

Chapter 8

Migration

8.1 Definition of Migration

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

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

In accordance with UN recommendations, the 2008 census questionnaire of Cambodia had included questions on place of birth as well as place of previous residence for studying the migration characteristics of the population. The same approach was made in CIPS 2013 also with the collection of information on the movement of population through the following questions: (Part B Household Questionnaire Part 2: Individual Particulars): Col. 12 Birth Place, Col. 13 Previous Residence, Col. 14 Duration of Stay (How long has the person lived in this village) and Col. 15 Reason for Migration.

The data on place of birth has already been analyzed in Chapter 3 as part of the classification of population according to place of birth. In this chapter information collected on previous residence will be analyzed. For the purpose of this analysis a migrant refers to a person who has moved to the place of enumeration from another village (or another country) which was the person's last previous residence.

8.2 Migrant Population

Table 8.1 provides a comparative picture of the absolute numbers of migrants and non-migrants in Cambodia in 2008 and 2013. The number of migrants has increased by about 19 percent during the five years. The rate of increase of male migrants (19.2 percent) is only marginally less than that of female migrants (19.6 percent).

Table 8.1 Population by Sex Classified as Non-Migrants and Migrants, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Year	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Total	Non Migrants	Migrants	Total	Non Migrants	Migrants	Total	Non Migrants	Migrants
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cambodia-Both Sexes									
2013	14,676,591	10,434,898	4,241,693	7,121,508	4,984,314	2,137,194	7,555,083	5,450,584	2,104,499
2008	13,395,682	9,843,337	3,552,345	6,516,054	4,723,429	1,792,625	6,879,628	5,119,908	1,759,720
Cambodia-Urban									
2013	3,146,212	1,591,972	1,554,240	1,527,479	784,380	743,099	1,618,734	807,593	811,141
2008	2,614,027	1,099,780	1,514,247	1,255,570	537,790	717,780	1,358,457	561,990	796,467
Cambodia-Rural									
2013	11,530,378	8,842,925	2,687,453	5,594,029	4,199,934	1,394,095	5,936,349	4,642,991	1,293,358
2008	10,781,655	8,743,557	2,038,098	5,260,484	4,185,639	1,074,845	5,521,171	4,557,918	963,253

The proportions of migrant and non-migrant population to total population are shown in Table 8.2. The percentage of migrants at national level (28.9 per cent) is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion in 2008 (26.5 per cent). As is to be expected, the proportion of migrants in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas. About 71 per cent of the population of Cambodia, with females forming a slightly higher proportion, is non-migrants. They never had residence other than their respective places of enumeration in 2013 (Table 8.1).

Table 8.2 Proportions of Non-Migrant and Migrant Populations by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Residence	2008						2013					
	Non Migrants			Migrants			Non Migrants			Migrants		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total-Percent	73.5	72.5	74.4	26.5	27.5	25.6	71.1	70.0	72.1	28.9	30.0	27.9
Urban-Percent	42.1	42.8	41.4	57.9	57.2	58.6	50.6	51.4	49.9	49.4	48.6	50.1
Rural-Percent	81.1	79.6	82.6	18.9	20.4	17.5	76.7	75.1	78.2	23.3	24.9	21.8

Table 8.3 shows the distribution of migrants according to the location of previous residence, namely within the province of enumeration, in another province or outside Cambodia. There is no spectacular change in the pattern of distribution during 2008-2013. However, the proportion of migrants within the province of enumeration has increased by four percentage points and the proportion of migrants from another province has declined by the same percentage in 2013 when compared to 2008. The proportion of international migrants continues to remain low at about 2.5 per cent.

Table 8.3 Distribution of Migrants by Place of Previous Residence, Cambodia 2008-2013

Previous Residence	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within the province of enumeration	51.3	52.3	50.4	55.4	55.9	54.8
In another Province	46.0	45.0	47.0	42.1	41.7	42.5
Outside Cambodia	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.6

8.3 Internal migration**Table 8.4 Internal Migrant Population by Place of last Residence, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008-2013**

Previous Residence	Place of Enumeration								
	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)
2008									
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban	21.6	21.2	22.0	35.4	36.0	34.9	11.3	11.3	11.3
Rural	78.4	78.8	78.0	64.6	64.0	65.1	88.7	88.7	88.7
2013									
Total	100	82.83	100	100	75.67	100	100	86.61	100
Urban	17.1	16.2	18.0	32.9	32.1	33.6	8.1	7.9	8.3
Rural	82.9	66.6	82.0	67.1	43.5	66.4	91.9	78.8	91.7

As may be seen from Table 8.3 internal migrants constitute 97.4 per cent of all migrants in Cambodia in 2013, showing a marginal increase from the corresponding proportion of 97.2 per cent five years earlier. In the urban areas, most of the persons enumerated had migrated from the rural areas. On the other hand a large majority of migrants in the rural areas are from other rural areas (Table 8.4). Nearly two-thirds of migrants in the urban areas have been from rural areas both in 2008 and 2013.

Table 8.5 Distribution of Internal Migrants by Migration Stream and Sex, Cambodia 2008-2013

Stream of Migration	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	50.9	53.3	48.5	58.4	60.3	56.5
Rural to Urban	27.5	25.6	29.5	24.5	23.5	25.5
Urban to Rural	6.5	6.8	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.1
Urban to Urban	15.1	14.4	15.9	12.0	11.1	12.9

Among the internal migrants, rural to rural migrants predominate both in 2008 and 2013 with an increased proportion in 2013 (Table 8.5). The proportions of rural to urban migrants as well as that of urban to urban migrants have each declined by three percentage points during the five years with the former constituting nearly one quarter of all internal migrants and the latter accounting for almost half of that in 2013.

8.4 Reason for Migration

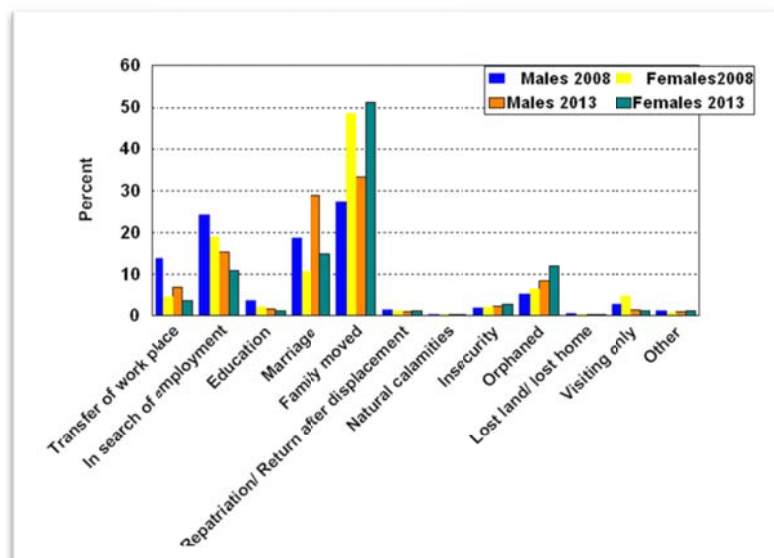
Table 8.6 Distribution of Migrants by Reason for Migration and Sex Cambodia 2008-2013

Reason for Migration (1)	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)	Both Sexes (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transfer of work place	9.2	13.8	4.5	5.2	6.8	3.5
In search of employment	21.5	24.2	18.8	13.2	15.4	10.9
Education	2.7	3.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.2
Marriage	14.6	18.6	10.6	21.8	28.7	14.8
Family Moved	37.9	27.3	48.7	42.2	33.2	51.3
Repatriation/Return after displacement	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1
Natural calamities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Insecurity	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.7
Orphaned	5.6	5.2	6.4	10.2	8.5	11.9
Lost land/lost home	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Visiting only	3.7	2.7	4.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0

Note: Excluding not reported

The percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex is presented in Table 8.6. Migrants who have changed their residence for the reason “family moved” continue to be the highest during the decade. This reason for migration applies to a member of a family who had to move to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because the entire family had moved. For instance if one of the members migrated to another place because his/her place of work is shifted the reason for his migration is “Transfer of work place”. For the other members of this family who had to also move with him the reason for migration is “Family Moved”. As for other reasons, marriage, in search of employment and orphaned have each proportions more than 10. Females who had migrated as they were orphaned form a higher proportion than that of males who had migrated for the same reason.

Figure 8.1 Reasons for Migration, Cambodia 2008 and 2013



8.5 Duration of Residence of Migrants

Table 8.7 Distribution of Internal Migrants by Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Residence, Cambodia 2008-2013

Residence	Duration of Residence					
	Total	<1 year	1– 4 years	5-9years	10-19 years	20+ years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Total	100	8.9	26.8	18.3	21.5	24.5
Urban	100	10.6	31.8	17.0	21.6	19.0
Rural	100	7.6	23.1	19.3	21.4	28.6
2013						
Total	100	3.8	16.1	16.1	24.7	39.3
Urban	100	3.9	17.4	18.3	25.3	35.1
Rural	100	3.7	15.3	14.9	24.4	41.7

As per CIPS 2013, about 36 percent of the internal migrants to the place of enumeration have stayed there for less than ten years. The remaining 64 percent are long term residents for 10 years and more (Table 8.7). The proportion of migrants who have stayed in the place of enumeration for less than five years in 2013, is higher in urban areas (21.3 per cent) than in rural areas (19.0 percent). A similar situation existed in 2008 also though the proportions were higher with 42.4 per cent in urban areas and 30.7 in rural areas.

8.6 Migrants by Age Group

Table 8.8 Percent Distribution of Migrants by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2008-2013

Age Group	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total Number of Migrants Aged 10 +	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 – 14	5.8	5.9	5.7	3.2	3.4	2.9
15 – 19	9.8	9.4	10.2	5.1	4.9	5.4
20 – 24	13.1	12.8	13.4	9.3	9.3	9.2
25 – 29	13.5	14.3	12.7	10.4	11.4	9.5
30 – 34	8.4	9.1	7.8	11.3	12.0	10.5
35 – 39	10.8	11.6	10.0	8.5	9.4	7.6
40 – 44	9.5	10.0	9.0	10.8	11.0	10.6
45 – 49	8.5	8.6	8.5	10.1	10.7	9.5
50 – 54	6.5	5.8	7.2	9.2	8.9	9.5
55 – 59	4.9	4.5	5.3	7.1	6.2	8.1
60 – 64	3.2	3.0	3.5	5.4	4.8	6.0
65 – 69	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.7	3.1	4.3
70 – 74	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.2	3.1
75+	1.9	1.5	2.3	3.2	2.6	3.7

In 2008 the age group 25-29 had the highest proportion of migrants closely followed by the age group 20-24. These two age groups together accounted for little more than a quarter of the total migrants in 2008. Five years later, in 2013, as is to be expected, the age group 30-34 has the highest proportion of migrants (Table 8.8). The age groups 40-44, 25-29, 45-49 and 50-54 come next in that order. These five age groups together account for nearly 52 percent of total internal migrants in Cambodia. The age-wise migration trends are depicted in Figure 8.2. The proportion of migrants steeply falls in the age group 30-34 in 2008 and the age group 35-39 in 2013. This is due to the disturbed conditions in the country in 1976-1979 when movement of people was restricted. Another notable feature is that the proportion of female migrants is more than that of males in every age group beyond 50 both in 2008 and 2013.

Figure 8.2 Distribution of Migrants by Five Year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2008-2013

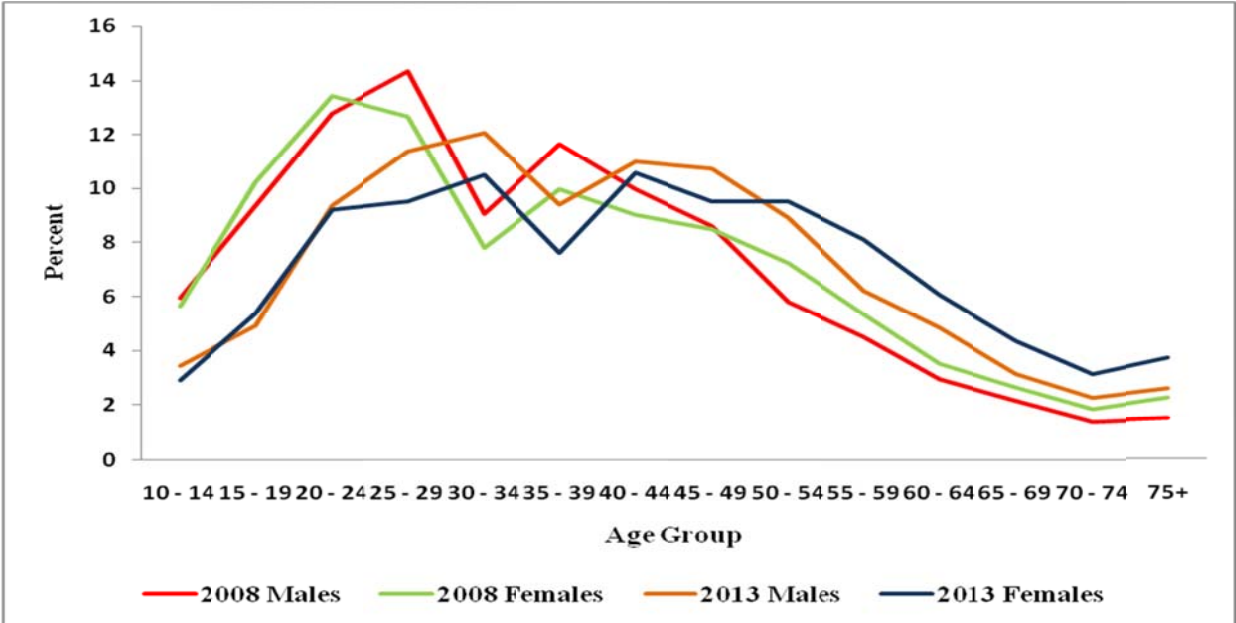


Table 8.9 Distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and older by Sex, Usual Activity Status and Educational Level, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Usual Activity Status	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Literate by Educational Level					
				None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary / Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Both Sexes	100	19.0	81.0	2.9	38.7	28.5	23.2	3.3	3.5
Employed	100	19.5	80.5	2.9	39.2	29.2	22.7	3.1	3.0
Employed any time before	100	19.7	80.3	6.8	38.2	29.6	21.1	1.9	2.4
Never employed any time before	100	17.2	82.8	3.8	32.7	29.9	28.9	3.7	1.0
Not Economically Active	100	17.5	82.5	2.9	37.6	26.2	24.4	3.6	5.4
Males	100	12.5	87.5	2.3	33.8	29.1	26.3	4.0	4.5
Employed	100	13.1	86.9	2.4	33.9	30.0	26.2	3.8	3.7
Employed any time before	100	13.5	86.5	5.7	33.1	30.8	24.9	2.5	3.0
Never employed any time before	100	4.4	85.6	3.3	26.6	28.9	32.3	4.3	4.5
Not Economically Active	100	9.3	90.7	1.6	33.9	24.9	26.6	4.8	8.2
Females	100	25.6	74.4	3.6	44.5	27.7	19.4	2.4	2.4
Employed	100	27.2	72.8	3.5	46.9	28.0	17.6	2.2	1.8
Employed any time before	100	26.2	73.8	8.1	44.2	28.2	16.6	1.2	1.7
Never employed any time before	100	18.4	81.6	4.1	35.4	29.4	25.7	3.1	2.3
Not Economically Active	100	22.4	77.6	3.7	40.2	27.0	22.8	2.8	3.4
2013									
Both Sexes	100	20.2	79.8	3.3	33.7	28.3	25.3	5.6	3.7
Employed	100	19.2	80.8	3.0	33.2	29.2	25.6	4.6	4.4
Employed any time before	100	24.6	75.4	3.4	44.6	26.4	20.6	2.7	2.3
Never employed any time before	100	30.3	69.7	4.6	23.6	29.0	31.7	9.7	1.5
Not Economically Active	100	23.5	76.5	4.3	36.1	24.8	23.9	9.7	1.1
Males	100	12.5	87.5	2.8	29.3	28.8	27.9	6.4	4.6
Employed	100	12.8	87.2	2.8	28.6	29.7	28.4	5.2	5.2
Employed any time before	100	16.5	83.5	5.3	33.7	29.6	25.0	2.3	4.2
Never employed any time before	100	24.4	75.6	4.6	16.7	32.2	33.4	10.6	2.5
Not Economically Active	100	9.0	90.9	2.7	34.1	22.8	24.8	14.2	1.3
Females	100	28.1	71.9	3.9	39.2	27.7	22.1	4.6	2.5
Employed	100	26.9	73.1	3.3	39.9	28.4	21.5	3.7	3.2
Employed any time before	100	32.2	67.7	1.2	57.3	22.7	15.5	3.2	0.1
Never employed any time before	100	33.4	66.6	4.5	27.8	27.0	30.7	9.1	0.8
Not Economically Active	100	30.7	69.3	5.4	37.4	26.1	23.3	6.8	0.9

Note: Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

8.7 Economic Activity and Educational Levels of Migrants

According to CIPS 2013, out of 4,175,550 migrants in Cambodia, the numbers of persons employed, unemployed any time before and unemployed never employed any time before, were 3,214,655; 33,365; and 54,854 respectively. This gives the percentage of economically active persons among migrants as 79 and that of economically inactive persons as 21 (Table 8.9). In 2008 the percentage of economically inactive persons among these migrants was little higher (24 per cent). The economically inactive persons among migrants may be mostly family members accompanying the economically active members of the family. From CIPS 2013 data it is observed that women form two-thirds of the economically inactive persons among migrants. The corresponding proportion in 2008 was slightly less with 63 per cent.

Table 8.10 Distribution of Economically Active Migrants aged 5 Year and Older by Major Group of Occupation and Sex 2008-2013

Major group of Occupation		2008			2013		
Major group	Description	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	Armed Forces	1.8	3.0	0.2	1.4	2.4	0.3
1	Managers	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.4
2	Professionals	2.6	3.1	2.0	4.5	4.9	3.9
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.1	5.3	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.9
4	Clerical Support Workers	3.1	3.8	2.3	3.8	4.8	2.6
5	Service and Sales Workers	15.8	11.8	20.8	17.7	12.4	24.2
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	49.1	47.1	51.4	50.4	49.3	51.7
7	Craft and Related Workers	11.5	9.7	13.7	9.3	9.1	9.6
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.4	5.8	0.4	3.0	5.3	0.2
9	Elementary Occupations	7.8	9.2	6.2	6.7	8.0	5.2

Table 8.10 presents the percent distribution of economically active migrants by major group of occupation from 2008 Census and CIPS 2013. In 2008, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers formed 49 percent of such migrants. In 2013 it has slightly increased to 50.4 per cent. In both the years the occupational categories which have the second and third highest proportions of migrant economically active workers are Service and Sales workers, and Craft and related workers. These three categories together form about 76 percent and 77 per cent of the economically active migrants in 2008 and 2013 respectively. The combined proportions of these categories were 70.1 for males and 85.5 for females in 2013. There is a slight decline in the proportions of elementary operations during the five years.

The educational levels of the migrants are fairly higher than the educational levels of the total population. For example the percentages 25.3, 5.6, and 3.7 of migrants qualified with Lower Secondary, Secondary and beyond secondary levels are higher than the corresponding proportions among the total population, namely, 21.0, 3.9 and 1.8 respectively (See Chapter 5).

Chapter 9

Population with Disability

9.1 Distribution of Persons with Disability

In Part 2 of the Household Questionnaire of CIPS 2013 (Appendix 2), question 18 related to “Physical / Mental disability, if any”. This question was addressed to every individual interviewed. The definition of disabled population adopted for CIPS 2013 was an improved version of the definition used for the topic at the 2008 Census. While the definitions for the disabled in seeing, in speech, in hearing and in movement was the same in both the exercises, the question on mental disability was asked separately in CIPS 2013 for mental retardation and mental illness. Two new questions on multiple- disability and any other disability were added in this questionnaire of CIPS 2013 for the first time. In 2013 information was not collected separately for disability “since birth” or “after birth”. The instructions to enumerators including the definition adopted for collecting the information in the survey are given in Appendix IV.

In accordance with the definition adopted the percentage of the disabled population in 2013 at the national level was 2.1. The proportion is slightly higher in the case of males. The percentage of disabled females has increased from 44 to 48 per cent during 2008-13. The incidence of disability continues to be higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The gap between the proportions of disabled males and females is less in the urban areas than in the rural areas (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Distribution of Disabled Population by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008-2013

Residence/ Regions	Total Population			Disabled Population			Percent Disabled		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Cambodia	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	192,538	108,468	84,070	1.4	1.7	1.2
Urban	2,614,027	1,255,570	1,358,457	28,434	15,838	12,596	1.1	1.3	0.9
Rural	10,781,655	5,260,484	5,521,171	164,104	92,630	71,474	1.5	1.8	1.3
2013									
Cambodia	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083	301,629	157,007	144,622	2.1	2.2	1.9
Urban	3,146,212	1,527,479	1,618,734	41,649	21,886	19,763	1.3	1.4	1.2
Rural	11,530,378	5,594,029	5,936,349	259,980	135,122	124,859	2.3	2.4	2.1

Table 9.2 gives the overall distribution of the disabled persons in Cambodia by type of disability both at the time of the 2008 Census and CIPS 2013. The disabled population has increased by about 57 per cent at the national level during the five years 2008-2013. The increase in urban areas is by about 46 per cent and in the rural areas by about 58 per cent. It is observed both in 2008 and 2013 that among the disabled population those who have difficulty in seeing predominate followed by those having movement difficulty.

Figure 9.1 Distribution of Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Cambodia 2013

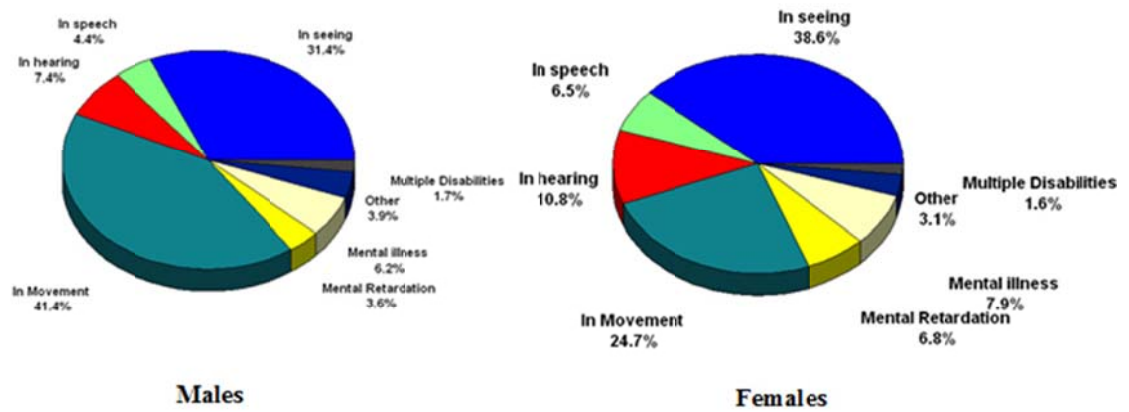


Table 9.2 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Type of Disability	Percentage Distribution					
	2008			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes						
Total number of Disabled persons	192,538	28,434	164,104	301,629	41,649	259,981
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of Disabled						
In seeing	29.97	34.05	29.27	34.83	41.69	33.73
In speech	8.68	9.85	8.47	5.38	4.70	5.49
In hearing	7.93	6.57	8.16	9.04	10.19	8.85
In Movement	40.83	36.97	41.51	33.42	26.06	34.60
Mental	12.59	12.56	12.59	12.18	15.31	15.76
Mental Retardation	-	-	-	5.18	6.89	4.90
Mental illness	-	-	-	7.00	5.28	7.28
Any Other	-	-	-	3.52	3.14	3.58
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	1.62	2.05	1.56
Males						
Total number of Disabled persons	108,468	15,838	92,630	157,008	21,886	135,123
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of Disabled						
In seeing	26.48	30.89	25.73	31.35	38.20	30.24
In speech	8.07	9.14	7.88	4.39	2.31	4.73
In hearing	6.79	5.62	7.00	7.40	12.86	6.52
In Movement	46.95	41.99	47.79	41.44	28.80	43.48
Mental	11.71	12.36	11.60	9.82	15.35	13.46
Mental Retardation	-	-	-	3.64	6.67	3.15
Mental illness	-	-	-	6.18	6.30	6.17
Any Other	-	-	-	3.90	2.38	4.15
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	1.70	2.48	1.57
Females						
Total number of Disabled persons	84,070	12,596	71,474	144,622	19,765	124,858
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of Disabled						
In seeing	34.48	38.02	33.86	38.61	45.56	37.51
In speech	9.46	10.75	9.23	6.46	7.35	6.32
In hearing	9.39	7.76	9.67	10.81	7.23	11.38
In Movement	32.96	30.66	33.37	24.73	23.03	25.00
Mental	13.71	12.81	13.87	14.73	15.26	18.25
Mental Retardation	-	-	-	6.84	7.13	6.80
Mental illness	-	-	-	7.89	4.14	8.48
Any Other	-	-	-	3.11	3.99	2.97
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	1.55	1.57	1.54

9.2 Sex Ratio and Age Distribution of the Disabled Population

The sex ratio of the disabled population as derived from Table 9.3 is 109 in 2013. It is higher than the sex ratio of the general population (94.3). The sex ratio is relatively low among disabled children (age less than 15) at 96. It rises to as high as 143 in the age group 45-49 and then declines reaching a low figure of 64 among the very old persons (age 75+).

The age distribution of the disabled population (Table 9.3) is like the general population, characterized by lesser proportion of population in the age group 0-4 compared to the age group 5-9. It is also noted that there is a sharp decline in the number of disabled population in the age group 30-34 in 2008 and in the age group 35-39 in 2013 due to fertility decline and high mortality during the years of their birth as a result of the political situation then. The median age of the disabled population works out to 45.8years (44.9 for males and 47.0 for females). This is much higher than that of the general population (24.5 for both sexes, 23.4 for males, and females 25.8). The disabled population in Cambodia may, therefore, be described as an “older population” compared to the general population.

It is observed that in 2013 the percentage of the disabled among children to total disabled population is somewhat modest around 5 or less than 5 per cent and then it rises reaching a high level in the age group 20-24. In the middle and higher ages it stays high with the exception of age 35-39. The proportion of disabled among the oldest persons (age 75+), especially among women, is as is to be expected, very high.

As may be seen from Table 9.4, nearly one third each in the categories of difficulty in seeing are concentrated in the age groups 60+. Majority of those having movement difficulty are aged 45 and more. The proportion is the highest with about 48 percent in the age group 15-29 in respect of those having difficulty in speech. Nearly 50 per cent of those having hearing problem are aged 60 and more. One third of mentally ill and mentally retarded are in the age group 15 to 29. Those aged 45 and more account for most of those having multiple disabilities.

Table 9.3 Percent Distribution of Disabled by Five year Age Group, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Age Group	Percentage of disabled population											
	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	2008		2013		2008		2013		2008		2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total	192,538	100	301,629	100	108,468	100	157,008	100	84,070	100	144,622	100
0 – 4	7,952	4.13	7,018	2.33	4,281	3.95	2,898	1.85	3,671	4.37	4,121	2.85
5 – 9	11,201	5.82	10,712	3.55	6,233	5.75	4,685	2.98	4,968	5.91	6,026	4.17
10 - 14	14,775	7.68	14,326	4.75	8,609	7.94	8,122	5.17	6,166	7.33	6,208	4.29
15 - 19	17,865	9.27	20,184	6.69	10,163	9.37	11,719	7.46	7,702	9.17	8,465	5.85
20 - 24	16,270	8.45	27,794	9.21	9,128	8.42	13,110	8.35	7,142	8.50	14,685	10.15
25 - 29	14,596	7.58	18,101	6.00	8,075	7.44	9,995	6.37	6,521	7.76	8,105	5.60
30 - 34	9,526	4.95	17,164	5.69	5,394	4.97	8,567	5.46	4,132	4.91	8,597	5.94
35– 39	14,350	7.45	14,063	4.66	8,936	8.24	8,518	5.43	5,414	6.44	5,544	3.83
40– 44	15,493	8.05	17,891	5.93	9,800	9.03	11,051	7.04	5,693	6.77	6,837	4.73
45– 49	15,888	8.25	23,553	7.81	10,345	9.53	14,271	9.09	5,543	6.59	9,281	6.42
50– 54	13,013	6.76	22,731	7.54	7,811	7.20	12,957	8.25	5,202	6.19	9,777	6.76
55– 59	10,581	5.50	23,805	7.89	5,790	5.34	14,835	9.45	4,791	5.70	8,970	6.20
60– 64	7,911	4.11	19,828	6.57	3,999	3.69	9,438	6.01	3,912	4.65	10,392	7.19
65 - 69	7,173	3.73	19,311	6.40	3,405	3.14	8,494	5.41	3,768	4.48	10,817	7.48
70 - 74	6,284	3.26	17,425	5.78	2,742	2.53	7,555	4.81	3,542	4.21	9,871	6.83
75+	9,669	5.02	27,718	9.19	3,757	3.46	10,794	6.87	5,903	7.02	16,926	11.70

**Table 9.4 Percent Distribution of Disabled Persons in each Category of Disability
by sex and Five years Age Group, Cambodia 200 and 2013**

Age Group	Percentage of each Category of Disability in														
	2008						2013								
	Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental	Total	In Seeing	In Speech	In Hearing	In Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	other	Multiple Disabilities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Both Sexes															
No.of Disabled	192,538	57,709	16,703	15,261	78,633	24,232	301,629	105,059	16,237	27,260	100,819	15,613	21,122	10,620	4,899
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 14	17.62	21.90	29.15	13.03	12.13	20.20	10.63	11.33	23.78	5.86	6.99	17.82	12.32	13.77	10.53
15 - 29	25.31	24.12	40.12	24.46	20.64	33.62	21.91	17.72	47.49	17.22	18.52	34.23	37.47	25.67	22.14
30 - 44	20.45	18.51	15.97	18.58	23.05	20.90	16.28	16.81	6.94	11.17	17.76	25.28	16.29	10.18	16.25
45 - 59	20.51	17.74	9.23	18.42	26.92	15.38	23.24	22.08	14.26	15.94	31.13	14.31	17.73	22.15	23.44
60+	16.12	17.73	5.53	25.51	17.27	9.90	27.94	32.07	7.53	49.81	25.59	8.35	16.19	28.23	27.64
Males															
No.of Disabled	108,468	28,727	8,749	7,370	50,920	12,702	157,008	49,216	6,898	11,621	65,059	5,717	9,710	6,124	2,663
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 14	17.63	23.60	31.16	15.90	11.24	21.45	5.21	6.20	11.58	2.28	2.74	8.19	6.49	7.09	5.11
15 - 29	25.23	25.40	40.63	26.66	19.62	35.89	11.55	7.92	18.53	5.71	12.53	15.67	22.17	17.40	11.63
30 - 44	22.25	19.69	15.11	18.39	25.73	21.21	9.33	8.97	4.53	5.24	13.00	8.17	3.78	7.38	9.28
45 - 59	22.08	17.59	8.30	16.01	29.88	13.96	13.95	11.15	3.52	9.12	23.27	3.20	6.86	15.22	14.09
60+	12.82	13.72	4.80	23.04	13.54	7.49	12.03	12.62	4.31	20.28	12.99	1.38	6.69	10.58	11.91
Females															
No.of Disabled	84,070	28,982	7,954	7,891	27,713	11,530	144,622	55,843	9,339	15,639	35,760	9,896	11,412	4,497	2,236
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 14	17.61	20.22	26.94	10.35	13.77	18.81	5.42	5.13	12.20	3.58	4.26	9.64	5.83	6.68	5.42
15 - 29	25.41	22.86	39.56	22.41	22.51	31.11	10.36	9.80	28.96	11.52	5.99	18.56	15.30	8.26	10.51
30 - 44	18.13	17.33	16.91	18.76	18.11	20.56	6.96	7.84	2.40	5.93	4.76	17.10	12.51	2.81	6.96
45 - 59	18.48	17.89	10.25	20.67	21.47	16.95	9.29	10.93	10.73	6.82	7.85	11.11	10.88	6.94	9.36
60+	20.37	21.70	6.34	27.82	24.13	12.57	15.92	19.45	3.23	29.53	12.61	6.98	9.51	17.67	15.74

9.3 Literacy and Educational Levels

As may be seen from Table 9.5, the general literacy rate among the disabled population was 58 per cent in 2013 as against 62 percent in 2008. The literacy level of the disabled population in 2013 (57.9) is much lower than that of the general population (79.8). The literacy rate among the disabled males (69.1) is very much less than the male literacy rate among the general population (85.1). In the case of females the literacy rate of the disabled (45.5) is far below that among the females in the general population (74.8). Moreover in 2013, as it was in 2008, the gap between the male and female literacy rates was much higher in the case of the disabled population. In 2013 this difference was about 10 percentage points among the general population as against about 24 percentage points in the case of the disabled population.

Table 9.5 Distribution of Disabled Population by General and Adult Literacy Rates and Sex, Cambodia 2008-2013

Residence	Literate Rate Aged 7 +			Literate Rate Aged 15+		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Cambodia	62.2	70.5	51.5	62.4	71.7	50.4
Urban	75.1	81.4	67.2	75.9	82.6	67.4
Rural	60.0	68.7	48.7	60.0	69.8	47.3
2013						
Cambodia	58.0	68.6	46.2	57.9	69.1	45.5
Urban	72.1	73.4	70.5	72.7	73.5	71.8
Rural	55.8	67.9	42.4	55.5	68.4	41.2

Note: Excluding not reported

Table 9.6 Distribution Disabled Population by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, and Sex 2008-2013

Sex Type of Disables	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level							
	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary / Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(2)
2008								
Both Sexes	100.0	14.0	46.5	21.8	15.5	1.2	0.6	0.4
Males	100.0	10.2	45.9	24.0	17.5	1.3	0.7	0.4
Females	100.0	20.8	47.6	17.8	11.9	1.0	0.4	0.4
2013								
Both Sexes	100	6.3	49.2	25.0	17.0	1.6	0.9	0.0
Males	100	8.1	39.6	19.2	33.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Females	100	2.2	52.9	24.1	19.8	1.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Excluding not reported educational level

The adult literacy rates among the general population at the national level are: 79.7 for both sexes, 86.4 for males and 73.6 for females (see Chapter 5). These rates are also much higher than the corresponding rates for the disabled population (see Table 9.6). In summary the level of literacy among the disabled population, in particular among women, is very much lower than the level among the general population.

Among the literate disabled population nearly half the number has not completed even the primary level. The proportion of those who have completed Primary level of education and Lower secondary level among the disabled (see Table 9.6) are lower than the corresponding levels of education of the general population (29.4 percent and 21.0 percent respectively). Those who have the educational qualification of beyond secondary level among the disabled population constitute hardly one percent whereas it is nearly 2 per cent among the general population. The literacy and educational levels of female disabled persons are generally lower than those of male disabled population.

9.4 Usual Activity Rates

Table 9.7 Percent distribution of Disabled Population by Sex and Broad Age group and Main Activity, Cambodia 2008-2013

Broad Age Group	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008					
Both Sexes	192,538	100	52.4	4.0	44.7
0 -14	33,928	100	3.9	0.6	95.5
15 -59	127,582	100	68.1	5.4	26.5
60+	31,028	100	40.7	1.9	57.5
Males	108,468	100	57.8	4.4	39.4
0 - 14	19,123	100	3.9	0.6	95.5
15 - 59	75,442	100	72.5	5.9	21.6
60+	13,903	100	51.9	2.1	46.0
Females	84,070	100	45.4	3.4	51.6
0 - 14	14,805	100	3.9	0.6	95.5
15 - 59	52,140	100	61.7	4.8	33.6
60+	17,125	100	31.5	1.7	66.8
2013					
Both Sexes	301,629	100	48.0	5.7	46.3
0 -14	32,057	100	3.0	0.3	96.6
15 -59	185,288	100	64.3	6.7	29.0
60+	84,284	100	29.3	5.4	65.3
Males	157,007	100	56.6	5.8	37.6
0 - 14	15,703	100	4.9	0.5	94.5
15 - 59	105,026	100	70.3	6.6	23.0
60+	36,279	100	39.2	5.8	55.0
Females	144,622	100	38.7	5.5	55.9
0 - 14	16,354	100	1.2	0.1	98.6
15 - 59	80,262	100	56.4	6.8	36.8
60+	48,005	100	21.7	5.1	73.1

Table 9.8 Economic Activity Rates of Disabled Population of Age 15-64 by Sex and Residence Cambodia, 2008-2013

Residence and Sex	Number of Disabled	Number of economically Active Population	Economic Activity Rates
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2008			
Cambodia	135,493	96,573	71.28
Males	79,441	60,181	75.76
Females	56,052	36,392	64.93
Urban	21,452	12,764	59.50
Males	12,383	8,149	65.81
Females	9,069	4,615	50.89
Rural	114,041	83,809	73.49
Males	67,058	52,032	77.59
Females	46,983	31,777	67.64
2013			
Cambodia	205,116	142,131	69.3
Males	114,462	87,181	76.2
Females	90,655	54,950	60.6
Urban	28,441	16,785	59.0
Males	14,695	9,293	63.2
Females	13,747	7,493	54.5
Rural	176,675	125,346	70.9
Males	99,767	77,888	78.1
Females	76,908	47,457	61.7

9.5 Economic Activity Rates

As may be seen from Table 9.7, in 2013 the economic activity rate (employed plus unemployed rates) of the disabled persons is 53.7. It is lower than the economic activity rate of 62.3 of the general population (See Chapter 6). In the case of disabled population, the male economic active rates are generally higher than those of females in all the broad age groups. The economic activity rate of 69.3 of the disabled population in the working age group 15-64 in 2013 (Table 9.8) is also less than the national average of 82.2. These rates for males and females in the general population are 84.5 and 80.0 respectively.

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

Chapter 10

Housing and Household Characteristics

10.1 Housing Status

Information on building and housing characteristics was collected in the house listing operation that was undertaken three days prior to the main survey of CIPS 2013. During house listing all the buildings/structures in the sample EA which were used for residential purposes, partly or wholly, were listed along with the households found in them by the enumerator concerned, in Form A (specimen given at Appendix 2). In addition to this listing the following information was collected and recorded by the enumerator in respect of housing characteristics: (i) whether the building was wholly or partly residential and if the latter, the other use to which the building was put and (ii) the material used for wall, roof and floor of the building.

The analysis in this section on housing status is based on information contained in the Priority Tables H1 and H2. It has to be noted that the 2008 data include institutional buildings whereas the 2013 survey excludes them. The number of residential buildings in Cambodia has increased from about 2.6 million in 2008 to about 2.8 million in 2013, registering an increase by about 5 per cent (Table 10.1) during the five years. The increase in number of residential buildings in the urban areas is more spectacular (19.4 per cent) than that in the rural areas (1.5 per cent). This is borne out largely by rising number of multi-story buildings in and around Phnom Penh in the recent past.

In Cambodia as a whole, more than 90 per cent of the residential buildings are wholly residential (Table 10.1). The proportion of wholly residential buildings in the rural areas is more than in urban areas as in the latter the practice of utilizing residential buildings partly for shops and workshops is becoming more common. Table 10.2 presents information on the quality of the residential and partly residential buildings.

Table 10.1 Percentage Distribution of Residential Buildings as Wholly Residential, Partly Residential and Category of Partly Residential, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Residence	Total No. of Buildings	Percentage Distribution				
		Total	Wholly Residential	Category of Partly Residential		
				Residence and Shop	Residence and Workshop	Residence and Other Use
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Total	2,637,654	100	95.7	3.1	0.7	0.4
Urban	450,345	100	90.1	7.4	1.3	1.2
Rural	2,187,309	100	96.9	2.3	0.6	0.3
2013						
Total	2,758,261	100	91.5	7.2	1.1	0.2
Urban	537,745	100	81.9	16.1	1.5	0.5
Rural	2,220,516	100	93.9	5.1	1.0	0.1

Figure 10.1 Percentages of Permanent, Semi-Permanent and Temporary Buildings by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

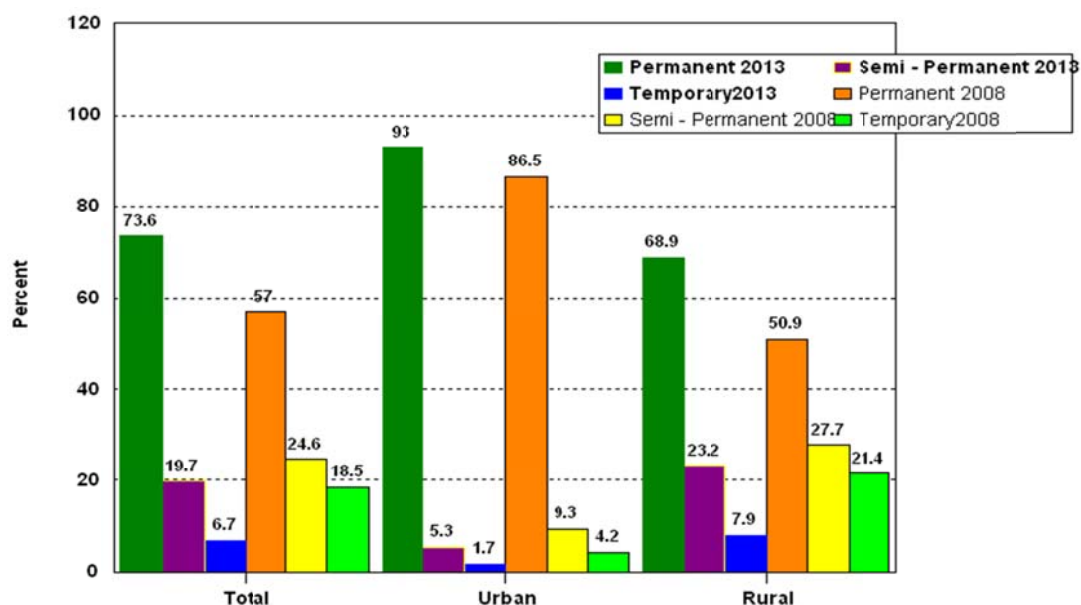


Table 10.2 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings by Nature of Construction and by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Total/Urban/Rural	Total Number of Buildings	Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Construction			
		Total	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2008					
Total	2,637,654	100	57.0	24.6	18.5
Urban	450,345	100	86.5	9.3	4.2
Rural	2,187,309	100	50.9	27.7	21.4
2013					
Total	2,758,261	100	73.6	19.7	6.7
Urban	537,745	100	93.0	5.3	1.7
Rural	2,220,516	100	68.9	23.2	7.9

Information on the quality of the residential and partly residential buildings is presented in Table 10.2. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building. Based on the wall and roof material, buildings used for residential purposes (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary. Roof made of bamboo/ thatch/ grass or plastic/ synthetic sheet is considered as temporary. Roof made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood/ plywood, concrete/ brick/ stone, galvanized iron/ aluminum/ other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets and tiles. Wall made of bamboo/ thatch/ grass/ reeds or earth or salvaged/ improvised materials is considered as temporary. Wall made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood/ plywood/ concrete/ brick/ stone, galvanized iron/ aluminum/ other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets.

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

It is observed that there is a steep increase in the proportions of permanent residential buildings and partly residential buildings in Cambodia during the last five years. In particular there has been a rapid conversion of temporary structures into permanent buildings during this period. This trend is more pronounced in the rural areas.

10.2 Household Characteristics

Analysis of household characteristics and household amenities that follow are based on the remaining H Series priority tables generated in respect of questions concerned in Part 5 of the Form B- Household Questionnaire canvassed in CIPS 2013.

Table 10.3 Distribution of Population in Normal Households and Average Household Size by Residence 2008-2013

Residence	Total Population (in Thousands)		No. of Normal Households (in Thousands)		Average Household Size	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	2008	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	13,396	14,677	2,818	3,163	4.7	4.6
Urban	2,614	3,146	507	658	4.9	4.8
Rural	10,782	11,530	2,311	2,505	4.6	4.6

The number of normal households has increased by about 345 thousands or 12.3 per cent at the national level during 2008-2013 (Table 10.3). This is higher than the population growth rate of 9.6 per cent during the same period. The average size of household has decreased marginally.

Table 10.4 Percent Distribution of Households by Sex of Head of Household and by Size of Household, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Characteristic	Percent Distribution in the year	
	2008	2013
(1)	(2)	(3)
Household Headship		
Male	74.4	72.9
Female	25.6	27.1
Total	100	100
No. of Usual Members		
1	3.5	3.6
2	9.8	10.8
3	17.0	17.9
4	20.7	23.2
5	18.2	19.2
6	13.3	12.3
7	8.3	6.6
8	4.6	3.2
9	2.5	1.7
10+	2.2	1.4
Total	100	100
Number of Households*	2,817,637	3,163,226

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

As may be seen from Table 10.4, four-member households form the highest proportion both in 2008 and 2013, with the proportion increasing by 2.5 percentage points during the five years. Smaller-sized households (less than four members) have each shown an increase in proportion. The bigger-sized households (six members and above) have each shown a decrease. The five-member households have however shown a one percentage point increase. All these indicate a shift towards a smaller family size.

Female and Male Headed Households

The percentage of female-headed households in Cambodia has increased by one percentage point from 26 to 27 per cent during 2008-2013 (Table 10.4). A majority of them are of age ranging from 35 to 59 in 2008 and 40 to 64 in 2013 (Table 10.5). Female heads of households in this age range from about 57 and 58 percent in 2008 and 2013 respectively. Majority of male heads of households are of age ranging from 25 to 49 (66.1 per cent) in 2008 and in the corresponding ages 30 to 54 in 2013 (63.7 per cent).

Table 10.5 Percent Distribution of Heads of Households (Aged 10 and over) by Sex and Five-year Age Group, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Age Group	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
15 -19	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
20 -24	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.8
25 -29	11.9	13.3	7.8	8.6	9.6	5.8
30 -34	9.9	11.0	6.7	12.8	14.3	8.7
35 -39	14.1	15.5	10.2	10.0	11.3	6.6
40 -44	13.2	13.8	11.3	12.8	13.7	10.6
45 -49	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.9	13.2	12.1
50 -54	9.3	8.3	12.2	11.6	11.2	12.6
55 -59	7.9	6.9	10.8	8.8	7.7	11.9
60 -64	5.7	4.9	8.1	7.3	6.1	10.5
65 -69	4.3	3.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	7.6
70 -74	2.8	2.3	4.2	3.4	2.7	5.2
75+	2.5	2.1	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.4

Figure 10.2 Female Heads of Households by Age, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

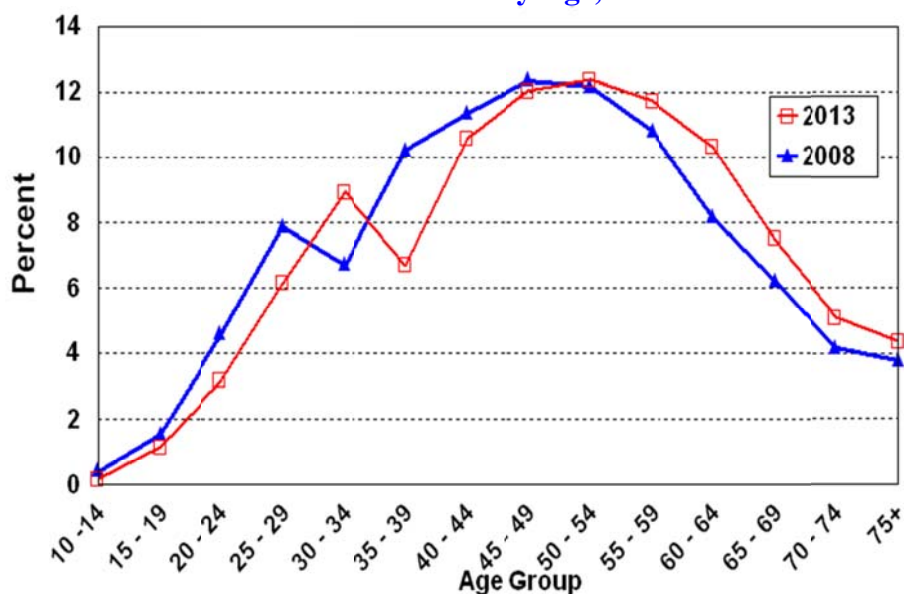


Table 10.6 presents the distribution of 1,000 households each in respect of all households, households headed by males and households headed by females by size of household and number of economically active members. In 2013, about 2.3 percent of all households, 1.3 percent of male headed households and about 5 percent of female headed households have no earning members. This situation is nearly the same as it was in 2008. In the case of female-headed households in 2013 three-person households predominate and among them those with one economically active member form the highest proportion followed by two economically active member households. In the case of male headed households four-person households form the highest proportion and among them those with two economically active members predominate.

Table 10.6 Distribution of 1,000 Households by Sex of Head of household and number of Economically-active members in the households, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Household head/Size	Households with number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2008									
Total	1000.0	21.6	165.5	470.9	164.4	100.0	45.6	19.5	12.6
1 Person	35.4	7.6	27.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	98.4	7.0	32.6	58.9	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	169.8	3.5	36.5	101.8	28.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	206.6	1.8	31.0	123.5	32.8	17.4	-	-	-
5 Persons	182.4	0.9	19.9	93.4	37.8	22.0	8.4	-	-
6 Persons	132.9	0.4	10.4	53.7	30.9	23.5	10.3	3.7	-
7 Persons	82.6	0.2	4.5	24.7	19.1	17.7	10.5	4.3	1.5
8 Persons	46.0	0.1	1.8	9.8	9.4	10.5	7.8	4.4	2.2
9 Persons	24.0	0.1	0.7	3.4	4.0	5.3	4.7	3.3	2.6
10 Persons +	22.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	2.3	3.6	4.0	3.7	6.3
Male Head	1000.0	12.0	108.3	523.6	163.7	107.0	49.8	21.6	14.1
1 Person	14.7	3.1	11.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	70.1	4.7	12.3	53.1	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	158.9	2.0	22.4	111.0	23.6	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	214.2	1.0	25.1	141.1	30.2	16.7	-	-	-
5 Persons	196.8	0.6	18.4	108.4	38.0	22.9	8.6	-	-
6 Persons	147.5	0.3	10.5	63.1	33.0	25.4	11.2	4.0	-
7 Persons	93.4	0.1	4.9	29.3	21.2	19.8	11.6	4.8	1.7
8 Persons	52.4	0.1	2.0	11.7	10.6	12.0	8.7	4.9	2.5
9 Persons	27.4	0.0	0.8	4.1	4.5	6.1	5.3	3.8	2.9
10 Persons +	24.8	0.1	0.5	2.0	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	7.1
Female Head	1000.0	49.6	331.9	317.5	166.4	79.7	33.4	13.2	8.3
1 Person	95.8	20.9	74.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	180.7	13.6	91.4	75.7	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	201.6	7.9	77.7	75.0	41.0	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	184.5	4.1	48.4	72.2	40.5	19.3	-	-	-
5 Persons	140.4	2.0	24.1	49.8	37.1	19.5	8.0	-	-
6 Persons	90.3	0.7	9.9	26.5	24.7	17.8	7.7	3.0	-
7 Persons	51.2	0.3	3.6	11.4	13.2	11.6	7.2	2.9	1.1
8 Persons	27.6	0.1	1.3	4.5	6.0	6.3	5.1	2.8	1.5
9 Persons	14.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.6
10 Persons +	13.9	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.6	2.4	4.1
2013									
Total	1000	22.7	165.9	451.4	169.0	105.8	52.1	20.7	12.4
1 Person	36.4	8.8	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	108.4	7.3	38.5	62.6	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	179.3	3.4	38.4	105.6	31.9	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	232.4	1.9	32.3	136.8	39.6	21.8	-	-	-
5 Persons	192.3	0.6	17.9	87.7	45.2	28.3	12.5	-	-
6 Persons	122.9	0.5	8.0	39.1	30.3	25.6	14.3	5.1	-
7 Persons	66.2	0.1	2.1	13.9	13.2	17.4	11.8	6.0	1.8
8 Persons	31.5	-	0.7	4.1	5.7	7.2	6.0	4.4	3.3
9 Persons	16.9	-	0.3	1.3	1.8	3.0	5.0	2.8	2.8

Household head/Size	Households with number of Economically Active Members								
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10 Persons +	13.6	-	0.1	0.3	1.2	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.5
Male Head	1000.0	12.5	101.5	510.8	167.5	114.3	56.2	23.2	13.8
1 Person	12.3	2.3	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	79.3	5.8	14.5	59.0	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	165.5	2.2	20.5	114.8	28.1	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	249.8	1.1	26.2	163.1	36.9	22.4	-	-	-
5 Persons	213.0	0.6	17.8	104.9	46.5	29.9	13.3	-	-
6 Persons	136.6	0.5	8.8	46.3	31.8	27.9	15.8	5.6	-
7 Persons	73.9	0.1	2.3	16.0	14.3	19.9	12.3	7.0	2.1
8 Persons	35.8	-	1.0	4.7	6.7	8.2	6.7	4.7	3.7
9 Persons	18.7	-	0.3	1.7	2.1	3.0	5.6	3.1	3.0
10 Persons +	15.0	-	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	5.0
Female Head	1000.0	49.9	339.3	291.4	173.1	82.8	41.1	13.7	8.6
1 Person	101.2	26.4	74.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 Persons	186.8	11.3	103.2	72.3	-	-	-	-	-
3 Persons	216.7	6.8	86.7	81.0	42.3	-	-	-	-
4 Persons	185.4	3.9	48.8	66.0	46.7	20.0	-	-	-
5 Persons	136.6	0.7	18.3	41.4	41.7	23.9	10.4	-	-
6 Persons	86.1	0.8	5.8	19.7	26.3	19.3	10.4	3.8	-
7 Persons	45.4	-	1.5	8.2	10.4	10.7	10.2	3.2	1.0
8 Persons	19.9	-	0.0	2.5	3.1	4.3	4.3	3.5	2.3
9 Persons	12.0	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.3
10 Persons +	9.9	-	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	2.4	1.2	3.1

About 65 percent of the economically active heads are in the ages ranging from 25 to 49 in 2008 and five years later in 2013, ages 30 to 54 account for about 64 per cent of economically active heads of households (Table10.7). Most of the economically active heads are concentrated in the middle age and the economically inactive persons belong mostly to the older age groups.

Table 10.7 Percent Distribution of Head of Households Aged 10 and over of each Sex who are Economically Active/ Inactive by Age Group, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Age of Head of Households	Economically Active Heads			Economically Inactive Heads		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2008						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.8	3.1	2.5
15 – 19	0.5	0.3	1.0	5.6	7.1	4.5
20 – 24	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.5	3.9	3.2
25 – 29	12.5	13.7	8.4	3.8	3.0	4.3
30 – 34	10.4	11.4	7.3	2.3	1.6	2.9
35 – 39	14.9	16.0	11.2	3.3	2.3	4.0
40 – 44	13.8	14.2	12.4	4.0	3.0	4.7
45 – 49	12.9	12.8	13.4	5.3	4.1	6.1
50 – 54	9.4	8.4	12.8	7.1	5.3	8.4
55 – 59	7.9	6.9	10.9	9.0	7.4	10.1
60 – 64	5.3	4.7	7.5	11.7	11.5	11.8
65 – 69	3.8	3.3	5.3	12.1	12.6	11.8
70 – 74	2.1	1.9	2.9	12.8	14.5	11.7
75 +	1.6	1.4	2.1	16.9	20.8	14.0
2013						
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
10 -14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8
15 – 19	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.3	4.9	3.8
20 – 24	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.5	0.9	1.9
25 – 29	9.1	10.0	6.4	2.6	2.0	3.1
30 – 34	13.6	14.9	9.6	2.6	0.6	3.9
35 – 39	10.8	11.8	7.6	1.0	0.2	1.7
40 – 44	13.7	14.2	12.1	2.0	1.3	2.6
45 – 49	13.7	13.7	13.7	3.0	2.4	3.4
50 – 54	12.1	11.6	13.5	5.9	3.6	7.6
55 – 59	8.8	7.7	12.2	9.5	8.4	10.4
60 – 64	6.8	5.8	9.9	13.0	12.3	13.5
65 – 69	4.3	3.7	6.3	14.0	13.5	14.4
70 – 74	2.2	1.9	3.1	18.1	21.0	16.0
75 +	1.5	1.4	2.0	21.7	28.2	17.0

Note* Excludes Institutional, Homeless, Boat and Transient Households

Number of Rooms Occupied

More than 90 per cent of normal households live in their own dwellings (Table 10.8). This proportion is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. A majority of households occupy one room only. One-roomed and two roomed households constitute more than 90 per cent both in 2008 and 2013. In 2013, the proportion of four roomed households is hardly two per cent and the combined proportion of households with higher number of rooms is about one per cent. Almost the same situation existed in 2008.

Table 10.8 Percent Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, Number of Rooms Occupied and, Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Tenure Status	Number of Rooms Occupied							
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 +
2008								
Total	1,000	726	209	44	12	5	2	2
Owner Occupied	922	664	198	41	11	4	2	2
Rented	40	32	6	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	34	27	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	1,000	579	238	102	41	21	10	8
Owner Occupied	770	399	208	91	38	19	9	7
Rented	186	147	25	8	3	2	1	1
Rent Free	39	29	6	3	1	0	0	0
Other	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	1,000	757	203	6	1	1	1	0
Owner Occupied	955	722	196	30	6	1	1	0
Rented	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	33	26	5	1	0	0	0	0
Other	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013								
Total	1,000	668	240	63	18	5	3	3
Owner Occupied	929	619	225	59	17	5	3	2
Rented	32	21	7	2	1	0	0	0
Rent Free	32	23	6	2	0	0	0	0
Other	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Urban	1,000	453	301	146	56	21	11	12
Owner Occupied	838	350	265	135	51	19	9	10
Rented	126	79	30	9	4	2	1	1
Rent Free	29	19	5	2	1	1	1	0
Other	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rural	1,000	725	224	41	8	1	1	0
Owner Occupied	953	689	214	39	8	1	1	0
Rented	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rent Free	33	24	7	1	0	0	0	0
Other	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0

10.3 Household Amenities and Facilities

Drinking Water

As in the previous censuses information on amenities and facilities available to households was collected in the CIPS 2013. Improved water sources include pipes, tube- pipe well, protected dug well and rain water. Nearly 57 percent of households in Cambodia have access to improved water sources in 2013 as against 47 per cent in 2008 (Table 10.9). This is due to a significant increase in the availability of water from pipes and tube wells. In the urban areas a higher percentage of households (81.8 per cent in 2013 and 75.8 per cent in 2008) have access to improved water sources, especially water supplied through pipes. Only fifty per cent of the rural households have water supplied through improved sources. About one third of them get it from tube or pipe wells.

Table 10.9 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Source	2008			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Piped Water	13.8	56.8	4.4	19.8	63.7	8.3
Tube / Pipe Well	26.8	14.7	29.5	29.5	14.7	33.4
Protected Dug Well	5.2	3.8	5.5	6.2	1.8	7.3
Unprotected Dug Well	20.7	4.5	24.2	14.3	2.8	17.3
Rain	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.4
Spring, River, etc	23.1	6.2	26.8	18.7	6.1	22.0
Bought	8.2	13.0	7.1	8.6	9.2	8.4
Other	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.8

During the five-year period, a considerable proportion of urbanites seem to have shifted the source of drinking water from near their premises to within their premises since there is a decline in the proportion of households having near- premises- water sources with a matching increase in the proportion of households having water sources within their premises (Table 10.10). In the rural areas only a little over one third of the households have the source of drinking water within their premises in 2013 as against about 29 per cent in 2008. Providing safe drinking water to the entire population within or very close to their premises appears to be a priority issue.

Figure 10.3 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia 2013

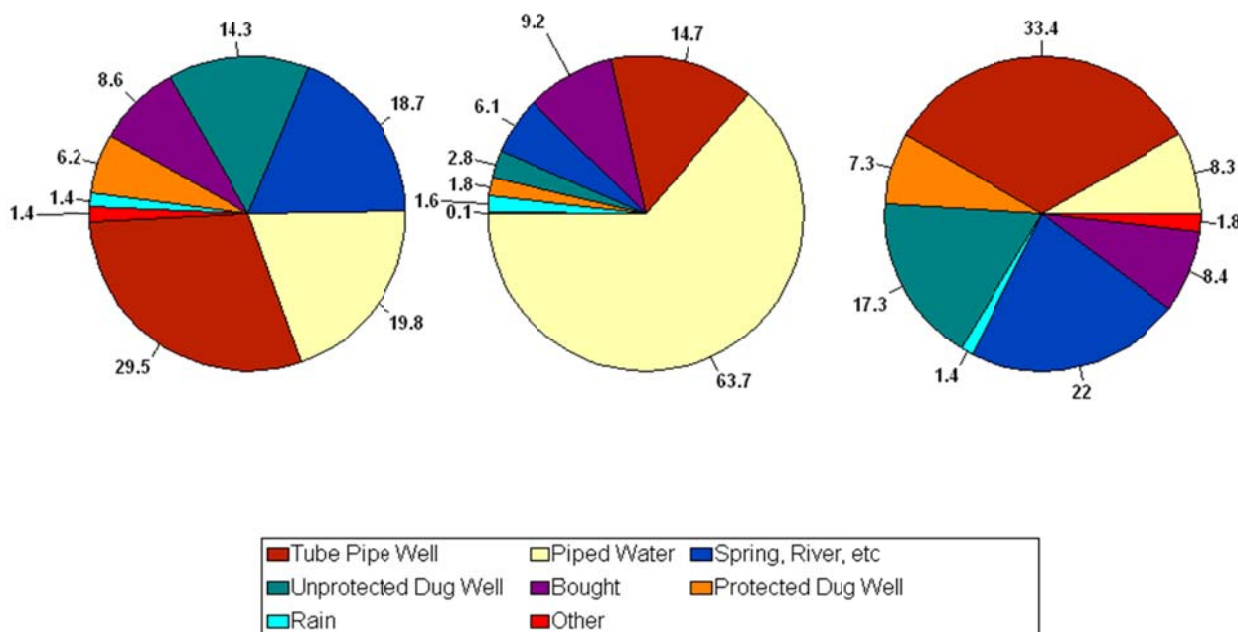


Table 10.10 Percent Distribution of Households by Location of Source of Drinking Water by Residence Cambodia 2008-2013

Location of Source of Drinking Water (1)	2008			2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within the Premises	36.2	67.4	29.4	43.3	72.0	35.8
Near the Premises	31.5	18.2	34.4	29.8	13.7	34.0
Away from the Premises	32.3	14.4	36.2	26.9	14.2	30.2

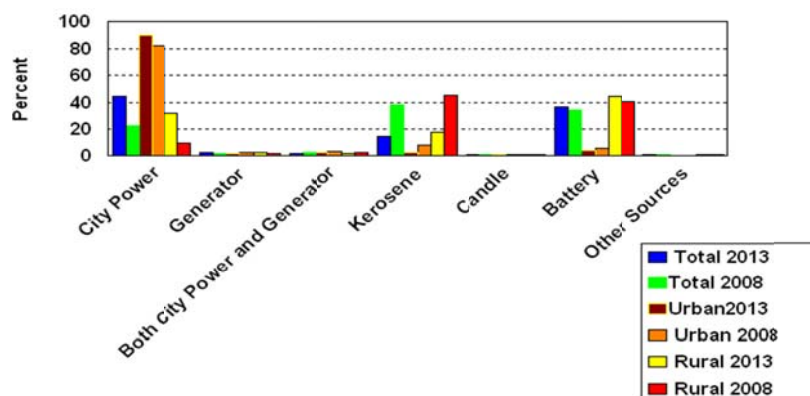
Source of Light

The use of electricity (including city power, generator and both) as a source of light has increased at the national level with 48 percent of the households having this amenity in 2013 as against 28.4 percent in 2008 (Table 10.11). In the year 2013, while 94 percent of the households in the urban areas are served by electricity (87 per cent in 2008), only 36 percent (13.1 per cent in 2008) have this amenity in the rural areas. Nevertheless it is evident that there have been efforts towards rapid electrification of rural areas.

Table 10.11 Percent Distribution of Households by Main of Source of Light and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Source of Light (1)	2008			2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
City Power	22.5	82.5	9.3	44.3	90.5	32.2
Generator	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	2.5
City Power + Generator	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.3
Kerosene	38.6	7.4	45.5	14.6	2.1	17.8
Candle	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8
Battery	34.1	5.0	40.4	36.4	3.7	45.0
Other	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4

Figure 10.4 Percent Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light and by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013



Toilet Facility

Table 10.12 Percent Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility and Category of Toilet Facility by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Toilet Facility (1)	2008			2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Without Toilet	66.3	18.5	76.8	51.3	12.5	61.5
With Toilet	33.7	81.5	23.2	48.7	87.5	38.5
Connected To Sewerage	13.5	45.7	6.4	21.5	53.4	13.2
Septic Tank	14.4	32.6	10.5	23.8	32.2	21.6
Pit Latrine	4.9	2.5	5.4	2.6	1.2	3.0
Other	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8

The proportion of households having toilet facility within premises has increased by 15 percentage points at the national level during 2008-2013 (Table 10.12). The increase is relatively higher in rural areas (15.3 percentage points) than in the urban areas (6 percentage points). A majority of households with toilet facility in the urban areas have sewerage connection. In the rural areas most of the households with toilet facility have their toilet connected to septic tank. Only about 13 percent of rural households have sewerage connection. The percentage of households having all the three amenities of access to improved water sources, electric power and toilet facility within the premises constitutes 29.5 percent in 2013 as against 17.4 percent in 2008. About 80 percent of urban households have these three amenities as against about 16 percent rural households with these amenities (Table 10.13). There is an overall improvement in this regard during the last five years.

Table 10.13 Percent Distribution of households having Access to Improved Water Source, Electric Power, and Toilet Facility within Premises by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Particulars (1)	2008			2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Percentage of Households with Combined Amenities	17.4	72.5	5.3	29.5	79.8	16.3

Cooking Fuel

The use of firewood as the main cooking fuel in rural areas has declined during 2008-2013 and the households seem to switch over to better type of fuel like charcoal and LPG (Table 10.14). In the urban areas there is a conspicuous increase in the use of LPG.

Table 10.14 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking by Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Cooking Fuel	2008			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Firewood	83.6	34.7	94.3	77.9	33.3	89.7
Charcoal	7.5	25.6	3.5	8.4	19.0	5.6
Kerosene	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG	7.9	37.3	1.5	12.1	44.4	3.7
Electricity	0.4	1.5	0.1	1.2	3.1	0.7
None	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 10.15 Percent Distribution of Households by Location of Kitchen within Premises and by Residence, Cambodia 2013

Location of Kitchen within premises	2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	100	100	100
Separate	41.2	51.1	38.7
Not Separate	58.8	48.9	61.4

Location of Kitchen within Premises

Majority of households at the national level do not have a separate kitchen within their premises (Table 10.15). In the urban areas a little more than half the number of households have separate kitchen facility. In rural areas, however, more than 60 per cent of households have no separate kitchen. It is pointed out in this connection that majority of rural households live in single room dwellings (Table 10.8) and use firewood as cooking fuel (Table 10.14).

Access to Internet

It is seen from Table 10.16 that there is an improvement in internet accessibility in the country as a whole during the last five years. However the improvement is perceptible more in the urban areas with about 22 percent of households accessing this facility in 2013 as against 4 percent in 2008. Nearly half the number of those having access to internet facility in urban areas does so only at home. The use of internet in rural areas continues to be not significant.

Table 10.16 Percent Distribution of Households by Accessibility to Internet facility and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 2013

Accessibility to Internet (1)	2008			2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)	Total (5)	Urban (6)	Rural (7)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
No Access	98.9	96.0	99.7	94.5	78.3	98.7
Accessed at home	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.6	10.9	0.5
Accessed outside home	0.9	3.6	0.2	1.3	4.5	0.5
Accessed at home and outside home	0.1	0..5	0.0	1.6	6.4	0.3

Assets Owned

Information on type and number of assets owned by households provides approximate indicators of the economic condition of the people. There is an increase in the proportion of households owning television by about 7 percentage points during the five years. Most of these households have only one TV each. On the other hand there is a decline in the ownership of radio receivers (Table 10.17). Cell phones have become more popular in 2013 with 81 percent owning it (95 percent in urban areas and 78 percent in rural areas). The improvement in this regard is remarkable in rural areas. The proportion of motor cycle owning households has also increased considerably from about 44 percent to about 61 percent at national level (from about 62 to 80 percent in urban areas and from 39 to 56 percent in rural areas). Among these households 10 percent have two motorcycles each. Households owning cars/vans has increased only by 2 percentage points from 5 to 7 percent. Bicycle is more popular among rural households while motorcycle is the favorite mode of transport for urban households. Nearly one-third of the urban households have refrigerators while it is hardly 2 percent of the households in the rural areas who have this home appliance. Washing machine and air-conditioner are owned each by about 18 percent and 17 percent households respectively in urban areas and their ownership in rural areas is very minimal. Fans are also more popular in urban areas with about 83 percent households owning this gadget as against about 21 percent in rural areas. Koyon, mostly utilized in agriculture, is owned by about 10 percent rural households.

Table 10.17 Distributions of Households by Assets Owned and Residence, Cambodia 2008-2013

Type of Asset	Households having number of asset as mentioned below															
	Total	No Assets	Having Assets	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	No Assets	Having Assets	1	2	3	4	5+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2008									2013							
Cambodia																
Radio	100	59.2	40.8	39.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	67.2	32.8	31.8	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
TV	100	41.6	58.4	55.2	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	100	34.4	65.6	60.1	4.1	0.9	0.3	0.2
Phone	100	98.9	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	87.4	12.6	12.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cellphone	100	62.7	37.4	26.1	6.6	2.5	1.2	1.1	100	18.6	81.4	44.8	19.4	8.4	4.4	4.3
Computer	100	96.4	3.7	3.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	90.7	9.3	7.1	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.1
Bicycle	100	36.2	64.8	46.5	12.8	3.5	0.7	0.2	100	40.3	59.7	45.2	11.1	2.7	0.5	0.2
Motorcycle	100	55.9	44.2	37.1	5.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	100	39.4	60.6	47.2	10.0	2.5	0.5	0.3
Refrigerator								0.0	100	91.9	8.1	7.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
Washing Machine								0.0	100	95.9	4.1	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Conditioner								0.0	100	96.0	4.0	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Fan								0.0	100	65.9	34.1	18.0	8.4	4.5	1.9	1.3
Car	100	95.2	4.8	4.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	92.9	7.1	6.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1
Boat	100	94.7	5.3	4.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	100	95.1	4.9	4.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tractor	100	99.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyoan	100	96.8	3.2	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	91.7	8.3	8.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban																
Radio	100	49.7	50.4	46.6	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	100	61.5	38.5	35.7	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
TV	100	19.2	80.8	68.9	8.7	2.2	0.6	0.5	100	9.8	90.2	69.5	14.7	4.0	1.2	0.8
Phone	100	96.6	3.4	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	81.8	18.2	17.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Cellphone	100	23.8	76.2	35.3	20.6	9.8	5.2	5.3	100	5.5	94.5	23.0	27.6	17.9	11.8	14.3
Computer	100	84.2	15.8	13.2	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	100	69.8	30.2	21.6	5.9	1.9	0.2	0.6
Bicycle	100	49.5	50.5	34.4	11.5	3.5	0.8	0.3	100	47.8	52.2	36.7	11.2	3.3	0.7	0.3
Motorcycle	100	32.8	62.2	46.0	14.7	4.7	1.3	0.5	100	20.0	80.0	48.0	21.4	7.7	1.8	1.0
Refrigerator								0.0	100	67.5	32.5	30.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.0
Washing Machine								0.0	100	82.4	17.6	17.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Conditioner								0.0	100	82.8	17.2	9.8	4.6	1.2	0.7	0.8
Fan								0.0	100	17.1	82.9	27.7	25.6	16.8	7.7	5.2

Type of Asset	Households having number of asset as mentioned below															
	Total	No Assets	Having Assets	1	2	3	4	5+	Total	No Assets	Having Assets	1	2	3	4	5+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2008									2013							
Car	100	83.8	16.2	13.3	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	100	77.9	22.1	18.1	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.1
Boat	100	98.2	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	98.4	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tractor	100	99.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyoan	100	99.1	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	98.8	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural																
Radio	100	61.3	38.7	37.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	68.7	31.3	30.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
TV	100	46.5	53.3	52.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	40.9	59.1	57.6	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Phone	100	99.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	88.9	11.1	10.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cellphone	100	71.2	28.4	24.0	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	100	22.1	77.9	50.6	17.3	5.9	2.5	1.7
Computer	100	99.0	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96.2	3.8	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Bicycle	100	33.3	66.7	49.2	13.1	3.5	0.7	0.2	100	38.3	61.7	47.4	11.1	2.5	0.5	0.1
Motorcycle	100	60.9	39.1	35.2	3.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100	44.5	55.5	47.0	7.0	1.2	0.2	0.1
Refrigerator								0.0	100	98.3	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Washing Machine								0.0	100	99.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Conditioner								0.0	100	99.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fan								0.0	100	78.7	21.3	15.5	3.9	1.2	0.4	0.3
Car	100	97.7	2.3	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	96.8	3.2	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Boat	100	93.9	6.1	5.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	100	94.3	5.7	5.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tractor	100	99.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	99.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Koyoan	100	96.3	3.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	89.9	10.1	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Chapter 11

Summary and Conclusions

11.1 Population Size, Growth and Distribution

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) conducted in March 2013 is the second survey of its kind, the first having been conducted in March 2004. It is a nationally representative sample survey conducted in between two population censuses for updating information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as housing and household facilities and amenities. For the first time, the 2013 Inter-censal Population Survey provides estimates up to the provincial level. The target population set for CIPS, 2013 was the normal household population (regular households) of Cambodia. The various estimates presented in this report are derived from a sample of the surveyed population. As in any such survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. The details of the sampling procedure and estimation are given in Chapter 2 of this report.

In absolute terms, Cambodia's population has increased by 1.28 million during the half-decade 2008-2013. The population growth rate at national level was projected as 1.54 per cent in 2013 which is slightly higher than 1.46 per cent arrived at as population growth rate during 2008-2013 by the CIPS 2013 estimate. The relatively small difference between the projections and CIPS 2013 estimate may be accounted for by the fact that two different methodologies were adopted in projections and sample survey estimations. The annual exponential growth rate of the population of Cambodia is higher than that of Southeast Asia as a whole (1.1 per cent) as per ESCAP Population Data Sheet of 2012.

There are large regional variations in population distribution. The Plains region has always accounted for the largest population concentration (49.19 per cent). During the last five years there was no major change in the share of the population of each region in the country's population. It is observed from Table 3.2 that over the years, the comparatively less developed provinces of Preah Vihear, Otdar Meanchey, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, have been registering high annual population growth rates. This may be due to absorption of migrant population from other provinces as a result of availability of land for cultivation, better economic opportunities and fresh developments in these areas. Eleven provinces have recorded an annual population growth rate higher than the national growth rate. At the extremes, the growth rate of Preah Vihear is 4.5 percentage points higher and that of Pailin 3.2 percentage points lower than the overall growth rate.

Among the provinces, Kampong Cham and Phnom Penh provinces have maintained the first and second ranks in terms of population in 2008 and 2013 respectively. Kep continues to be the last province in terms of population size. Cambodia's population density is 82, having increased by 7 points from the level of 75 as per the 2008 Census. As is to be expected that population density in urban areas is very much higher than that in rural areas.

The percentages of urban population to total population of Cambodia in 2008 and 2013 are 19.5 and 21.4 respectively. As per the 1998 Census the urban proportion was 18.3 percent. There is, therefore, an increasing trend in urbanization in Cambodia over the years. During the period 2008-2013, the average annual population growth in urban areas was 3.7 percent, while in rural areas it was only 1.3 percent. Migration plays an important role in the relatively higher rate of growth of population in urban areas. Life-time migrants therefore constitute only 25 per cent of the population at the national level.

11.2 Age Structure and Sex Ratio

There is a fairly consistent pattern in age distribution in 2008 and 2013. The proportion of children (less than 15 years of age) has also decreased from 33.7 in 2008 to 29.4 in 2013 indicating fertility decline as the main cause for this decrease. There is an increase in the working age and aged populations. In developed countries the phenomenal rise in the working age population due to demographic transition had proved to be a “demographic dividend” for some time. But in the case of Cambodia, it poses a great challenge to absorb the growing labour force in productive work.

At the national level, dependency ratio has declined from 61 in 2008 to 52 in 2013. It is higher in rural areas (56). Cambodia’s population has an old age structure with 29.4 per cent of Cambodia’s population under 15 years of age and about 8.0 per cent aged 60 years and more. This is also illustrated by the median age, which is 24.5 years in 2013 as against 22.1 years as per the 2008 Census.

The estimated sex ratio of 94.3 according to CIPS 2013 is only marginally less than what it was in 2008. In most of the countries of the world sex ratio ranges from 95 to 105. The low sex ratio of Cambodia may be mainly attributed to its history of war and political instability in the past.

11.3 Marital Status

The proportion of currently married persons among those aged 15 years and more is about 62 percent. Never married population accounts for 31.14 percent of population. The proportion of the widowed and divorced/separated population is close to 7 percent. However, there are relatively more widowed and divorced/separated females than males.

The average age at marriage in 2013 is 26.2 and 23.7 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. As compared to 2008 the average age at marriage has increased by 0.6 years and 0.4 years for males and females respectively. The proportions of teen age marriage among men and women are nearly the same at around 8 percent in 2008 and 2013 at the national level.

11.4 Literacy and Education

In the past five years, percentage of females who are literate in any language has increased almost by two percentage points while the corresponding proportion among men has increased by little more than one percentage point. However, there is a big male-female gap in literacy rates (currently 85.1 percent for males and 74.8 percent for females). This gap is relatively higher in rural areas. In general, gender inequality in basic education is a major issue in Cambodia requiring immediate attention. Literacy rates in urban areas are higher than in rural areas due to disparities in level of development between the two areas. Nevertheless, in recent years, because of policies for universal primary education and elimination of illiteracy, the gap in literacy rates between urban and rural areas is narrowing down.

Enrolment rate in schools of girls starts at a higher level than boys at ages 5-11, tends to be almost equal to that of boys at ages 12-14 and begins to be lower than that of boys with the progress of age. This may be due to the traditional attitude of encouraging boys rather than girls to study after a certain age. It is also observed that more children in urban areas than those in rural areas are currently attending school. Compared to 2008 Census, there is an improvement in respect of educational attainment. Proportions of educational attainment are higher for males than for females. There is a long way to go in improving the general educational levels of the people of Cambodia as only as low as 1.8 per cent of those aged 25 years and more have qualified beyond secondary level in 2013.

It has been estimated from the survey results that the main subjects grouped below together accounted for 72 per cent of 0.44 million persons with completed higher level of education: 1. Banking, Finance and Accounting 2.Engineering and Technology3.Education4.Language Studies5.Development studies 6.Computer Science/Information Technology7.Medical related subjects, and 8.Law. The number of women is less that of men in all subjects except Banking, Finance and Accounting where the percentage of women is about 62 per cent.

11.5 Labour Force

The overall labour force participation rate (62.7 percent) in Cambodia has increased by about four percentage points during 2008-2013. Women continue to enter and exit the labour force at an earlier age than men. The male economic activity rate remains higher than that of females in all ages from age 25. The economic activity rates have always been higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas both in respect of males and females presumably due to higher participation of persons in agriculture in rural areas and higher school enrolment of boys and girls in urban areas. Both in the urban and rural areas of the country, the economic activity rates for males are higher than that for females though the gap between the male-female participation rates is much less in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The employment rate which is defined as the percentage of employed to the total number of persons in the labour force works out as 98.3 per cent and 97.6 per cent for Cambodia in 2008 and 2013 respectively. Correspondingly the unemployment rates are 1.7 per cent and 2, 4 per cent respectively. There is therefore an increase the unemployment rate in the country during the half decade. In 2013 the unemployment rates among men and women are 2.2 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

An analysis of the status in employment reveals that unpaid family workers and own account workers together constitute about 78 percent of the employed population in Cambodia in 2013. The corresponding proportion in 2008 was about 83 per cent. The fall in the proportion during the five years is more due to fall in the proportion of unpaid family workers especially among rural women. With paid employment constituting only about 22 per cent, most of the workers in Cambodia are in the informal sector. The proportion of women in the informal sector is higher than that of males. In 2013 most of the population at the national level is employed in local private enterprises (87.2 percent).

The proportion of population in the primary sector has continued to decline during the five years 2008-2013. The decline is sharper in the case of women than men. The proportions in the Secondary and Tertiary sectors have increased. This confirms that concentration of workers in the agricultural sector is gradually declining and the employment is becoming diversified. However as of 2013, it is the tertiary sector which absorbs more than two-thirds of the work force in the urban areas whereas in rural areas more than three-fourths of the population is in the primary sector.

About 42 percent of the total employed population in Cambodia is having a secondary activity besides main activity. The most favored secondary occupation is unpaid livestock farming (16.7 percent) followed by unpaid crop farming (7.6 percent).

11.6 Fertility and Mortality

There is as yet no satisfactory civil registration system in Cambodia. Therefore, censuses and surveys have become the main sources of demographic estimates in Cambodia as in other countries with deficient vital registration systems. Because the questions about fertility and mortality, especially infant and child mortality are very sensitive questions information related to fertility and child mortality collected in a census or a survey is liable to be incomplete. This is true also of the CIPS 2013. Therefore, different demographic techniques have to be applied for estimating fertility and early age mortality from data collected at CIPS 2013. As such, estimates of fertility and mortality based on the CIPS 2013 data should be interpreted as providing indications of trends in these demographic parameters and of the range in which the values of parameters could lie.

Considering all the factors mentioned above and taking into account the trends in demographic parameters from other sources and various estimates derived, it may be concluded that the total fertility rate in Cambodia derived from the CIPS 2013 data is around 2.80, 2.15 and 3.05 for Total, Urban and Rural areas respectively (with a reference period of March 2012-March 2013), the infant mortality rate is around 33.9 and 38 per 1,000 live births for the Total, Urban and Rural areas respectively (reference period March 2012-March 2013), the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is around 53, 15 and 60 per 1,000 live births for Total, Urban and Rural areas respectively. The declining trend in fertility and infant mortality is continuing, although the speed of decline appears to have slowed down a little, which is to be expected at comparatively moderate levels of these parameters.

11.7 Migration

Life-time migrants constitute only about 25 per cent of the population at the national level. The number of migrants based on place of last residence (referred to as migrants), has increased by about 19 percent during the five years. The rate of increase of male migrants (19.2 percent) is only marginally less than that of female migrants (19.6 percent). The percentage of migrants at national level (28.9 per cent) is slightly higher than the corresponding proportion in 2008 (26.5 per cent). As is to be expected, the proportion of migrants in urban areas is much higher than that in rural areas.

The proportion of migrants within the province of enumeration has increased by four percentage points and the proportion of migrants from another province has declined by the same percentage in 2013 when compared to 2008. The proportion of international migrants continues to remain low at about 2.5 per cent.

In the urban areas, most of the persons enumerated had migrated from the rural areas. On the other hand a large majority of migrants in the rural areas are from other rural areas. Nearly two-thirds of migrants in the urban areas have been from rural areas both in 2008 and 2013. Migrants who have changed their residence for the reason “family moved” continue to be the highest during the decade. In 2013 the age group 30-34 accounts for the highest proportion of migrants. The percentage of economically active persons among migrants is 79. In 2008, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers formed 49 percent of such migrants. In 2013 it has slightly increased to 50.4 per cent. The educational level of the migrants is fairly higher than that of the total population. In 2013 about 36 percent of the internal migrants to the place of enumeration have stayed there for less than ten years. The remaining 64 percent are long term residents for 10 years and more.

11.8 Disability

In accordance with the slightly revised definition adopted in 2013, the percentage of the disabled population in 2013 at the national level was 2.1. The proportion is slightly higher in the case of males. The percentage of disabled females has increased from 44 to 48 per cent during 2008-13. The incidence of disability continues to be higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The gap between the proportions of disabled males and females is less in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The literacy level of the disabled population in 2013 (57.9) is much lower than that of the general population (79.8). The literacy rate among the disabled males (69.1) is very much less than the male literacy rate among the general population (85.1). In the case of females the literacy rate of the disabled (45.5) is far below that among the females in the general population (74.8).

Among the literate disabled population 49 per cent have not completed even the primary level. The proportion of those who have completed Primary level of education and Lower secondary level among the disabled are lower than the corresponding levels of education of the general population. Those who have the educational qualification of beyond Secondary level among the disabled constitute hardly one percent as against nearly 2 per cent among the general population. The literacy and educational levels of female disabled persons are generally lower than those of male disabled population. In 2013

the economic activity rate of the disabled persons (53.7) is lower than that of the general population (62.3). The disabled population deserves special attention in education, employment and health care. The survey results when analyzed further will go a long way in providing useful data for the successful implementation of the schemes for the welfare of the physically challenged population.

11.9 Housing and Household Characteristics

There is a steep increase in the proportions of permanent residential buildings (from 57.0 to 73.6 percent) and partly residential buildings (from 19.7 to 24.6 percent) in Cambodia during the last five years. The increase in the number of residential buildings in the urban areas is more spectacular (19.4 per cent than in rural areas (1.5 per cent). This may be partly due to rising number of multi-story buildings in and around Phnom Penh in the recent past. There has been a rapid conversion of temporary structures into permanent buildings during this period. This trend is more pronounced in the rural areas. The number of normal households has increased by about 345 thousands or 12.3 per cent at the national level during 2008-2013. This is higher than the population growth rate of 9.6 per cent during the same period. The average size of household has decreased marginally. Four-member households form the highest proportion both in 2008 and 2013, with the proportion increasing by 2.5 percentage points during the five years. Smaller-sized households (less than four members) have each shown an increase in proportion. All these indicate a shift towards a smaller family size.

The percentage of female-headed households in Cambodia has increased by one percentage point from 26 to 27 per cent during 2008-2013. A majority of them are of age ranging from 40 to 64 in 2013. In the case of female-headed households in 2013, three-person households predominate and among them those with one economically active member form the highest proportion. More than 90 per cent of normal households live in their own dwellings. This proportion is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. A majority of households occupy one room only.

Nearly 57 percent of households in Cambodia have access to improved water sources in 2013 as against 47 per cent in 2008. This is due to a significant increase in the availability of water from pipes and tube wells. In the urban areas a higher percentage of households (81.8 per cent in 2013 and 75.8 per cent in 2008) have access to improved water sources, especially water supplied through pipes. Only about 50 per cent of the rural population has water supplied through improved sources. About one-third of them get it from tube and pipe wells. During the five-year period, a considerable proportion of urbanites seem to have shifted the source of drinking water from near their premises to within their premises since there is a decline in the proportion of households having near-premises-water sources with a matching increase in the proportion of households having water sources within their premises. In the rural areas only a little over one third of the households have the source of drinking water within their premises in 2013 as against about 29 per cent in 2008. Providing safe drinking water to the entire population within or very close to their premises appears to be a priority issue.

The use of electricity (including city power, generator and both) as a source of light has increased at the national level with 48 percent of the households having this amenity in 2013 as against 28.4 percent in 2008. In 2013, while 94 percent of the households in the urban areas are served by electricity (87

per cent in 2008) only 36 percent (13.1 per cent in 2008) have this amenity in the rural areas. Nevertheless it is evident that there have been efforts towards rapid electrification of rural areas.

The percentages of households having toilet facility within premises are 48.7 in total areas, 87.5 in urban areas and 38.5 in rural areas in 2013. The proportion has increased by 15 percentage points at the national level during 2008-2013. The increase is relatively higher in rural areas (15.3 percentage points) than in the urban areas (6 percentage points). A majority of households with toilet facility in the urban areas have sewerage connection. In the rural areas most of the households with toilet facility have their toilet connected to septic tank. Only about 13 percent of rural households have sewerage connection.

The use of firewood as the main cooking fuel in rural areas has declined during 2008-2013 and the households seem to switch over to better type of fuel like charcoal and LPG. In the urban areas there is a conspicuous increase in the use of LPG. Only 41 percent of households in Cambodia have a separate kitchen in their residence, with little more than half the number of urban households having a separate kitchen in their dwelling. There is an improvement in internet accessibility in the country as a whole during the last five years. However the improvement is perceptible more in the urban areas with about 22 percent of households accessing this facility in 2013 as against 4 percent in 2008. Nearly half the number of those having access to internet facility in urban areas do so only at home. The use of internet in rural areas continues to be not significant.

Information on type and number of assets owned by households provides approximate indicators of the economic condition of the people. There is an increase in the proportion of households owning television by about 7 percentage points during the five years. Most of these households have only one TV each. Cell phones have become more popular in 2013 with 81 percent owning it (95 percent in urban areas and 78 percent in rural areas). The improvement in this regard is remarkable in rural areas. The proportion of motor cycle owning households has also increased considerably from about 44 percent to about 61 percent at national level (from about 62 to 80 percent in urban areas and from 39 to 56 percent in rural areas). Among these households 10 percent have two motorcycles each. Households owning cars/vans has increased only by 2 percentage points from 5 to 7 percent. Bicycle is more popular among rural households while motorcycle is the favorite mode of transport for urban households.