

CHAPTER 7

Other Characteristics

7.1 Fertility Level

The census questions on fertility are available in Part 3 of the household questionnaire at Annex2 of this report. In the absence of priority tables on fertility of women with disability, a special tabulation was undertaken to fill the gap. The main results are presented below:

Based on the number of births during the 12 months preceding the census date the total fertility rate (TFR) for the sub-group of women with disability is arrived at as 0.87 live births per woman during her reproductive period. The TFR of all women obtained from the census is 1.6. Both these figures obviously indicate under estimates. In any population census there is always a significant under reporting of live births when direct questions about births in the last 12 months are asked. In view of this problem in census data on live births the NIS applied indirect techniques to the 2008 Census data and obtained a range of plausible values of TFR (see NIS Analytical Report 1 on Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia) and discussed them in the light of various evidences. Based on these discussions the TFR for Cambodia was finally estimated as 3.1 live births per woman for the period 2005-2008 (3.3 for rural and 2.1 for urban).

At this juncture it would be appropriate to compare some of the relevant demographic indicators of the disabled population with those of the general population derived from the 2008 Census.

**Table 7.2 Selected demographic Indicators of the General Population
and the Disabled Populations**

Demographic Indicators	General Population	Disabled Population
SMAM: Males	25.60	28.31
Females	23.30	26.91
Child Woman Ratio per 1,000 women in the age group 15-44	376	189
Median Age: Males	20.81	36.32
Females	23.26	36.60
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	13.0	5.2

With this background and adopting the indirect method of estimation used in the Analytical Report 1 on Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia the TFR of disabled women in Cambodia is estimated at 1.83 (1.68 for urban and 1.86 for rural). These results confirm that the fertility level of disabled women is much lower than the fertility level of women in Cambodia as a whole.

7.2 Mortality

At the 2008 Census though mortality data was collected for the total population, no separate mortality related information in respect of persons with disability data was obtained. It is therefore not possible to make an estimate of mortality levels of this special group. For the general population of Cambodia that included the disabled population the infant mortality rate was estimated as 60 per 1,000 live births (35 for urban areas and 62 for rural areas). The maternal mortality ratio is 461 per 100,000 live births (see NIS Analytical Report 1 on Fertility and Mortality).

7.3 Migration Pattern

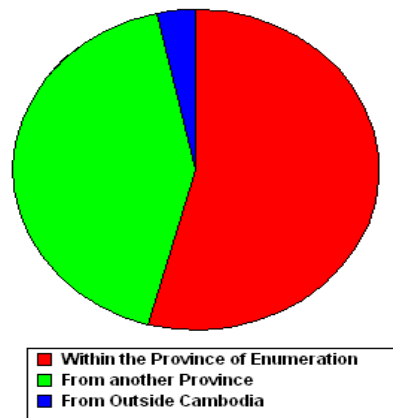
A migrant is defined for the census purpose as a person who has changed his or her residence from one place (village) to another. Migrants among the disabled population numbering 61,185 constitute 31.78 percent of the total disabled population of 192,538 in Cambodia. In the urban areas the disabled migrants (17,435) constitute 61.32 percent of the disabled population (28,434). The rural migrants (43,750) among the disabled form 26.66 percent of the rural disabled population (164,104). For the general population in Cambodia the migration rates are 26.52 percent, 57.93 percent and 18.90 percent in the total, urban and rural areas respectively. The migration rates are therefore higher for the disabled population compared to the general population. In both the populations the migration rate of the urbanites is very much higher than that of the rural residents. The migration situation may also be viewed in terms of persons who had never moved from the places where they were found on the census day. A little more than one third of the persons with disability never had a residence other than the place where they were enumerated (Table 7.3).

Table 7.3 Percentage of Disabled population who always lived in the place of enumeration to total disabled population, Cambodia, 2008

Residence	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	68.22	64.71	72.76
Urban	38.68	37.37	40.34
Rural	73.34	69.38	78.47

The number of migrants among the disabled persons in the urban areas forms 28.5 percent of the total number of disabled migrants. The sex ratios of total, urban and rural migrants among the disabled population are: 167.1, 132.0 and 184.3. Among the total disabled population in the country the corresponding sex ratios are: 129.0, 125.7 and 129.6. There is a predominant male population among the disabled population and the disabled migrants, the latter having much higher sex ratios than the former in all the areas.

Figure 7.1 Migrants with disability by previous Residence, Cambodia



As may be seen from Table 7.4, most of the migrants have moved within the province of enumeration. Among the general population also this is the position with 51.34 percent among them having their previous residence within the province of enumeration.

Table 7.4 Distribution of Migrants with disability by Previous Residence, Cambodia, 2008

Previous Residence	Percentage of Migrants		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Number of Migrants	61,185	38,281	22,904
Total	100	100	100
Within the province of enumeration	54.18	54.0	54.48
From another province	42.38	42.57	42.07
From outside Cambodia	3.44	3.43	3.45

In the urban areas about 34 percent of the disabled internal migrants are from other urban areas and 66 percent from rural areas. In the rural areas the corresponding percentages are 11 and 89.

Table 7.5 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Internal Migrants by Migration Stream, Cambodia, 2008

Migration Stream	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	59,079	100	36,966	100	22,113	100
Rural to Rural	37,647	63.72	24,389	65.98	13,258	59.95
Rural to Urban	11,041	18.69	6,283	17.00	4,758	21.52
Urban to Rural	4,622	7.82	3,024	8.18	1,598	7.23
Urban to Urban	5,769	9.77	3,270	8.84	2,499	11.30

Rural to Rural migrants constitute the bulk of the total internal migrants among the disabled persons (Table 7.5). The maximum proportion of disabled migrants has moved into their places of enumeration 20 years and more before the census date of March 3, 2008 (Table 7.6). About 23 percent had migrated to the places of enumeration less than five years before the census date.

Table 7.6 Duration of Residence of Disabled Migrants in the Place of Enumeration

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Duration of Residence						
	Total Migrants	Total	<1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+years
Total	61,185	100	6.24	17.11	15.49	24.07	37.09
Urban	17,435	100	9.42	22.39	15.54	24.08	28.57
Rural	43,750	100	4.97	15.01	15.48	24.06	40.48

7.4 Household Characteristics

At the 2008 Census information on persons with disability was collected from each household. If any member of household was disabled, particulars regarding his/her disability were ascertained and recorded by the enumerator in the household questionnaire using the prescribed code.

Housing and household characteristics as well as amenities and facilities available for the household were common for the disabled members in the household and other members of the household. Hence, these general aspects are not included in this report as they are analyzed separately in another report on housing and household characteristics. However, it will be of interest to look at headship of household by persons with disability. Out of 192,538 disabled persons 63,694 persons are heading households. This works out to 33 percent. In other words one among three disabled persons is heading a household. Among 108,468 disabled males 50,027 (46.1 percent) are heads of households. The number of household heads (13,667) among 84,070 disabled females constitutes 16.3 percent. The percentage of distribution of male and female heads of household by age is presented in Table 7.7. The highest percentage of male heads of household is found in the age group 45-49. The corresponding age group for females is 55-59. The heads of household with disability, especially women among them are one of the vulnerable groups who need support.

**Table 7.7 Percentage Distribution of Heads of Household Aged 10 and over by
Sex and Five-year Age group**

Age Group	Number of Disabled Heads of Household		
	Total	Males	Females
Number	63,694	50,027	13,667
Total	100	100	100
10 – 14	0.08	0.06	0.14
15 – 19	0.34	0.22	0.80
20 – 24	1.89	1.89	1.90
25 – 29	4.95	5.31	3.64
30 – 34	5.66	6.14	3.93
35 – 39	11.49	12.57	7.54
40 – 44	14.05	15.08	10.27
45 – 49	15.86	16.99	11.73
50 – 54	12.89	13.01	12.44
55 – 59	10.33	9.70	12.67
60 – 64	7.22	6.41	10.20
65 – 69	5.97	5.11	9.14
70 – 74	4.47	3.71	7.21
75+	4.80	3.82	8.40