0.4	0.6
Water from underground, river, stream, lake, pond, etc.	2.5	2.9	2.4
Water bought from a water tanker	3.0	3.9	2.8
Water bought from a water cart	12.1	3.5	13.8
Bottled water / bottled drinking water	4.8	8.7	4.1
Other water sources	0.8	0.4	0.9
<b>2008</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Improved</b>	42.6	86.4	39.5
<b>Not improved</b>	57.4	13.6	60.5
Tap water	8.3	53.5	5.1
Piped water in the yard/premises	20.6	9.4	21.4
Public piped water	6.6	5.0	6.7
Pumped-well water	27.8	2.7	29.5
Open-dug well with a cover	0.4	0.4	0.4
Open-dug well without a cover	28.2	10.7	29.5
Protected groundwater	6.8	18.0	6.0
Unprotected groundwater	1.4	0.3	1.5
Rainwater	100	100	100
Water from underground, river, stream, lake, pond, etc.	42.6	86.4	39.5
Water bought from a water tanker	57.4	13.6	60.5
Water bought from a water cart	8.3	53.5	5.1
Bottled water / bottled drinking water	20.6	9.4	21.4
Other water sources	6.6	5.0	6.7

### 10.3.2 Key sources of lighting

According to the 2019 census, most ethnic minority families had access to grid electricity for lighting. Table 10.8 shows that about 60.7% of ethnic minority households used electricity, (including grid electricity, electric generators, and a combination of these sources), in 2019. This is a sharp increase from 15.8% in 2008.

About 92.4% of households in urban areas used electricity for lighting, whereas in rural areas this rate was 54.6%. According to the above figures, for more than a decade, the majority of ethnic minority households have used electricity as a source of light. In particular, the use of batteries as the main source of light is still high, especially in rural areas in 2008 and 2019.

**Table 10.8 Percentage of ethnic minority households by the primary source of lighting used and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019**

Residence status	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
City Power	57.7	87.2	51.9
Electric generator	1.1	1.9	1.0
Grid electricity & electric generator	1.9	3.3	1.7
Kerosene	0.7	0.6	0.7
Candle	0.6	0.2	0.7
Batteries	34.0	6.1	39.5
Other	3.9	0.7	4.5
<b>2008</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
City Power	12.4	83.5	7.4
Electric generator	2.2	3.1	2.1
Grid electricity & electric generator	1.3	2.5	1.2
Kerosene	49.7	5.6	52.8
Candle	0.8	0.6	0.8
Batteries	27.4	4.6	29.0
Other	6.2	0.1	6.6

### 10.3.3 Latrines

According to the 2019 census, the use of latrines within the ethnic minority population increased significantly in the preceding decade. Table 10.9 shows that in 2019,

64.1% of ethnic minority households had access to latrines. This is a significant increase from 2008, when just 18% had latrine access.

In 2019, nearly 8 out of 10 ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to latrines. And nearly 6 in 10 households in rural areas. In urban areas, 30.9% of ethnic minority households used pour-flush or flush toilets connected to the sewer system, whereas in rural areas the same figure was just 11.8%. Similarly, 37.9% of urban ethnic minority households used pour-flush or flush toilets connected to a septic tank or pit, whereas in rural areas the same statistic was 28%.

**Table 10.9 Percentage distribution of ethnic minority households by toilet type and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019**

Type of toilet	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household without toilet	35.9	15.1	40.0
Pour-flush or flush toilet connected to a sewer system	14.9	30.9	11.8
Pour-flush or flush toilet connected to the drain or pit	29.6	37.9	28.0
Pour-flush or flush toilet connected to other destinations (water discharge, septic tank, or pit))	7.5	7.8	7.4
Pit toilet with slab	5.8	5.2	5.9
Pit toilet without slab	3.6	0.9	4.1
Free-drop toilet (on to the ground, in water: pond/lake/river/sea)	1.4	1.5	1.4
Other types	1.3	0.7	1.4
<b>2008</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household without toilet	82.0	22.4	86.2
Pour-flush or flush toilet connected to the sewer system	5.5	34.2	3.5
Pour-flush or flush toilet connected to the drain or pit	8.0	39.4	5.8
Pit	3.3	2.6	3.4
Other types	1.1	1.4	1.1

Notes: 1. In 2008 there was no information on pour-flush or flush toilet that drained to other places (not discharged to septic tank nor pit) and free-drop toilets into water (pond/lake/river/sea).

2. In 2008, the information was collected only for pit latrines and not broken down into pit latrine with slab, and pit latrine without a slab.

### 10.3.4 Fuel for cooking

A comparison of data from the 2008 and 2019 censuses shows that the proportion of ethnic minority households using firewood for cooking has decreased in the past decade, while the number of ethnic minority households using LPG has increased steadily. However, firewood was still the main fuel for cooking for ethnic minority households (79.9%) in 2019. Table 10.10 shows that only 38.2% of ethnic minority households in urban areas used firewood for cooking. However, in rural areas the same figure was 88%, more than twice as much. About 14.4% of ethnic minority households used LPG (gas) for cooking. In urban areas, 49% of ethnic minority households used LPG, in rural areas only 7.6% used LPG.

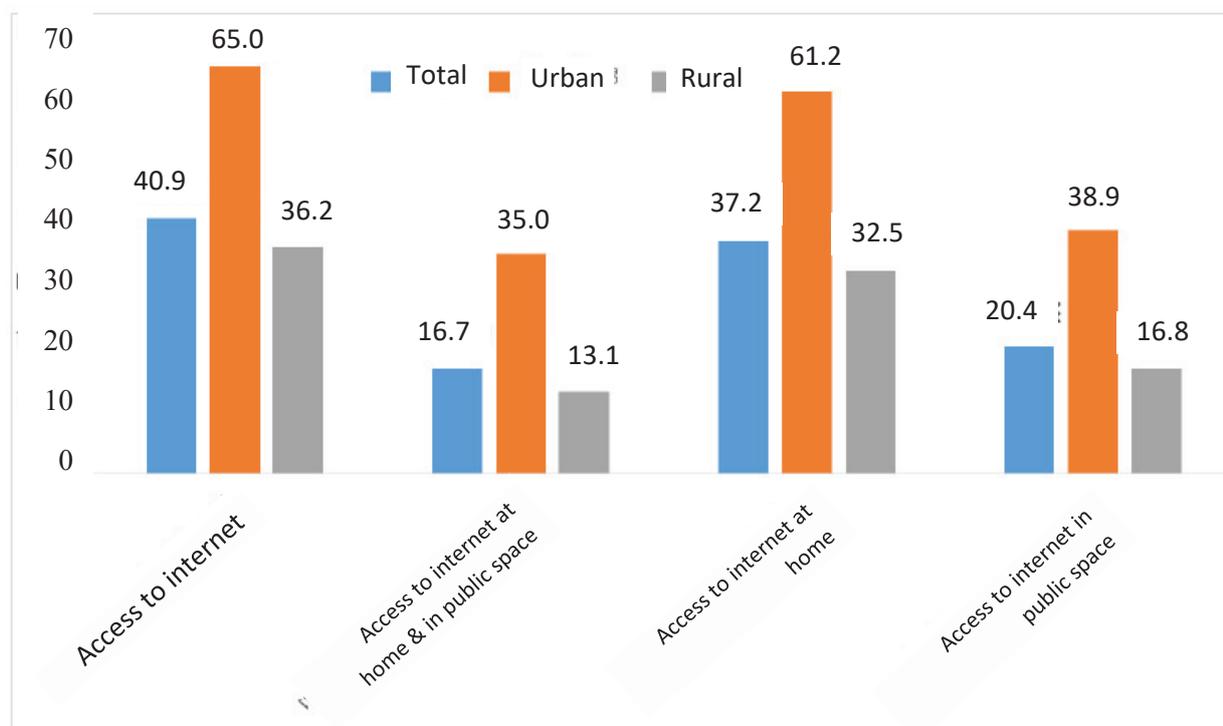
**Table 10.10 Ethnic minority households by type of fuel used for cooking, 2008 and 2019**

Type of fuel used for cooking	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firewood	79.9	38.2	88.0
Charcoal/coal	3.6	7.9	2.7
Kerosene	0.3	0.5	0.2
LPG	14.4	49.0	7.6
Electricity	1.6	4.0	1.2
None	0.2	0.1	0.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>2008</b>			
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0
Firewood	93.0	34.8	97.1
Charcoal/coal	3.6	33.7	1.5
Kerosene	0.3	0.4	0.3
LPG	2.7	29.6	0.8
Electricity	0.1	1.1	0.1
None	0.2	0.4	0.2
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1

### 10.3.5 Internet usage

The 2019 census results show that internet usage has been increasing for ethnic minority households. This mirrors technological advances worldwide, in particular in relation to the availability of mobile phones that can access the internet. Most ethnic minority people reported using the internet. Figure 10.2 shows that 40.9% of ethnic minority households used the internet, of which 37.2% used the internet at home. 20.4% used the internet in public places and 16.7% used the internet at home and in public places. The percentage of ethnic minority households in urban areas that had internet access (65%) was higher than the percentage of ethnic minority households in rural areas (36.2%).

**Figure 10.2 Percentage of ethnic minority households by internet access and urban-rural area, 2019**



### 10.3.6 Amenities for personal use

The 2008 and 2019 censuses asked questions about the type and quantity of household amenities. This information provides an indication of the economic conditions of the ethnic minority population. The 2019 census results show that the percentage of ethnic minority households with access to a personal television was 38.8%. In urban areas, 68.8% had a television and in rural areas the same statistic was 32.9% (Table 10.11).

In 2019, 86.1% of ethnic minority households reported having a mobile phone, while 93.1% of urban households and 84.7% of rural households had a mobile phone. In urban areas, 82.9% of households owned a motorbike, compared to 78.3% in the rural areas.

Only 13.6% of ethnic minority households owned a vehicle (small or big truck or car for personal use). 42.6% of ethnic minority households in urban areas owned a bicycle for personal use, compared to 36.9% in rural areas. The aforementioned results emphasise that motorcycles are still a popular means of transportation for ethnic minority

people, especially in urban areas. Television, meanwhile, remains popular with ethnic minority people, both in urban and rural areas. Overall, the increase in the percentage of households using electricity across the country, reflects an important change in the living conditions of the ethnic minority population in Cambodia.

**Table 10.11 Classification of ethnic minority households by type of personal appliances and urban-rural area, 2008 and 2019**

Types of appliances (1)	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)
<b>2019</b>			
Radio/tape recorder	9.6	10.6	9.4
TV	38.8	68.8	32.9
Fixed phone	1.1	1.9	0.9
Handphone	86.1	93.1	84.7
Personal computer	3.5	10.5	2.1
Bicycle	37.9	42.6	36.9
Motorbike	79.0	82.9	78.3
Refrigerator	8.3	26.1	4.9
Washing machine	4.4	17.5	1.9
Electric fan	55.4	84.0	49.8
Air conditioner	2.2	10.3	0.6
Car/small/big truck	5.0	13.6	3.3
Rowing/machine boat	4.4	3.2	4.6
Small/big tractor	0.5	0.3	0.5
Walking tractor	12.6	4.1	14.3
<b>2008</b>			
Radio/tape recorder	36.3	47.1	35.5
TV	35.3	78.4	32.3
Fixed phone	0.7	3.8	0.4
Handphone	25.2	70.8	22.0
Personal computer	1.3	10.4	0.6
Bicycle	50.5	41.1	51.1
Motorbike	42.6	61.7	41.3
Car/small/big truck	2.3	11.9	1.6
Rowing/machine boat	7.5	8.5	7.4
Small/big tractor	0.2	0.2	0.2
Walking tractor	2.4	0.5	2.6

## CHAPTER 11

### CONCLUSION

The total number of ethnic minority people living in Cambodia in 2008 was 389,424 and this has increased to 455,610 in 2019. In a similar trend, the number of ethnic minority peoples living in rural areas increased from 361,337 in 2008 to 374,635 in 2019. The percentage of ethnic minority people living in urban areas increased from 7.2% in 2008 to 17.8% in 2019.

The highest proportions of ethnic minority people were in the mountains and plateaus (46% percent), followed by in the central plains (35.8%), the area around the Tonle Sap (15.8%), and the coastal and marine areas (2.4%). The final results of the 2019 general census suggest that the total number of ethnic minority people increased by only 66,186, equivalent to 17% in the 11-year period between 2008 and 2019. This is an annual growth rate of 1.4%.

Most of the ethnic minority people were in Ratanakkiri (101,691), Tbaung Khmum (90,041), Kratie (41,622), Mondulkiri (35,337), and Kampong Chhnang (30,137). These provinces had a long history of ethnic minority population settlement with high fertility rates.

The majority of all ethnic minority people currently living in Cambodia are Cham, 275,217 (61.4%) , followed by Punong, 36,585 (8.2%), Tumpuon, 36,373 (8.1%), Charai, 26,922 (6%), Kroeng, 21,453 (4.8%), Kuoy, 16,762 (3.8%), and Prov, 10,086 (2.3%). In particular, the smallest ethnic minority groups in Cambodia are the Ka-Chrouk, Morn, and Kanhchok.

Ethnic minority people under the age of 15 make up 34.1% and those over the age of 60 made up only 7.7%. The median age for the ethnic minority population in 2019 was 23 years old. Overall, ethnic minority people had a higher percentage of children aged 0-14 years, which indicates that the age structure is still comparatively young. This pattern reflects the higher-than-average number of births per woman of reproductive age in this population sub-group.

The dependency ratio of the ethnic minority population in 2019 was 71.9. This means that for every 100 ethnic minority people in the labor force, there were 71.9 ethnic minority people of dependent age.

With respect to nuptiality, the marital status that accounted for the highest proportion of both the general and ethnic minority populations in 2019 was the proportion

of the population over 15 years that was currently married (66.2% and 68.3% respectively). The proportion of the general population aged 15 and over that had never married was 27.5%, compared to 26.3% of the ethnic minority population. The proportion of the population that was widowed was 4% for the general population and 3.4% for the ethnic minority population.

For the ethnic minority population some important urban and rural differences were also observed. For both men and women, the SMAM in urban areas was higher than in rural areas. In 2019, the SMAM among urban men was almost three years higher than the SMAM for rural men. The difference between urban and rural ethnic minority women was also substantial, with a SMAM of 24.8 in urban areas and 21.5 in rural areas.

Overall youth marriage patterns were similar for ethnic minority males and females in 2019. For men and women, the proportion of married individuals was much higher than the general population for the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. And this pattern held for both rural and urban areas. The proportion of never married men and women between the ages of 45-49 is low. This indicates that most ethnic minority men and women marry at a young age but, as they get older, some individuals remain single.

In 2019, the literacy rate for any language for those aged 7 and over was 77.1% for the ethnic minority population and 88.5% for the general population. The literacy rate among ethnic minority women was 74%, which is lower than the rate for women in the general population (86.2%). There was also a large gap between the literacy rates of ethnic minority men and women in 2019 (80.5% for men and 74% for women).

The literacy rate for any language was higher for the ethnic minority population living in urban areas than those living in rural areas (90.7% and 74.1% respectively). The gap in literacy rates between urban and rural areas has gradually narrowed for the general and the ethnic minority populations. In 2019, the literacy gap between ethnic minority populations living in urban and rural areas was 16.6%. This is markedly different from the gap observed in 2008.

55.1% of the ethnic minority population were proficient in Khmer only; 1.7% were proficient in Khmer and English; and 31.7% reported speaking Khmer and languages other than English. 11.5% of the ethnic minority population aged 7 and over only reported proficiency in a language other than Khmer.

Adult literacy rates for the general and ethnic minority populations were different at the national, urban, and rural levels. Overall, the 2019 census found that 84.7% of the adult general population and 74.6% of the adult ethnic minority population were literate. Adult ethnic minority women had significantly lower literacy rates than adult ethnic

minority men. There was a significant difference between urban and rural areas in 2019, with the ethnic minority adult literacy rate estimated to be 90.3% in urban areas and 70.8% in rural areas.

In contrast to the general population, a much larger proportion of the ethnic minority population aged 7 years and older reported not completing primary school (57.4% in the ethnic minority population versus 42.3% in the general population). The percentage of ethnic minority primary school graduates was also 4.1% lower than the general population (24.9% and 29.1%, respectively).

Lower secondary school completion was also much lower for the ethnic minority population than the general population (13% versus 21.8%). The population that reported graduating from secondary school with a diploma was 1.5% for the ethnic minority population, versus 2.9% in the general population. And just 1.1% of the ethnic minority population reported completing tertiary education, versus 2.8% in the general population.

It is generally advisable that those in the 15-19 age group complete lower secondary school. However, the census data shows that 32.7% of ethnic minority people in the 15-19 age group had not yet completed primary school. It is possible that this is due to late enrollment, repetition, or the discontinuation of studies. In the same 15-19 age group, 42.1% and 23.9% completed primary and lower secondary education, respectively. It should also be noted that approximately 1% of the ethnic minority population in this age group had completed secondary school with a diploma.

In the 20-24 age group, 38.1% did not complete primary school, 32.1% completed primary school, 24% completed lower secondary school. The proportions that completed secondary school with a diploma and completed tertiary education were 4.8% and 1% respectively. The majority of the ethnic minority population aged 25-59 (55.2%) had not completed primary school.

Enrollment rates within the general population were 90.6% and 91.6% for children in the 6-11 and 12-14 age groups, respectively. In contrast to this, enrollment for ethnic minority children accounted for only 81.1% and 85.3%, respectively. This highlights the comparatively poorer levels of enrollment in the ethnic minority population relative to the general population. Reducing these differences in enrollment necessitates additional outreach to the parents of ethnic minority children.

In 2019, 62% of the general population aged 5 years and over was economically active, compared to 60.2% of the ethnic minority population. In the general population, 65.2% of males aged 5 years and over were economically active, compared to 62.3% of males in the ethnic minority population. More women in the general population were

active than those in the ethnic minority population, although the difference was small (59% and 58.2%, respectively).

In 2019, the rate of economically active people or “labor force participation rate” (LFPR), in the ethnic minority population aged 15 years and over was 60.2%. This is lower than the LFPR in the general population (79.1%). The employment rate is defined as the percentage of employed people relative to the total population in the labor force. In 2019, this rate was 98.7% for the general population and 98.8% for the ethnic minority population. The unemployment rate for ethnic minority people aged 15 and over was 1.2%, compared to 1.3% for the general population in 2019.

According to the results of the 2019 Cambodian census 67.7% of employed workers in the general population were classified as unpaid family workers and self-employed workers in the general population. This is lower than the ethnic minority population (85%), who were mostly employed in the informal economy. In the formal economy, 31.5% of the employed general population were paid employees, whereas paid employees accounted for only 14.5% of employed ethnic minority people.

Most of the general population were employed in the local private enterprise sector (78.7%), followed by foreign private enterprise (12.8%) and government employment (4.9%). Employment in the other five sectors accounted for just 3.6%. In contrast to this, 90.5% of the employed ethnic minority population was working in the local private enterprise sector, followed by foreign private enterprise (5%) and the government sector (2.2%). Employment in the other five sectors accounted for just 2.3%.

In 2019, the majority of employed people in the ethnic minority population were engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (75%) followed by service and sales work (8.7%), and crafts and related work (7.1%). This contrasts with the general population, where 53.4% were employed in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, and; 16.6% worked as craft and related workers, and; 12.6% worked as service and sales workers.

The census found that 83.8% of the ethnic minority population had never had a residence other than the interview venue. Overall, the percentage of ethnic minority migrants was 16.2%. In urban areas, 28.6% of the ethnic minority population reported being a migrant.

Most migration flows for the ethnic minority population in 2019 were rural to rural flows, followed by rural to urban flows. In contrast to this, most of the migration flows for the general population were rural to urban and urban to urban flows. These patterns reflect a well-established pattern of rapid urbanization in Cambodia. The majority of migrants had lived in the interview area for less than 10 years prior to the census (51.5% for the ethnic minority population and 57.4% for the general population).

As expected, the majority of both the ethnic minority and general populations migrated between the ages of 15 and 39. According to the 2019 census, 55.5% ethnic minority migrants were in this age group. And this pattern was consistent for both men and women. Overall, 85.7% of migrants were in the 15-64 age group. The same trend exists in the general population. This pattern reflects the propensity for people in these age groups to move to find work and to pursue education and marriage.

The ethnic minority Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 3.3 per woman in 2019. For the general population, the 2019 TFR was only 2.5 per woman. The infant mortality rate based on the 2019 census results for ethnic minorities was 20 per 1,000 live births. The rural infant mortality rate was 20.7, whereas the urban rate was 14.8 per 1,000 live births.

The census results showed that about 90.9% of the ethnic minority population and 90% of the general population died from disease. Accidents accounted for 9.1% of deaths in the general population and 10% in the ethnic minority population. The leading causes of death in the ethnic minority population were fever, diarrhea, dengue fever, malaria, and other diseases. Within the general population, dengue fever, tuberculosis, diarrhea, and other diseases were predominant.

The disability rate for ethnic minority people aged 5 years and above for any level of disability was 4.7%. The percentage of the ethnic minority population that reported a severe disability was 0.8%. The percentage of individuals reporting that they could do nothing was the lowest (0.3%). Of the 19,000 ethnic minority people with disabilities, 76.6% had some level of disability, 17.3% were severely disabled and 6.2% reported that they were unable to do anything. The percentage of the ethnic minority population that reported disabilities changed with age, ranging from 6% for the 5-14 age group to 48.8% for the age group 60 years and above.

The number of ethnic minority households increased from 78,051 in 2008 to 101,120 in 2019. A higher proportion of the ethnic minority households in urban areas lived in buildings that were only partly residential, than in rural areas. In 2019, 92.8% of ethnic minority households lived in residential buildings that were permanent. 5.7% lived in residential buildings that were semi-permanent and 1.6% lived in temporary structures.

The average household size for the ethnic minority population decreased from 5.0 in 2008 to 4.5 in 2019. 19.2% of ethnic minority households were headed by women. In urban areas the corresponding figure was 23.2% and in rural areas it was 18.5%.

More than half of ethnic minority households (57%) lived in only one room. The corresponding figure in urban areas was 55% and in rural areas it was 57.4%. While 27.1% lived in two rooms, 10.8% of all ethnic minority households had three rooms and just 5.1% of ethnic minority households had four or more rooms.

67.7% of ethnic minority households had access to safe drinking water in 2019. In 2008, the same statistic was just 42.6%. 77.7% of ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to safe drinking water in their homes in 2019. However, in rural areas, the corresponding figure was just 40.5%.

The census found that 60.7% of ethnic minority households in 2019 used electricity (including grid electricity, electric generators, and both sources). This is a sharp increase from just 15.8% in 2008. Overall, 92.4% of ethnic minority households in urban areas used electricity for lighting, while the rate in rural households was 54.6%.

In 2019, 64.1% of ethnic minority households had access to latrines: a significant increase from 2008, when just 18% had access. In 2019, nearly 8 out of 10 ethnic minority households in urban areas had access to latrines. And nearly 6 in 10 households in rural areas.

Firewood was still the main fuel for cooking (79.9%) in 2019. Only 38.2% of ethnic minority households in urban areas used firewood for cooking. However, in rural areas the same figure was 88%, more than twice as much. About 14.4% of ethnic minority households reported using LPG (gas) for cooking. In urban areas, 49% of ethnic minority households used LPG, in rural areas only 7.6% used LPG.

The census results show that internet usage has been increasing for ethnic minority households. 40.9% of ethnic minority households reported using the internet, of which 37.2% used the internet at home. 20.4% used the internet in public places and 16.7% used the internet at home and in public places. The percentage of ethnic minority households in urban areas that had internet access (65%) was higher than the percentage of ethnic minority households in rural areas (36.2%).

The 2019 census results show that the percentage of ethnic minority households with access to a personal television was 38.8%. Meanwhile, 86.1% of ethnic minority households had a mobile phone, with 93.1% in urban areas and 84.7% in rural areas. In urban areas, 82.9% of ethnic minority households owned a motorbike, compared to 78.3% in the rural areas. Only 13.6% of ethnic minority households reported owning a vehicle (small or big truck or a car for personal use).

## GLOSSARY

### **Adult literacy rate**

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

### **Age**

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

### **Age-dependency ratio**

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

### **Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)**

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

### **Age-Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR)**

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

### **Average household size**

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

### **Building**

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

### **Child Mortality Rate (CMR)**

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

## Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

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

## Crude Death Rate (CDR)

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

## Disability

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

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

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

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

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
  - a. No – no difficulty
  - b. Yes – some difficulty
  - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
  - d. Cannot do at all.
  
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
  - a. No – no difficulty
  - b. Yes – some difficulty
  - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
  - d. Cannot do at all.
  
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
  - a. No – no difficulty
  - b. Yes – some difficulty

- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all.

4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

- a. No – no difficulty
- b. Yes – some difficulty
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all.

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

- a. No – no difficulty
- b. Yes – some difficulty
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all.

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

- a. No – no difficulty
- b. Yes – some difficulty
- c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
- d. Cannot do at all.

### **Economically active population**

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

### **Economically inactive population**

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

### **Education level**

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

### **Employed**

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

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

### **Employment rate**

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

### **Emigration**

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

### **Exponential annual growth rate**

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

$X_0$  = Base-year population

$X_n$  = Year-end population

$n$  = Number of years between  $X_0$  and  $X_n$

### **Family**

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

### **Fertility**

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

### **Gender**

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

### **General Fertility Rate (GFR)**

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

### **General literacy rate**

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

### **Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)**

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years

conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year. This rate is like TFR except that it counts only daughters and literally measures “reproduction” i.e. a woman reproducing herself by having a daughter.

### **Head of household**

For census purposes the head of household is a person who is recognized as such by the household members. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest member. The head of household can be male or female. The name of the person who is recognized by the household as its head was recorded in the census. In the case of an absentee household head, the person who was responsible for managing the affairs of the household was regarded as the household head for the census purposes.

### **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)**

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

### **Immigration**

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

### **Labor force participation rate (LFPR)**

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

### **Literacy**

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

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

### Live birth

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

### Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMRatio)

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

### Median age

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

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

N= total population

L= Lower limit of median class

F<sub>m</sub>= Frequency of median class

C= Frequency of pre-median classes

I = Class space

### Migration

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

### Myer's Index

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

### Value of Myer's Index

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

### Occupation or industrial, economic sector

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

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

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

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

### Population density

It has been calculated as the total population divided by the total land area of a specific area. Population density is an indicator of the concentration of the population in certain areas. It is usually defined as the number of persons per square kilometer (km<sup>2</sup>).

### Population pyramid

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

### Rate of economically active population of the working age group

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

### Rate of economically active population by age group

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

## Sex ratio

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

## Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

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

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

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

## Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

## UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index

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

## Unemployed

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

## Unemployment rate

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

## Urban

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

### 1. Economic and Demographic Aspects

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km<sup>2</sup>
- (b) Percentage of employment in none agriculture more than 50 percent
- (c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

### 2. Statutory Administrative Aspects

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

### 3. Field visit and consultation

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

## Whipple's Index

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

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

### Value of Whipple's Index

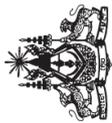
- Highly accurate data if less than 105
- Correct/Accurate data 105-109.9
- Approximate data 110-124.9
- Low quality data 125-174.9
- Useless data if greater than 175



# **APPENDIX 1:**

**Form A, House List Questionnaire**





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



Form A

Page number .....  
Total number of pages used for this site EA .....

Identification Information

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

Building / Construction and Family Information

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

\* Notes on the code

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

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

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

Name of interviewer .....  
Signature ..... Day / Month / Year  
Name of Supervisor .....  
Signature ..... Day / Month / Year



# **APPENDIX 2:**

## **Form B, Family Questionnaire**





Royal Government of Cambodia

Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia March 2019



Form B Family Questionnaire Part 1

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

Demographic information

Questionnaire 1.1: Permanent members present during census night

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

Questionnaire 1.2: Guests present during the census night

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

Questionnaire 1.3: Permanent members absent on the night of census

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

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

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

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.1

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.2

Total number of people in Questionnaire 1.1 & 1.2

Interviewer Name / Day / Month / Year

Form B Family Questionnaire Part 2: Personal Information

Information for everyone															
Order Number	Last name and first name	Relationship	Gender	Age	For children 0-14 years old	For all people	Native language	Religion	Birth Place		Previous residence	Duration of stay	Reasons for relocation		
									For all besides the unmarried	Age at first marriage in full year				Marital status	Does the child live with his or her biological mother?
Names of permanent members and guests present on census night		Relationship with the head of the family		In full year		1. Male 2. Female		Does the child live with his or her biological mother?		Marital status		Age at first marriage in full year			
(Excerpted from Tables 1.1 and 1.2 in Section 1)		(Enter the code following the table below)		(Enter the coding number)		(See note below)		Enter the code in the table below		Enter the code in the table below		Enter the code in the table below			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11(a)	11(b)	12(a)	12(b)	13	14
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
0															

**Code for column 14**  
**Reasons for relocation**  
 01. Change of Workplace  
 02. Find a job  
 03. Continuing Education  
 04. Marriage  
 05. Family relocation  
 06. Loss of land / loss of home  
 07. Natural disasters  
 08. Moved from other large or small projects  
 10. Insecurity  
 11. Repatriation or return home  
 12. Orphans  
 13. Visit  
 14. Other reasons (please specify .....)

**Code for column 13**  
**Full length of stay**  
 00. Less than 1 year  
 01. 1 Year to less than 2 years  
 02. 2 years to less than 3 years  
 .....  
 10. 10 years to less than 11 years  
 20. 20 years to less than 21 years  
 .....  
 130. to less than 131 years

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

**Code for column 9**  
**Native language**  
 01. Khmer 11. Cham 21. Ja Ong  
 02. Vietnam 12. Cayet 22. Krol  
 03. China 13. Klobeng 23. Rodae  
 04. Laos 14. Kuoey 24. L' moon  
 05. Thailand 15. Kreung 25. Mel  
 06. France 16. Lun 26. Khonh  
 07. English 17. Punong 27. Por  
 08. Korea 18. Prov 28. Suoy  
 09. Japan 19. Tum Poun 29. Native language  
 10. Jari 20. Steang other (.....)

**Column 7**  
 1. Never married or single  
 2. Married (living together)  
 3. Widow, dead husband;  
 widower, dead wife  
 4. Divorced widow/widower  
 5. Living apart due to conflict

**Column 6**  
 Write order number of the mother if living in this family for children 0-14 years  
 If not living with, write "0"

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

Information for everyone																		
Order Number	Literacy			Duration of the complete study			Difficulty		Main work activities		Career		Work status		Work activities		Work Section	
	15 (a)	15 (b)	16 (a)	16 (b)	16 (c)	16 (d)	17		18		19		20		21		22	
	Does this person know how to read and write and understand Khmer? 1. Know 2. Do not know	Does this person know how to read and write and understand other languages? If yes, what language?	Has this person ever attended any school/ educational institution?	In which grade are you currently studying?	At what grade does this person receive the highest level of complete education?	Main study topics for codes 15 to 20 in column 16 (b) or 16 (c)	Code for Difficulty For people 5 years and older 1. No, it is not difficult at all 2. Yes, some difficulties 3. Yes, very difficult 4. Cannot do at all See the note below		Main work activities during the past year for ages 5 and up		Types of career / Occupation For people 5 years and older Please write career / occupation name in word		Work activities / position Please write the name of the work activity in word		Type of economic activity (Agriculture, industry, trade or service) For people 5 years and older		Work served in any section	
	(Enter code)	(Enter the code from the list below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	(Enter the code from the table below)	For other codes in columns 16 (b) and 16 (c), skip to column 17	Code		Enter the code in the table below		Please write career / occupation name in word		Enter the code according to the table below		Please write the name of the work activity in word		Enter the code according to the table below	
							1	2	3	4	5	6						
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
0																		

Code for column 15 (b)		Code for column 16 (a)			Code for column 16 (b) (b) Current Grade Level		Code for column 16 (c)		Code for column 16 (d)		Code for column 17 (a)		Code for column 17 (b)		Code for column 17 (c)		Code for column 17 (d)		Code for column 18		Code for column 19		Code for column 20		Code for column 21		Code for column 22														
1. No other languages	2. Vietnamese	3. Chinese	4. Laos	5. Thailand	6. France	7. English	8. Cham languages	9. Other languages	10. Kindergarten	11. Finished 1st grade	12. Finished 2nd grade	13. Have a lower secondary diploma	14. Graduated from secondary school / have an upper secondary school diploma	15. Technical / Vocational Lower Secondary Diploma	16. Technical / Vocational High School Diploma	17. College Degree	18. Master's degree	19. Doctoral degree	20. Degree in any other subject	21. Did not finish any class	1. Have a job	2. Unemployed (previously employed)	3. Unemployed (never worked for the last job)	4. Domestic workers	5. Pupils, students	6. Dependents	7. Resident tenants, retirees or other income recipients	8. Other (for codes 3 to 8, please tick (-) in columns 19 to 22)	1. Employer	2. Wage-earning employers	3. Own-account worker	4. Unpaid family workers	5. Other (Please confirm...)	1. Government	2. Autonomous entity	3. Khmer private sector	4. Foreign private sector	5. Non-profit taking status	6. Family section	7. Embassies / International Institutions and Development Agencies and Foreign Aid	8. Other (please specify.....)

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

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

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

**Code for column 9**  
 Yes = 1  
 No = 2

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

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

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

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

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

**Form B Family Questionnaire Part 5: Deceased in the family**

People died in the family in the past 12 months

Total death toll

--	--

Death Information									
Order Number	Family name and first name of the deceased	Gender 1: Male 2: Female Enter the code	Relationship with the head of the household Enter the code in the table below	Age at death See note below Enter the code in the table below	Cause of death? What is the cause of the death? Enter the code in the table below	Register death certificate Did you register the death with the commune / sangkat authorities? 1. Yes 2. No	Only for women aged 15-49 who died		
							Did the woman die during pregnancy / during childbirth or within 42 days after delivery? 1. Yes 2. No	Where did she die? (Enter the code according to the table below)	If yes in column 8 (a) Did any health professionals present take care of her before she died? (Enter the code according to the table below)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (a)	8 (b)	8 (c)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for column 4 1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Sons / Daughters 4. Father / Mother 5. Grandchild 6. Other relatives 7. All non-relatives including those who stay with	Codes for the causes of death for column 6		
	Illness	Accident	Don't know
Code for column 5 Enter death age 000: Less than 1 year 001: 1 year 002: 2 years : : : :	01: Fever 02: Diarrhea 03: TB 04: Heart Disease 05: Dengue fever 06: Malaria 07: Tetanus 08: AIDS	13: Landmines 14: Traffic Accident 15: Drowning 16: Other accidents	17: don't know

**Code for column 8 (b)**

Place of death

- Hospital
- Health Center
- At home
- Other (specify .....

**Code for column 8 (c)**

- Doctor
- Nurse
- Midwife
- Traditional Midwife (TBA)
- Other (specify ...)
- None





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Sverige

