



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024

FINAL REPORT



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PREFACE

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS2024) presents the accomplishments of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Seventh Legislature of the National Assembly and provides a foundation for assessing future national strategies and development plans. This survey report serves as important data for formulating policies to advance national development. The Final Report of CIPS2024, with a reference date of May 3 2024, is the third Inter-censal Population Survey conducted in Cambodia to update demographic data. This effort follows the successful General Population Census of Cambodia 2019, which was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, in compliance with legal principles and regulations.

The final data presented in this report is intended to provide information on Demographic structure, educational attainment, occupation, fertility, mortality, housing characteristics which are needed for the development of national policies such as the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), Cambodia's Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs), National Population Policy update 2016-2030, Maternal and Child Health, Social and Rehabilitation Programs for people with disabilities and other sectoral plans to support the Royal Government of Cambodia's first phase of the Pentagonal Strategy.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express my deep gratitude to **Samdech Moha Borvor Thipadei HUN MANET, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, for his unwavering support in ensuring the success of this survey. Additionally, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to the relevant ministries, and both national and international development partner organizations for their invaluable support throughout the duration of the survey, ensuring its successful completion. In particular, this outstanding outcome would not have been possible without the active participation of senior officials and dedicated professional officials at the National Institute of Statistics, whose high level of commitment and expertise ensured the survey was conducted with the utmost professionalism and yielded reliable results.

I strongly believe that the Final Report of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 will be beneficial to ministries, national and international institutions, researchers, and the general public, with the goal of achieving sustainable development to better serve the interests of the nation and the people.



H.E. Bin Troachhey
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
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Special thanks to the supervisors and enumerators, and coordinators at the local level who worked professionally and skillfully to overcome various challenges in collecting high-quality data. Lastly, I would like to appreciate all respondents who have cooperated in providing the most important information without hiding.



Try Ritthea
Director General
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MAP OF CAMBODIA



1.1. Introduction

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) was conducted in May 2024, with the reference time set for May 3 at 00:00 hours. This survey represents the third iteration of the CIPS in the Kingdom of Cambodia, following those conducted in 2004 and 2013. CIPS 2024 was strategically scheduled to occur between the censuses of 2019 and 2029. Inter-censal surveys in the Kingdom of Cambodia provide estimates of the level of confidence at the capital/provincial levels. The selected population for the 2024 CIPS survey comprised the general household population, excluding individuals living in institutions such as hospitals, guesthouses, police stations, prisons, and those who are homeless. CIPS 2024 was conducted to improve key survey objectives, including the update of population data by capital and province, as well as information on marital status, fertility, mortality, migration, education, employment, and other demographic characteristics, such as household appliances.

1.2. Survey Objective

The primary objective of the 2024 Inter-Censal Survey in the Kingdom of Cambodia (CIPS 2024) is to meet the needs of the Royal Government and other relevant institutions. Users will access up-to-date and reliable data related to various population, health, and social issues, including demographic factors such as structure, age, sex, ethnicity, mother tongue, religion, and disability, as well as educational status, occupation, employment status, employment sector, socio-economic status, and inactive economic status. The survey will also provide information on infant mortality, child mortality, maternal mortality, life expectancy, marital status, fertility, migration, and housing characteristics, including the purpose of the building, occupancy, primary lighting, energy sources for cooking, access to clean water, toilet management, waste disposal, use of bank accounts, internet access, and household property. This comprehensive data will facilitate in-depth multi-component analysis of the Cambodian population.

The objective of this survey is to support the preparation of national development policies, including the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the Sustainable Development Goals of Cambodia (CSDGs), the National Population Policy Update 2016-2030, the Maternal and Child Health Program, the Social Affairs and Rehabilitation Program for the Disabled, and the Neary Rattanak initiative of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, as well as to develop various sectoral plans that contribute to the first phase of the Pentagon Strategy of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Furthermore, the results of this survey will fulfill the data requirements of the National Statistical System, the ASEAN Secretariat, and international entities. Specifically, the findings will enable the government to prepare an annual report on women's progress for submission to the United Nations.

1.3. Sample design

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) was sampled in two different stages. The first-stage sampling units were enumeration areas (EAs), and the second-stage sampling units were households (HHs). A total of 750 sample EAs were selected according to the probability ratio relative to the size of households in a capital city and all provinces; furthermore, 22,500 households were selected as a second-stage sampling unit. After sampling the EAs, the household listing operation was carried out in all the selected EAs. The results of the household listing were used for the second phase of household selection. The second stage was to select 30 equal sample households according to Linear Systematic Sampling. The sample households for the CIPS-2024 survey were selected at the head office prior to the survey operation. During the survey operation, enumerators were limited to interviewing only selected households to avoid bias, and no substitutions were permitted for households who were not found or did not respond. Since the sample size represents a capital and all provinces, the sample was not pre-made at the national level. Instead, the sample coefficients were calculated and included in the database; thus, the results will be nationally proportional. Other correction coefficients could be applied for households rejecting responses.

Table 1.3.1. Number of Samples Distributed by Capital City and Provinces for CIPS-2024 Survey

Provinces	Number of HHs			Number of Sample EAs			Number of Sample HHs		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Cambodia	1,328,501	2,224,520	3,553,021	293	457	750	8790	13710	22,500
Banteay Meanchey	68,660	120,928	189,588	12	18	30	360	540	900
Battambang	45,556	181,681	227,237	8	23	31	240	690	930
Kampong Cham	30,386	186,811	217,197	7	24	31	210	720	930
Kampong Chhnang	28,523	97,776	126,299	7	23	30	210	690	900
Kampong Speu	114,380	81,502	195,882	19	12	31	570	360	930
Kampong Thom	16,118	144,648	160,766	5	25	30	150	750	900
Kampot	13,258	130,144	143,402	4	26	30	120	780	900
Kandal	170,782	95,021	265,803	24	8	32	720	240	960
Koh Kong	12,359	15,668	28,027	13	15	28	390	450	840
Kracheh	9,297	76,879	86,176	4	25	29	120	750	870
Mondol Kiri	7,500	12,909	20,409	12	16	28	360	480	840
Phnom Penh	499,299	-	499,299	35	0	35	1,050	0	1,050
Preah Vihear	5,650	51,063	56,713	4	25	29	120	750	870
Prey Veng	14,168	252,766	266,934	5	27	32	150	810	960
Pursat	17,624	86,238	103,862	6	24	30	180	720	900
Ratanak Kiri	6,877	42,864	49,741	5	24	29	150	720	870
Siemreap	67,845	156,827	224,672	10	21	31	300	630	930
Preah Sihanouk	34,060	13,321	47,381	24	5	29	720	150	870
Stung Treng	9,761	26,072	35,833	8	20	28	240	600	840
Svay Reang	37,285	95,207	132,492	9	21	30	270	630	900
Takeo	62,856	145,842	208,698	10	21	31	300	630	930
Oddar Meanchey	19,826	41,060	60,886	11	18	29	330	540	870
Kep	7,714	1,891	9,605	26	2	28	780	60	840
Pailin	13,050	4,127	17,177	20	8	28	600	240	840
Tboung Khmum	15,667	163,275	178,942	5	26	31	150	780	930

1.3.1 Probability of Selection

Due to the non proportional allocation of the sample to the different provinces and to their urban and rural areas, along with possible differences in response rates, sampling weights are required for any analysis using the CIPS 2024 data to ensure the actual representativeness of the survey results at national level and as well as the provincial level. Since the CIPS 2024 sample was a two-stage stratified cluster sample, sampling weights were calculated based on sampling probabilities separately for each sampling stage and for each cluster. The following notations were used:

P_{1hi} : first-stage sampling probability EA i^{th} province h

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h M_{hi}}{\sum M_{hi}}$$

n_h be the number of EA i^{th} province h

M_{hi} be the number of households according to the sampling frame in province h^{th}

$\sum M_{hi}$ be the total number of households in the province

P_{2hi} - The second stage's selection probability for each household in the EA

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{L_{hi}}$$

L_{hi} be number of households listed in the household listing operation EA i^{th} in province h^{th}

m_{hi} be the number of households selected in the EA i^{th} in province h^{th}

1.3.2. Sampling Weight

Sampling weights were adjusted for household nonresponse as well as for individual nonresponse to calculate the survey weights. A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities was prepared to facilitate the calculation of survey weights. Several sets of survey weights were calculated:

$$W_{hi} = \frac{\sum M_{hi} L_{hi}}{m_{hi} n_h M_{hi}}$$

1. 4. Survey Questionnaire

The Household Questionnaire was used to collect information from all permanent household members and guests selected for the interview. Individual characteristics such as age, sex, education, and relationship with the head of the household were collected as basic information. For children under the age of 18, the survival status of the parents was determined. The survey questionnaire was designed to provide economic, social, and other necessary information for monitoring and evaluating to serve the interests of the population concerned. The survey ensured that there was no gender bias by gender selection for interviewing and responding to survey questions. Past experience in Cambodia revealed no sex bias in data collection. A significant proportion of the enumeration and supervision staff consisted of women, and it was observed that their capacity to address questions regarding fertility and maternal mortality was notably effective. The survey questionnaire was designed with the objective of enhancing gender statistics. The content of the survey questionnaire was formulated based on questions derived from the 2019 Census of Cambodia. There were two questionnaires: House List (Form A) and Household Questionnaire (Form B).

The questions had to be answered by the head of household, a related person, or any responsible household member:

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

Form B: Full name; relationship to head of household; sex; age; marital status; mother tongue; religion; birth place; previous residence; duration of stay; reason for migration; literacy and full-time education; physical/mental disability (if any); main activity; occupation; employment status; industry, trade, or service; sector of employment; pollution; detailed fertility information of females aged 15 and over; details of any household member who died 12 months earlier.

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

1.5. Training of Trainers

The 140 Regional Officers (ROs) and Assistant Regional Officers (AROs) of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), 200 Supervisors, and Directors and Deputy Directors of 25 municipal/provincial departments of planning were meticulously trained about the household questionnaire, content, definition, and survey method at NIS on April 19-23, 2024. The training of trainers is the key to gaining a comprehensive knowledge of survey procedures and detailed theory of household questionnaires, content, and definition for further training for enumerators and supervisors in each target province. This training emphasized how to complete the questionnaire in Form B (household questionnaire), which contained detailed questions for households, household members, and guests, dividing into 5 sections:

Section 1: Demographic information includes whether the actual household members were present or absent during the night survey, as well as if guests were present.

Section 2: Personal information of each household member includes name, sex, age, relationship with the head of household, mother tongue, religion, disability, place of birth, migration, reason for migration, education, occupation, etc.

Section 3: Fertility information of women aged 15 and over includes questions regarding the number of children born, the number of live births, the number of deceased children, and the number of children born in the last 12 months.

Section 4: Information on housing condition and household appliances, along with the environment, includes questions related to whether the house is privately owned or rented, as well as the availability of water, electricity, firewood, coal, gas, toilets, sources of drinking water, the number of rooms, and the presence of various appliances and vehicles such as radio, television, phone, computer, bicycle, motorbike, car, refrigerator, washing machine, air conditioner, boat, tractors, etc.

Section 5: Information regarding deaths in the household includes questions about any deaths that occurred within the past 12 months, the causes of deaths, and the registration of those deaths.

The training of trainers was conducted with engaging discussions, debates, and solutions to each question in order to prevent inconsistencies in future training during the actual data collection operation.

1.6. Pretest

The training of enumerators and supervisors for the pilot survey on the questionnaire was conducted prior to the field operations for CIPS 2024 in two phases: the first took place December 25 and 29, 2023, and the second phase occurred between March 30 and April 3, 2024. The main objective of the pilot survey was to assess the consistency of the questionnaire, survey guidelines, and other survey techniques. The pilot survey was conducted in three villages in Takeo province, and 41 participants were engaged, including technical officers, supervisors, and enumerators from the NIS. The second pilot survey was conducted by 50 technical survey officers, supervisors, enumerators from NIS across 6 villages in Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, and Takeo provinces.

Prior to the actual interview phase, a preliminary pilot survey was conducted by the supervisor to ensure the quality of the enumerators' interviews, which involved assessing the time taken to complete the interviews, evaluating the quality control of data collection, and examining data processing, including calculations of model deviation to evaluate the survey results. The pilot survey is conducted as a complete exercise for large-scale surveys, during which all stages of the operation are implemented to test the efficiency and effectiveness of the survey implementation.

1.7. Selection of Field Staff

Based on the sample selected, the survey utilized approximately 750 enumerators and 200 supervisors, with each supervisor overseeing the work of 4 enumerators. The supervisors were selected from NIS and other general departments under the Ministry of Planning. The 750 enumerators were selected from the 25 provincial planning departments.

In the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS), a total of 75 municipal and provincial officials were responsible for leading the survey, accompanied by 140 Regional Officers (ROs) and Assistant Regional Officers (AROs) as field trainers. Experienced officers from NIS of the Ministry of Planning participated in the training of enumerators and supervisors. ROs and AROs served as technical advisors to all supervisors and were responsible for conducting the survey in the provinces within their jurisdiction. The primary responsibilities of ROs and AROs included coordinating the training of supervisors and enumerators, monitoring the survey in the field, ensuring the proper distribution of CIPS materials, and collecting completed questionnaires.

1.8. Training of Field Staff

The training was designed to equip survey field staff at all levels with the necessary knowledge to effectively lead the survey. The ROs and AROs, serving as intermediate trainers, instructed approximately 750 interviewers and 200 supervisors on all aspects of the survey, with particular emphasis on the questionnaire and its content, including practical implementation. The training was held at the Capital and Provincial Planning Department, facilitated by ROs and AROs with support from the Director and Deputy Director of the

Provincial Planning Department. This training session took place over five days, from April 26 to April 30, 2024. Survey field staff at all levels received instructions on the purpose of the survey, detailed explanations of the survey forms, and guidance on methods for recording household information, as well as on management and quality control procedures for the survey.

Thorough preparation of training materials and documents was intended to enhance the quality of the training. In addition to technical equipment, three specialized training resources were available for 2024, including using digital resources to support training, a using large print version of the questionnaire, and conducting practical interviews in small groups. These materials were properly designed to support training at both middle and lower levels.

1.9. Data Collection

Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were registered in the field to obtain a comprehensive list of households residing in the selected EAs, which were updated during the household listing and mapping phase conducted between February and April 2024. During this phase, enumerators drafted EA maps. Buildings where households resided, either in whole or in part, were numbered with a sticker affixed to each building, and all locations were marked on the map to ensure that every building in which a household resides was identified. A total of 30 sample households were selected from each EA for identification.

This step was an important part of the household questionnaire data collection process, referred to as Form B (as shown in the appendix). The enumerators interviewed all 30 sample households selected within their designated EAs. Supervisors generally worked closely with enumerators and respondents to ensure effective cooperation in answering survey questions. During the data collection operation, the reference time for interviewing the households of Form B was set to 00:00 on May 15, 2024. At this stage, ROs and AROs, acting as coordinating officers, closely monitored fieldwork activities to ensure that all sample households were interviewed with a focus on quality.

Each capital and province was closely monitored by six field technical coordination officers to ensure the quality control of the survey. These officers received expert training for supervisory guidance. Each week, the six officers compiled a database of completed interviews to track work progress and data quality. Coordination officers and supervisors regularly provided feedback for improvements. The data collection was successfully completed on May 15, 2024.

1.10. Data Processing

Data processing aims to enhance data quality by identifying inconsistencies and unintentional errors in the questionnaire and making necessary adjustments. This process involves correcting or completing data to ensure it aligns with accurate values. Some of the errors identified occur during the data collection period. Additionally, enumerators may contribute to errors by not accurately recording respondents' answers. To address these issues, editing and coding training is provided to experienced officers to process inconsistent, inaccurate, and incomplete data, thereby improving the overall quality of the collected data. Some answers are recorded as descriptive information, including the actual address of the guests, the location where actual members are absent at survey night, place of birth, previous

residence, occupation, and economic activity. Those responsible for coding must ensure that accurate codes are assigned to these descriptive answers. This guide includes code validation for all relevant variables.

Thirty editing officers and thirty coding officers received training in processing methods and implementation under the direct supervision of two senior technical officers, both of whom had extensive experience in prior censuses and surveys. Data processing was scheduled to be completed within two months by the end of June 2024. After the editing and coding processes were completed in the office, the questionnaire was forwarded to the data entry section.

Data entry was conducted using computer software known as CSPro, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The data entry group consisted of thirty officers working under the supervision of two supervisors. All officers received comprehensive training in data entry procedures. Data cleaning was conducted concurrently to ensure data integrity and achieve the highest possible level of accuracy. Timely downloading of data monitoring tables facilitated effective monitoring. Data processing was completed in August 2024.

1.11. Tabulation and Analysis Plans

The analysis of survey data will be conducted by NIS based on a list of priority variables, and several additional tables will also be generated for further analysis. However, the analysis is not solely responsible for the government. Universities, demographers, researchers, other institutions, and data users can also use and analyze data in their own way according to their needs and interests. They will be encouraged to contact the Data User Service Center (DUSC) for more information, data-analyzed tables or reports. A wide range of data classifications and categories can be generated with survey tables, and the individual-level data will permit extensive use for studies analyzing survey data.

Priority tables are typically generated based on all survey variables presented in tabular format, which are relevant in the calculation of demographic and socio-economic indicators for planning and policy purposes. Most tables are produced at both national and sub-national levels, following the completion of data cleanup. The priority table compiles a list of requested tables. The number of tables produced is comparable to that of the 2019 census. These tables encompass nearly all sections of the survey questionnaire, categorizing the data across all areas relevant to data users. Additionally, further data requested by users and supplementary data tables are created for in-depth analysis.

1.12. Dissemination

Preliminary reports provide the total population size, with a summary table generated immediately upon completion of data cleanup. This report presents the total population along with a brief analysis at both national and sub-national levels, offering timely information on the latest estimates. The subsequent task is to prepare the final results report, the capital and provincial results report, and an in-depth analysis report on key topics. The findings demonstrated in these reports are utilized for urgent purposes by institutions engaged in reproductive health and family planning, education and training, population research and development, women and gender studies, and so on. The Royal Government will establish a population information system for long-term use to monitor and evaluate programs related to population issues.

a. Preliminary Figures Report: This report presents a form and table of aggregate data, offering a provisional survey of population figures by capital and province, along with key summary results.

b. Final Result Report: The detailed data analysis extracted from Forms A and B to analyze and write the report will be conducted in September 2024, and it will be published in December 2024.

c. Capital and Provincial Final Results Report: The report for each capital and province will be prepared by an official from NIS who has experience in drafting previous census and survey reports. These reports will be analyzed in 2025 and published in the second quarter of that year.

d. In-depth Analysis by Topic: The 18 additional in-depth analysis reports will be produced to meet the needs of multi-sectoral planning in support of the Royal Government's first phase of the Pentagon Strategy. These reports will also serve as input for monitoring and evaluating regional and international needs, particularly regarding the achievements of the Royal Government of Cambodia and international policy priorities. They are scheduled for completion in the third quarter of 2025. These in-depth analysis reports will be co-produced by officials of the NIS with technical assistance from international experts:

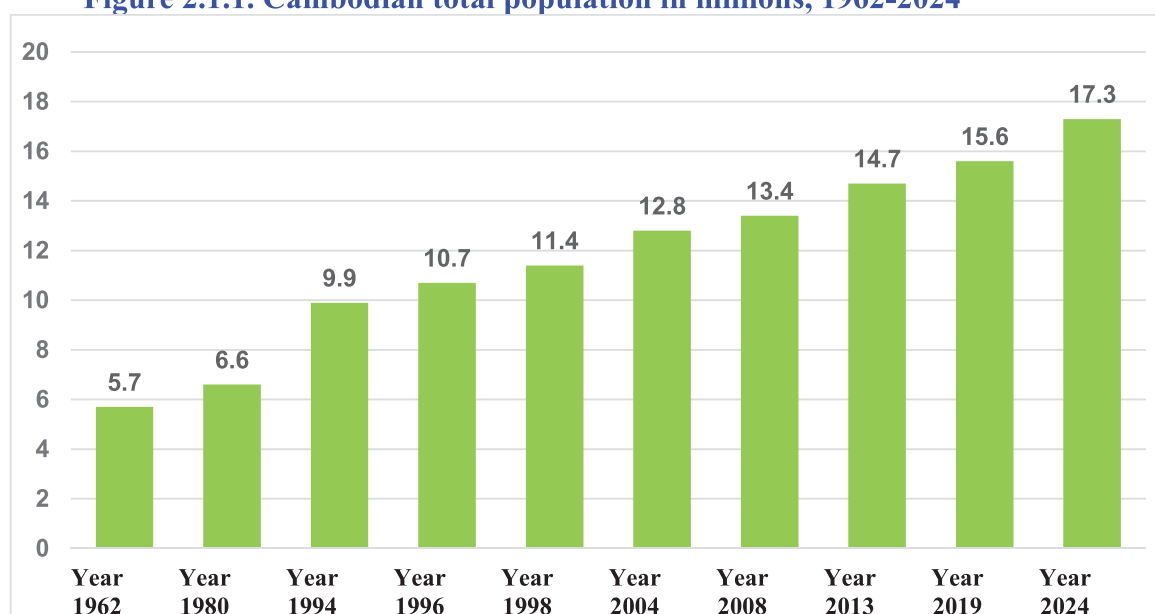
- 1 Fertility and nuptiality
- 2 Mortality and maternal mortality
- 3 Population growth
- 4 Composition by age and sex
- 5 Disability
- 6 Ethnic minorities
- 7 International and internal migration
- 8 Literacy and educational attainment
- 9 Economic activity and employment
- 10 Households, housing conditions and amenities
- 11 Water, sanitation and hygiene
- 12 Population projections (2024-2050)
- 13 Gender dimension
- 14 Ageing and living conditions
- 15 Situation of children and youth
- 16 Children's situation and environment
- 17 Key demographic indicators
- 18 Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks in Cambodia

2.1. Population size

The results of final finding from the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024) show that the total de facto population of Cambodia on May 5th, 2024 stood at 17,280,543. This is the population that spent the night at the place of enumeration. The total population increased from a total of 15,552,211, which was recorded in the 2019 Census. Thus, the population has grown by 1,728,332 persons, which represents 11.1 percent, over the 5-year period from 2019 to 2024. The male population was 8,490,419 (49.1 percent), while the female population stood at 8,790,125 (50.9 percent).

The first Cambodian census was conducted in 1962, following independence from France. It counted a total population of 5.7 million. The demographic situation of the nation changed dramatically after this first census because of war and civil unrest. The country carried out no further census until 1998. However, demographers did make some population estimates to serve as the base population for planning and policy development. A demographic survey conducted in 1979-1980 estimated the total Cambodian population at approximately 6.6 million. In 1994, the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey was carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS). The Survey estimated the total population of Cambodia at 9.9 million. In March 1996, the NIS conducted another demographic survey covering 20,000 households, which estimated the total population of Cambodia at 10.7 million. The 1998 Census recorded a population of 11.4 million. The NIS also undertook an Inter-Censal Survey in 2004 and found that the population had increased to 12.8 million. Following a pattern of steady increase, the 2008 Census obtained a result of 13.4 million. The Inter-Censal Survey in 2013 revealed a population of 14.7 million and the final result of GPCC 2019 accounted for 15.6 million and final finding from the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024) 17.3 million.

Figure 2.1.1. Cambodian total population in millions, 1962-2024

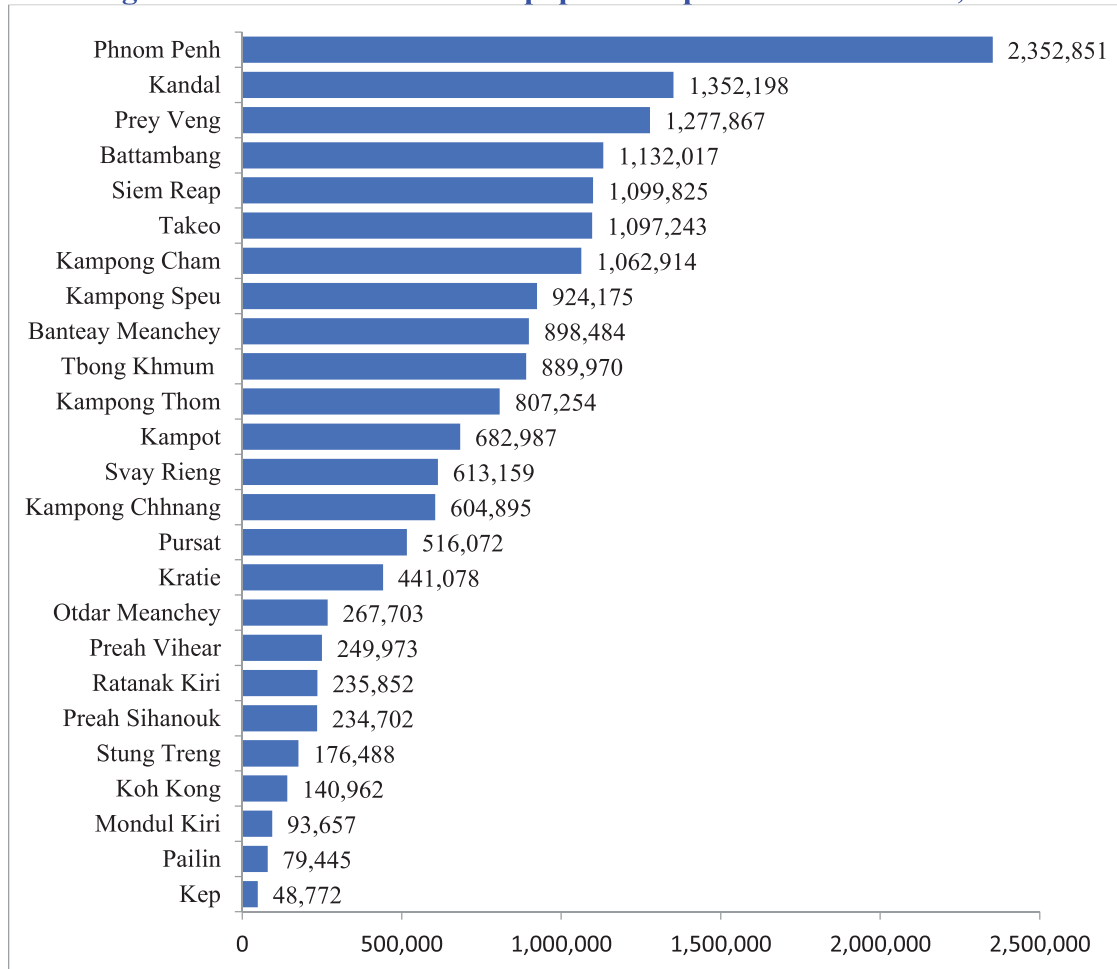


The final finding results from the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024) show that, Phnom Penh had the highest population with 2,352,851 (13.6 %), followed by neighbouring Kandal with a population of 1,352,198 (7.8%); Prey Veng, 1,277,867 (7.4%); Battambang, 1,132,017 (6.6%), Siem Reap, 1,099,825 (6.4%); Takeo, 1,097,243 (6.3%); and Kampong Cham 1,062,914 (6.2%). Kep was the province with the lowest population at 48,772 (0.3%).

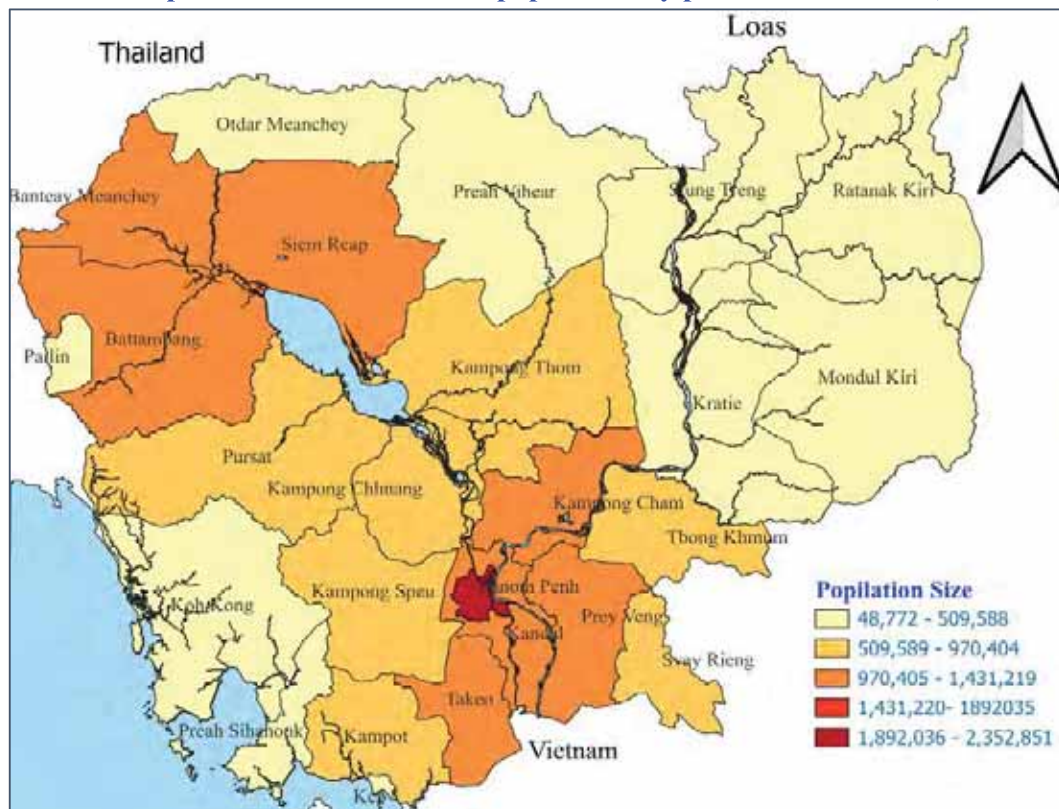
Table 2.1.1. Distribution of population by area, region, province and sex, Cambodia, 2024

Province	Household	Population				Household size (*)
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	
Total	3,735,659	17,280,543	8,490,419	8,790,125	96.6	4.6
Urban	1,600,151	7,172,206	3,503,507	3,668,699	95.5	4.5
Rural	2,135,508	10,108,337	4,986,912	5,121,425	97.4	4.7
Central Plain	1,889,012	8,646,203	4,223,563	4,422,639	95.5	4.6
Tonle Sap	1,145,089	5,405,695	2,655,716	2,749,978	96.6	4.7
Coastal and Sea	239,128	1,107,423	555,559	551,864	100.7	4.6
Plateau and Mountains	462,431	2,121,223	1,055,580	1,065,643	99.1	4.6
Banteay Meanchey	196,634	898,484	450,575	447,909	100.6	4.6
Battambang	223,444	1,132,017	557,285	574,732	97.0	5.1
Kampong Cham	226,260	1,062,914	519,843	543,071	95.7	4.7
Kampong Chhnang	139,653	604,895	296,838	308,057	96.4	4.3
Kampong Speu	201,724	924,175	453,590	470,585	96.4	4.6
Kampong Thom	166,519	807,254	388,270	418,983	92.7	4.8
Kampot	147,407	682,987	343,623	339,364	101.3	4.6
Kandal	281,751	1,352,198	651,607	700,591	93.0	4.8
Koh Kong	30,270	140,962	71,460	69,502	102.8	4.7
Kratie	91,256	441,078	224,462	216,616	103.6	4.8
Mondul Kiri	19,120	93,657	48,009	45,648	105.2	4.9
Phnom Penh	565,272	2,352,851	1,152,817	1,200,034	96.1	4.2
Preah Vihear	55,908	249,973	124,167	125,806	98.7	4.5
Prey Veng	266,939	1,277,867	624,134	653,733	95.5	4.8
Pursat	116,038	516,072	252,964	263,108	96.1	4.4
Ratanak Kiri	56,496	235,852	117,177	118,676	98.7	4.2
Siem Reap	229,179	1,099,825	538,632	561,192	96.0	4.8
Preah Sihanouk	50,382	234,702	116,179	118,523	98.0	4.7
Stung Treng	37,927	176,488	88,174	88,314	99.8	4.7
Svay Rieng	136,542	613,159	299,648	313,511	95.6	4.5
Takeo	223,729	1,097,243	542,527	554,716	97.8	4.9
Otdar Meanchey	55,165	267,703	132,376	135,327	97.8	4.9
Kep	11,069	48,772	24,297	24,475	99.3	4.4
Pailin	18,458	79,445	38,776	40,669	95.3	4.3
Tbong Khmum	188,519	889,970	432,987	456,982	94.7	4.7

Figure 2.1.2. Distribution total population province Cambodia, 2024



Map 2.1.1. Distribution total population by province Cambodia, 2024



2.2. Annual Growth Rate

Population growth rate is used in a broad sense to cover the change in the number of people living in a country or region over a specific period of time, regardless of whether the change is positive or negative. Changes in population are measured usually in a percentage of the starting value.

The final finding results from CIPS 2024 indicates that the population of Cambodia increased by 1,728,332 or 11.1 percent over the period of 5 years between 2019 and 2024, on average annual growth rate over this period comes to 2.1 %. The growth rate has increased dramatically due to the factors of fertility, mortality and out-migration to other countries, especially the neighboring countries.

Between 2019 and 2024, the national population increased by 1,728,332. In urban areas, the population increased by 1,037,012 people (16.9 percent). Similarly, in rural areas, the population increased by 691,320 people (7.3 percent) (Table 2.2.1). The percentage of the urban population to the total population of Cambodia in 2019 and 2024 was 39.4 and 41.5, respectively (Table 2.3.1). Thus, there has been an increasing trend in urbanization in Cambodia over the past few years.

During the period 2019-2024, the average annual population growth rate in urban areas was 3.1 percent, while in rural areas the growth rate was 1.4 percent (Table 2.1.1). Migratory change played a significant role in the comparatively higher rate of population growth in urban areas.

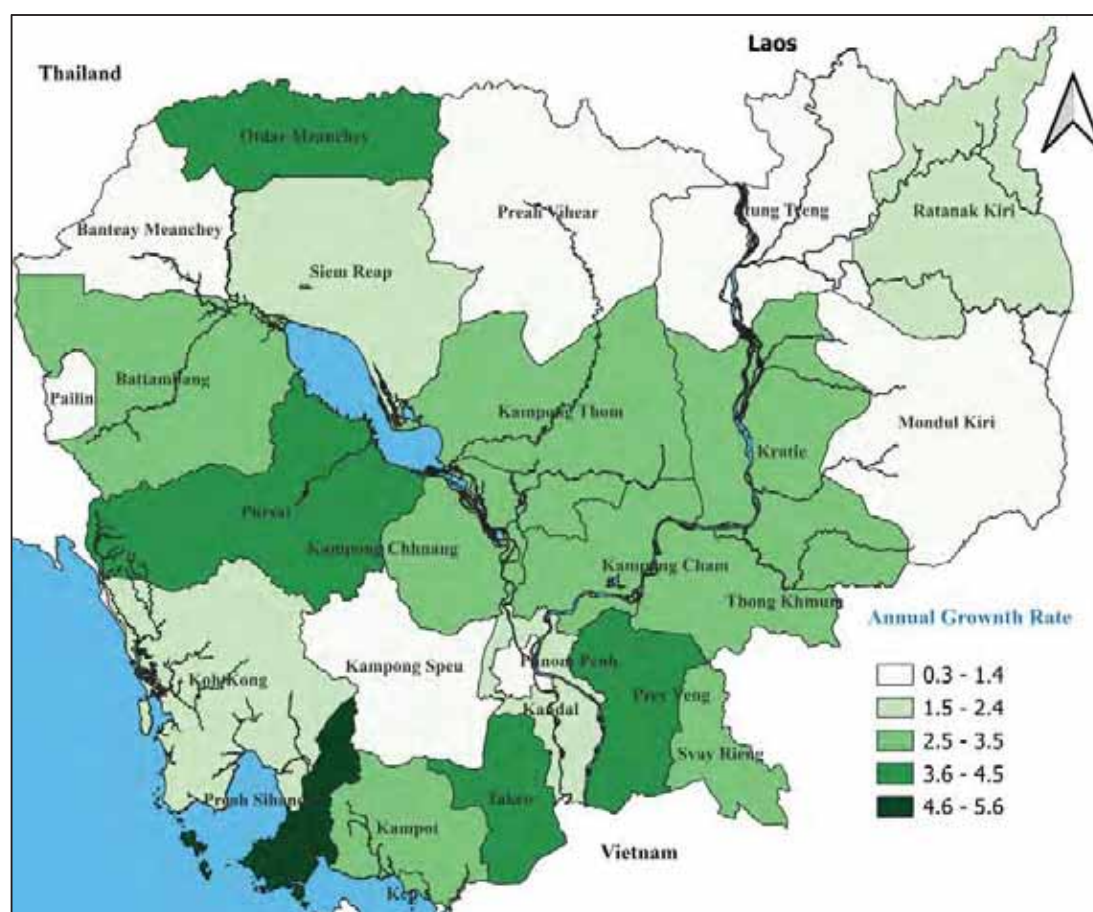
The highest annual growth rate of 2.6 % was found in the central plain region and the second stand for highest found in Tonle Sap region 2.2%. In particular, the plateau and mountain areas and the Coastal and Sea region areas had annual growth rates of only 1.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively. Despite the increasing growth rates, the plateau and mountain areas and the Coastal and Sea region areas had annual population growth rates that decreased compared to 2008-2019.

Table 2.2.1: Annual growth rate by province Cambodia, 2019-2024

Province	Population		Annual Growth Rate	
	2019	2024	2008-2019	2019-2024
Total	15,552,211	17,280,543	1.4	2.1
Urban	6,135,194	7,172,206	7.8	3.1
Rural	9,417,017	10,108,337	-1.2	1.5
Central Plain	7,644,295	8,646,203	1.4	2.6
Tonle Sap	4,852,964	5,405,695	1.0	2.2
Coastal and Sea	1,072,468	1,107,423	1.0	0.6
Plateau and Mountains	1,982,484	2,121,223	2.4	1.4
Banteay Meanchey	861,883	898,484	2.2	0.8
Battambang	997,169	1,132,017	-0.3	2.5
Kampong Cham	899,791	1,062,914	-0.3	3.3
Kampong Chhnang	527,027	604,895	1.0	2.8
Kampong Speu	877,523	924,175	1.8	1.0
Kampong Thom	681,549	807,254	0.7	3.4
Kampot	593,829	682,987	0.1	2.8
Kandal	1,201,581	1,352,198	-0.5	2.4
Koh Kong	125,902	140,962	0.6	2.3
Kratie	374,755	441,078	1.5	3.3
Mondul Kiri	92,213	93,657	3.7	0.3
Phnom Penh	2,281,951	2,352,851	4.9	0.6
Preah Vihear	254,827	249,973	3.6	-0.4
Prey Veng	1,057,720	1,277,867	1.0	3.8
Pursat	419,952	516,072	0.5	4.1
Ratanak Kiri	217,453	235,852	3.3	1.6
Siem Reap	1,014,234	1,099,825	1.1	1.6
Preah Sihanouk	310,072	234,702	3.1	-5.6
Stung Treng	165,713	176,488	3.6	1.3
Svay Rieng	525,497	613,159	0.8	3.1
Takeo	900,914	1,097,243	0.6	3.9
Otdar Meanchey	276,038	267,703	3.6	-0.6
Kep	42,665	48,772	1.6	2.7
Pailin	75,112	79,445	0.6	1.1
Tbong Khmum	776,841	889,970	0.3	2.7

At the province level, the final results from CIPS 2024 show a high annual growth rate is in Pursat (4.1 %), followed by Takeo (3.9%) Prey Veng (3.8%) and Kampong Thom (3.4%) it's may affected by high fertility rate and absorbing migration from other provinces for new settlements and agricultural land, economic opportunities and development. In particular, Preah Sihanouk province, the population growth rate has fallen sharply (5.6%), and Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces have also experienced declines of less than one percentage point (0.6% and 0.4%, respectively). Although Phnom Penh is a place with potential for employment, economic development, tourism, education, construction, and especially the garment industry, the annual growth rate is only 0.6%.

Map 2.2.1 Annual growth rate by province Cambodia, 2024



2.3. Population Distribution

Table 2.3.1 provides the percentage of the total population by region and sex. The CIPS 2024, final results shows that Cambodians continues to live mostly in the central plains of the country, with approximately 8,646,203 people, or 50.3 percent, because this region is concentrated in large and highly developed provinces. The Tonle Sap region is standing as the second most populous region with a population of 5,405,695 people, or 31.3 percent of the total population, while the plateau and mountains region stands in third place with a population of 2,121,223 people, or 12.3 percent, and the coastal and sea region with 1,107,423 people, or 6.1 percent only.

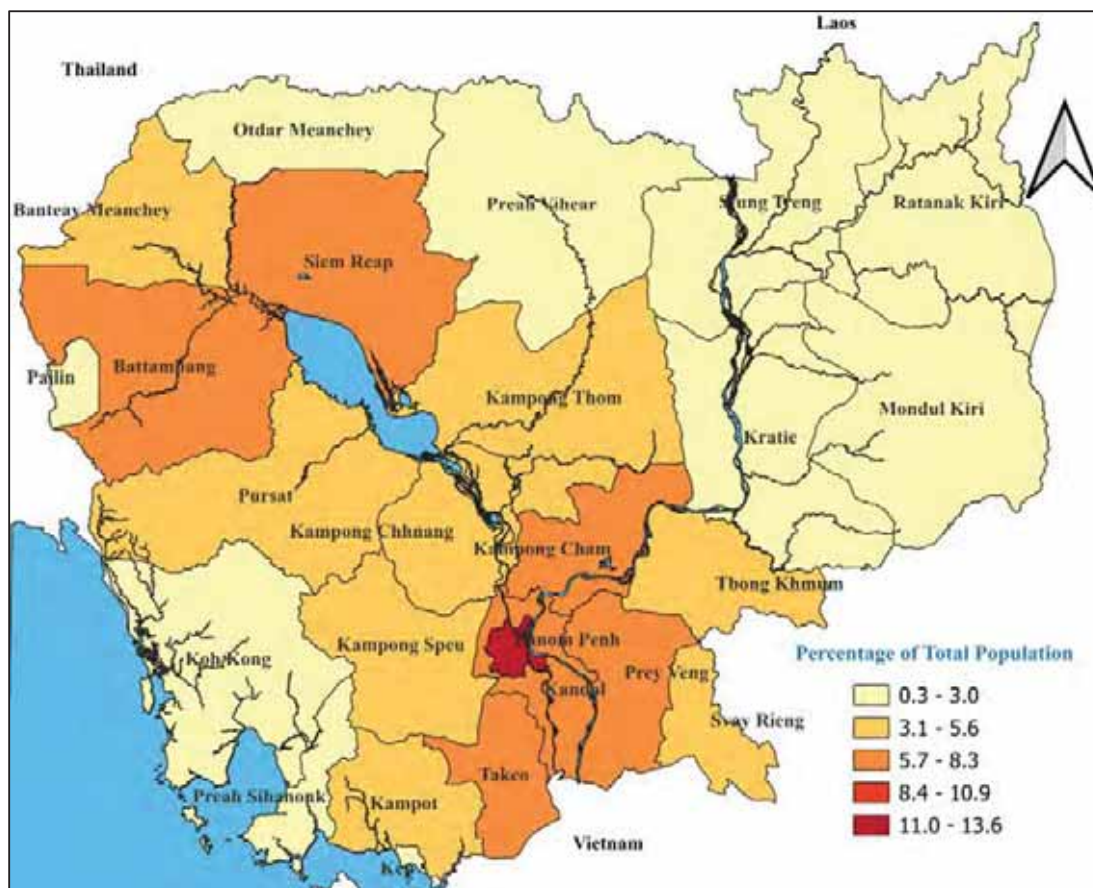
The population distribution trend pattern appears to have remained stable between 2019 and 2024. For the central plains, Tonle Sap region, and plateau and mountain regions, the population distribution has increased as well. In the coastal and sea regions, the population distribution has continued to decline compared to 2019, especially in Preah Sihanouk province.

Table 2.3.1. Distribution of population by province and sex, 2019-2024

Province	Population 2019			Population 2024		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	39.4	39.5	39.4	41.5	41.3	41.7
Rural	60.6	60.5	60.6	58.5	58.7	58.3
Central Plain	49.2	48.6	49.7	50.3	50.0	50.6
Tonle Sap	31.2	31.4	31.0	31.3	31.3	31.3
Coastal and Sea	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.0
Plateau and Mountains	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.1
Banteay Meanchey	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.1
Battambang	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.5
Kampong Cham	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2
Kampong Chhnang	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kampong Speu	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.4
Kampong Thom	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8
Kampot	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.9
Kandal	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.0
Koh Kong	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Kratie	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.5
Mondul Kiri	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Phnom Penh	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.6	13.6	13.7
Preah Vihear	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Prey Veng	6.8	6.6	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.4
Pursat	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Ratanak Kiri	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Siem Reap	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4
Preah Sihanouk	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3
Stung Treng	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Svay Rieng	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Takeo	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.4	6.3
Otdar Meanchey	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Kep	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pailin	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tbong Khmum	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.2

Phnom Penh has the highest population of 2,352,851 (13.6%), followed by Kandal Province with 1,352,198 (7.8%), Prey Veng Province with 1,277,867 (7.4%), Battambang Province with 1,132,017 (6.6%), Siem Reap Province with 1,099,825 (6.4%), Takeo Province with 1,097,243 (6.3%), and Kampong Cham Province with 1,062,914 (6.2%), while Kep Province has the lowest population of 48,772 (0.3%).

Map 2.3.1. Distribution of population by province Cambodia, 2024



Compared to 2019, the population distribution is similar to 2024, with Phnom Penh having the highest population, followed by Kandal Province, Prey Veng Province, Siem Reap Province, Battambang Province, Takeo Province, and Kampong Cham Province, while Kep Province still has the lowest population. However, the percentage of the population in Phnom Penh and Siem Reap decreased compared to 2019, while the percentage of the population in Kampong Cham, Battambang, Kandal, Siem Reap, and Takeo provinces increased.

2.4. Population Density

Population density is an indicator for the concentration of the population in certain areas. It is usually defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. The final results of the CIPS 2024, show that the estimated population density of Cambodia is now 97 persons per square kilometer. This is an increase of 10 persons as compared to the 87 persons per square kilometer recorded in 2019.

Table 2.4.1 shows the population density by region in 2019 and 2024. The final results of the CIPS 2024, demonstrate that the population density continues to vary widely in the regions of the Kingdom. In the Central Plain region, the population density is relatively high, at 347 persons per square kilometer, followed by the Tonle Sap region where the population density comes to 80 persons per km². Next standing is Coastal and Sea region with a density of 64 persons per square kilometer, while the Plateau and Mountains region has the lowest density at only 31 persons per km².

Compared to 2019, the population density in the Central Plain region has increased from 305 to 347 persons per square kilometer, an increase of 42 persons per km². In Tonle Sap the population density has grown by 8 persons per square kilometer. The population density has increased by 2 and 2 persons respectively per square kilometer in the Coastal and Sea region, and the Plateau and Mountains region. While the Plateau and Mountains region

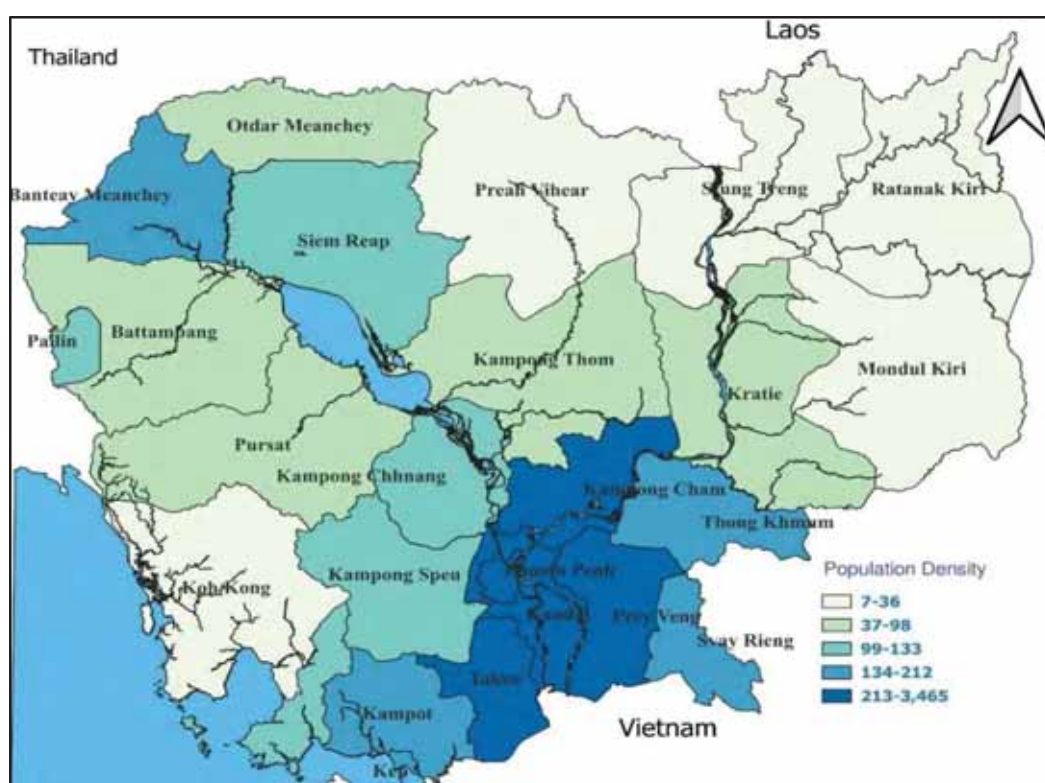
remains the lowest in terms of population density, the relative increase there has been much larger than elsewhere.

Table 2.4.1 shows population density by province 2019-2024. Phnom Penh, the municipality of the Kingdom of Cambodia, is a concentrated area of commercial, economic, social and cultural centers that attract migration from other provinces due to the provision of employment and the growth of the garment industry, construction, hotels, tourism and education sectors, etc. Phnom Penh has the highest population density of 3,465 people per square kilometer, followed by Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Sihanoukville, Tboung Khmum, Banteay Meanchey, Kep, Kampong Speu and Kampot with population densities ranging from 140 to 425 per square kilometer. Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang, Pailin, Battambang and Kampong Thom have population densities ranging from 58 to 107 people per square kilometer. Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri provinces have the lowest population densities of 7 to 14 people per square kilometer, respectively. Population density has increased in almost all capitals and provinces to a greater or lesser extent in line with the growth of the commercial, economic, social and culture.

Table 2.4.1: Population density by regional zone, province Cambodia, 2019-2024

Province	Population		Population density /Km2	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
Total	15,552,211	17,280,543	87	97
Central Plain	7,644,295	8,694,974	305	347
Tonle Sap	4,852,964	5,405,695	72	80
Coastal and Sea	1,072,468	1,058,651	62	64
Plateau and Mountains	1,982,484	2,121,223	29	31
Banteay Meanchey	861,883	898,484	129	135
Battambang	997,169	1,132,017	85	97
Kampong Cham	899,791	1,062,914	198	234
Kampong Chhnang	527,027	604,895	95	110
Kampong Speu	877,523	924,175	125	132
Kampong Thom	681,549	807,254	49	58
Kampot	593,829	682,987	122	140
Kandal	1,201,581	1,352,198	378	425
Koh Kong	125,902	140,962	12	14
Kratie	374,755	441,078	34	40
Mondul Kiri	92,213	93,657	6	7
Phnom Penh	2,281,951	2,352,851	3,361	3,465
Preah Vihear	254,827	249,973	18	18
Prey Veng	1,057,720	1,277,867	217	273
Pursat	419,952	516,072	33	41
Ratanak Kiri	217,453	235,852	20	22
Siem Reap	1,014,234	1,099,825	98	107
Preah Sihanouk	310,072	234,702	160	121
Stung Treng	165,713	176,488	15	16
Svay Rieng	525,497	613,159	177	207
Takeo	900,914	1,097,243	253	308
Otdar Meanchey	276,038	267,703	45	43
Kep	42,665	48,772	127	145
Pailin	75,112	79,445	94	99
Tbong Khmum	776,841	889,970	148	170

Map 2.4.1 Population Density by Province Cambodia, 2024



2.5. Population by religion

The predominant religion in Cambodia is Buddhism (97 percent), followed by Muslim (2.6 percent). In all regions of Cambodia, Buddhists have a high percentage. The category of “Others” mainly refers to the local religious system of the highland tribal groups and a few minority religious groups from other countries almost 4 per cent.

Table 2.5.1. Percentage distribution of population by religion, residence, and province, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Zone	Population 2019				Population 2024			
	Buddhist	Muslim	Christian	Others	Buddhist	Muslim	Christia	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	97.1	2.0	0.3	0.5	96.5	2.6	0.3	0.5
Urban	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.2	96.7	2.8	0.4	0.0
Rural	96.7	2.3	0.2	0.8	96.4	2.5	0.3	0.8
Central Plain	97.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	96.6	3.0	0.3	0.0
Tonle Sap	98.1	1.5	0.3	0.1	97.6	2.0	0.5	0.0
Coastal and Sea	96.4	3.2	0.2	0.0	95.7	4.1	0.2	0.0
Plateau & Mountains	93.6	2.1	0.6	0.6	93.9	2.0	0.3	3.8

2.6. Population by Place of birth

The pattern of evidence between the 2019 Census and CIPS 2024 shows that the majority of populations (69.9 percent) were the counts at survey night born at the same place of enumeration. Displacement (individuals are not living in their place of birth) was 30.1 percent at the national level.

Table 2.6.1: Distribution of population by place of birth and sex, Cambodia 2019-2024

Place of birth	2019			2024		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	15,552,21	7,571,837	7,980,374	17,280,543	8,490,419	8,790,125
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A. Born in Cambodia	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.7	99.6	99.7
1. Within the	85.5	84.6	86.4	72.2	69.2	75.0
2. Place of	78.3	76.5	80.0	69.9	66.6	73.1
3. Other provinces	13.6	14.4	12.9	27.5	30.4	24.7
B. Outside country	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
1.Asia & pacific	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.31	0.37	0.26
2. Other countries	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01

2.7. Population by Mother Tongue

The question on mother tongue was collected from population census 2019 and Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024. The Khmer was the predominant mother tongue in the country (96.4 percent) in 2019. Other and ethnics minority languages constituted 3.1 percent. 0.5 percent was people with a foreign language as mother tongue.

Table 2.7.1 Distribution of population by mother tongue and sex, Cambodia, 2024

Mother Tongue	Population			Percentage		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	17,280,543	8,490,419	8,790,125	100	100	100
Khmer	16,657,937	8,183,437	8,474,499	96.4	96.4	96.4
Vietnam	53,835	24,922	28,913	0.3	0.3	0.3
Chinese	10,400	7,202	3,198	0.1	0.1	0.0
Lao	19,894	9,393	10,501	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thai	1,805	1,430	375	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2,819	1,730	1,088	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minorities	533,854	262,304	271,550	3.1	3.1	3.1

3.1. Introduction

On-going changes in the size and age structure of populations, at various levels of geographic aggregation, are occurring across most countries of the world. These changes are mostly a function of decline in mortality, in the first instance, and, later, of decline in fertility. The age and sex structure of a population which is determined by the past and current trends in fertility, mortality and migration. Affect the level of social, economic and political structure of any population. The shifts in the population age structure have had far reaching consequences on a country's work force, economic prospects, public and personal budgets, security risks, cultural organizations and family structures.

Age is such an important characteristic of population that almost all planning for development must take into account this variable. The linkages between sex-age structure and Government policies may be illustrated by an example. In modern times many countries in the developing world like Cambodia have policies to develop human resources and economy by promoting school enrolment and improving the educational attainment of those who enroll.

In order to successfully implement these policies, projections of school-age population at all administrative levels are made from the information on sex-age distribution of the population obtained from the census. On that basis the required numbers of educational institutions in the various parts of the country, buildings, teachers and other infrastructure facilities are planned.

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

These recommendations were followed in respect of collection of age data in the past censuses and the present survey in Cambodia. Information on age in completed years as on last birthday was obtained from the respondents. Though it is easy enough to ask questions on age, it is somewhat difficult to obtain correct information about age when people are not literate or when they are very old. Suitable steps were taken to collect information on age as accurately as possible from every respondent. Khmer calendar was used by the enumerators in a number of cases to elicit completed age from the respondents who were not able to tell their age. The enumerators were also given a list of events of national and local importance to be used in assisting the respondents to recall their age.

3.2. Evaluation of age data

As the age data collected may not be hundred per cent correct due to several reasons in spite of all care taken in the field, it is necessary to evaluate them before use. The following

standard demographic indices were calculated for this purpose in respect of age data of CIPS 2024.

The recording of reference age may occur instead of the actual age in the last digit. The Myer index gap and the Whipple index are used to evaluate age reporting trend data.

Mayer Index

- High quality when data less than 10.0
- Fair when data between 10.0 – 19.9
- Low quality when data between 20.0 and 39.9
- Unusable when data between data 40.0

Whipple Index

- High quality when data between 105
- Fair when data between 105 – 109.9
- Fair when data between 110 – 124.9
- Low quality when data between ta 125 – 174.9
- Unusable when data between 175

Table 3.2.1. Age and Sex data evaluation Cambodia, 2024

Sexes	Mayer Index	Whipple Index	
		0	5
Both Sexes	6.8	103	110
Male	6.6	99	107
Female	7.1	106	113

3.3. Age structure

Age structure is determined by three main factors that affect population growth: fertility, mortality, and migration. To study the age structure of the population we make use of the percent distribution of the population in different age groups and the graphical presentation called age pyramid which roughly summarizes the demographic history of population.

Table 3.3.1. Distribution of population by single age, sex and residence Cambodia 2024

Single Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5
1	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9
4	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.8
0-4	8.5	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.6	8.8	9.1	8.6
5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
6	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8
7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.7
9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5
5-9	9.1	9.6	8.5	8.9	9.5	8.4	9.1	9.7	8.6
10	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8
11	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.6
12	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
13	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
14	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8
10-14	9.3	9.7	8.9	8.6	9.1	8.2	9.8	10.2	9.3
15	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
16	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
17	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9
18	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
19	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
15-19	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.8	9.2	9.2	9.2
20	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
21	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4
22	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7
23	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7
24	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
20-24	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.1	8.5
25	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
26	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
27	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
28	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
29	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5
25-29	8.0	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.5
30	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
31	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
32	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.7
33	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5
34	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3
30-34	8.8	9.3	8.4	9.4	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.9	8.1
35	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7
36	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
37	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
38	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
39	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3
35-39	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.7
40	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
41	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
42	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6

43	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
44	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
40-44	7.8	7.7	7.8	8.7	8.5	8.8	7.2	7.2	7.2
45	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
46	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
47	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
48	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
49	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8
45-49	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6
50	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
51	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
52	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0
53	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
54	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
50-54	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.8
55	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
56	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
57	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
58	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
59	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
55-59	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.1
60	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
61	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
62	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
63	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
64	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
60-64	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	4.1
65	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
66	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
67	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
68	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
69	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
65-69	2.5	2.1	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.9
70	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
71	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
72	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4
73	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
74	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
70-74	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.1
75+	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.8

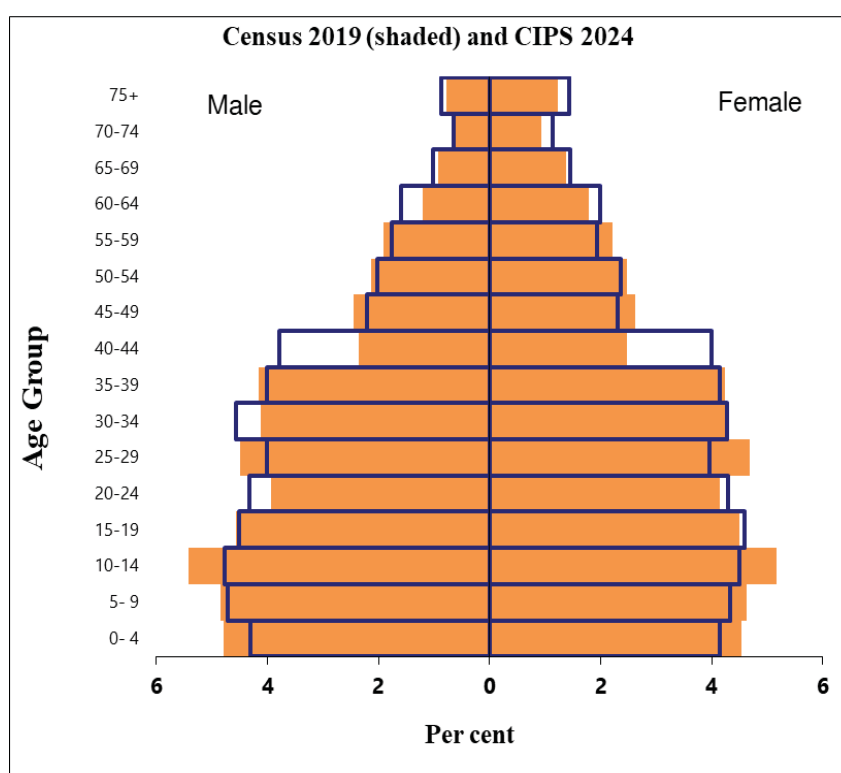
Figures 3.3.1.1, 3.3.1.2 and 3.3.1.3 depict the population pyramids (Total, Urban and Rural, Cambodia 2008 and 2019) with the percentage of males and females in five-year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is depicted on the left and that of females on the right side of the center of the pyramid. The shaded area shows the population count of the 2019 Census, while the thickly outlined area shows the population count of the CIPS 2024.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2019 and 2024 shows a fairly consistent pattern in the age distribution. Age distribution as is a result of improving health status of the country with declining fertility and mortality during the past period. The proportion of children (less than 15 years of age) has also declined from 29.4 in 2019 to 29.4 in 26.8 in 2024 this indicate fertility decline as the main cause. It is interesting to note that the proportion of children in Cambodia which stood at 42.8 in 1998 declined to 33.7 in 2008 at and continued to do so

during the eleventh years 2008 -2019 reaching the proportion of 29.4 in 2019 and continuing decline to 26.8 between 2019- 2024.

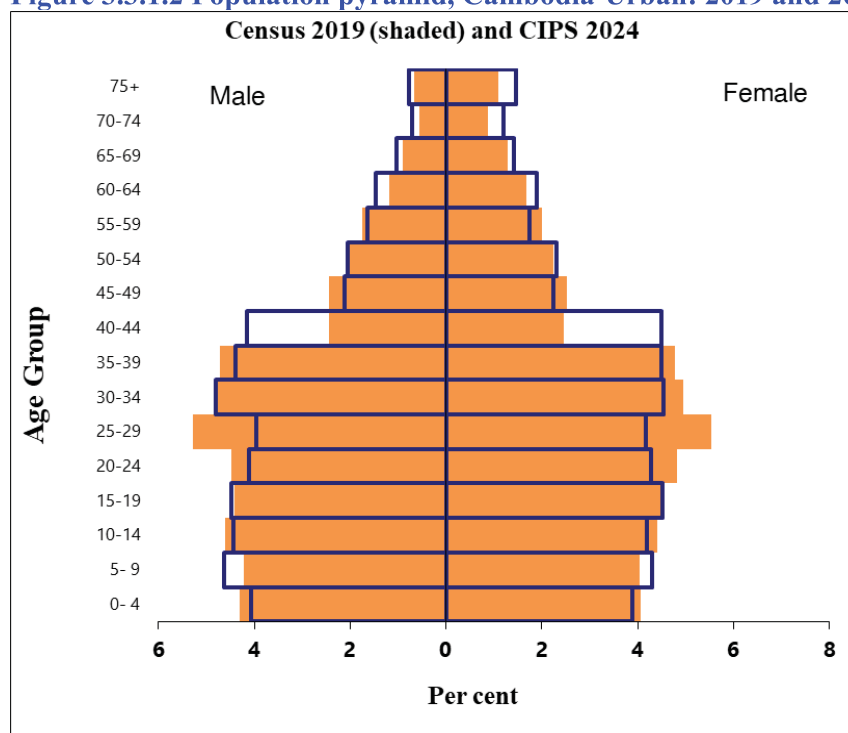
Comparing the 2019 and 2024 population age pyramids shows a general pattern of declining fertility over the last decade with an increase in the population in the labor force in all age groups except the 25-29 and 35-39 age groups. The pyramid also clearly shows a sharp increase in the proportion in the 30-34 and 40-44 age groups, which suffered from high fertility rates or baby booms during the period (1985-1990). In developing countries or lower-middle-income countries, the increase in the proportion of age groups in the labor force is due to demographic interactions that sometimes translate into a “demographic dividend”. However, in the case of Cambodia, this has created a good job opportunity to absorb the increase in the labor force in manufacturing production.

Figure 3.3.1.1. Population Pyramid, Cambodia-Total: 2019 and 2024



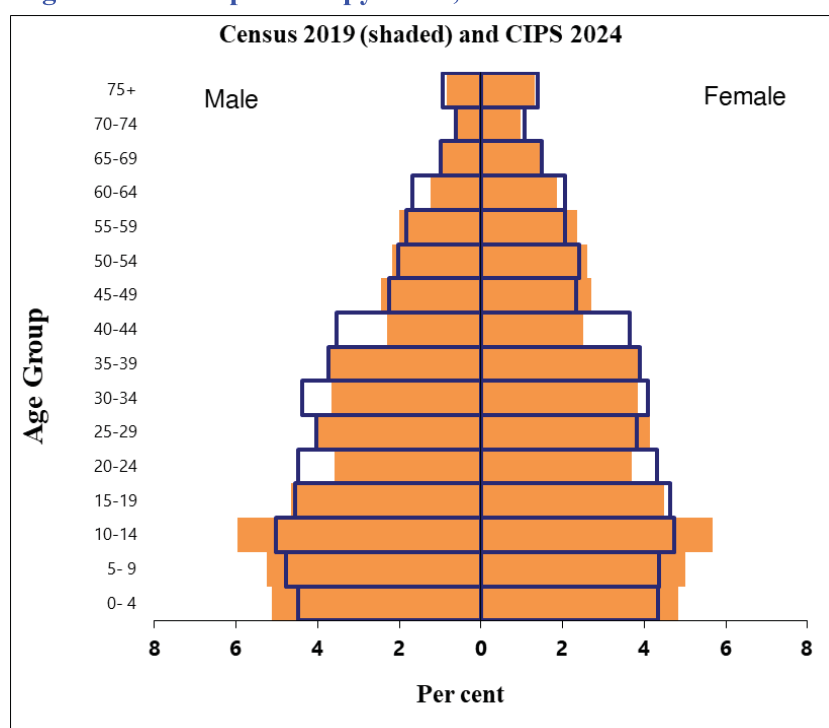
The urban pyramid shows a narrowing of the population in the 0-4 age group compared to the previous five years, this indicating a decrease in age group 0-4, while the 5-9 age group seems to be larger than year 2019. This may be due to the fact that during the COVID-19 lockdown, the fertility rate has slightly increased, in line with the Demographic and Health Survey 2021-22. The urban pyramid 2024 shows a decrease in youth age group both men and women from 20-39. One of the main reasons for this pattern may be effected of the return of hundreds of thousands of garment factory workers to the countryside, mostly girls, due to the relocation of some garment factories during or before the survey. The pyramid also shows a sharp increase in the proportion in the 40-44 age group, which suffered from the high fertility rate or baby boom during the years (1985-1990).

Figure 3.3.1.2 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Urban: 2019 and 2024



It is observed that, there is a clear difference from the urban age structure pyramid in Figure 3.3.1.3. In rural areas, there are many young and old people. In contrast, the rural pyramid is wide in the young population group and narrows at the top of the pyramid, unlike in urban areas, indicating that the fertility rate and out-migration are high. However, the fertility rate has declined compared to 2019, that is, the last 15 years. This clearly shows that rural areas have a large number of young and old people. This pattern has been noted in censuses and surveys.

Figure 3.3.1.3 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Rural: 2019 and 2024



The age structure of the Cambodian population is transitioning towards an older age citizens, with 10.1 percent of the population aged 60 and over, up from 8.9 percent in 2019. The table shows that the median age was 28 years in 2024. The median age of the Cambodian population in 2019 was 27 years, so the median age of the population has increased by 1 year in 5 years period. This is a result of a decrease in the population aged 0-14, an increase in the rate of the population aged 60 and over between 2019 and 2024 due to a decrease in the average number of births per woman, and at the same time, an increase in the rate of age in the labor force 15-59.

The population proportions are divided into three general age groups Table 3.3.2 show a trend of decreasing in the younger age group (0-14) in the total population and increasing in the working age group (15-59). At the same time, there has been an increase in the proportion of the elderly population (60 years and above) over the half decade 2019-2024.

Table 3.3.2. Distribution of population by broad age group, dependency ratio, median age, and sex ratio 2019-2024

Characteristics	2019			2024		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
00-14	29.4	25.6	31.8	26.8	25.5	27.7
15-59	61.7	66.2	58.9	63.1	64.5	62.0
60 +	8.9	8.2	9.3	10.1	9.9	10.3
Overall Age dependency ratio	62.0	51.2	69.9	58.5	55.0	61.2
Median Age	27	28	26	28	29	27
Sex Ratio	94.9	95.3	94.6	96.6	95.5	97.4

3.4. Age Dependency Rate

A simple ways to describe the age structure of population is to calculate an index called the age dependency ratio, which is a population group composition that depends on the productivity of the economically active population. It is assumed to be the number of children (0-14 years) plus the number of elderly people aged 60 and over divided by the population in the working age group (15-59) multiplied by 100.

In general, the dependency ratio in Table 3.3.2 shows a downward trend in between 2019 -2024. In 2024, it was 58.5, meaning that out of 100 population, 59 were dependent. The dependency ratio has decreased from the 2019 census, was 62. The dependency ratio in urban areas was 55 out of 100 populations in the labor force. The dependency ratio is generally higher in rural areas.

3.5. Sex Ratio

The age and sex information have been collected since 1998, 2008, 2019 and 2024 in Cambodia, included both male and female and produced data for almost all topics. This is a basic requirement in planning, which can help identify gender impacts in development activities.

In general, the number of male and female births does usually differ. In effect male births normally exceed the number of female births. Studies have shown that the sex ratio at birth ranges from 102 to 110 in most countries. The current estimated sex ratio at birth for Cambodia is 105.

Taken over all ages the sex ratio is 96.6 according to the present final results of the CIPS 2024. Thus the number of women is greater than number of men, reflecting a shorter life span for males. . In most countries, the sex ratio is between 95 and 105. Cambodia's sex ratio has improved since 2019.

Table 3.5.1 shows the sex ratio by 5 year age groups according to the 2019 population census and CIPS 2024. Note that the sex ratio among boys in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years has changed significantly between 2019 and 2024. In the age group 15-19 years, the sex ratio is almost the same for both 2019 and 2024, at a high level of around 101. The high birth rate among boys is due to the low death rate among boys continuing until the age of 25-29. In the middle and old ages, the number of women outnumbers men, possibly due to high male mortality. The low sex ratio from the age of 60 years and above is a result of high mortality among men and the exodus of older men from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge regime.

Table 3.5.1. Distribution of population by sex ratio by broad age group, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Broad age group	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	94.9	96.6
0 – 4	105.9	103.7
5 – 9	104.7	108.9
10 – 14	104.7	106.0
15 – 19	101.6	98.5
20 – 24	95.0	100.6
25 – 29	95.7	101.1
30 – 34	96.0	106.6
35 – 39	97.8	96.9
40 – 44	94.9	95.0
45 – 49	93.1	95.6
50 – 54	86.4	85.7
55 – 59	85.8	90.9
60 +	68.6	68.7

3.6. Marital status and age at first married

3.6.1. Marital status

Marital status is an important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility, mortality and migration. Table 3.6.1 below shows the distribution of the male and female population aged 15 years and over by marital status. Responses to the question on marital status in CIPS 2024 were categorized into: never married, currently married, widowed/widowed, divorced and separated. A person is considered currently married if, by law or local custom and custom, they are recognized as married to or living with a person of the opposite sex as husband and wife.

It is observed that the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who are currently married is approximately 61.3 percent, while the proportion of the population who are not

married is 28.0 percent, and the proportion of widows/widowers, divorced, and separated is 10.7 percent. However, among widows/widowers, divorced, and separated, the percentage is higher than that of men. Compared to 2019, the proportion of the population aged 15 and over who are currently married has decreased from 66.2 percent to 61.3 percent, while the percentage of the population who have never been married has increased by only 0.5 percentage points. Similarly, the proportion of widows/widowers, divorced, and separated has increased significantly from 6.3 percent to 10.7 percent in 2024. This trend confirms the evidence that men are more likely to remarry than women in most cases due to the many factors that women have in the family, and this is almost a global phenomenon.

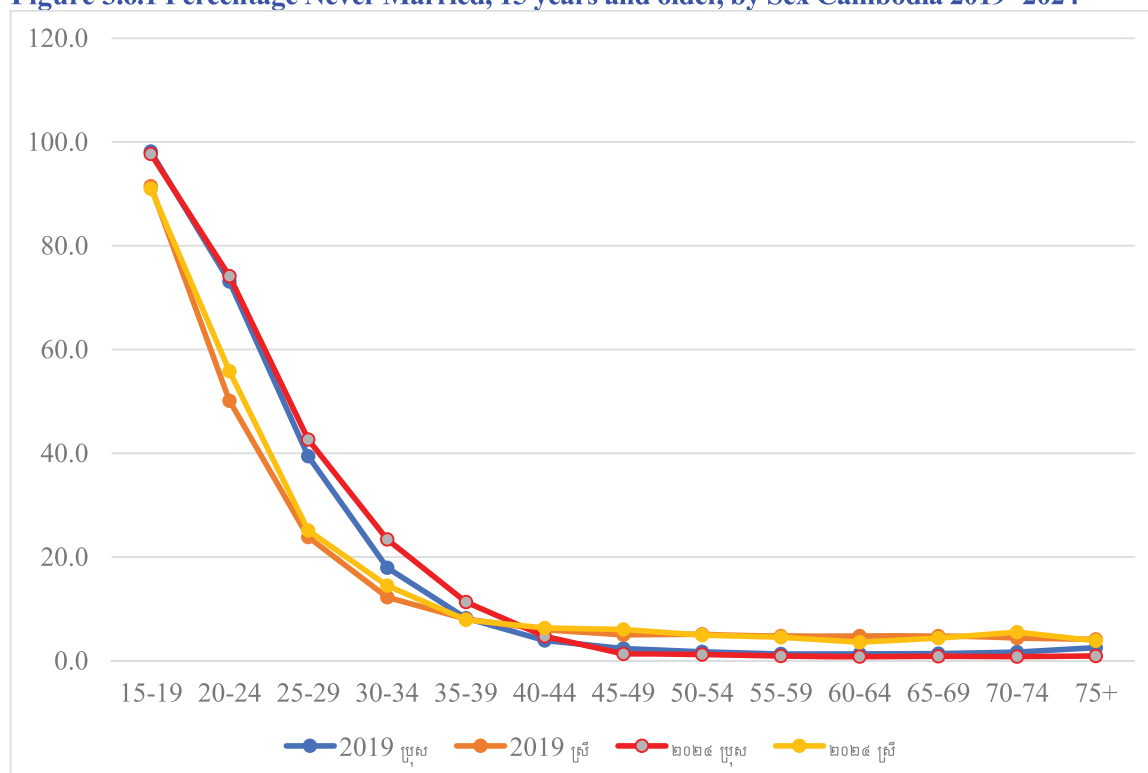
The proportions of never married and married males are very much higher than those for females whereas the opposition is noticed in respect of each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated (Table 3.6.1).

Table 3.6.1. Distribution of Marital Status Age 15 and above by Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2019-2024

Marital Status	Years					
	2019			2024		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	27.5	31.2	24.1	28.0	31.5	24.7
Married	66.2	65.9	66.4	61.3	63.3	59.4
Widowed	4.0	1.5	6.3	6.3	2.4	10.0
Divorced	2.2	1.3	3.0	4.0	2.6	5.4
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5
Urban	100	100	100	100	100.0	100
Never Married	31.1	34.3	28.1	29.9	33.3	26.8
Married	62.5	62.3	62.7	58.4	60.8	56.3
Widowed	3.7	1.6	5.7	6.4	2.4	10.1
Divorced	2.5	1.6	3.3	4.8	3.1	6.3
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	24.9	28.9	21.4	26.6	30.3	23.2
Married	68.8	68.6	69.0	63.3	65.1	61.7
Widowed	4.2	1.4	6.7	6.3	2.3	10.0
Divorced	1.9	1.0	2.7	3.5	2.1	4.7
Separated	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4

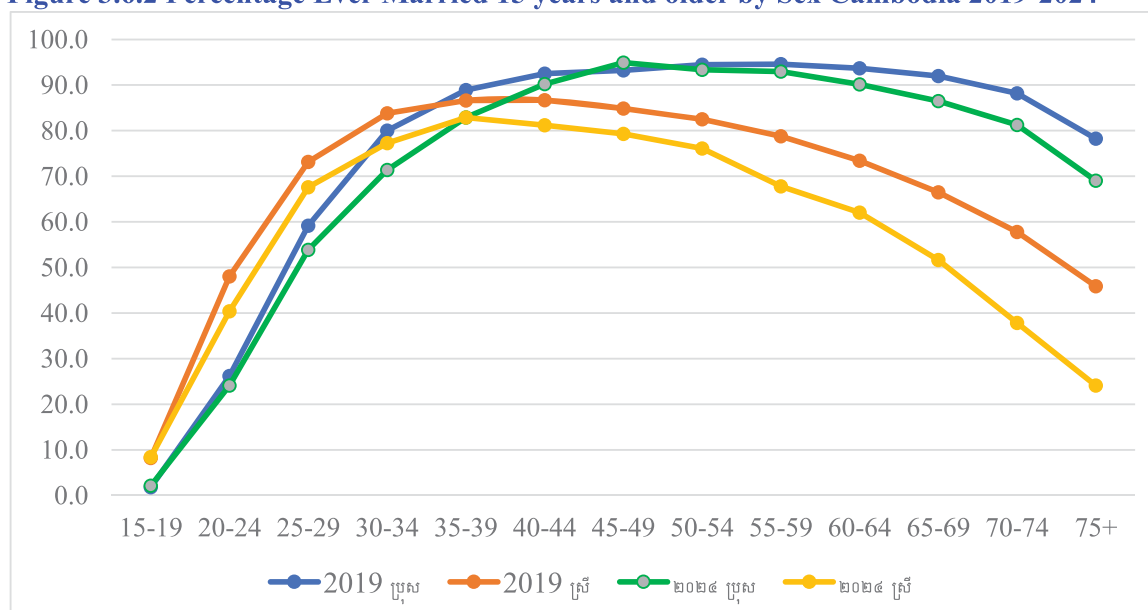
Figure 3.6.1 shows that 97.7 percent of males and 91.5 percent of females are currently not married or single in the age group 15-19. By the age of 30-34 the proportion of those never married is reduced to about 23.4 percent in the case of men as compare to 9 percent among women. Beyond the age of 50 the never married population mostly remained single throughout their life time. The extent of non-marriage in population (celibacy level) is higher for females than males in higher ages. However, the proportion of single females falls more steeply around the age of 20. The proportion of single males is very much higher than the corresponding proportion of single females in every age group below 30. From the age group 30-34 onwards the already low proportion of single males in each age group is much lower than the corresponding proportion among females for both 2019 and 2024.

Figure 3.6.1 Percentage Never Married, 15 years and older, by Sex Cambodia 2019- 2024



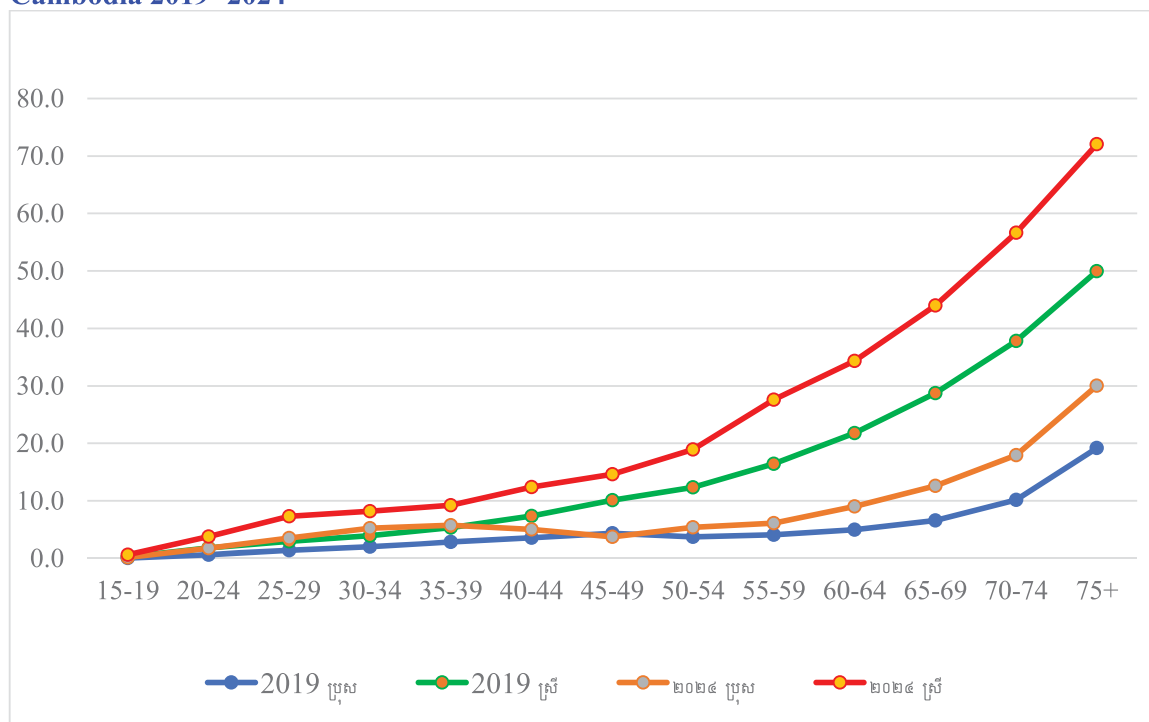
In general, the age at which men marry is higher. Almost all men have married at least once in their lives. In age group 45-49, 95 percent of men are currently married, while 79.3 percent of women in the same age group are currently married. Most women marry before men. In age group 35-39, there is a turning point that shows the difference between the male and female proportions. After this age group, men have a higher proportion of married women than women, and the gap in the proportion becomes larger.

Figure 3.6.2 Percentage Ever Married 15 years and older by Sex Cambodia 2019-2024



The widowhood rate is positively correlated with age, with a slight increase in the rate with increasing age. The widowhood rate is approximately 10.7 percent of the adult population aged 15 years and over, with males accounting for 5.3 percent compared to females for 15.9 percent. In all age groups, the percentage of widows, divorced, and separated women is higher than that of men, especially in the older age groups (Table 3.6.3). The reason for this difference is generally attributed to the high mortality of men during the Khmer Rouge regime combined with the remarriage of widowed men.

Figure 3.6.3. Percentage Widowed, Divorced and Separated 15 years and older by Sex Cambodia 2019- 2024



3.7. Age at first married (SMAM)

Direct questions from age of first marriage were collected from the census, but marriage recall questions were significantly different compared to indirect calculations, so the average marriage age was estimated by an indirect method from marital status data based on age. The median age of first marriage SMAM (developed by John Hajnal 1953) is an estimate of the average age of living in a group of women or men before they first married.

Singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) is derived from the proportion of unmarried population each age group accumulate. The relevant assumption in this calculation is the change in the proportion of unmarried from age X to $X + 1$ is a measure of the proportion of birth in group married at age X . This method can calculate the average marriage age of population (men or women) 15 years or more before they reach 50 years. In addition, it provides an estimate of the average age of unmarried people married before the age of 50.

However, women marry at younger ages than men. The average age at marriage was 27.5 and 24.2 years for males and females respectively, calculated based on the proportion never married/single by age (SMAM). The higher proportion of young married women compared to men of the same age is a further indication that women generally marry at

younger ages than men (Table 3.7.1). As compared to 2019 the average age at marriage has increased by 0.5 years and 0.2 years for males and females respectively.

Urban-rural differential is observed in respect of SMAM. For both men and women, SMAM in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. In 2019, SMAM among urban men was higher than among rural men by 2.1 years. This differential among urban women and rural women was 3.1 years. Urban men seem to have a tendency to marry later than rural men.

Table 3.7.1. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage, Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2019-2024

Residence	2019			2024		
	Male	Female	SMAM Gap	Male	Female	SMAM Gap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	27.0	24.0	3.0	27.5	24.2	3.3
Urban	28.1	25.0	3.1	28.4	25.2	3.2
Rural	26.0	22.7	3.3	26.9	23.4	3.5

3.8. Adolescent marriage

The proportions of teen age marriage among men and women are nearly the same both 2019 and 2024 at the national level. However, in the urban areas there is a marginal increase that is matched by a marginal decrease in the rural areas. For both men and women, the proportion married among adolescents aged 15-19 in rural areas was higher than that in urban areas (Table 3.8.1). The proportion ever married among women aged 20-24 in rural areas was almost double that in urban areas.

Table 3.8.1. Singulate Mean Age at Marriage, Proportion Ever Married by Sex, Age Group and Residence, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Residence, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Residence	Male				Female				Difference
	SMAM	Percent Ever Married			SMAM	Percent Ever Married			
		15-19	20-24	45-49		15-19	20-24	45-49	
2019									
Total	27.0	1.8	26.2	93.3	24.0	8.2	48.1	84.8	3.0
Urban	28.1	1.5	22.0	88.9	25.0	6.3	39.6	80.7	3.1
Rural	26.0	2.0	29.7	96.1	22.7	9.5	55.3	87.3	3.3
2024									
Total	27.5	2.3	25.8	98.7	24.2	9.0	44.2	94.0	3.3
Urban	28.4	1.9	21.7	97.7	25.2	6.2	36.8	93.4	3.2
Rural	26.9	2.5	28.6	99.3	23.4	10.9	49.4	94.4	3.5

4.1. Introduction

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

An educated population is integral to achieving the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goals (CSDGs). With the benefit of education, individuals are in a better position to obtain formal employment and to create work for themselves and others. Education is a central component of Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan, 2024-2028. To determine the level of education, Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) asked questions about school attendance and the highest level of education attained. These questions were addressed to all persons aged six and older. Questions about literacy and educational attainment were an important part of the questionnaire used Census 2008, 2019 and the CIPS 2024.

In order to obtain more complete data on education, the CIPS 2024 asked six questions to collect information on literacy and full-time education. The questions focused on literacy in Khmer language, literacy in other languages, school attendance, current grade enrolment, highest grade completed and the main subject of study. With the exception of the questions on current grade and major subject of study, these questions were also asked in the 2019 Census. The two new questions were included to satisfy the requirements of the national educational system.

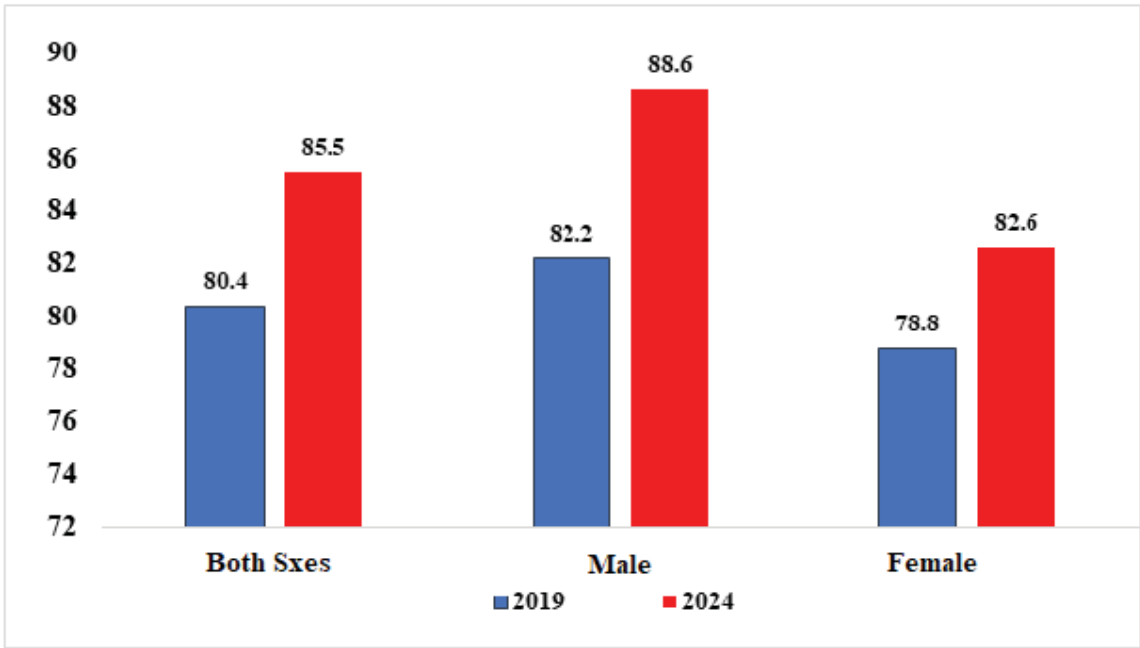
Literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person is defined as literate when he/she can both read and write a simple message in a language or dialect. A person who cannot read and write a simple message in any language is considered illiterate. Persons who are only capable of reading their own name or numbers are also considered illiterate, as are those who can read but not write (or vice versa). The literacy rate is one of the most general measures of educational output and is defined as the percentage of literate people in the population of a given age. In the Census 2008, 2019 and CIPS 2024 all children aged six or under were treated as illiterate, even if they were already attending school or had picked up reading and writing a few odd words in a language.

4.2 .Literacy

The final results of CIPS 2024 shows that the proportion of literate persons in Khmer language among Cambodia population aged seven and older increased from 80.4 per cent in

2019 to 85.5 per cent in 2024. In the past five years, the percentage of females aged seven and over who are literate in Khmer language has increased by 4 percentage points, while the corresponding proportion among males has increased by 6 percentage points. However, there was a big male-female gap in literacy rates (86.8 percent for males and 79.4 percent for females in 2024). This gap was relatively higher in rural areas. In general, gender inequality in basic education is a major issue in Cambodia, requiring immediate attention.

Figure 4.2.1. Literacy Rate of population aged 7+ years in Khmer language by sex, Cambodia, 2019-2024



The literacy rate in Khmer are higher in urban than in rural due to the level of development between the two residence. However, currently, literacy rates in Khmer still differ between urban and rural areas.

Table 4.2.1. Literacy rate of population aged 7+ years by language, sex and residence, Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Residence	Population Aged 7 +	Literate Population		Literate Population	
		Any Language	Khmer	Any Language	Khmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2024					
Total	15,118,995	13,098,103	12,931,196	86.6	85.5
Male	7,381,970	6,617,907	6,542,288	89.6	88.6
Female	7,737,025	6,480,196	6,388,908	83.8	82.6
Urban	6,276,162	5,657,572	5,590,418	90.1	89.1
Male	3,042,981	2,808,491	2,775,977	92.3	91.2
Female	3,233,181	2,849,081	2,814,441	88.1	87.0
Rural	8,842,833	7,440,531	7,340,778	84.1	83.0
Male	4,338,989	3,809,417	3,766,311	87.8	86.8
Female	4,503,844	3,631,115	3,574,467	80.6	79.4
2019					
Total	13,487,591	11,940,831	10,849,999	88.5	80.4
Male	6,510,705	5,928,762	5,350,494	91.1	82.2
Female	6,976,886	6,012,069	5,499,505	86.2	78.8
Urban	5,406,567	5,043,456	4,322,931	93.3	80.0
Male	2,618,772	2,485,906	2,097,551	94.9	80.1
Female	2,787,795	2,557,550	2,225,380	91.7	79.8
Rural	8,081,024	6,897,375	6,527,068	85.4	80.8
Male	3,891,933	3,442,856	3,252,943	88.5	83.6
Female	4,189,091	3,454,519	3,274,125	82.5	78.2

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

As mentioned above, literacy rate in Khmer alone has increased, however literacy rate in any language among the population aged 7 and above has slightly decreased from 88.5percent in 2019 to 86.6 percent in 2024. Table 4.2.2 provides distribution of literacy rates by language, sex, and residence, Cambodia 2019-2024. Figure shows in Table 4.2.2 are not indicating the literacy rate fall down but Cambodian also known other languages. The literacy in Khmer-English has increased significantly over the past 5 years from 5.1 percent in 2019 to 11.7 percent in 2024. This trend is observed in both urban and rural areas. Similarly, the proportion of people who can read and write Khmer and languages other than English has increased from 2.5 percent in 2019 to 4.8 percent in 2024.

Table 4.2.2. Distribution of literate population aged 7+ years by language, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Residence	Population Aged 7 +	Literacy rate (%)*			
		Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages Except English	Any Language Other Than Khmer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2024					
Total	13,098,103	82.2	11.7	4.8	1.3
Male	6,617,907	81.6	12.3	4.9	1.1
Female	6,480,196	82.8	11.2	4.7	1.4
Urban	5,657,572	76.3	16.8	5.7	1.2
Male	2,808,491	75.2	18.3	5.4	1.2
Female	2,849,081	77.4	15.5	5.9	1.2
Rural	7,440,531	86.7	7.9	4.1	1.3
Male	3,809,417	86.4	7.9	4.6	1.1
Female	3,631,115	87.0	7.8	3.7	1.6
2019					
Total	11,940,831	90.9	5.1	2.5	1.5
Male	5,928,762	90.2	5.5	2.7	1.5
Female	6,012,069	91.5	4.6	2.4	1.5
Urban	5,043,456	85.7	9.2	2.8	2.3
Male	2,485,906	84.4	10.1	3.0	2.5
Female	2,557,550	87.0	8.2	2.7	2.1
Rural	6,897,375	94.6	2.1	2.3	0.9
Male	3,442,856	94.5	2.2	2.5	0.8
Female	3,454,519	94.8	2.0	2.2	1.0

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

4.3 .Adult Literacy

The adult literacy rate or the literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over, increased at the national level in the period 2019-2024 (Table 4.3.1). In rural, the adult literacy rate be substantially constant (83.8 percent in 2019 to 82.9 percent in 2024), females registering a high percentage point decrease than males between 2019-2024. In urban areas, the adult literacy rate was already 93.3 per cent in 2019 but minor drop to 90.0 per cent in 2024.

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

Table 4.3.1. Adult literacy rate aged 15+ years by age group, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024*

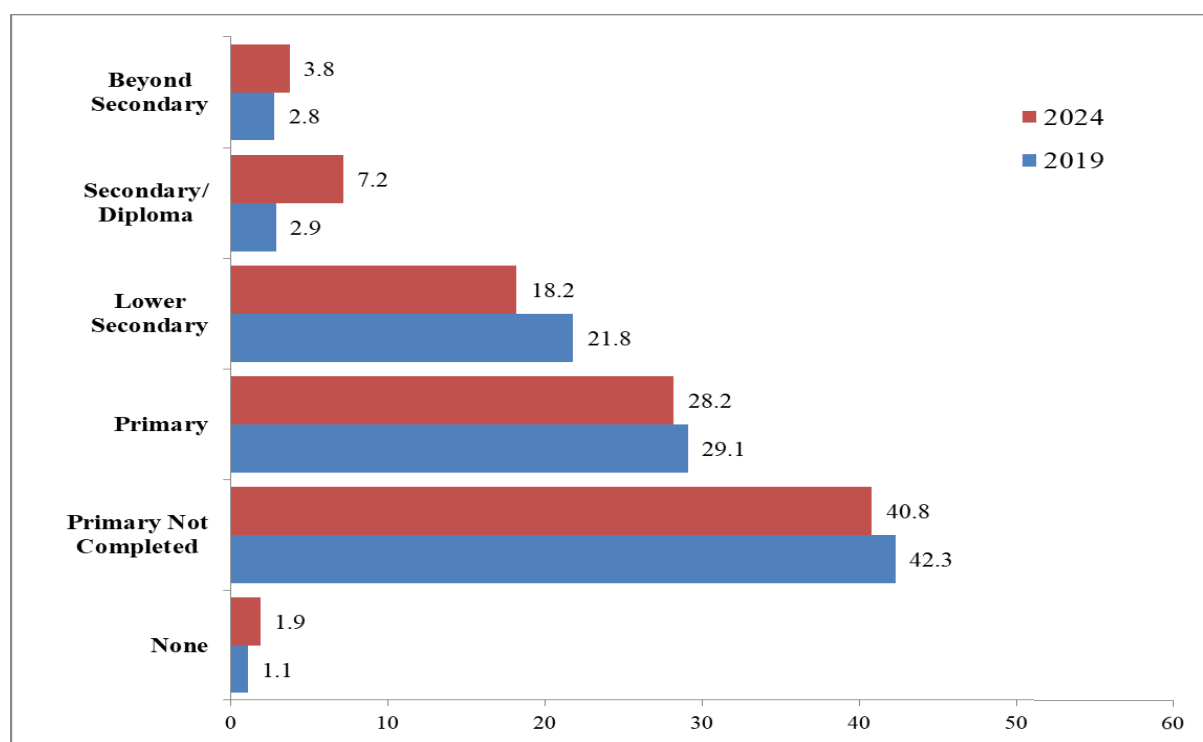
Age Group	2019			2024		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total						
15 +	87.7	90.9	84.8	85.9	89.7	82.4
15-19	95.9	95.5	96.3	96.5	95.6	97.3
20-24	93.4	93.2	93.5	94.7	93.5	95.9
25-59	87.5	90.3	84.8	86.0	89.3	82.9
60 +	75.2	85.9	68.1	68.3	81.1	59.5
Urban						
15 +	93.3	95.3	91.4	90.0	92.7	87.4
15-19	97.6	97.3	97.9	97.2	96.4	98.0
20-24	96.7	96.5	96.8	95.9	94.8	97.0
25-59	93.6	95.3	92.0	90.6	92.7	88.7
60 +	82.6	90.8	77.0	75.4	87.0	67.7
Rural						
15 +	83.8	87.8	80.2	82.9	87.5	78.7
15-19	94.8	94.4	95.3	95.9	95.1	96.8
20-24	90.6	90.5	90.7	93.9	92.7	95.1
25-59	83.0	86.6	79.6	82.6	86.8	78.5
60 +	71.0	83.1	63.1	63.5	77.3	53.8

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

4.4 .Educational Level

Educational attainment is an important indicator of population development. The CIPS 2024 collected data on the highest grade completed by those who ever attended a school or an educational institution, as well as the grade of those currently attending a school or educational institution. The following analysis relates to those who have reported a completed level of education. In terms of years of study, the categorization is as follows: 1= None (0 and 88), 2= Primary Not Completed: (1 to 5), 3= Primary: (6 to 8), 4= Lower Secondary: (9 to 13), 5= Secondary/ diploma [Secondary School/Baccalaureate, Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary and Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary] (14 to 18) and 6= Beyond Secondary [Undergraduate and Graduate/Degree Holder] (19 to 21) and 7= Others 22.

Figure 4.4.1. Educational attainment of literate population aged 7+ years by educational level, Cambodia, 2019-2024



At the national level, the final results CIPS 2024 show that 28,2 per cent of those who ever attended school or educational institution had completed primary education, 18,2 percent had completed lower secondary education, 7,2 percent had received the secondary/ diploma and 3,8 percent had completed education beyond secondary level (Table 4.4.1). About 40,8 percent reported not having completed primary school, while a small proportion of the literate population (1,9 per cent) had become literate without any formal education. Compared to 2019 Census, there has been improved in educational attainment in population. The proportion of the literate population who did not complete primary education decreased from 42,3 per cent to 40,8 percent in 2024. For those who completed secondary/diploma remarkable increased from 2,9 percent to 7,2 percent. Finally, the proportion that had completed beyond secondary level education increased from 2,8 percent to 3,8 percent.

Table 4.4.1. Educational attainment of literate population aged 7+ years by age group, educational level, sex and residence Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Residence	Number	Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2024								
Both Senses	13,694,963	100	1.9	40.8	28.2	18.2	7.2	3.8
7-14	2,484,015	100	13.0	86.1	0.9	-	-	-
15-19	1,541,734	100	0.3	51.7	46.7	1.3	-	-
20-24	1,439,465	100	0.5	15.0	46.1	37.7	0.6	0.1
25-59	6,993,646	100	0.2	16.2	29.9	29.8	20.7	3.2
60 +	1,236,105	100	0.6	40.3	28.5	18.4	6.7	5.5
Male	6,901,812	100	2.0	38.4	28.3	19.1	7.6	4.6
7-14	1,278,740	100	14.5	84.7	0.8	-	-	-
15-19	761,930	100	0.2	56.0	42.6	1.2	-	-
20-24	717,967	100	0.6	17.9	48.6	32.2	0.5	0.2
25-59	3,553,425	100	0.1	18.6	29.9	28.9	19.7	2.8
60 +	589,749	100	0.5	34.7	29.1	21.0	7.7	7.0
Female	6,793,152	100	1.8	43.2	28.1	17.3	6.8	2.9
7-14	1,205,274	100	11.4	87.6	1.0	-	-	-
15-19	779,804	100	0.4	47.2	51.0	1.4	-	-
20-24	721,497	100	0.3	12.2	43.6	43.0	0.8	0.1
25-59	3,440,220	100	0.2	13.9	29.8	30.8	21.7	3.7
60 +	646,356	100	0.8	45.9	28.0	15.8	5.7	3.9
Urban	5,905,691	100	1.8	34.5	27.7	20.5	9.4	6.0
7-14	980,431	100	12.9	86.2	0.9	-	-	-
15-19	635,600	100	0.5	50.8	47.7	1.0	-	-
20-24	588,401	100	0.7	11.8	43.6	42.9	0.6	0.3
25-59	3,149,126	100	0.3	12.2	25.9	30.3	26.4	4.9
60 +	552,134	100	0.6	31.9	28.7	21.3	9.1	8.5
Male	2,932,398	100	1.9	31.5	27.5	21.6	10.1	7.4
7-14	502,192	100	14.2	84.9	0.9	-	-	-
15-19	315,634	100	0.1	55.0	44.1	0.8	-	-
20-24	286,667	100	1.0	15.5	45.3	37.2	0.7	0.3
25-59	1,573,097	100	0.1	13.7	26.2	29.6	26.3	4.0
60 +	254,809	100	0.5	25.7	28.5	24.1	10.2	11.0
Female	2,973,293	100	1.8	37.5	27.9	19.4	8.8	4.6
7-14	478,239	100	11.5	87.7	0.8	-	-	-
15-19	319,966	100	1.0	46.4	51.4	1.1	-	-
20-24	301,734	100	0.4	8.1	41.9	48.7	0.6	0.2
25-59	1,576,029	100	0.4	10.8	25.6	31.0	26.5	5.7
60 +	297,325	100	0.8	37.9	28.8	18.6	7.9	6.0
Rural	7,789,273	100	1.9	45.5	28.6	16.4	5.4	2.1
7-14	1,503,584	100	13.0	86.0	0.9	-	-	-
15-19	906,134	100	0.2	52.2	46.1	1.5	-	-
20-24	851,064	100	0.3	17.3	47.8	33.9	0.6	0.0
25-59	3,844,520	100	0.1	18.9	32.6	29.5	16.8	2.1
60 +	683,971	100	0.6	47.1	28.4	16.1	4.7	3.0
Male	3,969,413	100	2.1	43.5	28.9	17.2	5.7	2.6

Residence	Number	Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
7-14	776,549	100	14.6	84.7	0.7	-	-	-
15-19	446,296	100	0.2	56.6	41.6	1.5	-	-
20-24	431,300	100	0.4	19.7	51.0	28.5	0.4	0.1
25-59	1,980,329	100	0.1	21.8	32.4	28.4	15.4	2.0
60 +	334,940	100	0.5	41.8	29.5	18.6	5.7	3.9
Female	3,819,859	100	1.8	47.7	28.3	15.6	5.1	1.6
7-14	727,035	100	11.3	87.5	1.2	-	-	-
15-19	459,839	100	0.1	47.7	50.7	1.6	-	-
20-24	419,763	100	0.2	15.1	44.8	39.0	0.9	-
25-59	1,864,191	100	0.1	16.1	32.8	30.6	18.2	2.2
60 +	349,031	100	0.8	52.6	27.2	13.5	3.8	2.1
2019								
Both Senses	11,488,934	100	1.1	42.3	29.1	21.8	2.9	2.8
7-14	2,272,206	100	5.5	74.3	19.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,324,839	100	0.2	16.7	40.8	39.9	2.4	0.0
20-24	1,137,909	100	0.1	22.0	31.9	33.5	9.3	3.2
25-59	5,805,767	100	0.0	37.5	30.5	24.0	3.1	4.8
60 +	948,213	100	0.0	55.2	23.8	19.0	1.0	0.9
Male	5,732,187	100	1.2	39.7	29.1	23.4	3.2	3.5
7-14	1,154,444	100	5.8	75.3	18.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	664,070	100	0.2	18.5	41.2	37.9	2.1	0.0
20-24	552,894	100	0.1	22.2	30.8	34.3	9.7	3.0
25-59	2,916,669	100	0.0	32.5	30.5	27.3	3.7	6.0
60 +	444,110	100	0.0	47.9	27.7	21.5	1.4	1.4
Female	5,756,747	100	1.1	44.8	29.2	20.2	2.5	2.2
7-14	1,117,762	100	5.2	73.2	20.8	0.7	0.0	0.0
15-19	660,769	100	0.2	14.8	40.5	41.8	2.7	0.0
20-24	585,015	100	0.0	21.8	33.0	32.8	8.9	3.5
25-59	2,889,098	100	0.0	42.5	30.6	20.8	2.5	3.6
60 +	504,103	100	0.0	61.7	20.3	16.8	0.7	0.5
Urban	4,879,712	100	0.9	32.9	28.0	27.7	4.8	5.7
7-14	774,898	100	5.2	72.7	21.2	0.8	0.0	0.0
15-19	524,327	100	0.2	13.3	36.3	45.6	4.6	0.0
20-24	538,721	100	0.0	16.3	27.5	36.5	14.2	5.5
25-59	2,657,622	100	0.0	26.6	28.9	30.8	4.7	9.0
60 +	384,144	100	0.0	46.3	25.5	24.0	2.0	2.1
Male	2,414,609	100	0.9	30.0	27.1	29.7	5.3	6.9
7-14	394,016	100	5.5	73.6	20.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
15-19	258,856	100	0.2	14.4	36.7	44.4	4.3	0.0
20-24	258,707	100	0.1	16.1	26.0	37.7	15.1	5.1
25-59	1,328,788	100	0.0	21.7	27.4	34.2	5.6	11.1
60 +	174,242	100	0.0	38.9	28.0	26.9	2.8	3.4
Female	2,465,103	100	0.8	35.7	28.9	25.8	4.3	4.4
7-14	380,882	100	5.0	71.8	22.3	0.9	0.0	0.0
15-19	265,471	100	0.2	12.2	35.8	46.8	5.0	0.0

Residence	Number	Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20-24	280,014	100	0.0	16.5	28.8	35.4	13.3	5.9
25-59	1,328,834	100	0.0	31.5	30.3	27.4	3.9	6.8
60 +	209,902	100	0.0	52.5	23.5	21.6	1.4	1.0
Rural	6,609,222	100	1.3	49.2	29.9	17.3	1.4	0.8
7-14	1,497,308	100	5.7	75.1	18.7	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	800,512	100	0.3	18.9	43.8	36.1	0.9	0.0
20-24	599,188	100	0.1	27.1	36.0	30.8	4.9	1.1
25-59	3,148,145	100	0.0	46.7	31.9	18.3	1.7	1.4
60 +	564,069	100	0.0	61.3	22.6	15.6	0.4	0.1
Male	3,317,578	100	1.4	46.8	30.5	18.8	1.6	1.0
7-14	760,428	100	6.0	76.1	17.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	405,214	100	0.3	21.2	44.0	33.8	0.8	0.0
20-24	294,187	100	0.1	27.6	35.0	31.3	4.9	1.0
25-59	1,587,881	100	0.0	41.6	33.0	21.5	2.1	1.8
60 +	269,868	100	0.0	53.6	27.6	18.0	0.6	0.1
Female	3,291,644	100	1.2	51.7	29.4	15.9	1.2	0.6
7-14	736,880	100	5.4	73.9	20.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
15-19	395,298	100	0.2	16.6	43.6	38.5	1.1	0.0
20-24	305,001	100	0.0	26.6	36.9	30.4	4.9	1.2
25-59	1,560,264	100	0.0	51.8	30.8	15.1	1.4	0.9
60 +	294,201	100	0.0	68.3	18.1	13.4	0.2	0.0

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

Table 4.4.1 shows that 86.1 percent of the population aged 7-14 years did not complete primary education, 0.9 percent completed primary education. The 15-19 year old group should generally complete lower secondary education. However, 51.7 percent of the 15-19 year old group has not completed primary education, either due to late enrollment or skipping grades or dropping out. In the same 15-19 year old group, 46.7 percent and 1.3 percent completed primary and lower secondary education, respectively.

Among the population aged 20-24, 15.0 percent did not complete primary education, 46.1 percent completed primary education, 37.7 percent completed secondary education/diploma (secondary school/secondary school diploma, technical/vocational secondary school diploma, technical/vocational secondary school diploma) 0.6 and 0.1 percent completed post-secondary education (college degree, master's degree, and doctoral degree), respectively. The literacy rate of the population aged 25 and above is to be observed overwhelmingly higher than that of those who did not complete primary education. Compared to 2019, the educational level of the population has improved significantly due to a significant decrease in the rate of non-enrollment and completion of upper secondary education/diploma and post-secondary education, with a higher proportion of males than females.

Technical and vocational Training

The Cambodian Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024 included question on technical and vocational qualifications recommended by the Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training. Qualifications for admission to Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 1 (completed grade 9 of primary school) or completed an equivalent bridging course or have a vocational certificate, including at least 1 year of work experience (but must pass a test). Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 2 Qualifications for admission to Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 2, while having a Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 1. Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 3, only if having a Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 2 or having a Technical and Vocational Qualification Level 2, including 2 years of work experience in the same subject, allowing admission to the test. Through the data collection from CIPS 2024, shown that among the population aged 17 and over, who are currently in technical and vocational training at level 1, level 2, and level 3 approximately (1,657, 1,012, and 4,860, respectively).

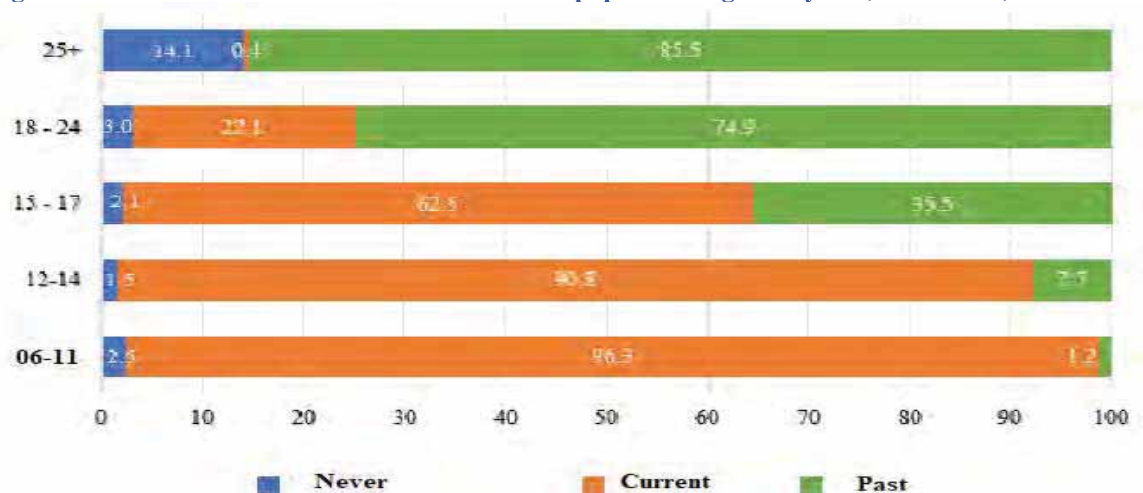
In particular, those who had completed technical and vocational certificates at level 1, 2, and level 3 among the population aged 17 and over were approximately (9,260 , 6,937, and 29,250, respectively).

4.5 .School Attendance

The question on school attendance was addressed to both literate and illiterate persons. This question also included to those children under aged 6 years old. The answer to this question was categorized as (i) “never attended” (for those who had never at any time received full-time education), (ii) “now” (for those who were still receiving full-time education at the time of the survey) and (iii) “past” (for those who had received full-time education in the past).

Based on question of whether a person was currently attending school from CIPS 2024, the final results showed that the percentage of people currently attending school has been decreasing as the age group increases such 96.3 per cent and 90.8 percent of the 6-11 and 12-14 age groups responded positively.

Figure 4.5.1. Distribution of school attendance for population aged 6+ years, Cambodia, 2024



The proportions of current attending school are smaller for each age group as compared to age group 6-11 in 2024 (Table 4.5.1). The current enrolment rates drastically decline from age 15 onwards, as more and more students drop out of school. Less than a quarter of the 25-year-old group have never attended any school or educational institution. The current school attendance rate for girls is slightly higher than for boys in all age groups, which is a good indicator of gender in education. Table 4.5.1 also shows that more children in urban rather than rural areas were currently attending school at all ages.

Table 4.5.1. Distribution of school attendance of population aged 6+ years by sex, age and residence, Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Age Group	School Attendance 2019			School Attendance 2024		
	Never	Current	Past	Never	Current	Past
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes	12.5	25.8	61.6	9.8	23.0	67.2
06 - 11	8.0	90.6	1.4	2.5	96.3	1.2
12 - 14	2.8	91.6	5.6	1.5	90.8	7.7
15 - 17	4.5	67.6	27.9	2.1	62.5	35.5
18 - 24	7.5	20.7	71.8	3.0	22.1	74.9
25+	16.5	0.7	82.7	14.1	0.4	85.5
Male	9.9	27.2	62.9	6.9	23.7	69.4
06 - 11	8.4	90.1	1.5	2.7	95.7	1.5
12 - 14	3.2	90.4	6.4	1.9	88.6	9.4
15 - 17	5.0	66.2	28.8	2.5	60.5	37.0
18 - 24	7.8	22.1	70.1	3.5	21.5	75.0
25+	12.2	0.8	86.9	9.4	0.6	90.0
Female	14.9	24.6	60.5	12.6	22.3	65.2
06 - 11	7.6	91.1	1.3	2.4	96.9	0.7
12 - 14	2.4	92.8	4.7	1.0	93.0	6.0
15 - 17	3.9	69.1	27.0	1.6	64.4	34.0
18 - 24	7.4	19.3	73.3	2.5	22.7	74.8
25+	20.4	0.6	79.0	18.4	0.2	81.4
Urban	7.9	24.0	68.1	6.8	23.4	69.8
06 - 11	6.8	91.5	1.7	2.6	96.1	1.2
12 - 14	2.2	92.1	5.7	1.2	92.3	6.4
15 - 17	3.1	69.1	27.8	1.6	69.6	28.8
18 - 24	4.4	25.3	70.3	2.1	28.3	69.6
25+	9.9	1.0	89.0	9.5	0.5	90.0
Rural	15.6	27.1	57.3	11.9	22.7	65.4
06 - 11	8.7	90.2	1.2	2.5	96.4	1.1
12 - 14	3.1	91.4	5.5	1.7	89.8	8.6
15 - 17	5.3	66.7	28.0	2.4	57.4	40.2
18 - 24	10.1	17.0	72.9	3.6	18.0	78.4
25+	21.2	0.5	78.3	17.5	0.4	82.1

5.1. Introduction

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

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

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) was collected information on employment status all individual aged 5 and above. the questionnaire are related included:

- column 6: Main activity
- column 7: Type of occupation /employment
- column 8: employment status
- column 9: Nature of Economic Activity (Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service)
- column 10: Section of Employment

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) was period preceding May 3rd 2024. The reference period for labor and employment data collection was the twelve-month period preceding. A person was regarded as having worked if he/she had worked at least six months (183 days) or more during reference period. The terms "economically active population" or "labour force" refer to all individuals who are employed or unemployed.

Employed persons included: (1) persons who were in paid employment in public or private organizations; (2) persons who did some work for wages, salary, profit or for family gains in cash or kind during the reference period; (3) persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period, although they had a job to which they could return (e.g. off-season workers like farmers or fishermen), those on sick leave or on leave without pay, those who could not work due to a strike or lockout in the organization where they work; and (4) persons who were selfemployed (e.g. shop owners, food/drink sellers, individuals practicing as doctors or lawyers).

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

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

5.2.Economically Active Population or Labour Force

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

The economically active population includes the part of the population working in the production of material goods and services. In other words, the economically active population represents people currently working and people who are unemployed during the reference period of census data collection. As may be seen from table 5.2.1 the overall economic activity rate at the national level slightly increased by about 0.9 percentage points in the period 2019-2024. In the case of males, there was an increase of 2.2 percent, but for females decrease 0.4 percent.

Figure 5.2.1. Distribution of active population aged 5+ years by sex and area, Cambodia 2019- 2024

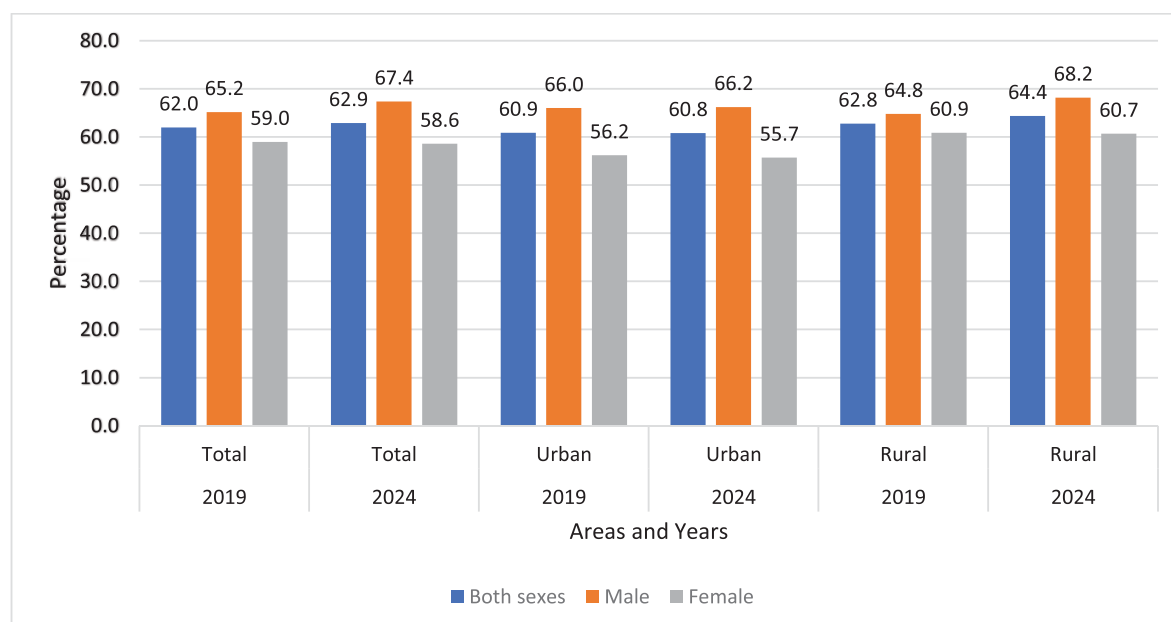


Table 5.2.1. The economically inactive population includes people aged 5 and over who are not working and not seeking work during the reference period. The proportion of the population who are not economically active is higher among females (41.4 percent) than among males (32.6 percent). Comparing to 2019 increased about 0.4 percent among women.

Table 5.2.1. Population aged 5+ years by usual activity status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Usual Status	2019			2024		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number						
Total						
Active Population	8,749,587	4,453,531	4,296,056	9,950,697	5,219,858	4,730,839
Employed	8,626,777	4,396,850	4,229,927	9,579,154	5,051,030	4,528,124
Unemployed	122,810	56,681	66,129	371,543	168,827	202,716
Inactive Population	5,352,465	2,372,343	2,980,122	5,868,915	2,526,801	3,342,113
Urban						
Active Population	3,425,744	1,800,287	1,625,457	4,015,305	2,126,808	1,888,496
Employed	3,362,357	1,771,174	1,591,183	3,845,118	2,046,449	1,798,668
Unemployed	63,387	29,113	34,274	170,187	80,359	89,828
Inactive Population	2,197,126	929,323	1,267,803	2,585,565	1,084,435	1,501,130
Rural						
Active Population	5,323,843	2,653,244	2,670,599	5,935,392	3,093,049	2,842,343
Employed	5,264,420	2,625,676	2,638,744	5,734,036	3,004,581	2,729,455
Unemployed	59,423	27,568	31,855	201,356	88,468	112,888
Inactive Population	3,155,339	1,443,020	1,712,319	3,283,349	1,442,366	1,840,983
Percentage						
Total						
Active Population	62.0	65.2	59.0	62.9	67.4	58.6
Employed	61.2	64.4	58.1	60.6	65.2	56.1
Unemployed	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.4	2.2	2.5
Inactive Population	38	34.8	41	37.1	32.6	41.4
Urban						
Active Population	60.9	66.0	56.2	60.8	66.2	55.7
Employed	59.8	64.9	55.0	58.3	63.7	53.1
Unemployed	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.5	2.7
Inactive Population	39.1	34.0	43.8	39.2	33.8	44.3
Rural						
Active Population	62.8	64.8	60.9	64.4	68.2	60.7
Employed	62.1	64.1	60.2	62.2	66.3	58.3
Unemployed	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.0	2.4
Inactive Population	37.2	35.2	39.1	35.6	31.8	39.3

Note Percentage of usual activity status for those aged 15+ is calculated after those for who usual activity status was not reported.

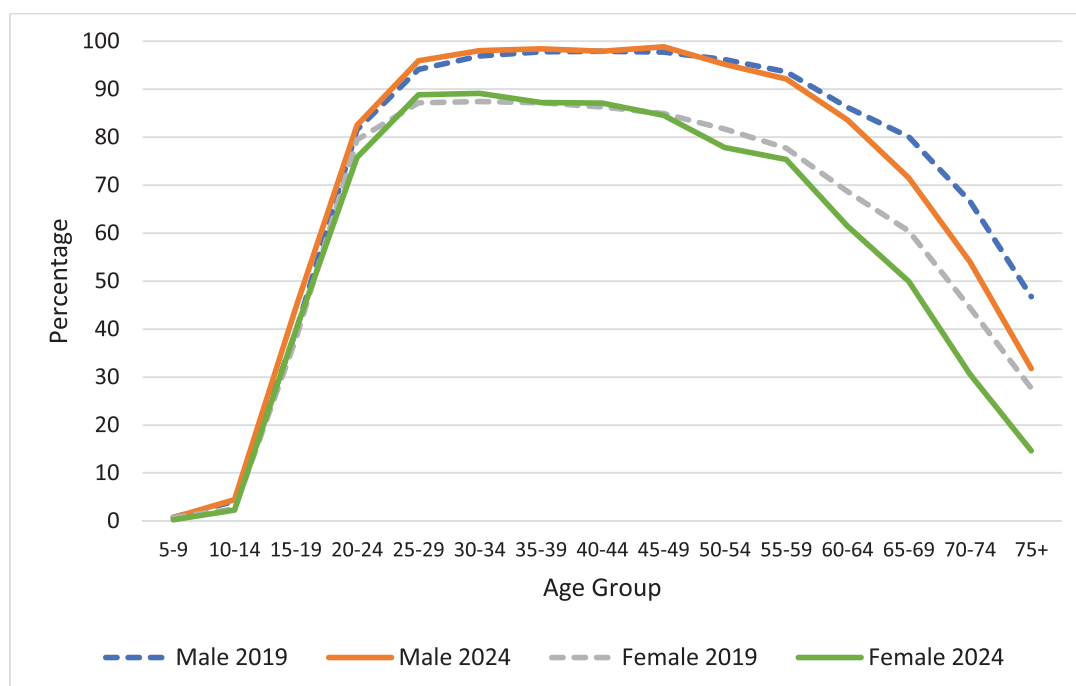
The economic activity rate or the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for children under 15 has declined from 3.1 percent in 2008 to 2.1 percent in 2019 and 2 percent in 2024. This may be regarded as an indicator of development in the country or related to child laborforce elimination policy. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for population age 15 and above decrease 0.9 percent if compared 2019 .However the labour force participation rate (LFPR) for age 15-59 year has increased, while this rate significant decreased among age 60 and above.

Table 5.2.2. Age-specific Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by age group, sex, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Age Group	LFPR					
	2019			2024		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total						
5+	62	65.2	59	62.9	67.4	58.6
15+	79.1	84.4	74.3	78.2	84.8	72.0
5-14	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.0	2.6	1.3
15-24	58.4	58.9	57.9	60.1	63.1	57.2
25-59	90.7	96.3	85.4	91.2	97.0	85.6
60+	60.7	72.5	52.8	51.2	65.0	41.8
Urban						
5+	60.9	66	56.2	60.8	66.2	55.7
15+	74.7	81.8	68.1	74.8	82.5	67.8
5-14	1.7	2	1.4	1.6	2.3	0.8
15-24	55.8	55.9	55.7	54.0	56.1	52.0
25-59	86.4	94.4	78.7	89.0	96.4	81.8
60+	48.2	62	38.9	43.9	58.0	34.5
Rural						
5+	62.8	64.8	60.9	64.4	68.2	60.7
15+	82.2	86.3	78.6	80.6	86.5	75.1
5-14	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.6
15-24	60.3	61.1	59.4	64.4	67.8	60.9
25-59	93.8	97.8	90.2	92.9	97.5	88.5
60+	67.9	78.7	60.8	56.3	69.7	46.8

Table 5.2.2 indicated that the male economic activity rate remains higher than females for all ages from around 15 onwards in 2024. This pattern is similar to 2019. The economic activity rates have always been higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas for males and females. This is presumably due to higher participation in agriculture in rural areas and higher school enrolment in urban areas for both sexes. Both in the urban and rural areas of the country, the economic activity rates for males are higher than that for females, although the gap between the male-female participation rates is far less in rural areas than it is in urban areas for age 15-24 years.

Figure 5.2.2 Age-specific Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR) by sex, Cambodia, 2019-2024



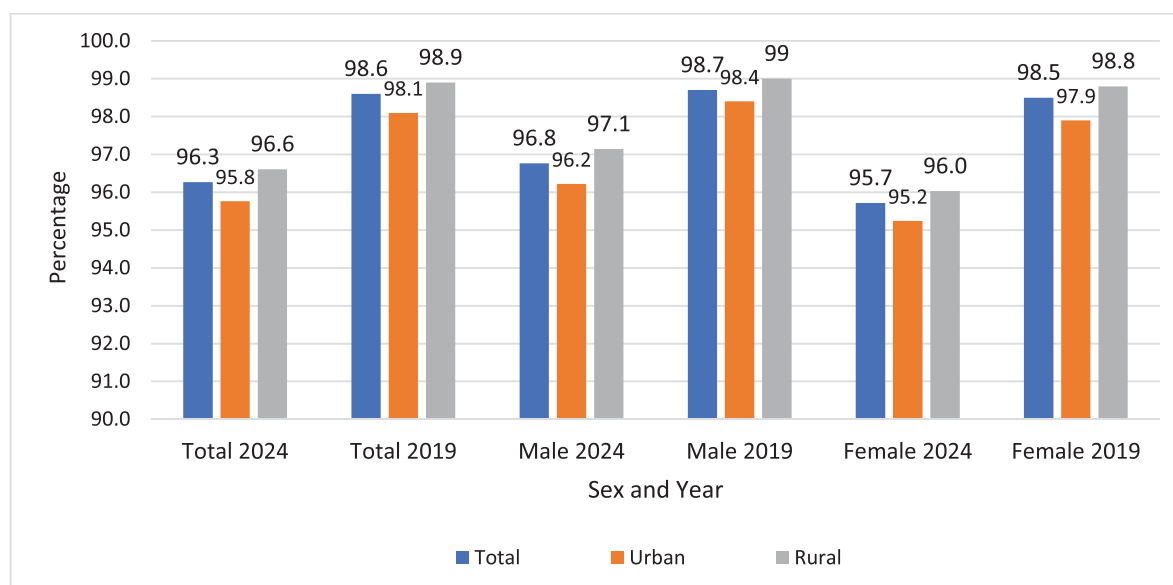
5.3 .Employed and Unemployed

Employment is an important indicator for assessing socio-economic development. An analysis of the changing dynamics of employment allows us to assess the impact of socio-economic transition and to propose employment policies that are appropriate to the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the country. After the COVID-19 pandemic ended Cambodia’s economy began to recover gradually. Therefore, the labour force has undergone structural changes to maintain economic stability and continue Cambodia's better economic development.

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

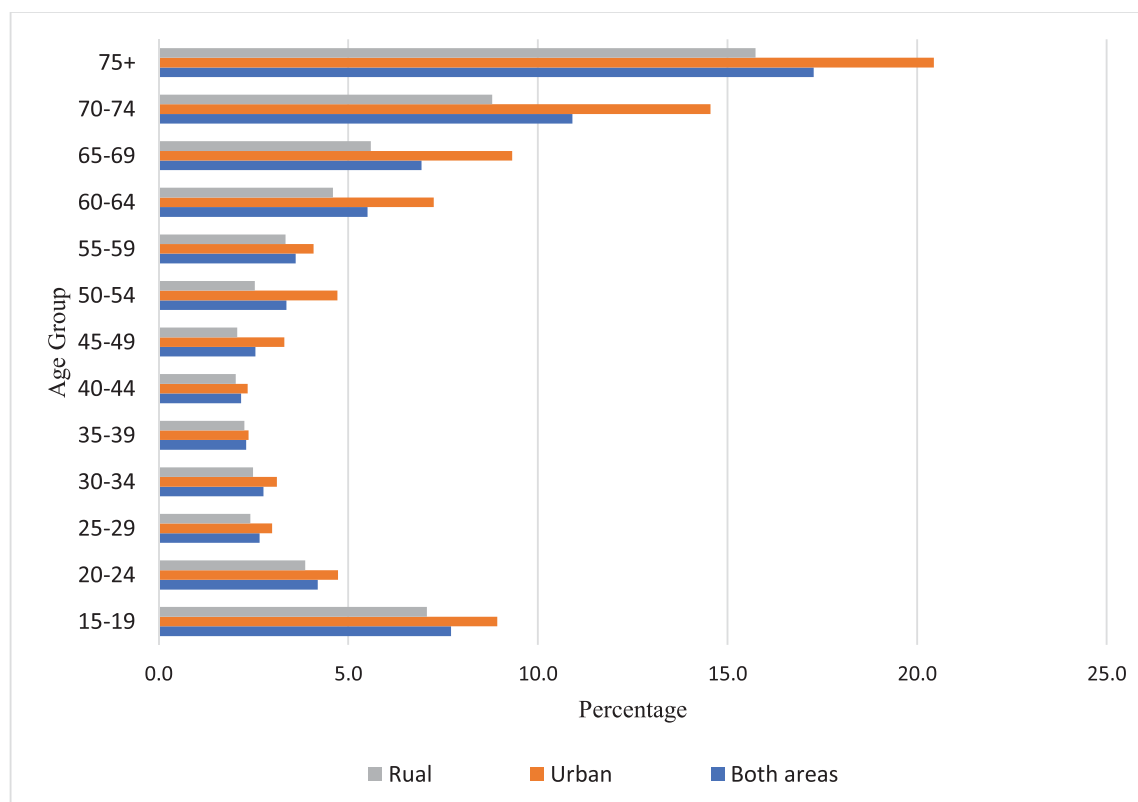
The employment rate is defined as the percentage of those who are employed, relative to the total number of persons in the labour force. The employment rate was found to be 98.6 percent in the 2019 Census and 96.3 percent in the CIPS 2024.

5.3.1. Employment rates for population aged 5+ years by sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024



The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons in the labour force per 100. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and over has slightly increased from 1.3 in 2019 to 2.8 percent in 2024.

Figure 5.3.2. Age-specific unemployment rates by age group and area, Cambodia, 2024



5.4. Employment Status

Five categories of employment status were identified in the CIPS 2024: employer, paid employee, own account worker, unpaid family worker and others. In the analysis below, employment status is cross tabulated with sex, age and area.

The CIPS 2024 responses on employment status show that unpaid family workers and own account workers about 48.3 percent of the employed population in Cambodia in 2024 has decreased if compare to 67.7 percent in 2019 (Table 5.4.1). In contrast, the proportion of paid employees increased between 2019 -2024 approximately 19.2 percent.

The proportion of men working in own account worker (37.6 percent) while, women (35.3 percent). The fall in the proportion of females, reported working as unpaid family worker 16,7 percent if compared (35,4 percent) in 2019 , but this it still higher than men 7.4 percent. The proportion of paid employees among men is higher than women both 2019 and 2024. Interestingly, the same proportion of males and females as employer (0.9 percent).

In 2024 among employment, the proportion of paid employees is higher than proportion of own account workers both urban and rural but it different of 2019 were this proportion is high in urban and low in rural. The proportion of working as unpaid family workers among females is higher than men both urban (7.8 percent versus 3.5 percent) and rural (22.5 percent versus 10 percent). The proportion of women who working unpaid family workers in rural (22.5 percent) is higher than urban (7.8 percent). It is reflected about gender related to employment included working as unpaid family workers and paid employee both national level and region.

Table 5.4.1. Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by employment status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Age Group	Employed Persons	Employment Status					
		Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2019							
Total							
Both Sexes	8,626,777	100	0.6	31.5	42.7	25.0	0.2
Under 15	59,845	100	0.7	23.0	30.1	42.7	3.5
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	0.6	33.9	40.3	25.0	0.2
60+	812,560	100	0.6	8.9	65.9	24.3	0.2
Male	4,396,850	100	0.7	33.6	50.3	15.1	0.3
Under 15	37,388	100	0.7	19.7	35.6	38.6	5.4
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	0.7	35.8	47.7	15.6	0.2
60+	389,787	100	0.8	13.3	77.7	7.9	0.3
Female	4,229,927	100	0.5	29.3	34.7	35.4	0.1
Under 15	22,457	100	0.8	28.4	21.0	49.6	0.2
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	0.5	32.0	32.5	34.8	0.1
60+	422,773	100	0.4	4.9	55.1	39.5	0.1
Urban							
Both Sexes	3,362,357	100	0.8	53.1	33.7	12.2	0.2
Under 15	16,008	100	1.0	46.9	29.2	20.7	2.1

15 – 59	3,112,884	100	0.8	55.6	31.6	11.8	0.2
60+	233,465	100	1.0	19.3	62.3	17.1	0.3
Male	1,771,174	100	0.9	54.8	36.5	7.6	0.3
Under 15	9,594	100	0.9	39.7	36.8	19.3	3.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	0.9	57.0	34.2	7.7	0.2
60+	122,320	100	1.2	26.6	66.5	5.4	0.3
Female	1,591,183	100	0.7	51.2	30.6	17.4	0.1
Under 15	6,414	100	1.1	57.7	17.9	22.9	0.4
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	0.7	54.1	28.6	16.4	0.1
60+	111,145	100	0.7	11.3	57.8	30.1	0.2
Rural							
Both Sexes	5,264,420	100	0.5	17.7	48.4	33.3	0.2
Under 15	43,837	100	0.7	14.2	30.4	50.8	4.0
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	0.5	19.4	46.2	33.8	0.1
60+	579,095	100	0.5	4.7	67.4	27.2	0.2
Male	2,625,676	100	0.5	19.4	59.6	20.2	0.3
Under 15	27,794	100	0.6	12.8	35.1	45.2	6.2
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	0.5	20.9	57.2	21.2	0.2
60+	267,467	100	0.6	7.2	82.9	9.0	0.3
Female	2,638,744	100	0.4	16.1	37.2	46.2	0.1
Under 15	16,043	100	0.7	16.7	22.2	60.3	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	0.4	17.9	35.0	46.6	0.0
60+	311,628	100	0.4	2.6	54.1	42.9	0.1
2024							
Total							
Both Sexes	9,579,154	100	0.9	50.7	36.5	11.8	0.1
Under 15	50,105	100	0.3	53.6	13.3	31.6	1.2
15 – 59	8,701,598	100	0.9	54.0	33.6	11.4	0.1
60+	827,451	100	0.7	16.2	68.4	14.7	0.1
Male	5,051,030	100	0.9	53.9	37.6	7.4	0.2
Under 15	33,941	100	0.4	50.2	14.5	33.0	1.8
15 – 59	4,582,249	100	0.9	57.1	34.3	7.5	0.2
60+	434,840	100	1.1	21.4	73.4	4.0	0.1
Female	4,528,124	100	0.9	47.1	35.3	16.7	0.1
Under 15	16,164	100	0.0	60.8	10.8	28.5	0.0
15 – 59	4,119,349	100	0.9	50.5	32.8	15.7	0.1
60+	392,611	100	0.2	10.4	62.8	26.6	0.0
Urban							
Both Sexes	3,845,118	100	1.1	60.9	32.3	5.5	0.2
Under 15	13,466	100	0.0	66.0	9.9	21.1	3.0
15 – 59	3,550,005	100	1.1	63.8	29.8	5.1	0.2
60+	281,647	100	1.2	23.6	65.2	9.9	0.0
Male	2,046,449	100	1.1	63.4	31.8	3.5	0.2
Under 15	9,779	100	0.0	61.5	13.5	20.9	4.1
15 – 59	1,885,487	100	1.0	66.0	29.2	3.5	0.2
60+	151,184	100	2.0	30.1	65.4	2.5	0.0
Female	1,798,668	100	1.1	58.1	32.9	7.8	0.1
Under 15	3,688	100	0.0	78.0	0.3	21.7	0.0
15 – 59	1,664,518	100	1.1	61.4	30.5	7.0	0.1
60+	130,463	100	0.4	16.0	65.1	18.6	0.0
Rural							

Both Sexes	5,734,036	100	0.7	43.9	39.3	16.0	0.1
Under 15	36,638	100	0.4	49.1	14.6	35.4	0.6
15 – 59	5,151,593	100	0.8	47.2	36.2	15.7	0.1
60+	545,804	100	0.4	12.3	70.0	17.1	0.1
Male	3,004,581	100	0.8	47.5	41.5	10.0	0.2
Under 15	24,162	100	0.6	45.6	14.9	37.9	0.9
15 – 59	2,696,762	100	0.8	50.8	38.0	10.3	0.2
60+	283,657	100	0.7	16.7	77.7	4.7	0.2
Female	2,729,455	100	0.7	39.8	36.9	22.5	0.1
Under 15	12,476	100	0.0	55.7	13.9	30.5	0.0
15 – 59	2,454,831	100	0.8	43.2	34.3	21.6	0.1
60+	262,148	100	0.2	7.5	61.7	30.5	0.0

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

5.5 .Employment Sectors

The CIPS 2014, employment section is broken down into eight distinct sectors: the civil service, state owned enterprises, private Cambodian enterprises, foreign enterprises, non-profit organizations, the household sector, embassies/international organizations and others.

Table 5.5.1 shows the distribution of employed persons by sex, age sector of employment and urban/rural area. The table shows that most of the employed population aged 5 and over were employed in local private enterprises (72.6 percent), followed by foreign enterprises (20.5 percent) and the civil service (5.3 percent) leaves only 1.5 percent employed in the other five sectors. The proportion were employed in local private enterprises is lower if comparing to 2019 but working of foreign enterprises is higher.

Table 5.5.1, it is also shows clear that a much higher proportion of males (75.8 percent) were private Cambodian enterprises than females (69.2percent). For the civil service, state the proportion of men higher than females 3.2 percent. On the other hand, foreign enterprises provided proportionately more employment to women (25.5 percent) than to men (16 percent). This pattern happened since GPCC 2019. The proportion of working in private Cambodian enterprises sector in rural were 76,9 percent is higher than urban were 66,3 percent , but have opposite trend of the proportion of civil service, state sector were urban is higher than rural. There are significant different between the women at rural who working in foreign enterprises (21 percent) in 2019 and 8.5 percent in 2024.

Table 5.5.1 Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by sex, sector of employment, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Sector of Employment								
		Total	Government	State Owned Enterprise	Private Cambodian Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non-Profit Organization	Household Sector	Embassy/ International Organization	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2019										
Total										
Both Sexes	8,626,777	100	4.9	0.5	78.7	12.8	0.5	2.5	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	59,845	100	0.7	0.3	73.7	7.5	13.9	2.4	0.0	1.4
15 – 59	7,754,372	100	5.0	0.5	77.5	14.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.1
60+	812,560	100	4.3	0.4	90.4	0.8	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.1
Male	4,396,850	100	6.7	0.7	80.1	9.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	37,388	100	0.6	0.3	67.5	5.1	22.1	2.1	0.0	2.2
15 – 59	3,969,675	100	6.8	0.7	79.6	9.9	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.1
60+	389,787	100	7.2	0.5	87.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
Female	4,229,927	100	3.0	0.3	77.2	16.6	0.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	22,457	100	0.8	0.3	84.1	11.5	0.2	2.9	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	3,784,697	100	3.2	0.3	75.3	18.4	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0
60+	422,773	100	1.6	0.2	93.5	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0
Urban										
Both Sexes	3,362,357	100	7.6	0.7	66.4	22.7	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	16,008	100	1.4	0.4	62.4	17.7	14.7	2.5	0.0	0.8
15 – 59	3,112,884	100	7.6	0.7	65.1	24.3	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1
60+	233,465	100	8.8	0.6	84.2	2.1	1.4	2.8	0.1	0.1
Male	1,771,174	100	10.1	0.9	70.0	16.1	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.1
5 – 14	9,594	100	1.2	0.4	58.8	11.9	24.2	2.0	0.1	1.3
15 – 59	1,639,260	100	10.0	0.9	69.4	17.2	0.8	1.7	0.1	0.1
60+	122,320	100	13.4	0.8	79.4	2.0	1.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
Female	1,591,183	100	4.8	0.5	62.5	30.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.0
5 – 14	6,414	100	1.7	0.5	67.9	26.2	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	1,473,624	100	4.9	0.5	60.4	32.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0
60+	111,145	100	3.8	0.3	89.6	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.1

Table 5.5.1 Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by sex, sector of employment, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024 (Count)

Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Sector of Employment								
		Total	Government	State Owned Enterprise	Private Cambodian Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non-Profit Organization	Household Sector	Embassy/ International Organization	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Rural										
Both Sexes	5,264,420	100	3.2	0.4	86.5	6.4	0.5	2.9	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	43,837	100	0.5	0.2	77.9	3.8	13.6	2.4	0.0	1.6
15 – 59	4,641,488	100	3.3	0.4	85.8	7.2	0.4	2.8	0.0	0.1
60+	579,095	100	2.4	0.3	92.9	0.4	0.6	3.3	0.0	0.1
Male	2,625,676	100	4.5	0.5	87.0	4.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.1
5 – 14	27,794	100	0.4	0.2	70.5	2.8	21.3	2.1	0.0	2.5
15 – 59	2,330,415	100	4.5	0.5	86.7	4.7	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.1
60+	267,467	100	4.4	0.4	90.6	0.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.1
Female	2,638,744	100	2.0	0.3	86.1	8.5	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	16,043	100	0.5	0.2	90.6	5.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	0.1
15 – 59	2,311,073	100	2.1	0.3	84.9	9.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
60+	311,628	100	0.8	0.2	94.9	0.4	0.3	3.5	0.0	0.0
2024										
Total										
Both Sexes	9,579,154	100	5.3	0.7	72.6	20.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	50,105	100	0.4	1.0	82.2	12.6	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	8,701,598	100	5.2	0.8	70.8	22.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0
60+	827,451	100	6.1	0.4	91.2	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1
Male	5,051,030	100	6.8	0.9	75.8	16.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	33,941	100	0.6	0.8	85.3	9.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	4,582,249	100	6.5	0.9	74.6	17.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
60+	434,84	100	9.6	0.6	87.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Female	4,528,124	100	3.6	0.5	69.2	25.5	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	16,164	100	0.0	1.3	75.8	20.3	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	4,119,349	100	3.7	0.6	66.6	27.9	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0
60+	392,611	100	2.3	0.2	95.7	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0

Table 5.5.1 Distribution of employed persons aged 5+ years by sex, sector of employment, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024 (Count)

Age Group	Number of Employed Persons	Sector of Employment								Other
		Total	Government	State Owned Enterprise	Private Cambodian Enterprise	Foreign Enterprise	Non-Profit Organization	Household Sector	Embassy/ International Organization	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Urban										
Both Sexes	3,845,118	100	7.1	1.2	66.3	24.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	13,466	100	1.6	1.6	83.1	8.3	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	3,550,005	100	7.0	1.2	64.7	26.2	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
60+	281,647	100	8.9	1.2	86.4	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2
Male	2,046,449	100	9.3	1.4	71.3	17.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0
5 – 14	9,779	100	2.2	2.3	85.8	2.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	1,885,487	100	9.0	1.4	70.5	18.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
60+	151,184	100	12.9	1.8	80.9	3.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4
Female	1,798,668	100	4.7	0.9	60.6	32.4	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	3,688	100	0.0	0.0	75.9	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	1,664,518	100	4.8	0.9	58.1	34.9	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.0
60+	130,463	100	4.4	0.5	92.7	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0
Rural										
Both Sexes	5,734,036	100	4.0	0.4	76.9	17.9	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	36,638	100	0.0	0.7	81.9	14.2	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	5,151,593	100	3.9	0.5	75.1	19.8	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
60+	545,804	100	4.7	0.0	93.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Male	3,004,581	100	5.0	0.5	78.8	15.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	24,162	100	0.0	0.2	85.1	11.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	2,696,762	100	4.8	0.6	77.5	16.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
60+	283,657	100	7.8	0.0	90.4	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female	2,729,455	100	2.8	0.3	74.8	21.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
5 – 14	12,476	100	0.0	1.7	75.8	19.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0
15 – 59	2,454,831	100	3.0	0.3	72.4	23.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
60+	262,148	100	1.2	0.0	97.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0

5.6. Employment by Industrial and Occupational Classifications

The CIPS 2024 also collected data on the occupation and industrial sector of employed and unemployed persons (employed before). These data were coded at the National Institute of Statistics using the latest International Standard Industrial Classification 4 and the International Standard Classification of Occupations. Tables 5.6.1 and 5.6.2 present the distribution of employed persons by occupational and industrial classifications and sex in 2019 and 2024. The tables shows that the working in agricultural, forestry and fishing sector has declined in line with the increase in crafts and related worker. Working in agricultural, forestry and fishing sector has declined from 54,7 percent in 2019 to 34.5 percent in 2024. In Table 5.6.2, shows that trend has been steadily declining by 17.6 percent from 2008 to 2019 and continuing to decline from 2019 to 2024 by 20.2 percent. This reflects that Cambodia is moving towards becoming a country with an economy that is not primarily dependent on agriculture.

In 2024, the percentage of people working in agricultural, forestry and fishing was fall to 30 percent, almost the same as the percentage of people working in crafts and related worker (25.9 percent), and the percentage of people working in services and sales workers to 19.1 percent. These are the skilled occupations that most people work in the Cambodian economy, and it also reflects that the skilled labor market in Cambodia has improved, but that more vocational training and skills are still needed to better respond to the competitive labor market.

Among the nine major occupational groups, there were only three occupations where the percentage of females was higher than that of males (“skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing”, “craft and related workers” and “services and sales workers”). However, two of them differences were quite small. But services and sales workers were different 10.4 percent between men and women.

Area-wise, a high proportion of employment in urban areas was in the category “craft and related workers” (30.4 percent), followed by “services and sales workers” (27.5 percent). The group “skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing workers” accounted for only 11.9 percent. However, in rural areas 42.0 percent although people were engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishing workers has declined significantly, this sector still plays a major role in the rural Cambodia and this is followed by “craft and related workers” (22.9 percent) and “services and sales workers (13.4 percent)”.

When compared with the 2019 Census, the proportion of employed labour working in skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing occupations is similar, however, there were increase in other occupational group.

Table 5.6.1. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by occupational group, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Occupation Group		Percentage of Employed Persons					
Major Group (1)	Description (2)	2019		2024			
		Both Sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Both Sexes (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Total							
Number of Employed Persons		8,536,358	4,315,762	4,220,596	9,495,367	4,976,505	4,518,863
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	0.9	1.1	0.6	2.3	3.1	1.4
2	Professionals	3.5	4.2	2.9	4.3	4.4	4.3
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.3
4	Clerical Support Workers	3.3	3.8	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
5	Services and Sales Workers	12.6	10.1	15.1	19.1	14.1	24.5
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	53.4	52.0	54.9	30.0	29.5	30.5
7	Craft and Related Workers	16.6	15.1	18.1	25.9	26.8	24.8
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.3	4.0	0.5	4.3	7.3	1.0
9	Elementary Occupations	6.0	7.6	4.4	10.6	10.7	10.4
Urban							
Number of Employed Persons		3,307,774	1,722,432	1,585,342	3,796,655	2,004,155	1,792,500
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.7	4.7	2.5
2	Professionals	5.3	5.8	4.7	6.0	6.2	5.9
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	2.5	3.3	1.6	3.2	4.2	2.1
4	Clerical Support Workers	7.3	8.3	6.2	2.2	2.0	2.4
5	Services and Sales Workers	22.8	18.3	27.7	27.5	21.4	34.4
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	20.8	20.9	20.7	11.9	12.2	11.5
7	Craft and Related Workers	28.1	24.7	31.8	30.4	30.0	30.8
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4.2	7.3	0.8	6.5	11.1	1.3
9	Elementary Occupations	7.5	9.6	5.2	8.8	8.3	9.3

Table 5.6.1. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by occupational group, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024 (Count)

Occupation Group		Percentage of Employed Persons					
Major Group (1)	Description (2)	2019			2024		
		Both Sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Both Sexes (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)
Rural							
Number of Employed Persons		5,228,584	2,593,330	2,635,254	5,698,713	2,972,350	2,726,363
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
1	Managers	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.4	2.0	0.7
2	Professionals	2.5	3.1	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
3	Technicians and Associated Professionals	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.8
4	Clerical Support Workers	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
5	Services and Sales Workers	6.1	4.7	7.5	13.4	9.2	18.1
6	Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	74.1	72.6	75.4	42.0	41.1	43.0
7	Craft and Related Workers	9.3	8.7	9.9	22.9	24.7	20.9
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.1	1.8	0.3	2.8	4.8	0.8
9	Elementary Occupations	5.1	6.3	4.0	11.8	12.4	11.2

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

Table 5.6.2 presents the distribution of employed persons by industrial group. The final result GPCC 2019 indicated that increasing proportion of workers engaged in manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, the repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, construction and other services while decreasing proportion of workers engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector this trend is shifting towards industrialization and modern industry in Cambodia. This pattern is continued in 2024 except for the proportion of jobs in sectors related to arts, entertainment and recreation, which declined (Table 5.6.2). Moreover, this table shows that agriculture, forestry and fishing sector had declined abbot 20.2 percent during 5 year. The proportion of employed labour was engaged in manufacturing has increased 17.8 percent follow by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles increased 13.8 percent and construction increased to 8.2 percent. Among all sectors, the sectors of other service activities, activities of households as employers, and activities of international organizations and institutions increased by 2 percent, 0.8 percent, and 0.1 percent, respectively, compared to 2019 for these three sectors.

Table 5.6.2. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial group , sex, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Major Group	Industrial Group	Sex					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		2019			2024		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total							
Number of Employed Persons		8,612,367	4,388,195	4,224,172	9,579,154	5,051,030	4,528,124
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	54.7	53	56.5	34.5	34.0	35.1
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0**	1.1	1.2	1.0
C	Manufacturing	13.3	9.3	17.4	17.8	13.1	22.9
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3
F	Construction	5.2	8.1	2.2	8.2	13.0	2.9
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	10.7	8.9	12.6	13.8	10.6	17.4
H	Transportation and Storage	2.5	4.4	0.6	4.3	7.5	0.8
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.8	1.4	2.1	5.3	3.8	7.0
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0
L	Real Estate	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	3	4.9	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.5
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.3	5.0	1.4
P	Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.8	2.3
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	1.7	2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3
S	Other Service Activities	0	0	0	2.0	2.0	2.1
T	Use Activities of Households as Employers	0	0	0	0.8	0.5	1.1
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organization and Bodies	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 5.6.2. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial group , sex, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024 (Count)

Major Group	Industrial Group	Sex					
		Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
		2019			2024		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Urban							
Number of employed person		3,352,103	1,765,110	1,586,993	3,845,118	2,046,449	1,798,668
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	54.7	53	56.5	13.5	13.8	13.2
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0**	1.1	1.1	1.0
C	Manufacturing	13.3	9.3	17.4	22.9	16.4	30.4
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5
F	Construction	5.2	8.1	2.2	7.4	12.3	1.8
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	10.7	8.9	12.6	18.4	14.6	22.8
H	Transportation and Storage	2.5	4.4	0.6	6.8	11.7	1.2
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.8	1.4	2.1	8.3	6.2	10.7
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.0	2.4	1.5
L	Real Estate	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.3
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	3	4.9	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.5
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	1.8	1.9	1.7	5.1	7.4	2.4
P	Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.8
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	1.7	2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
S	Other Service Activities	0	0	0	3.0	2.7	3.4
T	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0	1.1	0.7	1.4
U	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 5.6.2. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial group , sex, and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024 (Count)

Major Group	Industrial Group	Sex					
		Both Sexes		Male	Female	Both Sexes	
				2019		2024	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Rural							
Number of employed person		5,260,264	2,623,085	2,637,179	5,734,036	3,004,581	2,729,455
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	54.7	53	56.5	48.6	47.8	49.5
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0**	1.1	1.2	1.0
C	Manufacturing	13.3	9.3	17.4	14.3	10.9	18.0
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
E	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
F	Construction	5.2	8.1	2.2	8.8	13.4	3.7
G	Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	10.7	8.9	12.6	10.7	7.9	13.8
H	Transportation and Storage	2.5	4.4	0.6	2.7	4.6	0.5
I	Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.1	4.6
J	Information and Communication	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
K	Finance and Insurance Activities	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.7
L	Real Estate	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	3	4.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	3.4	0.8
P	Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.7	2.0
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	1.7	2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2
S	Other Service Activities	0	0	0	1.4	1.4	1.3
T	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0	0	0	0.6	0.3	0.9
U	Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.1

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

Table 5.6.3 shows the proportion of employed persons aged 5 years and over by broad industrial sector (agriculture, industry and services), sex and urban/rural area 2019 and 2024. As discussed earlier, 37.9 percent were employed in tertiary sector (services) is higher than primary industry sector (agricultural, forestry and fishery workers) 34.5 percent and secondary sector (industry) 27.6 percent in 2024. This trend is contrast to 2019, where the primary sector (54.7 percent) was the highest, followed by the tertiary sector (26.5 percent) and the secondary sector (18.8 percent).

Figure 5.6.1 Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial sectors and sex, Cambodia, 2019-2024

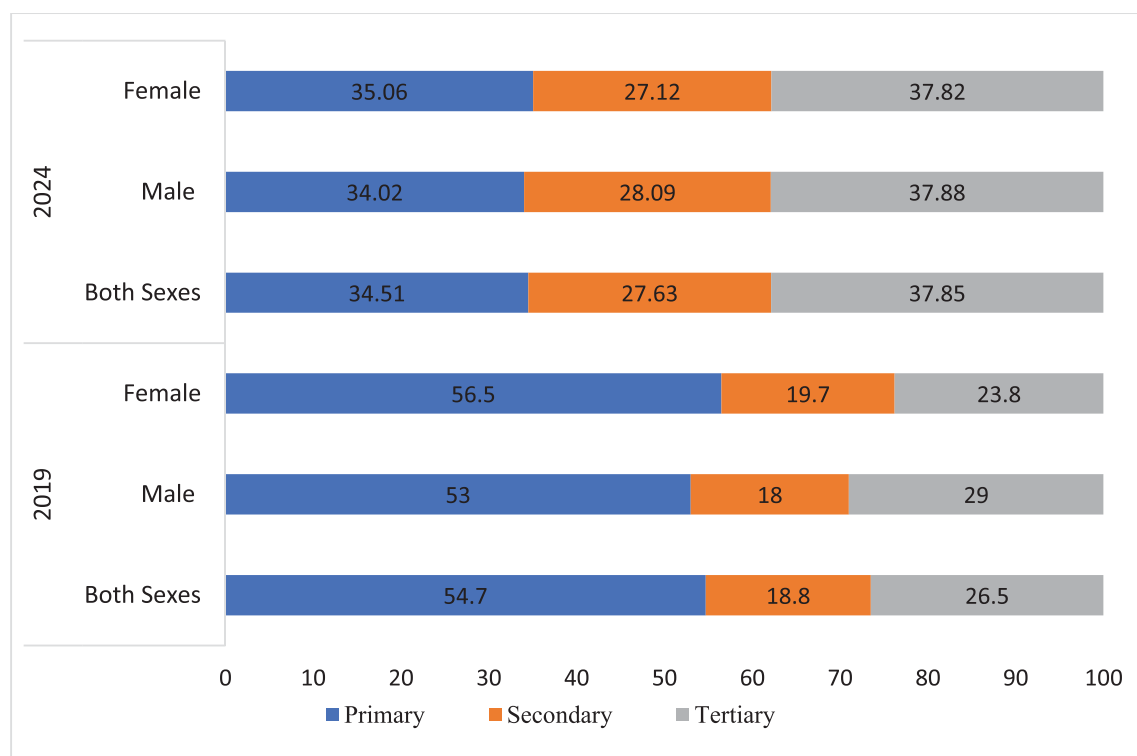


Table 5.6.3. Distribution of employed population aged 5+ years by industrial sectors, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024

Industry Sectors	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	54.7	53	56.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	75.9	74.3	77.6
Secondary	18.8	18	19.7	31.1	28.6	34	11	10.8	11.2
Tertiary	26.5	29	23.8	47.5	50.1	44.6	13.1	14.9	11.3
2024									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Primary	34.5	34.0	35.1	13.5	13.77	13.19	48.65	47.86	49.51
Secondary	27.6	28.1	27.1	32.19	30.91	33.63	24.57	26.16	22.82
Tertiary	37.9	37.9	37.8	54.31	55.31	53.18	26.79	25.98	27.67

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

6.1. Introduction

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

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

6.2. Migrant Population

According to Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024), almost 63 per cent of the population of Cambodia has never resided in other place than in their places of enumeration (Table 2.6.1). In urban areas this percentage is lower but in rural areas is higher(59.7 per cent vs 66.1 per cent). Another way, the percentage of migrants in Cambodia is 37 percent, in urban areas is 43 percent and in rural areas is 23 percent. The percentage of migrants in the population has declined. During the last e years, the percentage of the population who has always lived in the same place has decreased as compare to 2019. The trend is similar pattern between males and females.

Table 6.2.1. Population who has always lived in the place of enumeration, Cambodia, 2019* and 2024*

Residence	Years	Both sexes		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	2019	12,214,542	78.5	5,819,682	79.9	6,394,860	80.1
	2024	10,877,304	62.9	5,065,596	59.7	5,811,709	66.1
Urban	2019	3,967,155	64.7	1,892,834	63.2	2,074,321	66.0
	2024	4,074,146	56.8	1,898,385	54.2	2,175,762	59.3
Rural	2019	8,247,387	87.6	3,926,848	85.8	4,320,539	89.3
	2024	6,803,158	67.3	3,167,211	63.5	3,635,947	71.0

**Note: Excluding migrants whose previous residence was not classified.*

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

Table 6.2.2. Percentage distribution of migrants by previous residence and sex, Cambodia 2019-2024

Previous Residence	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,318,402	6,403,239	1,742,311	3,424,823	1,576,091	2,978,416
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Province of Enumeration	37.1	48.5	38.0	49.3	36.1	47.6
Another Province	58.8	44.9	57.6	43.3	60.2	46.7
Outside Cambodia	4.1	6.6	4.4	7.4	3.7	5.7

According to the CIPS 2024, numbers of migrants of both sexes have previously resided in same province of enumeration (intra-provincial) 48.5 percent. In other words, current migration movements are predominantly intra-provincial. However, the 2019 Census found that migration movement was predominantly within the intra-provincial (inter-provincial). This trend was true for both males and females.

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

6.3. Reasons for Migration

The question on reasons for migration shows in Table 6.3.1 presents information from the CIPS 2024 and Census 2019. The main reason for migration provided by interviewees in the 2024 and 2019 Census surveys was family movement. This reason for migration applies to household members who moved to the interview location from their previous residence because the entire household moved. For example, if a household member (especially the head of household) migrated to another location because of a change in his or her job, the reason for migration is job movement. For other members of the household who also moved with him or her, the reason for migration is family movement. The same is true for the reason for migration due to marriage. Female migration has a higher proportion for this reason. The percentage of migration for other reasons is higher among males, including job relocation, job search, and marriage.

Table 6.3.1. Reasons for migration by sex, Cambodia, 2019- 2024

Reasons for Migration*	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,337,669	6,403,239	1,752,155	2,978,416	1,585,514	2,978,416
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transfer of Workplace	10.8	6.9	12.4	5.9	9.1	5.9
In Search of Employment	19.4	25.4	19.5	24.1	19.4	24.1
Education	2.6	3.4	2.9	3.6	2.3	3.6
Marriage	19.7	24.0	24.0	17.5	14.9	17.5
Family moved	38.9	33.2	33.5	40.2	44.9	40.2
Repatriation/Return After Displacement	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dislocation Due to Dam Construction	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dislocation Due to Other Major or Small Project	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Insecurity	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5
Orphaned	2.1	3.7	1.7	5.0	2.5	5.0
Lost Land/Lost Home	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Visiting Only	2.3	0.7	1.6	0.9	3.1	0.9
Other	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Not stated	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2	0

6.4. Migration Streams

Table 6.4.1 shows the total internal migration classified by migration flow. According to the Population Census 2019, the most common migration flow was from rural to urban areas, ranking first, and from urban to urban areas, ranking second. However CIPS 2024, there was a significant change in the pattern: rural to rural and urban to urban migration became the main current flows, as did urban to urban migration. This change suggests a rapid and substantial process of urbanization.

Table 6.4.1. Percentage of internal migrants in the urban-rural migration stream, by sex, Cambodia 2019 and 2024*

Migration Streams	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Internal Migrants	3,182,615	5,993,994	1,665,175	3,178,385	1,517,440	2,815,610
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	29.0	33.9	30.7	35.2	27.1	32.4
Rural to Urban	34.0	22.3	32.4	21.2	35.7	23.4
Urban to Rural	7.0	15.8	7.6	15.8	6.3	15.7
Urban to Urban	30.0	28.1	29.3	27.8	30.8	28.4

**Note: Excluding migration outside Cambodia and unreported 409,245.*

6.5. Duration of Residence

According to the CIPS 2024, the majority of migrants had lived in the interview area for at least 5 years prior to the census interval (64.0 percent, Table 6.5.1). The proportion of those who had lived in their current residence for 20+ years prior to the survey interval was 26.7 percent. In urban areas, the percentage of migrants was similar. However, in rural areas, the percentage was higher than in urban areas (around 27.5 percent).

Table 6.5.1. Distribution of internal migrants by number of years stayed in current residence, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024

Residence	Year	Internal Migrants	No. of Years in Current Residence					
			Total	< 1	1-4	5-9	10-19	20 +
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	2024	6,403,239	100	11.9	24.2	16.2	21.1	26.7
	2019	3,331,120	100	9.8	28.1	16.9	22.3	23.0
Urban	2024	3,098,059	100	8.3	25.0	17.9	22.9	25.9
	2019	2,164,700	100	12.0	32.2	16.1	19.5	20.4
Rural	2024	3,305,180	100	15.2	23.3	14.6	19.4	27.5
	2019	1,166,420	100	5.7	20.5	18.3	27.5	27.9

In the CIPS 2024 and Population Census 2019, there were a higher proportion of internal migrants who reported living in their current residence for 20+ years. This trend reflects the significant amount of migration in 2024.

6.6. Migration by Age Group

As expected, most of migrated during their prime working ages, i.e. between 20 and 39 years of age. According to the CIPS 2024, almost half of the migrants were within this age group, both among males and females. Moreover, almost 87 percent of migrants were in the age group 15-64 years and this pattern holds for both males and females. It is important to note that in the entire population aged 10 years and older, 46 percent were in the prime working age groups. The age distribution of migrants was similar to that of the population as a whole.

Table 6.6.1. Percentage distribution of migrants aged 10+ years by age group and sex, Cambodia 2019 and 2024*

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Migrants	3,178,959	6,148,930	1,670,720	3,286,074	1,508,239	2,862,856
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 - 14	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.2
15 - 19	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.9	7.0	7.2
20 - 24	9.7	10.7	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.2
25 - 29	13.1	11.0	13.2	11.6	13.1	10.4
30 - 34	12.9	12.4	13.5	13.3	12.3	11.3
35 - 39	13.0	11.8	13.9	12.3	12.1	11.2
40 - 44	7.5	11.3	8.0	12.0	6.9	10.4
45 - 49	8.0	6.3	8.4	6.8	7.6	5.8
50 - 54	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.4
55 - 59	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.4	6.1	5.3
60 - 64	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.8	5.0	5.7
65 - 69	3.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.7	4.4
70 - 74	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	3.4
75 +	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.6	2.1

6.7. Economic Activity of Migrants

Table 6.7.1 shows that a high percentage of migrants were engaged in rural economic activities, especially in agriculture (41 percent), mining and quarrying (15.0 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.6 percent), and construction (11.0 percent). However, the remaining percentages of migrants are mostly involved in urban economic activities. They are mostly employed in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (20.5 percent), manufacturing (19.9 percent), and (9.9 percent) in agriculture forestry and fishing in urban.

Table 6.7.1. Percentage distribution of internal migrants aged 5+ years who are economically active by major industry group, sex and area of prior residence, Cambodia, 2024*

Major industry group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total migrants	4,792,219	2,806,153	1,986,066	2,158,839	1,245,094	913,745	2,633,380	1561060	1072320
Total	100	100	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100
A - Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	27.0	27.5	26.5	9.9	10.4	9.2	41.1	41.1	41.2
B - Mining and Quarrying	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2
C - Manufacturing	17.2	13.3	22.7	19.9	15.4	26.1	15.0	11.6	19.8
D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.0
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.45	0.4	0.5	0.3
F - Construction	9.1	13.0	3.6	6.7	10.5	1.7	11.0	15.0	5.3
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles	15.6	12.5	19.9	20.5	16.6	25.7	11.6	9.3	15.0
H - Transportation and Storage	5.5	8.7	1.0	8.0	12.9	1.3	3.4	5.2	0.7
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	6.4	4.3	9.4	9.3	6.6	12.9	4.1	2.4	6.4
J - Information and Communication	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
K - Financial and Insurance Activities	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.6
L - Real Estate Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
M - Professional, Scientific and Technical activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.2
N - Administrative and Support Service Activities	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
O - Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory	4.1	5.8	1.7	5.8	8.0	2.9	2.7	4.1	0.7
P - Education	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
R - Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8
S - Other Service Activities	2.5	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.9	4.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
T - Activities of Households as Employers;	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.4	1.2
U - Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

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

6.8. Migration by educational

In general, most migrants have higher education than non-movers. About 28.2 percent of the population has completed primary education whereas 28.9 percent for migrants. However, 18.2 percent of the population reported attaining a lower secondary education, while this figure was 19.6 percent among migrants (see tables 4.4.1 and 6.8.1 respectively).

However, the percentage literate among migrants and non-migrants minor differs: 87.2 and 86.2 percent, respectively. The reason is that illiteracy is a strong deterrent to migrate, mainly because of a lack of access to information that can facilitate successful migration, but also because the place of destination or work especially in urban areas usually requires higher qualification.

Table 6.8.1. Percentage distribution of internal migrants aged 7+ years by literacy status, educational level, sex and age group, Cambodia, 2024

Age Group	Literacy Status				Educational Level											
	Total Migrants	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total Migrants	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaureate	Technical/Vocational Pre-secondary	Technical/Vocational Post-secondary	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree/PhD	Other
Both Sexes	6,257,045	100	12.8	87.2	5,622,846	100.0	0.8	35.6	28.9	19.6	7.5	0.4	1.6	4.9	0.8	0.1
7-9	108,115	100	16.7	83.3	104,480	100.0	19.7	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	204,315	100	3.2	96.8	201,725	100.0	0.7	65.6	32.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	399,697	100	3.4	96.6	391,618	100.0	0.5	14.6	41.1	31.3	11.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0
20 - 24	656,619	100	4.1	95.9	636,418	100.0	0.0	17.5	29.7	22.4	21.8	0.7	2.6	4.8	0.5	0.0
25 - 29	679,388	100	7.3	92.7	648,171	100.0	0.1	24.2	31.5	21.9	8.7	0.5	3.2	9.0	0.9	0.0
30 - 34	761,049	100	7.9	92.1	720,966	100.0	0.1	27.0	29.9	21.9	7.1	0.3	2.6	10.1	1.0	0.0
35 - 39	726,389	100	9.9	90.1	675,604	100.0	0.3	30.4	32.5	21.2	5.5	0.6	1.4	6.8	1.2	0.1
40 - 44	693,625	100	15.8	84.2	608,319	100.0	0.4	37.8	28.6	20.4	5.0	0.3	1.1	5.3	1.0	0.0
45 - 49	389,063	100	17.3	82.7	335,519	100.0	0.8	42.3	29.6	19.2	3.8	0.3	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.0
50 - 54	402,722	100	15.0	85.0	351,061	100.0	0.5	41.6	26.8	18.5	6.1	0.5	1.4	3.4	1.1	0.1
55 - 59	327,061	100	20.0	80.0	271,043	100.0	0.7	45.2	25.2	16.4	6.0	0.8	1.7	2.5	1.2	0.2
60 - 64	322,658	100	25.3	74.7	249,754	100.0	0.7	64.4	18.3	13.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3
65 - 69	228,778	100	25.8	74.2	178,766	100.0	1.9	59.8	20.1	14.7	1.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.0
70 - 74	162,001	100	24.8	75.2	123,377	100.0	2.2	58.7	19.4	15.0	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
75 +	195,564	100	35.8	64.2	126,024	100.0	2.4	60.4	20.6	12.9	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0
Male	3,347,085	100	9.4	90.6	3,109,896	100.0	0.8	32.3	28.7	21.4	7.6	0.5	1.8	5.9	1.1	0.1
7-9	61,011	100	15.7	84.3	58,855	100.0	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 - 14	113,864	100	3.2	96.8	112,281	100.0	1.1	66.9	30.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	193,811	100	4.2	95.8	188,919	100.0	0.6	17.8	40.7	29.2	11.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	334,747	100	5.6	94.4	321,580	100.0	0.1	20.0	28.3	22.5	21.0	0.8	2.6	4.2	0.5	0.0
25 - 29	381,684	100	7.9	92.1	361,616	100.0	0.1	24.7	29.4	22.4	8.8	0.7	3.2	9.7	1.1	0.0
30 - 34	437,892	100	6.9	93.1	417,658	100.0	0.2	24.1	29.8	20.5	8.1	0.4	3.2	12.2	1.5	0.0
35 - 39	405,704	100	7.6	92.4	384,069	100.0	0.3	26.6	31.1	24.1	5.5	0.6	1.5	8.6	1.5	0.1
40 - 44	395,775	100	12.0	88.0	363,560	100.0	0.6	32.3	27.6	23.8	5.4	0.5	1.3	7.1	1.3	0.1
45 - 49	221,896	100	12.8	87.2	198,574	100.0	0.8	36.6	30.3	23.1	3.6	0.4	0.5	4.0	0.8	0.0
50 - 54	218,721	100	9.5	90.5	200,248	100	0.3	32.4	29.0	22.7	7.3	0.4	2.0	4.0	1.8	0.1
55 - 59	176,074	100	13.2	86.8	156,227	100	0.4	34.8	28.1	19.9	7.0	1.2	2.9	3.6	2.0	0.2
60 - 64	159,049	100	15.4	84.6	135,773	100	0.4	52.1	23.0	20.0	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
65 - 69	102,725	100	17.1	82.9	87,689	100	1.4	54.0	21.5	18.4	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.0
70 - 74	65,006	100	13.9	86.1	56,651	100	1.3	49.7	21.9	21.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0
75 +	79,123	100	17.1	82.9	66,196	100	1.0	51.2	25.3	18.1	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0

Table 6.8.1. Percentage distribution of internal migrants aged 7+ years by literacy status, educational level, sex and age group, Cambodia, 2024 (Cou)

Age Group	Literacy Status				Educational Level											
	Total Migrants	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Total Migrants	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaureate	Technical/Vocational Pre-secondary	Technical/Vocational Post-secondary	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree/PhD	Other
Female	2,909,961	100	16.7	83.3	2,512,951	100	1.0	39.6	29.0	17.4	7.3	0.3	1.3	3.6	0.4	0.1
7-9	47,105	100	17.9	82.1	45,625	100	21.1	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	90,451	100	3.2	96.8	89,444	100	0.1	63.8	35.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	205,886	100	2.6	97.4	202,699	100	0.4	11.6	41.4	33.2	11.4	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
20-24	321,872	100	2.5	97.5	314,839	100	0.0	15.0	31.1	22.3	22.6	0.7	2.5	5.3	0.5	0.0
25-29	297,704	100	6.6	93.4	286,555	100	0.1	23.6	34.2	21.4	8.6	0.3	3.2	8.0	0.7	0.0
30-34	323,156	100	9.2	90.8	303,308	100	0.0	31.0	30.0	23.8	5.7	0.2	1.8	7.2	0.2	0.0
35-39	320,685	100	13.0	87.0	291,535	100	0.3	35.4	34.4	17.3	5.4	0.6	1.4	4.3	0.8	0.0
40-44	297,850	100	21.0	79.0	244,758	100	0.3	46.0	30.1	15.3	4.4	0.1	0.7	2.6	0.4	0.0
45-49	167,167	100	23.2	76.8	136,945	100	0.8	50.7	28.6	13.5	4.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0
50-54	184,000	100	21.6	78.4	150,813	100	0.9	53.9	23.9	12.9	4.4	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.1
55-59	150,987	100	27.8	72.2	114,816	100	1.2	59.4	21.3	11.7	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.2
60-64	163,609	100	35.0	65.0	113,981	100	1.1	79.0	12.6	5.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2
65-69	126,052	100	32.9	67.1	91,077	100	2.3	65.4	18.7	11.2	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
70-74	96,995	100	32.1	67.9	66,727	100	3.0	66.4	17.4	9.1	2.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.4
75+	116,441	100	48.6	51.4	59,828	100	3.9	70.6	15.5	7.2	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0

6.9. Immigrants

As indicated earlier in this section, international migrants are classified into immigrants and emigrants. The former are those who entered the country and the latter those who exited the country. In a census it is difficult to measure emigration because they were not in the country/place of enumeration during the census period. Some attempts have been carried out to estimate this population but have met with little success. Immigration is less difficult as the persons can be interviewed. In the CIPS 2024, data about the respondent's previous place of residence and place of birth were collected.

Table 6.9.1 shows the distribution of economically active immigrants according to the nature of the economic activity that they were engaged in. Most immigrants were working in agriculture. However, proportionately fewer than within the entire population (31.3 percent rather than 34.5 percent). When compared with the total population, more migrants worked in wholesale and retail trade, construction and manufacturing (compare table 6.9.1 with table 5.6.2).

Table 6.9.1. Percentage distribution of immigrants aged 5+ years who are economically active, by sex and major industry group, Cambodia, 2024

Major Industry Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total Immigrants	368,034	230,415	137,618
Total	100	100	100
A - Agriculture Forestry and Fishing	31.3	32.7	29.1
B - Mining and Quarrying	4.0	3.9	4.0
C - Manufacturing	13.7	12.7	15.5
D - Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Conditioning Supply	0.1	0.1	0.0
E - Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	0.7	0.8	0.6
F - Construction	27.1	28.8	24.3
G - Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8.2	6.9	10.6
H - Transportation and Storage	2.2	3.0	0.9
I - Accommodation and Food Service Activities	4.9	3.8	6.9
J - Information and Communication	0.1	0.2	0.0
K - Financial and Insurance Activities	0.2	0.3	0.0
L - Real Estate Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0
M – Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.1	0.0	0.2
N - Administrative and Support Service Activities	3.1	2.9	3.4
O - Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	0.9	1.1	0.5
P - Education	0.0	0.0	0.0
Q - Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.5	0.6	0.4
R - Arts Entertainment and Recreation	0.6	0.5	0.8
S - Other Service Activities	1.4	1.2	1.8
T - Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods- and Services	0.8	0.6	1.3
U - Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.0	0.0	0.0

7.1. Introduction

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

In general, fertility data is usually collected by the Vital Statistical System through birth registration. If the respective data is not collected or is incomplete, like in Cambodia, the survey and census are the major source of data. At the CIPS 2024 as well as the census 2019, 2008 and 1998 were included an item specially design to measure current fertility: Child Ever Born (CEB) and Children Born during the 12 months preceding to the date of the data collection by age of woman. From this survey item it is possible to compute the Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).

Due to forgetfulness or bias report on number of Children Ever Born (CEB) and the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) Then the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) will least reliability. Based on this argument, there are several indirect fertility rate method of estimation of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) were applied. As mentioned earlier, William Brass developed the indirect fertility rate method to reduce this deficiency. Other demographers after he improved this method, including REL-GMPZ, used the technique developed by Brass and colleagues "for evaluating and adjusting fertility estimates obtained from retrospective reports of birth histories or birth history characteristics", etc. This method of calculation is used for the CIPS 2024.

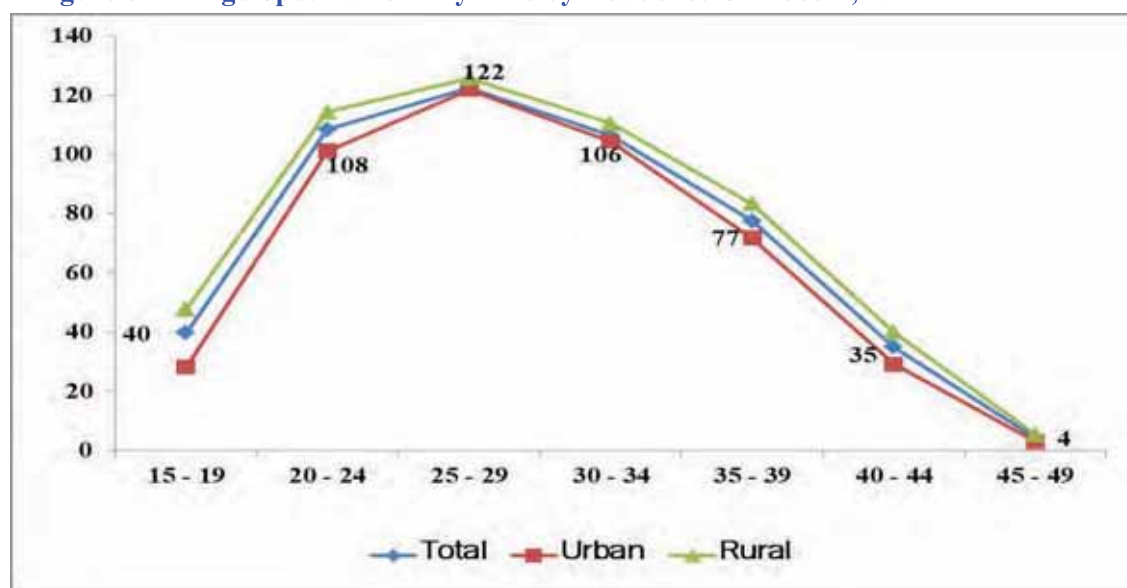
Table 7.1.1 Estimated Age-Specific Fertility Rate and Total Fertility Tate by Residence Cambodia, 2024

Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
15 - 19	0.03966	0.02812	0.04769
20 - 24	0.10839	0.10102	0.11428
25 - 29	0.12240	0.12186	0.12566
30 - 34	0.10629	0.10434	0.11042
35 - 39	0.07744	0.07173	0.08327
40 - 44	0.03493	0.02914	0.03989
45 - 49	0.00430	0.00301	0.00544
Total Fertility Rates (TFR)	2.5	2.3	2.6
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	20.6	19.9	21.4
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	0.075	0.069	0.080
Child Women Ratio (CWR)	0.31	0.28	0.33
Gross Reproductive Rate (GRR)	1.11	0.98	1.21
Net Reproductive Rate (NRR)	1.10	0.97	1.20
Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB)	29.4	29.3	29.5

7.2. Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR)

Figure 7.2.1 shows the ASFRs (adjusted) corresponding to CIPS 2024. The shape of the curves indicates that fertility increases with age, reaching its peak in age group 25-29 and then experiencing a decline. This shape indicates that a moderate proportion of women have children too young or too old. For example, teenage age 15-19 fertility is 40 lives births per 1,000 women. Although it is a low rate, efforts should be made to reduce it even more, considering the negative individual and social consequences of teenage pregnancy. At the other extreme, 1,000 women who are finishing their reproductive life (45-49) had 4 children on average.

Figure 7.2.1. Age-Specific Fertility Rate by Residence Cambodia, 2024



7.3. Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

TFR is a measure the fertility of women throughout their reproductive years, based on the Age-Specific Fertility Rate for ages 15-49 recorded for a given population in a given year. TFR represents the average number of children a woman would have if she fast-forwarded through her childbearing years in a given year, under the Age-Specific Fertility Rate for that year. In other words, it is the number of children a woman would have if she were to experience the same fertility rate at all ages starting in a given year and survive through her childbearing years.

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is related to the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR). There is little difference in fertility between urban and rural areas. It should be noted that all values calculated here correspond to May 3, 2023, through May 2, 2024.

The direct Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is (1.4 births per woman) unreasonably lower than the indirect method. This indicates used the number of children born in the 12 months preceding the survey is not counted. This problem has arisen in many countries due to the omission of children born in the year preceding the census and survey, such as those who died, errors in the provisional location of birth, superstition, missing the date of birth if the child was answered by a non-birth mother, etc. In Cambodia, the omission of interviews is significant but not large enough to avoid a reliable correction.

Figure 7.3.1 shows the Total Fertility Rate, urban and rural, 2019-2024. In general, the Total Fertility Rate in urban is lower than in rural, but in the case of Cambodia, the difference in Total Fertility Rates is marginally, at 2.3 versus 2.6 per woman. Over the past five years, the Total Fertility Rate has remained relatively unchanged, however compared to the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021-22, there has been a notable change in both urban (2.4 versus 2.3) and rural (3 versus 2.6).

Figure 7.3.1. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) by Residence Cambodia, 2019-2024

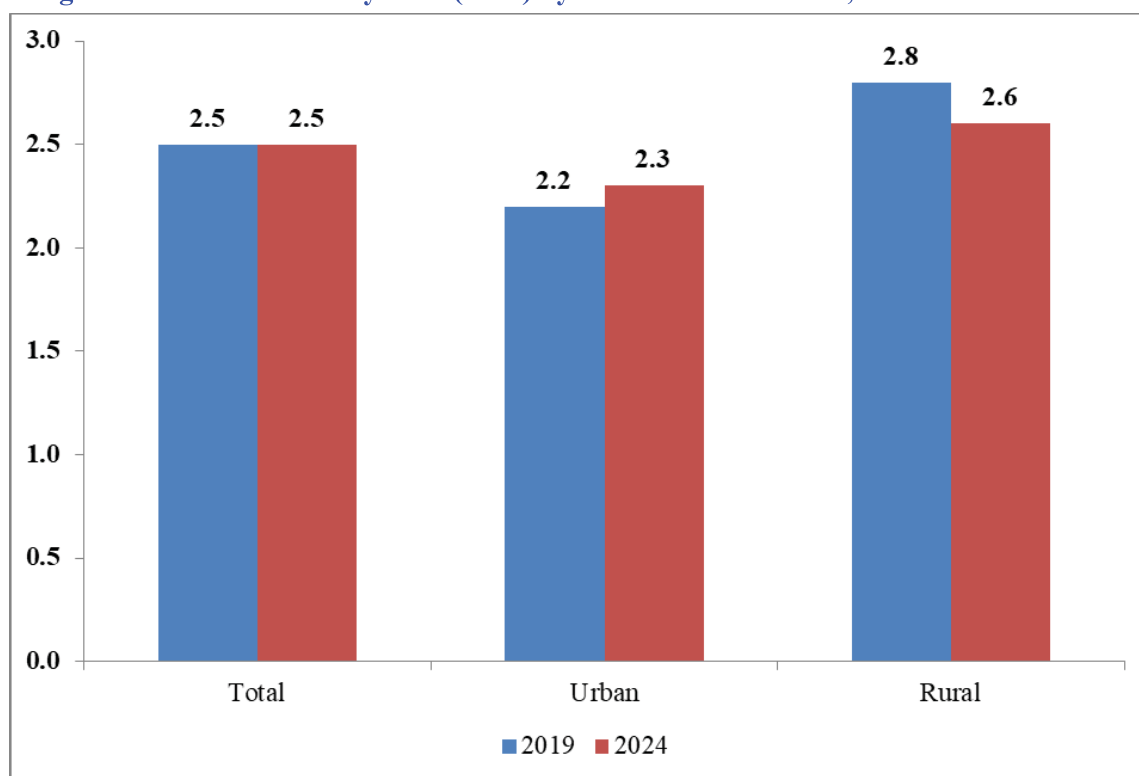


Table 7.3.1 shows the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) calculated by the indirect and direct methods. There are differences in the results of the calculations using different methods, however the differences are small. Therefore, based on the assessment of the TFR trend, the Brass-Arriaga method is the most suitable for calculating the TFR in Cambodia. The Gompertz method has also been considered for calculating the TFR, but the calculation of the Age-Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) is somewhat more complicated.

Table 7.3.1. Total Fertility Rate using different indirect methods, Cambodia, 2024

Method	Total Fertility Rate	
	(TFR)-2019	(TFR)-2024
(1)	(2)	(3)
Brass-Arriaga	2.5	2.3
Rele	2.4	2.2
Gompertz	2.7	2.5
Direct	1.7	1.4

7.4. Other Related Indicators

As shown in Table 7.1.1, other birth rates are also calculated. The simplest birth rate is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR), which is the number of live births per 1,000 populations in a year. In the case of Cambodia, the CBR in 2024 was 20.6 per 1,000 total populations.

The next calculation of birth rates is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), which is the number of live births per 1,000 women aged (15-49) in a given year. In Cambodia, there are 76 live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49). The General Fertility Rate is more accurately measured than the Crude Birth Rate because it relates to births by age and sex group (ages 15-49). The General Fertility Rate helps to correct for the inaccuracies that may arise due to births in different age and sex groups within the population. Therefore, the General Fertility Rate is a better basis for comparing the level of childbearing among a population than using the Crude Birth Rate, but it still varies due to the sex and age composition of the population.

The next ratio is the Child-Woman Ratio (CWR), which is the number of children under five years of age among women of reproductive age (15-49). This calculation is made when the Total Fertility Rate is not available for use. However, it is affected and varies by age group in the population and incomplete from census and survey. Cambodia has a Child-Woman Ratio (CWR) of 310 per 1,000 women (15-49). In addition, three important indicators related to fertility are also calculated to check the number of children a woman has to replace her generation, namely the Gross Replacement Rate (GRR). If the value is equal to one, it means that the woman will replace herself. If the value is greater than one, it means that the next generation will have more women than the current generation. If the value is less than one, it means that the next generation will have fewer women than the current generation. For CIPS 2024, this rate is equal to 1.11, means that next generation is having more daughters than her generation. Please clarify that this rate does not consider that women in reproductive age will survive to the end of their reproductive years? To check whether women of reproductive age will survive to the end of their reproductive years, another rate is used, which is the Net Replacement Rate (NRR), which is calculated by looking at the probability of survival among women of reproductive age in the life table. The Net Replacement Rate (NRR) in Cambodia for 2024 is 1.10. At the same time, the Mean Age at Child Bearing (MACB) of Cambodian women is 29.4 years.

7.5. Women by Parity or Children Ever Born (CEB)

Table 7.5.1 shows the main measure of fertility as a percentage of women by number of live births (live birth gap). For example, 13.8% of women in the age group 15 and above had 3 children and the average number of children ever born was 1.9, based on the results of the census interval survey. 30.6% of women were childless. Table 7.5.1 also shows information by age group, example, 25.0% of women in the age group 35-39 on average had 3 children.

The last column in Table 7.5.1 shows the mean number of CEB by age of women. For example, women 20-24 on average had 0.4 children by the reference time of the survey, whereas women 50-54 had 3.0 children. The number of CEB corresponding to women at the end of their reproductive life (45-49 years) is called “completed fertility cycle”, and according to table 7.5.1 this was 2.6 children.

In general, the number of live births increases by age woman increased. The decline in fertility can be attributed to memory loss, meaning that women may forget to count some of their children, especially those who died.

Table 7.5.1. Women by parity and children ever born, Cambodia, 2024

Age Group	Parity								Children Ever Born	
	Women	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	Number	Mean
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	6,572,093	30.6	14.3	20.4	13.8	7.9	13.0	100.0	12,688,543	1.9
15 - 19	793,665	95.2	4.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	47,546	0.1
20 - 24	744,490	68.3	23.5	7.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	100.0	305,885	0.4
25 - 29	688,203	37.6	31.0	24.6	5.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	706,992	1.0
30 - 34	741,963	21.0	22.7	37.8	14.3	3.0	1.1	100.0	1,178,432	1.6
35 - 39	720,214	12.3	14.6	37.5	25.0	7.8	2.9	100.0	1,512,978	2.1
40 - 44	693,758	9.3	11.0	31.6	27.3	13.3	7.5	100.0	1,713,277	2.5
45 - 49	401,315	9.5	10.9	26.6	26.6	15.0	11.3	100.0	1,046,088	2.6
50 - 54	412,518	8.6	7.1	20.0	24.4	18.9	20.9	100.0	1,240,637	3.0
55 - 59	333,229	7.5	7.7	15.0	20.1	18.1	31.6	100.0	1,094,007	3.3
60 +	1,042,739	7.7	6.7	10.0	11.3	13.5	50.7	100.0	3,842,699	3.7
Urban	2,788,625	33.4	14.7	20.6	14.0	7.0	10.2	100.0	4,938,381	1.8
15 - 19	323,057	96.8	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	12,560	0.0
20 - 24	307,235	75.4	18.8	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	94,805	0.3
25 - 29	300,425	45.5	29.0	19.7	4.9	0.6	0.3	100.0	261,752	0.9
30 - 34	326,513	25.2	25.0	34.2	11.9	2.4	1.3	100.0	473,732	1.5
35 - 39	323,780	15.1	15.9	36.2	23.2	7.5	2.2	100.0	642,509	2.0
40 - 44	324,531	11.9	12.5	33.5	26.2	10.5	5.4	100.0	737,367	2.3
45 - 49	162,940	11.1	13.6	29.6	25.4	11.9	8.4	100.0	388,875	2.4
50 - 54	167,638	10.3	9.6	21.7	27.9	16.3	14.2	100.0	457,583	2.7
55 - 59	123,467	7.7	9.2	17.6	23.7	16.7	25.3	100.0	380,613	3.1
60 +	429,039	8.4	7.8	12.9	13.8	14.0	43.2	100.0	1,488,585	3.5
Rural	3,783,467	28.5	14.0	20.2	13.7	8.5	15.0	100.0	7,750,163	2.0
15 - 19	470,608	94.0	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	34,986	0.1
20 - 24	437,255	63.4	26.7	8.8	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	211,080	0.5
25 - 29	387,778	31.4	32.5	28.3	5.9	1.1	0.7	100.0	445,240	1.1
30 - 34	415,450	17.7	20.9	40.7	16.3	3.4	1.0	100.0	704,700	1.7
35 - 39	396,434	10.0	13.5	38.5	26.5	8.1	3.5	100.0	870,470	2.2
40 - 44	369,226	6.9	9.7	29.9	28.3	15.7	9.4	100.0	975,911	2.6
45 - 49	238,374	8.4	9.1	24.6	27.5	17.2	13.2	100.0	657,213	2.8
50 - 54	244,880	7.4	5.5	18.8	22.1	20.8	25.5	100.0	783,055	3.2
55 - 59	209,762	7.4	6.9	13.5	18.0	19.0	35.3	100.0	713,395	3.4
60 +	613,699	7.3	5.9	8.1	9.6	13.2	56.0	100.0	2,354,114	3.8

8.1. Introduction

Mortality refers to deaths that occur within a population. The probability of dying during a given time period is linked to many factors, such as age, sex, education, occupation, and economic status. The incidence of death can reveal much about a population's standard of living and health care. Actually, the most important determinant of mortality is age. Particularly important is mortality under 5 years of age. There are three indicators: The Infant Mortality Rate, which is the number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year; Child mortality, which is the number of deaths of children between 1 and 4 years of age per 1,000 children of those ages; and the under-five mortality rate is the probability of death from birth to age 5 years.

Many countries, including Cambodia, lack complete or reliable vital statistics systems. As a consequence, mortality measures are obtained from data that are collected from censuses and surveys. However, these data do not provide conventional mortality measures. In order to obtain standard indicators, so-called “indirect methods” are used.

The main primary demographic method, developed by British demographers William Brass and Brass and Coale (1968), estimates child mortality from information on the total number of children never born and children still alive (or dead) reported by women classified by age group (or alternatively by time since first birth or duration of marriage) (<https://demographicestimation.iussp.org/content/indirect-estimation-child-mortality>).

This primary mortality data is disaggregated by women age group 15-49 years, which may underreport or underreport the number of children who died or are currently living outside the household. Therefore, to provide reliability, primary mortality rates are averaged over the death rates reported by maternal age group 20-49 years as primary mortality rates, such as infant, child, and under-five mortality rates.

8.2 Early Age Mortality use Indirect Techniques

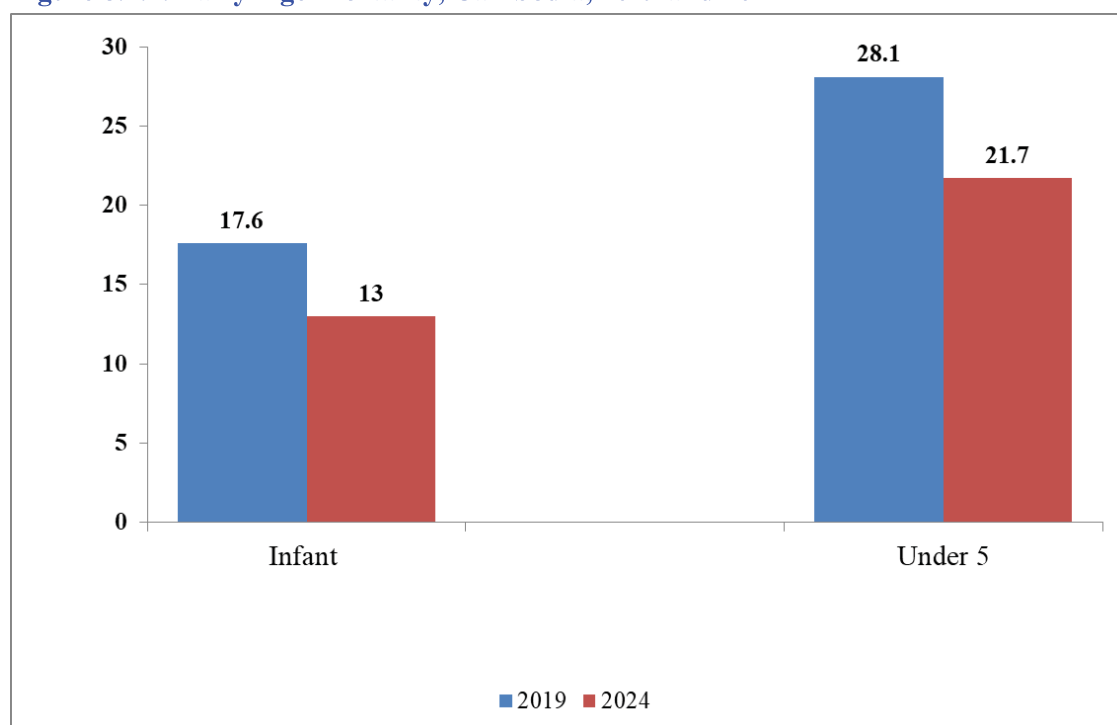
Table 8.2.1 shows early age mortality rate and life expectancy by sex and region, Cambodia, 2024. The Infant Mortality Rate is around 13.0 per 1,000 live births, with 7 more male deaths than female deaths per 1,000 live births (16.6 deaths versus 10.0 deaths). Infant and Under-Five Mortality Rates are higher in rural areas (13.5 and 22.5 per 1,000 live births, respectively) than in urban areas (11.4 and 18.9 per 1,000 live births, respectively) (Table 8.2.1).

Table 8.2.1. Indirect estimates of early-age mortality and life expectancy by sex and residence Cambodia 2024

Residence	Infant mortality (1q0)	Child Mortality (4q1)	Under 5 Mortality (5q0)	Refrence Period	Life Exspectancy at Bioth (e0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	13.0	8.7	21.7	2018.86- 2023.01	76.9
Urban	11.4	7.5	18.9	2018.86- 2023.02	77.8
Rural	13.5	9.0	22.5	2018.86- 2023.03	76.4
Male	16.6	9.0	25.6	2018.86- 2023.04	74.9
Female	10.0	6.6	16.6	2018.86- 2023.05	78.9

The infant mortality rate decreased from 17.6 per 1,000 live births in 2019 to 13.9 per 1,000 live births in 2024. The under-five mortality rate decreased from 28.1 per 1,000 live births to 22.3 per 1,000 live births (Figure 8.2.1).

Figure 8.2.1. Early-Age Mortality, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024



8.3. Adult Mortality and Life Tables

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

A life table is the most frequently used method to indirectly estimate adult mortality when vital statistics are not available. These indirect estimation methods are grouped into census survival methods, growth balance methods, the extinct generation method and estimates derived from information on the survival of parents and on the survival of the spouse. The growth balance methods are the most commonly used and consist of adjusting age-sex data on the number of deaths. These data are usually collected in censuses using a question about the number of deaths in the household during a fixed period, usually a year. The sex and age of the deceased are usually also recorded. The CIPS 2024 included a question to collect this information. The data obtained allow demographers to compute age-specific mortality rates, which are death rates calculated for specific age groups. These rates can be easily transformed into probabilities of dying at the ages defined by age group. In particular this provides an indicator of adult mortality, which is the probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 years.

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

The method described above is intended to solve a problem that often arises during census or survey interviews. For Cambodia, the balanced birth rate equation is used. However, the undercounting of deaths in the 12 months preceding the census and survey is high, requiring an adjustment of about 80%. Undercounting makes the results inconsistent. For example, in Cambodia, undercounting of deaths has led to life expectancy at birth approaching 100 years. Because of this lack of reliability, other mortality rates are not calculated.

Alternative methods used are: William Brass and Brass and Coale (1968) of UNFPA (Tool for Demographic Estimation) and the MATCH program of the MORTPARK demographic program. This program is used to calculate infant mortality and calculate the probability of death at age 20. The infant mortality rate in this table is derived from an indirect calculation of the under-five mortality rate (Table 8.3.1). Life expectancy at age 20 is derived from the number of deaths in the 12 months preceding the survey. As mentioned above, these data are not exhaustive. However, some data can be used as an alternative for adjustment. For example, life expectancy at age 20 is calculated to be 56.9 years for males and 60 for females. These values were used to construct the life tables with the MATCH demographic program of the MORTPARK demographic program. The method also requires an adjustment of the life table pattern. In this case, the northern pattern is used, which previous analysis has shown to be adequate for Cambodia.

Life expectancy describes the history of mortality among a population if the mortality patterns and trends in the table remain constant in the future. For example, a male infant under

1 year old in Cambodia can expect to live to be 74.9 years old. A male at age 40 can expect to live another 38.2 years if the mortality patterns in Cambodia in 2024 remain constant in the future.

Table 8.3.1. Life Tables Males, Cambodia, 2024

Age	m(x,n)	q(x,n)	l(x)	d(x,n)	L(x,n)	S(x,n)	T(x)	e(x)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0	0.01624	0.01600	100,000	1,600	98,542	0.98297	7,493,362	74.9
1	0.00070	0.00279	98,400	275	392,941	0.99724	7,394,820	75.2
5	0.00041	0.00203	98,125	199	490,127	0.99811	7,001,878	71.4
10	0.00035	0.00174	97,926	171	489,202	0.99722	6,511,751	66.5
15	0.00086	0.00427	97,755	418	487,840	0.99464	6,022,550	61.6
20	0.00124	0.00619	97,337	603	485,226	0.99371	5,534,710	56.9
25	0.00126	0.00626	96,734	606	482,172	0.99339	5,049,484	52.2
30	0.00141	0.00704	96,129	677	478,985	0.99251	4,567,312	47.5
35	0.00162	0.00806	95,452	769	475,398	0.99086	4,088,327	42.8
40	0.00211	0.01049	94,683	993	471,054	0.98762	3,612,929	38.2
45	0.00299	0.01485	93,690	1,392	465,223	0.98013	3,141,875	33.5
50	0.00520	0.02567	92,298	2,369	455,977	0.96975	2,676,652	29.0
55	0.00722	0.03549	89,929	3,192	442,185	0.95388	2,220,675	24.7
60	0.01221	0.05937	86,737	5,149	421,790	0.92339	1,778,490	20.5
65	0.02031	0.09693	81,588	7,909	389,477	0.87739	1,356,700	16.6
70	0.03315	0.15373	73,679	11,327	341,725	0.80264	967,222	13.1
75	0.05684	0.25004	62,352	15,591	274,282	0.56150	625,497	10.0
80	0.13314	...	46,762	46,762	351,215	...	351,215	7.5

Table 8.3.1. Life Tables Females, Cambodia, 2024

Age	$m(x,n)$	$q(x,n)$	$l(x)$	$d(x,n)$	$L(x,n)$	$S(x,n)$	$T(x)$	$e(x)$
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0	0.01009	0.01000	100,000	1,000	99,080	0.98946	7,893,352	78.9
1	0.00035	0.00141	99,000	140	395,651	0.99878	7,794,272	78.7
5	0.00014	0.00069	98,860	68	494,130	0.99928	7,398,621	74.8
10	0.00015	0.00076	98,792	75	493,773	0.99895	6,904,491	69.9
15	0.00029	0.00147	98,717	145	493,257	0.99812	6,410,718	64.9
20	0.00046	0.00228	98,572	225	492,329	0.99744	5,917,461	60.0
25	0.00056	0.00280	98,347	275	491,066	0.99708	5,425,132	55.2
30	0.00061	0.00306	98,072	300	489,631	0.99663	4,934,065	50.3
35	0.00077	0.00383	97,772	374	487,982	0.99498	4,444,435	45.5
40	0.00130	0.00647	97,398	630	485,531	0.99213	3,956,452	40.6
45	0.00191	0.00952	96,767	921	481,710	0.98729	3,470,922	35.9
50	0.00330	0.01636	95,847	1,568	475,589	0.98066	2,989,211	31.2
55	0.00461	0.02279	94,278	2,148	466,393	0.97015	2,513,623	26.7
60	0.00792	0.03891	92,130	3,585	452,471	0.94770	2,047,229	22.2
65	0.01422	0.06884	88,545	6,096	428,805	0.90748	1,594,758	18.0
70	0.02578	0.12165	82,450	10,030	389,132	0.83807	1,165,954	14.1
75	0.04697	0.21150	72,420	15,317	326,121	0.58019	776,822	10.7
80	0.12670	...	57,103	57,103	450,701	...	450,701	7.9

Notes: $m(x,n)$ = Age-specific central death rate.

$a(x,n)$ = Average person-years lived by those who die between ages x and $x+n$

nq_x = Probability of dying between exact ages x and $x+n$ (age-specific mortality rate)

$l(x)$ = Number of survivors at age x .

ndx = Number of deaths occurring between ages x and $x+n$.

nL_x = Number of person-years lived between ages x and $x+n$.

$5S_x$ = Survival ratio for persons aged x to $x+5$ surviving 5 years to ages $x+5$ to $x+10$ = $5L_{x+5}/5L_x$

T_x = Number of person-years lived after age x .

$e(x)$ = Life expectancy at age x .

First entry of $S(x,n)$ is for survivorship of 5 cohorts of birth to age group 0-4 = $L(0,5) / 500000$

Second entry of $S(x,n)$ is for $S(0,5) = L(5,5) / L(0,5)$

Last entry of $S(x,n)$ is $S(75+,5) = T(80) / T(75)$

In general, adult mortality rates increase with increasing age. Table 8.3.1 and 8.3.2 shows adult mortality rate in 2024. Males aged 15-20 died at a rate of 86 per 100,000 in 2024, while females in the same age group died at a rate of 29 per 100,000. At oldest age male in 80 and over died at 13,314 and 12,670 per 100,000.

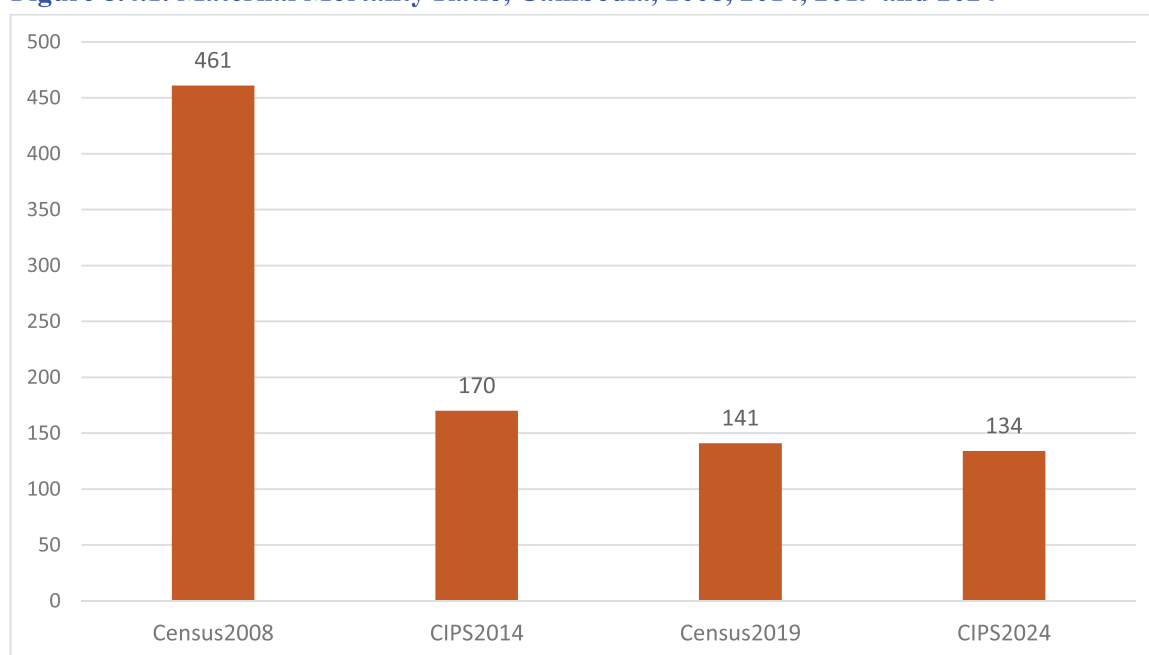
8.4. Maternal Mortality

There are several methods for estimating maternal mortality ratio; however the most appropriate and reliable is based on direct questions included in the census or survey of adult mortality. For women aged 15-49 who died in the 12 months preceding the census, questions are asked whether the woman died during pregnancy (9) or childbirth (10) or within 42 days of giving birth (11). Sometimes questions may include where the woman died (hospital, health center, home) and whether anyone assisted her before death (doctor, nurse, midwife, traditional healer).

In general, adult maternal deaths are not correct counted as expected. However, there are several methods that have been used to adjust the data to improve accuracy. In this case, the calculation is difficult and the reliability is low. The most widely used indicator of maternal mortality is the maternal mortality ratio. It is calculated by dividing the number of maternal deaths related to the complexity of pregnancy by the number of live births during the same period. This value, multiplied by 100,000, is interpreted as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

The above questions include the number of family members who have died in the past 12 months. As explained earlier, this information is not exhaustive, including deaths attributed to maternal deaths. The CIPS 2024, the crude (unadjusted) data were calculated to show a maternal mortality ratio of 134 per 100,000 live births after consider undercount for the actual birth rate by age-specific birth rates and the number of women. There is a consistency in the assessment of maternal mortality that requires more specific analysis than this finding. The case of maternal mortality recommends in-depth studies to examine details such as the lifetime risk of maternal mortality (LTR) among women of reproductive age. Even without adjustment for maternal mortality, this ratio is lower than in 2019. When analyzed in detail, the maternal mortality ratio may be even lower, as seen in the 2019 Census after adjusting for the lifetime risk of maternal mortality (LTR), this ratio is only 91 per 100,000 live births.

Figure 8.4.1. Maternal Mortality Ratio, Cambodia, 2008, 2014, 2019 and 2024



9.1. Introduction

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2024 (CIPS) is the first time that questions on disability have been included in a Cambodian census questionnaire. Disability is measured in the CIPS 2024 in terms of physical difficulties experienced in daily life for people aged 5 years and over. Three main reasons for measuring disability in a census are:

- a) To inform the design of various services. This could include developing specific programmes or policies for performing services, and also for evaluating these programmes or services. Services provided might include housing, transportation, and equipment, as well as long-term professional and educational support.
- b) To track the level of the progress in primary care provision, which is in itself an indicator of the overall social situation. Assessing the level of progress includes estimating the disability rate and analysing trends over time.
- c) To monitor inequalities experienced by disabled individuals and to evaluate the impact of laws and policies prohibiting discrimination associated with disability. Data on disability can also help to assess services and programmes, which aim to achieve equal participation in all areas of life by those who experience any difficulty in daily activities.

Data on the following six types of disabilities were collected by the CIPS 2024:

1. Disability in seeing (eyes): a person who has some degree of difficulty seeing once their eyesight has been corrected with glasses or who is blind or not able to see anything (even light) is considered as having no ability to see or a disability in seeing. A person who is able to see clearly with one eye or can only see straight ahead is also considered to have a disability in seeing. A person who is short or long sighted, but able to see clearly because of wearing glasses is not defined as having a disability in seeing.
2. Disability in hearing (deaf): a person who has some degree of hearing limitation even once their hearing has been corrected with hearing aids is considered to have no ability to hear or a disability in hearing. This includes a person who hears nothing; who hears only loud noises or sounds when he/she is in a loud environment; or who has difficulty recognizing sounds from other sources. Moreover, a person who does not hear through one ear but hears normally in the other ear is also considered having a disability in hearing. A person who is able to hear using a hearing aid is not considered to have a difficulty in hearing.
3. Disability in walking or climbing stairs: a person who has some degree of difficulty when moving around the surrounding environment using their legs is considered to have a disability. This includes those who have some problems when walking short or long distances or going up or down stairs. It also describes those who are not able to walk any distance without a break and those who are not able to walk without using a walking aid such as a stick or crutches. Finally, individuals who cannot stand for more than a few 97

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

4. Disability in memorizing or concentrating: a person who has some problems with remembering or focusing on daily activities is considered disabled in memorizing or concentrating. This includes individuals who have problems navigating paths, focusing on what they are doing or remembering where they lived in recent months. It also describes a person who cannot remember anything about what someone has just said to them or who seems confused or generally afraid. This could be triggered by everyday situations including high workload, drug use or other major causes.
5. Disability in self-care: a person who has difficulty taking care of himself/herself independently is considered to have a disability in self-care. This includes daily tasks, such as washing, dressing or doing make-up. Washing refers to the whole self-cleansing process (normally with soap and water). Washing activities include washing and collecting essential items such as soap, clothes or water. Dressing refers to all aspects of wearing clothes. A person who cannot complete these tasks on their own is considered to have this type of disability.
6. Disability in communication due to physical, mental and/or emotional health: a person who has physical, mental or emotional health problems; which affect speaking, hearing or comprehension; and limit daily activities. This includes those who are prone to misunderstanding during conversations or other modes of communication. Communication refers to people exchanging information or ideas with each other. This exchange is done using voice, signs or writing information that is to be exchanged

9.2. Level of Disability

Table 9.2.1 shows the percentage distribution of the population with differing degrees of disability by sex and urban/rural area. Responses to each of the six disability types are grouped into three categories: some disability (“some difficulty”), moderate disability (“a lot of difficulty”) and severe disability (“cannot do at all”). In 2024 the proportion of the total population aged 5 years and above with any type of disability has increased to 5.5 percent and, moderate disability 1.4 percent and severe disability has increased 0.2 percent if compared to 2019 (table 9.2.1). When disaggregated by sex, disability was found to be higher for females compared to males (8.6 percent versus 6.5 percent) for this pattern is consistent with moderate disability, severe disability and also with pattern of 2019. In 2024 Area-wise, the proportion of people with any disability were rural is higher than urban (10.7 percent versus 9.9 percent). There were increased all type of disabilities and residence among population aged 5 and above if compared 2024 and 2019.

Table 9.2.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years by disability status, level, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024

Residence	Population aged 5 + Years	Total	No Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia 2019						
Both Sexes	14,102,052	100	95.1	3.7	0.9	0.3
Male	6,825,874	100	95.8	3.2	0.7	0.3
Female	7,276,178	100	94.5	4.2	1.0	0.3
Cambodia 2024						
Both Sexes	15,819,611	100	89.6	7.6	2.3	0.5
Male	7,746,659	100	91.0	6.5	2.0	0.5
Female	8,072,952	100	88.3	8.6	2.6	0.6
Urban 2019						
Both Sexes	5,622,870	100	95.7	3.2	0.7	0.3
Male	2,729,610	100	96.3	2.8	0.6	0.3
Female	2,893,260	100	95.2	3.6	0.8	0.3
Urban 2024						
Both Sexes	6,600,670	100	90.1	7.1	2.3	0.5
Male	3,211,244	100	91.5	6.2	1.9	0.4
Female	3,389,426	100	88.9	8.0	2.6	0.5
Rural 2019						
Both Sexes	8,479,182	100	94.7	4.0	1.0	0.3
Male	4,096,264	100	95.5	3.5	0.8	0.3
Female	4,382,918	100	94.0	4.6	1.1	0.3
Rural 2024						
Both Sexes	9,218,741	100	89.3	7.9	2.3	0.5
Male	4,535,415	100	90.7	6.8	2.0	0.5
Female	4,683,326	100	87.9	9.0	2.5	0.6

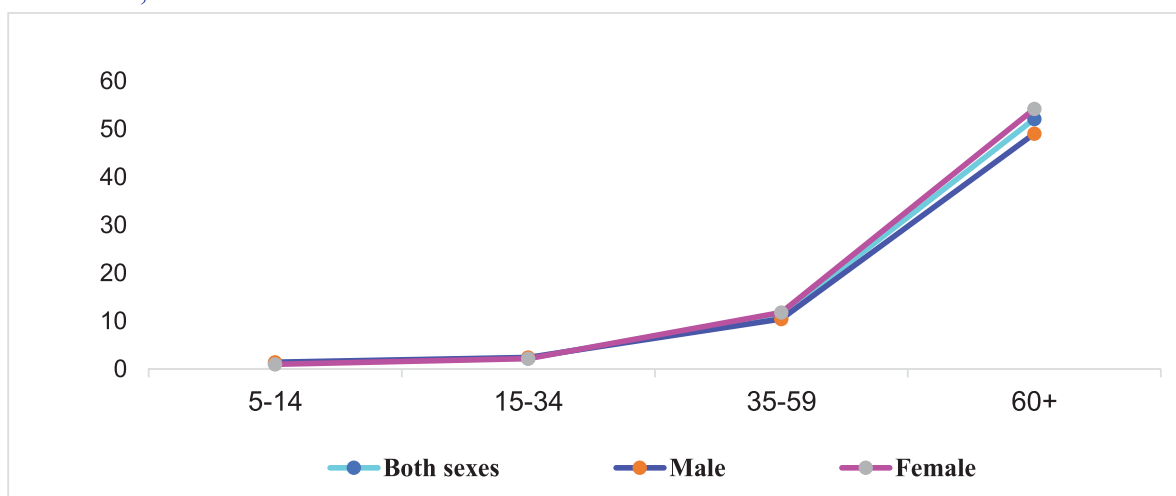
Table 9.2.2 shows the percentage distribution of the population with disability by disability level, sex and urban/rural area. Of the 1.640.259 individuals with some disability and severe disability in 2024 is lower than 2019 (73.1 percent versus 74.3 percent) and (5.0 percent and 6.3 percent) and the proportion of people with moderate disabilities has increased (21.9 percent versus 19.4 percent).

Table 9.2.2. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by level, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024

Residence and Sex	People with Disability Aged 5 + Years	Total	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cambodia 2019					
Both Sexes	689.532	100	74,3	19,4	6,3
Male	286.659	100	74,6	18,8	6,6
Female	402.873	100	74,2	19,7	6,1
Cambodia 2024					
Both Sexes	1.640.259	100	73,1	21,9	5,0
Male	695.966	100	72,7	22,0	5,3
Female	944.293	100	73,5	21,8	4,8
Urban 2019					
Both Sexes	239.135	100	74,3	18,4	7,4
Male	100.498	100	74,4	17,8	7,8
Female	138.637	100	74,2	18,8	7,0
Urban 2024					
Both Sexes	651.721	100	72,2	22,9	4,9
Male	274.134	100	72,6	22,3	5,1
Female	377.587	100	71,9	23,3	4,8
Rural 2019					
Both Sexes	450.397	100	74,3	19,9	5,8
Male	186.161	100	74,6	19,4	5,9
Female	264.236	100	74,1	20,2	5,7
Rural 2024					
Both Sexes	988.538	100	73,8	21,2	5,1
Male	421.832	100	72,8	21,8	5,4
Female	566.706	100	74,5	20,7	4,8

CIPS 2024, disability rate for Cambodia increases with increases of age (figure 9.2.1), rising from 1.2 percent for the population aged 5-14 years to 52.1 percent for population aged 60 years and above. A slight increase in the disability rate starts 2.3 percent in the 15-34 years age group rising to 11.2 percent for population aged 35-59 years. If comparing 2019 and 2024, the disability rate is increases with increased increase age, as among the population aged 60 and above disability rate haft increase (52.1 percent versus 25.6 percent).

Figure 9.2.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by age group and sex, Cambodia, 2024



In 2024 as the same to 2019, the proportion of the population with disability in seeing (7.4 percent and 3.5 percent) is highest that is observed for the different types of disability.

For 2024 the other types were 4.9 percent with a disability in walking or climbing stairs and 4.1 percent with a disability in memorizing or concentrating (table 9.2.3).

Table 9.2.3. Distribution of population aged 5+ years with a disability by type and level of disability, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024

Type and Level of Disability and Sex	Per cent 2019			Per cent 2024		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes						
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	96,4	96,9	96,1	92,6	92,9	92,3
Some Disability	2,9	2,5	3,2	6,2	5,8	6,6
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,4	0,6	1,1	1,2	1,0
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,1	97,6	96,7	96,0	96,6	95,6
Some Disability	2,4	2,1	2,7	3,2	2,8	3,6
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,2	97,7	96,9	95,1	95,3	94,9
Some Disability	2,2	1,8	2,4	3,5	3,4	3,6
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,4	0,6	1,2	1,1	1,2
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,2	97,7	96,8	95,9	96,0	95,8
Some Disability	2,2	1,9	2,5	3,2	3,1	3,2
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,7	0,8
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,7	98,0	97,4	97,7	97,8	97,6
Some Disability	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,6	1,6	1,7
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,5
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,7	98,1	97,4	97,7	97,9	97,6
Some Disability	1,8	1,5	2,0	1,6	1,5	1,6
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Male						
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,0	97,4	96,8	93,7	93,9	93,6
Some Disability	2,4	2,1	2,7	5,3	5,0	5,5
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,5	0,9	1,0	0,8
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,6	98,0	97,4	96,7	97,2	96,3
Some Disability	2,0	1,7	2,2	2,6	2,2	2,9
Moderate Disability	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,6	0,5	0,6
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

No Disability	97,8	98,2	97,5	96,0	96,3	95,8
Some Disability	1,7	1,5	1,9	2,7	2,6	2,8
Moderate Disability	0,4	0,3	0,5	1,1	1,0	1,1
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,8	98,2	97,5	96,6	96,7	96,6
Some Disability	1,8	1,5	2,0	2,5	2,5	2,5
Moderate Disability	0,3	0,2	0,4	0,7	0,6	0,7
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	98,1	98,4	98,0	98,1	98,1	98,0
Some Disability	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,3	1,3	1,3
Moderate Disability	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,5
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	98,2	98,5	97,9	98,0	98,2	97,9
Some Disability	1,5	1,2	1,6	1,3	1,2	1,3
Moderate Disability	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,6
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
Female						
Disability in Seeing (even wearing glasses)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	95,9	96,5	95,5	91,4	91,9	91,1
Some Disability	3,4	2,9	3,7	7,1	6,5	7,5
Moderate Disability	0,6	0,5	0,7	1,3	1,4	1,2
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Hearing (even using hearing aid)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	96,5	97,1	96,1	95,3	96,0	94,8
Some Disability	2,9	2,4	3,1	3,8	3,3	4,3
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,2
Disability in Moving or Climbing the Stairs (walking)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	96,7	97,7	96,3	94,1	94,3	94,0
Some Disability	2,6	2,2	2,8	4,3	4,1	4,4
Moderate Disability	0,6	0,5	0,7	1,3	1,3	1,3
Severe Disability	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,3	0,3	0,3
Disability in Remembering or Concentrating						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	96,7	97,3	96,3	95,2	95,4	95,1
Some Disability	2,7	2,2	3,0	3,8	3,7	3,9
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,8
Severe Disability	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,3
Disability in Self-Care (including washing and dressing)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,2	97,6	96,9	97,4	97,5	97,2
Some Disability	2,2	1,8	2,4	1,9	1,8	2,0
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Severe Disability	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Disability in Communication (such as understanding each other)						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Disability	97,2	97,8	96,9	97,4	97,6	97,3
Some Disability	2,2	1,8	2,4	1,9	1,8	1,9
Moderate Disability	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Severe Disability	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2

9.3. Disability and Marital Status

Table 9.3.1 shows the majority of the population aged 15 years and over with any disability that were currently married accounted for 60.6 percent, widowed was 23.4 percent, never married was 10.1 percent, divorced was 5.3 percent and separated 0.6 percent. The proportion of women currently widowed or divorced and separated was 41.9 percent in urban. However, in 2024 the proportion of women currently widowed or divorced and separated is higher than men both area residence. For whom currently never married, widowed or divorced and separated with disability has increased except currently married

Table 9.3.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 15+ years with a disability by marital status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Marital Status (1)	2019			2024		
	Both Sexes (2)	Male (3)	Female (4)	Both Sexes (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	9.8	10.6	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.2
Married	68.6	80.2	60.5	60.6	77.4	48.5
Widowed	17.4	6.6	24.9	23.4	9.4	33.6
Divorced	3.9	2.4	5.0	5.3	2.8	7.1
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	11.6	12.8	10.8	11.7	11.4	11.9
Married	67.5	78.0	60.1	58.5	75.6	46.2
Widowed	15.9	5.8	23.0	22.6	9.0	32.4
Divorced	4.6	2.9	5.7	6.5	3.7	8.5
Separated	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.0
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	8.8	8.9	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.1
Married	69.2	81.4	60.7	62.0	78.6	50.0
Widowed	18.2	7.0	25.9	24.0	9.6	34.4
Divorced	3.6	2.0	4.7	4.5	2.2	6.1
Separated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5

*Note: Excluding those for whom marital status was not reported.

9.4. Literacy and Education

Table 9.4.1 shows the literacy rate of population aged 7 and over with a disability, disaggregated by sex and urban and rural areas. In 2024 the proportion of disability level were lower if compared to 2019. For servers disability declined 1.5 times, except for any level of disability that decreased slightly in absolute by 3.6 percent.

Table 9.4.1. Literacy rates of population aged 7+ years with any disability by level of disability, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024*

Area and Sex	Any Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2019				
Cambodia	70.9	73.3	62.4	67.7
Urban	80.1	81.9	73.1	80.0
Rural	65.9	68.8	57.1	59.3
Male	80.7	83.0	73.9	74.4
Female	63.9	66.5	54.6	62.5
2024				
Cambodia	67,3	68,5	58,3	44,8
Urban	74,4	75,4	66,2	56,7
Rural	62,6	64,0	52,8	37,1
Male	77,7	79,9	68,9	48,8
Female	59,6	60,4	50,4	41,5

*Note: Excluding those for whom marital status was not reported.

Table 9.4.2 shows that the rate of educational attainment in the population with any disability was 24.1 percent of disabled persons aged 7 and above who had ever attended a school or educational institution had completed primary education; 14.0 percent had completed lower secondary education; 4.0 percent had received the secondary/ diploma (Secondary School/Baccalaureate, Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary and Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary), and only 2.1 percent had completed tertiary/beyond secondary education (Graduate Degree, Master's Degree and Ph.D. Degree holder). Overall, 54.8 percent of the disabled population reported that they had not completed primary school, whilst a small proportion of the disabled literate population (1.1 percent) had become literate without any formal education.

Both 2019 and 2024 Compared to the general population, there was a low rate at all levels of education for those who have successfully completed their education. The population with disability who completed a full of primary, Secondary/ Diploma and Beyond Secondary has positive changed across all disabilities level (any disability, some disability, and moderate disability and serve disability) except who have none completed, not primary completed and secondary. This trend is also consistent for disability levels and complete education for men, except for women. All levels of disability who have completed lower secondary education have a negative change for 2024 compared to 2019.

Table 9.4.2. The percentage of literate population with any disability aged 7+ years who had completed education by educational level, sex and residence, Cambodia 2019 and 2024*

Residence (1)	Percentage Distribution 2019				Percentage distribution 2024			
	Any Disability (2)	Some Disability (3)	Major Disability (4)	Severe Disability (5)	Any Disability (6)	Some Disability (7)	Major Disability (8)	Severe Disability (9)
Cambodia	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,9	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,5
Primary Not Completed	55,7	54,6	61,2	55,7	54,8	55,4	57,4	45,9
Primary	22,9	23,4	19,8	24,2	24,1	23,5	23,6	28,3
Lower Secondary	17,3	17,8	15,6	14,4	14,0	13,9	13,8	19,2
Secondary/ Diploma	1,4	1,5	1,2	2,1	4,0	4,1	2,6	2,9
Beyond Secondary	1,3	1,3	0,9	1,7	2,1	2,1	1,7	2,2
Urban	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1,1	1,2	1,0	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,1	1,8
Primary Not Completed	46,6	43,7	56,8	55,3	44,7	45,0	51,0	36,9
Primary	24,1	25,3	19,1	21,5	27,3	26,3	27,8	32,5
Lower Secondary	22,7	24,1	19,3	15,7	16,8	17,0	14,8	24,1
Secondary/ Diploma	2,6	2,7	2,0	3,1	5,9	6,3	2,4	2,6
Beyond Secondary	2,8	2,9	1,9	3,0	4,0	3,9	3,0	2,1
Rural	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1,6	1,6	1,4	2,3	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,3
Primary Not Completed	61,5	61,3	64,0	56,1	62,7	63,4	63,0	54,8
Primary	22,1	22,2	20,3	26,8	21,6	21,3	19,9	24,2
Lower Secondary	13,8	13,9	13,4	13,1	11,8	11,5	12,9	14,3
Secondary/ Diploma	0,7	0,7	0,6	1,2	2,5	2,3	2,8	3,1
Beyond Secondary	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	2,3
Male	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1,6	1,6	1,3	2,1	0,8	0,9	0,6	0,0
Primary Not Completed	48,8	47,5	54,5	52,0	46,9	47,7	48,5	36,4
Primary	26,0	26,7	23,0	25,4	28,1	27,4	25,8	35,7
Lower Secondary	20,0	20,6	18,3	16,0	16,8	16,7	18,6	21,4
Secondary/ Diploma	1,9	1,9	1,6	2,2	4,9	4,9	4,2	2,6
Beyond Secondary	1,8	1,8	1,3	2,2	2,5	2,5	2,4	4,0
Female	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	3,1
Primary Not Completed	61,9	61,0	67,5	59,1	62,6	63,0	66,8	55,4
Primary	20,1	20,5	16,9	23,2	20,1	19,6	21,3	21,0
Lower Secondary	14,8	15,3	13,1	12,8	11,1	11,1	8,8	17,0
Secondary/ Diploma	1,1	1,1	0,8	2,0	3,2	3,3	0,9	3,2
Beyond Secondary	0,8	0,8	0,5	1,2	1,6	1,7	0,9	0,4

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

9.5. Economic Activity Rates

Table 9.5.1 shows the percentage distribution of the disabled population aged 5 and above by usual activity status, sex and urban/rural area in 2019 and 2024. The percentage of the disabled population that were employed was declined 3.4 percent (49.5 percent verse 52.9 percent) and 2.6 percent for men (62.7 percent verse 60.1 percent) and 4.3 percent for female (41.6 percent verse 45.9 percent). If compared of the population were employed, there were row rate of people were employed with disability both 2019 (60.6 percent verse 49.5 percent and 2024 (61.2 percent verse 52.9 percent).

Table 9.5.1. Also shows that the percentage of people with some disability, moderate and severe disability by main activity has the same trend as the population with any disability level mentioned above.

The percentage of inactive population with serve disabilities in rural is higher than in urban areas both 2024 and 2019. Comparing 2024 and 2019, the percentage of inactive population with severe disabilities increased 1.5 times in urban areas and 1.3 times in rural areas.

Table 9.5.1. Percentage distribution of population aged 5+ years with disability by usual activity status, sex and area, Cambodia, 2019 and 2024

Area	Percentage Distribution 2019				Percentage Distribution 2024			
	Any Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability	Any Disability	Some Disability	Moderate Disability	Severe Disability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cambodia								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	52,9	59,0	36,6	32,0	49,5	51,8	33,1	13,9
Unemployed	3,6	2,5	5,9	8,5	4,6	4,1	6,6	4,7
Inactive Population	43,5	38,5	57,5	59,5	46,0	44,1	60,3	81,4
Urban								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	45,7	50,8	31,5	29,3	44,8	46,7	32,4	14,4
Unemployed	4,9	2,6	9,8	16,1	5,1	4,5	6,8	4,7
Inactive Population	49,4	46,6	58,7	54,7	50,1	48,9	60,7	80,9
Rural								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	56,8	63,3	39,1	33,8	52,5	55,1	33,6	13,6
Unemployed	2,8	2,5	4,0	3,4	4,3	3,8	6,4	4,7
Inactive Population	40,4	34,2	56,9	62,4	43,2	41,1	60,0	81,8
Male								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	62,7	69,4	45,4	36,8	60,1	63,6	41,0	17,2
Unemployed	3,7	2,6	6,3	9,2	5,1	4,4	7,6	6,3
Inactive Population	33,5	28,0	48,3	54,0	34,8	32,0	51,4	76,6
Female								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Employed	45,9	51,5	30,6	28,3	41,6	43,4	27,2	11,2
Unemployed	3,5	2,5	5,7	8,0	4,2	3,9	5,8	3,4
Inactive Population	50,6	46,0	63,7	63,7	54,2	52,8	66,9	85,5

10.1. Housing Characteristics

The CIPS 2024 did not include a full-fledged housing survey. However, some information on housing characteristics was collected as part of the initial house listing operation, which was undertaken three days before the main census enumeration. During the house listing operation, all buildings/structures which were either partly or wholly used for residential purposes were listed by enumerators along with the households (ANNEX). The following information on household characteristics was also collected and recorded by the enumerators: (i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and, in the latter case, the other use that the building was given over to; and (ii) the materials used for the wall, roof and floor of the building.

Table 10.1.1 Percentage distribution of residential by type buildings, Cambodia, 2019- 2024*

Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage Distribution				
		Total	Wholly Residential	Partly Residential		
				Residence and Shop	Residence and Workshop	Residence and Other Use
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019						
Total	3,181,372	100	93.2	5.0	0.8	0.2
Urban	1,150,808	100	89.8	7.0	1.1	0.3
Rural	2,030,564	100	95.1	3.9	0.6	0.1
2024						
Total	3,735,659	100	86.8	11.9	1.0	0.2
Urban	1,600,151	100	84.3	14.3	1.0	0.4
Rural	2,135,508	100	88.8	10.1	1.0	0.1

According to the CIPS 2024, the number of buildings used for residential increased from (3,181,372) in 2019 to (3,735,659) in 2024 (Table 10.1.1). Overall, 86.8 percent of residential buildings were used wholly for residential. The corresponding proportions in urban and rural areas were 84.3 percent and 88.8 percent, respectively. The proportion of buildings that were partly residential was higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

Figure 10.1.1 Percentage of residential buildings by nature of construction, Cambodia, 2024

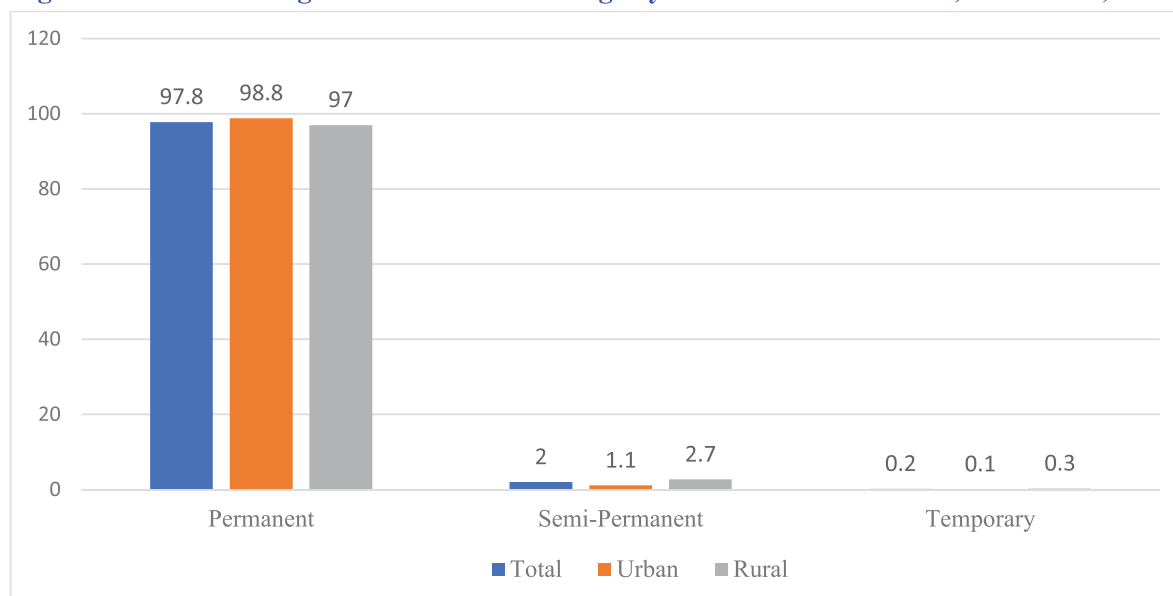


Table 10.1.2. Per cent distribution of residential buildings by nature of construction and area. Cambodia, 2019- 2024

Residence	Total Number of Buildings	Nature of Construction			
		Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2019					
Total	3,181,372	100	91.1	7.4	1.6
Urban	1,150,806	100	95.4	3.8	0.7
Rural	2,030,564	100	88.6	9.4	2.0
2024					
Total	3,735,659	100	97.8	2.0	0.2
Urban	1,600,151	100	98.8	1.1	0.1
Rural	2,135,508	100	97.0	2.7	0.3

The following combination of housing materials was used to determine the quality of a building. Buildings used for residential purposes (wholly and partly) were classified as permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary on the basis of their wall and roof materials. Roofs made from bamboo, thatch, grass, plastic, or synthetic sheets were considered to be temporary.

Roofs made from any of the following materials were considered to be permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone; galvanized iron and aluminum or other metal sheets; and asbestos cement sheets and tiles. Walls made of bamboo, thatch, grass, reeds, earth and salvaged or improvised materials, were considered to be temporary. Walls made of any of the following materials were considered to be permanent: wood, plywood, concrete, brick, stone; galvanized iron and aluminum or other metal sheets; and asbestos cement sheets.

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

Table 10.1.2 shows that, in 2024, the materials of roofs and walls of 97.8 percent of residential buildings were permanent. 2.0 percent of buildings were classified as semi-permanent, while 0.2 percent were temporary. There was an increase of permanent buildings compared to 2019, at 91.1 percent. For semi-permanent and temporary was decreased 7.4 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

10.2 Household Characteristics

10.2.1 Number and Size of Households

The total number of households counted in Cambodia in 2019 Census and CIPS 2024 were 3,553,021 and 3,735,659 respectively (Table 10.2.1). The number of normal or regular households in urban areas was 1,328,501 in 2019 Compared to 2024; it increased by 0.2 times to 1,600,151. In 2019, there were 2,224,520 in rural areas, compared to 2024, a decrease of 2,135,508.

Table 10.2.1 Number of regular households and average household size, Cambodia, 2019- 2024

Residence	Number of Normal Households		Change 2019- 2024	Average Household Size		Change 2019- 2024
	2019	2024		2019	2024	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	3,553,021	3,735,659	182,638	4.3	4.6	0.3
Urban	1,328,501	1,600,151	271,650	4.4	4.5	0.1
Rural	2,224,520	2,135,508	-89,012	4.2	4.7	0.5

Table 10.2.1 shows that the average household size at national was increased from 4.3 in 2019 to 4.6 in 2024. In urban areas, it increased by 0.1, while in rural areas it increased by 0.5 over the half-decade.

Table 10.2.2 Per cent distribution of households and population by sex, type of household and residence, Cambodia, 2024

Residence	Household	Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2019				
Total	3,594,031	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374
Urban	1,356,374	6,135,194	2,993,339	3,141,855
Rural	2,237,657	9,417,017	4,578,498	4,838,519
2024				
Total	3,735,659	17,280,543	8,490,419	8,790,124
Urban	1,600,151	7,172,206	3,503,507	3,668,699
Rural	2,135,508	10,108,337	4,986,912	5,121,425

The result of the 2019 census and the CIPS 2024 shows that typical households with four members account for 24.9 percent and 24.8 percent, respectively. The increase in the proportion of households with more than four members (Table 10.2.3) also indicates that there has been a significant change in the size of the family over the past five years. Overall, households with more than four members accounted for 47.1 percent of the total households in 2024.

Table 10.2.3 Per cent distribution of households by sex of head of households and household size, Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Characteristics	Total	
	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)
Household		
Male	74.4	72.3
Female	25.6	27.7
Total	100	100
Usual Members		
1	4.7	3.6
2	11.4	9.0
3	19.3	15.4
4	24.9	24.8
5	18.2	20.2
6	10.5	12.4
7	5.4	6.7
8	2.7	3.5
9	1.4	1.9
10+	1.5	2.5
100	100	100

10.2.2 Male and Female Head of Household

About 27.7 percent of households were headed by females. The majority of the female heads of household were aged between 30-59 years (Table 10.2.4). This pattern has increased in each of the past three censuses (57.8 percent in 2019 and 58.0 percent in 2024) The CIPS 2024 found that 18.9 percent of household heads were widowed, divorced or separated; 3.8 percent were never married; and 77.3 percent were currently married.

Figure 10.2.1 Female-headed households by age group, Cambodia 2019-2024

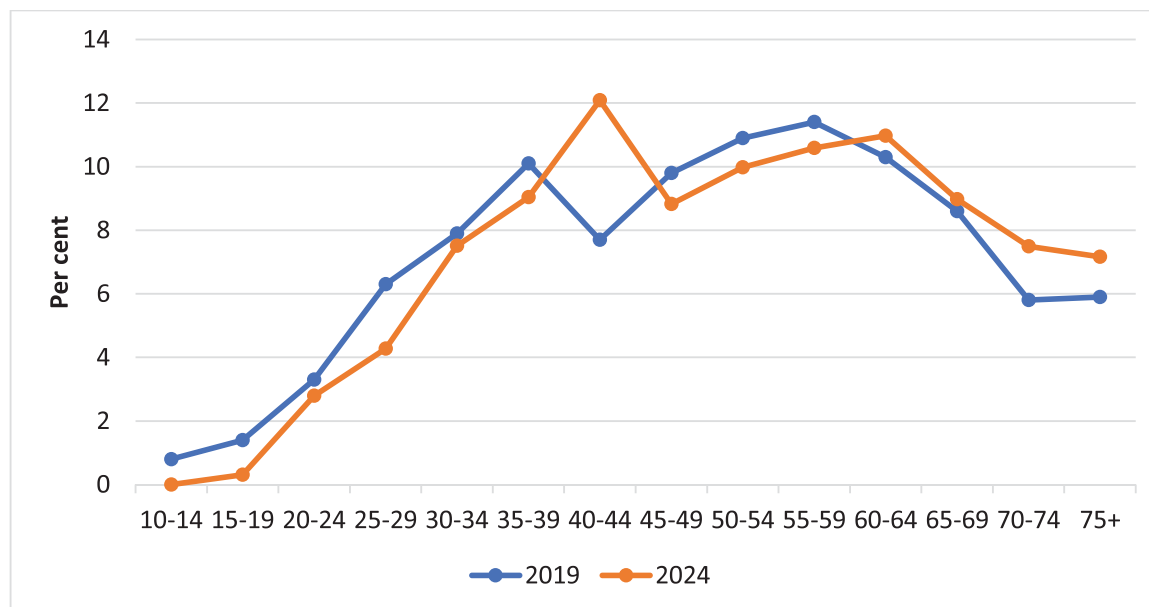


Table 10.2.4 Percent distribution of head of households aged 10+ years by sex and age group. Cambodia, 2019-2024*

Age Group	Head of Household					
	Total		Male		Female	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	3,553,021	3,735,659	2,642,712	2,700,221	910,309	1,035,438
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.4	0	0.2	0,0	0.8	0
15 -19	0.7	0,2	0.4	0,2	1.4	0.3
20 -24	2.8	1,9	2.6	1,6	3.3	2.8
25 -29	7.8	4,8	8.3	4,9	6.3	4.3
30 -34	11.4	9,8	12.6	10,7	7.9	7.5
35 -39	14.9	12,4	16.6	13,6	10.1	9.0
40 -44	9.9	15,7	10.7	17,1	7.7	12.1
45 -49	11.3	10,4	11.8	11,0	9.8	8.8
50 -54	10.7	10,4	10.6	10,6	10.9	10.0
55 -59	10.1	9,7	9.7	9,4	11.4	10.6
60 -64	7.2	9,4	6.2	8,8	10.3	11.0
65 -69	5.7	6,3	4.7	5,2	8.6	9.0
70 -74	3.7	4,5	2.9	3,4	5.8	7.5
75+	3.7	4,5	3.0	3,5	5.9	7.2

Table 10.2.5, 10.2.6 and 10.2.7 present the distribution of households by size of household and number of economically active members in the households. The distribution in each case is for 1,000 households. In 2024 about 2.0 percent of total households, 1.2 percent of male-headed households and 4.1 percent of female-headed households had no member who was earning. Female-headed households with one or two economically active members constituted about 21.3 percent and 34.7percent, respectively.

Table 10.2.5 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of households and number of economically active members, Total Cambodia, 2019-2024

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	3,553,021	117,027	632,193	1,622,054	562,467	354,176	155,320	66,825	42,959
Total	1.000	32.9	177.9	456.5	158.3	99.7	43.7	18.8	12.1
1 Person	46.8	11.7	35.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	114.3	10.8	34.8	68.7	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	192.5	5.5	41.4	111.9	33.6	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	249.4	2.8	36.4	47.7	41.4	21.1	-	-	-
5 Persons	182.1	1.2	19.5	82.4	41.1	28.4	9.6	-	-
6 Persons	104.7	0.5	7.1	30.9	24.5	5.4	12.3	4.0	-
7 Persons	54.2	0.2	2.4	10.2	10.9	14.0	10.3	4.9	1.5
8 Persons	27.3	0.1	0.8	3.2	4.3	6.3	6.0	4.4	2.3
9 Persons	14.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6
10+ Persons	14.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.7	5.8
2024									
Number	3,735,659	74,845	546,815	1,540,985	684,260	479,964	233,143	101,719	73,929
Total	1.000	20.0	146.4	412.5	183.2	128.5	62.4	27.2	19.8
1 Person	36.4	8.4	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	90.1	7.6	30.4	52.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	155.1	2.2	31.4	88.6	32.9	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	247.3	0.9	30.6	145.6	47.1	23.0	-	-	-
5 Persons	202.0	0.5	16.1	84.6	50.9	37.7	12.1	-	-
6 Persons	123.7	0.3	6.7	29.1	30.5	34.6	17.4	5.2	-
7 Persons	66.5	0.1	2.4	9.0	13.0	19.8	14.9	6.1	1.3
8 Persons	34.8	-	0.6	2.6	5.4	7.6	9.7	6.1	2.9
9 Persons	18.8	-	0.1	0.7	2.1	3.3	4.1	4.5	3.9
10+ Persons	25.3	-	-	0.3	1.2	2.4	4.1	5.4	11.7

Table 10.2.6 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of household and number of economically active members for male-headed households. Cambodia, 2019-2024

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	2,642,712	46,793	341,283	1,343,607	415,952	281,856	124,292	54,077	34,852
Total	1,000	17.7	129.1	508.4	157.4	106.7	47	20.5	13.2
1 Person	23.6	4.5	19.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	91.6	7.3	17.1	67.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	185.7	2.8	28	123.4	31.5	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	269	1.6	33.7	171.2	40.5	21.9	-	-	-
5 Persons	198.6	0.8	20.1	95.2	41.7	30.6	10.3	-	-
6 Persons	113.5	0.4	7.4	35.0	25.3	27.7	13.4	4.3	-
7 Persons	58.6	0.1	2.5	11.3	11.3	15.1	11.2	5.4	1.6
8 Persons	29.3	0.1	0.8	3.5	4.5	6.7	6.4	4.8	2.5
9 Persons	15.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	1.6	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9
10+ Persons	15.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.8	2.4	2.9	6.2
2024									
Number	2,700,221	31,931	326,381	1,181,935	479,565	368,575	175,670	79,330	56,833
Total	1,000	11.8	120.9	437.7	177.6	136.5	65.1	29.4	21.0
1 Person	21.1	2.9	18.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	72.7	6.6	18.1	48.0	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	148.5	1.5	26.2	88.7	32.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	265.3	0.3	30.5	164.8	44.9	24.8	-	-	-
5 Persons	211.1	0.4	17.3	91.4	48.7	40.6	12.7	-	-
6 Persons	128.0	0.1	6.9	30.5	30.8	36.4	18.3	4.9	-
7 Persons	70.5	0.1	2.9	10.0	12.6	21.0	15.8	6.5	1.6
8 Persons	37.4	-	0.6	2.9	5.6	8.0	10.3	7.2	2.8
9 Persons	20.6	-	0.0	1.0	2.1	3.3	4.2	5.2	4.9
10+ Persons	24.9	-	-	0.4	1.0	2.3	3.7	5.6	11.8

Table 10.2.7 Distribution of 1,000 households by size of household and number of economically active members for female-headed households. Cambodia, 2019-2024

Household Size	Number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2019									
Number	910,309	70,234	290,910	278,447	146,515	72,320	31,028	12,748	8,107
Total	1.000	77.2	319.6	305.9	161.0	79.5	34.1	14.0	8.9
1 Person	114.2	32.7	81.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	180.3	0.9	86.1	73.2	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	212.1	3.3	80.4	78.6	39.8	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	192.6	6.3	44.2	79.5	43.8	18.8	-	-	-
5 Persons	134.3	2.4	17.8	45.1	39.3	22.1	7.6	-	-
6 Persons	79.2	0.9	6.2	19.2	22.1	18.8	9.1	2.9	-
7 Persons	41.7	0.4	2.1	6.8	9.8	10.7	7.6	3.4	1.1
8 Persons	21.4	0.2	0.7	2.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	3.1	1.5
9 Persons	11.6	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.9
10+ Persons	12.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	4.5
2024									
Number	1,035,438	42,914	220,435	359,050	204,695	111,388	57,473	22,389	17,095
Total	1.000	41.4	212.9	346.8	197.7	107.6	55.5	21.6	16.5
1 Person	76.4	22.9	53.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	135.3	10.2	62.6	62.5	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	172.3	4.1	45.0	88.2	35.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	200.3	2.6	31.0	95.4	52.8	18.6	-	-	-
5 Persons	178.3	0.9	13.0	66.7	56.9	30.1	10.7	-	-
6 Persons	112.6	0.8	6.1	25.3	29.9	29.7	15.0	5.9	-
7 Persons	56.1	-	0.9	6.5	14.0	16.5	12.6	5.1	0.5
8 Persons	28.1	-	0.4	1.8	5.0	6.4	8.0	3.2	3.2
9 Persons	14.1	-	0.3	0.1	2.2	3.5	3.9	2.7	1.3
10+ Persons	26.4	-	-	0.2	2.0	2.7	5.2	4.8	11.5

Table 10.2.8 showed that the age of about 75.2 percent of economically active household heads ranged from 30 to 59 years old. On the other hand, about 72.2 percent of economically inactive household heads were in the age group 60 years and above. In the last three censuses, the proportion of older economically inactive household heads has increased (and 60.0 per cent in 2019 and 72.2 per cent). On the other hand, if the household is absent De Jure at the time of the survey, the husband, wife, or any other family member may be considered the De Facto head of household. This person may be economically active or inactive.

Table 10.2.8 Percentage distribution of heads of households aged 10+ years by sex, economically active and inactive status, and age group, Cambodia 2019-2024*

Head of Household	Economically Active			Economically Inactive		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2019						
Number	3,206,073	2,495,031	711,042	346,948	147,681	199,267
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.1	3.5
15 -19	0.4	0.2	0.8	3.6	3.9	3.5
20 -24	2.8	2.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.2
25 -29	8.4	8.7	7.3	2.1	1.5	2.5
30 -34	12.3	13.2	9.2	2.4	1.5	3.0
35 -39	16.2	17.4	11.9	3.0	2.2	3.6
40 -44	10.7	11.2	8.9	2.6	1.9	3.1
45 -49	12.0	12.3	11.1	4.1	3.0	5.0
50 -54	11.1	10.9	11.9	6.6	5.4	7.5
55 -59	10.1	9.7	11.7	9.7	9.1	10.2
60 -64	6.6	5.7	9.5	13.1	13.1	13.0
65 -69	4.8	4.1	7.2	13.9	14.4	13.5
70 -74	2.6	2.2	3.8	13.7	15.0	12.8
75+	2.0	1.8	2.9	19.3	22.9	16.7
2024						
Number	3,246,039	2,502,203	743,837	489,620	198,018	291,602
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -19	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5
20 -24	1.8	1.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.9
25 -29	5.3	5.3	5.4	1.0	0.5	1.3
30 -34	11.1	11.5	9.6	1.5	0.4	2.2
35 -39	13.9	14.6	11.5	2.0	0.7	2.8
40 -44	17.6	18.4	15.2	3.1	1.6	4.2
45 -49	11.5	11.8	10.8	2.7	1.2	3.8
50 -54	11.0	11.1	10.9	6.2	4.2	7.5
55 -59	10.0	9.5	11.5	8.1	7.8	8.3
60 -64	8.4	8.1	9.4	15.9	17.3	14.9
65 -69	4.8	4.2	6.7	15.9	17.6	14.8
70 -74	2.5	2.2	3.8	17.6	18.6	16.9
75+	1.8	1.7	2.2	22.8	27.1	19.9

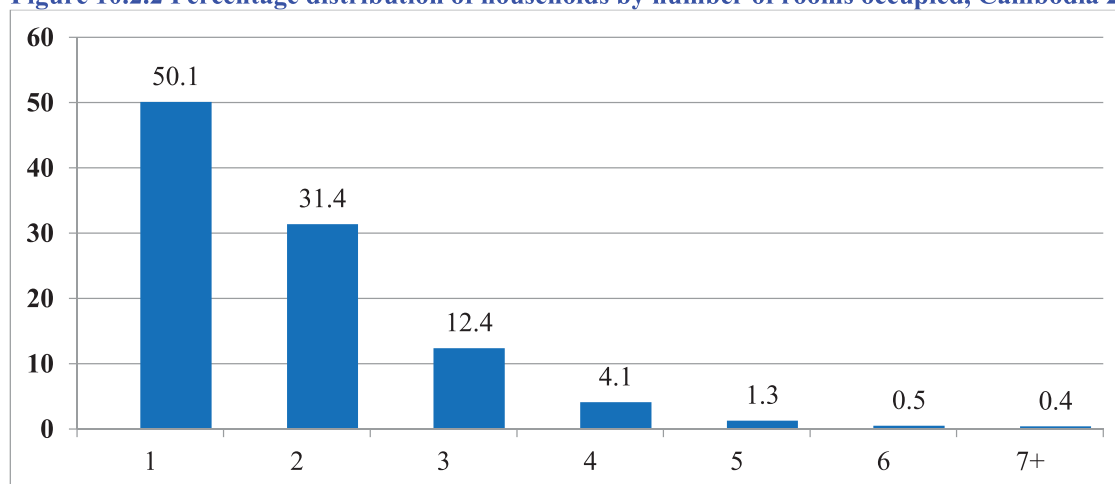
Table 10.2.9 Distribution of 1,000 households by tenure status, number of rooms occupied and residence, Cambodia 2019-2024

Tenure Status	Households Occupying No. of Rooms							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2019								
Total								
Number of	3,553,021	2,222	933,094	249,836	95,863	29,772	12,423	9,291
	1,000	626	263	70	27	8	3	3
Owner	907	554	249	67	25	8	3	2
Rented	62	50	8	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	28	21	5	1	1	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban								
Number of	1,328,501	717,148	371,058	131,736	67,022	23,636	10,232	7,669
	1,000	540	279	99	50	18	8	6
Owner	819	397	255	92	47	16	7	5
Rented	154	123	20	6	3	1	1	0
Rent Free	25	18	4	1	1	0	0	0
Other	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rural								
Number of	2,224,520	1,505,594	562,036	118,100	28,841	6,136	2,191	1622
	1,000	677	253	53	13	3	1	1
Owner	960	647	245	51	12	3	1	1
Rented	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	30	22	6	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2024								
Total								
Number of	3.735.659	1.869.919	1.172.986	462.271	151.728	44.818	17.147	16.790
	1.000	500,6	314,0	123,7	40,6	12,0	4,6	4,5
Owner	870,9	411,1	288,0	115,3	37,4	10,9	4,2	4,0
Rented		59,9	14,0	3,4	0,9	0,8	0,4	0,3
Rent Free	47,2	28,0	11,6	4,8	2,2	0,3	0,0	0,2
Other		1,6	0,4	0,2	0,1		-	-
Urban								
Number of	1.600.151	676.764	505.419	252.168	103.888	36.333	13.674	11.906
	1.000	422,9	315,9	157,6	64,9	22,7	8,5	7,4
Owner	768,8	261,3	269,4	143,6	59,5	20,4	7,8	6,8
Rented	177,2	133,8	31,2	7,2	2,0	1,8	0,7	0,5
Rent Free		27,2	15,1	6,4	3,4	0,5	-	0,2
Other		0,7	0,2	0,4	0,0		-	-
Rural								
Number of	2,135,508	1,193,156	667,567	210,103	47,839	8,485	3,473	4,884
	1.000	558,7	312,6	98,4	22,4	4,0	1,6	2,3
Owner	947,5	523,4	301,9	94,1	20,8	3,8	1,4	1,9
Rented		4,5	1,2	0,6	0,1		0,1	0,1
Rent Free		28,6	9,0	3,6	1,3	0,2	0,1	0,3
Other		2,2	0,5	0,1	0,2		-	-

10.2.3 Number of Rooms Occupied

The majority of households (50.1 percent) have only one room. In urban areas, 42.3 percent of households have one room, 31.6 percent have two rooms, 15.8 percent have three rooms, and about 10.3 percent of households live in dwellings with four or more rooms. In rural areas, 55.9 percent of households have one room, 31.3 percent have two rooms, 9.8 percent have three rooms, and about 3.0 percent of households live in dwellings with four or more rooms.

Figure 10.2.2 Percentage distribution of households by number of rooms occupied, Cambodia 2024



10.3 Household Amenities and Facilities

10.3.1 Drinking Water

As in the 2019 Census, information on household amenities was collected in CIPS 2024. As defined, clean drinking water included water that was piped into the dwelling; piped into the compound, yard or plot; and water collected from a public tap, standpipe, tube well, borehole and protected well; as well as rainwater and bottled water. Approximately 87 percent of Cambodian households had a source of improved drinking water in 2024 (Table 10.3.1). In urban areas, the percentage of households with a source of improved drinking water was higher (92 percent).

Table 10.3.1 Per cent distribution of households by main source of drinking water, Cambodia 2019-2024

Source of drinking water	Total		Urban		Rural	
	2019	2024	2019	2024	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Households	3,553,021	3,735,659	1,328,501	1,600,151	2,224,520	2,135,508
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Piped into Dwelling	25.5	24.1	46.7	39.7	12.8	12.4
Piped into Compound, Yard or Plot	3.6	1.7	4.9	2.5	2.9	1.1
Public Tap / Standpipe	3.9	0.8	5.7	0.9	2.8	0.8
Tube Well, Borehole	25.2	23.0	12.9	10.4	32.6	32.5
Protected Well	4.5	3.2	2.2	1.3	5.9	4.6
Unprotected Well	5.9	2.6	1.4	0.4	8.6	4.3
Protected Spring	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Unprotected Spring	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2
Rainwater Collection	2.8	3.9	1.5	2.3	3.5	5.1
Surface Water (River, Stream, Dam, Lake)	10.6	4.6	5.4	1.7	13.7	6.8
Bought Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanker-Truck Lake	4.9	1.3	4.8	1.5	5.0	1.0
Cart with Small Tank/Drum	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.6	5.3	3.5
Bottled Water	7.1	30.6	9.8	35.0	5.4	27.3
Other (specify)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3

10.3.2. Source of Light

The final results CIPS 2024, most households used electricity for lighting. Table 10.3.2 shows that about 93.9 percent of households in Cambodia used electricity (including electricity from the grid, generators, and both sources) increased from 84.0 percent in 2019. In particular, about 99 percent of households in urban used electricity for lighting, while 90 percent of households in rural also used electricity. The above figures indicate that in just only five years, Cambodian households have increased their used of electricity as a source of lighting, especially in rural residence.

Figure 10.3.2. Per cent distribution of households by main source of lighting and residence, Cambodia 2019-2024

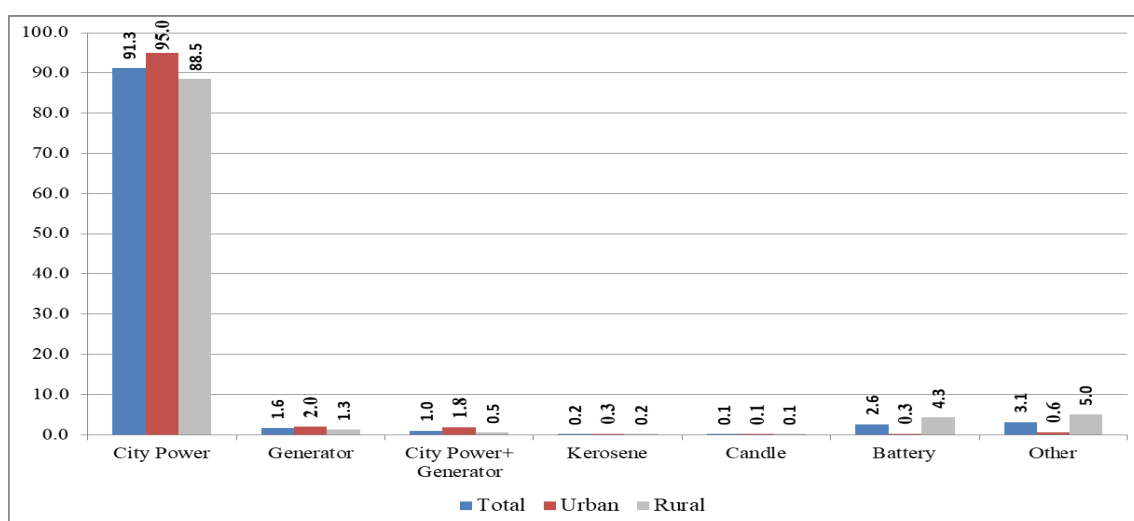


Table 10.3.2. Percentage distribution of household by main source of lighting and residence, Cambodia, Cambodia 2024

Residence	Year	Number of Households	Total	City Power	Generator	City Power+ Generator	Kerosene	Candle	Battery	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2019	3,553,021	100	79.6	1.6	2.8	0.6	0.3	13.4	1.6
	2024	3,735,659	100	91,3	1,6	1,0	0,2	0,1	2,6	3,1
Urban	2019	1,328,501	100	92.3	2.0	2.6	0.4	0.2	2.4	0.2
	2024	1,600,151	100	95,0	2,0	1,8	0,3	0,1	0,3	0,6
Rural	2019	2,224,520	100	72.1	1.3	3.0	0.8	0.4	20.1	2.4
	2024	2,135,508	100	88.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.0

10.3.3. Toilet Facilities

The final result CIPS 2024 shows that the presence of toilet facilities used in Cambodia has significantly improved. Table 10.3.3 shows that 93.1 percent of households had toilet facilities dramatically increased by 10.3 percentage point. In 2024 had 9 in 10 households using toilets, both in urban and rural residence. Of these, approximately 70.2 percent of households with toilets in rural residence used flush toilets or pit latrines, compared to only

34.7 percent in urban residence. Approximately 32.2 percent of households in urban residence used flush toilets or pit latrines connected to public sewers, compared to 2.9 percent in rural residence.

In 2024, the households had access to all three types of services: improved drinking water, electricity, and toilets in their homes, accounting for 78.2 percent of households. This represents a significant improvement over the previous census. In 2019, only 56.7 percent had access to all three types. In 2024, 86.4 percent of urban households had access to all three types, compared to 72.0 percent in rural residence (Table 10.3.4).

Figure 10.3.3. Per cent distribution of households by availability of toilet facilities and residence, Cambodia 2024

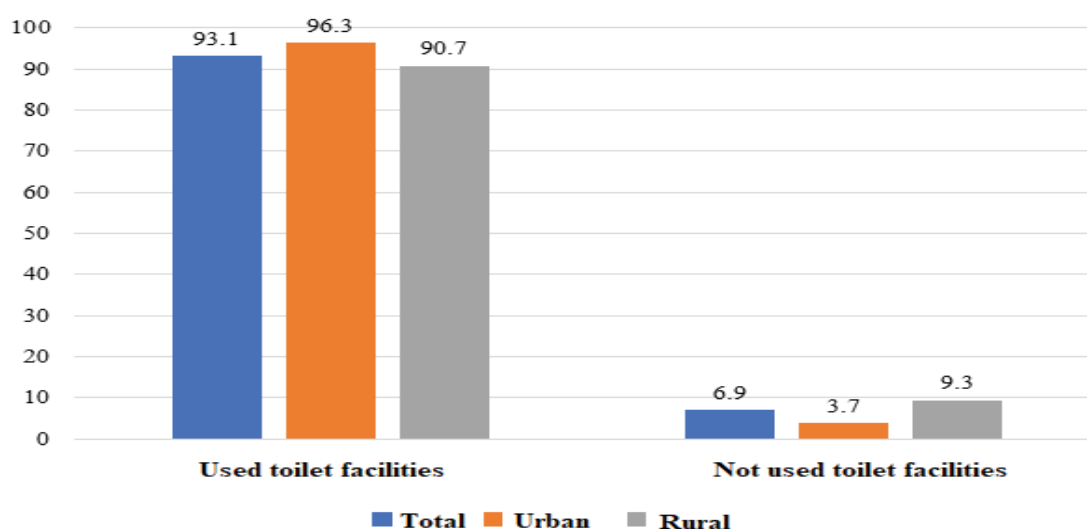


Figure 10.3.4 Per cent distribution of households by type of toilet facility and residence, Cambodia 2024

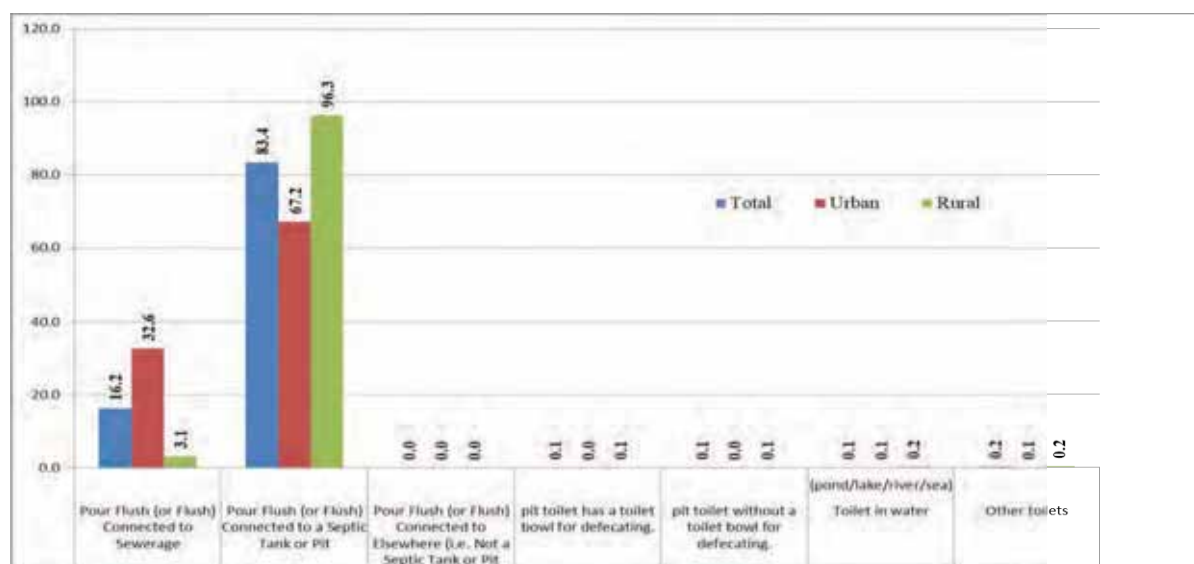


Table 10.3.3 Per cent distribution of households by availability of toilet facilities, type and residence, Cambodia 2019-2024

Residence	Year	No. of Household	Total	Household		Type of Toilet Facility						
				Household Without Toilet	Household With Toilet	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to Sewerage	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to a Septic Tank or Pit	Pour Flush (or Flush) Connected to Elsewhere (i.e. Not a Septic Tank or Pit	pit toilet has a toilet bowl for defecating.	pit toilet without a toilet bowl for defecating.	Toilet in water (pond/lake/river/sea)	Other toilets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total	2019	3,553,021	100	17.2	82.8	34.9	45.6	10.4	5.2	2.0	1.0	1.0
	2024	3,735,659	100	6.9	93.1	16.2	83.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Urban	2019	1,328,501	100	9.6	90.4	49.6	38.4	7.9	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.4
	2024	1,600,151	100	3.7	96.3	32.6	67.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Rural	2019	2,224,520	100	21.7	78.3	24.8	50.6	12.1	6.9	2.9	1.3	1.4
	2024	2,135,508	100	9.3	90.7	3.1	96.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2

Table 10.3.4 Proportion of households having access to an improved water source, electricity and a toilet within the household, Cambodia 2019-2024

Residence	Per cent of Households with Combined Amenities	
	2019	2024
(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	56.7	78.2
Urban	75.5	86.4
Rural	45.4	72.0

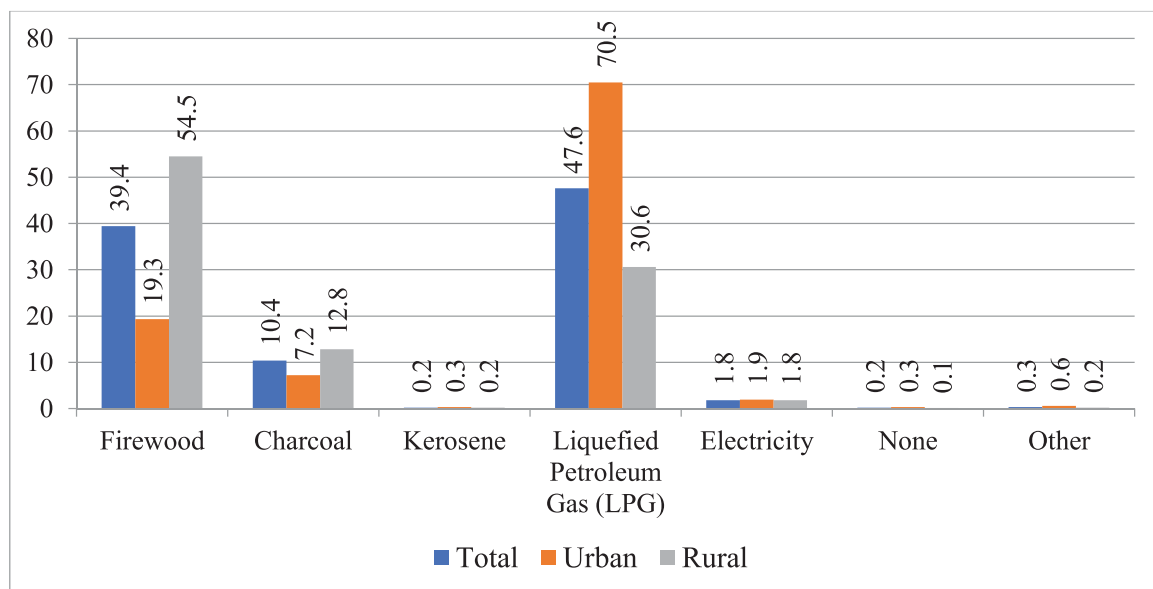
10.3.4 Cooking Fuel

The CIPS 2024 and 2019 Census shows that the trend of households using wood for cooking has decreased, while households using gas have steadily increased. However, wood is still the main fuel for cooking in rural areas. Table 10.3.5 shows that about 39.4 percent of households used wood for cooking, with only 19.3 percent in urban residence and 54.5 percent in rural residence, almost three times more than in urban residence, and a decrease from 60.9 percent in Cambodia, 31.0 percent in urban residence, and 78.8 percent in rural residence compared to the 2019 Census. The use of gas for cooking has increased from 27.7 percent to 47.6 percent, from 56.2 per cent to 70.5 percent in urban residence, and from 30.6 percent to 10.7 percent in rural residence, compared between 2019 and 2024, respectively.

Table 10.3.4 Per cent distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking and residence, Cambodia 2019-2024

Residence	Year	Households	Type of Fuel							
			Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Electricity	None	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2019	3,553,021	100	60.9	7.8	0.3	27.7	3.0	0.1	0.1
	2024	3,735,659	100	39.4	10.4	0.2	47.6	1.8	0.2	0.3
Urban	2019	1,328,501	100	31.0	7.9	0.4	56.2	4.2	0.2	0.2
	2024	1,600,51	100	19.3	7.2	0.3	70.5	1.9	0.3	0.6
Rural	2019	2,224,520	100	78.8	7.7	0.3	10.7	2.3	0.1	0.1
	2024	2,135,508	100	54.5	12.8	0.2	30.6	1.8	0.1	0.2

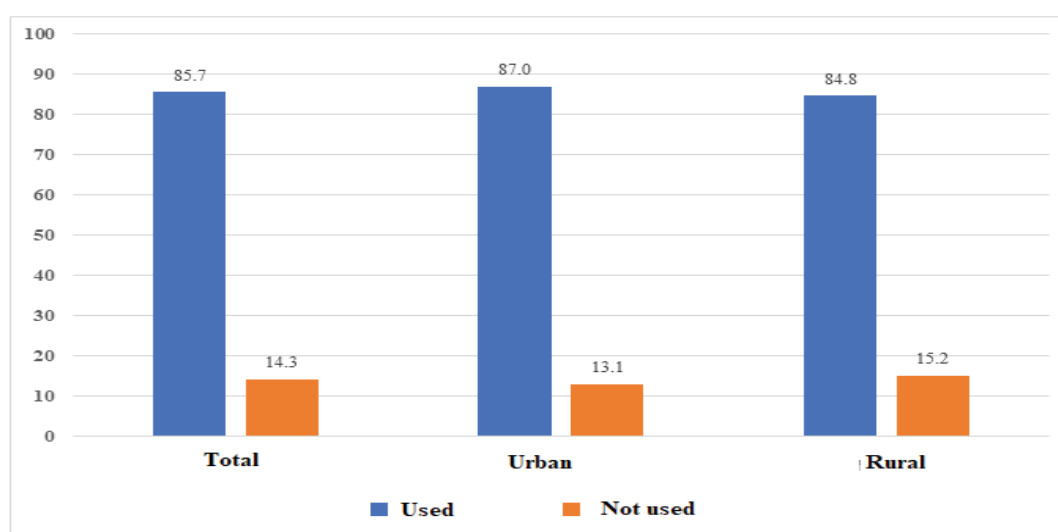
Figure 10.3.5 Percent distribution of households by type of fuel used for cooking and area, Cambodia, 2024



10.3.5 Access to the Internet

According to the CIPS 2024, households in Cambodia are increasingly using the Internet due to the rapid development of technology in the world, especially the affordable price of mobile phones that can be used with the Internet. Figure 10.3.6 shows that 85.7 percent of households have at least one member using the Internet (including at home, mobile phones, public places, and workplaces), 87.0 percent in urban residence, and 84.8 percent in rural residence.

Figure 10.3.6. Percentage distribution of households by type of internet access and residence, Cambodia 2024



10.3.6 Personal Assets

The information on the types and quantities of household appliances was also collected in CIPS 2024, this information provides an indicator of the economic conditions in Cambodia. The CIPS 2024 at nationwide 96.1 percent of households have a mobile phone, 96.9 percent in urban households and 95.5 percent of rural households. In urban residence, 88.0 percent of households owned a motorbike against 84.2 percent in rural households. Meanwhile, at the national level households owned cars (small car/touring car/truck) was 15.2 percent. Bicycles are owned for personal used by 47.1 percent of urban households and 53.5 percent of rural households. The nationwide the households owned fan accounted for 90.6 percent, 95.2 percent in urban residence and 87.1 percent in rural residence. Based on the above results, it can be said that motorbikes remain the most popular means of transportation in Cambodia, particularly in urban residence. Fans are widely used by household, both in urban and rural residence, due to the increase in temperature. In other words, families across the country are using electricity, reflecting the changes in the lifestyle of Cambodians today.

Table 10.3.6 Percentage distribution of households by number and type of assets owned and residence, Cambodia 2024

Type of Assets	Household having the		Per cent owned Assets											
	Number	Households	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total														
Radio	757,314	20.3	100	79.7	19.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Television	1,309,295	35.0	100	65.0	33.5	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Telephone	34,872	0.9	100	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Cell Phone	3,588,245	96.1	100	3.9	20.6	32.6	19.1	12.4	6.1	2.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4
Computer	406,311	10.9	100	89.1	7.7	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	1,895,553	50.7	100	49.3	39.0	9.3	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1
Motorcycle	3,206,331	85.8	100	14.2	48.8	24.3	8.8	2.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Refrigerator	1,176,200	31.5	100	68.5	29.6	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
Washing Machine	650,782	17.4	100	82.6	16.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Fan	3,383,948	90.6	100	9.4	22.8	29.9	19.8	9.3	5.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Air-Conditioner	445,980	11.9	100	88.1	6.8	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cars	477,593	12.8	100	87.2	11.2	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Vans	88,335	2.4	100	97.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Boat	108,971	2.9	100	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tractor/ Koyaon	384,958	10.3	100	89.7	9.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Urban														
Radio	366,698	22.9	100	77.1	21.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Television	667,754	41.7	100	58.3	38.8	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Telephone		1.3	100	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.0
Cell Phone	1,549,862	96.9	100	3.1	15.3	32.5	19.9	14.5	7.3	3.2	1.7	1.0	0.5	0.8
Computer	276,568	17.3	100	82.7	11.9	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
Bicycle	753,593	47.1	100	52.9	34.9	9.7	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1
Motorcycle	1,407,859	88.0	100	12.0	45.3	26.3	11.1	3.6	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Refrigerator	733,650	45.8	100	54.2	43.2	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
Washing Machine	451,454	28.2	100	71.8	26.5	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0

Fan	1,522,968	95.2	100	4.8	20.8	30.8	21.8	10.7	6.4	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.6
Air-Conditioner	349,720	21.9	100	78.1	12.0	5.6	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cars	311,162	19.4	100	80.6	16.8	2.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.1
Vans	40,878	2.6	100	97.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0
Boat	11,707	0.7	100	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tractor/ Koyaon	60,760	3.8	100	96.2	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Rural														
Radio	390,616	18.3	100	81.7	17.6	0.6	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1
Television	641,541	30.0	100	70.0	29.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Telephone	13,828	0.6	100	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Cell Phone	2,038,384	95.5	100	4.5	24.5	32.7	18.5	10.8	5.1	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2
Computer	129,743	6.1	100	93.9	4.6	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	1,141,960	53.5	100	46.5	42.1	9.0	1.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.1
Motorecycle	1,798,473	84.2	100	15.8	51.5	22.7	7.1	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.1
Refrigerator	442,550	20.7	100	79.3	19.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.1
Washing Machine	199,328	9.3	100	90.7	8.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0
Fan	1,860,979	87.1	100	12.9	24.3	29.2	18.3	8.2	4.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3
Air-Conditioner	96,261	4.5	100	95.5	3.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.0
Cars	166,431	7.8	100	92.2	7.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
Vans	47,458	2.2	100	97.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Boat	97,264	4.6	100	95.4	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
Tractor/ Koyaon	324,198	15.2	100	84.8	14.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0

11.1. Population Indicator

The results of final finding from the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024) show that the total de facto population of Cambodia on May 5th, 2024 stood at 17,280,543. The male population was 8,490,419 (49.1 percent), while the female population stood at 8,790,125 (50.9 percent).

The population has grown 1.7 million for 5 years, 2019 and 2024. Annual growth rate were 2.1 percent is higher than 2019 is 1.4 percent.

11.2. Population Distribution

The population density of Cambodia is now 97 persons per square kilometer. This is an increase of 10 persons as compared to the 87 persons per square kilometer recorded in 2019. The 2024, urban population is based on the latest revised definition of urban classification. There was a significant increase in the percentage of urban population between 2008 and 2010, an increase of 39.5 percent, due to the classification of urban areas to the commune level. However, the percentage of urban population between 2019 and 2024 increased only slightly.

The percentage distribution of native speakers shows that Khmer is the most widely spoken native language in the country. Less than 1 percent of the population has spoken another language, a language in Southeast Asia. The percentage of speakers of ethnic minority languages is 3.1 percent of the total population.

Buddhism is the leading religion in Cambodia (97.1 percent). Approximately 99.1 percent of the total population answered that they were born in Cambodia.

11.3. Sex ratio and age structure

According to the results of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024), the sex ratio in Cambodia is 96.6, indicating that there are more women than men among the Cambodian population. The proportion of children (under 14 years old) has decreased from 29.4 percent in 2019 to 26.8 percent in 2024, due to a decline in female births. The proportion of people aged 60 and over has increased from 8.9 percent in 2019 to 10.1 percent in 2024, reflecting a decline in adult mortality. The median age of the Cambodian population is 28 years in 2024, an increase of 1 year compared to 2019 was 27 years. The Cambodian population, which was “young”, seems to have evolved to “middle age” and may eventually reach the “ageing”.

11.4. Marital status

Most of women has married before men, with the average age of first marriage for men being 27.5 years and for women 24.2 years. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over who are currently married is approximately 61.3 percent, while the proportion of the population who are never married is 28.0 percent, and the proportion of widows or divorced, and separated is 10.7 percent. The rate of never married or single men aged 30-34 year has decreased to 23.4 percent is higher than women about 9 percentage. The increase of women currently never married or single is due to the increase in the number of never married women compared to men. However, the rate of never married or single women drops sharply around the age of 20.

11. 5. literature and Education

Literacy in Cambodia improved significantly between 1998 and 2024. This reflects the successful implementation of educational programs aimed at increasing literacy rates among young people.

The literacy rate among population aged 7 and over for Khmer increased from 80.4 percent in 2019 to 85.5 percent in 2024. Over the past five years, the female literacy rate has increased by 4 percent, compared for males was increased 6 percent. However, the literacy gap between men and women is higher in rural areas (86.8 percent for males and 79.4 percent for females). The Khmer-English literacy rate has increased significantly over the past five years, increasing from (5.1 percent) in 2019 to (11.7 percent) in 2024, with this pattern occurring in both urban and rural areas.

The adult literacy rate is defined as those aged 15 and over who can read and write simple sentences in any language. According to the final results of Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024), the population aged 7 and over is approximately (86.6 percent).

The Cambodian Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS 2024) call for continued efforts to improve the education sector in Cambodia. As with every census, literacy rates in rural areas are lower than in urban areas. Development plans have to pay close attention to primary school completion rates and reduce the literacy gap between urban and rural areas. The main focus must be on ending or minimizing dropout, especially among girls at the primary level, and improving women's education and literacy levels.

11.6. School Attendance

According to the CIPS 2024, the enrolment rate was 96.3 percent and 90.8 percent for children aged 6-11 and 12-14, respectively. The current enrolment rate began to decline significantly after the age of 15, suggesting that more students at this age group had dropped out of school. Less than a quarter of the 25-year-old group had never attended any school or educational institution. The current enrolment rate for girls was slightly higher than that for boys across all age groups, indicating a positive gender balance in education.

11.7. Economically Active Population (Labour Force)

The overall percentage of the population that is economically active slightly increased 0.9 percentage points in the period, 2019-2024 (from 62.0 percent to 62.9 percent). In the case of males, there was an increase of 2.2 percent, but for females decrease 0.4 percent. The economically inactive population includes people aged 5 and over who are not working and not seeking work during the reference period. The proportion of the population who are not economically active is higher among females (41.4 percent) than among males (32.6 percent). Comparing to 2019 increased about 0.4 percent among women.

The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for population age 15 and above decrease 0.9 percent if compared 2019. However the labour force participation rate (LFPR) for age 15-59 year has increased, while this rate significant decreased among age 60 and above.

The male economic activity rate remains higher than females for all ages from around age 15 onwards in 2024. This pattern is similar to 2019. The economic activity rates have always been higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas for males and females. This is presumably due to higher participation in agriculture in rural areas and higher school enrolment in urban areas for both sexes

The unemployment rate is the ratio of the number of unemployed persons in the labour force per 100. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and over has slightly increased from 1.3 in 2019 to 2.8 percent in 2024.

The CIPS 2024 responses on employment status show that unpaid family workers and own account workers about 48.3 percent of the employed population in Cambodia in 2024 has decreased if compare to 67.7 percent in 2019. In contrast, the proportion of paid employees increased between 2019 -2024 approximately 19.2 percent.

The proportion of working as unpaid family workers among females is higher than men both urban (7.8 percent versus 3.5 percent) and rural (22.5 percent versus 10 percent). The proportion of women who working unpaid family workers in rural (22.5 percent) is higher than urban (7.8 percent). It is reflected about gender related to employment included working as unpaid family workers and paid employee both national level and region.

the most of the employed population aged 5 and over were employed in local private enterprises (72.6 percent), followed by foreign enterprises (20.5 percent) and the civil service (5.3 percent). This leaves only 1.5 percent employed in the other five sectors. The proportion were employed in local private enterprises is lower if comparing to 2019 but working of foreign enterprises is higher.

In 2024, the percentage of people working in agricultural, forestry and fishing was fall to 30 percent, almost the same as the percentage of people working in crafts and related worker (25.9 percent), and the percentage of people working in services and sales workers to 19.1 percent. These are the skilled occupations that most people work in the Cambodian economy, and it also reflects that the skilled labor market in Cambodia has improved, but that more vocational training and skills are still needed to better respond to the competitive labor market.

11.8. Migration

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

According to the final result of CIPS 2024, almost 63 percent of the population of Cambodia had never resided in a place other than where they were enumerated at the time of the census (Table 6.2.1). In urban areas this percentage was lower than in rural areas (e.g., 56.8 percent, rather than 67.3 percent). To put it another way, the percentage of migrants in Cambodia in 2024 was 37 percent, with 43 percent in urban areas and 23 percent in rural areas.

The number of most migrants of both sexes have previously resided in another province (47.4 percent). In other words, current migration movements are predominantly inter-provincial. However, the CIPS 2024 found that migration movement was predominantly within the province of enumeration (intra-provincial).

Both 2019 census and CIPS 2024, The main reason for migration given by the respondents was to move with their families. In 2019 the predominant movement was rural to urban, with urban-to-urban movement taking second place, in other hand for CIPS 2024 was significantly movement from rural to rural to become a major trend currently, and also leads to urban-to-urban migration. This change is a major evolution of urban urbanization.

According to the CIPS 2024, most migrants had stayed in their current place of residence at least for 5 years prior to the survey was 64.0 percent. The proportion who had stayed in their current place of residence for 20 year and over was 28.1 percent.

According to the CIPS 2024, most migrants had stayed in their current place of residence at least for 5 years prior to the survey was 64.0 percent. The proportion who had stayed in their current place of residence for 20 year and over was 28 percent.

Almost of migrants were in working ages age 20-39 years. for CIPS 2024 nearly half of all migrants are in this age group, both men and women. It is worth noted that 57.8 percent of the population aged 10 and over, in the working age group, the age distribution of immigrants is similar to that of the general population. The high percentage of migrants were engaged in rural activities specially agriculture forestry and fishing (41 percent), mining and quarrying (15.5 percent) wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (11.6 percent) and manufacturing (11.0 percent).

In general, most migrants have less education than non-movers. Among the total population, 28.2 percent had completed primary education whereas this figure was only 28.9 percent for migrants. However, 18.2 percent of the population reported attaining a lower secondary education, while this figure was 19.6 percent was migrants.

11.9. Fertility

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

In Cambodia, the crude birth rate (CBR) in 2024 was 20.6 per 1,000 live births, with 76 live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years). The total fertility rate (TFR) in Cambodia in 2024 was more than 2 children per woman of reproductive age, according to the calculation method.

Currently, the fertility the significant decline in many developing countries is being contrasted with the aging population. In particular of Cambodia, the baby boom of the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s has become the driving force behind the current labor force growth, called the opportunity or demographic dividend. This of opportunity has occurred after a decline in the labor force as a share of the total population. Since the current decline in fertility is not yet at the level of a high percentage of the elderly population. The process of economic and social growth is associated with high economic growth, especially if development is associated with investment in health and education. As the age structure shifts to a context of a high increase in the elderly population, the opportunity or demographic dividend will also be gradually closed.

The Royal Government and society should take advantage of the age composition that is favorable for investment to achieve high economic growth. The demographic dividend has always attracted attention, especially among planners, managers, and politicians in the coming years.

11.10. Mortality

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

According to the CIPS 2024, the infant mortality rate was 13.0 per 1,000 live births, with 7 more male deaths than female deaths per 1,000 live births (16.6 deaths versus 10.0 deaths). Infant and under-five mortality rates were higher in rural areas (13.5 and 22.5 per 1,000 live births, respectively) than in urban areas (11.4 and 18.9 per 1,000 live births, respectively).

The infant mortality rate has decreased from 17.6 per 1,000 live births in 2019 to 13.0 per 1,000 live births in 2024. The under-five mortality rate has decreased from 28.1 per 1,000 live births to 21.7 per 1,000 live births.

According to the CIPS 2024, (unadjusted) the figure showed a maternal mortality ratio of 134 per 100,000 live births.

Based on mortality and life table, in 2024, life expectancy for men is 74.9 years, while for women it is 78.9 years.

11.11. Disability

Disability was measured in the CIPS 2024 in terms of physical difficulties experienced in daily life by people aged 5 years and over (column 17 in part 2 of household information). Of the 1,640,259 individuals with some disability and severe disability in 2024 is lower than 2019 (73.1 percent versus 74.3 percent) and (5.0 percent and 6.3 percent) and the proportion of people with moderate disabilities has increased (21.9 percent versus 19.4 percent).

In 2024 the proportion of the total population aged 5 years and above with any type of disability has increased to 5.5 percent and, moderate disability 1.4 percent and severe disability has increased 0.2 percent if compared to 2019 (table 9.2.1).

The majority of the population aged 15 years and over with any disability that were currently married accounted for 60.6 percent, widowed was 23.4 percent, never married was 10.1 percent, divorced was 5.3 percent and separated 0.6 percent. The proportion of women currently widowed or divorced and separated was 41.9 percent in urban. As in the general population, the Khmer literacy rate for disabled males was higher than disabled women. The rate of educational attainment within the disabled population was low. 57.5 percent of the disabled population reported that they had not completed primary school, whilst a small proportion of the disabled literate population (2.2 percent) had become literate without any formal education.

The percentage of the population with any disability who were employed was 49.5 percent. A higher proportion was reported among males (60.1 percent) than females (41.6 percent).

11.12. Housing and Household

Characteristics The number of buildings used for residential purposes in Cambodia increased from 2,637,654 in 2008 to 3,181,372 in 2019 and 3,735,659 in 2024. This increase was 20.6 percent during 2008-2019 and 17.4 percent during 2019-2024. In Cambodia as a whole there has been a decline in the proportion of buildings that are wholly residential. From 93.2 percent in 2019 to 86.6 percent in 2024.

When classified on the basis of the materials used to build the roof and walls, 97.8 percent of residential buildings were permanent. 2.0 percent of buildings were classified as semi-permanent, while 0.2 percent were temporary. There was an increase of permanent buildings compared to 2019, at 91.1 percent. For semi-permanent and temporary was decreased 7.4 percent and 1.6 percent respectively.

Normal or Regular Households

The total number of households counted in Cambodia in 2019 Census and CIPS 2024 were 3,553,021 and 3,735,659 respectively. The number of normal or regular households (excluding institutional households, boat households, homeless households and the transient population) were 2,817,637 and 3,553,021, respectively.

The average household size at national was increased from 4.3 in 2019 to 4.6 in 2024. In urban areas, it increased by 0.1, while in rural areas it increased by 0.5 over the half-decade. The increase in the proportion of households with more than four members (Table 10.2.3) also indicates that there has been a significant change in the size of the family over the past five years. Overall, households with more than four members accounted for 47.1 percent of the total households in 2024

The proportion of female-headed households has remained roughly similar since 2019, at around 27.7 percent. The majority of the female heads of household were aged between 30-59 years (Table 10.2.4). This pattern has increased in each of the past three censuses (57.8 percent in 2019 and 58.0 percent in 2024) The CIPS 2024 found that 18.9 percent of household heads were widowed, divorced or separated; 3.8 percent were never married; and 77.3 percent were currently married.

The majority of households (50.1 percent) have only one room. In urban areas, 42.3 percent of households have one room, 31.6 percent have two rooms, 15.8 percent have three rooms, and about 10.3 percent of households live in dwellings with four or more rooms. In rural areas, 55.9 percent of households have one room, 31.3 percent have two rooms, 9.8 percent have three rooms, and about 3.0 percent of households live in dwellings with four or more rooms.

Drinking Water

Information on household amenities was collected in CIPS 2024. As defined, clean drinking water included water that was piped into the dwelling; piped into the compound, yard or plot; and water collected from a public tap, standpipe, tube well, borehole and protected well; as well as rainwater and bottled water Approximately 87 percent of Cambodian households had a source of improved drinking water in 2024 .

Source of Light

In 2024, the proportion of the population using electricity (i.e. the electricity grid, generator and both sources together) as a light source was 93.9 percent. In particular, about 99 percent of households in urban used electricity for lighting, while 90 percent of households in rural also used electricity. The above figures indicate that in just only five years, Cambodian households have increased their used of electricity as a source of lighting, especially in rural residence.

Toilet Facilities

About 93.4 percent of Cambodian households in 2024 had toilet facilities within their premises. In 2024 had 9 in 10 households using toilets, both in urban and rural residence. Of these, approximately 70.2 percent of households with toilets in rural residence used flush toilets or pit latrines, compared to only 34.7 percent in urban residence

Cooking Fuel

In 2024, The trend of households using wood for cooking has decreased, while households using gas have steadily increased compared to 2019. A bout 39.4 percent of

households used wood for cooking, with only 19.3 percent in urban residence and 54.5 percent in rural residence, almost three times more than in urban residence, and a decrease from 60.9 percent in Cambodia, 31.0 percent in urban residence, and 78.8 percent in rural residence compared to the 2019 Census. The use of gas for cooking has increased from 27.7 percent to 47.6 percent, from 56.2 percent to 70.5 percent in urban residence, and from 30.6 percent to 10.7 percent in rural residence, compared between 2019 and 2024, respectively.

Personal Assets

Information about the type and number of assets owned by households were collected in the 2019 and 2024 Censuses. This information provides some insight into the economic situation of the Cambodian population. The CIPS 2024 at nationwide 96.1 percent of households have a mobile phone. Furthermore, the national level households owned cars (small car/touring car/truck) was 15.2 percent. Bicycles are owned for personal use by 47.1 percent. The owned fan accounted for 90.6 percent, 95.2 percent in urban residence and 87.1 percent in rural residence.

These increases in households' asset ownership can be seen as evidence of an increase in the living standards of the Cambodian population.

GLOSSARY

Building

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

Urban

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

1. Economic and Demographic Aspects
 - Total population of the commune in excess of 2,000.
 - Population density in excess of 200 per km²
 - Percentage of employment in non-agricultural occupations in excess of 50 percent
2. Statutory Administrative Aspects The towns identified on the basis of statutory administration or recognized by degrees and laws. The first category of urban units is known as statutory towns. These towns recognized by the relevant government by law and have local bodies like municipalities/kongs, irrespective of their demographic characteristics.
3. Field visit and consultation After careful consideration of all aspects highlighted by the field study and consultation process, the study recommended applying these criteria to every commune so as to treat them as urban. The provincial departments of planning and senior experts from the Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction, Ministry of Interior, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHABAT were all involved in this process.

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

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

X₀ is the population at the base year

X_n is the population at year 'n'

n is the number of years between X₀ and X_n

Population Density

It has been calculated as the total population divided by the total land area of a specific area. Population density is an indicator of the concentration of the population in certain areas. It is usually defined as the number of persons per square kilometer (km²).

Myer's index

The age returns were also tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's indices were calculated for this purpose. Whipple's index is a measure of preference for ages ending in 0 and 5. Its range is from 100, indicating no preference for 0 and 5 up to 500 indicating that only 0 and 5 were reported.

Value of Whipple's index x	
Highly accurate data smaller	105
Accurate data from	105 - 109.9
Similar data	110 - 124.9
Low quality data from	125- 174.9
Data not available higher than	175

Age

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

Population Pyramid

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

Median Age

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

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

N = Total of Population

L = Lower limit Median class

F_m = Number of Median class (frequency of median class)

C = Consecutive frequencies of pre-median classes

I = Interval class

Sex Ratio

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

Age Dependency Ratio

The percentage of population in the younger (0-14) and older (60 +) age groups relative to the population in the age group 15-59. This ratio can also be calculated as a youth dependency ratio 138 (with only the young dependent population in the numerator) and an old-age dependency ratio (with only old-age dependent population in the numerator).

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

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

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

Literacy

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

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

General Literacy

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

Adult literacy rate

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

Educational level

The completed level of education has been classified as follows: 1= None: (0 and 88), 2= Primary Not Completed: (1 to 5), 3= Primary: (6 to 8), 4= Lower Secondary: (9 to 13) 5= Secondary/ diploma: [Secondary School/Baccalaureate, Technical Diploma/Pre-Secondary and Technical Diploma/Post-Secondary (14 to 18)] and 6=Beyond Secondary [Undergraduate and Graduate/Degree Holder (17 to 21)] and 22= Others.

Economically Active Population (or Labour Force)

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

Labor Force Participation Rate

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

Economically Active Rate of the Working Age Population

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

Economically Active Rate by Age.

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

Employed

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

(i) persons who were in paid employment (e.g. working in public or private organization etc); (ii) persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage, salary, profit or for family gain in cash or kind; (iii) persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period although they had a job to which they could return (e.g. off-season workers like farmers or fishermen), those on sick leave or leave

without pay, those who could not work due to 140 strike or lockout in the organization they were working; (iv) persons who were self-employed (e.g. shop owners, food/drink sellers, individuals practicing as doctors or lawyers etc.)

Employment rate

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

Unemployed

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

Unemployment rate

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

Industrial Classifications

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

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

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

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

Migration

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

Immigration and Emigration

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

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

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

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

Gender

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

Average Household Size

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

Head of Household

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

Household

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

Live Birth

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

Fertility

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

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

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

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The General Fertility Rate (also called the fertility rate) is the ratio of the number of live births in a given year per 1000 women of reproductive age (i.e. 15-49 years) in the same time period. The General Fertility Rate is much more accurate than the Crude Birth Rate.

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

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

Fertility Replacement Rate (FRR)

The Fertility Replacement Rate (FRR) is the average number of daughters that would be born to a woman (or group of women) during her lifetime if she passed through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year. This rate is

like TFR except that it counts only daughters and literally measures “reproduction” i.e. a woman reproducing herself by having a daughter.

Crude Death Rate

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

Age-Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

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

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Infant mortality is number of deaths of those aged under one year old, per 1,000 live births in a given year. Child Mortality Rate (CMR) The child mortality rate is the number of deaths of those aged 1 to 4-years old, per 1000 children aged 1-4 years old in a given year.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

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

Defining disability

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities defines disability as a result of the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others. This definition is in line with the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF), suggesting that disability is neither a purely medical nor a purely social condition. These definitions reflect a conceptualization of disability that places it on a spectrum of functioning difficulties. Hence disability measurement must reflect this spectrum with necessary cut-off points. The CIPS 2024 adopted the Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability, which was inspired by the ICF.

The Washington Group questions comprises six questions according to six functional domains – seeing, hearing, walking, remembering or concentrating, self-care and communicating – along an ascending scale of difficulty of “none”, “some”, “a lot” and “cannot do at all”. The Washington Group Short Set of Questions on Disability focuses on measuring the level of functioning difficulty experienced in performing basic actions, rather than the existence of a health condition or impairment. The measure was designed primarily for international comparison. The Washington Group on Disability Statistics recommends that persons with disabilities be defined as those who experience a lot of difficulty or cannot operate at all in at least one of the six functional domains.

Disability questions contained in the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2024 for persons aged 5 years or older

1. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.
2. Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.
3. Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.
4. Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.
5. Do you have difficulty with self-care such as washing all over or dressing?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.
6. Because of a physical, mental or emotional health condition, do you have difficulty communicating (for example, understanding others or others understanding you)?
 - a. No – no difficulty
 - b. Yes – some difficulty
 - c. Yes – a lot of difficulty
 - d. Cannot do at all.

ANNEX



Royal Government of Cambodia
Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
May, 2024



STRICTLY
CONFIDENTIAL
Form A

Page Number.....
Total number of paper for EA.....

Identification Particular

Name	Khet/Municipality	Krong /Srok/Khand	Khum/Sangkat	Phum	Enumeration Area No	No. of Household in Village	No. of Household Listed	1= Urban 2=Roral
Code								

Building/Structure and Household Particulars

Sl. No	Building Number	Household Number	Predominant Construction Material of Building/Structure (Enter Code)			Purpose of Building/Structure 1= Residence 2= Residence & Shop 3= Residence & Workshop 4= Residence & any establishment	Name of Household Head	sex 1= Male 2=Female	Number of persons usually living in the HH			Sl. Sample (Cycle)
			Wall	Roof	Floor				Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												

Col. 4 Wall Material 1= Bamboo/Thatch/Grass/Reeds 2=Earth 3= Wood/Plywood 4= Concrete/ Brick / Stone 5= Galvanized/Aluminum/Other metal sheets 6= Asbestos cement sheets 7= Salvaged/Improvised materials 8= Other (Specify)	Col. 5 Roof Material 1= Bamboo/Thatch/Grass/Reeds 2= Tile 3= Wood/Plywood 4= Concrete/ Brick / Stone 5= Galvanized/Aluminum/Other metal sheets 6= Asbestos cement sheets 7= Plastic/Synthetic material sheets 8= Other (Specify)	Col. 6 Floor Material 1= Earth/ Clay 2= Wood / Bamboo planks 3= Concrete/ Brick / Stone 4= Polished stone 5= Parquet / Polished wood 6= Mosaic / Ceramic tiles 7= Other (Specify)
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Name of Enumerator / /

Signature DD MM YYYY

Name of Supervisor / /

Signature DD MM YYYY



Royal Government of Cambodia Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey

May, 2024



Form B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

Identification Particulars

Name	Khet/Municipality	Krong /Sok/Khand	Khum/Sangkat	Phum	EA No.	1= Urban 2= Rural	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household
Code									

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Name Enumerator's.....
Date %.....
Signature %.....

Name Supervisor's.....
Date %.....
Signature %.....

Number of Form B used the household

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES PART 1 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

For all Persons										For all Persons							
Sl No.	Name of the person		Relationship to head of household	sex	Age (Full)	For children aged 0-14 year	For all person	For Married	For Other than never married	For all Persons							
	Was (name) present in the household on the night of the survey? 1= yes 2= no	Religion								Birth Place - if in this village, give name of the Khum/Sangkat of that village and write name of district/Khan/ Krong and province/ Khet - if outside Cambodia write name of country	Previous Residence where has the person been living before ? - if always lived this village . enter 1 and skip to section (2) - if in another village give the name of the Khum/Sangkat of the village and write name of District/Khan/Krong and Province/Khet. - if outside Cambodia write name of country	How/long has the person lived in this village ?	Reason for migration				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 (a)	14 (b)	14 (a)	14 (b)	15	16
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
0																	

Codes for column 4 relationship to head of household	Codes for column 6 Age	Codes for column 7 write the serial number of natural mother (if living this household) for child age 0-14 year. if mother not living in this household write '0'.	Codes for column 8	Codes for column 11 Mother Toning	Codes for column 12	Codes for column 15 Duration of stay	Codes for column 16 Reason for migration
1= Head 2= Wife/ Husband 3= Son / Daughter 4= Father /Mother 5= Grand Child 6= Other Relative 7=Non-Relative include boarder	000= less than 1 year 001= 1 year 002= 2 year 120= 120 year	01= never married 2= Married (currently married) 3= Widowed 4= Divorce 5= Separated	01= Khmer 02= Vietnamese 03= Chinese 04= Lao 05= Thai 06= French 07= English 08= Korean 09= Japanese 10= Chaarray	11= Chaam 12= Kaaveat 13= Klueng 14= Kucy 15= Kueng 16= Lon 17= Phnong 18= Proav 19= tumpoon 20= Steng	1= Buddhism 2= Islam 3= Christianity 4= Other	00= Less than 1 year 01= 1 to less than 2 years 02= 2 to less than 3 years 10= 10 to less than 11 years 20= 20 to less than 21 years 120= 120 to less than 121 years	Reason for migration 1= Transfer to workplace 2= In search of employment 3= Education 4= Marriage 5= Family moved 6= Loss land/ lost home 7= Natural calamities 8= Dislocated due to Dam construction 9= Dislocated due to other major or small projects 10= Insecurity 11= Repatriation or return after displacement 12= Orphaned 13= Visitor Only 14= Other (Specify)

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES PART 2 : SOCIO AND ECONOMIC

SI No.	Literacy		Full Time Education				Functional Difficulty		Main activity of the person during last year?	Type of occupation /employment		employment status (enter code)	Nature of Economic Activity (Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service)	Section of Employment	Dose (name) have a NSF card? 1= Yes 2= No
	Can (name) read and write with understanding in Khmer language? 1=yes 2= no	Can (name) read and write with understanding in other language? (enter code)	Has the (name) attended School/ education institution? (enter code)	Currently attending grade for highest grade completed?	What (name) highest grade completed?	Main Subject of study for code 15 to 20 in col.3(b) & 3(c) For other codes skip to in col.4	Code	description		1= No – no difficulty 2= Yes- some difficulty 3= Yes – a lot difficulty 4= Cannot do at all (see the note below)	If have any functional difficulty in Col.4 Has (name) disability card? 1= Yes 2= No				
1	2(a)	2(b)	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1															
2															
3															
4															
5															
6															
7															
8															
9															
0															

Codes for column 2(b)	Codes for column 3(a)	Codes for column 3(b)	Codes for column 3(c)	Codes for column 3(b) & 3(c)	Codes for column 4 Functional Difficulty	Codes for column 6 Main activity of the person during last year	Codes for column 8 Employment Status/ Class	Codes for column 10 Section of employment
1= No other language 2= Vietnamese 3= Chinese 4= Lao 5= Thai 6= French 7= English 8= Chraam 9= Other language	For code 1 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col.3(b) 3(c) For code 3 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col. 3(b) For code 2 in col. 3(a) enter code below. Code for Col. 3(b) 00= Pre-school/Kindergarten 01= class 1 02= class 2 12=class 12 101= class10/Technical and Vocational Diploma1 112= class 11/ Technical and Vocational Diploma2 123=class 12/ Technical and Vocational Diploma3 17= lower secondary/ Diploma /Certificate 18= Graduated / Bachelor of Technology /Specialization 19=Master degree 20= Ph.D degree 21= Any other	For code 1 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col.3(b) 3(c) For code 3 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col. 3(b) For code 2 in col. 3(a) enter code below. Code for Col. 3(b) 00= Pre-school/Kindergarten 01= class 1 02= class 2 12=class 12 101= class10/Technical and Vocational Diploma1 112= class 11/ Technical and Vocational Diploma2 123=class 12/ Technical and Vocational Diploma3 17= lower secondary/ Diploma /Certificate 18= Graduated / Bachelor of Technology /Specialization 19=Master degree 20= Ph.D degree 21= Any other	For code 1 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col.3(b) 3(c) For code 3 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col. 3(b) For code 2 in col. 3(a) enter code below. Code for Col. 3(b) 00= Pre-school/Kindergarten 01= class 1 02= class 2 12=class 12 101= class10/Technical and Vocational Diploma1 112= class 11/ Technical and Vocational Diploma2 123=class 12/ Technical and Vocational Diploma3 17= lower secondary/ Diploma /Certificate 18= Graduated / Bachelor of Technology /Specialization 19=Master degree 20= Ph.D degree 21= Any other	For code 1 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col.3(b) 3(c) For code 3 in Col. 3(a) put dash (-) in col. 3(b) For code 2 in col. 3(a) enter code below. Code for Col. 3(b) 00= Pre-school/Kindergarten 01= class 1 02= class 2 12=class 12 101= class10/Technical and Vocational Diploma1 112= class 11/ Technical and Vocational Diploma2 123=class 12/ Technical and Vocational Diploma3 17= lower secondary/ Diploma /Certificate 18= Graduated / Bachelor of Technology /Specialization 19=Master degree 20= Ph.D degree 21= Any other	Difficulty Do you have difficulty 4.1= seeing, even if wearing glasses ? 4.2= hearing, even if using a hearing aid ? 4.3= walking or climbing step ? 4.4= remembering or concentrating ? 4.5= with self -care (such as washing all over or dressing) ? 4.6= using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty speaking, for example understanding or being understood ?	person during last year 1= Employed (fill in col. 5 to 8) 2= Unemployed (employed any time before (Fill in col. 5 to 8) 3= Unemployed (Never employed any time before) 4= Home worker 5= Student 6= Dependent 7= Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient 8= Other (For code 3 to 8 put dash (-) in col.7 & 10)	1= Employer 2= Paid employee 3= Own-account worker 4= Unpaid family worker 5= Other (Specify)	1= Government 2= State owned enterprise 3= Cambodian private enterprise 4= Foreign private enterprise 5= Non-profit institution 6= Household sector 7= Embassies, International and foreign aid and development agencies 8= Other (Specify)

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES PART 2 : SOCIO AND ECONOMY (CONTINUE)

		Over the past year				Do (name) currently smoke tobacco (manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, pipes) on a daily basis, less than daily, or not at all ? [NOT e-cigarettes or vapes or chewing tobacco] ?				Do (name) currently use vapes or chewing tobacco ?											
		Dose (name) loan any from financial institution ?		Dose (name) deposit any financial institution ?		Dose (name) Transition cash by phone ?															
		1= Yes 2= No		1= Yes 2= No		1= Yes 2= No		1= Daily 2= Less than daily 3= Not at all 4= Don't know 5= Refused		1= Daily 2= Less than daily 3= Not at all 4= Don't know 5= Refused											
		On average, how many of the following do you currently smoke each day ?		How much did you spend on cigarettes (KHR)		During the past 30 days, how many e-cigarettes or vaping products ?		During the past 30 days, how much did you spend on e-cigarettes or vaping products KHR ?		How did you buy the e-cigarette or vaping product ?											
		Manufactured Cigarette		Hand rolled Cigarette		Manufactured Cigarette		Hand rolled Cigarette		1: 1-2 days 2: 3-5 days 3: 6-9 days 4: 10-19 days 5: 20-29 days 6: 30 days		1: Internet Order 2: Person to person sale									
1		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21	
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					
9																					
0																					

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR PART 3 : FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALE AGED 15 AND OVER LISTED IN COLUMN 1 OF PART 1: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

SI No	Name of Women	SI. No. In Column 1, Part 1	FERTILITY INFORMATION FOR WOMEN Number of Children Born (Give the number in two digits like 01, 02, ..., 10, 11. If None, write "00")						Particulars of Birth in the last 12 month to Woman aged 15-49 year			
			How many children have you been alive to the women ?		How many of them are living ?		How many of them have died ?		How many children have you been alive to the women during the last 12 months ? Give actual number If none write "0" and Skip other women	State who assisted her during the delivery ? (enter code)	Did the person register the birth of this baby with the Civil Authority ? (enter code)	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	9
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female		
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												

Codes for column 8	Codes for column 9
1= Doctor 2= Nurse 3= Midwife 4= Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) 5= Other (Specify) 6=None	1= Yes 2= No

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR PART 4 : HOUSING CONDITION AND POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLD

No.	Question	Answer Code	Answer (Enter Code)											
1	On what basis dose this household occupy this dwelling ?	1= Owner occupied 2= Rent 3= Not owner but rent free 4= Other (Specify).....												
2	Main Source of Light	1= City Power 2= Generator 3= Both city and generator 4= Kerosene 5= Candle 6= Battery 7= Other (Specify).....												
3	Main Cooking Fuel	1= Firewood 2= Charcoal 3= Kerosene 4= Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG) 5= Electricity 6= None 7= Other (Specify).....												
4	Type of toilet facility household usually uses	1= None , not using 2=Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage 3= Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank, 4= Flush to pit/cesspool 5= Flush to twin pit Latrine (Twin Pits), 6=Flush to open drain , 7= Flush to elsewhere , 8=Sky latrine (use in area prone to flood) (Sky Latrine) , 9=Dry pit latrine with slab 10= Dry pit latrine without slab, 11= Container based sanitation 12= Hanging toilet/latrine (Hanging toilet), 13=Other (Specify).....												
5	Share facility with another household	1= yes 2= No												
6	Has your (septic tank/pit latrine) ever been emptied?	(For code 3, 4, 5, 8 and 11 in Question 4) 1= Yes 2= Never (Skip to 8)												
7	where were the content emptied to ?	1= By the service provider to the sewage treatment plant 2= By the service provider but don't know any where 3= Buried in a covered pit 4= Field /water or other												
8	Main Source of drinking water supply	1= Piped into dwelling 2= Piped into compound, yard or plot 3= Public tap/ Standpipe 4= Tube well or borehole 5= protect well 6= Unprotect well 7= Protect spring 8= Unprotect spring 9= Rain water collection 10= Tanker truck 11= Card with small tank 12= Surface water (river/dam/lake/pond/stream/canal/irrigation channel) 13= Bottle water 14= Other (Specify).....												
9	How long does it take to go there get water and come back ?	1= water on premise 2= Less than 30 minutes 3= More than 30 minutes 4= Don't know												
10	Has usually your household had sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed ?	1= Yes 2= No												
11	No. of room occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and store room)	Number												
12	Does any family member own agricultural land ?	1= Yes 2=No												
13	Does the family have any Poverty ID card ?	1= Poor1 2= Poor2 3=No												
14	Does the family have Vulnerable ID card ?	1= Yes 2=No												
15	Does any family member use the internet ? (Including at home, on mobile phones, in public places, and at work)	1= Yes 2=No												
Radio	Television	Telephone	Cell phone	Laptop and Desktop computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Refrigerator	Washing machine	Fan	Air-conditioner	Car/van	Truck	Boat	Tractor
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR PART: 4 HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Objective: To assess knowledge, attitudes and practices and risk factors for major noncommunicable diseases and injuries. The questions should be asked to households with pregnant women, children and adolescents aged between 0-18 years. Questionnaire spent maximum 15 minute per household.

Sl. No.	Question	Please circle the appropriate answer code.
31	Is your household located near any of the following? (Select all that apply)	1- Industry/ factory 2- High traffic areas3- Agriculture/farmlands 4- Water body (river, lake, pond, stream, canal, etc. 5- Mining sites 6.Dumping sites (including household waste, medical waste, and e-waste) 7.Other (Specify) 8.None of the above
32	Within the last year, has anyone in your household worked in any of these industries? (Select all that apply)	1. Battery manufacturing 2. Electronics company 3. Jewelry making/recycling 4.Lead-acid battery and/or E-waste recycling 5.Metal salvage/ scrapyard 6.Textile company 7.Other industries (Specify) 8.None of above
33	Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors?	1. In the house/ living rooms or kitchen 2. In separate building 3. Outdoors/ open space 4. Other (Specify)
34	Which types of pollution do you think affect children's health? (Select all that apply)	1.Air pollution 2. Water pollution 3. Soil pollution 4. Contaminated food 5.Heavy/toxic metals (lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium, etc.) 6.Pesticides 7. None of the above
35	Which types of climate change related impacts are you concerned about? (Select all that apply)	1. Extreme temperature 2. Rising sea levels 3. Storms/floods 4. Water diseases 5.Drought 6.Wildfires 7.Impact on agriculture 8. Impact on wildlife and ecosystems (diversity decrease, etc.) 9. Other (Specify) 10. None of the above
36	Do you know what to do to protect yourself and your children against heat and high weather temperatures?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
37	<i>Ask this question to an adolescent between 10-19 years old, if not available ask the Head of Household/main respondent</i> On a scale of 1 to 10, (1 being not concerned at all and 10 being extremely concerned: How concerned or anxious are you about the impact of climate change on your future?	Note answer (between 1 to 10)
38	Do you think heavy metals (e.g lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic) can affect children's health?	1. Yes 2. No 3.Do not know / Not sure
39	Do any of your children play near the following areas?	1. Mining site 2. Dumping site 3. Battery recycling site 4.Electronics waste site 5.Other (specify) 6. None of the above
40	(If respondent mentioned any of the sites in Q.39 ask the following question. If not, skip to Q.41) How frequently do your children play near this site?	1. Daily 2. Several times a week 3. Once a week 4. Few times a month 5.Rarely (once a month or less) 6. Other (specify) 7. Do not know
41	Are your children exposed to any of these sources of air pollution? (Select all that apply)	1. Waste burning 2. Secondhand smoke 3. Industrial air pollution 4.Indoor air pollution (Traditional cooking practice, use biomass for cooking) 5.High traffic density 6. Wildfires 7. Open incineration 8. Other (Specify) 9. Do not know / Not sure 10. None of the above
42	Have you noticed any long-term, continuing, recurrent respiratory symptoms (e.g., coughing, wheezing) in any of your children?	2. Yes 2. No 3. Do not know / Not sure
43	Has any child in your household ever been involved in a road-related injury or death?	1.Yes 2. No 3. Not sure
44	Has any child in your household ever been involved in a drowning-related injury or death?	1.Yes 2. No 3. Not sure

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIR PART 5: DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

Deaths In Household In the last 12 months:

Total Number dead:

Death Particulars										
SI No.	name	sex 1= Male 2= Female	Relationship to Household head (enter code)	Age at Death See note below (enter code)	What was the cause of the death? cause of the death? (enter code)	Register Has this death has been registering with the civil authority? 1= Yes 2= No	For woman aged 15-49 who dead			
							Did the woman die while Pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth? 1= Yes 2= No	if Yes in Col. 8(a)	State when the Death took place? (enter code)	State who attended on her before death? (enter code)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
0										

codes for column 4		codes for column 5		codes for column 6		codes for column 8(b)		codes for column 8(c)	
write the year completed at the time of death		Cause of the death		Cause of the death		Place of death		1= Doctor 2= Nurse 3= Midwife 4= Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) 5= Other (Specify) 6= None	
1= Head 2= Wife/ Husband 3= Son/ Daughter 4= Father/ Mother 5= Grand Child 6= Other Relative 7= Non-Relative include boarder	000= Less than 1Year 001= 1 year 002= 2 Year	1= Fever 2= Dairmeas 3= Tuberculosis 4= heart disease 5= Dengue fever 6= Malaria	Injuries 7= Tetanus 8= HIV/AIDS 9= Pregnancy complication 10= Delivery complication 11= Within 42 Days after delivery 12= Other (Specify	Accident 13= Land mine 14= Road accident 15= Drowning 16= Other (Specify ..)	Don't know 17= Don't know	1= Hospital (Public and private) 2= Health center/ Health post 3= Home 4= Other (Specify ...)			

