



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
Nation Religion King

## Demographics of Population Ageing in Cambodia, 2012



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning  
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## FOREWORD

So far there has been no official in-depth analysis of the data on Elderly Population (aged 60 years and more) in Cambodia. Population ageing is the increase in the number and proportion of older or elderly persons in the population. The present study on the number and characteristics of the elderly population is very important and is bound to be useful in programmes of development of this important and vulnerable section of the population. The National Committee for the International Day for the Elderly and Ageing People has disseminated relevant government policy on ageing to the local authorities at provincial level through National Strategic Development Plan.

The Elderly person analysis is not just a matter of academic interest, but is of vital important for planning purposes. The NSDP has identified the elderly among the vulnerable groups receiving priority attention in poverty alleviation and other social sector interventions.

Under the Political Platform of the Third Legislature of the National Assembly, the Government will increase its intervention in social affairs, strengthening cooperation with national and international organizations in improving employment opportunities, enhancing emergency assistance and expanding welfare improvement programs for the elderly among other. These measures will be further reinforced by the implementation of the Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency which includes the expansion of welfare improvement programs for the elderly. It also encourages the enhancement of the Law on Social Security, which includes pension funds.

This first study has been made by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) with UNFPA funding. It attempts to analyse based on consistent criteria under Sub-Decree No. 40 dated 7 May, 1999; the National Committee for the International Day for the Elderly and Ageing people was established in 1999 and designed October 1<sup>st</sup> to be commemorated as the international Day for Elderly and Ageing People. The data of Population census 1998 and 2008 and the Population projection 2008-2030 are used to determine the increase of Elderly people. The exact policies, practices and models of services and programs developed by other ASEAN countries can serve as models for Cambodia to adopt. In this report, the policies of selected countries have been synthesized to highlight their relevance for Cambodia.

We are grateful to UNFPA for supporting the two Population Censuses 1998 and 2008 and the follow up activities. I thank Mr. Yi Soktha, PD Program Officer and Mr. Chap Ratana, PD Assistant of UNFPA for their close coordination with NIS. My thanks are due to H.E. San Sy Than, Director General of NIS and H.E.Mrs. Hang Lina, H.E. Meng Kimhor, Mr. Yem Suong, and Mr. Sin Sereivuth, associated with this study.

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



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## **Abstract**

Until recently, population ageing was seen as a phenomenon occurring mainly in the developed countries of Europe and North America. It is now recognized that while both developed and developing countries are experiencing growing proportions of elderly, developing countries currently are ageing faster than developed countries. In Cambodia, the proportion of population aged 60 years and above was 6.34 per cent in 2008 (848,911) and expected to increase to 11.01 per cent (2,024,171) by year 2030. The paper explores the demographic profile of older persons in Cambodia using the 1998 and 2008 census data and projections up to 2030 to build knowledge base to understand the implications of changing population age structure.

While the shift from a young to an older age structure reflects a successful record in health improvements in the country, the fact that individuals are reaching the older ages in unprecedented numbers and with varying needs and resources is likely to pose many policy challenges arising out of increasing proportions of elderly and decreasing proportions of children. This trend leads to a decreasing and after that decreasing support base combined with higher levels of old age dependency. Working age persons supporting more number of elders, greater likelihood of experiencing the loss of one's spouse, especially for women, and low levels of literacy are some of the sources of vulnerability that are faced in old age. At the same time, the transition away from a young age structure is not uniform across the country. Some provinces and natural regions, particularly in the Plain region are at the forefront of this transition. The shift to an older age structure has important implications for the country as well as for elders and their families. Therefore, there is a need to promote harmony between development and demographic change by increasing the economic and social sources of support for the elderly, among others.

## **1-Introduction**

A major emerging demographic issue of the 21st century is the ageing of population as an inevitable consequence of the demographic transition experienced by most countries. Across the world, declining fertility and increased longevity have jointly resulted in higher numbers and proportions of older persons 60 years and above. This trend will continue as the estimated 737 million older persons in 2009 (United Nations, 2009) is likely to increase to two billion by 2050 at which time the population aged 60 and above will outnumber children 0-14 years of age. The oldest-old age segment (80 years and above) is the fastest-growing segment and by 2050, about 20 per cent of older persons will be 80 years and above. The coming decades therefore are characterized by ageing of the aged. This will have significant implications for the older persons themselves, as well as the families and societies they live in. This recognition has resulted in the World Assembly on Ageing held in 2002 with 159 countries adopting the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing which focuses on how the needs of older persons can be mainstreamed into development. Of particular relevance is the fact that in 2009, two-thirds of the world's older persons lived in developing countries (55 per cent in Asia) that are much less prepared to deal with this aspect of population dynamics compared to developed countries.

Cambodia is a signatory to the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) adopted at the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held April 2002. In line with its theme - Building a Society for All Ages- the Madrid Assembly reiterated the need for Government, civil society and the community to ensure

that older persons are fully integrated into society and assured a life of dignity and good health. The Royal Government is committed to implementing the MIPAA.

For many years population ageing was considered to be a phenomenon of the developed countries of Europe and North America. At 21 per cent of the total population 60 years and above in 2009, the proportion of older persons in the more developed regions was much higher compared to the 8 per cent in developing regions. However, both groups are expected to have vastly increased proportions in the near future (33 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in 2050) with as many as 1,592 million older persons in developing regions. This is a huge population that must receive attention from policymakers and social scientists across the world.

In Cambodia, the proportion of the population aged 60 years and above was 6.34 per cent in 2008 and was projected to increase to 11.01 per cent by the year 2030. In absolute numbers, the elderly population in 2008 was approximately 848,911 and is expected to sharply increase to more than 2,024,171 by 2030. The more developed provinces in the plain region like Kampong Cham and a few others in Tonle Sap region like Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, and Siem Reap have experienced demographic transition ahead of others and therefore are growing older faster than other provinces. Certain regions, primarily in the Coastal and Plateau and Mountain parts of the country, still have high fertility and mortality levels, and therefore, younger population age structures. While improvement in health, decline in fertility, and increase in longevity are desirable, the projected increase of elderly population over the next few decades is a development concern that warrants priority attention for economic and social policies to become senior citizen-friendly.

This paper explores the demographic profile of senior citizens aged 60 years and above in Cambodia using the 2008 census data and projections up to 2030 (only 22 years from now) to build a knowledge base that will help to better understand the implications of changing population age and sex distribution for development planning. The data for this paper is drawn from censuses for the period from 1998 to 2008 and may be viewed as an update of an earlier analysis based on previous census data. Projection data is taken from the Population Projections of Cambodia and its provinces and natural regions, 2008-2030. The analysis is also carried out by natural regions of provinces that are experiencing population ageing at varying degrees.

## **2-Socio-Demographic Profile of Older Persons**

According to the 2008 Census, the total number of older persons in Cambodia was approximately 848,911 and is expected to cross 2,024,171 by 2030 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 68.65 years for males by 2030 (from 60.81 years in 2008) and 71.98 years for females (from 63.66 years in 2008). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.1 per women in 2008 and is expected to drop further, to approximate replacement level, by 2026-30. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the provinces and natural regions in the country as described in more detail in Section 4.

The total number of older persons in Plain Region was approximately 478,917 persons and is expected to cross 1,013,632 persons by 2030 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 70.39 years for males by 2030 (from 62.56 years in 2008)(see Table A1a for male in Appendix) and 73.62 years for females (from 65.34 years in 2007-8 )(see Table A1b for female in Appendix). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 2.56 per women in 2008 and is expected to



drop further, to approximate replacement level (1.93) (see Table A13 in Appendix), by 2030. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the provinces and especially in Plain Region regions in the country as described in more detail in Section 4.

The total number of older persons in Tonle Sap Region was approximately 248,403 persons and is expected to cross 677,320 persons by 2030 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 71.61 years for males by 2030 (from 64.06 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1a for male in Appendix) and 74.73 years for females (from 66.68 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1b for female in Appendix). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.06 per women in 2008 and is expected to drop further, to approximate replacement level (2.04) (see Table A13 in Appendix) by 2030. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the provinces and especially in Tonle Sap Region ,regions in the country as described in more detail in Section 4.

The total number of older persons in Coastal Region was approximately 59,451 persons and is expected to cross 134,626 persons by 2030 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 62.29 years for males by 2030 (from 54.58 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1a for male in Appendix) and 66.09 years for females (from 58.22 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1b for female in Appendix). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.01 per women in 2008 and is expected to drop further, to approximate replacement level (2.04) (see Table A13 in Appendix), by 2030. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the provinces and especially in Coastal Region, regions in the country as described in more detail in Section 4.

The total number of older persons in Plateau and Mountain Region was approximately 90,314 persons and is expected to cross 198,593 persons by 2030 as the life expectancy at birth is projected to increase to 58.02 years for males by 2030 (from 52.05 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1a for male in Appendix) and 62.39 years for females (from 55.76 years in 2007-8) (see Table A1b for female in Appendix). At the same time, the total fertility rate (TFR) declined to 3.48 per women, in 2008 and is expected to drop further, to approximate replacement level (2.04), (see Table A13 in Appendix), by 2030. However, this demographic transition is not taking place uniformly across all the provinces and especially in Plateau and Mountain Region, regions in the country as described in more detail in Section 4.

The evolving population dynamics in Cambodia arising out of the joint effect of declining fertility and increasing longevity and consequent shifting of the population age structure cannot be ignored.

The trend in the **median age** (in years) of the population is presented in Table A8 which shows the median age of Cambodia , Natural Regions and provinces, for the period from 1998 to 2030. Until recently, Cambodia, like other developing countries in ASEAN countries, had a young age structure with the median age remaining at about 18.1 to 21.9 years from 1998 to 2008, and increasing marginally to 22.3 years in 2009. However, the projections suggest that the country is gradually but surely transitioning away from a young age structure with a steady increase in the median age to 28.3 years by 2030 and for Plain Region to 32.5 years, Tonle Sap Region to 30.1 years, Coastal Region to 30.3 years, and Plateau and Mountain Region to 29.9 year by 2030.

In India, the **index of ageing** is the shift in the balance between the child and older populations and is expressed as the number of persons above 60 years for every 100 children below the age of 15 years. The index of ageing increased slowly between 1961 and 2001, but is expected to increase more rapidly in the following 25 years. In Cambodia, the index of ageing increased slowly between

1998 and 2008, but is expected to increase more rapidly in the following 22 years (Table A9). In 2008, the index of ageing was 18.7 elderly persons for every 100 children but this number is projected to increase rapidly to 43.9 elderly persons for every 100 children by 2030 and for the Plain Region to 49.4 elderly persons, Tonle Sap Region to 40.9 elderly persons, Coastal Region to 37.9 elderly persons, and Plateau and Mountain Region to 36.4 elderly persons, for every 100 children at the same period, signifying an increasing pace of ageing in the coming decades.

This picture is mirrored by the trends in the distribution of the Cambodia population and the four natural regions by three **broad age groups**. Figure 1a for Cambodia, Figure 1b for Plain region, Figure 1c for Tonle Sap region, Figure 1d for Coastal region and Figure 1e for Plateau and Mountain region (and Table A4) shows that the proportion of population aged 15-59 and 60 years and above are projected to increase, while that of the 14 and below age-group are projected to decrease rapidly. While the 15 to 59 years group will remain the biggest group up to the year 2030 as a result of past fertility levels, this trend appears to be plateauing. The UN population projections show that soon after the year 2050, the elderly population in the country will outnumber children (United Nations, 2010). This tipping point is likely to occur other countries but in Cambodia the elderly population is still smaller than children by natural region and whole country.

Among the older population, one noticeable development as a result of improvements in health and longevity is the increasing numbers of **oldest old** or the 80 years and over population. Age distribution of the older population is presented in Table A4 in the appendix and in Figure 2. The data show that each age group within the elderly population is expected to grow significantly over the next 22 years.

While the number of older persons in general is increasing, the increase among the oldest old of 80 years and above, who will have special needs for health and support, is particularly sharp. Further, women constitute a major portion of this increase as they live longer than men, particularly after 64 years of age (Table A6).

Figure 1a. Population by broad age group, Cambodia, 1998-2030

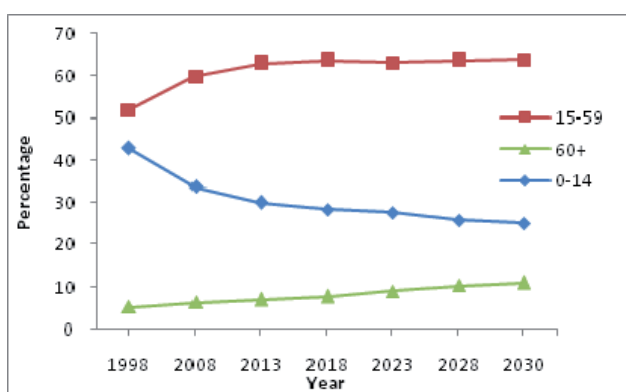


Figure 2a. Distribution of oldest among the old in Cambodia

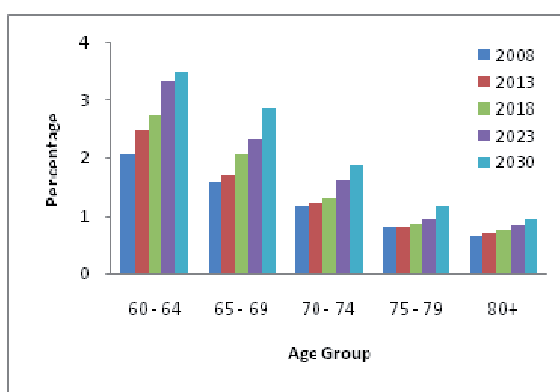


Figure 1b. Population by broad age group, Plain Region, 1998-2030

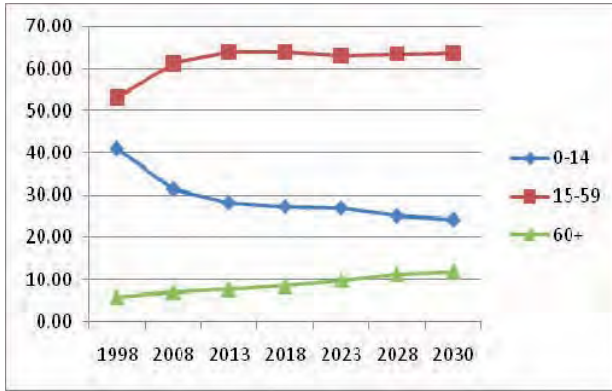


Figure 2 b. Distribution of oldest among the old in Plain Region

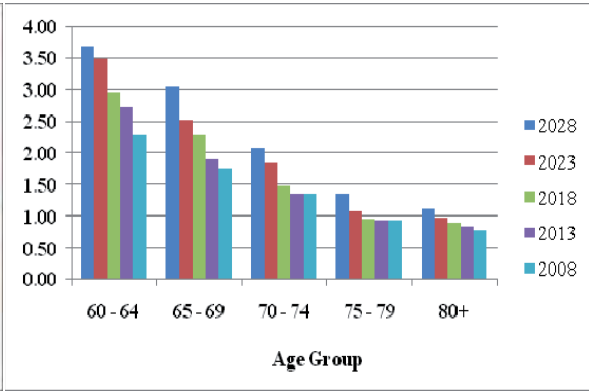


Figure 1c. Population by broad age group, Tonle Region, 1998-2030

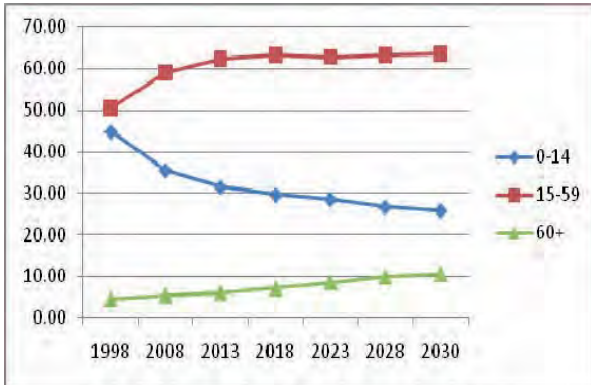


Figure 2 c. Distribution of oldest among the old in Tonle Region

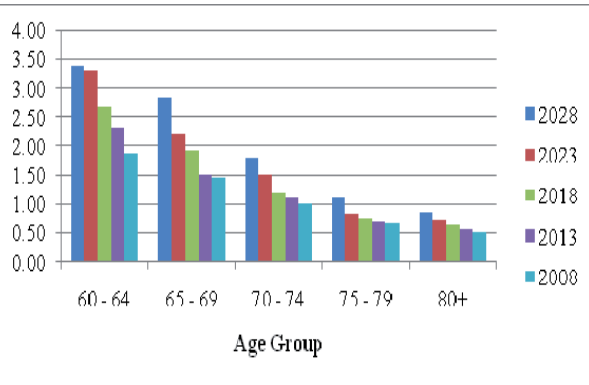


Figure 1d. Population by broad age group, Coastal Region, 1998-2030

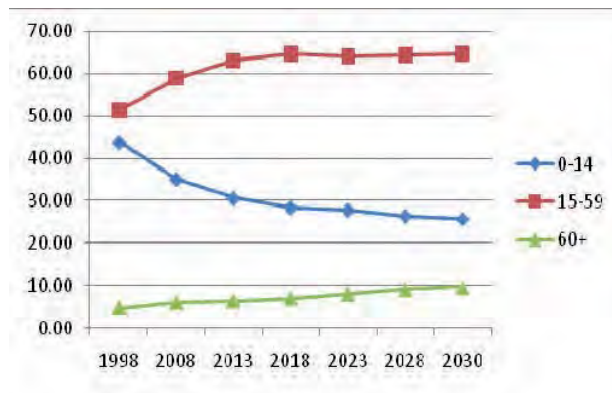


Figure 2d. Distribution of oldest among the old in Coastal Region

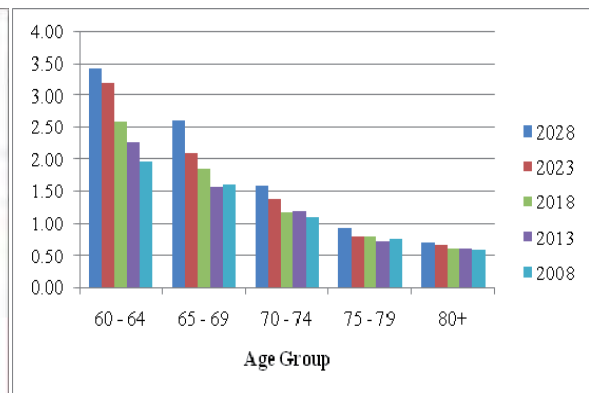


Figure 1e. Population by broad age group, Plateau and Mountain Region, 1998-2030

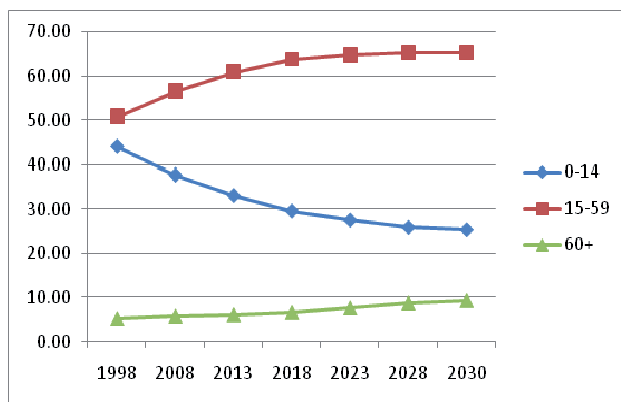
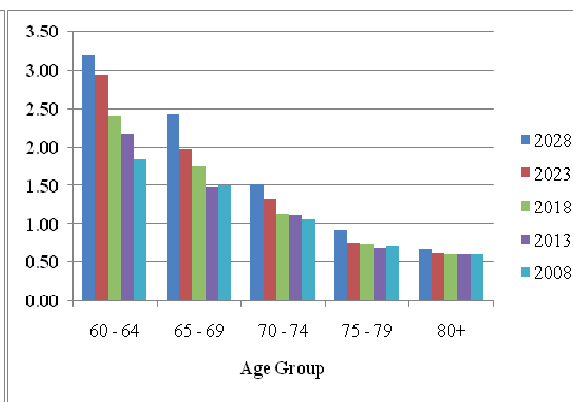


Figure 2e. Distribution of oldest among the old in Plateau and Mountain Region



While the number of older persons in general is increasing, the increase among the oldest old of 80 years and above, who will have special needs for health and support, is particularly sharp. Further, women constitute a major portion of this increase as they live longer than men, particularly after 75 years of age (Table A6).

### 3. Areas of Vulnerability for Elders

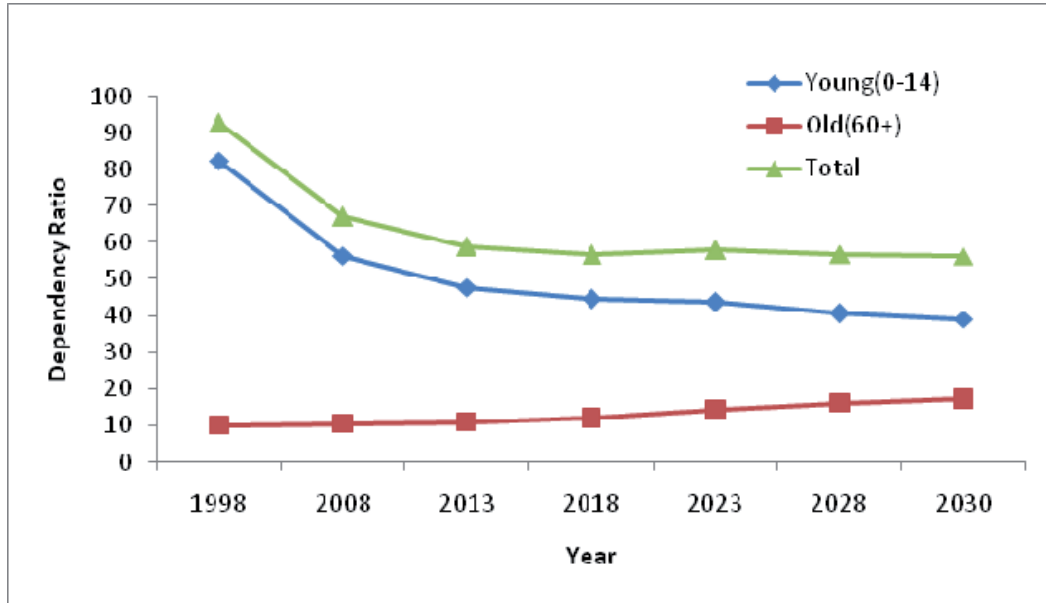
The shift to an older age structure has important implications for the country as well as for elders and their families as the need for socio-economic support increases for older population. Fewer working age persons supporting a larger number of elders and higher numbers of older women experiencing widowhood are some of the areas of vulnerability for senior citizens in Cambodia. The section below discusses seven dimensions of vulnerability that together lead to increased trauma during old age.

#### 3.1 Increasing Old Age Dependency

The ratio of the dependent population to that of the working age population is defined as the dependency ratio and is an important indicator of the economic burden carried by each worker<sup>1</sup>. The young age dependency ratio reflects the dependency burden from children below 15 years of age. Similarly, old age dependency is the ratio of persons aged 60 years and above to the working age population. In 2008, the total dependency ratio (from both the young and the old age-groups) was significantly high (67.1 percent) but is expected to fall to 56.4 by 2030. The young age dependency ratio is generally much higher than the old age dependency ratio since the population age structure in Cambodia has been young. While the young age dependency ratio is expected to decrease by 17.3 percentage points to 39.2 by 2030, the old age dependency ratio shows an increasing trend and is expected to increase by about 7 percentage points during the same period.

<sup>1</sup> However, the dependency ratio could be higher since not all in 15 to 59 age group are working.

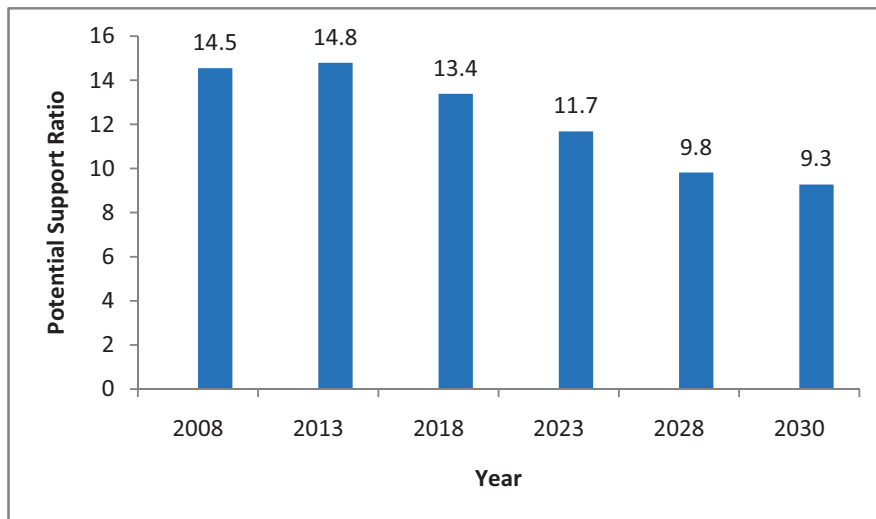
Figure 3. Dependency Ratios, Cambodia, 1998-2030



### 3.2 Reducing Levels of Potential Support

The potential support ratio is a measure of the available support base for the older population and is the inverse of the old age dependency ratio. The expected potential support ratio for the next 22 years for Cambodia (Figure 4), shows that there were about respectively 14.5 persons of working age for every older person in 2008, but that number is expected to decrease to about respectively 9.3 persons by 2030. Thus, with increasing proportion of elders in the total population, there will be fewer and fewer working age persons to support them economically during old age.

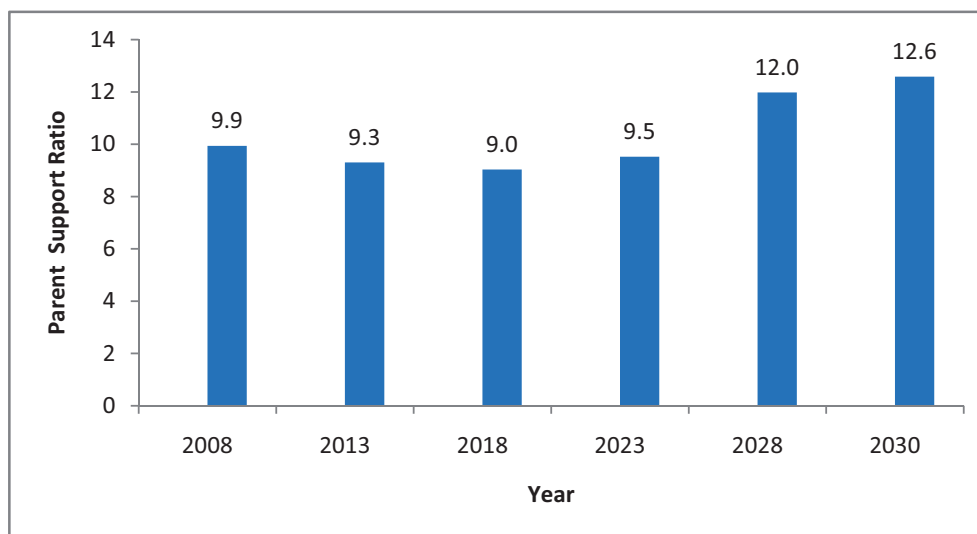
Figure 4. Potential support ratio, Cambodia, 2008- 2030



### 3.3 Decreasing and Increasing Number of Older Parents to Support

The Parent Support Ratio is the ratio of the number of persons aged 80 years and above per 100 persons aged 50 to 59 years and is an approximate measure of the available support for older parents from their families. An increase in the ratio would imply that those who are reaching the later stages of their working lives will have more aged relatives/parents to support in the future. The parent support ratio for Cambodia in 2008 was about 10, and is expected to decrease to 9.3 in 2018, and is expected to increase to 12.6 by 2030 – an almost three-the first fold decrease and the two increase of older persons for every 100 persons in final years before retirement.

Figure 5. The Parent Support Ratio, Cambodia, 2008-2030



Another way to look at the support for elders from the younger generations is to measure the number of elders in comparison with the number of married adults in the household. Here, we would get a better sense of the number of related elders that a family is likely to support. Data from the General Cambodia Census 2008 indicates that in Cambodia it is more common to find a household with only one elder. About forty-one per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 21 per cent have one elder and 9.69 per cent have two.

In case of Plain Region about 39.82 per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 21.46 per cent have one elder and 10.64 per cent have two. In case of Tonle Sap Region about 42.57 per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 19.10 per cent have one elder and 8.78 per cent have two. In case of Coastal Region about 39.89 per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 18.07 per cent have one elder and 8.27 per cent have two. In case of Plateau and Mountain Region about 44.26 per cent of households with one married adult have one person aged 60 years or above and among households with three or more married adults about 21.61 per cent have one elder and 9.36 per cent have two, as be seen in the following tables extracted from the tableA14 in Appendix

Table 1. Most elders live in households with other related adults, Cambodia, 2008

	One elder	Two elders	Three and more elders	Total
<b>Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years</b>				
No married adults	19.85	6.17	0.29	384,737
One married adult	41.04	5.67	0.34	141,264
Two married adults	9.69	2.49	0.07	222,772
Three or more	20.57	3.39	0.29	55,664
Total households	493,955	165,834	6,475	804,437

### 3.4 Sex Ratio of the Elderly

The Sex Ratio of the elderly is indicated by the growing number of women in older ages compared to men and is an important concern for policy relevant research but the sex ratio in Cambodia is men compared to women. The sex ratio shows an increasing trend from 69.1 men per 100 women in 2008 to 67.0 in 2018 and a projected 76.3 by 2030 Figure 6, and Table 2. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as low as 61.4 men per 100 women by 2030. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

Figure 6. The Sex Ratio of Elderly by broad age group, Cambodia, 2008- 2030

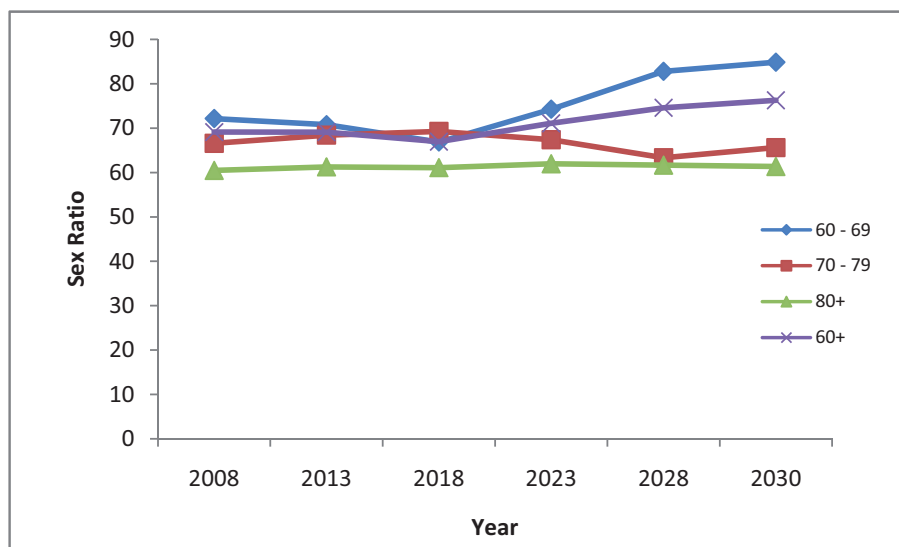


Table 2 The Sex Ratio (number of male per 100 females)of elderly in different age group, Cambodia, 1998- 2030

Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
60 - 69	73	72	71	67	74	83	85
70 - 79	71	67	68	69	67	63	66
80+	64	60	61	61	62	62	61
All elderly (60+)	72	69	69	67	71	75	76

The sex ratio shows for Plain Region a decreasing trend from 69.2 men per 100 women in 2008 to 65.1 in 2018 and a projected 73.5 by 2030. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as low as 60.8 men per 100 women by 2030. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

The sex ratio shows for Tonle Sap Region an increasing trend from 68.2 men per 100 women in 2008 to 69.1 in 2013, and decrease to 68.4 in 2018 and a projected 78.3 by 2030. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as low as 61.5 men per 100 women by 2030. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

The sex ratio shows for Coastal Region an increasing trend from 66.8 men per 100 women in 2008 to 68.1 in 2013, and a decrease to 67.6 in 2018 and a projected 80.4 by 2030. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as low as 60.7 men per 100 women by 2030. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

The sex ratio shows for Plateau and Mountain Region an increasing trend from 72.9 men per 100 women in 2008 to 73.5.1 in 2013, and a decrease to 72.0.6 in 2018 and a projected 80.4 by 2030. Among the oldest old, the sex ratio is expected to be as low as 64.6 men per 100 women by 2030. This trend poses more specific challenges relating to very old women who are also likely to be widowed.

### 3.5 Increased Likelihood of Losing One's Spouse

A major transition into old age occurs due to the loss of spouse that contributes to a feeling of increased insecurity among both men and women. The 2008 Census analysis shows that the differential in marital status by sex is more pronounced among the elderly. Among the elderly, 86 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women were still married. About 42 per cent of elderly women were widowed while only 10 per cent of elderly men were widowers. In more advanced age of 80 years and above, widowhood dominates the status for women with 58.71 per cent of women and only 25.57 per cent of men having lost their spouses. These differentials reflect the marriage and mortality patterns in which a majority of Cambodia men who survive to the age of 60 are still married state while more than half of the older women live without their spouse. Not having a spouse in the older ages is a cause for concern for both men and women. Studies from other parts of the world have shown that those who are married have better health than those who are not, but this relationship is more apparent in the case of older men compared to older women (Goldman *et. al.*, 1995; Bose and Gangrade, 1988). For Cambodia women who have lost their spouse, financial security poses a problem, since women generally do not own land or other assets and are dependent on their children, particularly sons. In fact, research on widows in Cambodia by many Scholars and



others indicates that there is a high level of poverty among women in Cambodia upon becoming widows.

### 3.6 Place of Residence

The 2008 Census shows that 6.54 per cent of the elderly population lived in rural areas and 5.52 per cent lived in urban areas among total population, mirroring the distribution of the general population by **place of residence**. The percentage of elderly population in rural area is 83 percent and urban area is 17.0 percent to total elderly population in Cambodia. The distribution of the elderly by place of residence (Table A7) shows that the elderly are increasing in both rural and urban areas as a proportion of the total population. In 1998, 5.41 per cent of the total population in rural areas was over 60 years of age, while the figure for their urban counterparts was 4.54 per cent. The corresponding figures had increased to 6.54 per cent and 7.55 per cent, respectively, by 2008. This trend is similar for both male and female older persons (Table A12). The proportion of the female rural population aged 60 years and above increased from about 6 per cent in 1998 to 7.5 per cent in 2008 while the female urban older persons increased from about 5.4 per cent to 6.4 per cent during the same period. This trend is similar among older males. Two important contributing factors are: (a) outmigration of working age population from rural areas, this contribute to high level of poverty in rural areas together with low health status among the ageing population, and (b) access to better quality health care in urban areas, leading to increased longevity, this advocates more attention at policy and programme levels to enhance care and support for senior citizens.

### 3.7 High Levels of Illiteracy

A high level of illiteracy, particularly among older women in rural areas, is yet another aspect of vulnerability for senior citizens in Cambodia. Older women in rural areas have the lowest level of literacy compared to general population as well as all other elderly, as seen in the tables below:

Table 3. Percentage of literate among general population and population aged 60+ ,by sex and place of residence, Cambodia

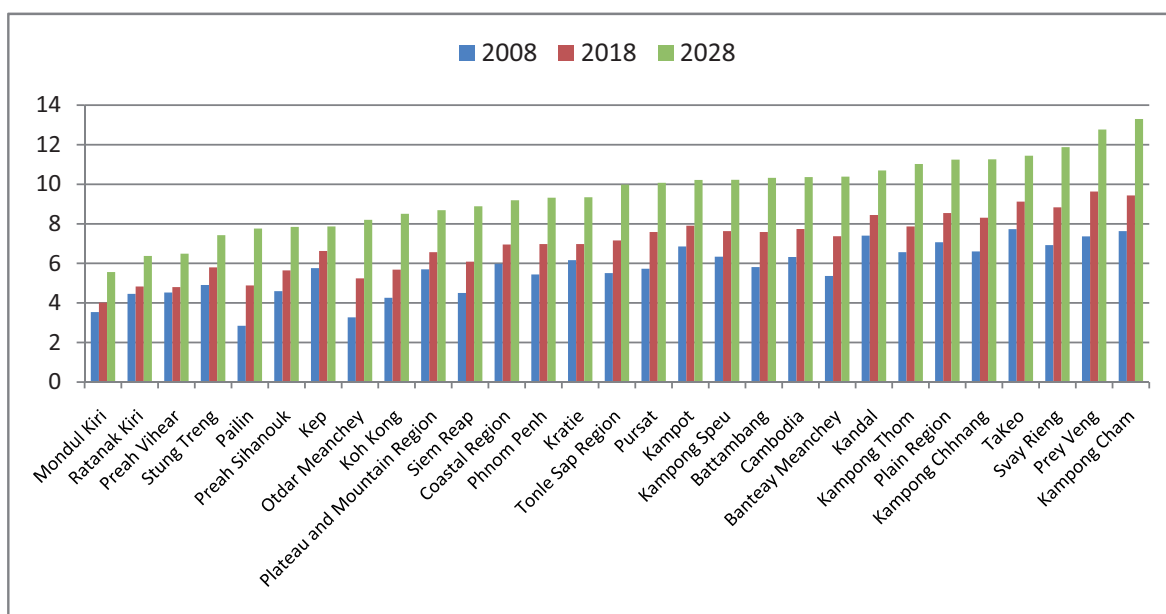
Cambodia	Place of Residence	Years	General Population		Population Aged 60+	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Cambodia</b>	Rural	1998	53.21	41.47	60.70	10.40
			70.85	62.05	73.23	22.44
	Urban	2008	75.01	64.41	75.17	32.58
			88.30	82.98	88.20	56.87

According to the table 3 showing that from 1998 and 2008 Census there is an increasing in literacy among elderly person and the gender gap is narrowing especially in the urban. In the future this trend will increase because the government has constructed more school at the commune level for primary and secondary school. Substantial increase in the literacy level of the elderly is necessary for getting them a means of livelihood so that they can lead a decent and dignified life.

#### 4. Regional Variations in Population Ageing

Census data on older persons in Cambodia show significant variations between provinces and Natural Region. While all the provinces and Natural Region in the country showed an increasing trend from 1998 to 2008, generally, the Plain Region and its provinces like Kampong Cham, Kandal, Phnom Penh Municipality, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo, have larger increases in the proportion of elderly, with Kampong Cham registering the greatest increase. Projections for the next 22 years show a similar pattern, with the largest proportion of elderly in the Plain Region, Kampong Cham in particular, along with Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo, Tonle Sap Region, in particular, and Plateau and Mountain have lowest proportion of elderly in the country (see table A3 in appendix).

Figure 7: Proportion of elderly in Cambodia and Natural Region and its provinces, 2008, 2018 and 2028



The same trends are found in the other indicators of ageing. The **median age** for almost all the provinces, and municipality and Natural region was close to the All Cambodia average of 21.9 years in 2008, except for Phnom Penh and Plain Region which had median ages of 24.7 and 21.0 years respectively. The projections for the subsequent 22 years show an increase of more than six years for all the provinces and Natural Regions, with the median age reaching 35.8 years in Phnom Penh, 31.8 years in Kandal, 31.7 in Kampong Cham, 32.5 in Plain Region and 30.9 years in Prey Veng in 2030. The province with the lowest median age is Kratie with 28.8 years. The Country as a whole has the lowest median age among the provinces and Natural Regions with 28.3 years.

The Index of ageing is the percentage of number of population aged 60+ to the number of population aged 0 - 14 years. In 2008, the province with the highest index of ageing was Phnom Penh, with 25 elderly persons for children below 15 years of age. The next first province was Kandal province with an index of about 24 elderly persons. The next three, the first was the Plain Region and the next two provinces were Kampong Cham and Takeo provinces with an index of about 22 elderly persons. However, in 2030 the index of ageing is over 44 for many provinces, including Kampong Chhnang, Phnom Penh Municipality, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Takeo, Plain

Region, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham. Most notably, Kampong Cham is at the forefront of the demographic transition with an ageing index of 57 persons per 100 children. Mondul Kiri is expected to age most slowly, with 24 elderly persons for every 100 children.

While most provinces are comparable to the average for the country with regard to the population 0-14 years of age, a few provinces which have higher child populations and younger age structures will age more slowly than others. In 2008, in Table A4 in Appendix, the child population in Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri were 41 per cent, followed closely by Preah Vihear with 40 per cent, Stung Treng, Plateau and Mountain Region and Otdar Meanchey with 38 per cent and Kep, Kratie, Kampong Thom, Kampong Speu with 37 per cent. These provinces are projected to continue this trend of having high proportions of young age populations (ranging from 27 per cent in Kampong Chhnang to 25 per cent in eleven provinces like Kampong Thom, Pailin, Banteay Meanchey, Takeo, Kep, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Cambodia, Kandal, Kampong Cham and Prey Veng). At the same time, the proportion of the working age group (15 to 59) remains more or less similar across all provinces, and ranges from 55 per cent in Ratanak Kiri to 73 per cent in Phnom Penh in 2008 and from 61 per cent in Kampong Cham to about 70 per cent in Mondul Kiri by 2030.

The differences in the future demographic scenario between provinces and Natural Regions and the consequent paces of their ageing process are best seen with aid of age-sex pyramids. The age-sex pyramids for Kampong Cham Figure 8a and Mondul Kiri Figure 9a, Prey Veng Figure 8b and Ratanak Kiri Figure 9b, Cambodia Figure 8c and Siem Reap Figure 9c, Plain Region, Figure 8d and Plateau and Mountain Region Figure 9d, in 2028 shows that twenty years from now, All provinces and Natural Region population will begin not yet to resemble that of developed countries in terms of a stable age structure, while they will still have a very young age structure.

The inter-provinces and inter-natural regions variations in population ageing (Pailin and Otdar Meanchey projected to have 190 per cent and 169 per cent of elders in by 2030 followed closely by Koh Kong (113 per cent), Siem Reap (111 per cent), Banteay Meanchey (104 per cent), Tonle Sap Region (92 per cent), Kampong Cham (88 per cent) and Battambang (87 per cent) mean that issues such as economic dependency and elder care are much more pressing in certain provinces and Natural Regions than others. However, the rising number of elders in all regions of the country, along with the various sources of vulnerability mentioned earlier, makes the ageing of the population a compelling reason for the elderly to receive priority attention at policy and programme levels. For example, in Kampong Cham provinces, all the population in working age from 15-59 years and their children let their elderly persons as guardian of lands and assets, they went to Pailin, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Otdar Meanchey and other provinces to find out new lands and create news assets.

Figure 8a: Age-sex pyramid, Kampong Cham, 2028

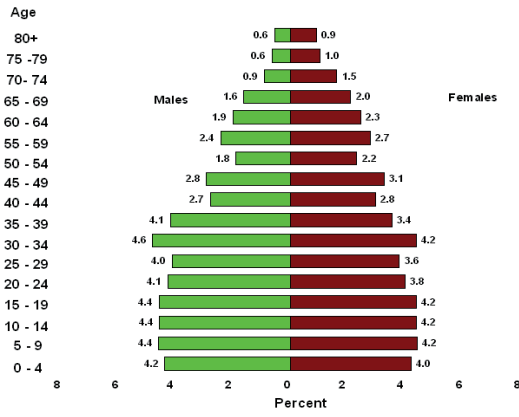


Figure 9a: Age-sex pyramid, Mondul Kiri, 2028

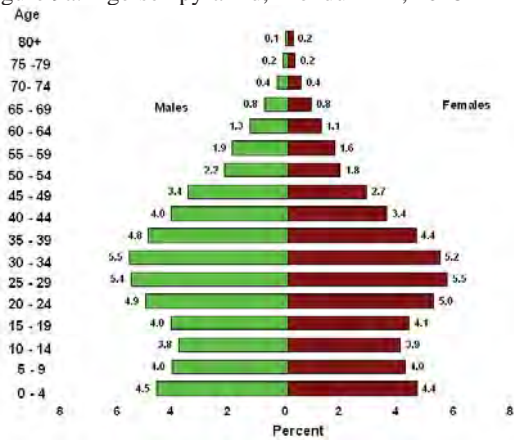


Figure 8b: Age-sex pyramid, Prey Veng, 2028

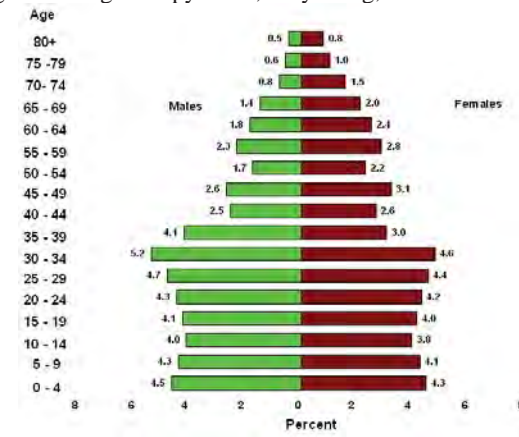


Figure 9b: Age-sex pyramid, Ratanak Kiri, 2028

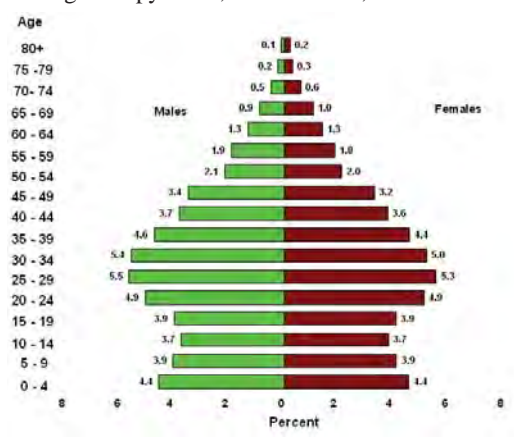


Figure 8c: Age-sex pyramid, Cambodia, 2028

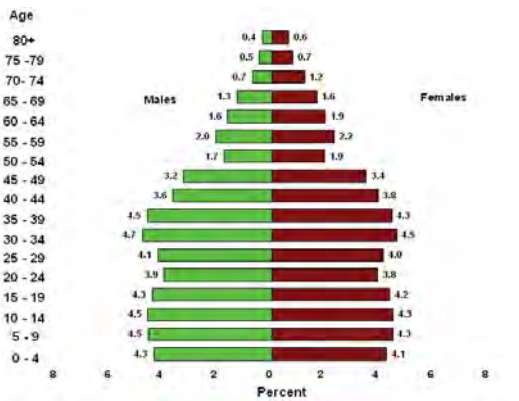


Figure 9c: Age-sex pyramid, Siem Reap, 2028

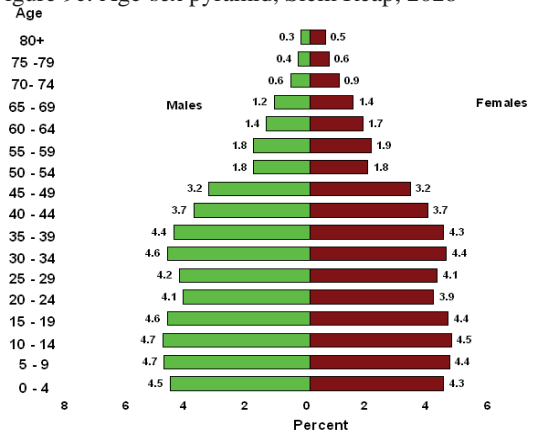
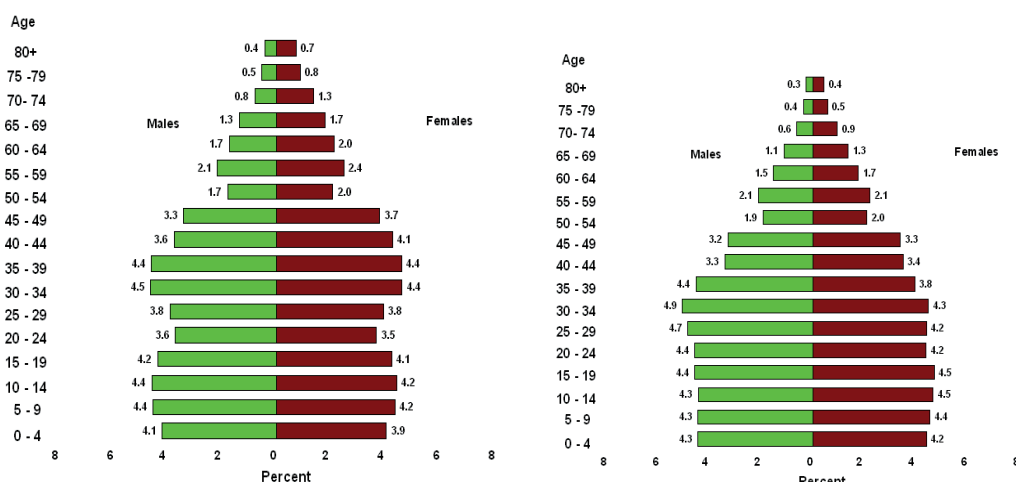


Figure 8d: Age-sex pyramid, Plain Region, 2028

Figure 9d: Age-sex pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region, 2028



## 5. The Disability of Elderly persons

Generally, five types of disabilities have been reported by the 2008 census. They are (i) in seeing (ii) in speech (iii) in hearing (iv) in movement (v) Mental. Disability in seeing, in hearing, movement and mental acquired more prevalence among elderly men aged 60 and more than elderly women in rural areas, while Disability in movement acquired more prevalence among elderly men aged 60 and more than elderly women in urban areas these characteristics were similar in Plain Region, in Tonle Sap Region, in Coastal Region and Plateau and Mountain Region, as seen in the tables below extracted from TableA15 in Appendix:

Table 4. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability, among population aged 60+ , by categories, sex and place of residence , Cambodia, 2008

Cambodia	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Cambodia	Males						
	Rural	14.06	3.99	0.42	1.79	6.89	0.96
	Urban	2.94	0.82	0.10	0.25	1.57	0.20
	Females						
	Rural	3.62	1.33	0.10	0.49	1.39	0.30
	Urban	2.44	0.89	0.08	0.21	1.04	0.22

## 6- Economic Characteristics of the Elderly Population aged 60+

Economically active elderly population included those who were employed and unemployed. The elderly population not economically active refers to the following categories: homemaker, student (not available), dependent rent receiver, retired or other income recipient, and others who are not economically active for most of the time and who do not come under any of these four categories.

The study will focus on number of elderly persons in each of these functional categories of economically not active elderly person by sex and residence.

The economic activity rates were higher in rural areas than in urban areas both in respect of men and women presumably due to higher participation in farm labour in rural areas. In urban areas the economic activity rates for men were higher than that for women. The unemployment rates were low both in the urban and rural areas as the unorganized sector and agriculture sector in rural areas absorb a large number of elderly workers. The not economically active rates for elderly men were low in both urban and rural areas than elderly women. These characteristics shown the similar phenomenon in plain Region, in Tonle Sap Region, in Coastal Region and in Plateau and Mountain Region, as seen in the tables below Extracted from Tables A16 in Appendix:

Table 5. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+ ,by Usually Activity Status , sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, 2008

Cambodia	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
	<b>Males</b>					
<b>Cambodia</b>	Rural	289,570	100	79.17	0.45	20.37
	Urban	57,353	100	53.58	1.15	45.26
	<b>Females</b>					
	Rural	415,072	100	58.81	0.57	40.62
	Urban	86,916	100	25.50	1.30	73.20

About the Employment Status of the distribution of Elderly employed persons, the unpaid family elderly workers and own account elderly workers constituted for men lower than that of elderly women in both in urban and rural areas. This confirmed that most of elderly employed men and women were working in this informal or the unorganized sector. Among employed elderly men, own account elderly workers were predominant. In case of elderly women the highest proportion was that of unpaid family elderly workers. While the pattern of distribution of elderly employees men and women by status in employment in the country, as in the Natural regions and provinces were more governed by the rural pattern, the urban distribution had some distinct features. In case of unemployment of elderly men and women there were two types of unemployment: unemployment never employed any time before and unemployment employed any time before. The unemployment never any time before for elderly women was higher than that of elderly men in both in urban and rural areas, while the unemployment employees any time before for women were approximately the same in rural areas and that of men was higher than that of women in urban areas.

The percent distribution of elderly employed person aged 60+ practices the work in the Cambodian private enterprise is highest (91.37%) followed by government sector 4.31%, foreign enterprise 2.03%, and household sector 1.09%, Embassy institution 0.64 , state owner enterprise 0.22% and the lowest is other respectively.

## **6.1 Secondary economic of the Elderly Population aged 60+**

The total elderly employed population in Cambodia as well as in Natural Regions, and provinces have a second activity besides their main activity. The most favored secondary occupation is unpaid livestock farming followed by unpaid crop farming. The distribution by secondary activity is more or less similar in respect of both elderly men and women in the country, as well as in Natural Regions and provinces. There is a distinct rural-urban differential in the incidence of secondary activity. In the rural areas the percentage of elderly employed persons with secondary economic activity is much higher. In the urban areas it is lower. The pattern of distribution of elderly persons with secondary activities, however, is not very different in the two areas. In the urban parts also, unpaid live stock farming and unpaid crop farming account for most of the elderly employed persons with secondary activities though at a lower rate than the rural part as may be seen in the following tables extracted from Table A17 in appendix.

The proportion of self-employed to overall Elderly Workforce Participation, Wage Differentials and Contribution to Household Income workforce increases with increase in age. This is a reflective of a situation that at higher ages, physical mobility of the elderly declines but the imperative to work and earn compels the elderly to take up petty business, work in self-cultivation and other self-employed options even at a very low level of earnings.

Despite relatively lower work participation rates and lower wage earnings among the elderly as compared to the average adult workforce, their contribution to the total household income is estimated to be approximately low per cent on average. Since a large proportion of elderly workers are self-employed, their contribution also comes largely from self-employment. In this section, the contribution of the elderly to total family income is estimated in general and across different income groups.

The contribution of the elderly to the total household income is lower as compared to their contribution to the total employment of households. This arises mainly because the 'per person' average wage/earning of the elderly is lower as compared to their younger counterparts.

Overall, the average income of households being significantly lower in rural areas than in urban areas, the contribution of elderly income to rural households is significant. However, the rural-urban pattern Elderly Workforce Participation, Wage Differentials and Contribution to Household Income of elderly participation in labour markets and their contribution to household income does not necessarily reflect a poverty-led elderly participation in the labour markets. Elderly contribution to household income is also significant among rich households.

The elderly contribution to total household income is significantly higher in rural areas and poor households. Hence, the elderly population contributes to livelihood of households approximately in the same proportion as their share in the population. This reflects that the elderly population is approximately as productive as their younger counterparts.

The elderly from poor households contribute to household income largely from self-employed activities while elderly from better off households have better access to wage labour markets and contribute significantly to total wage earnings of households. It is quite evident that elderly from rich households work in the labour markets for augmenting household income and personal income security while those from poor households participate in labour market mainly as a coping mechanism to supplement household income.

In response to the above trends, a long term social security system for the elderly is necessary as their numbers will only increase in coming years. Although elderly from all types of households require social and state support in order to ensure respectable levels of living in their old age, the elderly from poor households are in urgent need of income security and other economic support. In view of the higher longevity of women in general, elderly women from poor households need special care as their dependence on other family members increases significantly with age.

## 6.2 Status in Employment

An analysis of the status in employment of elderly population reveal that unpaid family workers and Elderly own account workers together constituted about 94.97 per cent for men lower than that of women with 98.34 percent in rural areas, while in urban areas, these two (unpaid family workers and own account workers) constituted about 65.90 per cent for men lower than that of women with 86.55 percent. These phenomenon showed the similar characteristics in Plain Region, in Tonle Sap Region, in Coastal Region and In Plateau and Mountain Region, as may be seen in the following tables extracted from Table A18 in Appendix

This confirmed that most of the elderly employed persons in Cambodia, in Plain Region, in Tonle Sap Region, in Coastal and in Plateau and Mountain Region were in the in formal or the unorganized sectors. Among elderly employed men were predominant. In the case of Elderly women the highest proportion was in that of unpaid family workers. While the pattern of distribution of elderly employees by status in employment in the country as same as in Plain region, in Tonle Sap Region, in Coastal Region and in Plateau and Mountain Region was more governed by the rural pattern, the urban distribution had some distinct features.

Table 6. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2008

Cambodia	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
<b>Males</b>							
<b>Cambodia</b>	Rural	229,261	0.12	4.83	84.71	10.26	0.08
	Urban	30,732	0.51	33.44	61.91	3.99	0.14
<b>Females</b>							
	Rural	244,124	0.10	1.52	44.51	53.83	0.05
	Urban	22,161	0.23	13.14	59.31	27.24	0.08

## 6.3 Secondary Economic Activity of Elderly Person

The activity called secondary economic activity in this question referred to secondary or additional job in the case of those who were mainly employed in the reference period of one year. In respect of those who were mainly inactive (e.g. homemaker, student etc) or unemployed in the reference period, it referred to their marginal economic activity in the one year period

According to the table A17 in appendix about 40.64 per cent for elderly men was lower than elderly women in rural, while about 82.11 per cent for elderly men was higher than that of elderly women in urban areas. The most favored secondary occupation is unpaid livestock farming (20.80 per cent)



more than elder women followed by unpaid crop farming (30.87 per cent) less than that of elderly women in rural areas. The distribution by secondary activity is more or less similar in respect of both elderly men and elderly women in Cambodia, Plain Region, Tonle Sap Region, Coastal Region and Plateau and Mountain Region and provinces

#### **6.4 Secondary Inactive Economic Activity of Elderly Person**

Mostly, the secondary Elderly economic activity of those who were mainly economically inactive were unpaid family enterprise (unpaid crop farming and unpaid livestock farming). Those elderly mainly economically inactive men with no secondary activity were lower than that of elderly women in both in urban and rural areas, meaning to refer to any marginal economic activity which they might have done. It was seen that among economically elderly inactive men, the proportion of those having secondary economic activity was higher in both urban and rural areas than that of women. Home makers and “other” elderly categories of economically inactive among men and women had considerable proportion of elderly persons with secondary economic activity. This holds good for elder men and women, as be seen in the tables below:

In case the secondary Elderly economic activity of those who were mainly economically inactive was unpaid family enterprise (unpaid crop farming and unpaid livestock farming). Their contribution of the elderly to the total household income is lower as compared to their contribution to the total employment of households. This arises mainly because the person’ average wage/earning of the elderly is lower as compared to their younger counterparts. The burden was completely entirely by the household.

Table 11. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Elderly Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, 2008

Cambodia	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity										
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment
<b>Males</b>															
	Rural	230,138	100	40.64	59.36	20.83	2.39	30.87	0.24	1.34	1.75	0.46	0.95	0.15	0.38
	Urban	30,938	100	82.11	17.89	6.54	0.97	6.13	0.16	0.43	0.64	0.41	1.56	0.30	0.74
<b>Females</b>															
	Rural	245,350	100	41.70	58.30	19.51	2.15	32.45	0.17	0.50	1.75	0.06	1.53	0.02	0.17
	Urban	22,333	100	80.39	19.61	7.13	1.01	7.72	0.13	0.21	0.64	0.05	2.28	0.03	0.39

Table 12. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Economically inactive population as having no Secondary Activity and Categories of Secondary Economic Activity, among Elderly Economically Inactive population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Regions/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Elderly persons categories of inactive Elderly persons	Economically Elderly Inactive Population aged 60+	Total	Persons with no Secondary Activity	Second Economic Activity										
						Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household/ Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	Other employment
Cambodia	Rural	Total	58,993	100	93.6	6.4	2.2	0.1	3.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
		Home Maker	7,861	100	86.0	14.0	4.9	0.2	7.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2
		Student	-	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Dependent	41,184	100	96.2	3.8	1.3	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Rent Receiver etc	8,205	100	89.4	10.6	3.7	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
		Other	1,743	100	89.3	10.7	4.6	0.3	5.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Total	25,959	100	97.10	2.90	0.84	0.11	1.23	0.02	0.05	0.22	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.19
	Urban	Total	6,815	100	95.58	4.42	1.16	0.16	2.17	0.03	0.06	0.32	0.00	0.23	0.09	0.19
		Home Maker	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Student	11,750	100	98.36	1.64	0.49	0.09	0.66	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.08
		Dependent	6,880	100	96.44	3.56	1.09	0.10	1.28	0.01	0.04	0.33	0.00	0.26	0.06	0.38
		Rent Receiver etc	514	100	97.28	2.72	1.17	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
		Total	168,585	100	94.23	5.77	1.97	0.14	3.05	0.01	0.07	0.21	0.01	0.16	0.03	0.11
		Home Maker	31,628	100	85.27	14.73	5.16	0.37	7.84	0.04	0.16	0.43	0.03	0.50	0.04	0.16
Females	Rural	Total	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Home Maker	121,631	100	96.79	3.21	1.11	0.08	1.65	0.00	0.05	0.16	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.07
		Student	12,909	100	92.63	7.10	1.95	0.17	4.38	0.03	0.03	0.23	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.00
		Dependent	2,417	100	91.35	8.65	3.23	0.33	4.01	0.08	0.04	0.21	0.08	0.25	0.17	0.25
		Rent Receiver etc	63,621	100	97.81	2.19	0.73	0.08	0.91	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.09
		Other	24,852	100	96.68	3.32	1.07	0.12	1.48	0.02	0.06	0.21	0.01	0.19	0.05	0.11
		Total	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban	Total	31,610	100	98.76	1.24	0.43	0.03	0.46	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.06
		Home Maker	6,362	100	97.50	2.34	0.88	0.14	0.93	0.00	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.00
		Student	797	100	97.62	2.38	1.00	0.13	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.38
		Dependent	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Rent Receiver etc	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Other	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	-	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

## 7-Conclusion

While the shift from a young to an older age structure reflects a successful and desirable outcome of health improvement, the pace of ageing and the size of the older population with varying needs and resources pose many challenges for policy. This paper shows that the percentage of elderly has increased and is expected to increase further while the percentage of the young age-group is decreasing, resulting in a slow but sure transition to an older population structure in the country. Further, the transition away from a young age structure is not uniform across the country. Some Natural Region and provinces, particularly those in the Plain Region which are more economically and socially developed, are at the forefront of this transition.

Unprecedented growth in the elderly population raises many pointers for policy makers, researchers and civil society and their partnership for a more effective and sustainable care and support for senior citizens. A growing older population implies the need for a higher quantity and quality of geriatric services, arrangements of income security and improved quality of life in general. The need for social pension payments and resulting financial outlays to meet the increasing old age dependency and decreasing support base are more important for policy consideration now and in the future. Further, older persons and their families will have to deal with challenges arising out of increased longevity.

Some scholars and senior Monks point out especially in Cambodia that low-income households cannot cope with increased dependency because they work in informal labour markets and have fewer work opportunities at a time when there will be fewer children for parents to count on in their old age. A reduction in the 0-14 year's age-group implies a reduction in the availability of inter-family support and a decrease in co-residence. Gender aspects of ageing discussed in this paper are of particular concern. With the demographic background provided in this paper, working papers in this series provide further details of health, workforce participation and living arrangements using existing data sources to build a knowledge base for policy and programme support on population ageing in Cambodia.

The elderly from poor households contribute to household income largely from self-employed activities while elderly from better off households have better access to wage labour markets and contribute significantly to total wage earnings of households. It is quite evident that elderly from rich households work in the labour markets for augmenting household income and personal income security while those from poor households participate in labour market mainly as a coping mechanism to supplement household income. In response to the above trends, a long term social security system for the elderly is necessary as their numbers will only increase in coming years. Although elderly from all types of households require social and state support in order to ensure respectable levels of living in their old age, the elderly from poor households are in urgent need of income security and other economic support. In view of the higher longevity of women in general, elderly women from poor households need special care as their dependence on other family members increases significantly with age.

HelpAge suggests to add some more recommendations – OPAs, Health Camps, Homecare, etc, are effective and proven mechanism for community social welfare and these actions are successfully implemented in Cambodia, fully acknowledged and promoted by MoSVY and should be integrated in the review of Cambodia National Policy on Ageing. For policy consideration: expansion of IDPoor cards to all Older People (say aged 70+), expansion of local councils budget for communities to apply for social needs, and to carry out a feasibility study of social pensions.

From China, Cambodia has the opportunity to learn about strengthening the work on ageing at the Natural Regions and provinces level departments and from central government to grassroots levels. Cambodia can take lessons on improving quality of life of older people through construction and expansion of social security and by establishing a uniform basic old age insurance system in rural and urban areas. Secondly, by encouraging and supporting older people to adapt to society and maintain an active and healthy lifestyle through participation in activities of education, training, development and application of science and technology and being involved with sports activities and exercises for better health and well-being. Thirdly, it can learn to develop community services and improve supportive environments for older people. Finally, and most significantly, Cambodia, like China, must strengthen institutional machinery to deal with issues of ageing. The Chinese government has taken the important step of establishing a fully-fledged National Committee on Ageing, which demonstrates the political will in achieving the goals of age-specific policies.

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## Appendix Detailed Tables

Table A1a. Life Expectancy at birth Cambodia, Natural Region and Provinces 2008- 2030 A. Male

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	60.81	61.97	63.82	65.56	67.17	68.65
<b>Plain Region</b>	62.56	63.57	65.74	67.53	69.04	70.39
Kampong Cham	62.55	63.75	65.65	67.4	68.99	70.43
Kandal	63.0	64.21	66.12	67.87	69.45	70.88
Phnom Penh	67.53	68.88	70.88	72.58	74.0	75.18
Prey Veng	61.39	62.56	64.43	66.17	67.78	69.25
Svay Rieng	53.45	54.45	56.1	57.73	59.32	60.86
TaKeo	59.72	60.85	62.68	64.4	66.02	67.53
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	64.06	64.95	66.92	68.67	70.26	71.61
Banteay Meanchey	63.53	64.76	66.68	68.43	70.01	71.41
Battambang	63.07	64.29	66.2	67.94	69.53	70.95
Kampong Chhnang	67.41	68.76	70.75	72.46	73.89	75.08
Kampong Thom	60.2	61.35	63.19	64.92	66.54	68.03
Pursat	60.72	61.88	63.73	65.47	67.08	68.57
Siem Reap	66.62	67.94	69.92	71.65	73.12	74.36
Otdar Meanchey	55.72	56.77	58.48	60.15	61.76	63.3
Pailin	59.58	60.71	62.54	64.26	65.88	67.39
<b>Coastal Region</b>	54.88	55.51	57.23	58.95	60.64	62.29
Kampot	54.73	55.75	57.44	59.09	60.69	62.24
Koh Kong	55.84	56.89	58.61	60.28	61.9	63.44
Preah Sihanouk	36.87	37.53	38.7	39.93	41.24	42.6
Kep	60.5	61.66	63.5	65.24	66.85	68.34
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	52.05	53.02	54.71	56.00	57.12	58.20
Kampong Speu	59.1	60.22	62.03	63.75	65.37	66.89
Kratie	59.48	60.61	62.43	64.15	65.77	67.28
Mondul Kiri	39.06	39.76	40.99	42.28	43.62	45.01
Preah Vihear	36.87	37.53	38.7	39.93	41.24	42.6
Ratanak Kiri	39.06	39.76	40.99	42.28	43.62	45.01
Stung Treng	50.24	51.18	52.74	54.29	55.84	57.37

Table A1b. Life Expectancy at birth Cambodia, Natural Region and Provinces 2008-2030 B. Female

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	2008	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	63.66	64.88	66.83	68.67	70.39	71.98
<b>Plain Region</b>	65.34	66.34	68.57	70.47	72.11	73.62
Kampong Cham	65.25	66.51	68.51	70.37	72.08	73.64
Kandal	65.65	66.92	68.92	70.78	72.49	74.04
Phnom Penh	69.83	71.21	73.31	75.16	76.77	78.15
Prey Veng	64.19	65.43	67.4	69.24	70.96	72.55
Svay Rieng	56.89	57.96	59.72	61.46	63.15	64.78
TaKeo	62.66	63.85	65.78	67.61	69.34	70.95
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	66.68	67.60	69.85	71.51	73.20	74.73
Banteay Meanchey	66.15	67.43	69.45	71.31	73.01	74.55
Battambang	65.73	67.0	69.01	70.87	72.57	74.12
Kampong Chhnang	69.69	71.07	73.17	75.02	76.63	78.02
Kampong Thom	63.1	64.31	66.25	68.09	69.81	71.42
Pursat	63.58	64.8	66.76	68.6	70.32	71.91
Siem Reap	68.88	70.24	72.32	74.18	75.82	77.25
Otdar Meanchey	58.96	60.07	61.9	63.67	65.38	67.02
Pailin	62.53	63.73	65.65	67.48	69.21	70.82
<b>Coastal Region</b>	58.22	58.95	60.76	62.59	64.38	66.09
Kampot	58.04	59.14	60.94	62.7	64.4	66.04
Koh Kong	59.07	60.19	62.02	63.79	65.5	67.14
Preah Sihanouk	41.0	41.75	43.05	44.4	45.8	47.25
Kep	63.38	64.6	66.54	68.38	70.11	71.7
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	55.76	56.76	58.54	59.95	61.20	62.39
Kampong Speu	62.09	63.27	65.19	67.01	68.73	70.35
Kratie	62.43	63.63	65.55	67.38	69.1	70.71
Mondul Kiri	43.12	43.92	45.28	46.68	48.13	49.61
Preah Vihear	41.0	41.75	43.05	44.4	45.8	47.25
Ratanak Kiri	43.12	43.92	45.28	46.68	48.13	49.61
Stung Treng	53.84	54.84	56.52	58.19	59.84	61.46



Table A2 .Percentage of Elderly Population (60+),Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces

<b>Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	5.25	6.32	6.92	7.74	9.04	10.36	11.01
<b>Plain Region</b>	5.74	7.06	7.70	8.54	9.85	11.25	11.98
Kampong Cham	6.19	7.63	8.33	9.44	11.26	13.30	14.33
Kandal	6.46	7.40	7.87	8.44	9.55	10.69	11.27
Phnom Penh	4.43	5.44	6.08	6.98	8.05	9.32	10.10
Prey Veng	5.64	7.37	8.46	9.63	11.30	12.77	13.44
Svay Rieng	5.02	6.92	7.81	8.84	10.38	11.88	12.46
TaKeo	6.0	7.73	8.42	9.12	10.28	11.44	12.07
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	4.62	5.61	6.32	7.26	8.72	10.06	10.64
Banteay Meanchey	4.04	5.37	6.24	7.37	8.98	10.39	10.95
Battambang	4.88	5.82	6.50	7.58	9.04	10.33	10.87
Kampong Chhnang	5.59	6.61	7.43	8.31	9.75	11.26	11.99
Kampong Thom	5.33	6.57	7.12	7.87	9.37	11.02	11.85
Pursat	4.43	5.73	6.60	7.59	9.04	10.07	10.45
Siem Reap	3.97	4.51	5.22	6.09	7.53	8.89	9.51
Otdar Meanchey	3.34	5.76	6.11	6.63	7.34	7.87	8.15
Pailin	1.94	2.85	3.68	4.89	6.57	7.76	8.25
<b>Coastal Region</b>	4.66	5.53	5.92	6.62	7.83	9.04	9.60
Kampot	5.35	6.86	7.28	7.91	9.00	10.22	10.81
Koh Kong	2.98	4.26	4.80	5.69	7.09	8.50	9.06
Preah Sihanouk	3.56	4.60	5.01	5.65	6.82	7.84	8.34
Kep	5.29	5.8	6.1	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.1
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	5.11	5.70	6.00	6.57	7.59	8.69	9.28
Kampong Speu	5.09	6.34	6.90	7.63	8.89	10.23	10.91
Kratie	5.62	6.16	6.41	6.98	7.96	9.34	10.19
Mondul Kiri	3.96	3.54	3.68	4.02	4.78	5.56	5.94
Preah Vihear	4.50	4.53	4.46	4.80	5.63	6.49	6.95
Ratanak Kiri	5.32	4.46	4.41	4.83	5.65	6.37	6.76
Stung Treng	4.72	4.91	5.18	5.80	6.74	7.43	7.84

Figure A1a. Age- sex Pyramid, Cambodia ,2008

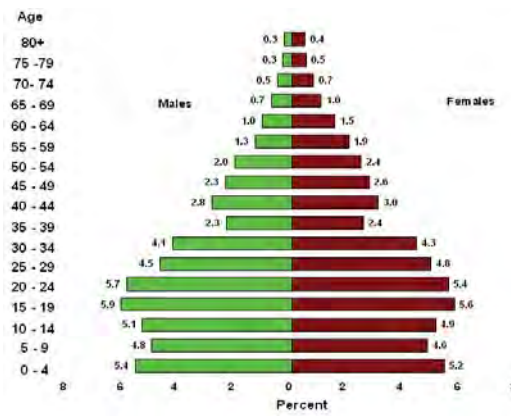


Figure A1b. Age- sex Pyramid, Cambodia ,2013

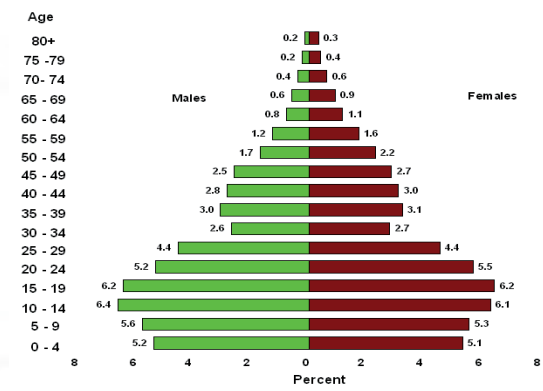


Figure A1c. Age- sex Pyramid, Cambodia ,2018

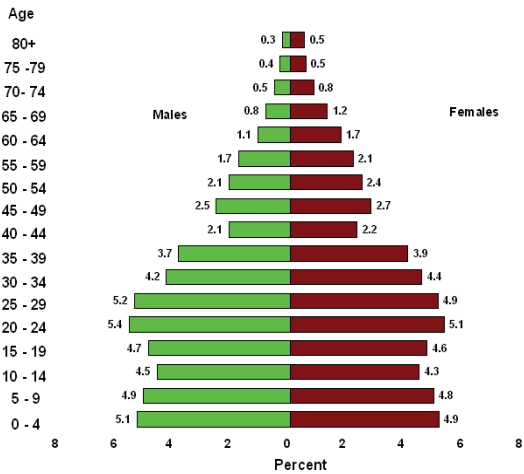


Figure A1d. Age- sex Pyramid, Cambodia ,2023

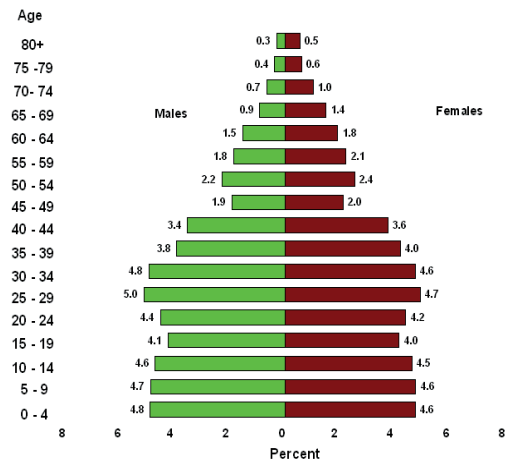


Figure A1e. Age- sex Pyramid, Cambodia , 2028

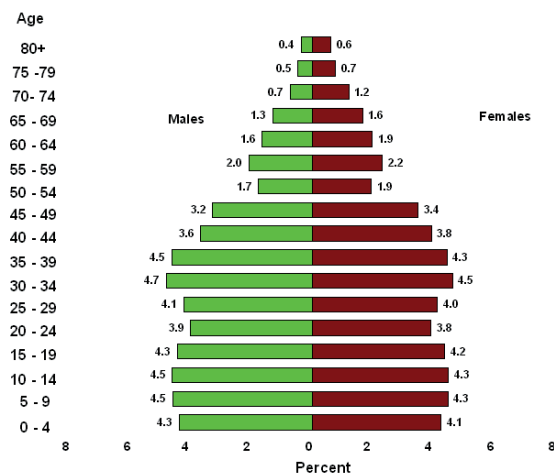


Figure A2a. Age- sex Pyramid, Plain Region , 2008

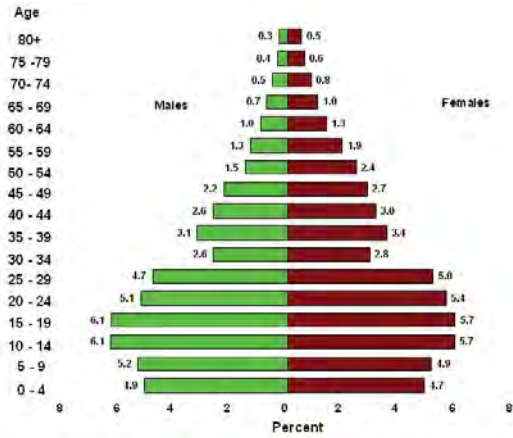


Figure A2b. Age- sex Pyramid, Plain Region , 2013

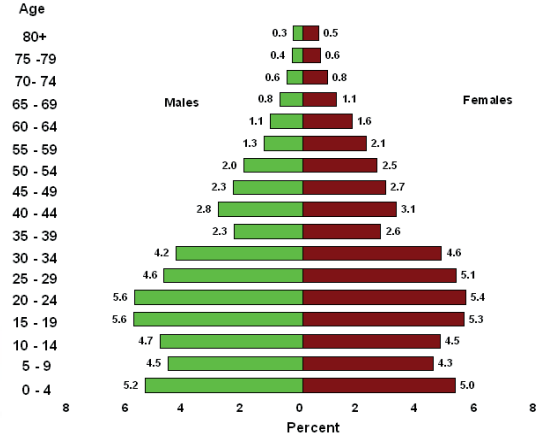


Figure A2c. Age- sex Pyramid, Plain Region , 2018

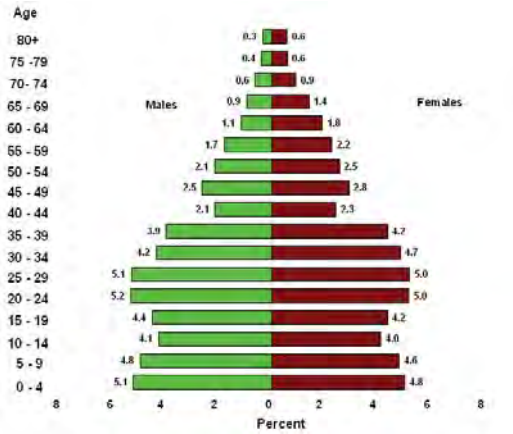


Figure A2d. Age- sex Pyramid, Plain Region , 2023

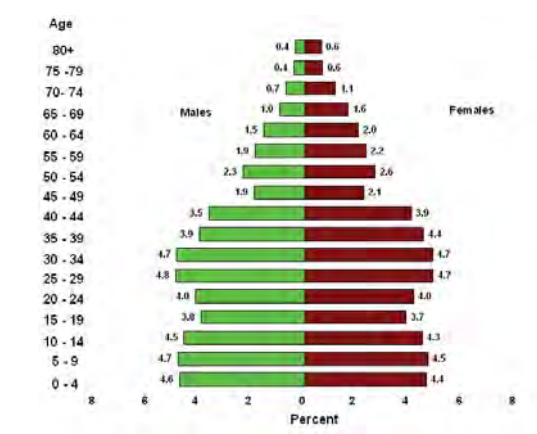


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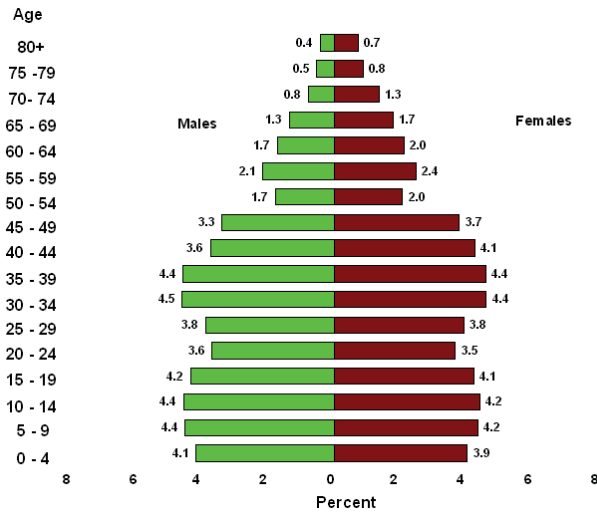


Figure A3a. Age- sex Pyramid, Tonle Sap Region , 2008 Figure A3b. Age- sex Pyramid, Tonle Sap Region , 2013

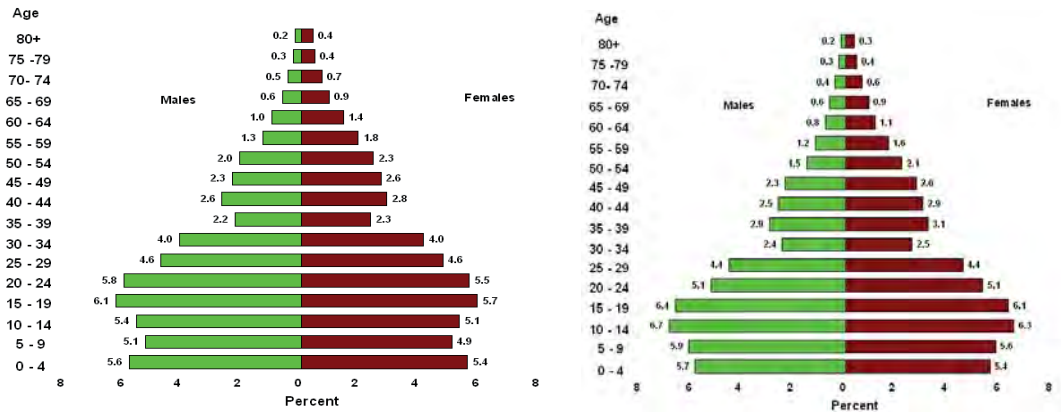


Figure A3c. Age- sex Pyramid, Tonle Sap Region , 2018 Figure A3d. Age- sex Pyramid, Tonle Sap Region , 2023

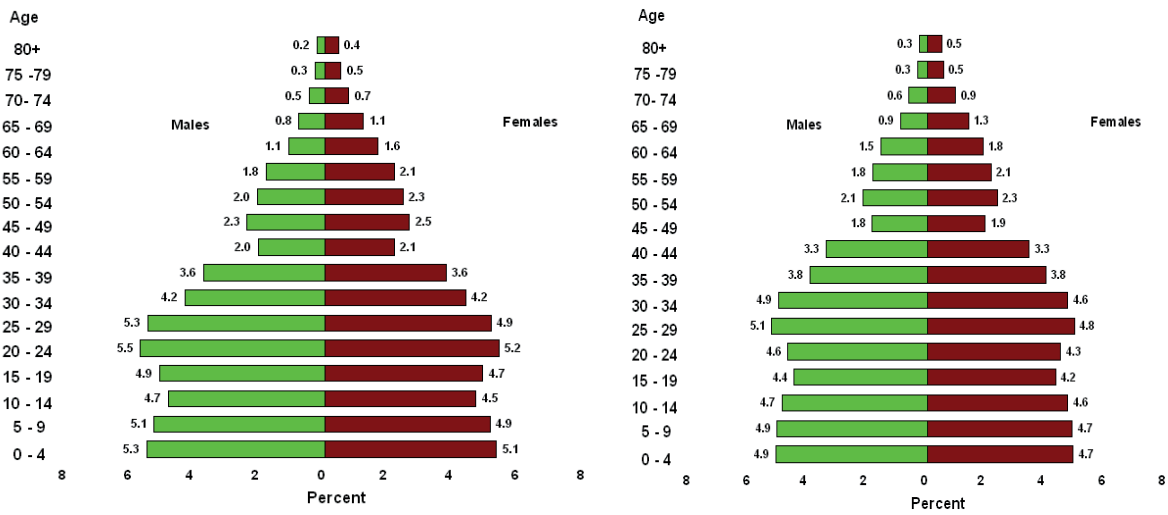


Figure A3e. Age- sex Pyramid, Tonle Sap Region , 2028

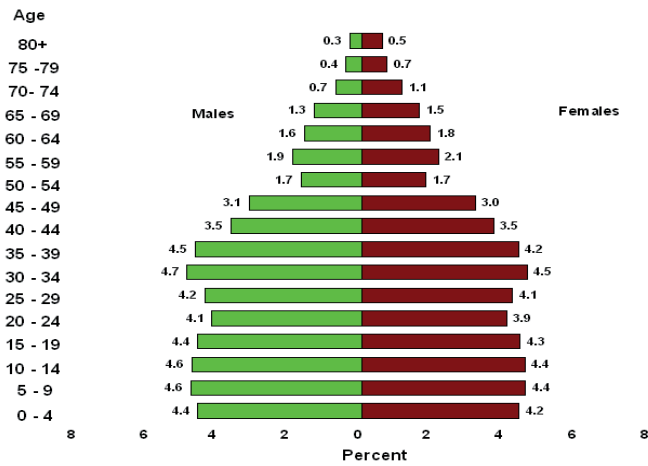


Figure A4a. Age- sex Pyramid, Coastal Region , 2008

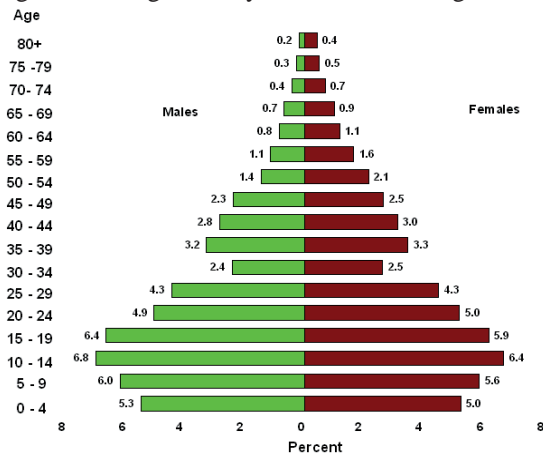


Figure A4b. Age- sex Pyramid, Coastal Region , 2013

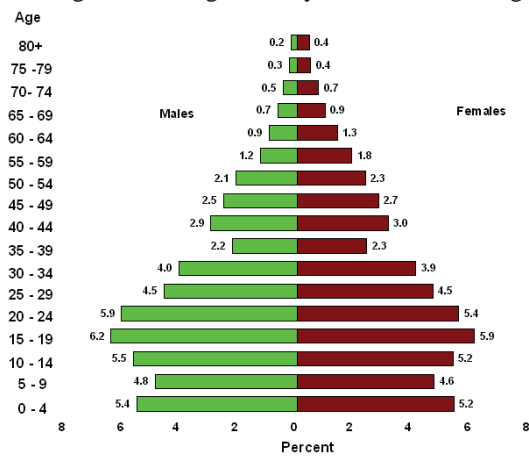


Figure A4c. Age- sex Pyramid, Coastal Region , 2018

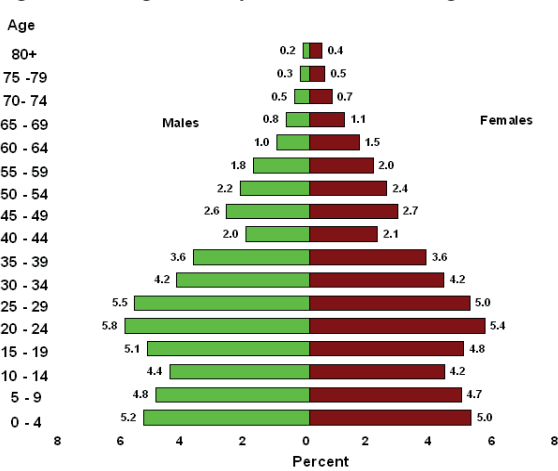


Figure A4d. Age- sex Pyramid, Coastal Region , 2023

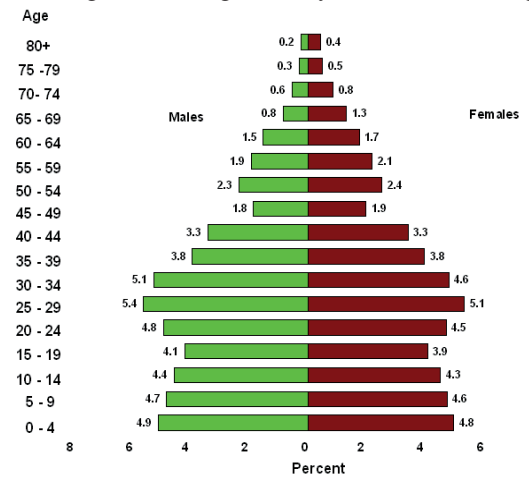


Figure A4d. Age- sex Pyramid, Coastal Region , 2028

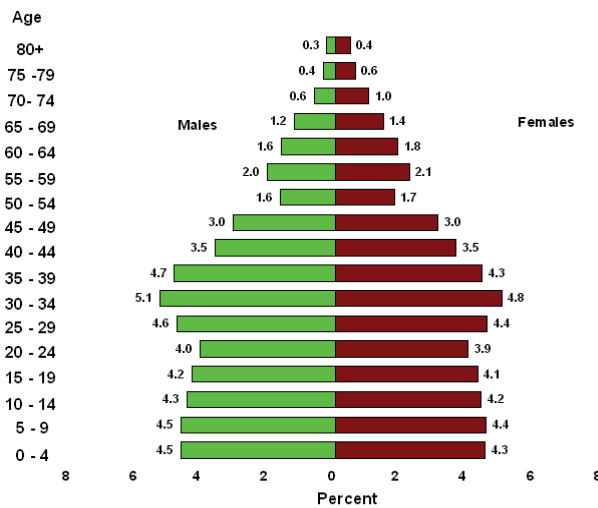


Figure A5a. Age- sex Pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region ,2008

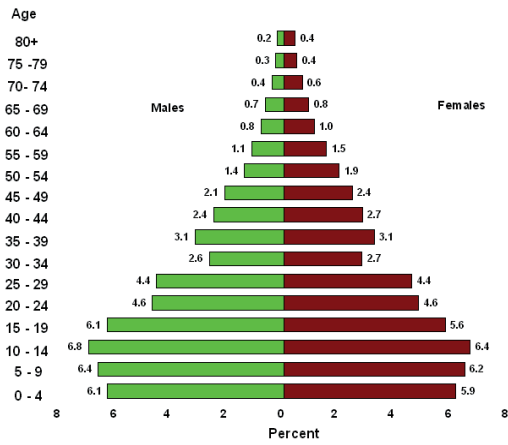


Figure A5b. Age- sex Pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region , 2013

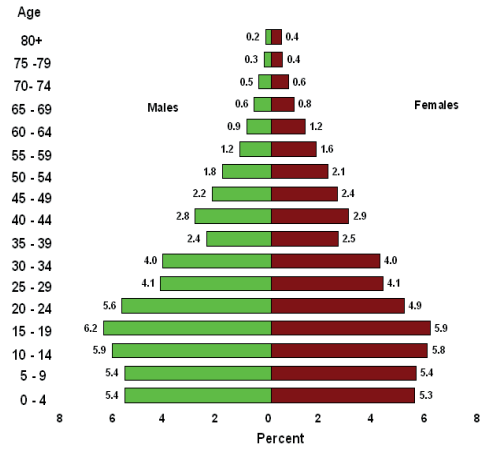


Figure A5c. Age- sex Pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region ,2018

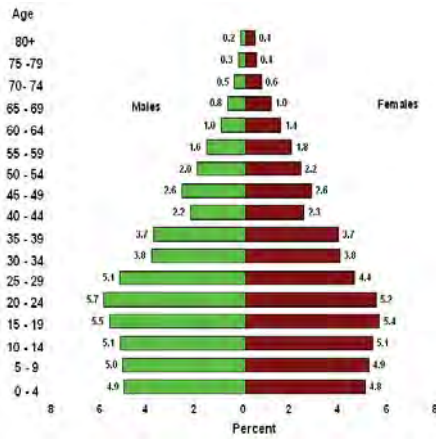


Figure A5d. Age- sex Pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region , 2023

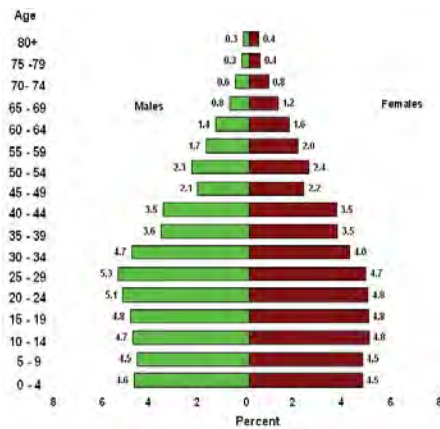


Figure A5e. Age- sex Pyramid, Plateau and Mountain Region , 2028

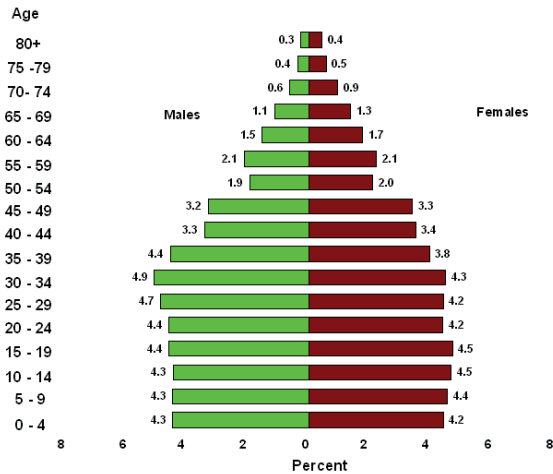


Table A3. Percentage of Elderly Population (60+) by age-group, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces 2008-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	2008			2018			2028			2030		
	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+	60-69	70-79	80+
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>6.65</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>6.71</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>1.21</b>
Kampong Cham	4.15	2.53	0.95	5.58	2.75	1.11	7.86	4.03	1.40	8.35	4.45	1.54
Kandal	4.05	2.49	0.86	5.06	2.42	0.97	6.32	3.26	1.11	6.57	3.49	1.21
Phnom Penh	3.36	1.54	0.54	4.60	1.80	0.57	5.47	2.99	0.86	5.87	3.24	0.99
Prey Veng	4.23	2.39	0.75	5.89	2.76	0.99	7.70	3.84	1.22	8.00	4.11	1.33
Svay Rieng	4.15	2.19	0.59	5.58	2.49	0.77	7.64	3.34	0.90	7.91	3.59	0.96
TaKeo	4.46	2.49	0.78	5.34	2.80	0.98	6.89	3.38	1.18	7.24	3.58	1.25
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>6.44</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>0.97</b>
Banteay Meanchey	3.33	1.58	0.46	4.83	1.94	0.60	6.50	3.05	0.84	6.63	3.37	0.94
Battambang	3.50	1.76	0.56	4.89	2.04	0.66	6.37	3.09	0.87	6.50	3.41	0.96
Kampong Chhnang	3.84	2.10	0.67	5.05	2.38	0.88	6.60	3.45	1.21	6.91	3.72	1.36
Kampong Thom	3.75	2.12	0.70	4.72	2.32	0.83	6.86	3.13	1.03	7.28	3.44	1.12
Pursat	4.23	2.39	0.75	5.89	2.76	0.99	7.70	3.84	1.22	8.00	4.11	1.33
Siem Reap	2.87	1.30	0.34	3.91	1.68	0.50	5.61	2.52	0.77	5.85	2.81	0.86
Otdar Meanchey	3.23	1.88	0.65	4.24	1.79	0.59	5.00	2.29	0.58	5.12	2.41	0.62
Pailin	1.87	0.74	0.23	3.59	1.03	0.27	5.41	1.97	0.38	5.52	2.30	0.43
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>3.32</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>
Kampot	4.02	2.15	0.69	4.81	2.34	0.76	6.50	2.86	0.86	6.85	3.07	0.89
Koh Kong	2.65	1.24	0.37	3.89	1.40	0.40	5.85	2.16	0.49	6.10	2.42	0.53
Preah Sihanouk	2.87	1.32	0.41	3.85	1.42	0.37	5.34	2.06	0.44	5.56	2.30	0.48
Kep	3.23	1.88	0.65	4.24	1.79	0.59	5.00	2.29	0.58	5.12	2.41	0.62
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>3.33</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>0.72</b>
Kampong Speu	3.73	1.98	0.63	4.66	2.23	0.74	6.30	2.99	0.93	6.65	3.25	1.01
Kratie	3.47	1.98	0.72	4.34	1.94	0.69	5.92	2.65	0.77	6.51	2.85	0.83
Mondul Kiri	2.30	0.93	0.30	2.78	1.00	0.23	4.06	1.25	0.25	4.31	1.37	0.26
Preah Vihear	2.64	1.36	0.52	3.33	1.17	0.30	4.68	1.54	0.27	4.98	1.69	0.28
Ratanak Kiri	2.69	1.28	0.50	3.29	1.24	0.31	4.51	1.56	0.30	4.73	1.72	0.31
Stung Treng	2.85	1.58	0.47	3.87	1.48	0.44	4.95	2.04	0.43	5.16	2.22	0.46

Table A4. Composition of population (per cent ) by broad age-group, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
		<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>33.83</b>	<b>30.10</b>	<b>28.50</b>	<b>27.68</b>
	<b>15-59</b>	<b>51.93</b>	<b>59.85</b>	<b>62.98</b>	<b>63.77</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>63.76</b>	<b>63.92</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>9.04</b>	<b>10.36</b>	<b>11.01</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>31.57</b>	<b>28.32</b>	<b>27.41</b>	<b>27.03</b>	<b>25.17</b>	<b>24.26</b>
	<b>15-59</b>	<b>53.10</b>	<b>61.37</b>	<b>63.98</b>	<b>64.05</b>	<b>63.11</b>	<b>63.58</b>	<b>63.76</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>5.74</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>7.70</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>11.25</b>	<b>11.98</b>
Kampong Cham	0-14	42.08	34.70	30.88	28.71	27.19	25.58	24.99
	15-59	51.72	57.67	60.79	61.85	61.55	61.12	60.68
	60+	6.19	7.63	8.33	9.44	11.26	13.30	14.33
Kandal	0-14	42.04	31.33	28.77	28.58	28.32	26.12	25.06
	15-59	51.49	61.27	63.37	62.97	62.13	63.18	63.67
	60+	6.46	7.40	7.87	8.44	9.55	10.69	11.27
Phnom Penh	0-14	33.11	22.04	22.64	25.43	27.04	24.22	22.53
	15-59	62.46	72.51	71.28	67.59	64.91	66.45	67.37
	60+	4.43	5.44	6.08	6.98	8.05	9.32	10.10
Prey Veng	0-14	42.74	35.20	30.66	27.51	25.85	25.00	24.83
	15-59	51.62	57.43	60.89	62.86	62.85	62.24	61.73
	60+	5.64	7.37	8.46	9.63	11.30	12.77	13.44
Svay Rieng	0-14	44.81	33.72	29.18	26.84	25.51	24.51	24.19
	15-59	50.18	59.36	63.01	64.32	64.11	63.61	63.35
	60+	5.02	6.92	7.81	8.84	10.38	11.88	12.46
TaKeo	0-14	44.20	35.35	30.46	27.58	26.66	25.74	25.38
	15-59	49.80	56.92	61.12	63.30	63.05	62.81	62.55
	60+	6.00	7.73	8.42	9.12	10.28	11.44	12.07
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>44.89</b>	<b>35.55</b>	<b>31.52</b>	<b>29.65</b>	<b>28.57</b>	<b>26.68</b>	<b>25.86</b>
	<b>15-59</b>	<b>50.49</b>	<b>58.94</b>	<b>62.27</b>	<b>63.19</b>	<b>62.80</b>	<b>63.33</b>	<b>63.56</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>8.63</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>10.58</b>
Banteay Meanchey	0-14	44.32	33.85	29.89	28.44	27.73	26.18	25.39
	15-59	51.64	60.78	63.87	64.19	63.30	63.43	63.66
	60+	4.04	5.37	6.24	7.37	8.98	10.39	10.95
Battambang	0-14	44.36	34.50	30.46	29.09	28.48	26.68	25.80
	15-59	50.76	59.69	63.03	63.32	62.48	62.99	63.33
	60+	4.88	5.82	6.50	7.58	9.04	10.33	10.87
Kampong Chhnang	0-14	44.46	36.02	33.00	31.63	30.95	28.21	27.12
	15-59	49.95	57.37	59.57	60.06	59.29	60.53	60.88
	60+	5.59	6.61	7.43	8.31	9.75	11.26	11.99



Table A4. Composition of population (per cent ) by broad age-group, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
Kampong Thom	0-14	44.26	37.17	32.44	29.34	27.36	25.94	25.47
	15-59	50.41	56.26	60.44	62.80	63.27	63.04	62.68
	60+	5.33	6.57	7.12	7.87	9.37	11.02	11.85
Pursat	0-14	47.23	35.90	31.62	29.58	28.43	26.59	25.84
	15-59	48.34	58.37	61.78	62.83	62.53	63.34	63.71
	60+	4.43	5.73	6.60	7.59	9.04	10.07	10.45
Siem Reap	0-14	45.34	36.16	32.72	30.95	29.55	27.06	26.06
	15-59	50.69	59.33	62.06	62.96	62.92	64.05	64.42
	60+	3.97	4.51	5.22	6.09	7.53	8.89	9.51
Otdar Meanchey	0-14	48.22	37.78	31.44	27.85	26.29	25.85	25.54
	15-59	48.45	58.95	64.50	66.91	66.87	65.95	65.65
	60+	3.34	3.27	4.06	5.24	6.84	8.21	8.82
Pailin	0-14	40.31	33.82	29.59	28.58	27.76	26.18	25.45
	15-59	57.74	63.34	66.73	66.54	65.67	66.06	66.30
	60+	1.94	2.85	3.68	4.89	6.57	7.76	8.25
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>43.92</b>	<b>35.07</b>	<b>30.52</b>	<b>28.28</b>	<b>27.73</b>	<b>26.30</b>	<b>25.63</b>
	<b>15-59</b>	<b>51.42</b>	<b>58.95</b>	<b>63.14</b>	<b>64.77</b>	<b>64.22</b>	<b>64.52</b>	<b>64.66</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>9.72</b>
Kampot	0-14	44.86	35.61	31.05	28.15	27.32	26.13	25.62
	15-59	49.79	57.53	61.67	63.95	63.69	63.66	63.57
	60+	5.35	6.86	7.28	7.91	9.00	10.22	10.81
Koh Kong	0-14	40.16	36.46	31.71	29.69	28.91	27.08	26.25
	15-59	56.86	59.29	63.48	64.62	64.00	64.42	64.69
	60+	2.98	4.26	4.80	5.69	7.09	8.50	9.06
Preah Sihanouk	0-14	43.22	32.51	28.58	27.99	28.20	26.31	25.32
	15-59	53.22	62.89	66.42	66.37	64.98	65.84	66.35
	60+	3.56	4.60	5.01	5.65	6.82	7.84	8.34
Kep	0-14	46.13	37.39	30.61	27.11	26.20	25.67	25.36
	15-59	48.57	56.85	63.27	66.26	66.47	66.46	66.49
	60+	5.29	5.76	6.11	6.63	7.34	7.87	8.15
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>0-14</b>	<b>44.17</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>33.23</b>	<b>29.74</b>	<b>27.68</b>	<b>26.04</b>	<b>25.52</b>
	<b>15-59</b>	<b>50.72</b>	<b>56.47</b>	<b>60.77</b>	<b>63.69</b>	<b>64.73</b>	<b>65.27</b>	<b>65.20</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>8.69</b>	<b>9.28</b>
Kampong Speu	0-14	45.46	36.65	32.32	29.50	28.26	26.46	25.80
	15-59	49.45	57.00	60.78	62.87	62.85	63.31	63.29
	60+	5.09	6.34	6.90	7.63	8.89	10.23	10.91

Table A4. Percentage of Elderly Population (60+) by age-group, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
Kratie	0-14	41.15	37.34	34.51	32.28	30.28	27.64	26.70
	15-59	53.23	56.50	59.07	60.74	61.76	63.02	63.11
	60+	5.62	6.16	6.41	6.98	7.96	9.34	10.19
Mondul Kiri	0-14	43.78	40.55	33.80	28.54	25.47	24.61	24.45
	15-59	52.26	55.91	62.53	67.44	69.74	69.83	69.61
	60+	3.96	3.54	3.68	4.02	4.78	5.56	5.94
Preah Vihear	0-14	44.62	39.86	33.82	28.80	25.72	24.71	24.46
	15-59	50.87	55.61	61.72	66.40	68.65	68.80	68.59
	60+	4.50	4.53	4.46	4.80	5.63	6.49	6.95
Ratanak Kiri	0-14	44.37	40.65	33.90	27.84	24.47	24.00	24.04
	15-59	50.32	54.89	61.69	67.33	69.89	69.63	69.21
	60+	5.32	4.46	4.41	4.83	5.65	6.37	6.76
Stung Treng	0-14	43.70	38.45	32.96	28.68	25.90	25.26	25.16
	15-59	51.58	56.64	61.86	65.53	67.35	67.31	67.00
	60+	4.72	4.91	5.18	5.80	6.74	7.43	7.84

Table A5. Sex Ratio of the Elderly in different age-group in Cambodia, Natural Regions ,Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>60 - 64</b>	<b>73.15</b>	<b>72.56</b>	<b>70.23</b>	<b>65.24</b>	<b>82.10</b>	<b>82.10</b>	<b>86.94</b>
	<b>65 - 69</b>	<b>73.40</b>	<b>71.66</b>	<b>71.60</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>64.12</b>	<b>64.12</b>	<b>82.30</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>71.81</b>	<b>69.11</b>	<b>69.08</b>	<b>66.96</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>76.28</b>
	<b>70+</b>	<b>69.50</b>	<b>65.03</b>	<b>66.54</b>	<b>67.10</b>	<b>66.05</b>	<b>66.05</b>	<b>64.60</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>60 - 64</b>	<b>74.08</b>	<b>72.08</b>	<b>68.52</b>	<b>79.46</b>	<b>78.40</b>	<b>82.52</b>	<b>85.05</b>
	<b>65 - 69</b>	<b>74.76</b>	<b>70.93</b>	<b>71.09</b>	<b>107.75</b>	<b>60.49</b>	<b>77.00</b>	<b>79.38</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>73.46</b>	<b>69.20</b>	<b>68.39</b>	<b>94.71</b>	<b>68.31</b>	<b>71.75</b>	<b>73.52</b>
	<b>70+</b>	<b>72.04</b>	<b>66.16</b>	<b>66.68</b>	<b>97.75</b>	<b>65.14</b>	<b>60.85</b>	<b>62.05</b>
Kampong Cham	60 - 64	78.03	76.25	70.87	60.53	79.93	82.82	85.21
	65 - 69	79.34	75.30	75.41	69.72	59.32	78.62	80.78
	60+	77.86	73.66	72.04	67.04	69.70	72.48	74.01
	70+	76.78	71.15	71.12	71.01	68.21	61.62	62.65
Kandal	60 - 64	72.88	72.48	68.58	62.75	78.37	83.08	86.33
	65 - 69	74.20	70.14	71.77	67.53	61.60	76.76	79.05
	60+	73.35	69.21	68.53	65.76	68.64	71.92	73.75
	70+	73.15	66.57	66.65	67.15	65.29	61.27	62.28
Phnom Penh	60 - 64	69.78	73.80	74.81	71.76	84.32	92.84	93.69
	65 - 69	61.93	70.41	71.73	73.08	70.28	82.65	86.88
	60+	62.22	66.18	69.31	69.74	73.70	78.61	80.44
	70+	55.62	56.97	61.79	64.98	67.10	66.63	67.91
Prey Veng	60 - 64	75.14	69.38	64.39	52.89	71.77	74.42	77.21
	65 - 69	79.68	70.53	68.41	63.28	51.93	70.54	72.44
	60+	78.53	69.82	66.98	60.79	62.93	65.41	67.00
	70+	80.72	69.74	68.47	66.53	62.81	55.52	56.42
Svay Rieng	60 - 64	70.96	63.76	56.66	53.12	73.45	77.02	79.68
	65 - 69	74.14	64.90	62.85	55.65	52.16	72.07	74.33
	60+	70.97	63.35	60.07	56.37	61.15	65.91	68.10
	70+	68.53	61.97	61.60	60.22	55.91	51.91	54.21
Takeo	60 - 64	73.24	69.26	69.26	58.68	76.11	76.10	79.48
	65 - 69	73.66	68.57	68.57	65.29	57.72	74.74	75.22
	60+	71.62	66.52	66.52	62.98	66.08	68.36	70.06
	70+	68.70	63.32	63.32	65.01	63.26	58.60	59.86
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>60 - 64</b>	<b>71.03</b>	<b>71.28</b>	<b>71.37</b>	<b>68.94</b>	<b>85.21</b>	<b>85.89</b>	<b>87.72</b>
	<b>65 - 69</b>	<b>71.67</b>	<b>71.16</b>	<b>70.45</b>	<b>70.24</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>83.65</b>	<b>84.58</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>68.91</b>	<b>68.18</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>68.42</b>	<b>73.58</b>	<b>76.87</b>	<b>78.32</b>
	<b>70+</b>	<b>64.84</b>	<b>63.73</b>	<b>66.10</b>	<b>66.58</b>	<b>66.49</b>	<b>65.05</b>	<b>67.25</b>

Table A5. Sex Ratio of the Elderly in different age-group in Cambodia, Natural Regions ,Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
Banteay Meanchey	60 - 64	72.62	70.76	74.04	73.24	89.06	88.76	90.07
	65 - 69	74.06	70.73	69.33	72.51	71.73	87.15	87.76
	60+	69.59	68.24	69.89	70.44	76.28	79.60	80.87
	70+	63.13	64.29	66.04	65.86	66.98	67.08	69.64
Battambang	60 - 64	74.61	77.63	78.08	73.25	86.27	87.31	87.83
	65 - 69	71.41	77.96	77.06	77.17	72.24	84.86	86.08
	60+	69.56	73.15	75.04	73.96	77.50	79.76	80.51
	70+	63.83	66.61	70.99	72.43	72.76	70.31	71.62
Kampong Chhnang	60 - 64	67.98	64.52	63.12	55.75	76.22	81.06	84.99
	65 - 69	67.75	63.76	63.98	62.33	54.91	75.11	77.78
	60+	65.23	61.86	62.11	59.41	63.91	68.34	70.68
	70+	60.85	58.76	60.15	60.64	59.91	55.98	57.70
Kampong Thom	60 - 64	73.01	69.12	65.12	59.67	79.23	81.93	84.15
	65 - 69	79.43	70.47	68.08	63.92	58.51	77.83	79.75
	60+	74.96	69.35	67.09	63.38	67.48	71.38	73.22
	70+	73.58	68.86	68.17	66.26	63.01	58.73	60.60
Pursat	60 - 64	66.33	67.33	67.75	63.87	84.78	84.24	84.78
	65 - 69	65.77	67.94	66.70	66.80	62.83	83.19	84.17
	60+	63.00	63.20	64.83	64.13	70.68	74.41	75.67
	70+	57.51	56.79	60.86	62.39	62.94	61.03	63.90
Siem Reap	60 - 64	68.06	69.43	67.64	69.72	86.47	84.20	86.94
	65 - 69	70.02	68.38	68.35	66.30	68.50	84.86	84.33
	60+	67.87	66.25	66.40	66.75	73.17	76.28	77.97
	70+	65.83	61.68	63.79	64.10	63.47	63.83	66.82
Otdar Meanchey	60 - 64	63.54	85.24	87.91	88.79	91.84	96.31	99.33
	65 - 69	59.18	76.08	83.64	85.99	86.79	89.68	90.96
	60+	61.98	73.44	80.13	83.97	87.02	89.71	91.20
	70+	62.75	61.24	68.47	75.04	79.88	82.10	82.83
Pailin	60 - 64	147.89	90.61	113.41	101.85	101.87	94.57	95.38
	65 - 69	89.19	102.10	87.87	108.43	98.84	99.10	96.17
	60+	101.36	85.45	97.05	98.47	98.86	95.80	95.24
	70+	69.74	69.05	83.23	84.28	93.67	94.03	94.25
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>60 - 64</b>	<b>71.88</b>	<b>74.34</b>	<b>70.25</b>	<b>68.05</b>	<b>88.71</b>	<b>88.66</b>	<b>89.83</b>
	<b>65 - 69</b>	<b>68.27</b>	<b>70.71</b>	<b>73.34</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>66.95</b>	<b>86.77</b>	<b>87.83</b>
	<b>60+</b>	<b>65.81</b>	<b>66.77</b>	<b>68.07</b>	<b>67.59</b>	<b>74.34</b>	<b>78.71</b>	<b>80.38</b>
	<b>70+</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>58.78</b>	<b>63.06</b>	<b>66.08</b>	<b>65.47</b>	<b>63.69</b>	<b>66.53</b>
Kampot	60 - 64	71.08	71.79	65.90	61.29	82.40	82.20	84.56
	65 - 69	68.43	69.83	70.77	64.73	60.22	80.82	81.65
	60+	65.89	65.67	65.78	63.64	69.01	72.86	74.78
	70+	59.88	58.80	62.82	65.06	63.10	59.43	61.78
Koh Kong	60 - 64	75.33	78.22	78.97	81.43	101.64	99.93	99.70
	65 - 69	70.02	77.07	76.66	77.17	79.29	98.44	99.01
	60+	70.38	70.62	73.65	75.88	84.90	89.44	90.56
	70+	65.33	60.05	66.09	68.06	69.21	70.76	74.58
Preah Sihanouk	60 - 64	71.70	80.40	79.85	79.04	98.41	99.58	97.78
	65 - 69	66.83	72.38	79.14	78.39	77.63	96.04	98.15
	60+	63.98	69.77	73.70	75.50	83.88	88.88	89.81
	70+	55.03	59.22	63.71	68.87	71.43	71.97	75.42
Kep	60 - 64	79.62	83.34	68.00	73.61	83.08	84.28	87.42
	65 - 69	67.24	64.56	83.04	68.76	73.77	82.15	82.54
	60+	61.90	64.84	66.93	69.58	74.16	76.91	78.52
	70+	48.41	54.20	57.82	66.22	65.74	66.76	68.19

Table A5. Sex Ratio of the Elderly in different age-group in Cambodia, Natural Regions ,Provinces, 1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	60 - 64	74.89	77.76	76.04	71.20	85.90	88.08	91.39
	65 - 69	74.08	77.61	76.76	74.72	69.86	84.24	85.40
Kampong Speu	60+	74.63	72.85	73.54	71.98	75.89	79.13	81.11
	70+	74.80	66.48	69.42	70.82	70.31	67.31	68.81
	60 - 64	68.01	71.95	67.02	61.04	77.64	77.38	81.27
	65 - 69	66.04	70.55	71.02	65.94	59.98	76.21	76.48
	60+	67.38	66.78	66.67	64.10	67.65	69.96	71.77
Kratie	70+	67.83	60.67	63.80	65.64	64.00	59.93	61.43
	60 - 64	81.68	84.11	81.59	76.18	93.33	96.21	98.25
	65 - 69	81.11	83.03	84.49	81.91	76.56	93.62	95.73
	60+	80.11	77.00	78.90	77.91	82.69	87.03	89.07
Mondul Kiri	70+	78.19	69.14	73.61	76.84	77.28	74.51	76.15
	60 - 64	100.72	77.59	91.11	88.28	108.90	117.75	118.58
	65 - 69	104.55	98.71	79.54	91.58	88.38	106.69	111.15
	60+	104.63	86.74	87.58	87.34	95.93	104.29	106.73
Preah Vihear	70+	110.20	88.19	90.06	82.52	84.00	83.48	86.41
	60 - 64	77.00	78.53	86.75	84.27	90.96	95.01	97.22
	65 - 69	77.85	81.06	76.66	84.08	81.67	88.11	89.51
	60+	75.85	74.65	78.14	79.76	83.45	86.94	88.58
Ratanak Kiri	70+	73.30	68.04	70.67	70.51	74.19	74.74	75.99
	60 - 64	82.01	89.37	95.65	94.33	92.64	98.18	101.17
	65 - 69	100.35	97.48	85.43	91.11	90.01	88.80	90.34
	60+	95.09	91.85	90.03	89.32	88.64	90.32	91.72
Stung Treng	70+	103.76	90.68	87.83	81.80	81.60	81.73	81.27
	60 - 64	89.60	92.44	91.45	81.94	95.79	98.39	100.55
	65 - 69	79.08	87.66	90.11	88.71	79.68	92.69	93.95
	60+	80.25	82.56	85.93	83.54	86.93	89.47	90.96
	70+	73.03	72.87	78.40	81.48	82.38	77.91	79.14

Table A6. Distribution of elderly population by marital status and sex ,Cambodia, Natural Regions, provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Marital Status by Sex								
	Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Cambodia</b>	60 +	<b>2.07</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>85.79</b>	<b>49.63</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>41.81</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>5.21</b>
	80+	<b>5.20</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>64.48</b>	<b>31.55</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>58.71</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>5.66</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	60 +	<b>1.99</b>	<b>3.31</b>	<b>85.95</b>	<b>50.10</b>	<b>9.81</b>	<b>41.45</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>5.13</b>
	80+	<b>5.21</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>64.43</b>	<b>32.71</b>	<b>25.70</b>	<b>57.61</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5.55</b>
Kampong Cham	60 +	2.07	3.41	85.03	48.33	10.16	42.03	2.74	6.24
	80+	5.03	4.56	65.60	32.86	25.18	56.88	4.19	5.69
Kandal	60 +	1.86	3.63	85.95	51.33	10.12	40.13	2.07	4.91
	80+	3.90	3.67	66.17	33.29	25.57	57.69	4.36	5.35
Phnom Penh	60 +	2.37	3.36	88.45	51.55	7.23	39.68	1.96	5.42
	80+	7.57	5.17	66.19	36.94	21.99	52.87	4.25	5.02
Prey Veng	60 +	1.81	3.00	85.06	50.46	10.81	41.87	2.32	4.67
	80+	4.66	3.14	62.73	30.79	27.16	60.73	5.45	5.34
Svay Rieng	60 +	1.58	3.03	86.14	46.46	10.02	45.90	1.77	4.61
	80+	3.96	2.54	64.00	29.27	26.35	62.62	5.69	5.57
Takeo	60 +	2.08	3.22	84.98	49.83	10.67	42.03	2.27	4.93
	80+	7.06	4.38	58.66	29.93	28.79	59.32	5.48	6.37
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	60 +	<b>2.14</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>85.09</b>	<b>47.81</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>43.35</b>	<b>2.45</b>	<b>5.25</b>
	80+	<b>5.81</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>62.57</b>	<b>30.18</b>	<b>26.41</b>	<b>59.94</b>	<b>5.21</b>	<b>5.71</b>
Banteay Meanchey	60 +	1.97	2.91	84.73	49.50	10.70	42.28	2.60	5.31
	80+	6.75	4.40	61.96	31.25	26.21	57.70	5.08	6.65
Battambang	60 +	2.07	3.41	85.03	48.33	10.16	42.03	2.74	6.24
	80+	5.03	4.28	60.98	27.70	27.79	61.52	6.21	6.51
Kampong Chhnang	60 +	1.98	4.27	86.20	44.06	9.88	46.60	1.94	5.07
	80+	4.50	4.36	65.32	25.58	26.04	65.56	4.14	4.51
Kampong Thom	60 +	2.14	2.97	85.14	48.31	10.43	43.95	2.29	4.78
	80+	5.62	3.78	64.05	30.50	25.88	60.23	4.45	5.50
Pursat	60 +	1.88	3.25	87.14	47.83	8.49	43.04	2.49	5.89
	80+	5.64	3.62	67.34	30.79	21.97	55.91	5.06	5.39
Siem Reap	60 +	2.68	4.36	83.32	47.75	11.52	43.39	2.49	4.50
	80+	7.95	4.93	59.74	34.14	26.81	55.54	5.50	5.39
Otdar Meanchey	60 +	1.63	1.68	86.52	49.30	9.07	43.21	2.40	2.42
	80+	3.16	0.97	62.11	32.26	30.00	61.61	4.74	5.16

Table A6. Distribution of elderly population by marital status and sex ,Cambodia, Natural Regions, provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Marital Status by Sex								
	Age Group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced/Separated	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Pailin	60 +	3.13	3.04	84.90	49.31	9.92	38.89	0.43	3.87
	80+	14.52	4.95	38.71	34.65	35.48	59.41	11.29	0.99
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>86.61</b>	<b>48.19</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>43.50</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>5.27</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>67.37</b>	<b>28.76</b>	<b>23.04</b>	<b>61.99</b>	<b>4.82</b>	<b>5.68</b>
Kampot	60 +	1.56	2.53	86.09	48.42	9.98	43.74	2.37	5.32
	80+	4.69	3.51	66.47	27.32	23.79	63.66	5.05	5.51
Koh Kong	60 +	1.78	1.87	88.58	49.83	6.99	40.78	1.69	5.78
	80+	3.50	1.72	67.13	34.48	26.57	56.90	2.80	6.90
Preah Sihanouk	60 +	2.79	3.06	87.47	47.20	6.94	43.07	2.79	5.18
	80+	6.10	5.09	68.81	32.18	20.34	55.99	4.75	6.73
Kep	60 +	0.86	2.00	87.32	44.73	8.50	47.28	3.33	3.75
	80+	3.17	2.38	80.95	29.17	11.11	66.07	4.76	2.38
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>86.55</b>	<b>48.49</b>	<b>9.23</b>	<b>42.80</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>5.20</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>64.69</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>58.96</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>6.16</b>
Kampong Speu	60 +	2.75	3.58	85.33	48.07	9.42	42.45	2.50	5.90
	80+	8.47	5.33	62.52	29.30	23.93	58.54	5.09	6.83
Kratie	60 +	1.76	3.46	86.48	48.20	9.65	42.77	2.11	5.57
	80+	4.67	3.95	62.40	29.53	28.81	61.28	4.12	5.24
Mondul Kiri	60 +	2.09	3.01	84.49	49.10	10.04	42.03	2.39	3.45
	80+	5.62	5.15	65.17	31.96	24.72	55.67	4.49	7.22
Preah Vihear	60 +	3.32	4.30	84.51	45.18	9.73	44.97	0.63	5.55
	80+	8.89	5.96	61.39	27.37	26.94	61.64	2.78	5.03
Ratanak Kiri	60 +	2.42	3.85	90.72	53.73	4.97	35.23	0.00	7.18
	80+	4.32	3.47	80.69	40.20	12.39	50.37	2.59	5.96
Stung Treng	60 +	2.42	4.45	87.88	48.62	7.45	41.18	0.76	0.80
	80+	8.72	4.45	70.77	29.67	16.92	59.94	3.59	5.93

Table A7. Proportion (per cent) aged (60 and above years) in Urban and Rural Areas in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 - 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	1998		2008	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>5.52</b>	<b>6.54</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>7.55</b>
Kampong Cham	5.90	6.22	7.30	7.67
Kandal	5.36	6.63	6.01	7.67
Phnom Penh	4.39	5.31	5.42	5.94
Prey Veng	4.95	5.67	6.12	7.43
Svay Rieng	4.71	5.03	6.24	6.96
Takeo	4.50	6.03	6.12	7.77
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>5.53</b>
Banteay Meanchey	3.71	4.14	4.50	5.70
Battambang	5.39	4.73	7.14	5.55
Kampong Chhnang	5.44	5.61	6.79	6.60
Kampong Thom	5.32	5.33	6.90	6.57
Pursat	4.75	4.40	7.02	5.66
Siem Reap	4.44	3.89	4.33	4.56
Otdar Meanchey	2.74	3.47	7.77	3.25
Pailin	1.74	2.06	2.81	2.87
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>6.29</b>
Kampot	5.05	5.37	6.78	6.88
Koh Kong	2.49	3.25	4.00	4.39



Table A7. Proportion (per cent) aged (60 and above years) in Urban and Rural Areas in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 - 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	1998		2008	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Preah Sihanouk	2.83	4.03	3.74	5.19
Kep	4.53	5.42	5.62	5.80
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	4.27	5.20	5.35	5.75
Kampong Speu	4.56	5.14	6.19	6.37
Kratie	5.20	5.69	6.46	6.14
Mondul Kiri	2.01	4.14	2.65	3.62
Preah Vihear	3.50	4.57	4.49	4.54
Ratanak Kiri	2.76	5.66	3.13	4.67
Stung Treng	3.04	5.10	4.11	5.06

Table A8. Trends in the Median Age( years) of Population in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces,1998-2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>
Kampong Cham	18.4	22.2	23.5	25.5	28.0	30.6	31.7
Kandal	18.3	22.8	24.7	26.8	28.9	31	31.8
Phnom Penh	21.4	24.7	27.3	29.6	32.0	34.7	35.8
Prey Veng	18.0	22.6	23.6	25.6	27.9	30.1	30.9
Svay Rieng	17.4	22.5	24.2	26.3	28.5	30.6	31.3
TaKeo	17.5	21.6	23.1	25.4	27.7	30.0	30.7
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.4</b>
Banteay Meanchey	17.6	21.7	24.0	26.2	28.4	30.4	31.2
Battambang	17.5	21.0	23.3	25.6	27.8	29.9	30.6
Kampong Chhnang	17.5	20.9	22.5	24.4	26.6	28.7	29.5
Kampong Thom	17.4	20.7	22.4	24.7	27.2	29.7	30.7
Pursat	16.2	20.3	22.6	25.0	27.2	29.2	29.8
Siem Reap	17.0	20.7	22.9	25.1	27.2	29.3	30.0
Otdar Meanchey	15.9	19.7	22.8	25.3	27.5	29.5	30.2
Pailin	20.7	21.0	23.7	26.0	27.9	29.4	30.0
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Kampot	17.3	21.2	23.0	25.2	27.4	29.5	30.3
Koh Kong	20.0	20.6	23.0	25.4	27.5	29.4	30.1
Preah Sihanouk	18.0	21.8	24.2	26.5	28.6	30.4	31.1
Kep	16.8	20.0	22.8	25.4	27.5	29.1	29.6
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Kampong Speu	17.0	20.7	22.5	24.8	27.2	29.6	30.5
Kratie	18.9	20.8	22.1	23.8	25.8	27.9	28.8
Mondul Kiri	18.4	19.2	22.1	24.8	27.0	28.8	29.4
Preah Vihear	17.4	19.3	21.7	24.4	26.8	29.0	29.8
Ratanak Kiri	17.8	19.1	21.9	24.6	27.1	29.2	30.0
Stung Treng	17.8	19.7	22.2	24.8	27.1	28.9	29.5

Table A9. Trends in the Index of Ageing for Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2030

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>49.4</b>
Kampong Cham	14.7	22.0	27.0	32.9	41.4	52.0	57.4
Kandal	15.4	23.6	27.3	29.5	33.7	40.9	45.0
Phnom Penh	13.4	24.7	26.9	27.4	29.8	38.5	44.8
Prey Veng	13.2	20.9	27.6	35.0	43.7	51.1	54.1
Svay Rieng	11.2	20.5	26.8	32.9	40.7	48.5	51.5
TaKeo	13.6	21.9	27.6	33.1	38.6	44.5	47.5
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>40.9</b>
Banteay Meanchey	9.1	15.9	20.9	25.9	32.4	39.7	43.1
Battambang	11.0	16.9	21.3	26.1	31.8	38.7	42.1
Kampong Chhnang	12.6	18.3	22.5	26.3	31.5	39.9	44.2
Kampong Thom	12.0	17.7	22.0	26.8	34.3	42.5	46.5
Pursat	9.4	16.0	20.9	25.6	31.8	37.9	40.5
Siem Reap	8.8	12.5	16.0	19.7	25.5	32.8	36.5
Otdar Meanchey	6.9	8.7	12.9	18.8	26.0	31.7	34.5
Pailin	4.8	8.4	12.4	17.1	23.7	29.7	32.4
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>37.9</b>
Kampot	11.9	19.3	23.4	28.1	32.9	39.1	42.2
Koh Kong	7.4	11.7	15.1	19.1	24.5	31.4	34.5
Preah Sihanouk	8.2	14.1	17.5	20.2	24.2	29.8	32.9
Kep	11.5	15.4	20.0	24.4	28.0	30.7	32.1
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Kampong Speu	11.2	17.3	21.3	25.9	31.5	38.7	42.3
Kratie	13.7	16.5	18.6	21.6	26.3	33.8	38.1
Mondul Kiri	9.0	8.7	10.9	14.1	18.8	22.6	24.3
Preah Vihear	10.1	11.4	13.2	16.7	21.9	26.3	28.4
Ratanak Kiri	12.0	11.0	13.0	17.4	23.1	26.6	28.1
Stung Treng	10.8	12.8	15.7	20.2	26.0	29.4	31.2

Not: Index of ageing = (Population aged 60+)/(Population aged 0-14) X 100

Table A10 .Dependency Ratio (per cent ),Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Young(0-14)</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>
	<b>Old(60+)</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>Young(0-14)</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>38.1</b>
	<b>Old(60+)</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.8</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>56.8</b>
Kampong Cham	Young(0-14)	81.4	60.2	50.8	46.4	44.2	41.8	41.2
	Old(60+)	12.0	13.2	13.7	15.3	18.3	21.8	23.6
	Total	93.3	73.4	64.5	61.7	62.5	63.6	64.8
Kandal	Young(0-14)	81.6	51.1	45.4	45.4	45.6	41.3	39.4
	Old(60+)	12.5	12.1	12.4	13.4	15.4	16.9	17.7
	Total	94.2	63.2	57.8	58.8	61.0	58.3	57.1
Phnom Penh	Young(0-14)	53.0	30.4	31.8	37.6	41.7	36.5	33.4
	Old(60+)	7.1	7.5	8.5	10.3	12.4	14.0	15.0
	Total	60.1	37.9	40.3	48.0	54.1	50.5	48.4
Prey Veng	Young(0-14)	82.8	61.3	50.4	43.8	41.1	40.2	40.2
	Old(60+)	10.9	12.8	13.9	15.3	18.0	20.5	21.8
	Total	93.7	74.1	64.2	59.1	59.1	60.7	62.0
Svay Rieng	Young(0-14)	89.3	56.8	46.3	41.7	39.8	38.5	38.2
	Old(60+)	10.0	11.7	12.4	13.7	16.2	18.7	19.7
	Total	99.3	68.5	58.7	55.5	56.0	57.2	57.9
Takeo	Young(0-14)	88.8	62.1	49.8	43.6	42.3	41.0	40.6
	Old(60+)	12.1	13.6	13.8	14.4	16.3	18.2	19.3
	Total	100.8	75.7	63.6	58.0	58.6	59.2	59.9
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>Young(0-14)</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>
	<b>Old(60+)</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>57.3</b>
Banteay Meanchey	Young(0-14)	85.8	55.7	46.8	44.3	43.8	41.3	39.9
	Old(60+)	7.8	8.8	9.8	11.5	14.2	16.4	17.2
	Total	93.6	64.5	56.6	55.8	58.0	57.7	57.1

Table A10 .Dependency Ratio (per cent ),Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
Battambang	Young(0-14)	87.4	57.8	48.3	45.9	45.6	42.4	40.7
	Old(60+)	9.6	9.7	10.3	12.0	14.5	16.4	17.2
	Total	97.0	67.5	58.6	57.9	60.1	58.8	57.9
Kampong Chhnang	Young(0-14)	89.0	62.8	55.4	52.7	52.2	46.6	44.5
	Old(60+)	11.2	11.5	12.5	13.8	16.5	18.6	19.7
	Total	100.2	74.3	67.9	66.5	68.7	65.2	64.2
Kampong Thom	Young(0-14)	87.8	66.1	53.7	46.7	43.2	41.1	40.6
	Old(60+)	10.6	11.7	11.8	12.5	14.8	17.5	18.9
	Total	98.4	77.7	65.5	59.2	58.1	58.6	59.5
Pursat	Young(0-14)	97.7	61.5	51.2	47.1	45.5	42.0	40.6
	Old(60+)	9.2	9.8	10.7	12.1	14.5	15.9	16.4
	Total	106.8	71.3	61.9	59.2	59.9	57.9	57.0
Siem Reap	Young(0-14)	89.4	60.9	52.7	49.2	47.0	42.3	40.5
	Old(60+)	7.8	7.6	8.4	9.7	12.0	13.9	14.8
	Total	97.3	68.5	61.1	58.8	58.9	56.1	55.2
Otdar Meanchey	Young(0-14)	99.5	64.1	48.7	41.6	39.3	39.2	38.9
	Old(60+)	6.9	5.6	6.3	7.8	10.2	12.4	13.4
	Total	106.4	69.6	55.0	49.4	49.6	51.6	52.3
Pailin	Young(0-14)	69.8	53.4	44.4	42.9	42.3	39.6	38.4
	Old(60+)	3.4	4.5	5.5	7.3	10.0	11.8	12.4
	Total	73.2	57.9	49.9	50.3	52.3	51.4	50.8
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>Young(0-14)</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.6</b>
	<b>Old(60+)</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>
Kampot	Young(0-14)	90.1	61.9	50.4	44.0	42.9	41.0	40.3
	Old(60+)	10.7	11.9	11.8	12.4	14.1	16.0	17.0
	Total	100.8	73.8	62.2	56.4	57.0	57.1	57.3
Koh Kong	Young(0-14)	70.6	61.5	50.0	45.9	45.2	42.0	40.6
	Old(60+)	5.2	7.2	7.6	8.8	11.1	13.2	14.0
	Total	75.9	68.7	57.5	54.7	56.3	55.2	54.6

Table A10 .Dependency Ratio (per cent ), Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2030

Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces	Age Group	1998	2008	2013	2018	2023	2028	2030
Preah Sihanouk	Young(0-14)	81.2	51.7	43.0	42.2	43.4	40.0	38.2
	Old(60+)	6.7	7.3	7.5	8.5	10.5	11.9	12.6
	Total	87.9	59.0	50.6	50.7	53.9	51.9	50.7
Kep	Young(0-14)	95.0	65.8	48.4	40.9	39.4	38.6	38.1
	Old(60+)	10.9	10.1	9.7	10.0	11.0	11.8	12.3
	Total	105.9	75.9	58.0	50.9	50.4	50.5	50.4
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>Young(0-14)</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.1</b>
	<b>Old(60+)</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>
Kampong Speu	Young(0-14)	91.9	64.3	53.2	46.9	45.0	41.8	40.8
	Old(60+)	10.3	11.1	11.4	12.1	14.1	16.2	17.2
	Total	102.2	75.4	64.5	59.1	59.1	58.0	58.0
Kratie	Young(0-14)	77.3	66.1	58.4	53.1	49.0	43.9	42.3
	Old(60+)	10.6	10.9	10.9	11.5	12.9	14.8	16.1
	Total	87.9	77.0	69.3	64.6	61.9	58.7	58.4
Mondul Kiri	Young(0-14)	83.8	72.5	54.0	42.3	36.5	35.2	35.1
	Old(60+)	7.6	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.9	8.0	8.5
	Total	91.3	78.9	59.9	48.3	43.4	43.2	43.7
Preah Vihear	Young(0-14)	87.7	71.7	54.8	43.4	37.5	35.9	35.7
	Old(60+)	8.8	8.1	7.2	7.2	8.2	9.4	10.1
	Total	96.6	79.8	62.0	50.6	45.7	45.3	45.8
Ratanak Kiri	Young(0-14)	88.2	74.0	55.0	41.3	35.0	34.5	34.7
	Old(60+)	10.6	8.1	7.1	7.2	8.1	9.2	9.8
	Total	98.7	82.2	62.1	48.5	43.1	43.6	44.5
Stung Treng	Young(0-14)	84.7	67.9	53.3	43.8	38.5	37.5	37.5
	Old(60+)	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.8	10.0	11.0	11.7
	Total	93.9	76.5	61.6	52.6	48.5	48.6	49.3

Table A11. Percentage of elderly population who are widowed, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, , 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	Males	Females
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
	80+	0.3	1.1
Kampong Cham	60 +	0.6	2.6
	80+	0.3	1.2
Kandal	60 +	0.5	2.6
	80+	0.3	1.2
Phnom Penh	60 +	0.3	1.8
	80+	0.1	0.7
Prey Veng	60 +	0.6	2.7
	80+	0.3	1.1
Svay Rieng	60 +	0.5	2.8
	80+	0.3	1.0
Takeo	60 +	0.6	2.9
	80+	0.3	1.2
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Banteay Meanchey	60 +	0.4	1.9
	80+	0.2	0.7
Battambang	60 +	0.4	2.2
	80+	0.2	0.9
Kampong Chhnang	60 +	0.4	2.8
	80+	0.2	1.1
Kampong Thom	60 +	0.5	2.5
	80+	0.3	1.0
Pursat	60 +	0.3	2.2
	80+	0.2	0.8
Siem Reap	60 +	0.3	1.6
	80+	0.1	0.6
Otdar Meanchey	60 +	0.2	1.2
	80+	0.1	0.5
Pailin	60 +	0.2	0.9
	80+	0.1	0.4
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Kampot	60 +	0.5	2.8
	80+	0.2	1.2

Table A11. Percentage of elderly population who are widowed, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, , 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Age Group	Males	Females
Koh Kong	60 +	0.2	1.6
	80+	0.1	0.6
Preah Sihanouk	60 +	0.2	1.7
	80+	0.1	0.7
Kep	60 +	0.3	2.6
	80+	0.1	1.2
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>60 +</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>
	<b>80+</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Kampong Speu	60 +	0.4	2.4
	80+	0.2	1.0
Kratie	60 +	0.5	2.4
	80+	0.3	1.1
Mondul Kiri	60 +	0.3	1.1
	80+	0.1	0.4
Preah Vihear	60 +	0.3	1.8
	80+	0.2	0.8
Ratanak Kiri	60 +	0.2	1.2
	80+	0.1	0.4
Stung Treng	60 +	0.3	1.7
	80+	0.1	0.7



Table A12. Trends in proportion (per cent) of elderly by sex and place of residence (rural/ urban) in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Residence	1998		2008	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Kampong Cham	Rural	5.7	6.7	6.7	8.6
	Urban	5.1	6.7	6.1	8.4
Kandal	Rural	5.9	7.3	6.5	8.8
	Urban	4.3	6.4	5.0	6.9
Phnom Penh	Rural	4.2	6.3	4.7	7.1
	Urban	3.5	5.2	4.6	6.1
Prey Veng	Rural	5.3	6.0	6.4	8.4
	Urban	4.0	5.8	4.9	7.3
Svay Rieng	Rural	4.4	5.5	5.6	8.2
	Urban	3.8	5.6	4.7	7.7
Takeo	Rural	5.3	6.7	6.4	9.1
	Urban	3.1	5.9	4.6	7.6
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Banteay Meanchey	Rural	3.5	4.8	4.7	6.6
	Urban	3.0	4.4	3.7	5.3
Battambang	Rural	4.0	5.4	4.8	6.3
	Urban	4.3	6.4	6.0	8.2
Kampong Chhnang	Rural	4.7	6.4	5.3	7.8
	Urban	4.3	6.5	5.2	8.3
Kampong Thom	Rural	4.8	5.8	5.5	7.6
	Urban	4.3	6.3	5.8	7.9

Table A12. Trends in proportion (per cent) of elderly by sex and place of residence(rural/ urban) in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Residence	1998		2008	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Pursat	Rural	3.6	5.1	4.5	6.7
	Urban	3.2	6.1	5.2	8.6
Siem Reap	Rural	3.3	4.4	3.8	5.3
	Urban	3.3	5.5	3.2	5.4
Otdar Meanchey	Rural	2.7	4.2	2.8	3.8
	Urban	1.7	4.0	2.8	4.3
Pailin	Rural	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.1
	Urban	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.3
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Kampot	Rural	4.5	6.2	5.6	8.0
	Urban	3.7	6.3	5.3	8.2
Koh Kong	Rural	2.8	3.7	3.7	5.1
	Urban	1.7	3.3	3.1	4.9
Preah Sihanouk	Rural	3.3	4.8	4.2	6.2
	Urban	2.1	3.6	3.2	4.3
Kep	Rural	4.2	6.5	4.5	7.0
	Urban	3.6	5.5	5.1	6.1
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Kampong Speu	Rural	4.4	5.9	5.3	7.4
	Urban	3.3	5.7	4.8	7.5
Kratie	Rural	5.2	6.2	5.4	6.9
	Urban	4.3	6.1	5.4	7.5

Table A12. Trends in proportion (per cent) of elderly by sex and place of residence (rural/ urban) in Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 1998 to 2008

Cambodia/Natural Regions/Provinces	Residence	1998		2008	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Mondul Kiri	Rural	4.2	4.0	3.3	4.0
	Urban	1.6	2.5	2.3	3.0
Preah Vihear	Rural	4.0	5.2	3.9	5.2
	Urban	3.2	3.9	3.6	5.5
Ratanak Kiri	Rural	5.7	5.6	4.5	4.8
	Urban	2.2	3.3	2.5	3.8
Stung Treng	Rural	4.6	5.6	4.7	5.5
	Urban	2.6	3.5	3.5	4.8

**Table A13. Estimated and Projected Total Fertility Rate, Cambodia, Natural Region and Provinces, 2007- 2030**

<b>Cambodia/Natural Region/Provinces</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2030</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Plain Region</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.93</b>
Kampong Cham	3.10	2.64	2.33	2.16	2.08	2.04
Kandal	2.80	2.26	2.22	2.1	2.05	2.02
Phnom Penh	2.00	1.91	1.77	1.69	1.65	1.63
Prey Veng	2.90	2.56	2.32	2.18	2.1	2.05
Svay Rieng	2.80	2.51	2.28	2.15	2.08	2.04
TaKeo	3.00	2.6	2.3	2.15	2.07	2.03
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.04</b>
Banteay Meanchey	2.70	2.48	2.2	2.08	2.03	2.01
Battambang	3.20	2.68	2.32	2.14	2.06	2.03
Kampong Chhnang	3.60	3.23	2.72	2.4	2.22	2.11
Kampong Thom	3.30	2.77	2.37	2.17	2.08	2.03
Pursat	3.60	2.72	2.26	2.09	2.03	2.01
Siem Reap	3.20	2.86	2.42	2.2	2.09	2.04
Otdar Meanchey	3.30	2.21	2.02	2.00	2.00	2.00
Pailin	3.60	2.76	2.33	2.13	2.05	2.02
<b>Coastal Region</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.04</b>
Kampot	3.10	2.63	2.32	2.16	2.07	2.04
Koh Kong	3.60	3.1	2.65	2.37	2.21	2.11
Preah Sihanouk	3.10	2.78	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.05
Kep	3.30	2.29	2.06	2.01	2.00	2.00
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.04</b>
Kampong Speu	3.40	2.79	2.37	2.16	2.07	2.03
Kratie	3.70	3.29	2.82	2.50	2.30	2.17
Mondul Kiri	4.50	3.05	2.28	2.07	2.02	2.00
Preah Vihear	4.00	2.99	2.36	2.12	2.04	2.01
Ratanak Kiri	4.90	2.58	2.07	2.01	2.00	2.00
Stung Treng	4.20	2.54	2.08	2.01	2.00	2.00

**Table A 14. Most elders live in household with other related adults, Cambodia, Natural Regions and province, 2008**

<b>Cambodia/Regions</b>	<b>One elder</b>	<b>Two elders</b>	<b>Three and more elders</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>				
	Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years			
No married adults	19.85	6.17	0.29	384,737
One married adult	41.04	5.67	0.34	141,264
Two married adults	9.69	2.49	0.07	222,772
Three or more	20.57	3.39	0.29	55,664
Total households	493,955	165,834	6,475	804,437
<b>Plain region</b>				
	Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years			
No married adults	20.59	6.91	0.33	205,860
One married adult	39.82	6.39	0.37	74,610
Two married adults	10.64	2.92	0.09	118,427
Three or more	21.46	3.94	0.33	31,757
Total households	261,503	94,461	3,726	430,654
<b>Tonle Sap region</b>				
	Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years			
No married adults	19.34	5.47	0.27	110,913
One married adult	42.57	4.67	0.31	40,506
Two married adults	8.78	2.02	0.05	61,291
Three or more	19.10	2.72	0.26	13,461
Total households	141,600	42,204	1,651	226,171
<b>Coastal region</b>				
	Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years			
No married adults	17.56	4.79	0.18	29,233
One married adult	39.89	4.80	0.22	11,707
Two married adults	8.27	1.87	0.04	17,788
Three or more	18.07	2.21	0.17	3,963
Total households	39,843	12,232	386	62,691
<b>Plateau and Mountain region</b>				
	Households with married adults of age 15 to 59 Years			
No married adults	19.72	5.76	0.30	38,731
One married adult	44.26	5.38	0.36	14,441
Two married adults	9.36	2.53	0.09	25,266
Three or more	21.61	3.23	0.24	6,483
Total households	51,009	16,937	712	84,921

Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories ,sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
<b>Cambodia</b>	Males						
	Rural	14.06	3.99	0.42	1.79	6.89	0.96
	Urban	2.94	0.82	0.10	0.25	1.57	0.20
	Females						
	Rural	3.62	1.33	0.10	0.49	1.39	0.30
	Urban	2.44	0.89	0.08	0.21	1.04	0.22
<b>Plain Region</b>	Males						
	Rural	3.33	0.97	0.13	0.40	1.58	0.25
	Urban	2.81	0.96	0.06	0.31	1.35	0.13
	Females						
	Rural	2.64	1.02	0.09	0.33	0.96	0.24
	Urban	2.48	0.89	0.10	0.32	0.96	0.22
<b>Kampong Cham</b>	Males						
	Rural	3.49	1.03	0.17	0.44	1.57	0.28
	Urban	2.35	0.62	0.06	0.34	1.19	0.14
	Females						
	Rural	3.55	1.36	0.13	0.47	1.21	0.38
	Urban	2.22	0.75	0.04	0.27	0.92	0.24
<b>Kandal</b>	Males						
	Rural	3.20	0.99	0.14	0.34	1.51	0.23
	Urban	2.68	1.09	0.04	0.13	1.35	0.06
	Female						
	Rural	3.24	1.39	0.11	0.41	1.08	0.24
	Urban	2.56	0.92	0.13	0.31	1.00	0.21
<b>Phnom Penh</b>	Males						
	Rural	4.03	1.09	0.05	0.47	2.07	0.36
	Urban	2.34	0.63	0.10	0.17	1.26	0.18
	Females						
	Rural	4.39	1.60	0.05	0.57	1.96	0.21
	Urban	1.89	0.72	0.09	0.14	0.79	0.15

Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories ,sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Prey Veng	Males						
	Rural	3.25	0.92	0.11	0.46	1.49	0.27
	Urban	2.42	0.38	0.13	0.25	1.53	0.13
	Females						
	Rural	2.86	1.09	0.10	0.35	1.06	0.26
	Urban	2.83	0.81	0.16	0.16	1.62	0.08
Svay Rieng	Males						
	Rural	4.19	1.14	0.12	0.53	2.10	0.29
	Urban	5.10	2.04	0.00	1.53	1.28	0.26
	Females						
	Rural	3.15	1.11	0.07	0.45	1.20	0.33
	Urban	2.53	1.04	0.00	0.89	0.30	0.30
Takeo	Males						
	Rural	4.23	1.29	0.13	0.60	1.93	0.28
	Urban	5.79	1.22	0.00	1.52	2.74	0.30
	Females						
	Rural	3.67	1.37	0.09	0.42	1.56	0.22
	Urban	2.52	1.80	0.00	0.18	0.36	0.18
Tonle Sap Region	Males						
	Rural	4.97	1.39	0.12	0.56	2.59	0.32
	Urban	3.61	1.00	0.12	0.36	1.89	0.24
	Females						
	Rural	3.84	1.38	0.11	0.48	1.53	0.34
	Urban	1.97	0.70	0.06	0.16	0.88	0.18
Banteay Meanchey	Males						
	Rural	5.94	1.68	0.10	0.73	3.14	0.29
	Urban	3.99	1.27	0.21	0.27	2.05	0.18
	Females						
	Rural	4.93	1.98	0.14	0.61	1.81	0.39
	Urban	3.18	1.09	0.10	0.27	1.36	0.35

Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories ,sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Battambang	Males						
	Rural	6.30	1.62	0.11	0.64	3.55	0.37
	Urban	3.92	1.00	0.11	0.25	2.32	0.25
	Females	4.49	1.50	0.09	0.54	2.00	0.37
	Rural	3.43	1.13	0.09	0.26	1.65	0.30
	Urban						
Kampong Chhnang	Males						
	Rural	4.82	1.25	0.10	0.61	2.56	0.30
	Urban	3.06	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.67	0.19
	Females						
	Rural	3.79	1.40	0.11	0.44	1.40	0.43
	Urban	3.19	1.08	0.16	0.11	1.19	0.65
Kampong Thom	Males						
	Rural	3.81	1.32	0.18	0.45	1.64	0.23
	Urban	3.57	1.45	0.00	0.11	1.90	0.11
	Females						
	Rural	3.28	1.24	0.15	0.43	1.20	0.27
	Urban	4.35	2.57	0.11	0.22	1.12	0.33
Pursat	Males						
	Rural	4.55	1.29	0.09	0.39	2.41	0.37
	Urban	4.60	1.43	0.16	0.32	2.22	0.48
	Females						
	Rural	3.31	1.11	0.08	0.37	1.36	0.39
	Urban	1.62	0.68	0.09	0.26	0.51	0.09
Siem Reap	Males						
	Rural	3.78	1.10	0.05	0.51	1.79	0.34
	Urban	3.78	0.93	0.07	0.78	1.64	0.36
	Females						
	Rural	3.06	1.02	0.09	0.44	1.24	0.28
	Urban	3.72	1.42	0.06	0.30	1.48	0.46



Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories ,sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Otdar Meanchey	Males						
	Rural	4.79	0.95	0.26	0.35	2.85	0.39
	Urban	4.55	1.14	0.76	0.76	1.89	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	3.72	1.57	0.06	0.51	1.41	0.16
	Urban	3.02	1.26	0.25	0.25	1.26	0.00
Pailin	Males						
	Rural	7.97	1.62	0.27	0.68	4.59	0.81
	Urban	4.81	0.53	0.00	0.00	3.21	1.07
	Females						
	Rural	5.05	1.44	0.12	0.60	2.64	0.24
	Urban	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.77	0.00
Coastal Region	Males						
	Rural	4.41	1.05	0.10	0.59	2.36	0.30
	Urban	2.86	0.57	0.06	0.15	1.93	0.15
	Females						
	Rural	3.77	1.13	0.07	0.53	1.81	0.24
	Urban	2.44	0.68	0.02	0.24	1.34	0.16
Kampot	Males						
	Rural	4.19	0.90	0.12	0.60	2.24	0.33
	Urban	4.03	0.81	0.08	0.16	2.90	0.08
	Females						
	Rural	3.74	1.10	0.08	0.52	1.78	0.26
	Urban	2.51	0.39	0.05	0.34	1.48	0.25
Koh Kong	Males						
	Rural	2.70	0.72	0.07	0.46	1.38	0.07
	Urban	2.51	0.36	0.00	0.18	1.62	0.36
	Females						
	Rural	1.85	0.49	0.05	0.24	1.02	0.05
	Urban	2.15	0.45	0.00	0.23	1.13	0.34

Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories ,sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Preah Sihanouk	Males						
	Rural	5.38	1.58	0.07	0.61	2.76	0.36
	Urban	1.86	0.36	0.07	0.14	1.21	0.07
	Females						
	Rural	4.41	1.55	0.05	0.57	1.99	0.25
	Urban	2.21	0.98	0.00	0.15	1.08	0.00
Kep	Males						
	Rural	8.99	2.90	0.00	0.43	5.51	0.14
	Urban	4.10	1.64	0.00	0.00	1.64	0.82
	Females						
	Rural	5.76	1.35	0.00	0.99	3.15	0.27
	Urban	6.38	2.13	0.00	0.00	4.26	0.00
Plateau and Mountain Region	Males						
	Rural	5.19	1.46	0.10	0.81	2.51	0.30
	Urban	4.53	1.21	0.10	0.36	2.46	0.39
	Females						
	Rural	4.28	1.49	0.11	0.78	1.62	0.29
	Urban	3.03	1.12	0.04	0.22	1.34	0.31
Kampong Speu	Males						
	Rural	5.52	1.45	0.08	0.65	3.04	0.30
	Urban	5.11	1.18	0.08	0.39	2.91	0.55
	Females						
	Rural	4.01	1.39	0.10	0.58	1.74	0.19
	Urban	3.04	1.00	0.10	0.19	1.43	0.33
Kratie	Males						
	Rural	5.31	1.51	0.14	0.80	2.58	0.28
	Urban	5.17	1.65	0.10	0.41	2.58	0.41
	Females						
	Rural	5.22	1.82	0.12	0.95	1.87	0.46
	Urban	4.42	1.77	0.00	0.37	1.92	0.37

Table A15. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Disability Persons, among population aged 60+, by categories , sex and place of residence , Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Category of Disability					
		Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental
Mondul Kiri	Males						
	Rural	3.49	1.48	0.11	0.21	1.37	0.32
	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	2.66	0.92	0.18	0.46	0.82	0.27
	Urban	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Preah Vihear	Males						
	Rural	6.06	1.70	0.13	1.41	2.34	0.48
	Urban	3.05	0.51	0.00	0.00	2.03	0.51
	Females						
	Rural	4.80	1.58	0.07	1.39	1.10	0.65
	Urban	2.84	1.42	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.71
Ratanak Kiri	Males						
	Rural	3.03	0.94	0.03	0.98	0.91	0.17
	Urban	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	3.01	0.98	0.03	0.63	1.23	0.13
	Urban	1.15	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00
Stung Treng	Males						
	Rural	4.62	1.69	0.18	1.33	1.14	0.27
	Urban	4.03	1.68	0.34	0.67	1.34	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	4.76	1.96	0.23	1.30	1.07	0.19
	Urban	1.49	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
<b>Cambodia</b>	Males					
	Rural	289,570	100	79.17	0.45	20.37
	Urban	57,353	100	53.58	1.15	45.26
	Females					
	Rural	415,072	100	58.81	0.57	40.62
	Urban	86,916	100	25.50	1.30	73.20
<b>Plain Region</b>	Males					
	Rural	152,973	100	78.90	0.41	20.69
	Urban	36,586	100	50.32	1.23	48.45
	Females					
	Rural	218,808	100	59.84	0.53	39.63
	Urban	55,112	100	22.40	1.45	76.16
Kampong Cham	Males					
	Rural	50,955	100	76.65	0.49	22.87
	Urban	3,528	100	64.65	0.94	34.41
	Females					
	Rural	68,865	100	54.31	0.61	45.08
	Urban	5,098	100	38.80	1.57	59.63
Kandal	Males					
	Rural	33,708	100	74.76	0.35	24.89
	Urban	4,667	100	52.62	1.50	45.88
	Female					
	Rural	48,344	100	52.60	0.45	46.96
	Urban	7,098	100	27.25	1.69	71.06
Phnom Penh	Males					
	Rural	1,935	100	74.37	0.26	25.37
	Urban	26,885	100	47.76	1.22	51.02

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Prey Veng	Females					
	Rural	3,093	100	52.73	0.45	46.82
	Urban	40,452	100	18.69	1.40	79.91
	Males					
	Rural	27,966	100	80.38	0.41	19.21
	Urban	786	100	54.20	1.65	44.15
Svay Rieng	Females					
	Rural	39,936	100	63.90	0.55	35.55
	Urban	1,237	100	32.98	2.10	64.92
	Males					
	Rural	12,592	100	87.29	0.29	12.42
	Urban	392	100	47.70	0.51	51.79
Takeo	Females					
	Rural	19,825	100	73.62	0.43	25.95
	Urban	671	100	30.10	0.30	69.60
	Males					
	Rural	25,817	100	83.39	0.40	16.21
	Urban	328	100	66.77	1.22	32.01
Tonle Sap Region	Females					
	Rural	38,745	100	68.06	0.52	31.42
	Urban	556	100	47.12	0.36	52.52
	Males					
	Rural	83,081	100	77.97	0.44	21.59
	Urban	14,398	100	58.84	0.85	40.31
Tonle Sap Region	Females					
	Rural	120,740	100	55.26	0.61	44.13
	Urban	22,239	100	29.92	0.97	69.12

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Banteay Meanchey	Males					
	Rural	11,475	100	74.68	0.44	24.87
	Urban	3,311	100	62.91	0.63	36.45
	Females					
	Rural	16,827	100	47.92	0.77	51.31
	Urban	4,843	100	33.22	0.68	66.10
Battambang	Males					
	Rural	20,019	100	76.23	0.48	23.28
	Urban	5,223	100	58.03	0.52	41.45
	Females					
	Rural	26,816	100	50.15	0.59	49.27
	Urban	7,691	100	27.29	0.92	71.79
Kampong Chhnang	Males					
	Rural	10,874	100	82.67	0.44	16.89
	Urban	1,080	100	63.70	1.85	34.44
	Females					
	Rural	17,474	100	64.90	0.41	34.69
	Urban	1,849	100	40.78	0.87	58.36
Kampong Thom	Males					
	Rural	16,126	100	77.20	0.33	22.46
	Urban	896	100	57.81	0.78	41.41
	Females					
	Rural	23,245	100	55.09	0.47	44.44
	Urban	1,302	100	31.80	1.31	66.90
Pursat	Males					
	Rural	8,204	100	81.83	0.34	17.83
	Urban	630	100	61.90	2.06	36.03

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Siem Reap	Females					
	Rural	12,807	100	60.48	0.60	38.92
	Urban	1,171	100	32.88	1.71	65.41
	Males					
	Rural	13,326	100	77.74	0.55	21.72
	Urban	2,807	100	51.59	1.10	47.31
Otdar Meanchey	Females					
	Rural	19,621	100	57.21	0.85	41.93
	Urban	4,733	100	24.30	1.08	74.62
	Males					
	Rural	2,317	100	79.84	0.39	19.77
	Urban	264	100	71.59	0.38	28.03
Pailin	Females					
	Rural	3,118	100	55.58	0.55	43.87
	Urban	397	100	38.79	1.26	59.95
	Males					
	Rural	740	100	79.05	0.95	20.00
	Urban	187	100	66.84	1.07	32.09
Coastal Region	Females					
	Rural	832	100	42.67	1.20	56.13
	Urban	253	100	34.78	0.79	64.43
	Males					
	Rural	19,717	100	83.03	0.57	16.40
	Urban	3,320	100	58.55	1.27	40.18
	Females					
	Rural	29,499	100	63.43	0.58	35.99
	Urban	5,005	100	32.07	1.14	66.79

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Kampot	Males					
	Rural	14,719	100	84.70	0.24	15.06
	Urban	1,240	100	65.00	0.97	34.03
	Females					
	Rural	22,270	100	67.72	0.29	31.99
	Urban	2,033	100	42.84	1.33	55.83
Koh Kong	Males					
	Rural	1,518	100	80.43	1.78	17.79
	Urban	557	100	58.17	0.72	41.11
	Females					
	Rural	2,056	100	49.46	2.33	48.20
	Urban	884	100	31.22	0.11	68.67
Preah Sihanouk	Males					
	Rural	2,790	100	75.77	1.65	22.58
	Urban	1,401	100	51.68	1.78	46.54
	Females					
	Rural	4,062	100	48.33	1.38	50.30
	Urban	1,947	100	19.77	1.49	78.74
Kep	Males					
	Rural	690	100	82.61	0.43	16.96
	Urban	122	100	73.77	0.82	25.41
	Females					
	Rural	1,111	100	58.60	0.27	41.13
	Urban	141	100	51.77	0.00	48.23
<b>Plateau and Mountain Region</b>	Males					
	Rural	33,799	100	81.12	0.62	18.26
	Urban	3,049	100	62.51	1.57	35.91



Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Kampong Speu	Females					
	Rural	46,025	100	60.30	0.65	39.05
	Urban	4,560	100	34.19	1.43	64.39
	Males					
	Rural	16,971	100	83.06	0.70	16.24
	Urban	1,271	100	68.92	1.57	29.50
Kratie	Females					
	Rural	25,217	100	66.27	0.65	33.07
	Urban	2,102	100	42.91	1.76	55.33
	Males					
	Rural	7,609	100	72.49	0.80	26.71
	Urban	968	100	58.37	1.76	39.88
Mondul Kiri	Females					
	Rural	9,785	100	43.63	0.93	55.44
	Urban	1,356	100	26.40	0.52	73.08
	Males					
	Rural	946	100	87.63	0.00	12.37
	Urban	60	100	66.67	3.33	30.00
Preah Vihear	Females					
	Rural	1,092	100	70.97	0.00	29.03
	Urban	69	100	26.09	1.45	72.46
	Males					
	Rural	3,121	100	77.28	0.45	22.27
	Urban	197	100	58.88	1.02	40.10
	Females					
	Rural	4,165	100	51.69	0.48	47.83
	Urban	282	100	24.11	2.48	73.40

Table A16. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Usually Active population among population aged 60+, by Usually Activity Status ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/ Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/ Place of Residence	Number of Elderly Usually Active Population aged 60+	Usually Activity Status			
			Total	Employed	Unemployed	Not Economically Active
Ratanak Kiri	Males					
	Rural	2,966	100	91.98	0.30	7.72
	Urban	255	100	56.86	1.18	41.96
	Females					
	Rural	3,159	100	72.36	0.28	27.35
	Urban	349	100	27.79	1.43	70.77
Stung Treng	Males					
	Rural	2,186	100	83.99	0.37	15.65
	Urban	298	100	55.03	1.34	43.62
	Females					
	Rural	2,607	100	59.69	0.54	39.78
	Urban	402	100	28.86	1.99	69.15

TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																	
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment							
<b>Cambodia</b>	Males																					
	Rural	230,138	100	40.64	59.36	20.83	2.39	30.87	0.24	1.34	1.75	0.46	0.95	0.15	0.38							
	Urban	30,938	100	82.11	17.89	6.54	0.97	6.13	0.16	0.43	0.64	0.41	1.56	0.30	0.74							
	Females																					
	Rural	245,350	100	41.70	58.30	19.51	2.15	32.45	0.17	0.50	1.75	0.06	1.53	0.02	0.17							
	Urban	22,333	100	80.39	19.61	7.13	1.01	7.72	0.13	0.21	0.64	0.05	2.28	0.03	0.39							
<b>Plain Region</b>	Males																					
	Rural	121,139	100	40.76	59.24	20.75	2.29	31.35	0.24	0.80	1.81	0.48	0.99	0.15	0.38							
	Urban	18,514	100	87.29	12.71	4.79	0.70	3.26	0.15	0.27	0.46	0.33	1.77	0.22	0.77							
	Females																					
	Rural	128,533	100	41.27	58.73	19.76	2.19	32.50	0.15	0.37	1.96	0.14	1.43	0.03	0.20							
	Urban	12,226	100	85.31	14.69	6.28	0.74	4.27	0.03	0.17	0.50	0.02	2.30	0.02	0.34							
Kampong Cham	Males																					
	Rural	39,240	100	45.99	54.01	25.57	3.62	21.16	0.31	0.69	0.76	0.36	1.01	0.16	0.36							
	Urban	2,292	100	70.42	29.58	13.00	1.09	10.25	0.31	0.65	0.74	0.57	2.18	0.09	0.70							

**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																					
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment											
Females																										
Kandal	Rural	37,659	100	49.05	50.95	25.08	3.61	19.40	0.18	0.26	0.64	0.05	1.49	0.01	0.24											
	Urban	1,989	100	67.17	32.83	16.09	1.06	11.26	0.05	0.45	0.90	0.00	2.92	0.00	0.10											
	Males																									
	Urban	2,471	100	80.53	19.47	9.07	0.81	4.86	0.24	1.09	0.69	0.49	1.62	0.16	0.45											
Female																										
Phnom Penh	Rural	25,510	100	57.18	42.82	21.18	1.89	15.66	0.22	0.56	0.92	0.07	2.17	0.03	0.11											
	Urban	1,944	100	81.52	18.48	9.32	0.93	4.17	0.00	0.51	1.18	0.05	2.16	0.05	0.10											
	Males																									
	Urban	1,440	100	59.17	40.83	22.29	3.96	9.86	0.28	0.90	1.04	0.63	0.97	0.21	0.69											
Females																										
Phnom Penh	Rural	12,912	100	92.94	7.06	2.39	0.56	0.74	0.10	0.06	0.32	0.25	1.64	0.26	0.74											
	Urban	1,634	100	57.34	42.66	26.19	3.92	8.81	0.24	0.86	0.37	0.12	1.59	0.12	0.43											
Phnom Penh	Rural	7,625	100	92.64	7.36	3.04	0.59	0.92	0.04	0.03	0.22	0.03	2.05	0.03	0.42											
	Urban																									

**Table A17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity															
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment					
Prey Veng	Males																			
	Rural	22,564	100	39.44	60.56	17.74	1.61	37.65	0.16	0.41	1.18	0.54	0.85	0.08	0.35					
	Urban	427	100	77.05	22.95	2.11	1.87	12.65	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.47	3.75	0.00	1.41					
	Females																			
	Rural	22,564	100	39.44	60.56	17.74	1.61	37.65	0.16	0.41	1.18	0.54	0.85	0.08	0.35					
	Urban	203	100	82.76	17.24	0.00	0.99	10.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.42	0.00					
Svay Rieng	Males																			
	Rural	11,018	100	14.11	85.89	12.55	1.65	66.42	0.05	0.24	2.95	0.52	1.08	0.10	0.33					
	Urban	189	100	69.31	30.69	7.41	1.06	15.87	0.53	0.00	1.06	0.53	2.65	0.00	1.59					
	Females																			
	Rural	14,638	100	14.07	85.93	10.72	1.24	70.81	0.04	0.12	1.70	0.06	1.12	0.01	0.12					
	Urban	202	100	69.80	30.20	5.94	2.48	17.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	0.00	0.50					
Takeo	Males																			
	Rural	21,609	100	29.55	70.45	18.13	1.25	43.39	0.15	0.81	4.83	0.54	0.78	0.13	0.44					
	Urban	223	100	43.50	56.50	14.80	0.90	30.94	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.45	1.79	0.45	4.93					

**Table A17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																		
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment								
	Females																						
	Rural	26,528	100	30.53	69.47	17.43	1.39	42.99	0.07	0.41	5.71	0.04	1.32	0.01	0.10								
	Urban	263	100	51.71	48.29	8.75	0.00	34.22	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00	2.28	0.00	1.90								
	Males																						
	Rural	65,001	100	44.21	55.79	20.97	2.63	25.43	0.27	2.42	1.89	0.50	1.05	0.16	0.45								
	Urban	8,516	100	74.21	25.79	9.71	1.53	9.86	0.20	0.78	0.86	0.46	1.24	0.42	0.73								
<b>Tonle Sap Region</b>	Females																						
	Rural	67,046	100	46.24	53.76	19.37	2.38	26.60	0.21	0.96	2.02	0.08	1.88	0.03	0.23								
	Urban	6,705	100	75.91	24.09	8.55	1.45	10.02	0.30	0.25	0.76	0.10	2.13	0.01	0.51								
	Males																						
	Rural	8,593	100	32.06	67.94	21.02	2.72	37.02	0.31	3.15	1.71	0.45	0.85	0.15	0.55								
	Urban	2,096	100	66.27	33.73	6.92	2.05	19.56	0.19	0.43	1.24	0.48	1.24	0.24	1.38								
	Females																						
	Rural	8,122	100	33.18	66.82	18.78	2.45	41.26	0.17	0.63	1.59	0.02	1.54	0.01	0.37								
	Urban	1,625	100	69.54	30.46	4.49	1.78	20.37	0.18	0.12	0.98	0.25	1.66	0.00	0.62								
	Males																						
	Rural	15,316	100	51.53	48.47	19.67	3.65	20.44	0.20	1.82	0.60	0.54	0.94	0.16	0.44								
	Urban	3,037	100	78.60	21.40	11.00	1.38	4.61	0.20	1.09	0.40	0.23	1.22	0.63	0.66								

**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+ , by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Number of employed aged 60+	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment						
Kampong Chhnang	Females																				
	Rural	13,510	100	54.02	45.98	17.02	3.98	21.18	0.16	0.99	0.57	0.07	1.83	0.01	0.17						
	Urban	2,102	100	80.21	19.79	10.85	1.62	4.04	0.10	0.29	0.43	0.10	2.00	0.05	0.33						
	Males																				
	Rural	9,029	100	30.03	69.97	22.73	1.13	35.40	0.27	4.18	4.19	0.45	1.17	0.19	0.28						
	Urban	701	100	75.61	24.39	7.56	0.43	10.27	0.29	2.14	1.43	0.57	1.57	0.14	0.00						
Kampong Thom	Females																				
	Rural	11,383	100	33.03	66.97	22.11	1.25	33.74	0.20	1.80	5.46	0.04	2.14	0.05	0.17						
	Urban	766	100	82.25	17.75	4.31	0.13	7.44	0.00	0.91	1.83	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.39						
	Males																				
	Rural	12,486	100	48.30	51.70	24.75	3.08	17.56	0.19	1.66	2.24	0.57	1.02	0.15	0.48						
	Urban	521	100	66.99	33.01	17.27	0.19	8.83	0.19	0.77	1.15	1.34	1.73	0.96	0.58						
Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Females																				
	Rural	12,872	100	51.93	48.07	22.61	2.65	18.05	0.19	0.57	1.57	0.08	2.03	0.03	0.28						
Urban	424	100	65.80	34.20	18.87	0.71	7.78	0.00	0.47	0.71	0.24	4.25	0.00	1.18							

**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																		
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment								
Pursat	Males																						
	Rural	6,732	100	40.97	59.03	19.28	1.38	33.60	0.21	2.05	1.00	0.30	0.92	0.07	0.22								
	Urban	394	100	65.99	34.01	14.72	0.25	14.21	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.76	2.79	0.25	0.51								
	Females																						
Siem Reap	Rural	7,784	100	44.69	55.31	17.92	1.23	32.99	0.09	0.69	0.81	0.05	1.39	0.01	0.12								
	Urban	389	100	64.52	35.48	10.54	0.51	17.99	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.08	0.00	0.00								
	Males																						
	Rural	10,403	100	49.27	50.73	19.05	2.24	20.74	0.47	2.75	2.41	0.62	1.48	0.28	0.68								
Ordar Meanchey	Urban	1,453	100	81.49	18.51	6.61	1.72	6.95	0.21	0.28	0.89	0.48	0.62	0.21	0.55								
	Females																						
	Rural	11,283	100	51.09	48.91	17.91	1.96	22.43	0.43	1.05	2.24	0.19	2.31	0.09	0.28								
	Urban	1,156	100	82.01	17.99	6.66	1.73	6.40	0.17	0.00	0.69	0.00	1.56	0.00	0.78								
Males																							
	Rural	1,855	100	54.50	45.50	18.71	2.86	20.65	0.38	0.81	0.54	0.43	0.86	0.00	0.27								
	Urban	189	100	59.26	40.74	24.34	6.35	7.41	0.00	0.53	1.06	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00								



**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																	
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment							
	Females																					
	Rural	1,735	100	58.85	41.15	17.87	1.90	19.65	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.40	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.06						
	Urban	155	100	58.06	41.94	25.81	3.23	10.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00						
	Males																					
	Rural	587	100	77.34	22.66	7.50	8.69	4.94	0.34	0.00	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.17						
	Urban	125	100	87.20	12.80	4.00	2.40	0.80	0.00	0.00	2.40	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00						
	Females																					
	Rural	357	100	83.75	16.25	2.80	8.12	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84	0.00	0.28						
	Urban	88	100	86.36	13.64	1.14	3.41	5.68	0.00	0.00	1.14	0.00	0.00	2.27	0.00	0.00						
	Males																					
	Rural	16,418	100	29.28	70.72	20.69	1.38	44.18	0.11	1.08	1.47	0.46	0.46	0.75	0.18	0.41						
	Urban	1,969	100	74.45	25.55	7.57	1.07	11.99	0.05	0.61	1.02	0.76	0.76	1.63	0.36	0.51						
	Females																					
	Rural	18,766	100	28.77	71.23	18.39	1.15	48.08	0.11	0.40	1.47	0.03	0.03	1.50	0.02	0.10						
	Urban	1,624	100	66.93	33.07	7.39	0.55	20.87	0.12	0.37	0.74	0.12	0.12	2.52	0.00	0.37						
<b>Coastal Region</b>																						

**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity															
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment					
Kampot	Males																			
	Rural	12,490	100	25.36	74.64	22.60	1.30	47.01	0.09	0.33	1.74	0.46	0.66	0.18	0.28					
	Urban	810	100	63.95	36.05	12.96	0.86	16.91	0.00	0.74	1.85	0.99	1.23	0.12	0.37					
	Females																			
Koh Kong	Rural	15,115	100	26.46	73.54	19.59	1.08	49.63	0.07	0.11	1.60	0.03	1.32	0.03	0.08					
	Urban	884	100	58.82	41.18	11.09	0.23	25.45	0.23	0.34	1.13	0.23	2.49	0.00	0.00					
	Males																			
	Rural	1,228	100	46.58	53.42	7.08	1.63	37.30	0.33	5.37	0.16	0.16	0.98	0.16	0.24					
Urban	327	100	70.34	29.66	6.73	1.53	12.84	0.31	1.53	0.61	0.92	3.98	0.61	0.61						
Preah Sihanouk	Females																			
	Rural	1,024	100	42.77	57.23	6.05	1.17	46.58	0.10	2.15	0.10	0.00	1.07	0.00	0.00					
	Urban	276	100	67.39	32.61	4.71	1.09	21.01	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	3.99	0.00	0.72					
	Males																			
Rural	2,129	100	45.98	54.02	15.78	1.74	30.34	0.14	3.05	0.61	0.33	1.03	0.19	0.80						
Urban	741	100	94.06	5.94	1.48	0.67	0.94	0.00	0.13	0.40	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.67						

TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity																	
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment							
Kep	Females																					
	Rural	1,975	100	43.95	56.05	15.75	1.82	33.67	0.10	1.67	0.91	0.00	1.97	0.00	0.15							
	Urban	391	100	94.37	5.63	0.77	0.77	1.02	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	1.53	0.00	1.02							
	Males																					
	Rural	571	100	15.76	84.24	26.44	1.23	48.69	0.00	1.05	1.75	1.58	1.05	0.18	2.28							
	Urban	91	100	23.08	76.92	12.09	4.40	54.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.49	0.00	0.00							
Plateau and Mountain Region	Females																					
	Rural	652	100	14.26	85.74	17.94	0.77	58.13	1.07	0.46	2.15	0.00	4.75	0.00	0.46							
	Urban	73	100	16.44	83.56	8.22	1.37	71.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	0.00	0.00							
	Males																					
	Rural	22,056	100	36.84	63.16	21.09	2.05	36.27	0.24	1.23	1.23	0.26	0.54	0.06	0.20							
	Urban	1,939	100	75.04	24.96	8.30	1.03	11.24	0.26	0.31	1.08	0.62	0.93	0.41	0.77							
Females	Rural	23,644	100	39.89	60.11	20.36	1.43	36.23	0.18	0.31	0.66	0.03	0.77	0.01	0.11							
	Urban	1,573	100	75.02	24.98	8.26	1.78	10.49	0.25	0.25	1.21	0.00	2.23	0.13	0.38							

**Table A17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity										
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment
Kampong Speu	Males	14,192	100	36.24	63.76	23.50	1.40	36.03	0.20	0.20	1.22	0.28	0.61	0.08	0.24
	Rural														
	Urban	891	100	68.91	31.09	8.87	1.01	16.84	0.56	0.00	1.23	0.45	0.79	0.56	0.79
	Females														
	Rural	16,842	100	39.44	60.56	22.79	1.11	34.88	0.14	0.15	0.59	0.01	0.77	0.01	0.10
	Urban	914	100	69.69	30.31	10.50	1.53	14.44	0.44	0.00	1.42	0.00	1.75	0.11	0.11
Kratie	Males														
	Rural	42	100	90.48	9.52	4.76	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Urban	579	100	80.83	19.17	7.77	0.69	5.53	0.00	0.86	1.38	0.86	1.04	0.35	0.69
	Females														
	Rural	18	100	88.89	11.11	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00
	Urban	359	100	81.06	18.94	6.41	2.23	4.74	0.00	1.11	0.28	0.00	2.51	0.28	1.39
Mondul Kiri	Males														
	Rural	829	100	36.43	63.57	27.26	4.22	29.92	0.36	0.48	0.60	0.24	0.36	0.00	0.12
	Urban	42	100	90.48	9.52	4.76	0.00	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Females														
	Rural	775	100	33.94	66.06	25.16	2.71	36.13	0.52	0.13	0.13	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.26
	Urban	18	100	88.89	11.11	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56	0.00	0.00

**TableA17. Percentage of distribution of Elderly Employed Persons as having no Second Economic Activity population and categories of Secondary Economic Activity among Economically active population aged 60+, by Second Economic Activity ,sex and place of residence ,Cambodia, Natural Region, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Total	Person with no Second Activity	Second Economic Activity															
					Total	Unpaid Crop Farming	Paid Crop Farming	Unpaid Livestock Farming	Paid Livestock Farming	Fishing	Household Production/ Service	Construction	Trade	Transport	other employment					
Preah Vihear	Males																			
	Rural	2,418	100	42.76	57.24	13.40	2.19	35.53	0.17	2.11	2.65	0.58	0.45	0.00	0.17					
	Urban	117	100	81.20	18.80	2.56	0.00	12.82	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	1.71	0.00	0.85					
	Females																			
Ratanak Kiri	Rural	2,159	100	45.30	54.70	11.76	1.76	37.38	0.09	0.37	1.95	0.23	0.97	0.05	0.14					
	Urban	69	100	79.71	20.29	0.00	0.00	10.14	0.00	0.00	5.80	0.00	4.35	0.00	0.00					
	Males																			
	Rural	2,734	100	36.39	63.61	19.42	5.41	37.31	0.48	0.66	0.04	0.07	0.15	0.00	0.07					
Urban	145	100	79.31	20.69	12.41	0.00	6.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	1.38						
Stung Treng	Females																			
	Rural	2,289	100	40.93	59.07	16.86	3.84	37.35	0.31	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.09					
	Urban	97	100	86.60	13.40	8.25	0.00	4.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.00					
	Males																			
Stung Treng	Rural	1,841	100	33.30	66.70	12.66	0.98	41.17	0.16	9.23	1.58	0.00	0.71	0.05	0.16					
	Urban	165	100	75.76	24.24	8.48	4.24	6.06	0.00	0.61	0.61	1.21	1.82	0.61	0.61					
	Females																			
	Rural	1,561	100	38.12	61.88	8.90	0.32	48.05	0.38	2.11	0.90	0.06	0.96	0.00	0.19					
Urban	116	100	83.62	16.38	2.59	5.17	3.45	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	4.31	0.00	0.00						

TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
<b>Cambodia</b>	Males						
	Rural	229,261	0.12	4.83	84.71	10.26	0.08
	Urban	30,732	0.51	33.44	61.91	3.99	0.14
	Females						
	Rural	244,124	0.10	1.52	44.51	53.83	0.05
	Urban	22,161	0.23	13.14	59.31	27.24	0.08
<b>Plain Region</b>	Males						
	Rural	120,695	0.13	4.78	84.61	10.42	0.06
	Urban	18,410	0.61	39.40	56.03	3.87	0.08
	Females						
	Rural	130,945	0.10	1.52	45.11	53.23	0.05
	Urban	12,344	0.23	16.40	58.03	25.30	0.04
Kampong Cham	Males						
	Rural	39,056	0.12	5.27	84.35	10.25	0.01
	Urban	2,281	0.48	14.16	74.13	11.22	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	37,401	0.12	2.66	41.33	55.87	0.01
	Urban	1,978	0.10	5.86	48.28	45.70	0.05
Kandal	Males						
	Rural	25,201	0.15	6.16	88.28	5.34	0.07
	Urban	2,456	0.49	26.75	69.10	3.62	0.04
	Female						
	Rural	25,427	0.06	2.08	47.30	50.46	0.10
	Urban	1,934	0.26	9.36	57.65	32.73	0.00
Phnom Penh	Males						
	Rural	1,439	0.14	12.93	80.53	6.33	0.07
	Urban	12,841	0.69	46.85	49.88	2.49	0.10

**TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008**

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
Prey Veng	Females						
	Rural	1,631	0.12	2.88	53.46	43.53	0.00
	Urban	7,560	0.26	22.16	59.42	18.11	0.05
	Males						
	Rural	22,478	0.08	3.71	82.95	13.24	0.02
	Urban	426	0.47	32.63	64.32	2.58	0.00
Svay Rieng	Females						
	Rural	25,520	0.13	0.79	47.08	51.98	0.02
	Urban	408	0.25	6.86	72.55	20.34	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	10,992	0.17	3.62	87.11	8.94	0.15
	Urban	187	0.00	39.57	55.08	4.81	0.53
Takeo	Females						
	Rural	14,595	0.11	0.48	48.97	50.39	0.05
	Urban	202	0.00	6.93	70.79	22.28	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	21,529	0.13	3.42	81.54	14.75	0.16
	Urban	219	0.00	20.55	66.67	12.79	0.00
Tonle Sap Region	Females						
	Rural	26,371	0.09	0.55	43.77	55.51	0.08
	Urban	262	0.00	4.20	61.83	33.97	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	64,777	0.13	5.08	85.11	9.60	0.09
	Urban	8,472	0.27	23.00	72.99	3.57	0.18
Banteay Meanchey	Females						
	Rural	66,716	0.11	1.79	46.96	51.11	0.03
	Urban	6,653	0.21	9.79	61.71	28.21	0.08
	Males						
	Rural	8,570	0.11	5.78	86.81	7.15	0.16
	Urban	2,083	0.29	21.28	74.50	3.89	0.05

TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
Battambang	Females						
	Rural	8,063	0.09	2.95	44.15	52.71	0.10
	Urban	1,609	0.12	11.84	60.87	27.10	0.06
	Males						
	Rural	15,261	0.14	5.80	85.01	8.91	0.14
	Urban	3,031	0.20	19.70	77.24	2.71	0.16
Kampong Chhnang	Females						
	Rural	13,448	0.11	3.09	47.80	48.96	0.04
	Urban	2,099	0.29	9.24	59.70	30.68	0.10
	Males						
	Rural	8,989	0.06	3.78	88.64	7.47	0.06
	Urban	688	0.44	18.60	75.73	4.65	0.58
Kampong Thom	Females						
	Rural	11,340	0.06	0.70	47.44	51.79	0.01
	Urban	754	0.13	5.84	70.69	23.21	0.13
	Males						
	Rural	12,450	0.21	3.48	83.52	12.75	0.04
	Urban	518	0.00	20.85	74.32	4.83	0.00
Pursat	Females						
	Rural	12,805	0.14	1.01	46.14	52.69	0.02
	Urban	414	0.48	5.80	64.98	28.74	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	6,713	0.09	5.50	86.11	8.24	0.06
	Urban	390	0.00	32.05	65.13	2.82	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	7,746	0.13	1.33	50.68	47.86	0.00
	Urban	385	0.00	8.05	64.42	27.53	0.00



TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
Siem Reap	Males						
	Rural	10,359	0.13	5.58	83.31	10.97	0.02
	Urban	1,448	0.55	35.64	60.36	3.18	0.28
	Females						
	Rural	11,226	0.13	1.44	46.62	51.76	0.04
	Urban	1,150	0.26	13.13	61.57	24.96	0.09
Otdar Meanchey	Males						
	Rural	1,850	0.05	6.11	80.16	13.62	0.05
	Urban	189	0.00	10.05	80.95	8.99	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	1,733	0.00	1.15	43.22	55.63	0.00
	Urban	154	0.00	6.49	45.45	48.05	0.00
Pailin	Males						
	Rural	585	0.17	12.65	78.46	7.86	0.85
	Urban	125	0.00	9.60	83.20	6.40	0.80
	Females						
	Rural	355	0.00	12.96	41.13	45.92	0.00
	Urban	88	0.00	7.95	51.14	40.91	0.00
Coastal Region	Males						
	Rural	16,372	0.06	5.46	84.57	9.86	0.05
	Urban	1,944	0.82	32.77	60.34	5.81	0.26
	Females						
	Rural	18,712	0.09	1.17	43.85	54.85	0.04
	Urban	1,605	0.25	8.29	62.18	29.28	0.00
Kampot	Males						
	Rural	12,467	0.03	4.04	86.71	9.19	0.03
	Urban	806	0.37	22.95	72.58	3.97	0.12

TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
Koh Kong	Females						
	Rural	15,081	0.05	0.74	42.21	57.00	0.01
	Urban	871	0.23	5.28	60.28	34.21	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	1,221	0.08	8.68	73.87	17.36	0.00
	Urban	324	0.62	25.31	58.95	14.81	0.31
Preah Sihanouk	Females						
	Rural	1,017	0.00	3.64	45.82	50.44	0.10
	Urban	276	0.00	6.16	62.68	31.16	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	2,114	0.19	11.22	77.66	10.79	0.14
	Urban	724	1.52	48.34	46.13	3.59	0.41
Kep	Females						
	Rural	1,963	0.41	3.11	53.03	43.15	0.31
	Urban	385	0.52	16.88	70.13	12.47	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	570	0.18	8.25	86.32	4.91	0.35
	Urban	90	0.00	22.22	70.00	7.78	0.00
Plateau and Mountain Region	Females						
	Rural	651	0.15	1.54	51.08	47.23	0.00
	Urban	73	0.00	6.85	41.10	52.05	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	27,417	0.08	4.12	84.29	11.40	0.11
	Urban	1,906	0.26	22.98	71.09	5.19	0.47
Kampong Speu	Females						
	Rural	27,751	0.08	1.13	36.21	62.50	0.08
	Urban	1,559	0.38	6.54	56.25	36.37	0.45
	Males						
	Rural	14,096	0.09	3.09	84.47	12.27	0.08
	Urban	876	0.11	15.64	76.14	7.65	0.46

TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

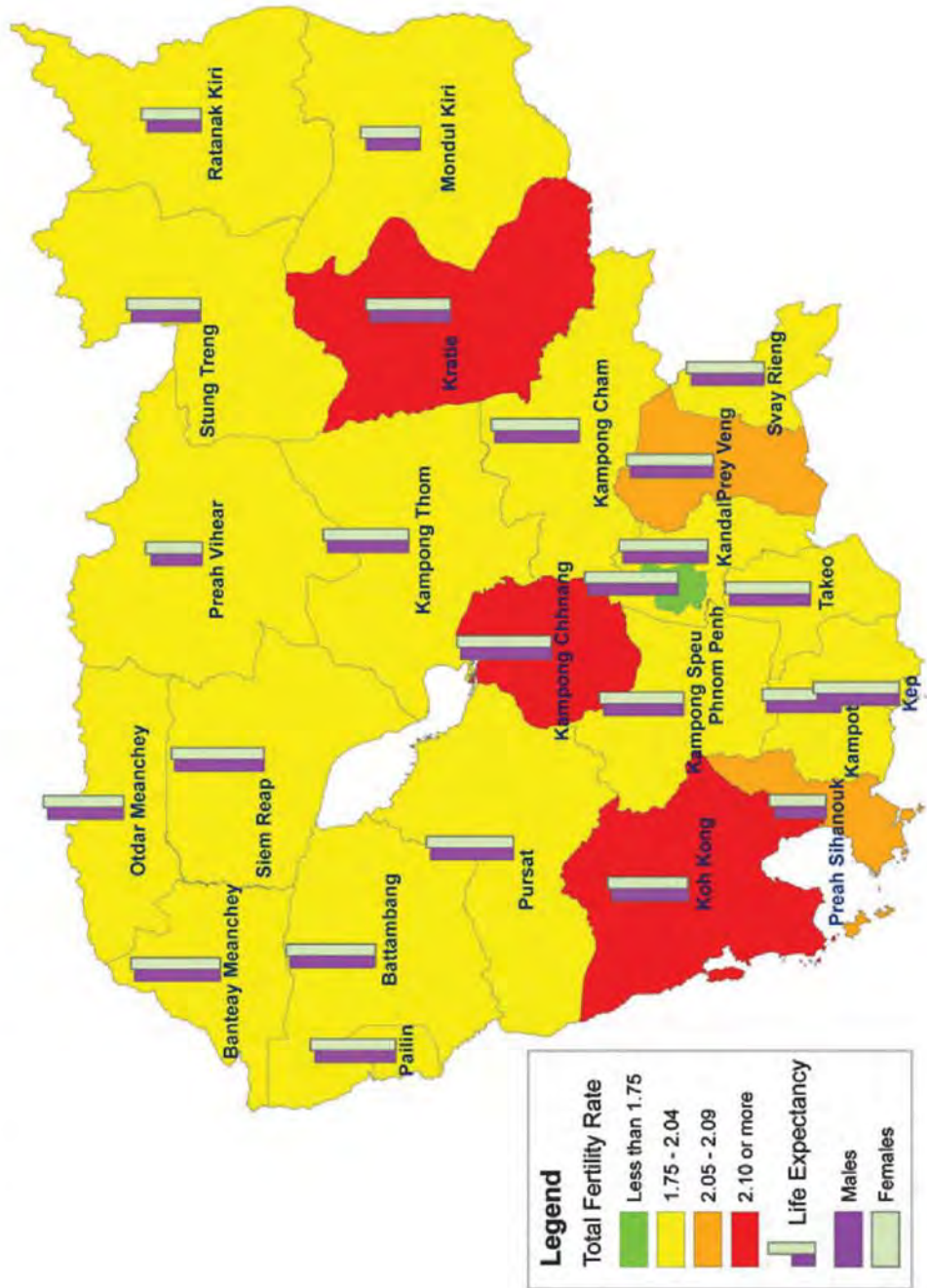
Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
Kratie	Females						
	Rural	16,712	0.09	0.54	39.68	59.64	0.04
	Urban	902	0.33	3.44	53.88	41.80	0.55
	Males						
	Rural	5,516	0.09	5.26	86.77	7.69	0.20
	Urban	565	0.71	21.77	73.63	3.01	0.88
Mondul Kiri	Females						
	Rural	25,427	0.06	2.08	47.30	50.46	0.10
	Urban	1,934	0.26	9.36	57.65	32.73	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	829	0.00	8.20	81.18	10.62	0.00
	Urban	40	0.00	47.50	47.50	5.00	0.00
Preah Vihear	Females						
	Rural	775	0.00	1.42	43.23	55.35	0.00
	Urban	18	0.00	16.67	22.22	61.11	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	2,412	0.17	3.86	81.29	14.39	0.29
	Urban	116	0.00	33.62	62.93	3.45	0.00
Ratanak Kiri	Females						
	Rural	2,153	0.14	1.11	30.75	67.86	0.14
	Urban	68	0.00	17.65	63.24	19.12	0.00
	Males						
	Rural	2,728	0.00	4.29	84.86	10.85	0.00
	Urban	145	0.00	47.59	48.28	4.14	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	2,286	0.00	1.49	21.61	76.90	0.00
	Urban	97	0.00	7.22	64.95	27.84	0.00

TableA18. Percentage Distribution of Elderly employed persons , among the elderly persons aged 60+, by status in employment, sex and place of residence, Cambodia, Natural Regions, Provinces, 2008

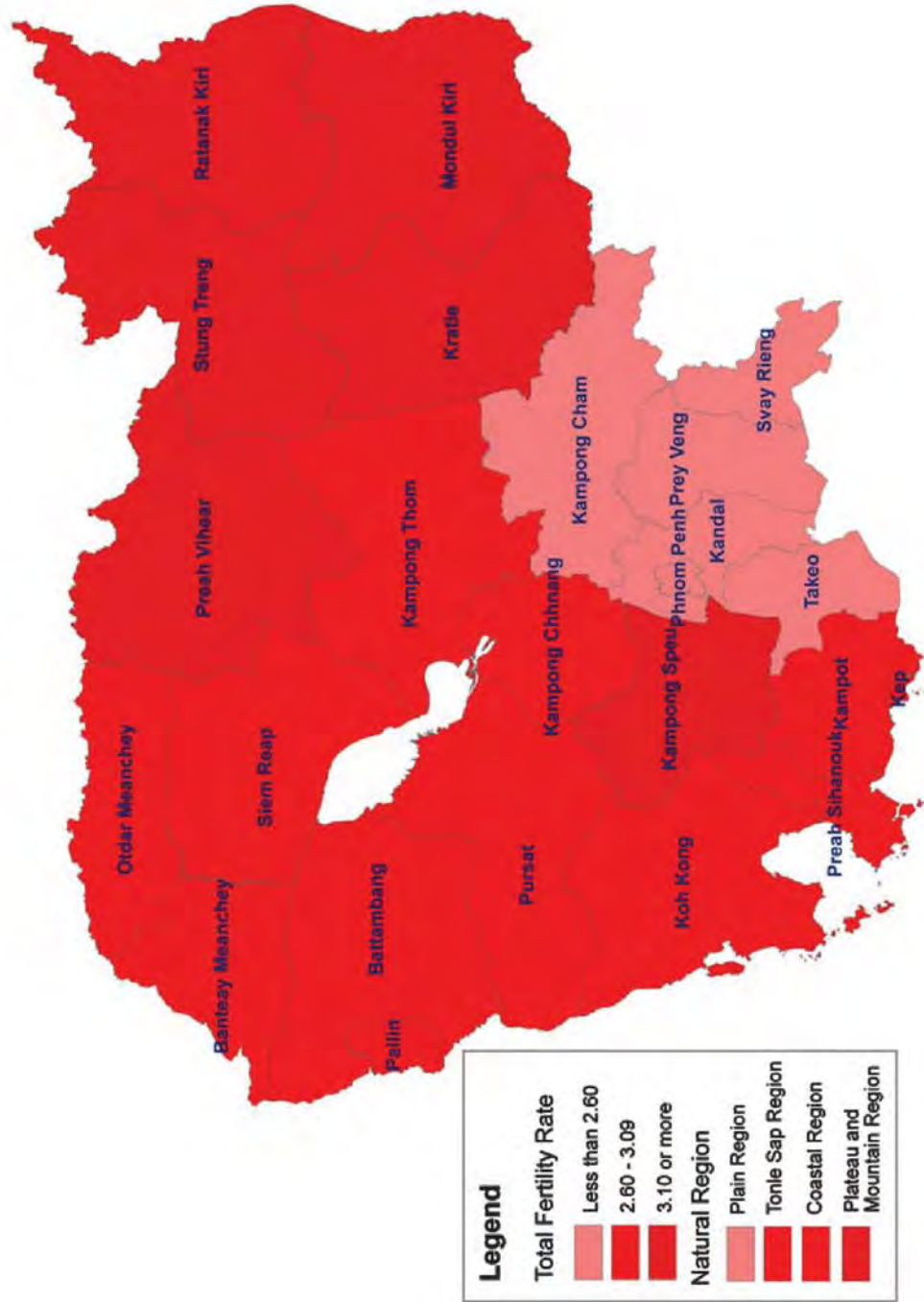
Cambodia/Natural Region/ Provinces	Sex/Place of Residence	Status in employment					
		Number of Elderly Workers	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid family worker	Others
	Males						
Stung Treng	Rural	1,836	0.00	6.86	80.01	13.07	0.05
	Urban	164	0.00	31.10	67.07	1.83	0.00
	Females						
	Rural	1,556	0.13	1.09	31.30	67.35	0.13
	Urban	116	0.86	15.52	54.31	29.31	0.00



## Life Expectancy at birth and Total Fertility Rate in Cambodia by Provinces, 2030



## Total Fertility Rate in Cambodia by Natural Region, 2008









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