



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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**CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION
SURVEY 2013**

Analysis of CIPS Results
Report 5

DISABILITY



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

Sponsored by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Content	i
Foreword	iii
Preface	v
NIS Personnel Associated with this report	vii
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	viii
Cambodia-Province Map	ix
Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013	x
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Survey Objectives	1
1.3 Survey Content	1
1.4 Survey Organization	2
1.5 Training of Field Staff	2
1.6 Collection of data and Supervision	2
1.7 Data Processing	3
1.8 Tabulation and Analysis Plans	3
1.9 Dissemination Plan	4
1.10 Quality Assurance	4
1.11 Limitations of the Survey	4
Chapter 2: Sampling Design, Estimation and Evaluation	5
2.1 Introduction	5
2.2 Sampling Frame	5
2.3 Stratification	5
2.4 Sample Size and Sample Allocation	5
2.5 Survey design	6
2.5.1 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)	6
2.5.2 Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)	7
2.6 Probability Selection	8
2.6.1 Probability 1	8
2.6.2 Probability 2	8
2.7 Extrapolation	8
2.7.1 Basic weight	9
2.7.2 Adjustment weight	9
2.8 Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals	9
2.8.1 Confidence Intervals	10
Chapter 3: Disabled Population-Size and Distribution	12
3.1 Number of persons with Disability	12
3.2 Disability rate for Cambodia and Provinces	13
3.3 Disabled Population by Type of Disability	18
Chapter 4: Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital status	22
4.1 Sex Composition	22
4.2 Age Structure of the disabled population	22
4.2.1 Median Age	26

4.3 Marital Status	27
Chapter 5: Literacy and Educational	31
5.1 Literacy Rate of Persons with Disability	31
5.2 Educational Level of Disabled population	38
5.3 Literacy and Educational Levels by Type of Disability	48
Chapter 6: Economic Activity	50
6.1 Introduction	50
6.2 Crude Economic Activity Rate	50
6.3 Economic Activity Rate by Type of Disability	53
6.4 Economic Activity Rate of the Working Age Group	55
6.5 Economic Activity Rates in other Age Groups	57
6.6 Employed Persons by Industrial Sector	57
Chapter 7: Other Characteristics	59
7.1 Fertility Level	59
7.2 Mortality	59
7.3 Migration Pattern	60
7.4 Household characteristics	62
Chapter 8: Summary and Conclusions	63
Annexes	69
Annex 1 - Form A House Listing	71
Annex 2 - Form B Household Questionnaire	72
Annex 3 - List of Priority Tables	78
GLOSSARY	80
Annex tables	89

FOREWORD

By HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Cambodia

I have great pleasure in presenting this report on Disability in Cambodia, containing an in-depth analysis of the results of the Cambodia Inter-censal population Survey (CIPS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in March 2013 under technical and financial support by UNFPA, JICA and Government of Japan. From the point of view of a nationally representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households, this survey could be considered as a major statistical exercise in the country in recent time. This database created by the present survey could be useful on an interim basis until the next population census is conducted.

This survey is follow-up of the successful Population Census conducted in 2008 after Population Census 1998. The census results have been widely disseminated within the line Ministries and among large body of data users and public. The National Population Policy for Cambodia formulated in August 2003 was one of the significant outcomes of the census results.

The successful conduct of the next census is crucial to obtain a correct population count and to update the much needed demographic data in the country. Such information is required for planning not only at national and provincial level but also at district, commune and event at village levels.

The present survey is in the nature of preparation for the gigantic task of the census. More than a thousand staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Office was trained in this survey. Their services will be available for the next census to train a large number of enumerators and supervisors who will be recruited. The CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population in Cambodia due in the year 2018.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance program with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Area (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

I appreciate the hard work put in by the staff of the NIS under the guidance and supervision of H.E. Mrs. Hang Lina, Director General, NIS and the Provincial Planning Offices in making the survey a success as well as in the preparation of this report. I wish to take this opportunity to thanks all staff in the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who have taken part and contributed to success of the Cambodia

Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Hans Petterson, Mr. Yi Soktha, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr. Akihiko Ito and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

I am sure this report would be welcomed by the line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, program implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to received feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publication. *Sol. 1/15/13*



CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
December 2013

PREFACE

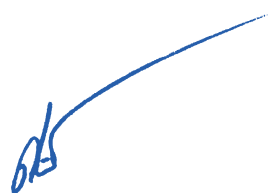
The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013 was conducted not only to obtain the much-needed demographic data following the census, but also to serve as a means to train the staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices in demographic data collection. We are happy to record that the survey achieved both objectives.

This report contains an in-depth analysis on Disability in Cambodia based on the results of CIPS, 2013. A general report at national level and separate report for each province will be prepared later. There was planned to produce more in-depth studies based on the results of the survey, on other topics of interest.

Our special thanks are due to H.E. Chhay Than, Honorable Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Cambodia whose keen interest in the census and in the survey was always a source of inspiration and encouragement both to the national and international staff of the project.

We sincerely thank to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance program with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Area (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

The success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The UNFPA and JICA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the provincial staff. The names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned separately. We are thankful all of them. *thor*



Phnom Penh, Cambodia
December, 2013

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Director General
National Institute of Statistics

Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013

Personnel Associated with this report

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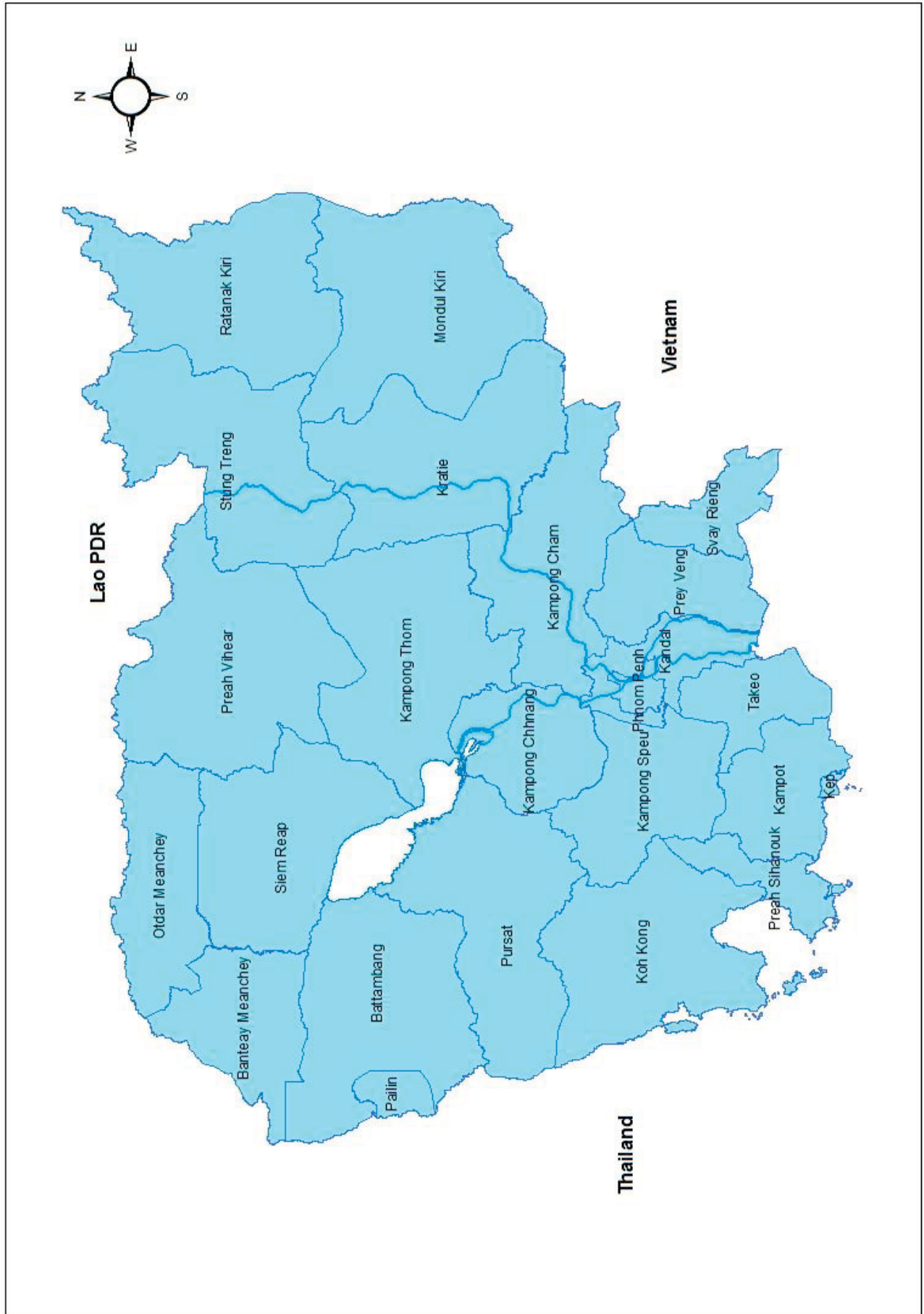
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Mr. Chap Ratana, PD Assistant

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rates
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CD-ROM	Compact Disc Read-only Memory
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CS	Children Surviving
CWR	Child Woman Ratio
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DDG	Deputy Director General
DG	Director General
DUSC	Data Users Service Center
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRR	Gross Reproduction Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
POP MAP	Population Map
PSU	Primary Sample Units
QA	Quality Assurance
REDATAM	Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SSU	Secondary Sampling Units
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TV	Television
U5MR	Under-Five Mortality Rate
UN	United Nations
UN CensusInfo	United Nation Census Information
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank
WinR+	Redatam Plus for Windows

Map 1. CAMBODIA- PROVINCES



Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013

Final Result

Figures at a Glance

Basic Characteristics of administrative			
Number of municipality	1		
Number of provinces	23		
Number of cities/Krongs	26		
Number of khans	9		
Number of districts	159		
Number of sangkats	204		
Number of communes	1,429		
Number of villages	14,119		
Characteristics	Total	Males	Females
Total population	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083
Urban population	3,146,212	1,527,479	1,618,734
Percentage of urban population	21.4	21.5	21.4
Annual growth Rate	1.46 %		
Population density	82/sq.km		
Percentage of population under 15	29.4	31.2	27.8
Percentage of population 15-64	65.6	64.7	66.4
Percentage of population 65 +	5.0	4.1	5.8
Age dependency ratio			
Total	52.4	54.5	50.5
Urban	41.8	43.0	40.6
Rural	55.6	57.9	53.5
Sex ratio			
Total	94.3		
Urban	94.4		
Rural	94.2		
Median age			
Total	24.5	23.4	25.6
Urban	26.9	25.8	27.8
Rural	23.9	22.8	25.1
Number of Households	3,163,226		
Percent of female headed households	27.1		
Average household size			
Total	4.6		
Urban	4.8		
Rural	4.6		
Percentage of population aged 15 and over by marital status			
Never married	31.1	35.3	27.4
Married	61.9	62.5	61.3
Widowed	5.0	1.3	8.4
Divorced	1.8	0.8	2.7

Separated	0.2	0.1	0.3
Singulate Mean age at Marriage			
Total	25.0	26.2	23.7
Urban	27.5	29.1	25.8
Rural	24.2	25.4	23.0
Adult literacy rate (population aged 15 and more)			
Total	79.7	86.4	73.6
Urban	90.3	94.2	86.8
Rural	76.5	84.1	69.7
Educational attainment of Literate population aged 7+			
No educational level	3.1	2.8	3.4
Primary not completed	40.8	37.5	44.3
Primary completed	29.4	29.4	29.3
Lower secondary	21	23.4	18.5
Secondary/diploma	3.9	4.5	3.2
Beyond Secondary	1.8	2.4	1.3
Proportion currently attending school/educational institution			
Aged 5-11	74.2	73.2	75.2
Aged 12-14	88.2	88.2	88.2
Aged 15-17	61.4	64.1	58.7
Aged 18-24	21.5	25.4	17.6
Aged 25 +	0.7	1.0	0.4
Percentage of disabled population			
	2.1	2.2	1.9
Percentage of disabled population by type of disability			
Difficulty in seeing	34.8	31.4	38.6
Difficulty in speech	5.4	4.4	6.5
Difficulty in hearing	9.0	7.4	10.8
Difficulty in movement	33.4	41.4	24.7
Mental	12.2	9.8	14.7
Mental retardation	5.2	3.6	6.8
Mental illness	7.0	6.2	7.9
Any other	3.5	3.9	3.1
Multiple disabilities	1.6	1.7	1.6
Employment and Unemployment			
Labour force participation rate	62.3	63.8	60.9
Employment rate	60.8	62.4	59.3
Unemployment rate	1.5	1.4	1.7
Economically inactive rate	37.7	36.2	39.1
Labour force participation rate aged 15-64			
Total	82.2	84.5	80.0
Urban	73.2	79.5	67.4
Rural	84.8	86.0	83.7
Unemployment rate aged 15-64			
Total	2.3	2.1	2.5

Urban	4.4	3.5	5.4
Rural	1.8	1.7	1.9
Employment rate by industrial sector			
Primary	64.3	62.3	66.3
Secondary	11.5	11.6	11.5
Tertiary	23.8	25.6	21.9
Employed population aged 5 + with secondary activity	42.3	44.3	40.4
Percentage of migrant by place of last residence			
Total	28.9	30.0	27.9
Urban	49.4	48.6	50.1
Rural	23.3	24.9	21.8
Percentage of internal migrants by migration stream			
Rural to Rural	58.4	60.3	56.5
Rural to Urban	24.5	23.5	25.5
Urban to Rural	5.1	5.1	5.1
Urban to Urban	12.0	11.1	12.9
Percentage of buildings by nature of construction			
	Permanent	Semi-Permane	Tem-porary
Total	73.6	19.7	6.7
Urban	93.0	5.3	1.7
Rural	68.9	23.2	7.9
Percentages of households by source of drinking water			
Piped water	19.8		
Tube/wipe well	29.5		
Protected dug well	6.2		
Unprotected dug well	14.3		
Rain	1.4		
Spring, river, etc	18.7		
Bought	8.6		
Other	1.4		
Percentage of households using electricity as main source of light			
Total	48.0		
Urban	94.0		
Rural	36.0		
Percentage of households by main type of fuel used for cooking			
Firewood	77.9		
Charcoal	8.4		
Kerosene	0.1		
Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG)	12.1		
Others	1.4		
Percentage of households having toilet facility within premises			
Total	48.7		
Urban	87.5		

Rural	38.5		
Percentage accessibility to internet facility			
No Access	94.5		
Accessed at home	2.6		
Accessed outside home	1.3		
Accessed at home and outside home	1.6		
Total fertility rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	2.8		
Urban	2.1		
Rural	3.1		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	33		
Urban	9		
Rural	38		
Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	53		
Urban	15		
Rural	60		
Life expectancy at birth			
Total	68.9		
Urban	76.8		
Rural	67.6		

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) was conducted in March 2013. The reference time for the survey was the midnight of March 3 (00 hours). This is the second Inter-Censal Population Survey to be conducted in Cambodia (CIPS 2013). The first one (CIPS 2004) was conducted in March 2004. The Inter-Censal Population Survey in March 2013 was planned to take place exactly in the middle of the two censuses held in 2008 and 2018. 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. People living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police quarters and prisons as well as homeless populations were not covered in the survey. However, normal households residing within institutional settings were covered.

It is a nationally representative sample survey conducted for updating information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities.

The process of formulating a National Population Policy has been greatly advanced through the availability of population and demographic data. At the same time data from specialized surveys such as the socio-economic survey and Demographic and Health Survey, labour force surveys and migration studies have complemented the census data and helped build a body of essential statistics to guide the development process. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 is an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of population data that will enable Cambodia prepare plans and programmes of development supported by a strong database.

1.2 Survey Objective

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 was conducted with the objective of providing information on the following characteristics of the population: Population size and distribution; sex, age and marital status; fertility and mortality; migration status; disabled population; literacy and educational level; employment and unemployment; housing and household amenities; and other population and household information. These fresh data will enable calculation of reliable estimates and projections of: Population size and growth, fertility and mortality levels, volume of migration, housing and household amenities and related details. The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination.

1.3 Survey Content

The draft questionnaires for the CIPS 2013 were more or less on the 2008 General Census pattern. Some modifications, however, were made by adding new questions and amending some of the old questions. Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2013: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix I and II).

The Form A was used to collect information on buildings containing one or more households during the preliminary round preceding the survey night (March 3, 2013). Form B which has five parts, was used for the survey enumeration in the period closely following the reference time.

1.4 Survey Organization

The sampling design and estimation procedure adopted in the survey are described in Chapter 2. The first preliminary field work for the survey was mapping that was carried out with technical assistance from Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Trained NIS staffs were deputed to draw the sketch map of the villages and detailed EA maps.

The Director General of NIS served as the Director of CIPS 2013. The provincial planning directors of each of the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality served as coordinators in their respective areas. About a hundred NIS survey coordinators were drawn from different divisions of NIS and allotted to provinces at the rate of about eight to nine villages per person. They then acted as technical advisors to all survey staff and were responsible for technical aspects of the survey in the allotted province. Their foremost tasks were to train the supervisors and the enumerators, supervise the fieldwork and ensure proper distribution of CIPS materials and collection of completed records.

For every selected enumeration area, there was one enumerator and normally the work of three enumerators was monitored and supervised by one supervisor. Enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the cadre of teachers and other civil servants. Preferably those residing within or near the selected villages were appointed by the provincial directors. In all there were 955 enumerators and 318 supervisors busy in the field during early March 2013. The Senior Minister, Minister of planning, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, and other Directors of Departments also assisted in supervising the field activities.

A technical consultant appointed by UNFPA undertook a few short-term missions at appropriate stages to provide training and overall guidance to the NIS and to ensure proper organization and implementation of the CIPS field undertaking as well as to assist in the preparation of the tabulation plan and reports. A sampling consultant provided guidance on sampling particularly on estimation procedure and computation of sampling errors. Data Processing consultant (DPC) in his short-term missions gave training to the staff in data processing and guided and supervised the processing of CIPS results.

1.5 Training for Field Staff

The 100 NIS Survey Coordinators (NIS SC) were first intensively trained at the NIS (November-December 2012) by senior officers on updating village/ EA maps, sampling, house-listing, interviewing households and filling-in household questionnaires, concepts and definition. The Province Directors (with their Deputy Directors) were trained on CIPS at NIS for one week in January 2013, since they were expected to be deeply involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey was proceeding smoothly. The training of appointed enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaires and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS survey coordinators assisted by the Provincial Director/Deputy Director for six days (19 to 23 February, 2013).

1.6 Data Collection and Supervision

For every selected EA, a field listing was organized in order to make a current and complete listing of households located within it. At the first step the enumerator would have to update sketch maps of villages and EA maps. Residential and partly residential buildings were numbered using sticker and marked on map by covering a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all buildings in which households resided were accounted for.

During the primary operation of the survey (lasting five days from 26 February to 2 March, 2013) building/structures wholly or partly used for residential purpose in selected EAs (955 in all) were listed in the House List called Form A (Appendix 1). After the listing operation was completed in an EA, a fixed sample size of 30 households was selected from the house list by the respective supervisor. This selection was carried out systematically by computing interval in each EA and choosing the random start, by using linear sampling. It was closely supervised by NIS survey coordinators to ensure correctness in the selection process.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix II) was completed by the enumerator in each of the 30 sample households selected in his/her EA. Overall, the supervisory teams found that respondents were willingly answering the survey questions.

1.7 Data Processing

The completed records (Form A , Form B, Form I, Form II, Map, and other prescribed Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due dates and submitted to the team receptionist at NIS. Training on editing and coding of filled-in schedules was conducted for senior staff, who in turn trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness, and to improve the quality of data collected. In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List), Form B (Household Questionnaire) and Form 2 (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

1.8 Tabulation and Analysis Plans

In consultation with data users, NIS decided to produce about 78 basic priority tables (see Appendix III) most of which are for both National and provincial levels. The Provincial level Tables are only for Total and not separately for rural and urban areas due to smallness of the sample size. These tables cover most of the topics included in the CIPS 2013 questionnaires and their cross classification should satisfy most of the requirements of all sections of data users. The production of priority tables may be followed by the preparation of additional tables called supplementary tables if proposed by the data users, and other tables produced in the course of in-depth analysis.

Analysis of the survey data will include preliminary analysis of provisional population totals, general analysis at the National and Provincial levels of the final survey data as well as in-depth analysis in respect of the following topics by the NIS analysis team with technical assistance by UNFPA and JICA: (i) Fertility and mortality (ii) Population growth and change in spatial distribution (iii) Nuptiality (iv) Gender and age composition (v) Disability (vi) Migration (vii) Literacy and educational attainment (viii) Economic activity and employment (ix) Housing and household amenities (x) Population Projections (xi) Women in Cambodia and (xii) Urbanization and development in Cambodia. Some more topics may also be taken up for study if needed. A separate report on each topic is expected to be prepared. For this purpose a workshop may be held for each subject involving the national staff not only within the NIS but also from other line Ministries concerned. This will afford an opportunity to the staff concerned to interact with each other and study deeply the survey results and draw conclusions which could be incorporated in the analytical report. Such a system worked very well in the past census analysis programmes.

1.9 Dissemination Plan

The reports mentioned under the analysis plan will be printed and published. The preliminary report based on provisional population totals was released in August 2013. The present report contains general analysis mostly at the national level, of the data contained in the priority tables. This will be followed by the publication of analytical reports mentioned above in stages.

Off-line electronic dissemination products will be mainly in the form of CD-ROM. The project plans to produce a variety of electronic dissemination products based on CD ROMs. These include: a Table Retrieval System, a Community Profile System and a thematic mapping application. Census Info will also be used as dissemination tool. The NIS maintains a web site (www.nis.gov.kh) for providing information from population censuses, the results of various types of surveys, periodical publication, etc. The salient results of CIPS 2013 will be put on the web site. Seminars for the presentation of the survey results and workshops to train planners in the line Ministries and other data users may be conducted in the course of 2013-14 in Phnom Penh and every province/district so as to benefit participants down to the district level.

1.10 Quality Assurance

Adequate steps were taken to ensure quality of data at every stage of the Survey. For quality assurance in field work, the importance of collecting quality information was stressed in the training classes for enumerators and supervisors. The need to collect accurate data by gender was also emphasized. For every four enumerators, there was a field supervisor who closely checked the work of every enumerator under him/her. The data processing division initially carried out manual coding and editing of filled-in schedules. Computer editing was also carried out to produce clean data sets freed of errors and ready for tabulation. QA was maintained in production of tables also so as to maintain timeliness and security of the tables. In the dissemination of census results accessibility, relevance and user satisfaction is proposed to be ensured.

1.11 Limitations of the Survey

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. Although the CIPS 2013 sample was chosen at random, the people who took part in the survey might not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the total population. Like all sample surveys the results of the present survey are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true value in the population. Nevertheless the demographic, social and economic indicators produced are broadly comparable with earlier census and survey results contained so as to serve as a measure of change over time, useful for planning and monitoring.

Chapter 2

Sampling Design, Estimation and Evaluation

2.1 Introduction

This is the second Inter-Censal Population Survey to be conducted in Cambodia (CIPS 2013). The total sample size determined in order to make reliable estimates at provincial level was 955 out of 28,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 2008 Census as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 28,650 households as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

The survey was designed to provide reliable estimates for urban and rural areas at the national level but at provincial level, it was expected to provide reliable estimates only for total population disaggregated by sixth sample fraction varied by stratum and data were weighted to correctly represent the population. Usually data would be weighted if the sample design gave each individual an equal chance of being selected. This can be achieved by using survey weights. Weights can also serve other purposes, such as helping to correct for non-response.

2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame used for the 2013 CIPS was the complete list of all EAs of the 2008 General Population Census of Cambodia. The list was updated to reflect administrative changes since the last census up to September 2011. The main administrative change was the relocation of the boundary between Kandal and Phnom Penh provinces with the result that 20 communes were shifted from Kandal province to Phnom Penh. Twelve new communes were established, six of them in Battambang province. In addition there were less significant changes like shifting of communes from one district to another within a province, splitting and merging of villages etc. and creation of another Khan in Phnom Penh (called Khan Pur SenChey) by annexing some part of Khan Dangkor and Kandal province. Taking into account all aspects, some geographic areas have been re-coded for construction of a revised and updated sampling frame for utilization in the multistage sample design.

2.3 Stratification

The main domains of study for the survey are the provinces. Reliable estimates were required for each province. Consequently, the sampling frame was stratified by province. Within province a further stratification by urban and rural was done. There was no explicit stratification of province as urban and rural in the Demographic Survey of 1996 and CIPS 2004. The list of EAs was geographically ordered in a serpentine fashion within each stratum. This ordering provided a further implicit stratification on geographical location within the explicit strata as systematic sampling was employed.

2.4 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

An approximately almost equal allocation number of households over the provinces were employed, giving a sample of approximately 1,200 households in each province. The size of the provinces (population-wise) varies substantially; the largest province represents 13.1 percent of the total households in the country; the smallest one represents just 0.3 percent of the total households in the country. Within each province the sample was allocated approximately proportionally between urban and rural areas.

Table 2.1 Distribution of Sample Enumeration Areas (EA) and Households by provinces

Province	Sample Size	
	Enumeration Areas (EAs)	Households
Cambodia	955	28,650
BanteayMeanchey	41	1,230
Battambang	41	1,230
Kampong Cham	41	1,230
Kampong Chhnang	40	1,200
Kampong Speu	41	1,230
Kampong Thom	40	1,200
Kampot	40	1,200
Kandal	41	1,230
Koh Kong	39	1,170
Kratie	40	1,200
MondulKiri	37	1,110
Phnom Penh	41	1,230
PreahVihear	39	1,170
Prey Veng	41	1,230
Pursat	40	1,200
Ratanak Kiri	39	1,170
Siem Reap	41	1,230
Preah Sihanouk	40	1,200
Stung Treng	39	1,170
Svay Rieng	40	1,200
Takeo	41	1,230
OtdarMeanchey	40	1,200
Kep	35	1,050
Pailin	38	1,140

2.5 Survey design

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sampling design, where the Enumeration Areas (EAs) were considered as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the households as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

2.5.1 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

The EAs or the primary sampling units (PSUs) were well-defined geographic units for which reliable population data are available. The EAs were arranged by geographical codes like province code, district code, commune code, and village code village code and enumeration area code. The sample EAs were then selected using the Linear Systematic Sampling without Replacement (LSSWR).

Selected EAs with less than 40 regular households were discarded and replaced by a neighboring EA of sufficient size. Altogether 12 EAs were replaced in this manner. This procedure was not strictly correct. It meant that the households in the small EAs had no chance of being included in the sample – a violation of the basic principle in sampling. The proper procedure would be to combine the selected EA with a neighboring EA in a random way. However, the number of replacements being so small, it does not significantly affect the quality of the estimates.

Large EAs – the number of households exceeding 150 - were divided into roughly equal sized segments containing approximately 60-80 households and one segment was selected randomly. In the case of segmenting, the field team recorded the number of segments that were created and the segment that was selected out of them. The EA map prepared clearly indicated the EA and the segments created within the EA.

An important principle followed was that as far as possible the selected sample of EAs should not be tampered with. If a selected EA turned out to have very few households, still this EA was kept in the sample. Still, in a few cases practical considerations might have overruled this principle. There were two cases where whole villages were relocated from one place to another because the old place had to be cleared for development projects (villages 09020103 and 09020302). In these cases it was decided to keep the villages in the sample.

2.5.2 Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)

For the purpose of selection of the secondary sampling unit, a household was defined as follows to guide the field staff:” It is a group of people who presently live together and take food from a common kitchen. By this definition, a household does not include persons who are currently living elsewhere for purposes of study or work. The household includes domestic workers or temporary visitors. And, in practice, we want to select our respondent from among persons in the household who will be available for interview on that same day”.

In multi-household dwelling structures (like blocks of flats, compounds with multiple houses, or backyard dwellings for rent, relatives, or household workers), each household was treated as a separate sampling unit.

At this stage, sample households in the sample EA were selected, by Linear Systematic Sampling (LSS) with Random start method as described below:

R1 = 1 to I: Random start in range between 01 to Interval (R = 1 to I)
 I = Interval between household to another households in the listing sheet

Where:

$$I = M_{hi} / m_{hi}$$

M_{hi} : Actual number households in a listed in EA at the time of survey

m_{hi} : (30hhs) the sample of households select from the selected EA

Assume R =R1 Random start or the 1 sample household (R = 01 to I)

The 30 sample households are calculate as below

$$R = R1, R2 = R1 + I, R3 = R1 + 2I, -----, R30 = R1 + 29I$$

2.6 Probability Selection

There was no proportional allocation of the sample at the national level. The spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared to facilitate the calculation. Sampling was carried out based on separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage.

2.6.1 Probability 1

The first-stage sampling probability involved in selection of each i^{th} EA in h^{th} Stratum is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}}$$

Where:

n_{hi} is the number of EAs selected in h^{th} stratum. N_{hi} is the total number of EAs in the h^{th} stratum

2.6.2 Probability 2

The second-stage sampling probability involved in selection of certain households within the selected EA in stratum h is:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M_{hi} \cdot S_{hi}}$$

Where:

m_{hi} is the number of households selected in EA i in stratum h (m_{hi} is usually =30; will be less than 30 if the EA is very small, having less than 30 households in total).

M_{hi} is the number households listed in EA (or segment) i in stratum h .

S_{hi} is the number of segments created in the EA (in most cases=1, i.e. when no segmentation has been done. If 3 segments have been created then S_{hi} is equal to 3).

2.7 Extrapolation

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared to facilitate the calculation of sampling weights. Sampling weights were adjusted for household and individual records. The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is the product of the two stages of selection probabilities.

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \cdot P_{2hi}$$

2.7.1 Basic weight

The sampling weight (design weight) for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{P_{1hi}} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{2hi}} = w_{1hi} \cdot w_{2hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \cdot \frac{M_{hi} \cdot S_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

2.7.2 Adjustment weight

A study of the sizes of the sampled EAs in terms of number of households showed that the EA sizes (M_{hi}) were on the low side. There was probably some confusion in some areas regarding the exact location of the EA boundaries resulting in under listing of households. Furthermore, there could be cases where the EA was segmented but the segmentation was not properly recorded in the sampling sheets. It was therefore decided to introduce an adjustment to the design weights with the effect that the sample households in the EA would not be raised to the EA-total (M_{hi}) but rather to the number of households per EA in the village where the EA is located. The weights became:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \cdot \frac{\bar{M}_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

Where \bar{M}_{hi} is the number of households per EA in the village where the EA is located.

These weights were used for estimates of household characteristics based on Form B data. The weights can be expressed in terms of first and second stage weights as:

$$w_{hi} = w_{1hi} \cdot w_{2ji} = \frac{N_h \cdot \bar{M}_{hi}}{n_h \cdot M_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

The first stage weight (w_{1hi}) was used for estimates of household characteristics based on the Form A questionnaire. (Form A covered all households in the selected EA so there was no need for the second stage weight).

The sum of the first stage weights over the sample constituted an estimate of the total number of regular households in the country. The estimate of total number of households was short of the number of households reported in the Commune Data Base (CDB). It was therefore decided to adjust the first stage household weights slightly upwards so that the estimates would agree with CDB totals. This “calibration” of the weights was done at the province level by urban/rural. A further adjustment was done in Phnom Penh and Kandal provinces due to the changes in boundaries between the two provinces (20 Kandal communes were transferred to Phnom Penh province in 2011).

2.8 Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals

The sample survey is always affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. To minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically. Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. It is usually measured in terms of the

standard error for a particular statistic (mean, proportion), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. The standard errors are calculated in the SPSS Complex Samples module. The variance of an estimate of a total is:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 \right],$$

where:

$$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_{hi} y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}$$

Some of the estimates from the CIPS will be in the form of proportions or percentages. The variance estimator of a ratio can be expressed as follows:

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 V(\hat{X}) - 2 \hat{R} COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right],$$

where:

$$COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right) \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right) \right]$$

$V(\hat{Y})$ and $V(\hat{X})$ are calculated according to the formula for the variance of a total.

2.8.1 Confidence Intervals

Table 1 provides standard errors, confidence intervals and coefficients of variation for estimated number of people by province. The overall reliable estimate at 95 percent of confidence interval of population figures at national level of the CIPS, 2013 falls between 14,356,392 and 14,996,882. These confidence intervals vary from province to province of Cambodia as may be seen in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Standard Errors, Confidence Intervals and Coefficient of Variation for estimated number of people by Province

Province	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower	Upper	
Country	14 676 607	163 166	14 356 392	14 996 822	,011
Banteay Meanchey	729 624	38 444	654 177	805 071	,053
Battambang	1 121 001	42 729	1 037 145	1 204 857	,038
Kampong Cham	1 757 190	66 630	1 626 427	1 887 953	,038
Kampong Chhnang	523 202	28 006	468 240	578 164	,054
Kampong Speu	755 465	35 831	685 145	825 785	,047
Kampong Thom	690 386	39 344	613 172	767 599	,057
Kampot	611 583	30 548	551 632	671 534	,050
Kandal	1 115 959	37 863	1 041 652	1 190 267	,034
Koh Kong	122 258	6 417	109 664	134 853	,052
Kratie	344 195	14 053	316 615	371 775	,041
Mondul Kiri	72 680	4 338	64 166	81 194	,060
Phnom Penh	1 688 040	66 892	1 556 763	1 819 318	,040
Preah Vihear	235 355	10 925	213 914	256 796	,046
Prey Veng	1 156 821	34 578	1 088 962	1 224 680	,030
Pursat	435 562	18 288	399 672	471 453	,042
Ratanak Kiri	183 699	15 812	152 667	214 730	,086
Siem Reap	922 975	65 890	793 665	1 052 285	,071
Preah Sihanouk	250 180	19 315	212 274	288 086	,077
Stung Treng	122 791	7 168	108 724	136 857	,058
Svay Rieng	578 461	21 575	536 121	620 802	,037
Takeo	923 297	29 982	864 457	982 137	,032
Otdar Meanchey	231 387	11 328	209 156	253 618	,049
Kep	38 700	842	37 047	40 353	,022
Pailin	65 795	2 407	61 071	70 520	,037

Chapter 3

Disabled Population-Size and Distribution

3.1 Number of persons with Disability

The number of persons with disability, or the disabled population in Cambodia is 301, 629 according to CIPS 2013. These are based on the definitions adopted for CIPS (see definition in General report). It includes 157,008 (52.05 percent) males and 144,622 females (47.95 percent) in 2013.

The disabled population constitutes 2.06 percent of the country's population of 14,676,591 in 2013, (1.07 percent among males and 0.99 percent among females)

The proportion of the disabled in the rural areas (1.77 percent) are higher than that in the urban areas (0.28 percent).The total number of disabled persons in the country is distributed in the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality at varying proportions (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Province: Cambodia, 2013

Cambodia / Province	Percentage of disabled persons to total number of disabled persons in the country
(1)	(2)
Cambodia	
Number	301,629
Total	100
Banteay Meanchey	4.61
Battambang	10.65
Kampong Cham	10.52
Kampong Chhnang	6.48
Kampong Speu	4.02
Kampong Thom	7.68
Kampot	4.11
Kandal	5.92
Koh Kong	0.85
Kratie	3.09
Mondul Kiri	0.25
Phnom Penh	4.67
Preah Vihear	1.31
Prey Veng	8.39
Pursat	2.33
Ratanak Kiri	0.73
Siem Reap	7.44
Preah Sihanouk	2.94
Stung Treng	0.39
Svay Rieng	3.60
Takeo	6.52
Otdar Meanchey	2.72
Kep	0.23
Pailin	0.57

As in the case of distribution of the general population, Battambang province accounts for the highest percentage of the disabled population (10.65) and Kep province has the lowest percentage (0.23) in 2013. Kampong Cham province accounts for the second highest percentage of disabled population (10.52). In the survey the provinces which account for more than 5 percent each of the country’s disabled population are: Battambang, Kompong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Kendal, Prey Veng, Siem Reap and Takeo. Takeo province has the percentage (6.52) in survey meaning in this province there is no immigration and out migration of disabled population. In other provinces these two movements and the mortality provide the diminution or increasing.

3.2 Disability rate for Cambodia and Provinces

Table 3.2 gives the absolute numbers of the disabled population and the disability rate (percentage of disabled persons to total population) by sex and type of residence of 24 provinces in Cambodia. The urban areas of Cambodia which contains 21.44 percent of the country’s total general population account for 13.81 percent of the total of disabled population in the survey.

Figure 3.1 Percent of Disabled Population by type of Disability, Cambodia 2013

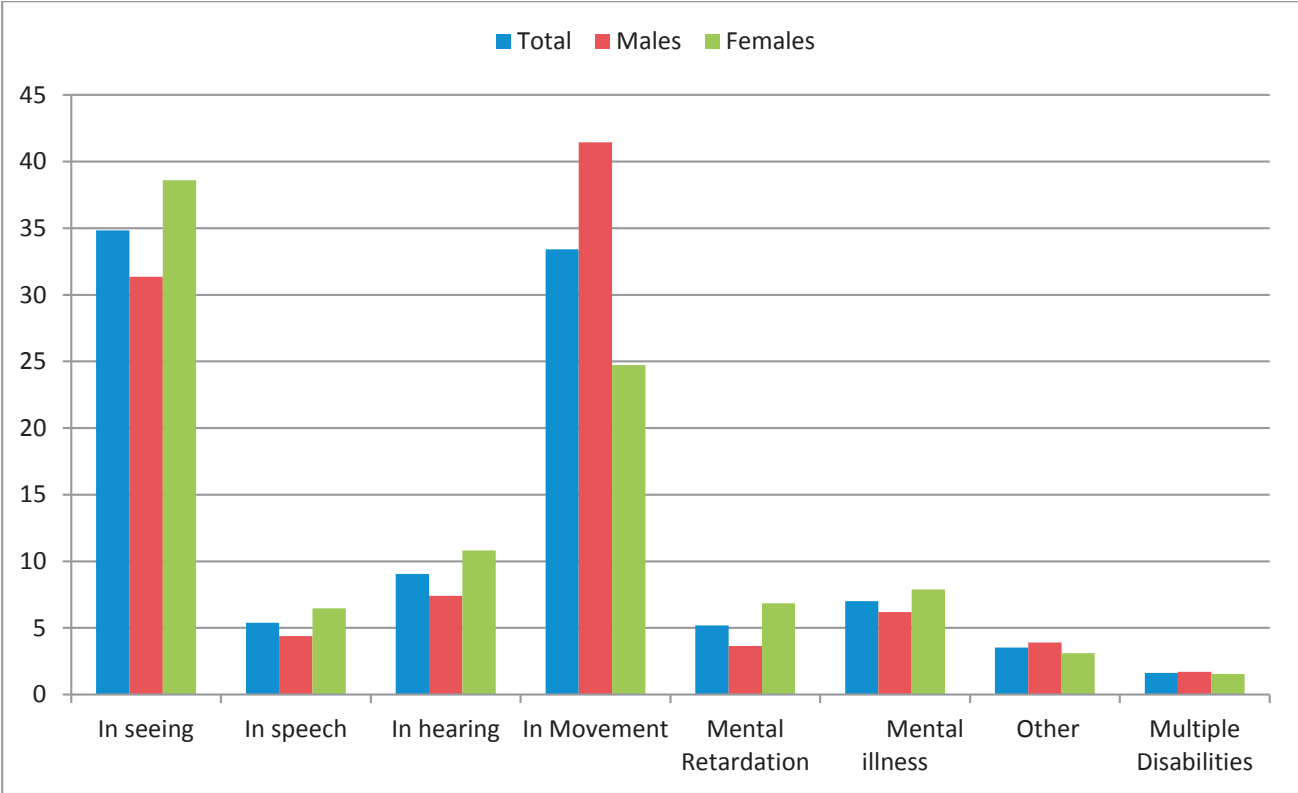


Figure 3.2 Number of Disabled Population by type of Disability Cambodia 2013

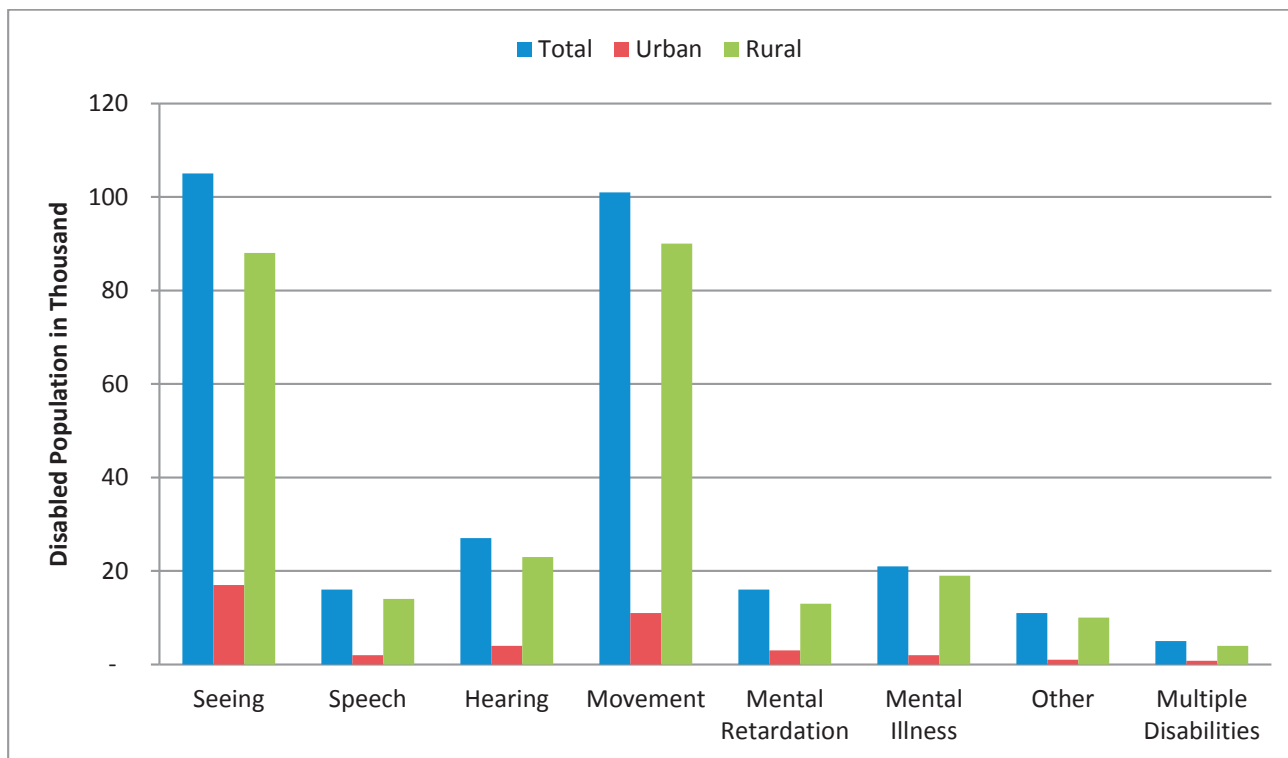


Figure 3.3 Number of Disabled Population by Sex and Residence Cambodia 2013

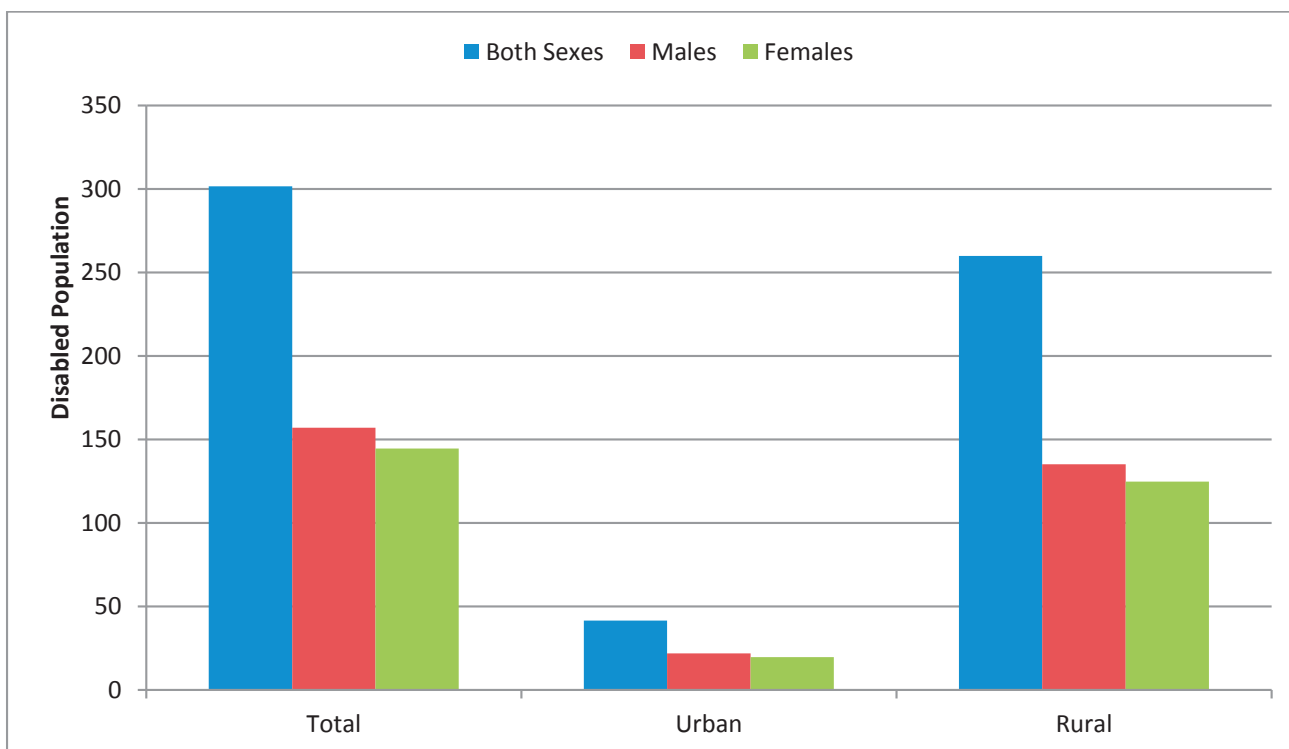


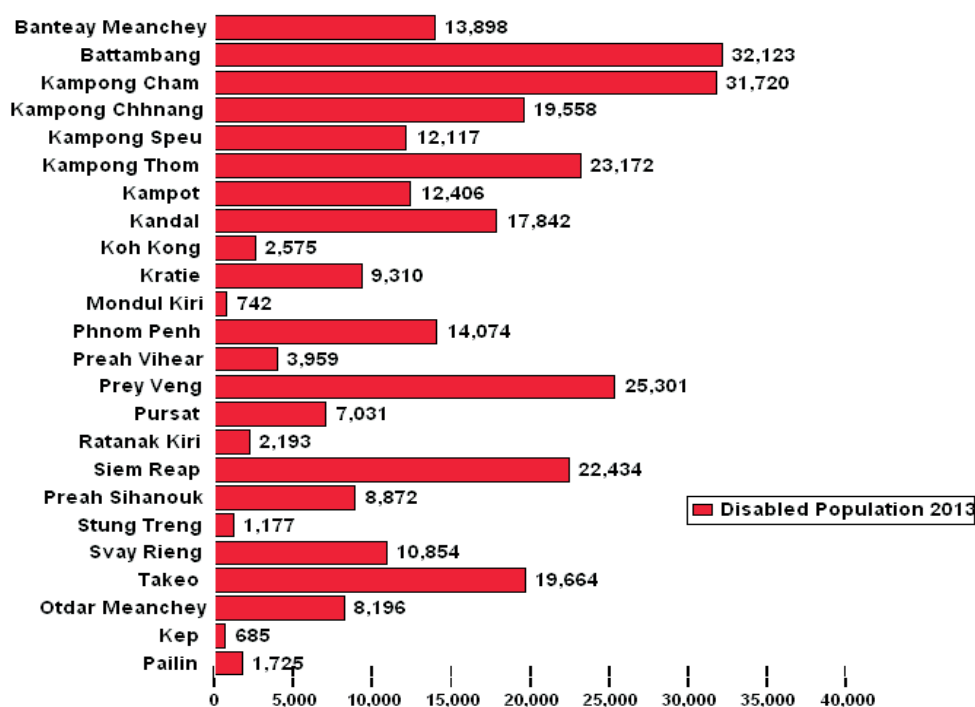
Table 3.2 Number of Disabled Persons and Percentage to Total Population by Sex, Residence and Province, Cambodia 2013

Cambodia/ Urban /Rural/ Province	Both Sexes			Males			Females		
	Population	No. of disabled persons	Percentage of disabled persons	Population	No. of disabled persons	Percentage of disabled persons	Population	No. of disabled persons	Percentage of disabled persons
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Cambodia	14,676,591	301,629	2.06	7,121,508	157,007	2.20	7,555,083	144,622	1.91
Urban	3,146,212	41,649	1.32	1,527,479	21,886	1.43	1,618,734	19,763	1.22
Rural	11,530,378	259,980	2.25	5,594,029	135,122	2.42	5,936,349	124,859	2.10
Bantey Meanchey	729,569	13,898	1.90	354,604	7,020	1.98	374,965	6,878	1.83
Battambang	1,121,019	32,123	2.87	557,164	16,422	2.95	563,855	15,702	2.78
Kampong Cham	1,757,223	31,720	1.81	836,965	16,063	1.81	920,258	15,656	1.70
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	19,558	3.74	250,548	11,647	4.65	272,654	7,912	2.90
Kampong Speu	755,465	12,117	1.60	363,337	5,562	1.53	392,128	6,555	1.67
Kampong Thom	690,414	23,172	3.36	333,979	11,888	3.56	356,434	11,284	3.17
Kampot	611,557	12,406	2.03	303,709	7,626	2.51	307,849	4,780	1.55
Kandal	1,115,965	17,842	1.60	538,040	8,287	1.54	577,924	9,555	1.65
Koh Kong	122,263	2,575	2.11	61,319	1,274	2.08	60,944	1,300	2.13
Kratie	344,195	9,310	2.70	167,425	4,628	2.76	176,770	4,682	2.65
Mondul Kiri	72,680	742	1.02	37,098	337	0.91	35,582	405	1.14
Phnom Penh	1,688,044	14,074	0.83	816,145	6,673	0.82	871,900	7,401	0.85
Preah Vihear	235,370	3,959	1.68	116,737	2,264	1.94	118,633	1,695	1.43
Prey Veng	1,156,739	25,301	2.19	557,793	11,315	2.03	598,946	13,987	2.34
Pursat	435,596	7,031	1.61	208,292	3,752	1.80	227,305	3,280	1.44
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	2,193	1.19	91,265	1,024	1.12	92,434	1,170	1.27
Siem Reap	922,982	22,434	2.43	447,089	12,793	2.86	475,893	9,642	2.03
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	8,872	3.55	123,007	4,366	3.55	127,173	4,506	3.54
Stung Treng	122,791	1,177	0.96	62,149	807	1.30	60,641	370	0.61
Svay Rieng	578,380	10,854	1.88	286,073	7,004	2.45	292,307	3,850	1.32
Takeo	923,373	19,664	2.13	440,805	9,487	2.15	482,568	10,176	2.11
Otdar Meanchey	231,390	8,196	3.54	116,090	5,143	4.43	115,299	3,053	2.65
Kep	38,701	685	1.77	19,016	423	2.22	19,685	262	2.22
Pailin	65,795	1,725	2.62	32,859	1,203	3.66	32,936	522	1.58

According to CIPS 2013, the disability rate is the highest in Kampong Chhnang (3.74), Kampong Thom (3.36), Preah Sihanouk (3.55), Otdar Meanchey (3.54). The disability rate is much higher than the national average in each of the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Koh Kong, Kratie, Prey Veng, Preah Sihanouk, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin. This is mainly due to the fact that Pailin was one of those provinces in the Northwest that were seriously affected by war and civil disturbances during the Khmer Rouge regime. For the same reason, perhaps, the disability rate is much higher than the national average in each of the provinces (Table 3.2). In each of the remaining provinces the disability rate is less than the national average.

The disability rate is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas at the national level.

Figure 3.4 Disabled Populations (Both Sexes) by Province, Cambodia 2013



As may be seen in Figure 3.4, 3.5 and 3.6 the number of disabled populations for Sexes, males and females are very much highest in Battambang and the lowest in Kep province.

Figure 3.5 Disabled Populations (Males) by Province, Cambodia 2013

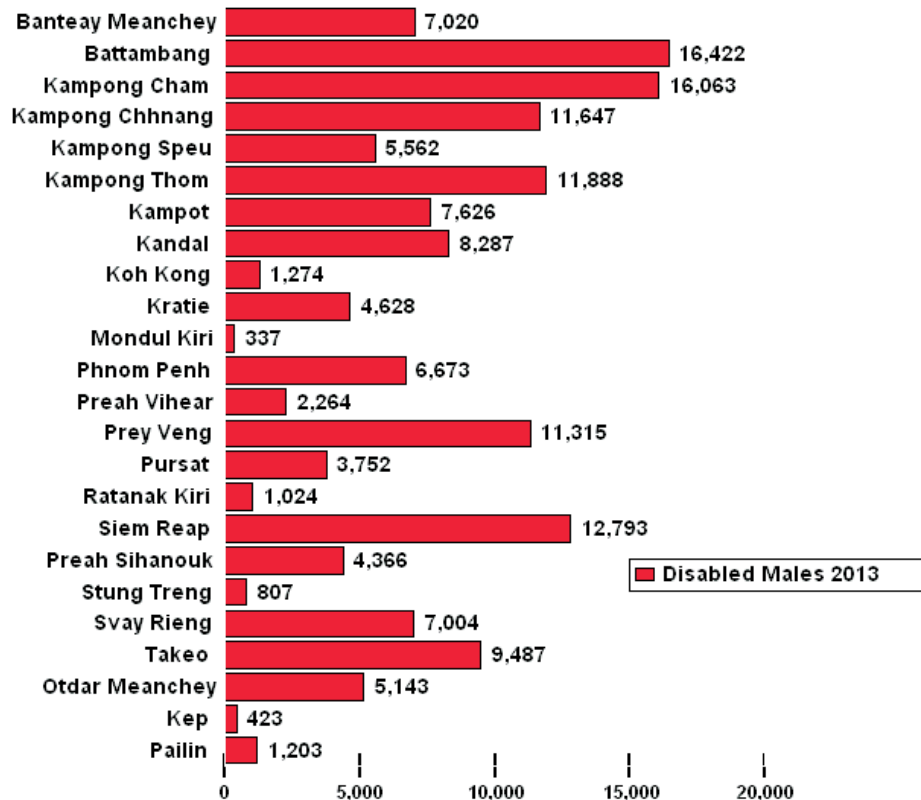
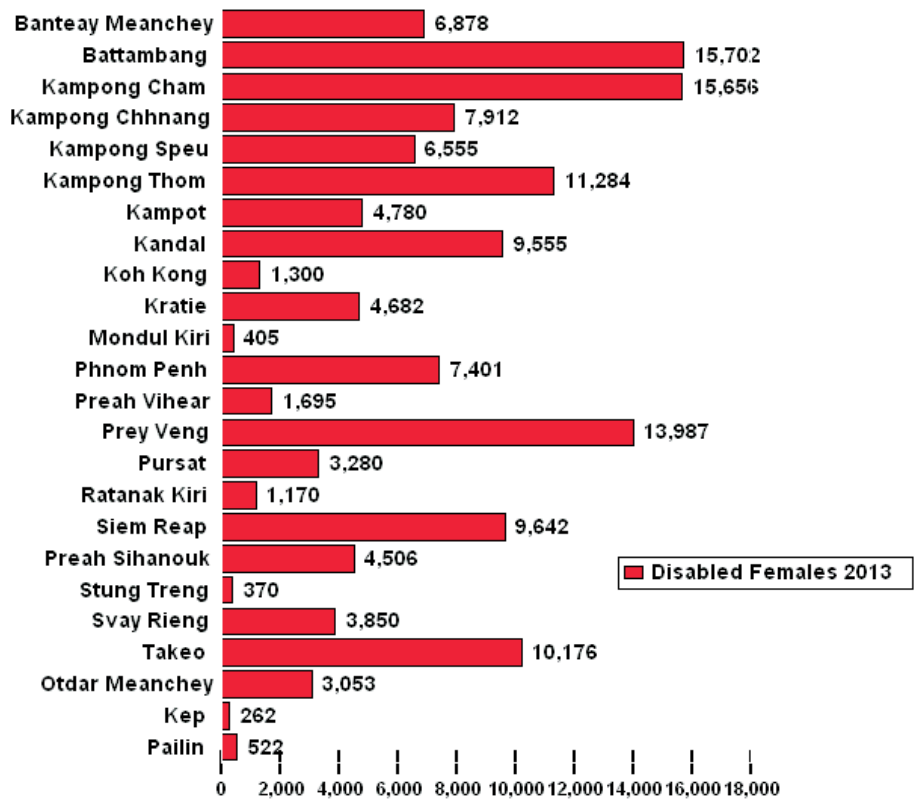


Figure 3.6 Disabled Populations (Females) by Province, Cambodia 2013



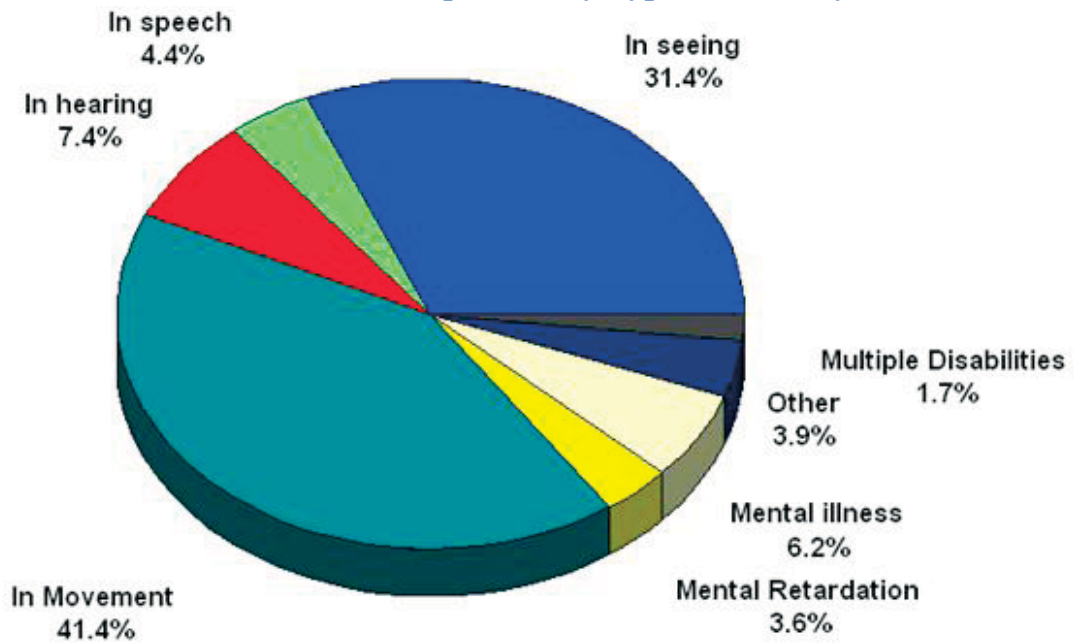
3.3 Disabled Population by Type of Disability

Table 3.3 Percent Distribution of Disabled Persons in Total, Urban and Rural Areas by Type of Disability and Sex, Cambodia 2013

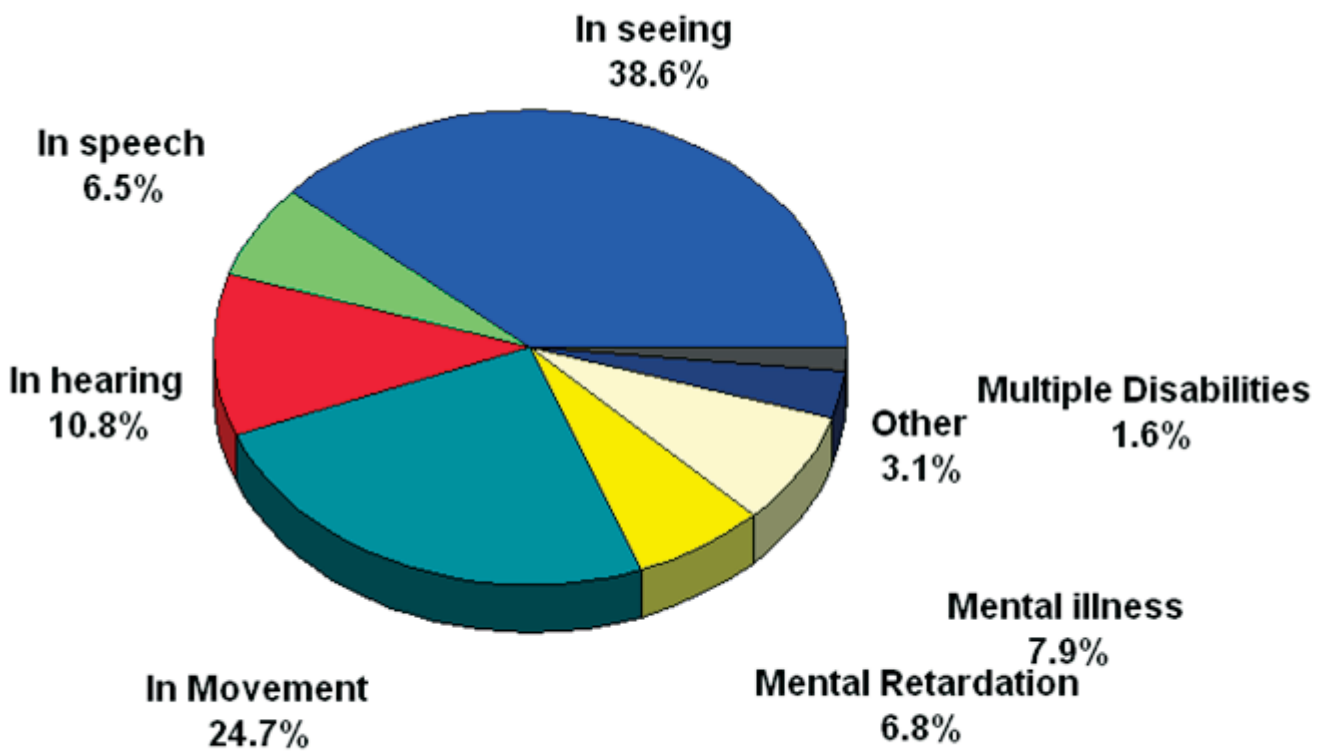
Type of Disability (1)	Percentage Distribution		
	2013		
	Total (2)	Urban (3)	Rural (4)
	Both Sexes		
Total number of Disabled persons	301,629	41,649	259,981
Total	100	100	100
Type of Disabled			
In seeing	34.83	41.69	33.73
In speech	5.38	4.70	5.49
In hearing	9.04	10.19	8.85
In Movement	33.42	26.06	34.60
Mental Retardation	5.18	6.89	4.90
Mental illness	7.00	5.28	7.28
Other	3.52	3.14	3.58
Multiple Disabilities	1.62	2.05	1.56
	Males		
Total number of Disabled persons	157,008	21,886	135,123
Total	100	100	100
Type of Disabled			
In seeing	31.35	38.20	30.24
In speech	4.39	2.31	4.73
In hearing	7.40	12.86	6.52
In Movement	41.44	28.80	43.48
Mental Retardation	3.64	6.67	3.15
Mental illness	6.18	6.30	6.17
Other	3.90	2.38	4.15
Multiple Disabilities	1.70	2.48	1.57
	Females		
Total number of Disabled persons	144,622	19,765	124,858
Total	100	100	100
Type of Disabled			
In seeing	38.61	45.56	37.51
In speech	6.46	7.35	6.32
In hearing	10.81	7.23	11.38
In Movement	24.73	23.03	25.00
Mental Retardation	6.84	7.13	6.80
Mental illness	7.89	4.14	8.48
Other	3.11	3.99	2.97
Multiple Disabilities	1.55	1.57	1.54

Table 3.3 gives the percent distribution of disabled persons in Total, Urban and Rural areas by type of disability and sex for Cambodia. While the persons with disability “in seeing” form the highest proportion among those disabled, disabled persons in movement predominate among the persons disabled. The percent of Mental Illness is the fourth highest proportion among the persons disabled after Hearing this holds true for both males and females. In Cambodia as a whole, among the disabled population, females have a higher proportion than that of males in respect of each disability barring movement disability. This is observed both in the urban and rural areas

Figure 3.7 Distribution of Disabled Population by Type of Disability, Cambodia 2013



Males 2013



Females 2013

Annex Table 3 presents the percent distribution of the disabled population by type of disability for each of the provinces by sex. The provinces that have each recorded a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average under each disability are as follows:

Disability in Seeing

Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Koh Kong, Kratie, Prey Veng and Preah Sihanouk

Disability in Speech

Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Pailin.

Disability in Hearing

Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kep

Disability in Movement

Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kompong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey, Kep and Pailin.

Mental Retardation

Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng and Kep.

Mental Illness

Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng and Takeo

Other

Battambang, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Kep. Among these provinces, the provinces of Battambang, Kampot, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng have each a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average for more than 5 percent and the remainder have each a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average for less than 5 percent

Multiple Disabilities

Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kandal, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin.

It is observed that every province has a higher proportion than the national average in at least one disability. However there is no province which has proportions higher than the national averages in respect of all the eight disabilities.

The provinces which have each a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average for six types of disabilities are: Battambang and Svay Rieng.

The provinces which have each a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average for five types of disabilities are: Pursat and Takeo

The provinces which have each a proportion of disabled population higher than the national average for four types of disabilities are: Kampong Cham, Kampot, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Peah Vihear, Prey Veng, Stung Treng, and Kep. The provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Koh Kong, Kratie, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap and Pailin have each three types of disabilities with proportion higher

than the corresponding national average. The provinces which have each proportion of disabled population higher than the national average in respect of two types of disabilities are: Kampong Speu and Otdar Meanchey. The remaining two provinces have each only one disability in which the proportion of disabled is higher than the national average.

It is noticed in respect of the last category that all the thirteen provinces (Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Vihear, Pursat, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey, Kep and Pailin) have each a higher proportion than the national average only in movement disability. The persons with movement disability may perhaps be the victims of war and serious civil disturbances that took place in these provinces for long in the past.

It is noticed also in respect of the two last types (Other and Multiple Disabilities) that all the three provinces (Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng) have no (Other) and that all the six provinces (Kampong Cham, Kampot, Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk and Stung Treng) have no (Multiple Disabilities).

Chapter 4

Sex Composition, Age Distribution and Marital Status

4.1 Sex Composition

According to CIPS 2013, sex ratio of the disabled population at the national level is 101.6 as against 94.3 among the general population indicating a higher proportion of males among the disabled population in the country. The urban and rural sex ratios of the disabled population are 91.6 and 107.8 respectively. The sex ratio of the disabled population at province level varies over a wide range from 80.9 in Prey Veng and 83.2 in Mondul Kiri to 218.1 and 230.5 in Pailin.

Table 4.1 Sex Ratio by Residence and Broad Age Group of Persons with Disability, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Sex Ratio		
	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	101.6	91.6	107.8
0- 14	114.4	114.0	114.7
15- 64	104.5	92.3	112.6
65+	72.1	69.4	73.2

At the national level, sex ratio among disabled children aged 0-14 years was 114.4 a bit higher than the total disabled population (Table 4.1). Sex ratio among working age 15-64 years accounted 104.5. For older age group 65 and above, the sex ratio is 72.1 showing that women outnumber of men among the elderly.

4.2 Age Structure of the disabled population

The CIPS 2013, information on age in completed years as on last birthday was collected from the respondents. The percentage of children aged 0-14 accounted about 10.63 percent (Table 4.2) of the total disabled population as against 29.4 percent among the general population (See Chapter 4 of the National report).

Table 4.2 Percent Distribution of Disabled by Five years Age Group, Cambodia –Total 2013

Age Group	Percentage of Disabled Population					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	301,629	100	157,008	100	144,622	100
0 – 4	7,018	2.33	2,898	1.85	4,121	2.85
5 – 9	10,712	3.55	4,685	2.98	6,026	4.17
10 - 14	14,326	4.75	8,122	5.17	6,208	4.29
15 - 19	20,184	6.69	11,719	7.46	8,465	5.85
20 - 24	27,794	9.21	13,110	8.35	14,685	10.15
25 - 29	18,101	6.00	9,995	6.37	8,105	5.60
30 - 34	17,164	5.69	8,567	5.46	8,597	5.94
35– 34	14,063	4.66	8,518	5.43	5,544	3.83
40– 44	17,891	5.93	11,051	7.04	6,837	4.73
45– 49	23,553	7.81	14,271	9.09	9,281	6.42
50– 54	22,731	7.54	12,957	8.25	9,777	6.76
55– 59	23,805	7.89	14,835	9.45	8,970	6.20
60– 64	19,828	6.57	9,438	6.01	10,392	7.19
65 - 69	19,311	6.40	8,494	5.41	10,817	7.48
70 - 74	17,425	5.78	7,555	4.81	9,871	6.83
75+	27,718	9.19	10,794	6.87	16,926	11.70

Figure 4.1 Percent Distribution by Age and Sex of Disabled Population, Cambodia- Total 2013

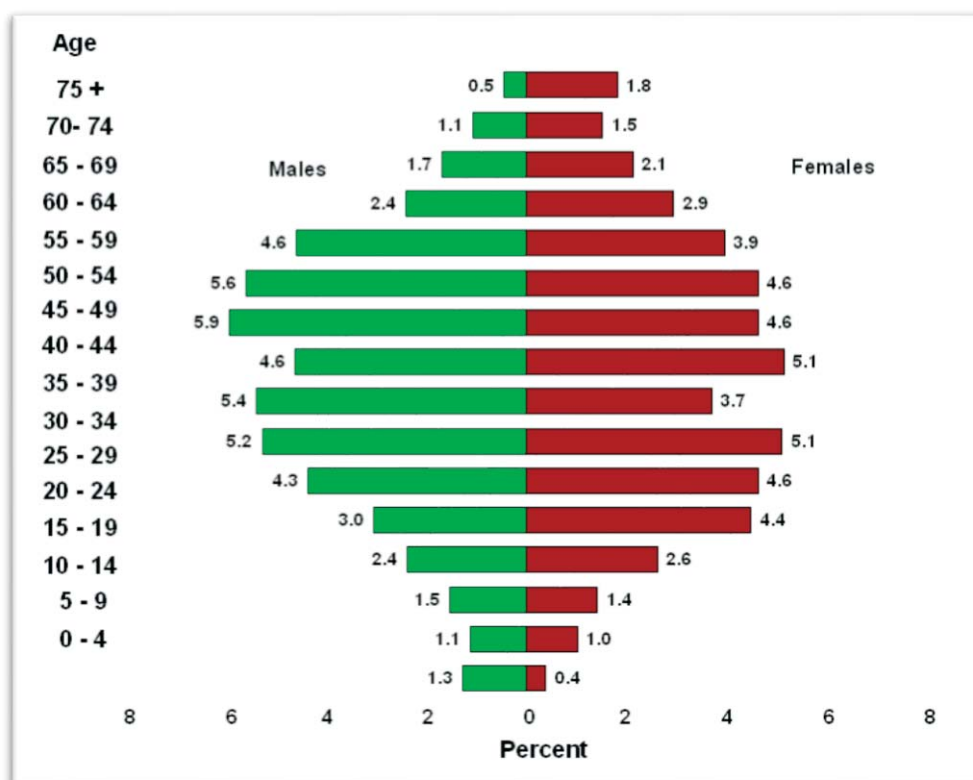


Figure 4.2 Percent Distribution by Age and Sex of Disabled Population, Cambodia- Urban 2013

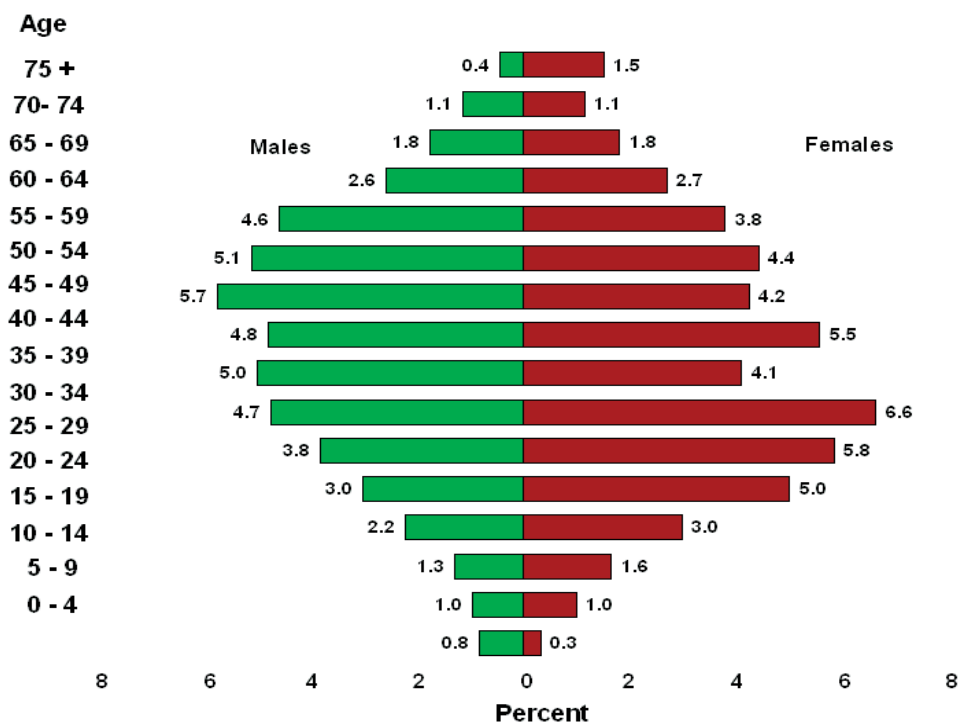
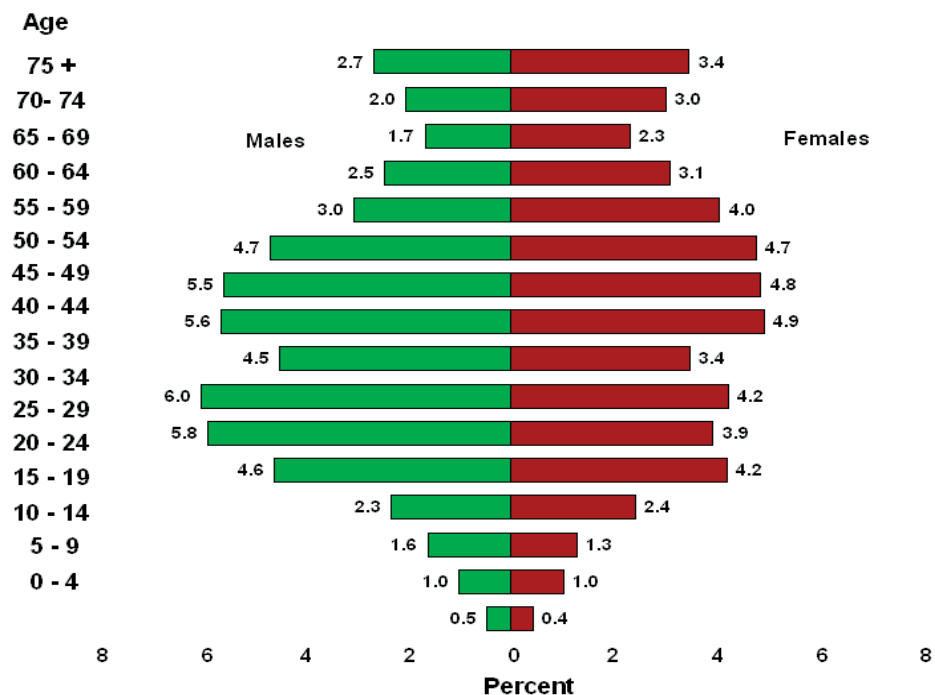


Figure 4.3 Percent Distribution by Age and Sex of Disabled Population, Cambodia- Rural 2013



The disabled working age group accounted for 67.99 percent of the disabled population whereas among the general population it constitutes 65.6 percent. In 2013, the proportions of the elderly among the disabled population and the general population are 21.37 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. In the age group 35–39 a decline in the population may be observed (see Figure 4.1). This is due to decline in fertility and high mortality during the Khmer Rouge period.

Tables 4.3 and 4.4 in 2013 provide the age distribution of the disabled population in the urban and rural areas of Cambodia respectively. In the urban areas children among the disabled population constitute 9.6 percent, the working age population constitutes 68.3 percent and the elderly constitute 22.1 percent. The corresponding proportions among the rural disabled population are: 10.1 percent, 60.0 percent, 21.26 percent.

Table 4.3 Percent Distribution of the Disabled Population by Five Years Age Group, Cambodia- Urban, 2013

Age Group	Percentage of disabled population					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	41649	100	21886	100	19763	100
0 – 4	844	2.03	0	0.00	844	4.27
5 – 9	1590	3.82	1193	5.45	398	2.01
10 - 14	1567	3.76	1155	5.28	412	2.08
15 - 19	3511	8.43	2064	9.43	1447	7.32
20 - 24	3295	7.91	1745	7.97	1551	7.85
25 - 29	2396	5.75	1571	7.18	824	4.17
30 - 34	2500	6.00	1553	7.10	946	4.79
35– 34	2905	6.97	1224	5.59	1681	8.51
40– 44	2625	6.30	1282	5.86	1343	6.80
45– 49	2807	6.74	1192	5.45	1615	8.17
50– 54	2282	5.48	1054	4.82	1229	6.22
55– 59	2954	7.09	1614	7.37	1341	6.79
60– 64	3166	7.60	1396	6.38	1770	8.96
65 - 69	3490	8.38	1649	7.53	1840	9.31
70 - 74	2299	5.52	1208	5.52	1091	5.52
75+	3417	8.20	1985	9.07	1432	7.25

Table 4.4 Percent Distribution of Disabled by Five Years Age Group, Cambodia –Rural 2013

Age Group	Percentage of disabled population					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	259,980	100	135,122	100	124,859	100
0 – 4	6,175	2.38	2,897	2.14	3,277	2.62
5 – 9	9,121	3.51	3,493	2.59	5,628	4.51
10 - 14	12,760	4.91	6,964	5.15	5,796	4.64
15 - 19	16,673	6.41	9,656	7.15	7,017	5.62
20 - 24	24,500	9.42	11,365	8.41	13,135	10.52
25 - 29	15,706	6.04	8,425	6.24	7,282	5.83
30 - 34	14,665	5.64	7,013	5.19	7,651	6.13
35– 34	11,157	4.29	7,293	5.40	3,863	3.09
40– 44	15,265	5.87	9,770	7.23	5,494	4.40
45– 49	20,746	7.98	13,079	9.68	7,667	6.14
50– 54	20,450	7.87	11,903	8.81	8,547	6.85
55– 59	20,851	8.02	13,222	9.79	7,629	6.11
60– 64	16,663	6.41	8,040	5.95	8,623	6.91
65 - 69	15,821	6.09	6,845	5.07	8,977	7.19
70 - 74	15,126	5.82	6,347	4.70	8,779	7.03
75+	24,302	9.35	8,808	6.52	15,494	12.41

4.2.1 Median Age

According to CIPS 2013, the median age of the disabled population works out to 45.76 years as against 24.52 years for the population of Cambodia as a whole. The median ages of males and females among the disabled population are 44.93 and 47.01 respectively. The corresponding median ages among the general population are 23.40 and 25.77 respectively. The median ages of the disabled population in the urban and rural areas are calculated as 44.22 and 45.96 respectively (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Median Age of General Population and Median Age of Persons with Disability by Sex: Cambodia 2013

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Median of General Population 2013			Median of Disabled Persons in 2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	24.52	23.40	25.77	45.76	44.93	47.01
Urban	26.85	25.80	27.82	44.22	41.71	46.35
Rural	23.90	22.75	25.08	45.96	45.26	47.14

Table 4.6 Median Age of Persons with Disability by Sex: Cambodia and Province, 2013

Cambodia/ Province	Median Age in		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	45.76	44.93	47.01
Banteay Meanchey	43.91	47.84	39.56
Battambang	46.38	44.95	48.06
Kampong Cham	45.22	53.41	33.82
Kampong Chhnang	46.49	43.10	52.50
Kampong Speu	38.97	35.18	42.44
Kampong Thom	48.52	39.58	53.06
Kampot	44.23	44.59	38.74
Kandal	45.77	35.99	47.90
Koh Kong	44.39	41.21	47.57
Kratie	51.19	49.19	55.03
Mondul Kiri	27.71	22.78	34.46
Phnom Penh	41.16	46.08	39.86
Preah Vihear	40.87	40.78	41.05
Prey Veng	46.00	40.40	51.64
Pursat	47.95	43.65	59.10
Ratanak Kiri	32.25	30.09	40.98
Siem Seap	37.93	39.69	32.77
Preah Sihanouk	55.53	48.42	58.86
Stung Treng	42.69	40.97	45.43
Svay Rieng	46.40	45.02	48.97
Takeo	49.37	50.72	47.62
Otdar Meanchey	47.65	47.92	46.36
Kep	49.84	45.77	56.33
Pailin	42.67	44.03	33.43

The highest median age (Table 4.6) is observed in Preah Sihanouk province (55.53) and the lowest in Mondul Kiri province (27.71). In respect of males also Kampong Cham (53.41) leads with Mondul Kiri recording the lowest figure of 22.38. In the case of females Pursat province has recorded the highest median age (59.10) and Siem Reap has recorded the lowest figure of 32.77. On the basis of the median age levels, the disabled population in Cambodia may be categorized as an “old population”.

Annex Table 4 presents the percent distribution of the disabled population in each type of disability by broad age group, sex and residence for Cambodia. It is observed that at the national level, under disability, the age group 15-29 has the highest proportions of the disabled in all the categories except in hearing and in multiple disabilities. In the case of disability in speech the highest proportion (28.78 percent) is among children in the age group 0-14. Under disability the highest proportions are noted in the age group 15-29 of disabled persons in speech and mentally illness disabled persons. In respect of seeing, hearing, other and multiple disabilities, the incidence is the highest in the age group 60+, 60+, 60+ and 60+ respectively. In general, those who suffer from different physical handicaps are mostly in the age cohort 15-29 which represents people born during the troubled years 1979-1993 following the Khmer Rouge regime. Disabilities in vision, in hearing, in movement, other and multiple disabilities acquired are more prevalent among the older age groups. Following the age group 15-29, children in the age group 0-14 have a high proportion of mentally disabled persons. These characteristics are noticed in most of the provinces also on examining the priority Table E1 (not published in this report).

4.3 Marital Status

Unlike sex or age, marital status is an acquired characteristic and not a biological one. In Cambodia marriage is nearly universal with about 90 percent of the population getting married before they reach the age of 30 years. Table 4.7 prepared by a special tabulation (not covered by Priority Tables) gives the distribution of persons with disability aged 15 years and over by sex and marital status for Cambodia as a whole.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of Currently Married by 5-Year Age Group among Persons Aged 15 and over by Sex for General Population and Disabled Population, Cambodia 2013

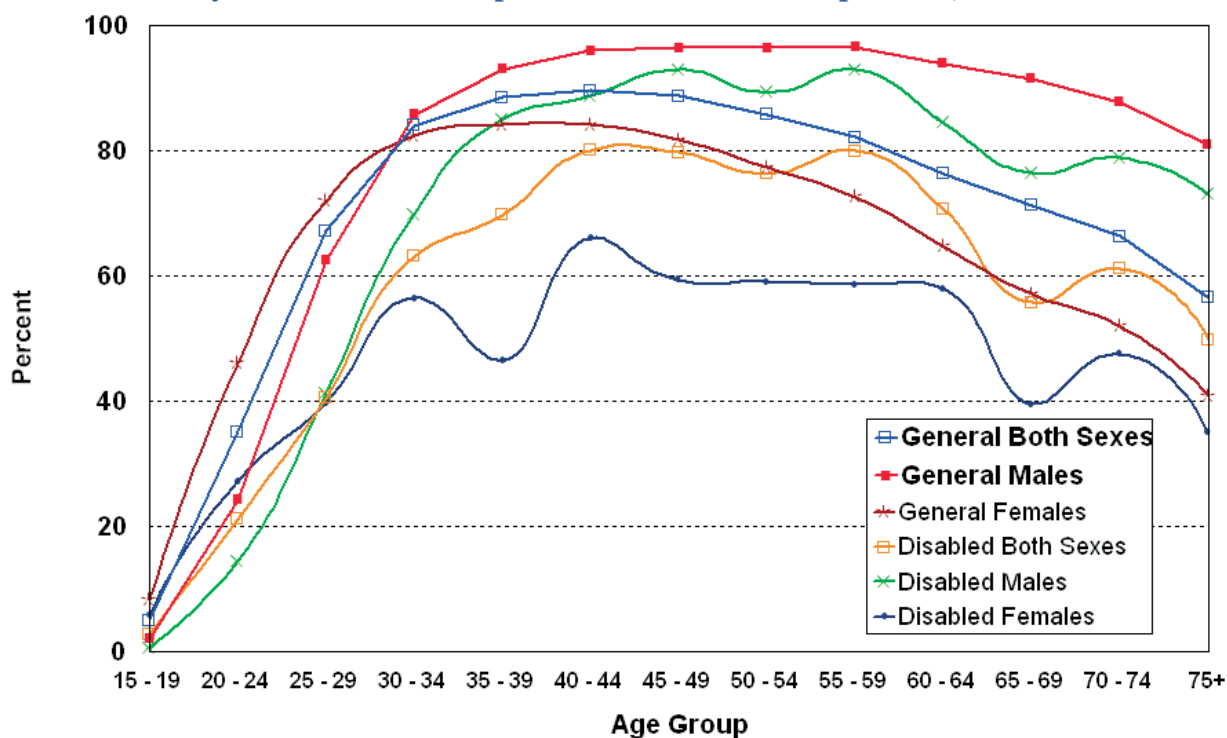


Table 4.6 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and over among the Disabled Population by Marital Status, Sex, and Five-year Age group, Cambodia, 2013

Age Group	Number	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total disabled							
Both Sexes							
15+	269,572	100	26.87	56.86	13.63	2.42	0.21
15 – 19	20,184	100	97.29	2.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 – 24	27,795	100	76.61	21.20	0.00	2.18	0.00
25 – 29	18,102	100	54.58	40.58	3.09	1.74	0.00
30 – 34	17,164	100	31.86	63.19	0.87	4.08	0.00
35 – 39	14,062	100	22.95	69.83	2.50	4.28	0.44
40 – 44	17,889	100	13.38	80.15	2.80	3.67	0.00
45 – 49	23,553	100	11.09	79.79	6.27	2.26	0.59
50 – 54	22,732	100	7.97	76.40	12.26	3.37	0.00
55 – 59	23,806	100	6.31	80.07	9.28	3.29	1.05
60 – 64	19,829	100	7.48	70.65	19.86	2.01	0.00
65 – 69	19,311	100	4.65	55.81	37.35	2.19	0.00
70 – 74	17,425	100	8.13	61.17	29.08	0.92	0.69
75+	27,720	100	2.94	49.86	45.08	2.12	0.00
Males							
15+	141,305	100	24.64	68.02	5.59	1.57	0.18
15 – 19	11,720	100	99.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 – 24	13,110	100	84.39	14.43	0.00	1.18	0.00
25 – 29	9,996	100	55.97	41.27	0.00	2.75	0.00
30 – 34	8,567	100	24.93	69.93	0.00	5.14	0.00
35 – 39	8,517	100	12.93	85.02	2.05	0.00	0.00
40 – 44	11,052	100	8.08	88.84	1.97	1.11	0.00
45 – 49	14,271	100	3.44	93.03	2.51	1.02	0.00
50 – 54	12,957	100	2.18	89.41	6.49	1.93	0.00
55 – 59	14,836	100	0.58	92.99	3.28	1.47	1.68
60 – 64	9,436	100	7.52	84.54	6.79	1.14	0.00
65 – 69	8,494	100	0.00	76.51	19.84	3.65	0.00
70 – 74	7,555	100	9.89	78.88	11.23	0.00	0.00
75+	10,794	100	0.51	73.14	24.51	1.85	0.00
Females							
15+	128,268	100	29.33	44.57	22.49	3.36	0.25
15 – 19	8,464	100	94.24	5.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 – 24	14,685	100	69.67	27.25	0.00	3.08	0.00
25 – 29	8,106	100	52.86	39.73	6.90	0.50	0.00
30 – 34	8,598	100	38.76	56.48	1.74	3.03	0.00
35 – 39	5,545	100	38.35	46.50	3.19	10.86	1.11
40 – 44	6,837	100	21.96	66.10	4.13	7.81	0.00
45 – 49	9,282	100	22.86	59.42	12.06	4.17	1.50
50 – 54	9,775	100	15.64	59.16	19.92	5.29	0.00
55 – 59	8,970	100	15.79	58.71	19.19	6.32	0.00
60 – 64	10,392	100	7.44	58.04	31.72	2.81	0.00
65 – 69	10,817	100	8.30	39.56	51.10	1.04	0.00
70 – 74	9,870	100	6.79	47.62	42.74	1.62	1.23
75+	16,926	100	4.50	35.02	58.19	2.29	0.00

Table 4.7 gives the proportion in each marital status category by type of disability. It reveals the following major deviations from the general marital status pattern of the disabled. The percentage of single is higher among males than females having “seeing”, “hearing” or mental disability. In the case of disability in speech the proportions of single males and females are nearly the same. It reveals the following major deviations from the general marital status pattern of the disabled. The percentage of single is higher among males than females having “Speech”, “Mental Retardation” or mental Illness disability. In the case of disability in hearing the proportions of single males and females are nearly the same.

Table 4.7 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons Aged 15 and over in each Type of Disability by Sex and Marital Status, Cambodia, 2013

Marital Status	Disability in									
	Number	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities
Both Sexes										
Total	301,631	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	104,499	34.64	25.95	78.64	21.68	27.48	75.00	62.19	37.71	41.01
Married	153,280	50.82	58.18	19.86	53.33	59.48	13.62	26.07	49.11	32.29
Widowed	36,747	12.18	14.21	0.16	20.50	11.01	8.28	7.97	7.77	26.70
Divorced	6,534	2.17	1.67	1.34	4.26	1.78	3.11	3.77	3.06	0.00
Separated	571	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.26	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00
Male										
Total	157,007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	50,523	32.18	28.19	80.94	19.65	21.76	83.80	63.74	35.29	55.80
Married	96,114	61.22	65.10	15.92	66.84	72.64	14.27	28.18	57.38	33.16
Widowed	7,896	5.03	5.84	0.00	9.96	4.38	1.92	6.29	0.00	11.00
Divorced	2,224	1.42	0.87	3.15	3.55	1.22	0.00	1.79	3.27	0.00
Separated	250	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.08	0.00
Female										
Total	144,621	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Never Married	53,974	37.32	23.97	76.95	23.18	37.89	69.91	60.87	41.01	23.39
Married	57,166	39.53	52.07	22.78	43.30	35.53	13.25	24.28	37.85	31.26
Widowed	28,850	19.95	21.58	0.28	28.34	23.06	11.94	9.40	18.35	45.39
Divorced	4,310	2.98	2.38	0.00	4.79	2.79	4.90	5.45	2.80	0.00
Separated	321	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Considering in 2013 the persons with disability aged 15 and over as a whole it is observed that 26.87 percent is never married as against the corresponding percentage of 31.14 among the general population. The percentage widowed (13.63) among the disabled population (aged 15+) is much higher than that of the general population (5.03). This is mainly because the disabled population is an “old population” whereas the general population is comparatively younger. The percentage of divorced among disabled women (2.42 percent) is also higher than that in the general population (1.76 percent). The percentages of never married among males and females aged 15+ in the general population are 35.31 and 27.40 respectively. The corresponding percentages among the disabled population are 24.64 and 29.33. The proportion of never married decreases with the increase in age. However about 90 percent of the disabled population are already married by the age of 45 whereas such a situation is reached by the general population even by the age of 30.

In the higher age for women, from the age group 55-59 upwards, the proportion of widowed is substantially high and it increases with age (Table 4.6). These old and physically challenged widows constitute the most vulnerable group who need assistance and support.

The following marital status scenario of the total disabled population emerges on examining the data in Table 4.7:

The proportion of never married (single) is higher for females than that of males. The proportions of those who are currently married among males are higher than the corresponding proportion for females among the disabled persons. The proportion in each of the categories widowed, divorced or separated in respect of females is higher than the corresponding proportion among males.

If looked at from the point of view of age, the proportion of single males is very much higher than the corresponding proportion of single females in every age group below 30. From the age group 30-34 onwards the opposite trend is noticed. In the higher age groups males marry much younger women either for the first time or as remarriage once they are widowed, divorced or separated. This tendency does not exist among older women. In all the age groups the proportion of widows is higher, with its rise being faster compared to that of widowers. This is due to the following reasons: (i) wives are generally younger than their husbands (ii) the expectation of life is higher for women than men (iii) men tend to remarry at a proportion very much higher than that of women.

Table 4.8 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage for the General Population and the Persons with Disability by Sex

General Population/ Disabled Population	Sex	
	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)
General Population	26.2	23.7
Disabled Population		
Total	28.87	27.63

The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) of the disabled population is much higher than that of the general population, as may be seen from Table 4.8 in 2013. Marriage among the disabled population seems to be relatively delayed.

Chapter 5

Literacy and Educational Levels

5.1 Literacy Rate of Persons with Disability

The definition adopted for literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. All children of the age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate children. The CIPS 2013, information on language in which literate was also collected and the current attending level and the main subject study from the grade 15 -20 level.

As may be seen from Table 5.1a, in 2013 the general literacy rate among the disabled population is 55.77 percent (66.76 percent for males and 43.85 percent for females). Moreover the gap between the male and female literacy rates is much higher in the case of the disabled population.

Table 5.1a Literacy Rates of Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia- Total, 2013

Category	Population Aged 7+			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Disabled	289,917	152,710	137,206	168,233	104,813	63,420	58.03	68.64	46.22
In seeing	99,811	47,201	52,611	66,379	36,145	30,234	66.50	76.58	57.47
In speech	14,646	6,446	8,200	4,465	1,863	2,603	30.49	28.90	31.74
In hearing	26,866	11,621	15,245	12,589	7,476	5,112	46.86	64.33	33.53
In Movement	98,361	63,946	34,415	62,705	46,248	16,457	63.75	72.32	47.82
Mental Retardation	15,198	5,597	9,601	3,963	2,045	1,918	26.08	36.54	19.98
Mental illness	20,527	9,545	10,982	9,867	5,116	4,751	48.07	53.60	43.26
Other	9,869	5,693	4,176	6,191	4,471	1,720	62.73	78.54	41.19
Multiple Disabilities	4,638	2,663	1,975	2,073	1,449	624	44.70	54.41	31.59

Table 5.1b Literacy Rates of Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia- Urban, 2 2013

Category	Population Aged 7+			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Disabled	40,051	21,529	18,522	28,861	15,806	13,056	72.06	73.42	70.49
In seeing	16,093	8,004	8,089	12,940	6,450	6,490	80.41	80.58	80.23
In speech	1,922	506	1,416	1,309	347	963	68.11	68.58	68.01
In hearing	4,243	2,815	1,429	3,380	2,367	1,013	79.66	84.09	70.89
In Movement	10,854	6,303	4,551	7,189	4,529	2,660	66.23	71.85	58.45
Mental Retardation	2,870	1,460	1,410	1,049	716	333	36.55	49.04	23.62
Mental illness	1,909	1,379	531	1,236	705	531	64.75	51.12	100.00
Other	1,309	521	788	1,296	508	788	99.01	97.50	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	852	542	310	463	184	279	54.34	33.95	90.00

Table 5.1c Literacy Rates of Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia- Rural, 2013

Category	Population Aged 7+			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
All Disabled	249,865	131,181	118,684	139,372	89,007	50,365	55.78	67.85	42.44
In seeing	83,719	39,197	44,522	53,439	29,695	23,744	63.83	75.76	53.33
In speech	12,724	5,939	6,785	3,156	1,516	1,640	24.80	25.53	24.17
In hearing	22,622	8,806	13,817	9,209	5,110	4,099	40.71	58.03	29.67
In Movement	87,507	57,643	29,864	55,516	41,719	13,797	63.44	72.37	46.20
Mental Retardation	12,328	4,137	8,191	2,914	1,329	1,586	23.64	32.12	19.36
Mental illness	18,617	8,166	10,452	8,631	4,411	4,221	46.36	54.02	40.38
Other	8,560	5,172	3,388	4,895	3,963	932	57.18	76.62	27.51
Multiple Disabilities	3,787	2,121	1,666	1,610	1,265	345	42.51	59.64	20.71

It is also noticed that the literacy level of the disabled population for females is lower than that of the disabled population for total and males. There is an exception in speech; the literacy level of the disabled population for females is higher than that of the disabled population for total and males.

Table 5.2 Literacy Rates of Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Sex: Province, 2013

Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Banteay Meanchey									
Total Disabled	13,378	7,020	6,358	8,379	4,824	3,554	62.63	68.72	55.90
In seeing	7,151	2,815	4,335	4,993	2,170	2,823	69.82	77.09	65.12
In speech	422	288	134	309	175	134	73.22	60.76	100.00
In hearing	589	262	326	330	131	199	56.03	50.00	61.04
In Movement	3,520	2,470	1,050	1,940	1,541	398	55.11	62.39	37.90
Mental Retardation	724	445	279	293	293	0	40.47	65.84	0.00
Mental illness	302	185	117	185	185	0	61.26	100.00	0.00
Other	228	112	116	112	112	0	49.12	100.00	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	443	443	0	218	218	0	49.21	49.21	-
Battambang									
Total Disabled	30,278	16,040	14,239	20,339	12,842	7,497	67.17	80.06	52.65
In seeing	8,097	3,627	4,471	6,080	3,080	3,000	75.09	84.92	67.10
In speech	1,437	791	646	404	204	200	28.11	25.79	30.96
In hearing	2,359	621	1,739	1,383	621	763	58.63	100.00	43.88
In Movement	10,905	6,685	4,220	8,177	5,907	2,270	74.98	88.36	53.79
Mental Retardation	2,026	725	1,301	801	280	521	39.54	38.62	40.05
Mental illness	2,395	1,087	1,308	1,498	755	743	62.55	69.46	56.80
Other	2,085	1,713	372	1,450	1,450	-	69.54	84.65	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	974	791	183	546	546	-	56.06	69.03	0.00
Kampong Cham									

Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth (1)	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS (2)	M (3)	F (4)	BS (5)	M (6)	F (7)	BS (8)	M (9)	F (10)
Total Disabled	31,327	16,063	15,264	15,908	10,253	5,654	50.78	63.83	37.04
In seeing	10,509	4,770	5,740	6,503	3,141	3,362	61.88	65.85	58.57
In speech	1,028	310	718	-	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
In hearing	3,485	1,463	2,022	1,491	1,162	329	42.78	79.43	16.27
In Movement	11,365	7,942	3,422	6,314	5,544	770	55.56	69.81	22.50
Mental Retardation	1,774	338	1,437	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	2,835	1,240	1,594	1,268	406	862	44.73	32.74	54.08
Other	331	-	331	331	-	331	100.00	-	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kampong Chhnang									
Total Disabled	19,130	11,337	7,793	10,108	6,710	3,397	52.84	59.19	43.59
In seeing	8,002	3,584	4,418	4,377	2,525	1,851	54.70	70.45	41.90
In speech	734	348	386	321	139	183	43.73	39.94	47.41
In hearing	1,574	997	576	547	371	177	34.75	37.21	30.73
In Movement	6,163	4,417	1,746	4,186	3,071	1,115	67.92	69.53	63.86
Mental Retardation	699	640	59	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	1,350	1,015	335	468	397	71	34.67	39.11	21.19
Other	566	336	230	208	208	-	36.75	61.90	-
Multiple Disabilities	43	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kampong Speu									
Total Disabled	11,819	5,452	6,367	6,876	3,217	3,659	58.18	59.01	57.47
In seeing	4,714	1,932	2,782	3,500	1,249	2,251	74.25	64.65	80.91
In speech	535	239	296	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	1,402	377	1,025	519	143	376	37.02	37.93	36.68
In Movement	3,741	2,143	1,598	2,373	1,449	924	63.43	67.62	57.82
Mental Retardation	603	504	99	376	376	-	62.35	74.60	-
Mental illness	460	258	202	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	206	-	206	108	-	108	52.43	-	52.43
Multiple Disabilities	158	-	158	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
Kampong Thom									
Total Disabled	21,989	11,421	10,568	9,905	6,745	3,160	45.05	59.06	29.90
In seeing	7,616	2,889	4,727	2,873	1,482	1,391	37.72	51.30	29.43
In speech	1,708	963	745	557	320	237	32.61	33.23	31.81
In hearing	1,776	831	945	242	242	-	13.63	29.12	-
In Movement	8,420	5,620	2,800	5,326	4,144	1,182	63.25	73.74	42.21
Mental Retardation	437	109	328	224	-	224	51.26	-	68.29
Mental illness	1,310	490	820	318	192	126	24.27	39.18	15.37
Other	637	518	119	365	365	-	57.30	70.46	-
Multiple Disabilities	86	-	86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kampot									
Total Disabled	11,929	7,356	4,573	6,837	5,336	1,501	57.31	72.54	32.82
In seeing	2,604	1,694	909	1,755	1,227	527	67.40	72.43	57.98
In speech	759	369	391	383	122	261	50.46	33.06	66.75
In hearing	1,110	761	349	430	430	-	38.74	56.50	-
In Movement	5,578	3,496	2,082	3,252	2,633	619	58.30	75.31	29.73
Mental Retardation	661	123	539	123	123	-	18.61	100.00	0.00

Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth (1)	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS (2)	M (3)	F (4)	BS (5)	M (6)	F (7)	BS (8)	M (9)	F (10)
Mental illness	555	346	210	233	233	-	41.98	67.34	0.00
Other	661	567	93	661	567	93	100.00	100.00	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kandal									
Total Disabled	17,330	7,943	9,388	12,461	6,835	5,626	71.90	86.05	59.93
In seeing	9,043	4,369	4,674	7,731	3,991	3,740	85.49	91.35	80.02
In speech	402	217	185	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	856	494	361	856	494	361	100.00	100.00	100.00
In Movement	3,862	1,793	2,069	2,293	1,449	844	59.37	80.81	40.79
Mental Retardation	722	175	547	175	175	-	24.24	100.00	0.00
Mental illness	1,751	373	1,379	1,054	373	681	60.19	100.00	49.38
Other	348	348	-	181	181	-	52.01	52.01	-
Multiple Disabilities	346	173	173	173	173	-	50.00	100.00	0.00
Koh Kong									
Total Disabled	2,401	1,219	1,182	1,219	813	406	50.77	66.69	34.35
In seeing	965	469	496	548	341	207	56.79	72.71	41.73
In speech	141	44	97	38	-	38	26.95	-	39.18
In hearing	105	40	66	40	20	20	38.10	50.00	30.30
In Movement	969	579	390	512	416	96	52.84	71.85	24.62
Mental Retardation	100	34	66	46	18	29	46.00	52.94	43.94
Mental illness	57	19	37	18	-	18	31.58	0.00	48.65
Other	34	34	-	18	18	-	52.94	52.94	-
Multiple Disabilities	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kratie									
Total Disabled	9,043	4,565	4,479	5,584	3,229	2,354	61.75	70.73	52.56
In seeing	4,162	1,721	2,441	2,867	1,391	1,475	68.89	80.83	60.43
In speech	303	60	243	56	-	56	18.48	0.00	23.05
In hearing	947	503	443	499	231	268	52.69	45.92	60.50
In Movement	2,539	1,878	661	1,631	1,350	281	64.24	71.88	42.51
Mental Retardation	317	60	256	57	-	57	17.98	0.00	22.27
Mental illness	394	77	317	177	77	100	44.92	100.00	31.55
Other	227	180	47	227	180	47	100.00	100.00	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	155	85	70	70	-	70	45.16	0.00	100.00
Mondul Kiri									
Total Disabled	700	337	363	275	192	83	39.29	56.97	22.87
In seeing	144	78	66	99	67	31	68.75	85.90	46.97
In speech	51	26	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	179	49	130	64	49	15	35.75	100.00	11.54
In Movement	216	116	100	112	76	36	51.85	65.52	36.00
Mental Retardation	49	42	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	60	26	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phnom Penh									
Total Disabled	13,238	6,198	7,040	8,504	4,213	4,291	64.24	67.97	60.95
In seeing	4,040	1,843	2,197	3,005	1,475	1,530	74.38	80.03	69.64

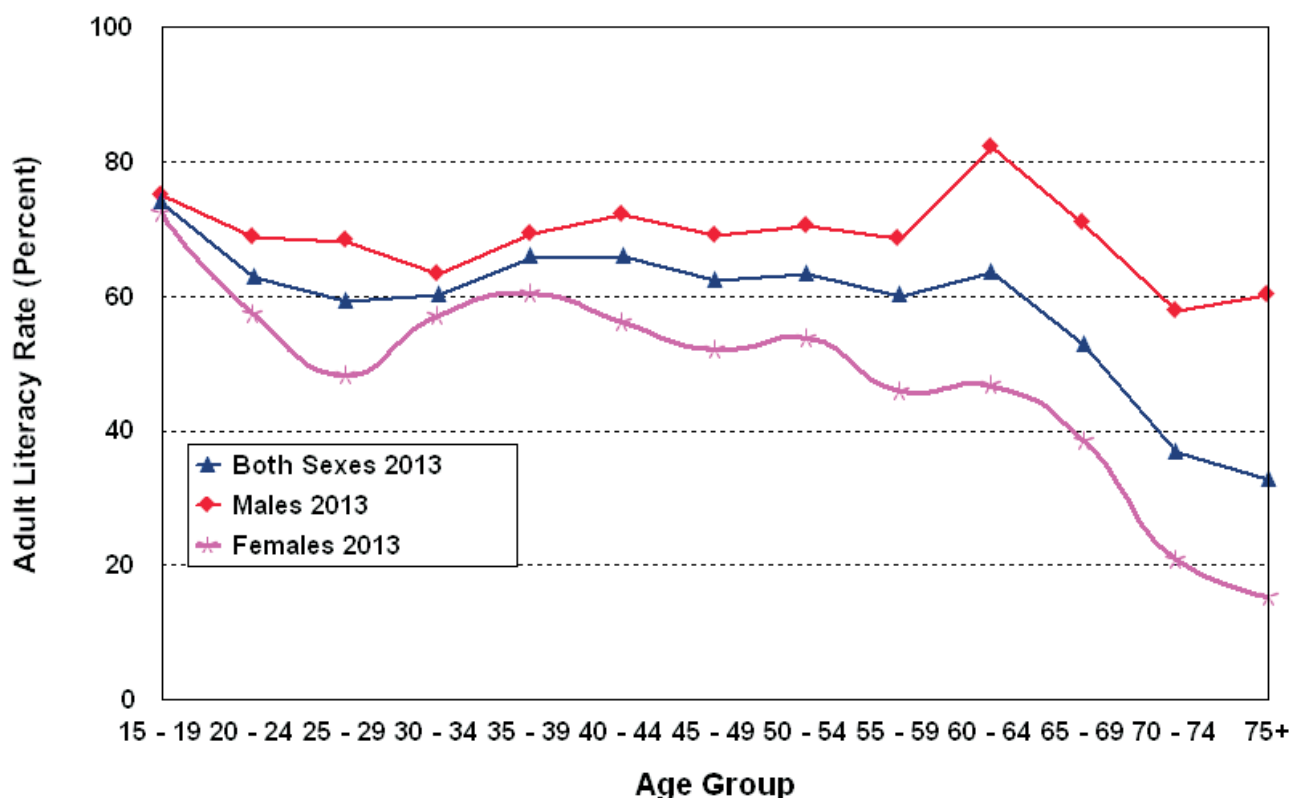
Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth (1)	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS (2)	M (3)	F (4)	BS (5)	M (6)	F (7)	BS (8)	M (9)	F (10)
In speech	959	-	959	804	-	804	83.84	-	83.84
In hearing	2,568	2,013	555	1,826	1,490	336	71.11	74.02	60.54
In Movement	3,310	1,532	1,778	1,725	1,057	668	52.11	68.99	37.57
Mental Retardation	945	347	598	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	924	464	460	651	191	460	70.45	41.16	100.00
Other	214	-	214	214	-	214	100.00	-	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	279	-	279	279	-	279	100.00	-	100.00
Preah Vihear									
Total Disabled	3,866	2,264	1,602	1,892	1,295	597	48.94	57.20	37.27
In seeing	927	507	421	517	396	121	55.77	78.11	28.74
In speech	298	228	70	229	181	49	76.85	79.39	70.00
In hearing	562	114	448	25	-	25	4.45	-	5.58
In Movement	1,550	1,094	456	858	503	355	55.35	45.98	77.85
Mental Retardation	91	62	29	62	62	-	68.13	100.00	0.00
Mental illness	333	181	152	201	154	47	60.36	85.08	30.92
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Disabilities	104	79	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prey Veng									
Total Disabled	24,298	11,315	12,983	13,417	7,944	5,474	55.22	70.21	42.16
In seeing	8,842	4,204	4,637	6,047	3,691	2,356	68.39	87.80	50.81
In speech	1,276	555	720	194	-	194	15.20	-	26.94
In hearing	1,337	455	881	933	213	720	69.78	46.81	81.73
In Movement	6,703	3,900	2,803	4,254	2,940	1,314	63.46	75.38	46.88
Mental Retardation	1,826	291	1,535	390	-	390	21.36	0.00	25.41
Mental illness	2,350	1,161	1,189	1,228	897	331	52.26	77.26	27.84
Other	849	203	646	203	203	-	23.91	100.00	-
Multiple Disabilities	1,116	544	572	168	-	168	15.05	-	29.37
Pursat									
Total Disabled	6,681	3,468	3,213	3,687	2,459	1,228	55.19	70.91	38.22
In seeing	1,317	600	717	690	369	321	52.39	61.50	44.77
In speech	534	147	387	362	147	215	67.79	100.00	55.56
In hearing	850	303	547	451	220	231	53.06	72.61	42.23
In Movement	2,493	1,778	715	1,405	1,245	160	56.36	70.02	22.38
Mental Retardation	479	132	347	256	132	124	53.44	100.00	35.73
Mental illness	386	200	186	198	129	69	51.30	64.50	37.10
Other	515	308	207	217	217	-	42.14	70.45	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	107	-	107	107	-	107	100.00	-	100.00
Ratanak Kiri									
Total Disabled	1,797	821	976	796	402	394	44.30	48.96	40.37
In seeing	585	253	332	320	180	140	54.70	71.15	42.17
In speech	121	24	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	226	54	172	109	-	109	48.23	-	63.37
In Movement	518	358	160	164	113	51	31.66	31.56	31.88
Mental Retardation	72	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	83	62	20	38	38	-	45.78	61.29	-
Other	191	70	121	165	70	94	86.39	100.00	77.69

Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth (1)	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS (2)	M (3)	F (4)	BS (5)	M (6)	F (7)	BS (8)	M (9)	F (10)
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Siemreap									
Total Disabled	20,997	11,988	9,009	13,396	7,681	5,715	63.80	64.07	63.44
In seeing	4,596	2,755	1,841	3,236	1,903	1,332	70.41	69.07	72.35
In speech	730	268	462	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	1,606	260	1,346	943	260	683	58.72	100.00	50.74
In Movement	9,760	6,864	2,896	7,088	4,712	2,375	72.62	68.65	82.01
Mental Retardation	1,627	529	1,098	499	166	333	30.67	31.38	30.33
Mental illness	1,242	672	570	361	-	361	29.07	0.00	63.33
Other	1,251	455	796	1,085	455	630	86.73	100.00	79.15
Multiple Disabilities	184	184	-	184	184	-	100.00	100.00	-
Preah Sihanouk									
Total Disabled	8,844	4,366	4,478	6,407	3,836	2,571	72.44	87.86	57.41
In seeing	5,816	2,696	3,120	4,379	2,509	1,870	75.29	93.06	59.94
In speech	193	193	-	146	146	-	75.65	75.65	-
In hearing	584	224	360	313	194	119	53.60	86.61	33.06
In Movement	1,929	1,090	838	1,378	859	519	71.44	78.81	61.93
Mental Retardation	177	98	79	63	63	-	35.59	64.29	0.00
Mental illness	113	33	80	96	33	63	84.96	100.00	78.75
Other	32	32	-	32	32	-	100.00	100.00	-
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stung Treng									
Total Disabled	1,024	687	338	543	389	154	53.03	56.62	45.56
In seeing	197	111	86	125	75	50	63.45	67.57	58.14
In speech	81	65	16	17	17	-	20.99	26.15	-
In hearing	178	51	126	34	23	11	19.10	45.10	8.73
In Movement	435	385	50	324	274	50	74.48	71.17	100.00
Mental Retardation	22	-	22	22	-	22	100.00	-	100.00
Mental illness	112	74	37	21	-	21	18.75	0.00	56.76
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Disabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Svay Rieng									
Total Disabled	10,618	6,899	3,718	5,859	4,728	1,131	55.18	68.53	30.42
In seeing	2,579	2,015	564	1,908	1,607	302	73.98	79.75	53.55
In speech	643	384	259	-	-	-	-	-	-
In hearing	1,478	571	907	796	437	359	53.86	76.53	39.58
In Movement	3,049	2,221	828	2,152	1,766	386	70.58	79.51	46.62
Mental Retardation	770	521	249	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental illness	1,291	657	634	579	494	84	44.85	75.19	13.25
Other	616	338	278	232	232	-	37.66	68.64	-
Multiple Disabilities	192	192	-	192	192	-	100.00	100.00	-
Takeo									
Total Disabled	19,000	9,316	9,683	9,826	6,501	3,325	51.72	69.78	34.34
In seeing	4,602	2,594	2,008	2,988	2,202	786	64.93	84.89	39.14
In speech	1,929	693	1,236	537	347	191	27.84	50.07	15.45
In hearing	2,555	878	1,676	532	532	-	20.82	60.59	-

Province/Total Disabled /Since Birth /After birth (1)	Population Aged 7 +			Literate Population			Percentage of Literate Population*		
	BS (2)	M (3)	F (4)	BS (5)	M (6)	F (7)	BS (8)	M (9)	F (10)
In Movement	6,577	4,070	2,507	3,948	2,644	1,304	60.03	64.96	52.01
Mental Retardation	767	291	476	483	291	192	62.97	100.00	40.34
Mental illness	1,777	591	1,186	1,145	485	661	64.43	82.06	55.73
Other	590	200	391	192	-	192	32.54	-	49.10
Multiple Disabilities	203	-	203	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otdar Meanchey									
Total Disabled	7,936	5,073	2,864	4,588	3,230	1,358	57.81	63.67	47.42
In seeing	2,726	1,305	1,421	1,459	781	678	53.52	59.85	47.71
In speech	251	147	103	62	31	31	24.70	21.09	30.10
In hearing	427	243	184	190	190	-	44.50	78.19	-
In Movement	3,556	2,637	919	2,454	1,857	597	69.01	70.42	64.96
Mental Retardation	192	72	120	33	33	-	17.19	45.83	-
Mental illness	348	267	81	111	58	53	31.90	21.72	65.43
Other	258	258	-	172	172	-	66.67	66.67	-
Multiple Disabilities	180	144	36	108	108	-	60.00	75.00	-
Kep									
Total Disabled	660	398	262	417	295	122	63.18	74.12	46.56
In seeing	159	85	74	92	54	39	57.86	63.53	52.70
In speech	8	8	-	8	8	-	100.00	100.00	-
In hearing	65	41	24	23	23	-	35.38	56.10	-
In Movement	339	207	132	243	177	66	71.68	85.51	50.00
Mental Retardation	40	24	16	16	8	8	40.00	33.33	50.00
Mental illness	25	17	8	9	9	-	36.00	52.94	-
Other	18	9	9	18	9	9	100.00	100.00	100.00
Multiple Disabilities	8	8	-	8	8	-	100.00	100.00	-
Pailin									
Total Disabled	1,633	1,164	468	1,011	843	168	61.91	72.42	35.90
In seeing	419	285	134	290	240	50	69.21	84.21	37.31
In speech	104	80	24	38	27	11	36.54	33.75	45.83
In hearing	50	14	37	13	-	13	26.00	-	35.14
In Movement	866	671	194	597	522	75	68.94	77.79	38.66
Mental Retardation	77	33	44	43	25	18	55.84	75.76	40.91
Mental illness	74	48	26	9	9	-	12.16	18.75	-
Other	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Disabilities	30	21	10	21	21	-	70.00	100.00	-

Table 5.2 gives in 2013 the literacy level of the disabled population aged 7 and over in the provinces (including Phnom Penh Municipality) for total disabled population. The literacy rates vary from province to province. The lowest rates are recorded in Mondul Kiri province and the highest in Kandal for total, males and females. The literacy levels in the following provinces are each above the national average of 58.03: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Kep and Pailin. In each of the remaining provinces the literacy level is lower than the national level.

Figure 5.2 Adult Literacy Rate of Total Disabled Population by Age Group and Sex, Cambodia, 2013



The CIPS 2013 give the graphic flow not uniform in 2013

5.2 Educational Level of Disabled population

In 2013 the distribution of literate population aged 7 and over by educational level the category “Others” is excluded as it has very small numbers and is not clearly identifiable. Thus the total literate population among the disabled for Cambodia is taken as 168,172 instead of 168,233

Among the total literate population with disability, the proportions of those who have completed Primary level of education (25.0 percent) and Lower secondary level (17 percent) (see Table 5.4) are lower than the corresponding proportions of the general population, namely, 29.4 percent and 21 percent respectively, given in the National Report on the Final CIPS Results released in 2013. Those who have the qualification of Secondary School/Baccalaureate level and beyond constitute hardly 1 percent as against about 2 percent among the general population. The literacy and educational levels of female disabled persons are generally lower than those of male disabled population. In each of the educational level categories of “None” and Primary not completed the percentage of females is higher than that of males.

Table 5.5 Percent Distribution of Literate Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Level, Cambodia, 2013

Sex/ Type of Disability	Educational Level (Percent)*											
	Number	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total Disabled												
Both Sexes												
Total	289,917	100	57.54	42.46	0	100	0.82	55.68	30.88	2.26	9.39	0.96
In Seeing	99,811	100	67.68	32.32	0	100	0.74	56.63	27.18	2.15	11.57	1.72
In Speech	14,646	100	26.86	73.14	0	100	0.00	66.28	26.33	0.00	3.39	4.00
In Hearing	26,866	100	48.97	51.03	0	100	0.00	68.64	19.38	0.00	9.86	2.11
In Movement	98,361	100	61.51	38.49	0	100	0.88	51.43	37.10	2.97	7.63	0.00
Mental Retardation	15,198	100	25.95	74.05	0	100	6.31	71.33	17.09	1.61	3.67	0.00
Mental illness	20,527	100	47.18	52.82	0	100	0.00	48.52	37.27	2.43	11.78	0.00
Other	9,869	100	61.79	38.21	0	100	1.49	57.50	33.57	3.70	3.74	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	4,638	100	41.87	58.13	0	100	0.00	44.15	40.51	0.40	14.94	0.00
Males												
Total	152,710	100	68.37	31.63	0	100	0.57	49.55	34.11	2.74	11.68	1.34
In Seeing	47,201	100	78.61	21.39	0	100	0.18	47.19	30.93	2.67	16.06	2.97
In Speech	6,446	100	28.81	71.19	0	100	0.00	46.14	45.52	0.00	7.18	1.15
In Hearing	11,621	100	65.99	34.01	0	100	0.00	63.41	23.19	0.00	9.77	3.63
In Movement	63,946	100	70.27	29.73	0	100	0.98	50.01	37.50	3.32	8.18	0.00
Mental Retardation	5,597	100	31.54	68.46	0	100	0.00	74.12	15.33	3.59	6.96	0.00
Mental illness	9,545	100	52.65	47.35	0	100	0.00	26.91	48.57	3.81	20.72	0.00
Other	5,693	100	80.28	19.72	0	100	1.99	55.10	35.50	2.43	4.99	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	2,663	100	55.79	44.21	0	100	0.00	57.72	22.24	0.52	19.53	0.00
Females												
Total	137,206	100	45.48	54.52	0	100	1.24	65.93	25.47	1.47	5.56	0.32
In Seeing	52,611	100	57.88	42.12	0	100	1.42	68.12	22.63	1.51	6.12	0.20
In Speech	8,200	100	25.33	74.67	0	100	0.00	84.27	9.17	0.00	0.00	6.55
In Hearing	15,245	100	36.00	64.00	0	100	0.00	75.96	14.05	0.00	9.99	0.00
In Movement	34,415	100	45.23	54.77	0	100	0.58	55.53	35.92	1.94	6.03	0.00
Mental Retardation	9,601	100	22.70	77.30	0	100	11.42	69.06	18.51	0.00	1.00	0.00
Mental illness	10,982	100	42.42	57.58	0	100	0.00	71.82	25.08	0.96	2.14	0.00
Other	4,176	100	36.57	63.43	0	100	0.00	64.70	27.81	7.49	0.00	0.00
Multiple Disabilities	1,975	100	23.10	76.90	0	100	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

* Excludes "Not reported" and "Other" educational levels

The distribution by educational levels of literate disabled population among Total Disabled by urban and rural areas is presented in Table 5.5 and in Table 5.6. It is seen that the rural proportions for primary not completed and primary completed are higher than the corresponding urban proportions. In the higher educational levels, however, the trend is reversed as expected. It is possible that in the urban areas a portion of primary completed persons might have moved to Lower Secondary whereas their counterparts in the rural areas might have stopped with Primary completed level without pursuing higher education.

Both in the urban and rural areas the proportions of males in the educational levels of Primary and above are higher than those of females. In the case of Primary not completed the percentages of females is higher than those of males, both in the urban and rural areas, the difference being more pronounced in the urban areas.

Table 5.6 Percent Distribution of Literate Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by educational levels, Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2013

Province /District	Number	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
Total	168,172	100	0.44	55.08	30.62	2.24	10.67	0.95
Males	104,752	100	0.48	48.36	33.98	2.72	13.11	1.34
Females	63,420	100	0.37	66.18	25.06	1.45	6.63	0.31
Urban	28,861	100	0.00	49.63	24.94	3.66	18.23	3.54
Males	15,806	100	0.00	38.91	29.68	2.37	22.96	6.07
Females	13,056	100	0.00	62.60	19.21	5.21	12.50	0.48
Rural	139,311	100	0.53	56.21	31.79	1.95	9.10	0.41
Males	88,946	100	0.57	50.04	34.75	2.79	11.36	0.50
Females	50,365	100	0.46	67.10	26.58	0.48	5.10	0.27

Figure 5.3 Educational Level Completed by Literate Disabled Persons Age 25 and Over by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

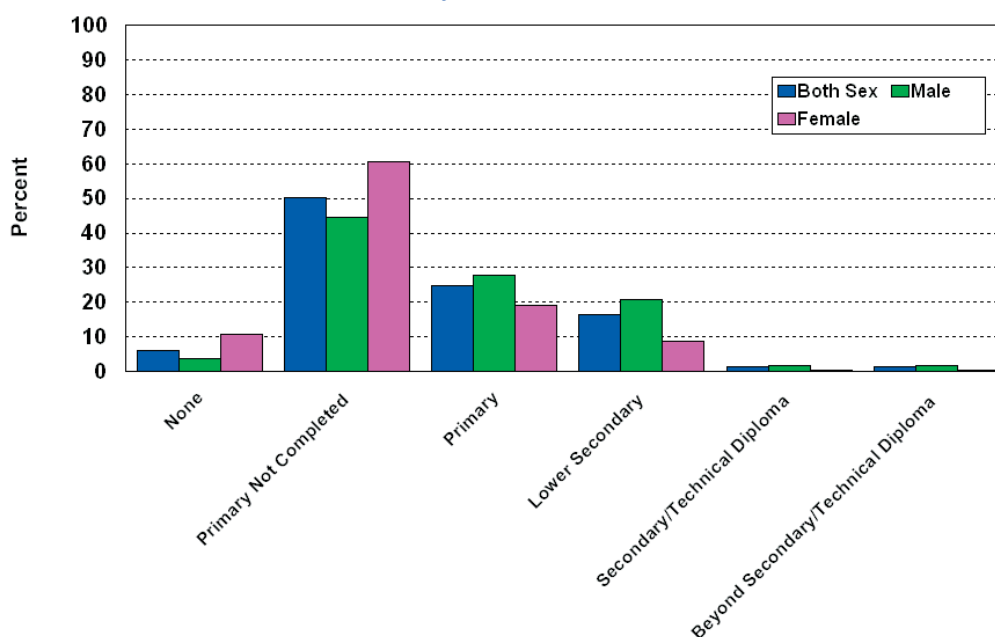


Table 5.8 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Disabled Population Aged 25 years and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2013

Province /District	Number	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary /Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total								
Both Sexes	123,692	100	6.18	50.16	24.65	16.55	1.17	1.29
Males	79,827	100	3.60	44.42	27.72	20.92	1.59	1.76
Females	43,866	100	10.87	60.60	19.08	8.58	0.41	0.45
Urban								
Both Sexes	21,465	100	10.51	42.02	18.42	19.47	4.81	4.77
Males	11,179	100	4.30	33.41	22.20	22.82	8.69	8.60
Females	10,286	100	17.27	51.38	14.34	15.83	0.59	0.60
Rural								
Both Sexes	102,224	100	5.27	51.87	25.96	15.93	0.41	0.56
Males	68,647	100	3.48	46.21	28.62	20.61	0.44	0.64
Females	33,579	100	8.92	63.43	20.53	6.36	0.35	0.41

Table 5.9 Adult Literacy Rate of General and Disabled Populations by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

Age Group	Adult Literacy Rate of General and Disabled Populations in 2013					
	Adult Literacy Rate of General Populations			Adult Literacy Rate of Disabled Populations		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Total 15+	79.65	86.43	73.56	57.91	69.14	45.54
15 - 24	90.75	91.27	90.23	67.44	71.74	62.83
25- 34	82.01	86.25	77.96	59.73	65.92	52.84
35 - 44	78.27	85.02	72.17	65.90	70.87	58.04
45 -54	71.48	81.03	63.38	62.85	69.77	52.96
55 - 64	71.61	85.77	62.20	61.63	73.85	46.32
65+	51.85	77.32	34.82	39.80	62.82	23.38

Figure 5.5 Adult Literacy Rate of General and Disabled Populations by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

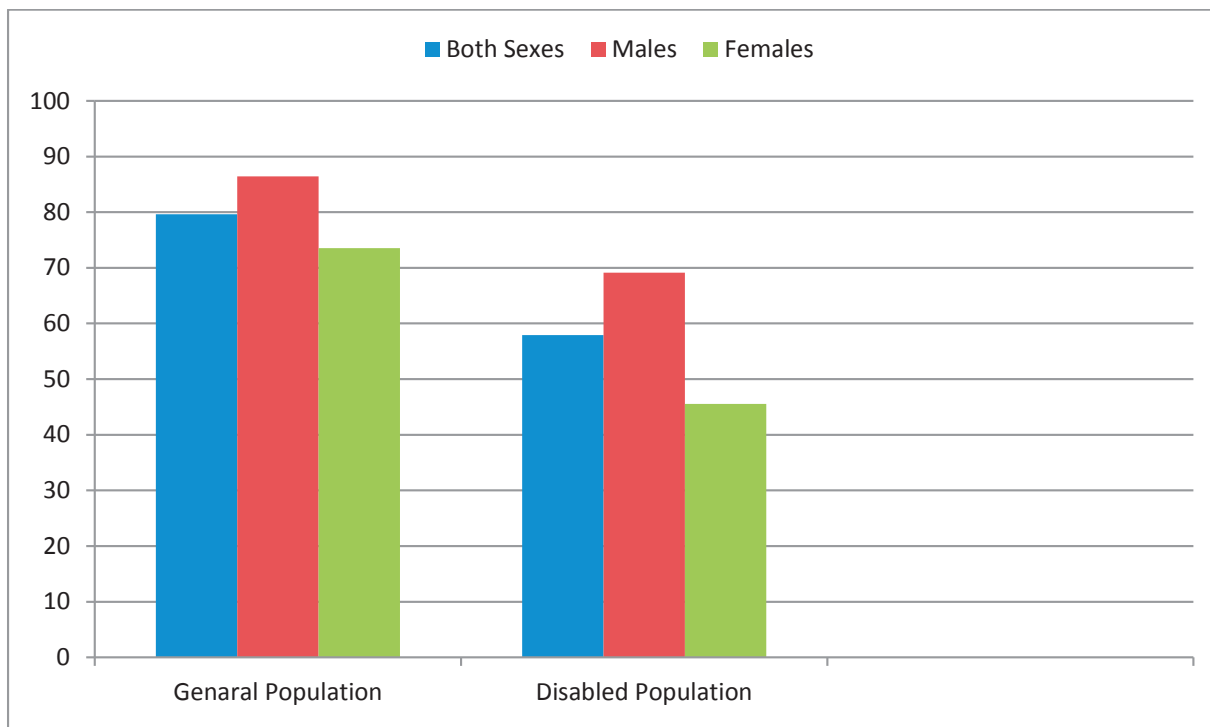


Figure 5.6 Adult Literacy Rate of General and Disabled Populations by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

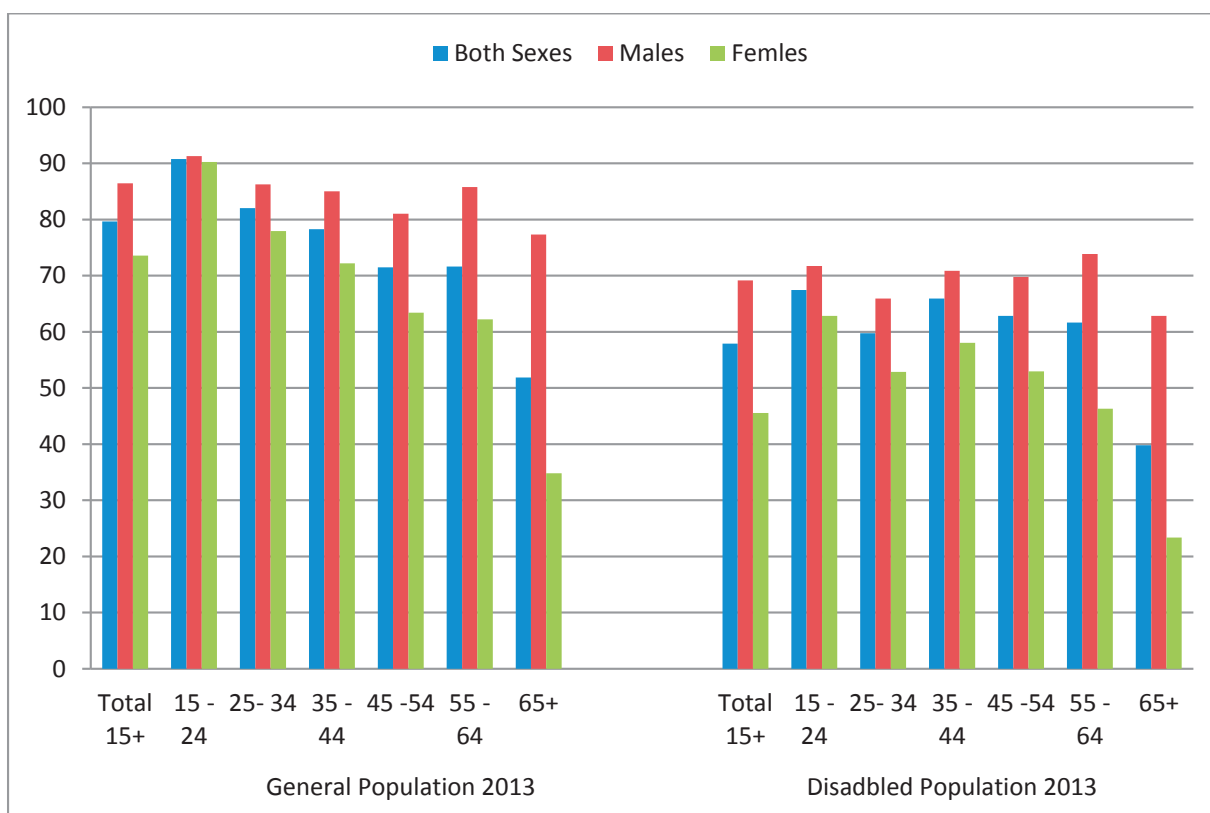


Table 5.10 Percent Distribution of Literate Disabled Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Level, Cambodia, 2013

Sex/ Type of Disability	Educational Level (Percent)*												
	Number	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary /Technical Diploma	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Total Disabled													
Both Sexes													
Total	289,855	100	58.02	41.98	0.0	100	0.44	55.08	30.62	2.24	10.67	0.95	
In seeing	99,750	100	66.48	33.52	0.0	100	0.32	54.46	27.67	2.18	13.62	1.75	
In speech	14,646	100	30.49	69.51	0.0	100	0.00	70.29	23.19	0.00	2.99	3.53	
In hearing	26,866	100	46.86	53.14	0.0	100	0.00	67.23	20.25	0.00	10.31	2.21	
In Movement	98,361	100	63.75	36.25	0.0	100	0.85	52.31	35.79	2.86	8.19	0.00	
Mental Retardation	15,198	100	26.08	73.92	0.0	100	0.00	70.69	17.01	1.60	10.71	0.00	
Mental illness	20,527	100	48.07	51.93	0.0	100	0.00	49.47	36.58	2.39	11.56	0.00	
Other	9,869	100	62.73	37.27	0.0	100	0.00	55.53	33.06	3.64	7.76	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	4,638	100	44.70	55.30	0.0	100	0.00	47.69	37.94	0.37	13.99	0.00	
Males													
Total	152,649	100	68.62	31.38	0.0	100	0.48	48.36	33.98	2.72	13.11	1.34	
In seeing	47,201	100	76.45	23.42	0.0	100	0.19	43.37	31.75	2.74	18.90	3.05	
In speech	6,446	100	28.90	71.10	0.0	100	0.00	46.31	45.38	0.00	7.16	1.15	
In hearing	11,621	100	64.34	35.66	0.0	100	0.00	62.47	23.79	0.00	10.02	3.72	
In Movement	63,946	100	72.32	27.68	0.0	100	0.95	50.69	36.44	3.23	8.70	0.00	
Mental Retardation	5,597	100	36.53	63.47	0.0	100	0.00	63.98	13.23	3.10	19.68	0.00	
Mental illness	9,545	100	53.60	46.40	0.0	100	0.00	28.21	47.70	3.74	20.35	0.00	
Other	5,693	100	78.53	21.47	0.0	100	0.00	55.12	36.29	2.48	6.11	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	2,663	100	54.43	45.57	0.0	100	0.00	56.66	22.79	0.53	20.02	0.00	
Females													
Total	137,206	100	46.22	53.78	0.0	100	0.37	66.18	25.06	1.45	6.63	0.31	
In seeing	52,611	100	57.47	42.53	0.0	100	0.47	67.70	22.79	1.52	7.32	0.21	
In speech	8,200	100	31.74	68.26	0.0	100	0.00	87.45	7.32	0.00	0.00	5.23	
In hearing	15,245	100	33.54	66.46	0.0	100	0.00	74.19	15.08	0.00	10.73	0.00	
In Movement	34,415	100	47.82	52.18	0.0	100	0.55	56.88	33.97	1.84	6.76	0.00	
Mental Retardation	9,601	100	19.98	80.02	0.0	100	0.00	77.83	21.03	0.00	1.14	0.00	
Mental illness	10,982	100	43.26	56.74	0.0	100	0.00	72.37	24.59	0.94	2.10	0.00	
Other	4,176	100	41.19	58.81	0.0	100	0.00	56.59	24.69	6.65	12.07	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	1,975	100	31.59	68.41	0.0	100	0.00	26.88	73.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Table 5.11 Percent distribution of Literate Disabled Persons Age 7 and over by Level of Education and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Sex/Type of Disability	Educational Level (Percent)*												
	Number	Total	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary /Technical Diploma	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
Total Disabled													
Both Sexes													
Total	168,233	100	6.30	49.20	24.96	17.00	1.35	0.04	0.16	0.86	0.09	0.04	
In seeing	66,379	100	4.50	50.22	21.35	20.03	1.84	0.00	0.22	1.54	0.22	0.09	
In speech	4,465	100	17.29	53.01	21.34	4.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23	0.31	0.00	
In hearing	12,589	100	8.20	59.03	16.53	14.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.21	0.00	0.00	
In Movement	62,705	100	6.64	46.52	31.18	14.52	0.83	0.11	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental Retardation	3,963	100	14.53	56.14	16.81	5.45	7.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental illness	9,867	100	6.93	42.55	27.24	23.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	6,191	100	3.49	52.04	24.10	16.30	4.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	2,073	100	8.10	39.60	19.20	33.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Males													
Total	104,813	100	3.51	45.31	27.25	20.81	1.47	0.00	0.26	1.19	0.15	0.06	
In seeing	36,145	100	2.48	41.00	23.94	26.56	2.41	0.00	0.40	2.65	0.40	0.17	
In speech	1,863	100	5.10	41.22	40.96	11.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.75	0.00	
In hearing	7,476	100	6.17	56.30	17.52	16.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00	0.00	
In Movement	46,248	100	4.39	47.25	31.04	16.30	0.75	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental Retardation	2,045	100	0.00	63.96	12.86	9.49	13.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental illness	5,116	100	1.78	26.43	36.18	35.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	4,471	100	2.24	52.90	24.07	19.79	1.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	1,449	100	0.00	56.66	20.01	23.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Females													
Total	63,420	100	10.92	55.62	21.18	10.69	1.15	0.11	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	
In seeing	30,234	100	6.93	61.24	18.25	12.22	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	
In speech	2,603	100	26.01	61.43	7.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.22	0.00	0.00	
In hearing	5,112	100	11.17	63.03	15.08	10.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
In Movement	16,457	100	12.95	44.48	31.55	9.52	1.06	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental Retardation	1,918	100	30.03	47.81	21.01	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Mental illness	4,751	100	12.48	59.90	17.62	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other	1,720	100	6.80	49.83	24.19	7.15	12.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Multiple Disabilities	624	100	26.92	0.00	17.15	55.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Note* Excluding Not reported educational level

Table 5.13 Educational Level Completed by Literate Disabled Persons Age 25 and Over by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

Educational Level (1)	Percentage of Educational Level Completed by Literate Disabled Persons Age 25 and Over		
	2013		
	Both Sexes (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
Number	123,753	79,888	43,866
Total	100	100	100
None	6.18	3.60	10.87
Primary not completed	50.13	44.39	60.60
Primary Completed	24.64	27.70	19.08
Lower Secondary	16.54	20.91	8.58
Secondary school/Baccalaureate	0.90	1.27	0.24
Technical / Vocational Pre-secondary	0.06	0.00	0.16
Technical / Vocational Post-secondary	0.21	0.32	0.00
Bachelor's Degree	1.17	1.56	0.45
Master's Degree/PhD	0.13	0.20	0.00
Other	0.05	0.08	0.00

Figure 5.10 Educational Level Completed by Literate Disabled Persons Age 25 and Over by Sex, Cambodia, 2013

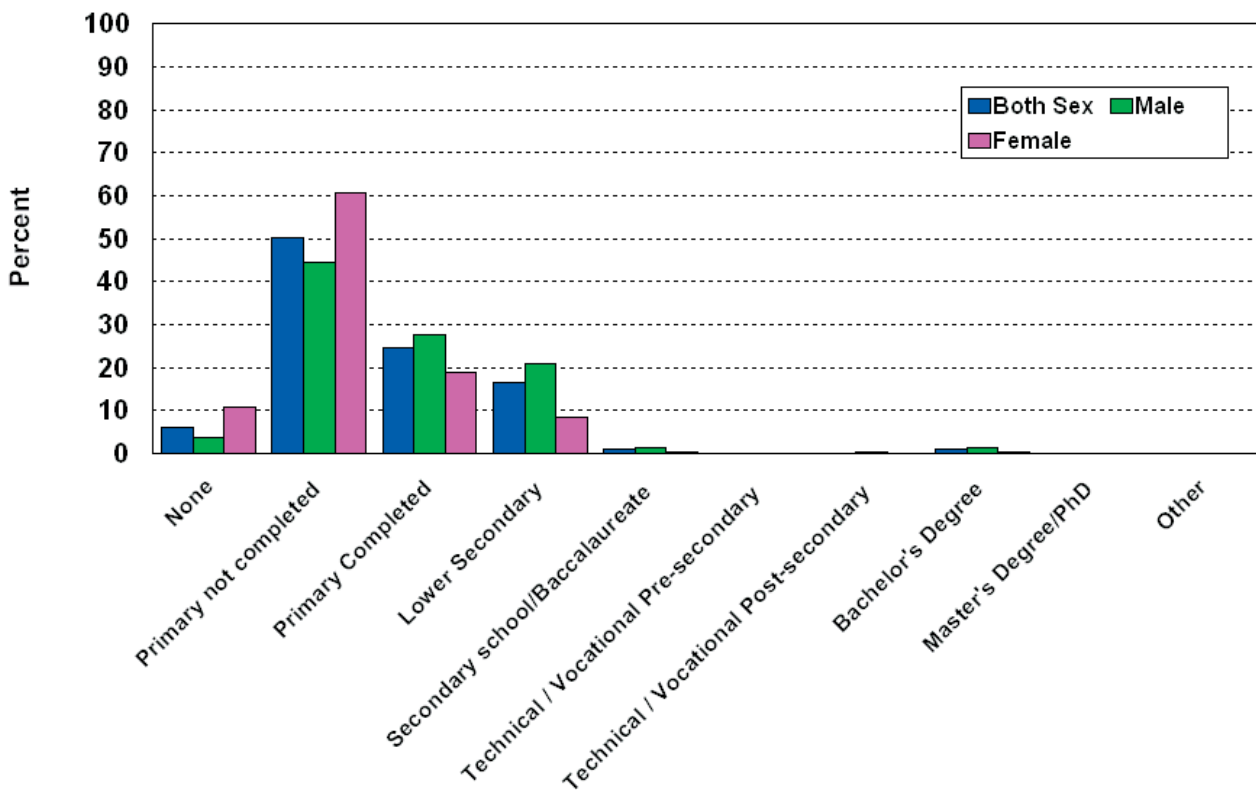


Table 5.13 Percent distribution of Literate Disabled Persons aged 7+ by Level of Education and Sex Cambodia, Province, 2013

Cambodia /Province/ Sex	Number Literate 7+	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cambodia								
Both Sexes	168233	100	0.44	55.08	30.62	2.24	10.67	0.95
Males	104813	100	0.48	48.36	33.98	2.72	13.11	1.34
Females	63420	100	0.37	66.18	25.06	1.45	6.63	0.31
Banteay Meanchey								
Both Sexes	8379	100	0.00	53.36	44.87	0.00	1.77	0.00
Males	4824	100	0.00	42.87	57.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Females	3554	100	0.00	67.59	28.22	0.00	4.18	0.00
Battambang								
Both Sexes	20339	100	0.00	50.55	35.25	1.27	12.92	0.00
Males	12842	100	0.00	45.97	39.51	0.00	14.52	0.00
Females	7497	100	0.00	58.41	27.96	3.45	10.17	0.00
Kampong Cham								
Both Sexes	15908	100	2.28	64.61	27.08	2.61	3.42	0.00
Males	10253	100	3.54	59.37	27.74	4.05	5.30	0.00
Females	5654	100	0.00	74.12	25.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kampong Chhnang								
Both Sexes	10108	100	0.00	59.18	35.56	0.78	4.49	0.00
Males	6710	100	0.00	57.10	35.90	1.17	5.83	0.00
Females	3397	100	0.00	63.28	34.88	0.00	1.84	0.00
Kampong Speu								
Both Sexes	6876	100	0.00	57.70	29.99	0.00	11.05	1.27
Males	3217	100	0.00	53.45	32.79	0.00	11.05	2.70
Females	3659	100	0.00	61.43	27.53	0.00	11.04	0.00
Kampong Thom								
Both Sexes	9905	100	1.44	46.79	36.90	1.17	12.33	1.37
Males	6745	100	0.00	38.78	46.25	1.71	13.25	0.00
Females	3160	100	4.51	63.89	16.95	0.00	10.35	4.31
Kampot								
Both Sexes	6837	100	1.12	49.74	27.30	8.82	10.90	2.12
Males	5336	100	1.43	50.93	24.94	11.31	8.68	2.71
Females	1501	100	0.00	45.50	35.70	0.00	18.80	0.00
Kandal								
Both Sexes	12461	100	0.00	49.76	24.46	1.83	22.34	1.61
Males	6835	100	0.00	27.75	25.26	3.33	40.72	2.94
Females	5626	100	0.00	76.50	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koh Kong								
Both Sexes	1219	100	0.00	80.49	13.84	0.00	5.67	0.00
Males	813	100	0.00	78.18	13.32	0.00	8.50	0.00
Females	406	100	0.00	85.11	14.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kratie								
Both Sexes	5584	100	0.00	59.64	28.14	2.98	9.24	0.00
Males	3229	100	0.00	47.80	40.60	3.80	7.81	0.00

Cambodia /Province/ Sex	Number Literate 7+	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Females	2354	100	0.00	75.57	11.37	1.89	11.16	0.00
Mondul Kiri								
Both Sexes	275	100	0.00	77.67	16.81	0.00	5.52	0.00
Males	192	100	0.00	68.00	24.09	0.00	7.91	0.00
Females	83	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phnom Penh								
Both Sexes	8504	100	0.00	54.87	21.61	2.25	14.50	6.77
Males	4213	100	0.00	43.35	17.16	4.54	21.29	13.66
Females	4291	100	0.00	66.19	25.98	0.00	7.83	0.00
Preah Vihear								
Both Sexes	1892	100	0.00	64.04	19.34	0.00	16.62	0.00
Males	1295	100	0.00	58.19	23.14	0.00	18.67	0.00
Females	597	100	0.00	76.73	11.10	0.00	12.17	0.00
Prey Veng								
Both Sexes	13417	100	0.00	61.17	24.93	1.85	12.04	0.00
Males	7944	100	0.00	49.84	26.69	3.13	20.34	0.00
Females	5474	100	0.00	77.61	22.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pursat								
Both Sexes	3687	100	0.00	54.24	33.69	0.00	12.07	0.00
Males	2459	100	0.00	47.73	34.17	0.00	18.09	0.00
Females	1228	100	0.00	67.27	32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratanak Kiri								
Both Sexes	796	100	0.00	47.95	21.77	15.23	15.05	0.00
Males	402	100	0.00	27.04	31.42	24.06	17.48	0.00
Females	394	100	0.00	69.31	11.91	6.21	12.57	0.00
Siemreap								
Both Sexes	13396	100	0.68	66.12	24.24	1.85	7.12	0.00
Males	7681	100	0.00	72.99	20.33	2.05	4.63	0.00
Females	5715	100	1.59	56.89	29.50	1.57	10.46	0.00
Preah Sihanouk								
Both Sexes	6407	100	0.00	32.18	29.98	11.44	19.64	6.76
Males	3836	100	0.00	23.91	36.31	8.75	21.36	9.67
Females	2571	100	0.00	44.51	20.53	15.45	17.08	2.42
Stung Treng								
Both Sexes	543	100	0.00	41.15	44.91	3.90	10.04	0.00
Males	389	100	0.00	40.37	45.79	5.44	8.40	0.00
Females	154	100	0.00	43.12	42.69	0.00	14.20	0.00
Svay Rieng								
Both Sexes	5859	100	0.00	51.69	40.53	0.98	6.80	0.00
Males	4728	100	0.00	47.44	50.23	0.00	2.33	0.00
Females	1131	100	0.00	69.44	0.00	5.06	25.50	0.00
Takeo								
Both Sexes	9826	100	0.00	50.25	37.94	1.31	10.50	0.00
Males	6501	100	0.00	38.23	43.92	1.98	15.87	0.00
Females	3325	100	0.00	73.74	26.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Otdar Meanchey								

Cambodia /Province/ Sex	Number Literate 7+	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Both Sexes	4588	100	1.46	56.14	29.78	2.54	10.08	0.00
Males	3230	100	2.08	52.77	32.43	2.35	10.37	0.00
Females	1358	100	0.00	64.15	23.48	2.99	9.39	0.00
Kep								
Both Sexes	417	100	0.00	66.74	13.55	5.67	12.20	1.84
Males	295	100	0.00	63.69	13.56	5.51	14.63	2.61
Females	122	100	0.00	74.11	13.52	6.06	6.31	0.00
Pailin								
Both Sexes	1011	100	0.00	49.08	35.28	2.21	12.07	1.36
Males	843	100	0.00	49.41	33.27	2.65	13.04	1.63
Females	168	100	0.00	47.40	45.39	0.00	7.22	0.00

* Excludes "Not reported" and "Other" educational levels

With an average of 33.98 percent in 2013 (Table 5.13) at the national level, the proportion of males who have completed the primary level of education ranges from 13.32 in Koh Kong province to 57.13 in Banteay Meanchey province. The percentages of females at that level varies from 0.00 in Mondul Kiri and Svay Rieng provinces to 45.39 in Pailin province, the national average being 25.06 percent. In respect of Lower Secondary level the proportion of persons ranges from nil in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, and Pursat provinces to 15.23 in Ratanak Kiri province. The proportion of persons who have completed Secondary/Technical Diploma varies from 1.71 in Banteay Meanchey province to 19.64 in Preah Sihanouk province. In Kampong Cham, Kandal, Koh kong, Mondul Kiri, Prey Veng, Pursat, and Takeo provinces there are no females among the disabled with Secondary/Technical Diploma level qualification. The proportions of disabled persons who have completed a level of education beyond Secondary/Technical Diploma like under graduate and graduate, are very poor in all the provinces with nil in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Otdar Meanchey, and with Phnom Penh Municipality recording 6.77 percent at the other end.

5.3 Literacy and Educational Levels by Type of Disability

In 2013 the literacy levels of persons with disabilities in seeing, in movement and in other are higher than the national average of 58.03 (Table 5.11) for the total disabled population. The literacy rate of disabled in hearing is 28 percent points less than the national average. The literacy rates of those disabled in speech (46.86), the literacy rate of persons mentally illness disabled (48.07) and the literacy rate of persons in multiple disabled (44.70) are much below the national average. The literacy rates of those disabled in mental retardation (26.08) is the most less than other type of disabilities and the national average. The literacy rate is higher among the persons who became mentally illness disabled than that of the disabled persons in mental retardation in respect of movement and mental disabilities. In the other three categories of disability the opposite trend is noticed. The educational levels of persons in each type of disability are also presented in Table 5.11.

In the case of mentally disabled, some explanation seems necessary: Since some mentally disabled persons have literacy and educational attainment, the following situations are feasible:

Mentally illness disabled

(i) They might have become mentally disabled after they completed some educational level

(ii) Partially disabled persons might have also been treated as mentally disabled

Mentally disabled in mental retardation

(i) In some cases respondents might have reported mentally illness disabled persons in the category of mentally disabled persons in mental retardation

CHAPTER 6

Economic Activity

6.1 Introduction

That part of manpower which participates or attempts to participate in the production of economic goods and services is referred to as the economically active population or labour force of a country. The term “labour force” is considered equivalent to “economically active population” according to U.N recommendations. The latter term is used in this chapter to refer to the labour force.

The economically active population includes both the employed and the unemployed. Population not economically active refers to the following categories: homemaker, student, dependent, rent receiver, retired or other income recipient, and others who are not economically active for most of the time and who do not come under any of these four categories.

In the 2013 CIPS of Cambodia information on economic characteristics of the population was collected in respect of each inmate of a household in the following columns in Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2: Col.19 Main Activity Col.20 Employment Period Col.21 Occupation Col.22 Employment Status Col.23 Industry, Trade or Service Col.24 Sector of Employment and Col.25 Secondary economic activity for all persons employed, unemployed and economically inactive (See Appendix II).

The reference period for recording the answers under the main activity as employed, unemployed (employed any time before), unemployed (never employed any time before) or any of the inactive category, was the one year or 12 months preceding the census night, that is in CIPS 2013 from 4 March 2012 to 3 March 2013. Main activity is defined as the activity during 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year reference period. In other words it is the major part of the one year preceding the census and CIPS date.

6.2 Crude Economic Activity Rate

In 2013 crude economic activity rates (the percentage of the economically active population to the total population) or simply economic activity rates (unless stated otherwise in this chapter) for the general population of Cambodia and the disabled population are 56.78 and 53.65 respectively. For males and females among the general population the economic activity rates are 57.75 and 55.86. The corresponding proportions among the disabled population are 62.43 and 44.13 respectively. It shows that women with disability participate in economic activity on a lesser scale than their counterparts in the general population. This trend is reversed in respect of males.

The economic activity rates of the disabled population in mental illness are generally higher than those of disabled population in mental retardation except in the older ages (60+). However in the age group 15-59 for females disabled in mental illness the economic activity rate is slightly lower than the corresponding rate under disabled in mental retardation (Tables 6.1 and 6.2).

Table 6.1 Percent distribution of Total Disabled Persons by Sex, Broad Age group, Main Activity and Residence, Cambodia 2013

Broad Age Group	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Economically Inactive
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)	(6)
Total	301,629	100	48.00	5.65	46.35
0 -14	32,057	100	3.04	0.34	96.62
15 -59	185,287	100	64.30	6.68	29.02
60+	84,285	100	29.26	5.42	65.32
Males	157,007	100	56.60	5.82	37.57
0 -14	15,703	100	4.94	0.53	94.54
15 -59	105,026	100	70.34	6.62	23.05
60+	36,279	100	39.21	5.82	54.97
Females	144,622	100	38.66	5.47	55.87
0 -14	16,354	100	1.23	0.15	98.63
15 -59	80,262	100	56.41	6.76	36.83
60+	48,005	100	21.74	5.12	73.14
Urban	41,649	100	38.73	7.88	53.39
0 -14	4,001	100	5.82	0.00	94.20
15 -59	25,275	100	50.47	11.49	38.05
60+	12,372	100	25.38	3.08	71.55
Males	21,886	100	44.75	5.91	49.35
0 -14	2,348	100	9.92	0.00	90.08
15 -59	13,299	100	56.53	7.98	35.51
60+	6,238	100	32.73	3.74	63.55
Females	19,763	100	32.06	10.07	57.86
0 -14	1,654	100	0.00	0.00	100.00
15 -59	11,977	100	43.75	15.40	40.87
60+	6,133	100	17.89	2.43	79.68
Rural	259,980	100	49.48	5.30	45.22
0 -14	28,056	100	2.64	0.38	96.97
15 -59	160,013	100	66.49	5.92	27.59
60+	71,912	100	29.92	5.83	64.25
Males	135,122	100	58.52	5.81	35.67
0 -14	13,354	100	4.06	0.63	95.32
15 -59	91,726	100	72.34	6.42	21.24
60+	30,040	100	40.55	6.25	53.19
Females	124,859	100	39.70	4.74	55.56
0 -14	14,701	100	1.37	0.16	98.48
15 -59	68,285	100	58.63	5.25	36.12
60+	41,873	100	22.30	5.52	72.18

As in 2013, in the case of the general population the economic activity rates of the disabled population are higher in the rural areas when compared to urban areas. The economic activity rates for total, males and females in the urban areas are 46.61, 50.66 and 42.13. In the rural areas the corresponding rates are 54.78, 64.33 and 44.44 respectively.

The economic activity rates for total, males and females are presented in Table 6.3 in respect of each province (including Phnom Penh Municipality).

Table 6.2 Economic Activity Rate of the Disabled Population by Sex, Cambodia and Province, 2013

Cambodia/ Province	Economic Activity Rate (Percent)in		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	55.8	64.2	46.5
Banteay Meanchey	64.8	65.1	64.4
Battambang	49.3	58.7	38.7
Kampong Cham	48.3	62.6	33.3
Kampong Chhnang	63.3	68.5	55.8
Kampong Speu	63.6	79.8	49.7
Kampong Thom	58.2	62.3	53.8
Kampot	60.1	74.6	36.7
Kandal	66.0	64.8	66.9
Koh Kong	55.7	62.3	49.0
Kratie	54.6	64.1	45.0
Mondul Kiri	67.0	58.3	75.0
Phnom Penh	51.2	48.7	53.5
Preah Vihear	64.4	74.9	49.7
Prey Veng	52.3	60.2	45.5
Pursat	46.6	57.8	34.6
Ratanak Kiri	55.5	66.8	46.1
Siemreap	53.4	60.7	43.7
Preah Sihanouk	56.1	71.6	41.1
Stung Treng	65.5	72.8	50.6
Svay Rieng	53.3	56.1	48.3
Takeo	50.5	65.7	35.9
Otdar Meanchey	71.1	80.5	54.7
Kep	60.6	70.1	46.0
Pailin	65.7	77.5	36.4

In 2013 the economic activity rate varies over a wide range among the provinces. It ranges from 46.6 in Pursat to 71.1 in Otdar Meanchey province for both sexes, from 57.8 in Pursat to 80.5 in Otdar Meanchey province for males and from 34.6 in Pursat province to 66.9 in Kamdal province for females. The Thirteen provinces having economic activity rate higher than that of the national level are: Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Otdar Meanchey, Kep and Pailin.

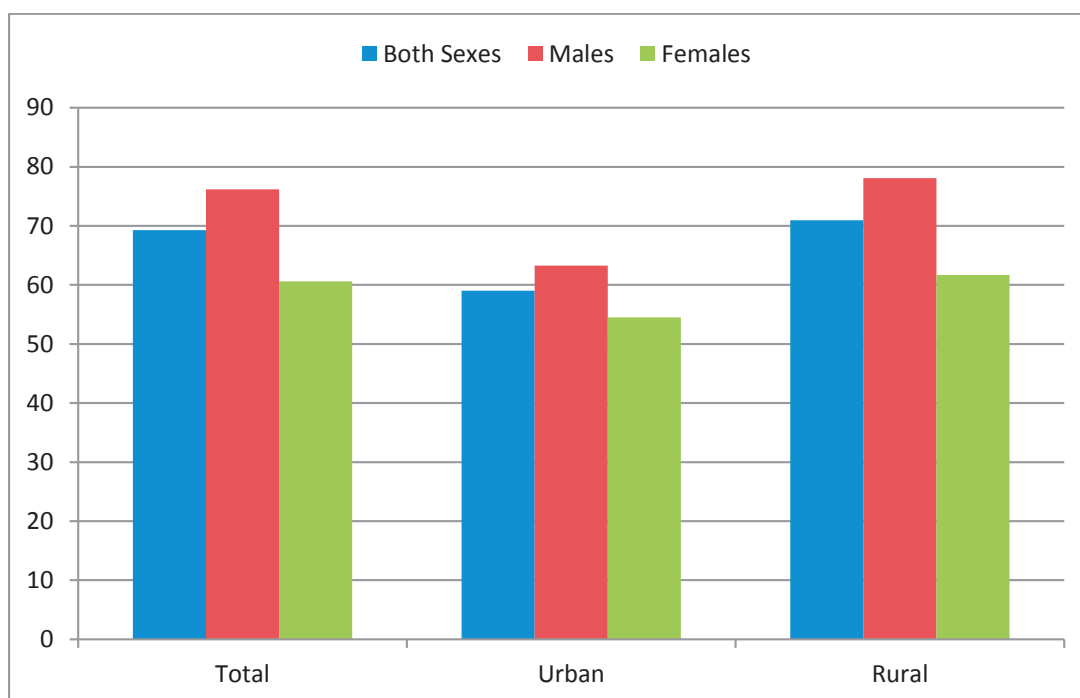
6.3 Economic Activity Rate by Type of Disability

Table 6.3 presents the percent distribution of the disabled population by type of disability, main activity and sex for Cambodia for 2013. The percentage of economically active population is got by adding the percentage of the employed and the unemployed. The percent distribution of the economically inactive population by main activity (like home maker, student, dependent, income recipient and others) is derived from this Table. For instance in 2013 in both sexes under the total disabled, the employed and the unemployed form respectively 48.00 and 5.65 percent giving the economic activity rate of 53.65. The economic inactivity rate for this population is, therefore, 46.35 percent. The percentage of home-makers among the economically inactive population is calculated as the percentage of 7.74 to 46.35 which is 16.04 percent. The percentages of main activities of economically inactive persons are derived from Table 6.4 in this manner.

Table 6.3 Percentage Distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Main Activity and Sex, Cambodia - Total, 2013

Type of Disability	Number	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Income Recipient	Other
TOTAL DISABLED				2013					
Both Sexes	289,917	100	49.9	5.9	7.7	5.9	24.7	4.4	1.5
In Seeing	99,811	100	56.6	5.2	9.9	7.2	17.4	3.5	0.2
In Speech	14,646	100	43.4	7.2	11.7	4.9	29.6	0.1	3.1
In Hearing	26,866	100	46.2	4.5	3.8	5.1	24.3	10.3	5.8
In Movement	98,361	100	56.7	4.6	5.7	5.2	22.6	4.6	0.7
Mental Retardation	15,198	100	22.6	8.4	9.7	7.9	46.7	3.5	1.3
Mental Illness	20,527	100	25.1	11.6	9.0	4.1	47.1	2.0	1.0
Other	9,869	100	45.7	11.5	9.2	4.8	20.2	4.1	4.4
Multiple Disabilities	4,638	100	13.7	7.2	0.0	3.7	52.5	11.7	11.2
Males	152,710	100	58.2	6.0	4.4	6.6	20.2	3.7	1.0
In Seeing	47,201	100	65.0	4.3	4.5	10.1	12.8	2.9	0.4
In Speech	6,446	100	39.9	10.6	6.2	4.1	36.1	0.0	3.2
In Hearing	11,621	100	56.6	6.2	3.8	3.8	17.6	10.2	1.8
In Movement	63,946	100	65.1	4.9	2.9	4.5	18.6	3.7	0.3
Mental Retardation	5,597	100	21.9	13.2	11.8	12.1	40.8	0.0	0.2
Mental Illness	9,545	100	26.6	12.5	7.9	6.5	44.1	2.4	0.0
Other	5,693	100	55.7	6.5	8.1	4.8	15.9	1.3	7.7
Multiple Disabilities	2,663	100	17.1	10.9	0.0	6.5	41.6	13.7	10.2
Females	137,206	100	40.7	5.8	11.5	5.1	29.8	5.1	2.0
In Seeing	52,611	100	49.0	6.0	14.8	4.6	21.5	4.0	0.1
In Speech	8,200	100	46.2	4.5	16.0	5.6	24.5	0.2	3.0
In Hearing	15,245	100	38.3	3.2	3.7	6.2	29.5	10.3	8.8
In Movement	34,415	100	41.1	3.9	10.9	6.5	30.0	6.1	1.5
Mental Retardation	9,601	100	23.0	5.6	8.5	5.5	50.1	5.5	1.9
Mental Illness	10,982	100	23.8	10.9	10.0	1.9	49.8	1.7	1.8
Other	4,176	100	32.2	18.3	10.7	4.8	26.0	8.0	0.0
Multiple Disabilities	1,975	100	9.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	67.1	9.1	12.4

Figure 6.1 Economic Activity Rates of Persons with Disability in the Age Group 15- 64 by Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2013



In 2013, Dependents constitute fifty-six percent of the economically inactive population among the disabled. About 13.4 percent are students. Home makers form only about 17.4 percent. Among the economically inactive disabled males, dependents, students and home makers form respectively 56.3 percent, 18.4 percent and 12.3 percent. Among the economically inactive disabled females, these proportions are respectively 55.7 percent, 9.5 percent and 21.5 percent.

Under the total disabled population the proportion by main activity of economically inactive population in each type of disability is describe below:

In the case of persons having disability in seeing, the economically active population constitutes 61.8 percent which is higher than 54.26 percent among the total disabled. Among the economically inactive population dependents, students, home makers, income recipients like the retired, rent receivers etc., and others form 45.5, 18.8, 25.9, 9.2 and 0.5 percent respectively.

In respect of other categories of disability also dependents predominate among the economically inactive followed by students, home makers, income recipients and others in that order though the percentages vary. It is observed that as in the case of the total population the proportions of the economically inactive population by main activity are higher for females compared to the corresponding proportions of males except in respect of students. The deviations from this pattern are:

The proportion of females is higher for students in the category of movement difficulty; for income receivers in the category of speech disability; for others in the categories of hearing and mental disabilities.

6.4 Economic Activity Rate of the Working Age Group

In the calculation of crude economic activity rate the whole population including young children and very old persons are taken into account. It may be more appropriate to calculate the economic activity rates for the working age group of 15-64 which is internationally used. Table 6.4 gives the economic activity rates of the disabled population aged 15-64 at the national level.

Table 6.4 Economic Activity Rates of Disabled Population of Age 15- 64 by Sex and Urban Rural Residence, Cambodia 2013

Residence and Sex	Number of Disabled	Number of Economically Active Population	Economic Activity Rates
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cambodia-Total			
Both Sexes	205,116	142,131	69.29
Males	114,462	87,182	76.17
Females	90,654	54,950	60.62
Urban			
Both Sexes	28,441	16,786	59.02
Males	14,695	9,294	63.25
Females	13,747	7,495	54.52
Rural			
Both Sexes	176,676	125,343	70.95
Males	99,766	77,886	78.07
Females	76,908	47,457	61.71

For the general population of Cambodia in the age group 15-64 in 2013, the economic activity rates are 82.2 for total, 84.5 for males and 80.0 for females. The economic activity rates for the disabled population in the same age group (Table 6.4) are lower than those of the general population. While the economic activity rate for males is lower by 8.36 points, the economic activity rate for females is lower by 19.37 points. The urban economic activity rates are lower than the corresponding rural rates as in the case of the general population. The economic activity rates are 73.18, 79.46 and 67.36 for total, males and females in the general population in the urban areas. The corresponding rural economic activity rates are 84.85, 86.06 and 83.75 respectively. The gap between the economic activity rates of males (76.17) and females (60.62) among the disabled population is much greater than the gap between the two rates among the general population (84.5 for the males and 80.0 for the females).

Table 6.5 Unemployment Rates in the Age Group 15-64 of the General and Disabled Populations by Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2013

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Employed		Unemployed		Economically Active Population		Unemployment Rate (Percent)	
	General Population	Disabled Population	General Population	Disabled Population	General Population	Disabled Population	General Population	Disabled Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total				2013				
Both sexes	7,729,153	129,166	182,073	12,965	7,911,226	142,131	1.89	6.32
Male	3,817,012	79,944	79,915	7,238	3,896,927	87,182	1.73	6.32
Female	3,912,140	49,221	102,158	5,729	4,014,298	54,950	2.04	6.32
Urban								
Both sexes	1,552,666	13,850	71,567	2,936	1,624,233	16,786	3.22	10.32
Male	819,171	8,233	29,511	1,061	848,682	9,294	2.76	7.22
Female	733,491	5,619	42,055	1,876	775,546	7,495	3.65	13.65
Rural								
Both sexes	6,176,487	115,314	110,504	10,029	6,286,991	125,343	1.49	5.68
Male	2,997,839	71,711	50,401	6,175	3,048,240	77,886	1.42	6.19
Female	3,178,647	43,603	60,103	3,854	3,238,750	47,457	1.55	5.01

The unemployment rate, defined as the percentage of unemployed population to the economically active population, has been calculated for the general population and the disabled population and presented in Table 6.5.

The unemployment rate of the disabled population is much higher than that of the general population both by sex and residence. In the urban areas the unemployment rates of both the general population and the disabled population are higher as compared to the rural rates. This may be due to the fact that in the rural areas agriculture absorbs a large proportion of workers. In the urban areas the unemployment rate among the disabled population far surpasses that of the general population. In the urban areas the unemployment rate of disabled females is higher than the unemployment rate of females in the general population by as much as 374 in 2013

Table 6.6A Economic Activity Rates of Disabled Population Aged 15-64 by Sex: Province, 2013

Cambodia/Province	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	69.3	76.2	60.6
Banteay Meanchey	79.4	82.9	75.8
Battambang	64.8	74.2	51.8
Kampong Cham	61.2	78.2	45.5
Kampong Chhnang	83.0	82.3	84.3
Kampong Speu	81.3	94.0	66.1
Kampong Thom	73.1	76.7	68.7
Kampot	69.4	77.2	52.8
Kandal	75.0	66.7	83.3
Koh Kong	64.9	71.2	57.9
Kratie	74.4	80.2	67.3
Mondul Kiri	86.6	79.9	92.4
Phnom Penh	68.9	63.6	73.2
Preah Vihear	80.4	85.3	71.5
Prey Veng	63.7	73.3	54.4
Pursat	58.6	59.8	55.6
Ratanak Kiri	71.3	79.4	63.8
Siemreap	59.1	69.8	46.0
Sihanoukville	69.4	82.2	52.4
Stung Treng	78.3	85.3	63.6
Svay Rieng	65.9	65.1	67.6
Takeo	64.4	78.2	48.7
Oddar Meanchey	85.6	93.5	67.4
Kep	73.5	81.8	59.8
Pailin	79.6	86.1	56.2

Like the crude economic activity rate in 2013, the economic activity rate of the disabled population aged 15-64 also varies over a wide range among the provinces. It ranges from 61.2 in Kampong Cham to 86.6 in Mondul Kiri province for both sexes, from 63.6 in Phnom Penh Municipality to 86.1 in Pailin province for males and from 45.5 in Kampong Cham to 92.4 in Mondul Kiri province for females.

6.5 Economic Activity Rates in other Age Groups

It is observed that among the disabled children (aged 0-14) 3.4 percent are economically active in 2013 (Table 6.1). As per computation from the Priority Tables C1 and E6, the percentage of economically active disabled children in the age group 5-14 is 4.33 as against 2.39 among children of the same age group in the country. The child labour rate among the disabled is therefore higher than that among the general population. Special efforts are needed to mainstream the disabled children of varying disabilities so as to eradicate child labour. It is also noticed that in both the age groups 15-59 and 60+ (Table 6.1) the participation of women in economic activity is at a lower rate than their male counterparts, the difference being higher in the older age group.

6.6 Employed Persons by Industrial Sector

A large majority of the employed disabled persons, work in agriculture, forestry and fishing (Table 6.7 based on a special tabulation) in 2013. The proportion of workers in this sector (72.64 percent) is higher than that of the general population (64.3) by 8.3 percentage points.

In terms of industrial sectors 72.64 percent of the employed disabled persons are in the Primary Sector, 8.06 percent in the Secondary Sector and 19.32 percent in the Tertiary Sector. The corresponding proportions of the employed among the general population are: 64.3 percent, 11.5 percent and 23.8 percent respectively.

Among the persons with disability the participation of women in the primary sector (70.65 percent) is lower than that of men (73.89 percent). The shift from agriculture to industry and service activities has taken place at a lesser pace among the employed persons who are disabled compared to the general population.

Table 6.7 Percent Distribution of Employed Disabled Population by Industrial Sector and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Section (1)	Industrial Sector (2)	Percentage		
		Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)
	Number	144,779	88,871	55,908
	Total	100	100	100
A	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	72.64	73.89	70.65
B	Mining and Quarrying	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Manufacturing	5.38	4.29	7.11
D	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply	0.00	0.00	0.00
E	Water supply, Sewerage etc.	0.00	0.00	0.00
F	Construction	2.68	4.15	0.34
G	Wholesale, Retail Trade etc.	8.99	5.62	14.34
H	Transportation and Storage	1.34	2.14	0.06
I	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1.13	0.40	2.29
J	Information and Communication	0.13	0.21	0.00
K	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
L	Real Estate	0.19	0.21	0.15
M	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	0.57	0.50	0.68
N	Administrative and Support Service Activities	3.16	4.88	0.42
O	Public Administration and Defense, Social Security	0.91	1.25	0.38
P	Education	0.12	0.19	0.00
Q	Human Health and Social Work Activities	0.24	0.20	0.30
R	Art, Entertainment and Recreation	2.24	1.93	2.74
S	Other Service Activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
T	Use Activities of Household as Employers	0.30	0.14	0.55
U	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Not Stated	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHAPTER 7 Other Characteristics

7.1 Fertility Level

The survey questions on fertility are available in Part 3 of the household questionnaire at Appendix II in 2013, 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 and survey 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 and survey, 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 and survey data on live births the NIS applied indirect techniques to 2013 data and obtained a range of plausible values of TFR (see NIS Analytical Report 1 on Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia 2013) and discussed them in the light of various evidences. Based on these discussions the TFR for Cambodia was finally estimated as 2013 it was 2.8 per 1,000 live birth for the period (with reference period of March 2012- March 2013). (3.1 for rural and 2.2 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 CIPS 2013.

Table 7.2 Selected demographic Indicators of the General Population and the Disabled Populations, 2013

Demographic Indicators	General Population	Disabled Population
SMAM: Males	26.2	28.87
Females	23.7	27.63
Child Woman Ratio per 1,000 women in the age group 15-44	287	134
Median Age: Males	23.40	44.93
Females	25.77	47.01
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.5	8.2
TFR	2.8	1.6

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 1.6 (1.68 for urban and 1.86 for rural) in 2013. 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 CIPS 2013 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 33 per 1,000 live births (9 for urban areas and 38 for rural areas). The maternal mortality ratio is 250 per 100,000 live births (67 for Urban and 299 for rural)

7.3 Migration Pattern

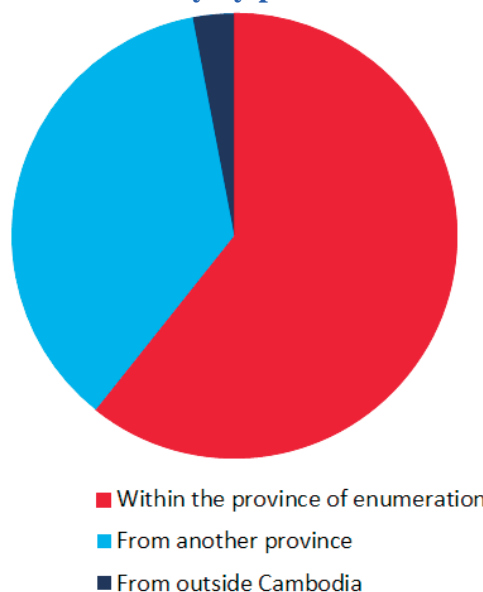
In 2013 a migrant is defined for the survey purpose as a person who has changed his or her residence from one place (village) to another. Migrants among the disabled population numbering 128,921 constitute 42.74 percent of the total disabled population of 301,629 in Cambodia. In the urban areas the disabled migrants (27,373) constitute 65.72 percent of the disabled population (41,649). The rural migrants (101,548) among the disabled form 39.06 percent of the rural disabled population (259,980). For the general population in Cambodia the migration rates are 28.45 percent, 48.66 percent and 22.94 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 survey 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, 2013

Residence	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	65.58	61.33	70.19
Urban	37.88	42.56	32.69
Rural	70.02	64.37	76.13

The number of migrants among the disabled persons in the urban areas in 2013 forms 21.2 percent of the total number of disabled migrants. The sex ratios of total, urban and rural migrants among the disabled population are: 125.5, 97.8 and 134.3. Among the total disabled population in the country the corresponding sex ratios are: 108.6, 110.7 and 108.2. There is a predominant male population among the disabled population and the disabled migrants, except in urban areas, the latter having much higher sex ratios than the former in all the areas.

Figure 7.1 Migrants with disability by previous Residence, Cambodia 2013



As may be seen from Table 7.4, in 2013 most of the migrants have moved within the province of enumeration. Among the general population also this is the position with 55.38 percent among them having their previous residence within the province of enumeration.

Table 7.4 Distribution of Migrants with disability by Previous Residence, Cambodia, 2013

Previous Residence	Previous Residence		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Number of Migrants	128,921	71,739	57,182
Total	100	100	100
Within the province of enumeration	60.69	61.41	59.80
From another province	36.31	35.13	37.78
From outside Cambodia	3.00	3.46	2.42

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, 2013

Migration Stream	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	125,051	100	69,253	100	55,795	100
Rural to Rural	90,641	72.48	52,328	75.56	38,313	68.67
Rural to Urban	18,272	14.61	8,728	12.60	9,543	17.10
Urban to Rural	8,169	6.53	4,082	5.89	4,086	7.32
Urban to Urban	7,969	6.37	4,115	5.94	3,853	6.91

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 survey date of March 3, 2013 (Table 7.6). About 10 percent had migrated to the places of enumeration less than five years before the survey date.

Table 7.6 Duration of Residence of Disabled Migrants in the Place of Enumeration, 2013

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Duration of Residence						
	Total Migrants	Total	<1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+years
Total	128,921	100	1.43	7.92	9.42	21.91	59.32
Urban	27,373	100	1.35	9.06	12.09	23.75	53.75
Rural	101,548	100	1.45	7.61	8.70	21.42	60.82

7.4 Household Characteristics

At the CIPS 2013 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. While, in 2013 it will be of interest to look at headship of household by persons with disability. Out of 301,629 disabled persons 114,655 persons are heading households. This works out to 38 percent. In other words one among three disabled persons is heading a household. Among 157,007 disabled males 84,746 (54.05 percent) are heads of households. The number of household heads (29,909) among 144,622 disabled females constitutes 20.7 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 55-59. The corresponding age group for females is 65-69. It is noted that the head of household with disability, especially women aged 75+ are more than males. 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, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Number of Disabled Heads of Household		
	Total	Males	Females
Number	114,655	84,746	29,909
Total	100	100	100
10 – 14	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 – 19	0.40	0.16	1.08
20 – 24	1.41	1.29	1.72
25 – 29	2.36	2.42	2.17
30 – 34	5.17	6.46	1.52
35 – 39	6.50	7.48	3.75
40 – 44	8.82	10.57	3.88
45 – 49	12.42	14.42	6.74
50 – 54	13.00	13.81	10.69
55 – 59	14.35	14.93	12.69
60 – 64	10.41	9.25	13.68
65 – 69	9.78	7.25	16.94
70 – 74	7.80	6.36	11.87
75+	7.59	5.59	13.26

Chapter 8

Summary and Conclusions

The implementation of the welfare measures for the persons with disability depends on reliable data on their population size and characteristics. In the absence of administrative data the number of disabled persons with the types of their disabilities has to be estimated either by surveys or censuses. In Cambodia, persons with disability constitute one of the most vulnerable groups. A considerable section of the disabled population who are amputees or persons with mental disability is a constant and grim reminder of the legacy of war and internal conflicts in the past. The passing of the law on Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in July 2009 marked a milestone in the ceaseless efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia to protect and promote the rights of persons with disabilities. There are several NGOs, national and international who have been taking longstanding interest in improving the lives and livelihoods of persons with disabilities in the country. Yet there are several challenges lying ahead in this regard.

At the CIPS 2013, a disability question was included in the household schedule questionnaire. If any member of a household had any of the following types of disability, it was recorded; “in seeing”, “in speech”, “in hearing”, “in movement”, and in “mental disability” there are some specification in mental retardation, mental illness, “Other” and “multiple disability”. If a person had two or more types of disability of these was recorded by the enumerator according to the acceptance of respondent. Due to differences in the definition of disability the number of disabled as per the surveys may differ from the estimates made by other surveys.

The number of persons with disability, or the disabled population in Cambodia is 301,629 according to CIPS 2013. These are based on the definitions adopted for CIPS (see the definition in the general report). It includes 157,008 males in 2013.(52.05 percent) and 144,622 females (47.95 percent).

The disabled population constitutes in 2013, 2.06 percent for the whole country’s population of 14,676,591 (1.07 percent among males and 0.99 percent among females)

In the survey the disability rate which gives the extent of disability in each area is the highest in Kampong Chhnang(3.74), Kampong Thom(3.36), Preah Sihanouk(3.55), Otdar Meanchey (3.54). The disability rate is much higher than the national average in each of the provinces of Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Koh Kong, Kratie , Prey Veng, Preah Sihanouk, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey and Pailin. This is mainly due to the fact that Pailin was one of those provinces in the Northwest that were seriously affected by war and civil disturbances during the Khmer Rouge regime. For the same reason, perhaps, the disability rate is much higher than the national average in each of the provinces (Table 3.2). In each of the remaining provinces the disability rate is less than the national average.

The disability rate is higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas at the national level.

Sex ratio of the disabled population at the national level is 101.6 as against 94.3 among the general population indicating a higher proportion of males among the disabled population in the country. The urban and rural sex ratios of the disabled population are 91.6 and 107.8 respectively; they were lower than the corresponding of 125.7. The sex ratio of the disabled population at province level varies over a wide range from 80.9 in Prey Veng and 83.2 in Mondul Kiri to 218.1 and 230.5 in Pailin in 2013.

The working age group accounts for 67.99 percent of the disabled population whereas among the general population it constitutes 65.6 percent. In 2013, the proportions of the elderly among the disabled

population and the general population are 21.37 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. In the age group 35–39 in 2013, a decline in the population may be observed (see Figure 4.1). This is due to decline in fertility and high mortality during the Khmer Rouge period.

In 2013, the median age of the disabled population works out to 45.76 years as against 24.52 years for the population of Cambodia as a whole. The median ages of males and females among the disabled population are 44.93 and 47.01 respectively; the corresponding median ages among the general population are 23.40 and 25.77 respectively. The median ages of the disabled population in the urban and rural areas are calculated as 44.22 and 45.96 respectively higher than the corresponding of 33.71 and 36.90 respectively (Table 4.5).

In general, those who suffer from different physical handicaps are mostly in the age cohort 15-29 which represents people born during the troubled years 1979-1993 following the Khmer Rouge regime. Disabilities in vision, in hearing, in movement other and multiple disabilities acquired are more prevalent among the older age groups. Following the age group 15-29, children in the age group 0-14 have a high proportion of mentally disabled persons. These characteristics are noticed in most of the provinces also on examining the priority Table E1 (not published in this report).

In 2013 among the persons with disability aged 15 and over as a whole it is observed that 26.87 percent, is never married as against the corresponding percentage of 31.14, among the general population. The percentage widowed (13.63) among the disabled population (aged 15+) is much higher than that of the general population (5.03) in 2013. This is mainly because the disabled population is an “old population” whereas the general population is comparatively younger. The percentage of divorced among disabled women (2.42 percent) is also higher than that in the general population (1.76 percent). The percentages of never married among males and females aged 15+ in the general population are 35.31 and 27.40 respectively. The corresponding percentages among the disabled population are 24.64 and 29.33. The proportion of never married decreases with the increase in age. However about 90 percent of the disabled population are already married by the age of 45 whereas such a situation is reached by the general population even by the age of 30.

In the higher age for women, from the age group 55-59 upwards, the proportion of widowed is substantially high and it increases with age. These old and physically challenged widows constitute the most vulnerable group who need assistance and support. In the higher age groups males marry much younger women either for the first time or as remarriage once they are widowed, divorced or separated. This tendency does not exist among older women. In all the age groups the proportion of widows is higher, with its rise being faster compared to that of widowers. This is due to the following reasons: (i) wives are generally younger than their husbands (ii) the expectation of life is higher for women than men (iii) men tend to remarry at a proportion very much higher than that of women. The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) of the disabled population is much higher than that of the general population, as may be seen from Table 4.11 in 2013. Marriage among the disabled population seems to be relatively delayed.

Noticed that the literacy level of the disabled population for females is lower than that of the disabled population for total and males. There is an exception in speech: the literacy level of the disabled population for females is higher than that of the disabled population for total and males.

Table 5.2 gives in 2013 the literacy level of the disabled population aged 7 and over in the provinces (including Phnom Penh Municipality) for total disabled population. The literacy rates vary from province to province. The lowest rates are recorded in Mondul Kiri province and the highest in Kandal for total, males and females. The literacy levels in the following provinces are each above the national

average of 58.03: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Kratie, Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Kep and Pailin. In each of the remaining provinces the literacy level is lower than the national level.

Barring older age groups, the adult literacy rate is at its lowest level in the age group 30-34 which contains persons born during the Khmer Rouge period (Figure 5.2). The highest level of adult literacy is seen the age group 50-54 followed by the age group 55-59. The persons belonging to these age groups are those born during the year 1951-56. Presumably progressive measures were taken to improve education after the country became independent during this period.

The CIPS 2013 give the graphic flow not uniform

Among the total literate population with disability in 2013, the proportions of those who have completed Primary level of education (25.0 percent) and Lower secondary level (17 percent) (see Table 5.4) are lower than the corresponding proportions of the general population, namely, 29.4 percent and 21 percent respectively, given in the National Report on the Final CIPS Results released in 2013. Those who have the qualification of Secondary School/Baccalaureate level and beyond constitute hardly 1 percent as against about 2 percent among the general population. The literacy and educational levels of female disabled persons are generally lower than those of male disabled population. In each of the educational level categories of “None” and Primary not completed the percentage of females is higher than that of males.

The rural proportions for primary not completed and primary completed are higher than the corresponding urban proportions. In the higher educational levels, however, the trend is reversed as expected. It is possible that in the urban areas a portion of primary completed persons might have moved to Lower Secondary whereas their counterparts in the rural areas might have stopped with Primary completed level without pursuing higher education.

With an average of 33.98 percent in 2013 (Table 5.13) at the national level, the proportion of males who have completed the primary level of education ranges from 13.32 in Koh Kong province to 57.13 in Banteay Meanchey province. The percentages of females at that level varies from 0.00 in Mondul Kiri and Svay Rieng provinces to 45.39 in Pailin province, the national average being 25.06 percent. In respect of Lower Secondary level the proportion of persons ranges from nil in Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, and Pursat provinces to 15.23 in Ratanak Kiri province. The proportion of persons who have completed Secondary/Technical Diploma varies from 1.71 in Banteay Meanchey province to 19.64 in Preah Sihanouk province. In Kampong Cham, Kandal, Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Prey Veng, Pursat, and Takeo provinces there are no females among the disabled with Secondary/Technical Diploma level qualification. The proportions of disabled persons who have completed a level of education beyond Secondary/Technical Diploma like under graduate and graduate, are very poor in all the provinces with nil in the provinces of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Koh Kong, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Prey Veng, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo and Otdar Meanchey, and with Phnom Penh Municipality recording 6.77 percent at the other end.

In 2013 the literacy levels of persons with disabilities in seeing, in movement and in other are higher than the national average of 58.03 (Table 5.11) for the total disabled population. The literacy rate of disabled in hearing is 28 percent points less than the national average. The literacy rates of those disabled in speech (46.86), the literacy rate of persons mentally illness disabled (48.07) and the literacy rate of persons in multiple disabled (44.70) are much below the national average. The literacy rates of those disabled in mental retardation (26.08) is the most less than other type of disabilities and the

national average. The literacy rate is higher among the persons who became mentally illness disabled than that of the disabled persons in mental retardation in respect of movement and mental disabilities. In the other three categories of disability the opposite trend is noticed. The educational levels of persons in each type of disability are also presented in Table 5.11.

In the case of mentally disabled, some explanation seems necessary: Since some mentally disabled persons have literacy and educational attainment, the following situations are feasible:

Mentally illness disabled

- (i) They might have become mentally disabled after they completed some educational level
- (ii) Partially disabled persons might have also been treated as mentally disabled

Mentally disabled in mental retardation

(i) In some cases respondents might have reported mentally illness disabled persons in the category of mentally disabled persons in mental retardation

In 2013 crude economic activity rates (the percentage of the economically active population to the total population) or simply economic activity rates (unless stated otherwise in this chapter) for the general population of Cambodia and the disabled population are 56.78 and 53.65 respectively. For males and females among the general population the economic activity rates are 57.75 and 55.86. The corresponding proportions among the disabled population are 62.43 and 44.13 respectively. It shows that women with disability participate in economic activity on a lesser scale than their counterparts in the general population. This trend is reversed in respect of males.

The economic activity rates of the disabled population in mental illness are generally higher than those of disabled population in mental retardation except in the older ages (60+). However in the age group 15-59 for females disabled in mental illness the economic activity rate is slightly lower than the corresponding rate under disabled in mental retardation (Tables 6.1 and 6.2).

In 2013, Dependents constitute fifty-six percent of the economically inactive population among the disabled. About 13.4 percent are students. Home makers form only about 17.4 percent. Among the economically inactive disabled males, dependents, students and home makers form respectively 56.3 percent, 18.4 percent and 12.3 percent. Among the economically inactive disabled females, these proportions are respectively 55.7 percent, 9.5 percent and 21.5 percent.

For the general population of Cambodia in the age group 15-64 in 2013, the economic activity rates are 82.2 for total, 84.5 for males and 80.00 for females. The economic activity rates for the disabled population in the same age group (Table 6.5) are lower than those of the general population. While the economic activity rate for males is lower by 8.36 points, the economic activity rate for females is lower by 19.37 points. The urban economic activity rates are lower than the corresponding rural rates as in the case of the general population. The economic activity rates are 73.18, 79.86 and 67.36 for total, males and females in the general population in the urban areas. The corresponding rural economic activity rates are 84.85, 86.06 and 83.75 respectively. The gap between the economic activity rates of males (76.17) and females (60.62) among the disabled population is much greater than the gap between the two rates among the general population (84.5 for the males and 80.00 for the females).

Like the crude economic activity rate in 2013, the economic activity rate of the disabled population aged 15-64 also varies over a wide range among the provinces. It ranges from 61.2 in Kampong Cham to 86.6 in Mondul Kiri province for both sexes, from 63.6 in Phnom Penh Municipality to 86.1 in Pailin province for males and from 45.5 in Kampong Cham to 92.4 in Mondul Kiri province for females.

The proportion of children in the labour force is slightly higher among the disabled population (about 4 percent) compared to general population (about 2 percent) in 2013. Special efforts are needed to mainstream the disabled children of varying disabilities so as to eradicate child labour. It is also noticed that in both the age groups 15-59 and 60+ the participation of women in economic activity is at a lower rate than their male counterparts, the difference being higher in the older age group.

A large majority of the employed disabled persons, work in agriculture, forestry and fishing (Table 6.7 based on a special tabulation) in 2013. The proportion of workers in this sector (72.64 percent) is higher than that of the general population (64.3) by 8.3 percentage points.

In terms of industrial sectors 72.64 percent of the employed disabled persons are in the Primary Sector, 8.06 percent in the Secondary Sector and 19.32 percent in the Tertiary Sector. The corresponding proportions of the employed among the general population are: 64.3 percent, 11.5 percent and 23.8 percent respectively.

Among the persons with disability the participation of women in the primary sector (70.65 percent) is lower than that of men (73.89 percent). The shift from agriculture to industry and service activities has taken place at a lesser pace among the employed persons who are disabled compared to the general population.

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 1.6 (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.

The migration rate is higher for the disabled population (42.74 percent) compared to the general population (28.45 percent) in 2013. In both the populations the migration rate of the urbanites is very much higher than that of the rural residents. A little more than one third of the persons with disability never had a residence other than the place where they were enumerated. Most of the migrants have moved within the province of enumeration. Among the general population also this is the position with 55.38 percent among them having their previous residence within the province of enumeration.

One among three disabled persons (38 percent) is heading a household in 2013. About 54 percent among males and 20.7 percent among females are heads of households. 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.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX II

Draft as on 20/02/2012



Royal Government of Cambodia
Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Identification Particulars:

Khet/Municipality	Srok/Khant/Krong	Kham/Sangkat	Phum/Mondul	Enumeration Area No.	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household	S. No. of Household Selected (Copy from col.14 of Form A)
Name								
Code								

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Survey Night

SL No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Survey Night

SL No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Usual Residence	
				Within Cambodia (Give name of district and write name of province within brackets)	Outside Cambodia (Give name of country)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Survey Night

SL No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Age	Location on Survey Night		How long Absent (in completed months). Write 0 for less than 1 month
					Within Cambodia (Give name of district and write name of province within brackets)	Outside Cambodia (Give name of country)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statements 1.1 & 1.2	
--	--

Number of Form B used for the Household

Enumerator: _____ Name _____ Signature _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
Supervisor: _____ Name _____ Signature _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

Sl. No.	For all persons										Reason for Migration			
	Full Name of the person	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex	Age	Mother	For Persons aged 6-14	For all persons	For other than Never Married	Mother Tongue	Religion		Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Stay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Name of Usual Member Present and Value (Please refer to Questions 1.1 and 1.2 in Part 1.)	Relationship to Head of Household (Enter Code from the list below)	Sex (Enter Code from the list below)	Age in completed years (00: Less than 1 year; 01: 1 year; 02: 2 years;; 97: 97 years and over; 98: 98 years and over)	Mother (a) Mother (a) (actual mother) of the person alive? (1= Yes/For person aged 15 and over skip to col. 8 (2= Skip to col. 8) (3= Don't know skip to col. 8)	Whether living with own mother (If living in this household) for a child aged 6-14 (If mother not living in the household write 'sp')	Marital status (1: Never Married; 2: Married (i.e. currently married); 3: Widowed; 4: Divorced; 5: Separated (Enter Code from col. 1-10); For code 1-5: Never married, skip to col. 10)	Age at first marriage (Skip only married individuals, divorced or separated persons)	Mother Tongue (Enter Code from the list below)	Religion (1: Buddhism; 2: Islam; 3: Christianity; 4: Other (Specify))	Place of Birth (If in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of previous village within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of the country.)	Where has the person been living before? (If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to col. 15. If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of previous village within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of the country.)	How long has the person lived in this village? (Enter Code from the list below)	Give reason for change of residence. If person residence is different from previous residence.
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														

Codes for column 3
Relationship to Head of Household
 1: Head
 2: Wife / Husband
 3: Son / Daughter
 4: Step child
 5: Adopted / Foster child
 6: Father / Mother
 7: Sibling
 8: Grand child
 9: Niece/nephew
 10: Son/Daughter-in-law
 11: Brother/Sister-in-law
 12: Father/mother-in-law
 13: Other Relative
 14: Servant
 15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for column 10
Mother Tongue
 01: Khmer
 02: Vietnamese
 03: Chinese
 04: Lao
 05: Thai
 06: French
 07: English
 08: Korean
 09: Japanese
 10: Cham
 11: Khmer
 12: Kuviet
 13: Khmer
 14: Kuy
 15: Khmer
 16: Lon
 17: Phing
 18: Prear
 19: Tampuan
 20: Sting
 21: Ho Ong
 22: Knul
 23: Ratanak
 24: Thvonn
 25: Mol
 26: Khoge
 27: Por
 28: Sary
 29: Other (specify)

Codes for column 14
Duration of Stay
 00: less than 1 year
 01: 1 year to less than 2 years
 02: 2 years to less than 3 years
 03: 3 years to less than 4 years
 04: 4 years to less than 5 years

 10: 10 years to less than 11 years

 20: 20 years to less than 21 years

 97: 97 years to less than 98 years
 98: 98 years and over

Codes for column 15
Reason for Migration
 01: Transfer of work place
 02: In search of employment
 03: Education
 04: Marriage
 05: Family moved
 06: Lost land / lost home
 07: Natural calamities
 08: Insecurity
 09: Repatriation or return after displacement
 10: Orphaned
 11: Visiting only
 12: Other (specify)

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 3 : FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER LISTED IN COLUMN 2 OF PART 2

Sl. No.	Full Name of woman	Sl. No. in col.1 of Part 2	Age of woman at the time of birth of first child	FERTILITY INFORMATION													
				Number of Children Born (Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....,10, 11. If None, write 00)		Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years		Did she get the birth of this child registered with the civil authority?									
				How many Children have been born alive to the woman ?	How many of them are living ?	How many of them have died ?	Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months ? (Give actual number like 1,2 under the appropriate column. If none write 0) (If no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months, put dash(-) in Col.5&10.)	Sex who attended her during the delivery (Enter Code from list below)	Male	Female	Yes = 1 No = 2 (Enter code)						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)								
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
0																	

Codes for Column 9
 1. Doctor
 2. Nurse
 3. Midwife
 4. Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
 5. Other
 6. None

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD
Deaths in Household in the last 12 months: Total Number of Deaths

Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Relationship to Head of Household (Use Code given below)	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death	What was the cause of death? (Enter Code from the list below)	How this death been registered with the civil authority? 1: Yes 2: No	For women aged 15-49 years who died		
							Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth? 1: Yes 2: No	State where the death took place (Enter Code from the list below)	State who attended on her before death (Enter Code from the list below)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)	8(c)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

PARTICULARS OF THE DECEASED

Codes for col. 6 Cause of Death	
ILLNESS	NOT KNOWN
01: Fever	16: Don't know
02: Diarrhoea	12: Lead mine
03: Tuberculosis	13: Road Accident
04: Heart disease	14: Drowning
05: Dengue fever	15: Other accident (specify.....)
06: Malaria	
07: Tetanus	
08: HIV/AIDS	
09: Pregnancy complication	
10: Delivery complication	
11: Other illness (specify.....)	

Codes for column 4 Relationship to Head of Household

- 01: Head
- 02: Wife / Husband
- 03: Son / Daughter
- 04: Step child
- 05: Adopted/ Foster child
- 06: Father / Mother
- 07: Sibling
- 08: Grand child
- 09: Niece/nephew
- 10: Son/Daughter-in-law
- 11: Brother/Sister-in-law
- 12: Father/mother-in-law
- 13: Other Relative
- 14: Servant
- 15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for Col. 8(b) Place of Death

- 1: Hospital
- 2: Health Center
- 3: Home
- 4: Other

Codes for Col. 8 (c)

- 1: Doctor
- 2: Nurse
- 3: Midwife
- 4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
- 5: Other (Specify)...
- 6: None

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES

(Enter Code in the box below)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Toilet facility within premises	Main Source of drinking water supply	Location of Drinking water source	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, inlet and storeroom)	Availability of separate kitchen within premises
1: Owner occupied 2: Rent 3: Not owner, but rent free 4: Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	1: Firewood 2: Charcoal 3: Kerosene 4: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5: Electricity 6: None 7: Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	1: Not available If available give one of the codes 2 to 5: 2: Connected to sewerage 3: Septic tank 4: Pit latrine 5: Other type of toilet (specify) <input type="text"/>	1: Piped water 2: Tube / pipe well 3: Protected dug well 4: Unprotected dug well 5: Rain 6: Spring, river, stream, lake/pond 7: Bought 8: Other (specify) <input type="text"/>	1: Within the premises 2: Near the premises 3: Away	1: One Room 2: Two Rooms 3: Three Rooms 4: Four Rooms 5: Five Rooms 6: Six Rooms 7: Seven Rooms 8: Eight Rooms and above	1: Yes 2: No
(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)

INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP OF SOME FACILITIES BY THE HOUSEHOLD (Under each item write "00" in the square if not available, or give the actual number if available)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Radio (transistor)	Television	Telephone (desktop / desk phone)	Cell phone	Personal Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Air-Conditioner	Fan	Car/Van	Boat
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

State whether the household accesses the Internet

22	23	24	25
Internet	At home	Outside home	At home and Outside home
(a) Big tractor <input type="text"/>	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/>	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/>	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/>
(b) Hand tractor (Rayson) <input type="text"/>	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)

Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013) List of Priority Tables

The List of Priority Tables for CIPS is drawn from the corresponding List of 2008 Census with some revisions, additions and deletions in view of the various changes in the questionnaire. The following List contains the old Tables, the new Tables and the revised Tables as indicated.

Table No. Title

(i) A Series. General Population Tables

1. A1 Population by Single Years of Age and Sex.
2. A2 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
3. A3 Population by Mother Tongue, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
4. A3A Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages), 5-year Age Group and Sex.
5. A4 Population by Religion, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
6. A5 Population by Relationship to Head of Household, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
7. A6 Population by Place of Enumeration (classified by Total, Urban and Rural), Place of Birth and Sex.

(ii) B Series. Literacy and Education Tables

8. B1 (Revised) Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age Group and Sex.
9. B1A Population aged 7 and over by Language Literacy, Age Group and Sex.
10. B2 (Revised) Population aged 5 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
11. B3 (New). Population aged 7 and Over by Completed Level of Education, Main Subject of Study and Sex

(iii) C Series. Economic Tables

12. C1 Population by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
13. C2 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
14. C3 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Sector of Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
15. C4 Unemployed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in last Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
16. C5 Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
17. C6 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
18. C7 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Employment Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
19. C8 Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
20. C9 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Categories, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
21. C10 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
22. C11 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Group of Occupation, Age Groups and Sex.
23. C12 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex.
24. C13 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex.
25. C14 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
26. C15 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Industrial Sections and Marital Status.
27. C16 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Occupational Group and Marital Status.
28. C17 Employed Population aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single Year of Age and Sex.

(iv) D Series. Migration Tables

29. D1 Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex.
30. D2 Migrants from other Provinces classified by Province of Enumeration, Province of Previous Residence, Duration of Stay and Sex.
31. D3 Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Reason for Migration, Duration of Residence and Sex.
32. D4 Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Industrial Section and Sex.
33. D5 Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
34. D6 Migrants from Place of Last Residence aged 7 and over by Educational Level, Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
35. D7 Migrants in the previous five years by 5-year Age Group and Sex.

(v) E Series. Disability Tables

36. E1 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by 5-year Age Group and Sex.

37. E2 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Marital Status and Sex.
38. E3 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
39. E3A (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Literacy in any Language, Level of Education and Sex.
40. E4 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Main Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
41. E4A (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Main Activity and Sex.
- (vi) F Series. Fertility Tables**
42. F1 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Educational level and Births during last year by Birth order.
43. F2 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Usual Activity Status and Births during last year by Birth order.
44. F3 Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Educational Level.
45. F4 Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.
46. F5 Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Educational level.
47. F6 Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.
48. F7 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group and Type of Assistance during Delivery.
49. F8 (New) Registration of Birth in the last year by Educational Level of Mother
50. F9. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and Current Age
51. F10. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and by Number of Children Ever Born
52. F11. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and Number of Children Ever Born
53. F12. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age at First Marriage
54. F13. (New) Children Living with Own Mother by Age and Age of Mother
55. F14. (New) Females Aged 15 and above Living with Own Children by Parity, Total children Ever Born and Age
56. F15. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Current Age
57. F16. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Number of Children Ever Born
58. F17. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Number of Children
59. F18. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age at First Child
60. F19. (New) Ever Married Population by Age at First Married and Sex of Respondent
- (vii) G Series. Mortality Tables**
61. G1 Population, Number of Deaths in Households in the last year by broad Age Group and Sex.
62. G2 Deaths in Households in the last year by Cause of Death, broad Age Group and Sex.
63. G3 Maternal Deaths by Type of Assistance, Place of Death and 5-year Age Group.
64. G4. (New) Number of Deaths in Households in the Year by Death Registration, Broad Age Groups and Sex
- (viii) H Series. Household and Housing Amenity Tables**
65. H1 Buildings/Structures with Households by Type of Use.
66. H2 Buildings/Structures (Residential + Partly Residential) by Predominant material of Roof, Wall and Floor.
67. H3 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied.
68. H4 Households by Size of Households, Number of Economically Active Members and Sex of Head of Household
69. H5 Head of Households (aged 10 and over) by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
70. H6 Households by Main source of Light used and Household Size.
71. H7 Households by Type of Fuel used for Cooking and Household Size.
72. H8 Households classified by Main source of Drinking Water, Location of Source and Household Size.
73. H9 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling and Toilet Facility Category.
74. H10 Households and Population (in 10,000's) by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
75. H11 Households classified by source of Drinking Water, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
76. H12 (Revised) Households by Type and Number of Assets owned.
77. H13 (Revised) Households by Household Size and Access to Internet.
78. H14 (New) Households with Separate Kitchen by Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied

Note: The lowest level of presentation of all tables is Province except Tables D2 and D3 which are presented at National Level

GLOSSARY

Adult Literacy Rate

Percentage of literate population aged 15 and more to total population aged 15 and more in a given area.

Age

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

Age Dependency Ratio

The percentage of population in the younger (0-14) and older (65 +) age groups to population in the age group 15-64.

Age-Specific Economic Activity Rate

Percentage of economically active population in an age group to total population in that age group

Age-Specific Fertility Rate

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

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = \frac{\log_e P_t - \log_e P_0}{t}$$

$$P_t = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Where, P_0 is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_0 and P_t . Here the compounding with the rate of growth 'r' is done on a continuous basis.

Average Household Size

This is the average number of persons in normal or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional and homeless households and households of boat and transient population).

Building

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

Child-Woman Ratio

This is the ratio of children under 5 years old in a population to women in the age group 15-49. It is computed by dividing the number of children aged 0-4 in the population by the number of women aged 15-49.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The number of live births in a year per 1,000 population

Crude Death Rate

The number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year

Economic Activity Rate

The percentage of economic active population to total population

Dwelling

The room or the set of rooms in a building in which household resides

Educational Level

Educational level refers to completed level in this report

Economically Active Population (or labour force)

Persons with main activity as employed or unemployed during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Economic Activity Rate of the working age group

Percentage of economically active population to total population within the age group 15-64

Economically Inactive (or not active) Population

Persons other than the economically active during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Employed

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

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

Fertility

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

Gender

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

Gender Equity

Means fair treatment of women and men

Literacy Rate

This is calculated as percentage of literate persons to total population excluding children aged 0 to 6.

Head of Household

For survey purposes he or she is a person who is recognized as such in household. He or she is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The head of household need not necessarily be the oldest member, but may be a female member or a younger member of either sex. The name of the person who is recognized by the household as its head was recorded in the census. In the case of an absentee *de jure* "Head", the person who was responsible for managing the affairs of the household was regarded as the Head for the census purpose.

Household

A group of persons who commonly live together and would take meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Industrial Sector

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

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

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

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

Lifetime Migration

Migration status of persons as determined by comparing the place of birth with place of residence

Literacy

Refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In CIPS 2013, information on literacy in Khmer language and literacy in any other language was ascertained from respondent. By definition all children of the age of 6 years or less are treated as illiterate.

Live Birth

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

Main Activity during Last Year

The activity of a person during 6 months (183 days) or more in the one year preceding the reference date of the census.

Maternal Mortality

This refers to the number of women who die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after delivery.

Median Age

It is defined as the age, which divides the population into two equal size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which older than the median.

Migration

This is the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In the 2008 Census it meant shifting residence by the person enumerated from another village or country (which was his/her previous residence) to the village in which he/she was enumerated.

Myer's Index

This is a measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits. The tendency of enumerators or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others is called age heaping, age preference or digit preference (e.g. ages ending in 0 or 5). The theoretical range of Myer's index extends from the minimum of 0, when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all, to the maximum of 90 when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit.

Nature of Industry, Trade or Service

Refers to the sector of economy in which a person worked. Examples are: Cultivation, fishing, livestock rearing, selling of vegetables, automobile repairs, manufacture of toys, transport service, school or educational service, sale of clothes (retail), manufacture of eatables etc. If a person works as sales assistant in a Gas Station his occupation is sales person and the nature of his trade is retail sale of petrol.

Occupation

The name of the job a person does (e.g. cashier, primary school teacher, nurse, blacksmith, watchman, manager etc.)

Physical/Mental Disability

See Appendix IV for definition adopted in CIPS 2013

Population Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

The Enumeration Areas (EAs) of 2008 General Population census of Cambodia which were updated for use in CIPS 2013

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Secondary Economic Activity

- (i) For persons employed for the major part of the year preceding the survey (i.e. main activity employed) this refers to a second job or activity which gave him/her additional income in cash or kind.

(ii) In respect of others (i.e. unemployed or economically inactive for the major part of the year preceding the census date) it refers to some job or activity undertaken to earn income in cash or kind. In other words it is their marginal work.

Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)

The households in the EAs

Sex Ratio

The number of males per 100 females in a population

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

It compares the age-specific proportions of those who are never married with those who are ever-married calculating the mean age at which the transition between the two states was made. For details of the methodology developed by John Hajnal, please see " The Methods and Materials of Demography" by Shryock and Siegel.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for the particular year and if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction. Therefore Total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive span. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

UN Age accuracy Index

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

Unemployed

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

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the “Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia, 2011” (February 2012) published by the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Phnom Penh

Usual Activity Status of population

This refers to the main activity status of a person during the one year preceding the census date as employed, unemployed or economically not active.

Whipple’s Index

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

**Annex Table 1 Number of Disabled Persons and Proportion to Total Population by Sex: Province
2013**

Province/District	Year	Population			Number of Disabled			Percentage of Disabled		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Cambodia	2013	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083	301,629	157,007	144,622	2.06	2.20	1.91
Banteay Meanchey	2013	741,334	360,399	380,935	13,898	7,020	6,878	1.90	1.98	1.83
Battambang	2013	1,141,243	567,121	574,122	32,123	16,422	15,702	2.87	2.95	2.78
Kampong Cham	2013	1,792,427	853,138	939,288	31,720	16,063	15,656	1.81	1.81	1.70
Kampong Chhnang	2013	534,850	255,983	278,868	19,558	11,647	7,912	3.74	4.65	2.90
Kampong Speu	2013	771,441	371,231	400,210	12,117	5,562	6,555	1.60	1.53	1.67
Kampong Thom	2013	705,903	341,219	364,683	23,172	11,888	11,284	3.36	3.56	3.17
Kampot	2013	624,796	310,223	314,573	12,406	7,626	4,780	2.03	2.51	1.55
Kandal	2013	1,115,965	538,040	577,924	17,842	8,287	9,555	1.60	1.54	1.65
Koh Kong	2013	124,312	62,196	62,116	2,575	1,274	1,300	2.11	2.08	2.13
Kratie	2013	350,946	170,652	180,294	9,310	4,628	4,682	2.70	2.76	2.65
Mondul Kiri	2013	74,117	37,837	36,280	742	337	405	1.02	0.91	1.14
Phnom Penh	2013	1,688,044	816,145	871,900	14,074	6,673	7,401	0.83	0.82	0.85
Preah Vihear	2013	240,017	119,046	120,971	3,959	2,264	1,695	1.68	1.94	1.43
Prey Veng	2013	1,180,273	569,613	610,661	25,301	11,315	13,987	2.19	2.03	2.34
Pursat	2013	444,470	212,631	231,839	7,031	3,752	3,280	1.61	1.80	1.44
Ratanak Kiri	2013	187,480	93,198	94,282	2,193	1,024	1,170	1.19	1.12	1.27
Siem Reap	2013	944,372	457,764	486,607	22,434	12,793	9,642	2.43	2.86	2.03
Preah Sihanouk	2013	203,155	99,788	103,367	8,872	4,366	4,506	3.55	3.55	3.54
Stung Treng	2013	124,749	63,257	61,492	1,177	807	370	0.96	1.30	0.61
Svay Rieng	2013	590,051	291,888	298,163	10,854	7,004	3,850	1.88	2.45	1.32
Takeo	2013	942,186	449,719	492,467	19,664	9,487	10,176	2.13	2.15	2.11
Oddar Meanchey	2013	235,922	118,339	117,583	8,196	5,143	3,053	3.54	4.43	2.65
Kep	2013	39,495	19,414	20,082	685	423	262	1.77	2.22	2.22
Pailin	2013	67,181	33,528	33,653	1,725	1,203	522	2.62	3.66	1.58

Annex Table 2.A Disabled Persons by Type of Disability (Both Sexes): Cambodia, Province 2013

Cambodia/Province	Disabled 2013										
	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Cambodia											
Total	301,629	105,059	16,237	27,260	100,819	15,613	21,122	10,620	4,899		
Urban	41,649	17,365	1,959	4,243	10,854	2,870	2,197	1,309	852		
Rural	259,981	87,694	14,279	23,016	89,965	12,743	18,925	9,312	4,047		
Banteay Meanchey											
Total	13,898	7,392	422	589	3,669	724	433	228	443		
Battambang											
Total	32,123	8,993	1,948	2,359	11,085	2,026	2,653	2,085	974		
Kampong Cham											
Total	31,720	10,509	1,421	3,485	11,365	1,774	2,835	331	-		
Kampong Chhnang											
Total	19,558	8,187	734	1,574	6,302	803	1,350	566	43		
Kampong Speu											
Total	12,117	4,902	535	1,402	3,851	603	460	206	158		
Kampong Thom											
Total	23,172	7,764	1,999	1,916	8,611	437	1,310	1,049	86		
Kampot											
Total	12,406	3,005	759	1,110	5,578	661	632	661	12,406		
Kandal											
Total	17,842	9,555	402	856	3,862	722	1,751	348	346		
Koh Kong											
Total	2,575	1,017	178	105	1,034	100	76	34	31		
Kratie											
Total	9,310	4,366	303	947	2,539	317	456	227	155		
Mondul Kiri											
Total	742	144	51	190	236	49	71	-	-		
Phnom Penh											
Total	14,074	4,875	959	2,568	3,310	945	924	214	279		
Preah Vihear											
Total	3,959	994	298	562	1,550	91	333	-	131		

Cambodia/Province		Disabled 2013									
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities			
Prey Veng											
Total	25,301	8,842	1,276	1,337	7,299	1,999	2,350	849	1,350		
Pursat											
Total	7,031	1,470	534	850	2,543	479	386	662	107		
Ratanak Kiri											
Total	2,193	760	191	226	640	72	113	191	-		
Siem Reap											
Total	22,434	5,319	857	1,717	10,114	1,749	1,242	1,251	184		
Preah Sihanouk											
Total	8,872	5,844	193	584	1,929	177	113	32	-		
Stung Treng											
Total	1,177	311	104	178	435	38	112	-	-		
Svay Rieng											
Total	10,854	2,579	748	1,609	3,049	770	1,291	616	192		
Takeo											
Total	19,664	4,783	1,929	2,555	6,875	767	1,777	775	203		
Otdar Meanchey											
Total	8,196	2,808	285	427	3,699	192	348	258	180		
Kep											
Total	685	168	8	65	347	40	25	26	8		
Pailin											
Total	1,725	473	104	50	897	77	81	12	30		

Annex Table 2.B Disabled Persons by Type of Disability (Males): Cambodia, Province 2013

Cambodia/Province	Disabled 2013										
	Total (8)	Seeing (9)	Speech (10)	Hearing (11)	Movement (12)	Mental Retardation (13)	Mental Illness (14)	Other (15)	Multiple Disabilities (16)		
Cambodia											
Total	157,007	49,216	6,898	11,621	65,059	5,717	9,710	6,124	2,663		
Urban	21,886	8,360	506	2,815	6,303	1,460	1,379	521	542		
Rural	135,123	40,856	6,392	8,806	58,756	4,257	8,332	5,603	2,121		
Banteay Meanchey											
Total	7,020	2,815	288	262	2,470	445	185	112	443		
Battambang											
Total	16,422	3,811	988	621	6,685	725	1,087	1,713	791		
Kampong Cham											
Total	16,063	4,770	310	1,463	7,942	338	1,240	-	-		
Kampong Chhnang											
Total	11,647	3,692	348	997	4,515	744	1,015	336	-		
Kampong Speu											
Total	5,562	1,932	239	377	2,252	504	258	-	-		
Kampong Thom											
Total	11,888	2,889	963	831	5,811	109	490	794	-		
Kampot											
Total	7,626	1,888	369	761	3,496	123	422	567	-		
Kandal											
Total	8,287	4,714	217	494	1,793	175	373	348	173		
Koh Kong											
Total	1,274	486	44	40	599	34	39	34	-		
Kratie											
Total	4,628	1,721	60	503	1,878	60	140	180	85		
Mondul Kiri											
Total	337	78	26	49	116	42	26	-	-		
Phnom Penh											
Total	6,673	2,317	-	2,013	1,532	347	464	-	-		
Preah Vihear											
Total	2,264	507	228	114	1,094	62	181	-	79		
Prey Veng											
Total	11,315	4,204	555	455	3,900	291	1,161	203	544		
Pursat											
Total	3,752	686	147	303	1,828	132	200	455	-		
Ratanak Kiri											
Total	1,024	427	24	54	386	-	62	70	-		
Siem Reap											
Total	12,793	3,079	395	260	7,218	529	672	455	184		

Cambodia/Province	Disabled 2013										
	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Preah Sihanouk											
Total	4,366	2,696	193	224	1,090	98	33	32	-		
Stung Treng											
Total	807	192	88	51	385	16	74	-	-		
Svay Rieng											
Total	7,004	2,015	489	571	2,221	521	657	338	192		
Takeo											
Total	9,487	2,594	693	878	4,241	291	591	200	-		
Otdar Meanchey											
Total	5,143	1,305	147	243	2,707	72	267	258	144		
Kep											
Total	423	94	8	41	216	24	17	17	8		
Pailin											
Total	1,203	304	80	14	684	33	55	12	21		

Annex Table 2.C Disabled Persons by Type of Disability (Females): Cambodia, Province 2013

Cambodia/Province	Disabled 2013										
	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities		
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)		
Cambodia											
Total	144,622	55,843	9,339	15,639	35,760	9,896	11,412	4,497	2,236		
Urban	19,765	9,005	1,453	1,429	4,551	1,410	819	788	310		
Rural	124,858	46,838	7,887	14,210	31,209	8,486	10,593	3,709	1,926		
Banteay Meanchey											
Total	6,878	4,576	134	326	1,199	279	248	116	-		
Battambang											
Total	15,702	5,181	960	1,739	4,400	1,301	1,566	372	183		
Kampong Cham											
Total	15,656	5,740	1,111	2,022	3,422	1,437	1,594	331	-		
Kampong Chhnang											
Total	7,912	4,495	386	576	1,787	59	335	230	43		
Kampong Speu											
Total	6,555	2,970	296	1,025	1,598	99	202	206	158		
Kampong Thom											
Total	11,284	4,875	1,036	1,085	2,800	328	820	255	86		
Kampot											
Total	4,780	1,116	391	349	2,082	539	210	93	-		
Kandal											
Total	9,555	4,842	185	361	2,069	547	1,379	-	173		
Koh Kong											
Total	1,300	532	134	66	435	66	37	-	31		
Kratie											
Total	4,682	2,644	243	443	661	256	317	47	70		
Mondul Kiri											
Total	405	66	25	141	120	7	45	-	-		
Phnom Penh											
Total	7,401	2,558	959	555	1,778	598	460	214	279		
Preah Vihear											
Total	1,695	487	70	448	456	29	152	-	52		
Prey Veng											
Total	13,987	4,637	720	881	3,399	1,708	1,189	646	806		
Pursat											
Total	3,280	784	387	547	715	347	186	207	107		
Ratanak Kiri											
Total	1,170	332	167	172	254	72	51	121	-		
Siem Reap											
Total	9,642	2,240	462	1,457	2,896	1,220	570	796	-		

Cambodia/Province	Disabled 2013									
	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities	
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
Preah Sihanouk										
Total	4,506	3,148	-	360	838	79	80	-	-	
Stung Treng										
Total	370	118	16	126	50	22	37	-	-	
Svay Rieng										
Total	3,850	564	259	1,039	828	249	634	278	-	
Takeo										
Total	10,176	2,189	1,236	1,676	2,635	476	1,186	575	203	
Otdar Meanchey										
Total	3,053	1,503	138	184	992	120	81	-	36	
Kep										
Total	262	74	-	24	132	16	8	9	-	
Pailin										
Total	522	169	24	37	213	44	26	-	10	

Annex Table 3 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons by Type of Disability, Sex : Cambodia and Province, 2013

Cambodia/Province	Percent by Type of Disability in									
	Number (2)	Total (3)	Seeing (4)	Speech (5)	Hearing (6)	Movement (7)	Mental Retardation (8)	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities
Cambodia			Total							
Total	301,629	100	34.83	5.38	9.04	33.42	5.18	7.00	3.52	1.62
Male	157,007	100	31.35	4.39	7.40	41.44	3.64	6.18	3.90	1.70
Female	144,622	100	38.61	6.46	10.81	24.73	6.84	7.89	3.11	1.55
Bantey Meanchey										
Total	13,898	100	53.18	3.03	4.23	26.40	5.21	3.11	1.64	3.18
Male	7,020	100	40.10	4.10	3.74	35.18	6.34	2.64	1.59	6.30
Female	6,878	100	66.54	1.95	4.74	17.43	4.05	3.60	1.69	0.00
Battambang										
Total	32,123	100	27.99	6.07	7.34	34.51	6.31	8.26	6.49	3.03
Male	16,422	100	23.21	6.02	3.78	40.71	4.42	6.62	10.43	4.82
Female	15,702	100	33.00	6.12	11.07	28.02	8.28	9.97	2.37	1.16
Kampong Cham										
Total	31,720	100	33.13	4.48	10.99	35.83	5.59	8.94	1.04	0.00
Male	16,063	100	29.69	1.93	9.11	49.44	2.10	7.72	0.00	0.00
Female	15,656	100	36.66	7.09	12.91	21.86	9.18	10.18	2.12	0.00
Kampong Chhnang										
Total	19,558	100	41.86	3.75	8.05	32.22	4.11	6.90	2.89	0.22
Male	11,647	100	31.70	2.99	8.56	38.76	6.39	8.72	2.88	0.00
Female	7,912	100	56.82	4.88	7.28	22.59	0.74	4.23	2.90	0.54
Kampong Speu										
Total	12,117	100	40.46	4.41	11.57	31.78	4.98	3.80	1.70	1.30
Male	5,562	100	34.73	4.29	6.78	40.50	9.06	4.64	0.00	0.00
Female	6,555	100	45.31	4.52	15.64	24.38	1.51	3.09	3.14	2.41
Kampong Thom										
Total	23,172	100	33.51	8.63	8.27	37.16	1.89	5.65	4.53	0.37
Male	11,888	100	24.30	8.10	6.99	48.88	0.92	4.12	6.68	0.00
Female	11,284	100	43.20	9.18	9.62	24.81	2.90	7.27	2.26	0.76
Kampot										
Total	12,406	100	24.22	6.12	8.95	44.96	5.33	5.09	5.32	0.00
Male	7,626	100	24.76	4.84	9.98	45.84	1.61	5.53	7.44	0.00
Female	4,780	100	23.35	8.17	7.31	43.56	11.27	4.39	1.96	0.00
Kandal										

Cambodia/Province	Percent by Type of Disability in									
	Number	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Total	17,842	100	53.55	2.25	4.80	21.65	4.05	9.81	1.95	1.94
Male	8,287	100	56.88	2.62	5.97	21.64	2.11	4.50	4.20	2.08
Female	9,555	100	50.67	1.93	3.78	21.66	5.73	14.43	0.00	1.81
Koh Kong										
Total	2,575	100	39.51	6.91	4.09	40.15	3.88	2.95	1.31	1.20
Male	1,274	100	38.10	3.44	3.12	46.98	2.66	3.05	2.64	0.00
Female	1,300	100	40.89	10.31	5.04	33.46	5.07	2.85	0.00	2.38
Kratie										
Total	9,310	100	46.90	3.26	10.17	27.27	3.40	4.90	2.44	1.66
Male	4,628	100	37.20	1.30	10.88	40.58	1.30	3.02	3.90	1.83
Female	4,682	100	56.48	5.19	9.47	14.12	5.48	6.77	1.00	1.50
Mondul Kiri										
Total	742	100	19.44	6.87	25.60	31.87	6.65	9.57	0.00	0.00
Male	337	100	23.09	7.63	14.52	34.52	12.54	7.71	0.00	0.00
Female	405	100	16.41	6.24	34.81	29.66	1.75	11.13	0.00	0.00
Phnom Penh										
Total	14,074	100	34.64	6.82	18.24	23.52	6.71	6.56	1.52	1.98
Male	6,673	100	34.73	0.00	30.16	22.96	5.20	6.95	0.00	0.00
Female	7,401	100	34.56	12.96	7.50	24.03	8.08	6.21	2.89	3.77
Preah Vihear										
Total	3,959	100	25.11	7.53	14.19	39.15	2.31	8.41	0.00	3.30
Male	2,264	100	22.38	10.09	5.03	48.29	2.75	7.99	0.00	3.47
Female	1,695	100	28.76	4.12	26.43	26.92	1.71	8.98	0.00	3.07
Prey Veng										
Total	25,301	100	34.95	5.04	5.28	28.85	7.90	9.29	3.36	5.34
Male	11,315	100	37.16	4.91	4.02	34.47	2.57	10.26	1.80	4.81
Female	13,987	100	33.16	5.15	6.30	24.30	12.21	8.50	4.62	5.76
Pursat										
Total	7,031	100	20.91	7.59	12.09	36.16	6.81	5.49	9.41	1.53
Male	3,752	100	18.28	3.91	8.09	48.73	3.53	5.33	12.14	0.00
Female	3,280	100	23.91	11.79	16.67	21.79	10.57	5.69	6.30	3.28
Ratanak Kiri										
Total	2,193	100	34.63	8.69	10.32	29.18	3.30	5.16	8.71	0.00
Male	1,024	100	41.73	2.30	5.32	37.68	0.00	6.10	6.87	0.00
Female	1,170	100	28.42	14.28	14.70	21.74	6.18	4.35	10.33	0.00

Cambodia/Province	Percent by Type of Disability in									
	Number	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Siem Reap										
Total	22,434	100	23.71	3.82	7.66	45.08	7.80	5.54	5.58	0.82
Male	12,793	100	24.07	3.09	2.04	56.42	4.14	5.26	3.56	1.44
Female	9,642	100	23.24	4.79	15.11	30.04	12.66	5.91	8.26	0.00
Preah Sihanouk										
Total	8,872	100	65.87	2.18	6.58	21.74	2.00	1.28	0.36	0.00
Male	4,366	100	61.74	4.43	5.12	24.97	2.24	0.77	0.73	0.00
Female	4,506	100	69.86	0.00	7.99	18.61	1.76	1.77	0.00	0.00
Stung Treng										
Total	1,177	100	26.39	8.84	15.10	37.00	3.19	9.48	0.00	0.00
Male	807	100	23.82	10.90	6.37	47.78	1.95	9.18	0.00	0.00
Female	370	100	31.98	4.37	34.15	13.48	5.90	10.11	0.00	0.00
Svay Rieng										
Total	10,854	100	23.76	6.89	14.83	28.09	7.09	11.90	5.67	1.77
Male	7,004	100	28.77	6.98	8.15	31.71	7.44	9.38	4.82	2.74
Female	3,850	100	14.64	6.72	26.99	21.50	6.46	16.47	7.22	0.00
Takeo										
Total	19,664	100	24.33	9.81	12.99	34.96	3.90	9.04	3.94	1.03
Male	9,487	100	27.34	7.30	9.26	44.70	3.07	6.23	2.10	0.00
Female	10,176	100	21.51	12.14	16.47	25.89	4.68	11.66	5.65	1.99
Oddar Meanchey										
Total	8,196	100	34.26	3.48	5.20	45.13	2.34	4.24	3.15	2.20
Male	5,143	100	25.37	2.86	4.72	52.64	1.40	5.19	5.01	2.80
Female	3,053	100	49.24	4.52	6.02	32.49	3.92	2.64	0.00	1.18
Keap										
Total	685	100	24.46	1.12	9.44	50.71	5.79	3.63	3.72	1.12
Male	423	100	22.10	1.82	9.73	50.98	5.63	4.00	3.92	1.82
Female	262	100	28.27	0.00	8.97	50.27	6.04	3.04	3.41	0.00
Pailin										
Total	1,725	100	27.42	6.02	2.91	52.01	4.46	4.70	0.72	1.77
Male	1,203	100	25.30	6.65	1.14	56.85	2.71	4.61	1.03	1.73
Female	522	100	32.30	4.58	7.00	40.84	8.50	4.92	0.00	1.86

Annex Table 4 Percent distribution of Disabled Persons in each Type of Disability by Sex, Broad Age group and Residence, Cambodia, 2013

Age Group	Total	Total Disabled in									
		Seeing (3)	Speech (4)	Hearing (5)	Movement (6)	Mental Retardation (7)	Mental Illness (8)	Other (9)	Multiple Disabilities (10)		
Cambodia	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	
0 - 14	10.63	11.33	23.78	5.86	6.99	17.82	12.32	13.77	16.33		
15 - 29	21.91	17.72	47.49	17.22	18.52	34.23	37.46	25.67	8.10		
30 - 44	16.28	16.81	6.94	11.17	17.76	25.28	16.29	10.18	18.58		
45 - 59	23.24	22.08	14.26	15.94	31.13	14.31	17.73	22.15	10.74		
60+	27.94	32.07	7.53	49.80	25.59	8.35	16.19	28.23	46.23		
Males	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	
0 - 14	10.00	13.23	27.25	5.35	4.24	22.35	14.12	12.30	19.90		
15 - 29	22.18	16.90	43.61	13.40	19.42	42.80	48.22	30.18	12.28		
30 - 44	17.92	19.14	10.67	12.29	20.14	22.32	8.22	12.80	22.08		
45 - 59	26.79	23.80	8.29	21.39	36.07	8.75	14.91	26.39	9.95		
60+	23.11	26.94	10.15	47.56	20.13	3.76	14.54	18.34	35.79		
Females	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	
0 - 14	11.31	9.65	21.21	6.25	12.00	15.21	10.80	15.77	12.08		
15 - 29	21.61	18.44	50.36	20.07	16.89	29.27	28.32	19.50	3.13		
30 - 44	14.51	14.75	4.18	10.33	13.43	26.98	23.15	6.63	14.40		
45 - 59	19.38	20.56	18.66	11.88	22.14	17.52	20.13	16.39	11.67		
60+	33.19	36.60	5.61	51.47	35.54	11.01	17.60	41.72	58.68		
Urban	41,649	17,365	1,959	4,243	10,854	2,870	2,197	1,309	852		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
0 - 14	9.61	13.77	18.17	-	0.22	13.90	21.53	-	42.02		
15 - 29	22.09	21.56	33.54	12.14	19.50	38.26	37.55	18.64	0.00		
30 - 44	19.28	18.70	4.24	22.88	20.95	29.30	14.43	1.38	32.75		
45 - 59	19.31	15.89	37.83	9.97	26.48	18.54	0.00	54.55	0.00		
60+	29.71	30.07	6.28	54.98	32.85	0.00	26.49	25.44	25.23		
Males	21,886	8,360	506	2,815	6,303	1,460	1,379	521	542		
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Age Group	Total Disabled in									
	Total	Seeing	Speech	Hearing	Movement	Mental Retardation	Mental Illness	Other	Multiple Disabilities	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
0 - 14	10.73	17.63	28.85	-	-	12.67	13.42	-	66.05	
15 - 29	24.58	18.03	49.41	18.29	19.63	70.75	59.83	2.30	0.00	
30 - 44	18.55	22.40	16.40	20.60	19.97	16.58	0.94	1.73	0.00	
45 - 59	17.65	13.66	2.77	13.04	29.18	0.00	0.00	95.97	0.00	
60+	28.51	28.29	2.77	48.06	31.21	0.00	25.82	0.00	33.95	
Females	19,765	9,005	1,453	1,429	4,551	1,410	819	788	310	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
0 - 14	8.36	10.18	14.45	-	0.53	15.18	35.16	-	-	
15 - 29	19.34	24.85	28.01	0.00	19.34	4.68	0.00	29.44	0.00	
30 - 44	20.10	15.27	0.00	27.43	22.30	42.41	37.12	1.14	90.00	
45 - 59	21.16	17.97	50.03	3.99	22.74	37.73	0.00	27.16	0.00	
60+	31.03	31.74	7.50	68.58	35.07	0.00	27.59	42.26	10.00	
Rural	259,981	87,694	14,279	23,016	89,965	12,743	18,925	9,312	4,047	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
0 - 14	10.79	10.84	24.55	6.94	7.81	18.71	11.25	15.70	10.92	
15 - 29	21.88	16.96	49.40	18.16	18.41	33.33	37.45	26.64	9.81	
30 - 44	15.80	16.43	7.31	9.01	17.38	24.37	16.51	11.42	15.59	
45 - 59	23.87	23.30	11.03	17.03	31.69	13.36	19.79	17.60	13.00	
60+	27.66	32.47	7.70	48.85	24.72	10.23	14.99	28.62	50.65	
Males	135,123	40,856	6,392	8,806	58,756	4,257	8,332	5,603	2,121	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
0 - 14	9.88	12.32	27.13	7.06	4.70	25.65	14.23	13.44	8.16	
15 - 29	21.79	16.67	43.15	11.82	19.40	33.24	46.29	32.77	15.42	
30 - 44	17.82	18.47	10.22	9.63	20.16	24.29	9.42	13.83	27.72	
45 - 59	28.28	25.88	8.75	24.07	36.81	11.75	17.38	19.94	12.49	
60+	22.23	26.66	10.73	47.41	18.93	5.05	12.67	20.04	36.26	
Females	124,858	46,838	7,887	14,210	31,209	8,486	10,593	3,709	1,926	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
0 - 14	11.77	9.55	22.44	6.88	13.67	15.20	8.91	19.12	14.02	
15 - 29	21.97	17.21	54.47	22.09	16.53	33.36	30.51	17.42	3.63	
30 - 44	13.62	14.65	4.94	8.61	12.14	24.42	22.07	7.79	2.23	
45 - 59	19.10	21.06	12.89	12.68	22.05	14.15	21.68	14.10	13.55	
60+	33.54	37.53	5.25	49.75	35.61	12.84	16.83	41.60	66.51	

Annex Table 5 Percent Distribution of Literate Disabled Persons aged 7+ by Level of Education and Sex; Province, 2013

Province	Number	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
BOTH SEXES								
Total	168,172	100	0.44	55.08	30.62	2.24	10.67	0.95
Banteay Meanchey	8,379	1.00	0.00	0.53	0.45	0.00	0.02	0.00
Battambang	20,339	100	0.00	50.55	35.25	1.27	12.92	0.00
Kampong Cham	15,908	100	2.28	64.61	27.08	2.61	3.42	0.00
Kampong Chhnang	10,108	100	0.00	59.18	35.56	0.78	4.49	0.00
Kampong Thom	6,876	100	0.00	57.70	29.99	0.00	11.05	1.27
Kampot	9,905	100	1.44	46.79	36.90	1.17	12.33	1.37
Kandal	6,837	100	1.12	49.74	27.30	8.82	10.90	2.12
Kaoh Kong	12,461	100	0.00	49.76	24.46	1.83	22.34	1.61
Kratie	1,219	100	0.00	80.49	13.84	0.00	5.67	0.00
Mondul Kiri	5,523	100	0.00	59.64	28.14	2.98	9.24	0.00
Phnom Penh	275	100	0.00	77.67	16.81	0.00	5.52	0.00
Preah Vihear	8,504	100	0.00	54.87	21.61	2.25	14.50	6.77
Prey Veng	1,892	100	0.00	64.04	19.34	0.00	16.62	0.00
Pursat	13,417	100	0.00	61.17	24.93	1.85	12.04	0.00
Ratanak Kiri	3,687	100	0.00	54.24	33.69	0.00	12.07	0.00
Siem Reap	796	100	0.00	47.95	21.77	15.23	15.05	0.00
Preah Sihanouk	13,396	100	0.68	66.12	24.24	1.85	7.12	0.00
Stung Treng	6,407	100	0.00	32.18	29.98	11.44	19.64	6.76
Svay Rieng	543	100	0.00	41.15	44.91	3.90	10.04	0.00
Takeo	5,859	100	0.00	51.69	40.53	0.98	6.80	0.00
Oddar Meanchey	9,826	100	0.00	50.25	37.94	1.31	10.50	0.00
Kep	4,588	100	1.46	56.14	29.78	2.54	10.08	0.00
Pailin	417	100	0.00	66.74	13.55	5.67	12.20	1.84
MALES								
Total	104,752	100	0.48	48.36	33.98	2.72	13.11	1.34
Banteay Meanchey	4,824	100	0.00	42.87	57.13	0.00	0.00	0.00
Battambang	12,842	100	0.00	45.97	39.51	0.00	14.52	0.00
Kampong Cham	10,253	100	3.54	59.37	27.74	4.05	5.30	0.00
Kampong Chhnang	6,710	100	0.00	57.10	35.90	1.17	5.83	0.00
Kampong Speu	3,217	100	0.00	53.45	32.79	0.00	11.05	2.70
Kampong Thom	6,745	100	0.00	38.78	46.25	1.71	13.25	0.00
Kampot	5,336	100	1.43	50.93	24.94	11.31	8.68	2.71
Kandal	6,835	100	0.00	27.75	25.26	3.33	40.72	2.94
Koh Kong	813	100	0.00	78.18	13.32	0.00	8.50	0.00
Kratie	3,168	100	0.00	47.80	40.60	3.80	7.81	0.00
Mondul Kiri	192	100	0.00	68.00	24.09	0.00	7.91	0.00
Phnom Penh	4,213	100	0.00	43.35	17.16	4.54	21.29	13.66
Preah Vihear	1,295	100	0.00	58.19	23.14	0.00	18.67	0.00
Prey Veng	7,944	100	0.00	49.84	26.69	3.13	20.34	0.00
Pursat	2,459	100	0.00	47.73	34.17	0.00	18.09	0.00
Ratanak Kiri	402	100	0.00	27.04	31.42	24.06	17.48	0.00
Siem Reap	7,681	100	0.00	72.99	20.33	2.05	4.63	0.00
Preah Sihanouk	3,836	100	0.00	23.91	36.31	8.75	21.36	9.67
Stung Treng	389	100	0.00	40.37	45.79	5.44	8.40	0.00
Svay Rieng	4,728	100	0.00	47.44	50.23	0.00	2.33	0.00
Takeo	6,501	100	0.00	38.23	43.92	1.98	15.87	0.00
Oddar Meanchey	3,230	100	2.08	52.77	32.43	2.35	10.37	0.00
Kep	295	100	0.00	63.69	13.56	5.51	14.63	2.61

Province	Number	Educational Level of Literate Population* (Percent)						
		Total	None	Primary not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary /Technical Diploma	Beyond Secondary/ Technical Diploma
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pailin	843	100	0.00	49.41	33.27	2.65	13.04	1.63
FEMALES								
Total	63,420	100	0.37	66.18	25.06	1.45	6.63	0.31
Banteay Meanchey	3,554	100	0.00	67.59	28.22	0.00	4.18	0.00
Battambang	7,497	100	0.00	58.41	27.96	3.45	10.17	0.00
Kampong Cham	5,654	100	0.00	74.12	25.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kampong Chhnang	3,397	100	0.00	63.28	34.88	0.00	1.84	0.00
Kampong Speu	3,659	100	0.00	61.43	27.53	0.00	11.04	0.00
Kampong Thom	3,160	100	4.51	63.89	16.95	0.00	10.35	4.31
Kampot	1,501	100	0.00	45.50	35.70	0.00	18.80	0.00
Kandal	5,626	100	0.00	76.50	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Koh Kong	406	100	0.00	85.11	14.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kratie	406	100	0.00	85.11	14.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mondul Kiri	83	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Phnom Penh	4,291	100	0.00	66.19	25.98	0.00	7.83	0.00
Preah Vihear	597	100	0.00	76.73	11.10	0.00	12.17	0.00
Prey Veng	5,474	100	0.00	77.61	22.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pursat	1,228	100	0.00	67.27	32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratanak Kiri	394	100	0.00	69.31	11.91	6.21	12.57	0.00
Siem Reap	5,715	100	1.59	56.89	29.50	1.57	10.46	0.00
Preah Sihanouk	2,571	100	0.00	44.51	20.53	15.45	17.08	2.42
Stung Treng	154	100	0.00	43.12	42.69	0.00	14.20	0.00
Svay Rieng	1,131	100	0.00	69.44	0.00	5.06	25.50	0.00
Takeo	3,325	100	0.00	73.74	26.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
Oddar Meanchey	1,358	100	0.00	64.15	23.48	2.99	9.39	0.00
Kep	122	100	0.00	74.11	13.52	6.06	6.31	0.00
Pailin	168	100	0.00	47.40	45.39	0.00	7.22	0.00

* Excludes, "Not reported" and "Other "educational levels

Annex Table 7 Total Disabled Persons by Literacy, Level of Education, 5-Year Group and Sex, Cambodia- Total, 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates										Graduate/ Degree Holder	Other	Not Reported
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/ Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate	Technical Diploma Holder				
														168,233			
BOTH SEXES																	
Total	301,629	168,233	133,396	-	10,601	82,769	41,995	28,595	2,273	72	268	1,442	156	61	-	-	
0 - 4	7,019	-	7,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	10,711	3,312	7,399	-	870	2,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - 14	14,327	8,812	5,515	-	230	6,945	1,638	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 - 19	20,184	14,921	5,263	-	896	5,400	5,007	3,105	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 - 24	27,795	17,437	10,359	-	962	5,943	4,855	5,023	643	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
25 - 29	18,102	10,727	7,376	-	647	3,851	3,487	1,938	45	-	188	571	-	-	-	-	
30 - 34	17,164	10,336	6,829	-	243	5,502	2,082	1,912	309	-	10	278	-	-	-	-	
35 - 39	14,062	9,252	4,810	-	515	3,516	3,562	1,278	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	
40 - 44	17,889	11,803	6,086	-	657	6,559	2,977	1,102	302	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	
45 - 49	23,553	14,690	8,863	-	636	7,664	3,753	2,557	-	72	-	8	-	-	-	-	
50 - 54	22,732	14,399	8,333	-	565	8,580	2,822	2,248	122	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	
55 - 59	23,806	14,298	9,508	-	895	6,882	3,286	2,988	125	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	
60 - 64	19,829	12,593	7,235	-	1,233	6,917	2,420	1,942	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	
65 - 69	19,311	10,179	9,132	-	423	4,683	2,232	2,626	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70 - 74	17,425	6,407	11,018	-	694	3,409	1,187	1,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	27,720	9,069	18,651	-	1,134	4,476	2,686	760	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	
Males																	
Total	157,007	104,813	52,194	-	3,674	47,493	28,560	21,814	1,542	-	268	1,244	156	61	-	-	
0 - 4	2,897	-	2,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	4,686	1,678	3,007	-	425	1,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - 14	8,120	5,435	2,685	-	106	4,149	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 - 19	11,720	8,798	2,922	-	100	3,692	3,082	1,863	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 - 24	13,110	9,015	4,095	-	171	2,941	2,174	3,250	470	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	
25 - 29	9,996	6,814	3,182	-	450	2,058	2,169	1,532	45	-	188	372	-	-	-	-	
30 - 34	8,567	5,422	3,145	-	9	1,694	1,350	1,773	309	-	10	278	-	-	-	-	
35 - 39	8,517	5,899	2,618	-	-	1,680	2,711	1,128	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	
40 - 44	11,052	7,970	3,082	-	456	4,339	2,063	651	256	-	-	206	-	-	-	-	
45 - 49	14,271	9,858	4,413	-	-	4,683	2,729	2,439	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	
50 - 54	12,957	9,138	3,819	-	67	5,022	2,009	1,917	61	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	
55 - 59	14,836	10,181	4,656	-	396	4,646	2,618	2,273	125	-	61	-	61	-	-	-	
60 - 64	9,436	7,744	1,692	-	309	4,453	1,475	1,426	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	
65 - 69	8,494	6,014	2,480	-	151	2,191	1,611	1,845	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70 - 74	7,555	4,361	3,194	-	271	2,156	863	1,072	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	10,794	6,487	4,307	-	763	2,538	2,527	645	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	
Females																	
Total	144,622	63,420	81,202	-	6,927	35,276	13,435	6,781	731	72	-	198	-	-	-	-	

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates										Not Reported			
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate	Graduate/Degree Holder	Other				
0 - 4	4,121	-	4,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	6,026	1,634	4,391	-	445	1,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	6,207	3,377	2,830	-	123	2,796	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	8,464	6,123	2,341	-	796	1,708	1,926	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	14,685	8,421	6,264	-	791	3,002	2,681	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	8,106	3,912	4,194	-	197	1,793	1,319	405	-	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	8,598	4,914	3,684	-	234	3,808	732	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	5,545	3,353	2,192	-	515	1,836	851	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	6,837	3,833	3,005	-	201	2,220	915	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	9,282	4,832	4,450	-	636	2,982	1,024	118	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	9,775	5,261	4,514	-	498	3,558	813	331	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	8,970	4,118	4,852	-	499	2,235	668	715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	10,392	4,850	5,543	-	924	2,465	945	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	10,817	4,165	6,652	-	272	2,492	620	780	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	9,870	2,046	7,824	-	423	1,254	324	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	16,926	2,582	14,343	-	371	1,938	159	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex Table 7.B Total Disabled Persons by Literacy, Level of Education, 5-Year Group and Sex, Cambodia- Urban, 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates										Graduate/Degree Holder	Other	Not Reported	
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate						
BOTH SEXES																		
Total	41649	28861	12788	-	3010	11313	5386	6134	1748	248	866	156	-	-	-	-	-	
0 - 4	844	-	844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	1590	333	1257	-	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - 14	1567	1166	402	-	-	446	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 - 19	3511	3038	473	-	357	1020	260	888	513	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 - 24	3295	2860	435	-	63	827	452	1065	453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 - 29	2396	1912	483	-	208	629	187	554	-	188	147	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 - 34	2500	1788	711	-	-	580	-	622	309	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 - 39	2905	1962	943	-	304	532	505	241	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40 - 44	2625	1313	1312	-	-	673	279	288	12	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45 - 49	2807	2324	484	-	464	1087	357	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50 - 54	2282	1771	511	-	265	863	263	258	122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55 - 59	2954	2115	840	-	32	887	515	433	125	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	
60 - 64	3166	2625	541	-	584	1182	562	214	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	
65 - 69	3490	2234	1256	-	-	801	301	916	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70 - 74	2299	1390	909	-	61	925	167	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	3417	2031	1386	-	339	860	818	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Males																		
Total	21886	15806	6080	-	878	5272	3702	3683	1063	248	804	156	-	-	-	-	-	
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	1193	333	860	-	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10 - 14	1155	1117	38	-	-	397	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
15 - 19	2064	1717	347	-	-	1009	260	386	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20 - 24	1745	1460	285	-	63	130	241	745	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25 - 29	1571	1144	428	-	208	14	187	462	-	188	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	
30 - 34	1553	1104	449	-	-	35	-	483	309	-	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	
35 - 39	1224	600	624	-	-	56	73	91	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	
40 - 44	1282	783	499	-	-	432	279	-	12	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45 - 49	1192	1178	14	-	-	670	153	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
50 - 54	1054	569	485	-	-	61	250	197	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
55 - 59	1614	1261	353	-	-	669	270	75	125	61	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	
60 - 64	1396	1041	356	-	-	552	254	153	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	
65 - 69	1649	1025	624	-	-	281	31	498	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
70 - 74	1208	851	357	-	-	447	167	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
75+	1985	1623	362	-	273	518	818	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	
Females																		
Total	19763	13056	6708	-	2132	6041	1684	2450	686	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates											Not Reported			
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate	Graduate/Degree Holder	Other					
0 - 4	844	-	844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5 - 9	398	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	412	49	363	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	1447	1321	126	-	11	-	501	451	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1551	1401	150	-	697	210	320	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	824	769	56	-	615	-	91	-	-	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	946	684	262	-	545	-	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	1681	1362	319	-	476	432	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	1343	530	813	-	242	-	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	1615	1145	470	-	417	204	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	1229	1202	26	-	802	14	61	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	1341	854	487	-	218	246	359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	1770	1584	185	-	630	308	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	1840	1209	632	-	520	271	418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	1091	539	552	-	478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	1432	408	1024	-	66	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Annex Table 7C Total Disabled Persons by Literacy, Level of Education, 5-Year Group and Sex, Cambodia- Rural, 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates										Not Reported
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate	Graduate /Degree Holder	Other	
BOTH SEXES															
Total	259,980	139,372	120,608	-	7,591	71,456	36,609	22,461	525	72	20	576	-	61	-
0 - 4	6,175	-	6,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	9,121	2,979	6,141	-	537	2,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	12,760	7,647	5,113	-	230	6,499	918	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	16,673	11,883	4,790	-	538	4,380	4,747	2,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	24,500	14,576	9,924	-	899	5,116	4,403	3,958	190	-	9	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	15,706	8,814	6,892	-	439	3,222	3,300	1,384	45	-	424	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	14,665	8,547	6,117	-	243	4,922	2,082	1,290	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	11,157	7,289	3,867	-	211	2,984	3,057	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	15,265	10,490	4,774	-	657	5,886	2,698	814	290	-	145	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	20,746	12,366	8,379	-	173	6,577	3,397	2,140	-	72	-	8	-	-	-
50 - 54	20,450	12,627	7,822	-	300	7,717	2,559	1,990	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
55 - 59	20,851	12,183	8,668	-	863	5,994	2,771	2,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	16,663	9,969	6,694	-	649	5,735	1,857	1,727	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	15,821	7,945	7,877	-	423	3,882	1,930	1,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	15,126	5,017	10,109	-	633	2,485	1,020	879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	24,302	7,038	17,264	-	795	3,615	1,868	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males															
Total	135,122	89,007	46,114	-	2,796	42,221	24,859	18,131	480	-	20	440	-	61	-
0 - 4	2,897	-	2,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	3,493	1,345	2,148	-	92	1,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	6,964	4,318	2,646	-	106	3,752	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	9,656	7,081	2,575	-	100	2,683	2,822	1,476	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	11,365	7,556	3,810	-	108	2,811	1,932	2,505	190	-	9	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	8,425	5,671	2,754	-	242	2,044	1,982	1,070	45	-	288	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	7,013	4,318	2,695	-	9	1,659	1,350	1,290	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	7,293	5,299	1,995	-	-	1,623	2,638	1,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	9,770	7,187	2,583	-	456	3,907	1,784	651	245	-	145	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	13,079	8,680	4,399	-	-	4,013	2,576	2,083	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	11,903	8,569	3,334	-	67	4,960	1,760	1,721	-	-	-	-	61	-	-
55 - 59	13,222	8,919	4,303	-	396	3,977	2,348	2,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	8,040	6,703	1,337	-	309	3,901	1,221	1,273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	6,845	4,988	1,856	-	151	1,910	1,581	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	6,347	3,510	2,837	-	271	1,709	696	834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	8,808	4,864	3,945	-	490	2,020	1,709	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Females															
Total	124,859	50,365	74,494	-	4,795	29,235	11,751	4,331	45	72	-	136	-	-	-
0 - 4	3,277	-	3,277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	5,628	1,634	3,994	-	445	1,189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Age Group	Total Population	Literacy			Educational Level of Literates										Not Reported		
		Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary School/Baccalaur.	Technical Diploma Pre-Sec.	Technical Diploma Post-Sec.	Under-Graduate	Graduate /Degree Holder	Other			
10 - 14	5,796	3,329	2,467	-	123	2,747	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	7,017	4,802	2,215	-	439	1,697	1,926	741	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	13,135	7,021	6,114	-	791	2,305	2,471	1,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	7,282	3,144	4,138	-	197	1,178	1,319	314	-	-	136	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	7,651	4,229	3,422	-	234	3,263	732	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	3,863	1,991	1,872	-	211	1,361	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	5,494	3,303	2,191	-	201	1,979	915	163	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	7,667	3,686	3,980	-	173	2,565	820	57	-	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	8,547	4,059	4,488	-	233	2,756	799	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	7,629	3,264	4,365	-	467	2,018	423	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	8,623	3,265	5,357	-	340	1,835	636	454	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 - 69	8,977	2,956	6,021	-	272	1,972	349	362	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70 - 74	8,779	1,507	7,272	-	362	776	324	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	15,494	2,175	13,319	-	305	1,595	159	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

