

FOREWORD

This report presents the results of Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013 (CIPS 2013) that was carried out in March 2013 on a *de facto* basis by the National Institute of Statistics. It is a nationally representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households. This survey was taken between two censuses, the 2008 census and the proposed 2018 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, educational attainment, labour and employment, fertility, mortality, migration, disabled population, and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. The main objective of the CIPS 2013 was to provide demographic and socio-economic data, necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and sub-national levels. It was also intended to provide statistical information that would be useful to measure progress towards achieving the national objectives and targets of the various plans and programmes. This survey has been designed to estimate most of the indicators disaggregated by sex, for Total, Urban and Rural areas at the national level and in the case of each province for total areas only. The tables, figures and text are related to the most important indicators consistent with the objectives of the survey.

More than a thousand staff members of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices were trained for conducting the survey. Their services would be utilized to train in turn a large number of enumerators and supervisors who would be recruited for the next Census. The CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population Census in Cambodia due in the year 2018. The National Institute of Statistics emphasizes the importance of close collaboration with international development partners and national counterparts to ensure transfer of knowledge to improve analytical methodologies, and plan and organize national reports. This emphasis will facilitate the long term sustainability of demographic analysis in the country.

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 Areas (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 thank all staff in the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who have taken part and contributed to the success of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Gouranga Das Varma, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to receive feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publications. 

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
March 2014



CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013) is a nationwide survey covering 24 provinces of Cambodia, representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households. CIPS 2013 is generally a costly and time consuming activity however because of the need to know the population level and its characteristics for planning and policy formulation purposes, governments around the world, including the RGC have committed to undertake such an exercise in order to provide certainly a very rich source of information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country.

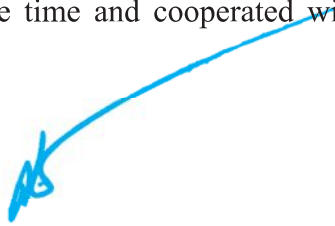
I am very grateful to the Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia for designating the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) as the nodal institute for conducting CIPS 2013. In particular, I would like thank H.E Chhay Than, Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of Planning for his advice, suggestions and support.

On behalf of the National Institute of Statistics I want to extend words of thanks to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting almost 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 Areas (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results. It is important to note that while there is room and scope for more in-depth analysis on the topics shown in this report, the idea behind this report is basically to provide key findings that planners and policy makers could easily understand and use. I acknowledge also with thanks to Dr. Derveeuw Marc G.L, UNFPA representative and Mr. Fumihiko Nishi Chief Expert from JICA counterpart for their fully support in all aspects of this survey.

I am thankful to Mr. Sok Kosal, Deputy Director General National Institute of Statistics and his staffs for their keen interest and guidance in all stages of the survey. I also acknowledge the contributions of technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Gouranga Das Varma, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi in various states, as well as of Monitoring Agencies involved in the process of CIPS 2013.

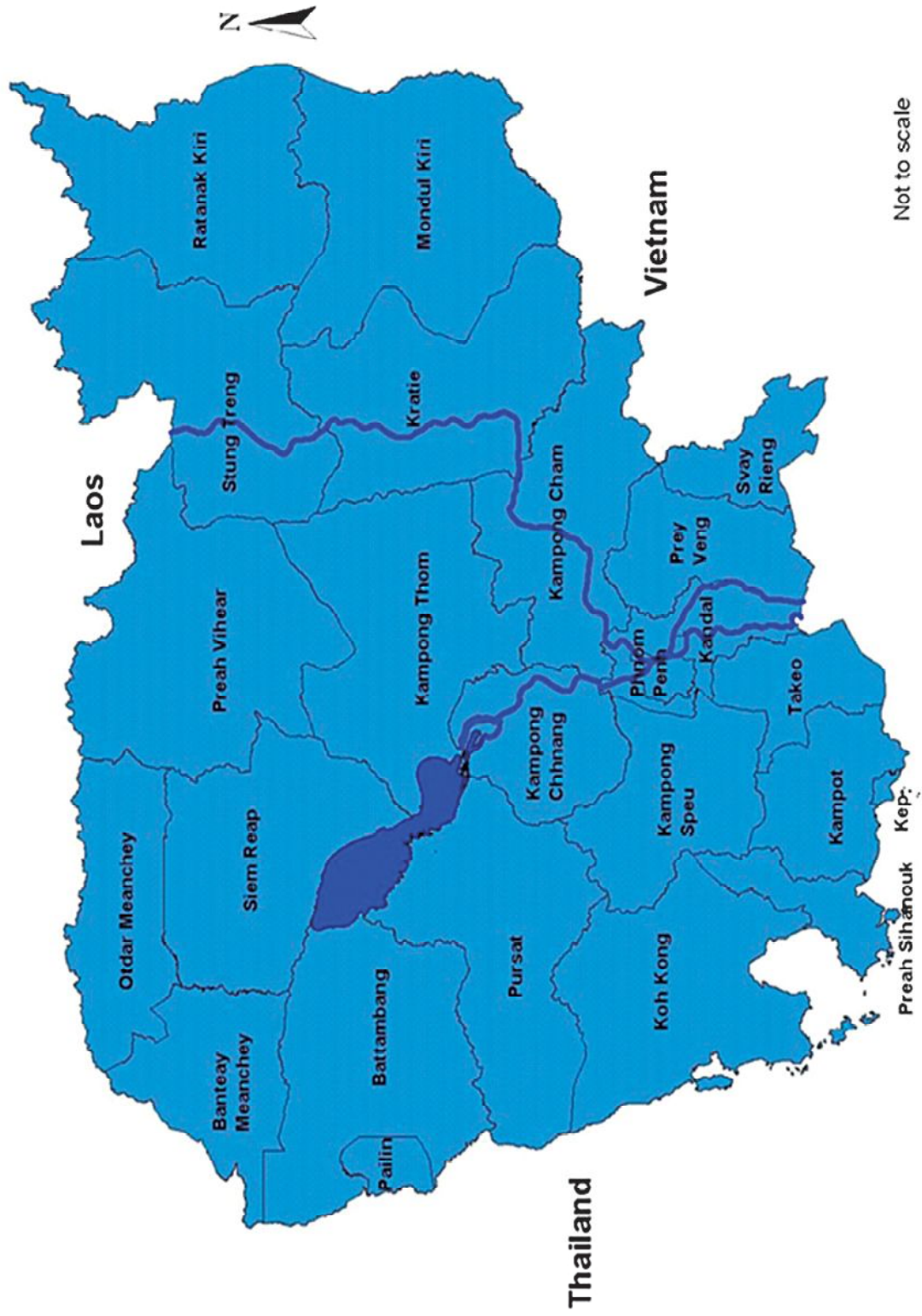
Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
March 2014



Hang Lina
Director General
National Institute of Statistics

Cambodia - Province Map



Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Number of Administrative Areas				Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and over (%) (Continued)			
Municipality			1		Widowed		5.0
Provinces			23		Divorced		1.8
Districts			159		Separated		0.2
Khans			9	Males			
Cities/Krongs			26		Never Married		35.3
Communes			1,429		Married		62.5
Sangkats			204		Widowed		1.3
Villages			14,119		Divorced		0.8
Total Population					Separated		0.1
Both sexes			14,676,591	Females			
Males			7,121,508		Never Married		27.4
Females			7,555,083		Married		61.3
Urban Population					Widowed		8.4
Both sexes			3,146,212		Divorced		2.7
Males			1,527,479		Separated		0.3
Females			1,618,734				
Rural Population				Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (years)			
Both sexes			11,530,378	Total			
Males			5,594,029		Both sexes		25.0
Females			5,936,349		Males		26.2
Urban and Rural Composition					Females		23.7
Urban population			21.4	Urban			
Rural population			78.6		Both sexes		27.5
Population Density					Males		29.1
Total population per square km			82		Females		25.8
Population Growth between 2008 and 2013				Rural			
Quinquennial growth rate			9.56		Both sexes		24.2
Annual growth rate			1.46		Males		25.4
Households in Number					Females		23.0
Total households ¹⁾			3,163,226	Adult Literacy Rate (Population Aged 15 +) (%)			
Normal or regular households			3,163,226	Total			
Average Size of Normal or Regular Households					Both sexes		79.7
Total			4.6		Males		86.4
Urban			4.8		Females		73.6
Rural			4.6	Urban			
Composition of Households by Sex of Household Head					Both sexes		90.3
Male			72.9		Males		94.2
Female			27.1		Females		86.8
Sex Ratio (Number of males per 100 females)				Rural			
Total			94.3		Both sexes		76.5
Urban			94.4		Males		84.1
Rural			94.2		Females		69.7
Age Composition of Population				Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7 + (%)			
0-14 years old			29.4	No Education			
15-64 years old			65.6		Both sexes		3.1
65 years old and over			5.0		Males		2.8
Age Dependency Ratio					Females		3.4
Total			52.4	Primary Not Completed			
Urban			41.8		Both sexes		40.8
Rural			55.6		Males		37.5
Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and over (%)					Females		44.3
Both sexes				Primary			
Never Married			31.1		Both sexes		29.4
Married			61.9		Males		29.4
					Females		29.3

Note 1) Institutional households were not enumerated in CIPS 2013.

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)

Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7+ (%) (continued)				Labour Force Status (for Persons Aged 5 +) (%)			
Lower Secondary				Labour Force Participation Rate			
	Both sexes		21.0		Both sexes		62.3
	Males		23.4		Males		63.8
	Females		18.5		Females		60.9
Secondary/Diploma				Proportion of Employed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		3.4		Both sexes		60.8
	Males		3.9		Males		62.4
	Females		2.9		Females		59.3
Beyond Secondary				Proportion of Unemployed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		2.3		Both sexes		1.5
	Males		3.0		Males		1.4
	Females		1.7		Females		1.7
Proportion of Currently Attending School/Educational Institution				Proportion of Not in Labour Force in Total Population			
Aged 5-11					Both sexes		37.7
	Both sexes		74.2		Males		36.2
	Males		73.2		Females		39.1
	Females		75.2	Labour Force Participation Rate for Aged 15-64			
Aged 12-14					Both sexes		82.2
	Both sexes		88.2		Males		84.5
	Males		88.2		Females		80.0
	Females		88.2	Unemployment Rate for Aged 15-64			
Aged 15-17					Both sexes		2.3
	Both sexes		61.4		Males		2.1
	Males		64.1		Females		2.5
	Females		58.7	Industrial Sector of Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
Aged 18-24					Primary		64.3
	Both sexes		21.5		Secondary		11.5
	Males		25.4		Tertiary		24.2
	Females		17.6	Employment Status of Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
Aged 25 and over					Employer		0.3
	Both sexes		0.7		Employee		22.0
	Males		1.0		Own account worker		39.5
	Females		0.4		Unpaid family worker		38.2
Percentage of Disabled Population					Other		0.1
	Both sexes		2.1	Percentage of Migrants by Residence			
Percentage of Disabled Population by Type of Disability					Total		28.9
Difficulty in Seeing			34.8		Urban		49.4
Difficulty in Speaking			5.4		Rural		23.3
Difficulty in Hearing			9.0	Percentage of Internal Migrants by Migration Stream			
Difficulty in Movement			33.4		Rural to Rural		58.4
Mental			12.2		Rural to Urban		24.5
Mental Retardation			5.2		Urban to Rural		5.1
Mental Illness			7.0		Urban to Urban		12.0
Any Other			3.5				
Multiple Disabilities			1.6				

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)									
Percentage of Buildings by Material for Roof and Wall					Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking (%)				
Permanent					Firewood				
	Total			73.6	Charcoal				
	Urban			93.0	Kerosene				
	Rural			68.9	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)				
Semi-Permanent					Others				
	Total			19.7	Percentage Accessibility to Internet Facility				
	Urban			5.3	No Access				
	Rural			23.2	Accessed at Home				
Temporary					Accessed Outside Home				
	Total			6.7	Accessed at Home and Outside Home				
	Urban			1.7	Total Fertility Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	Rural			7.9	Total				
Percentage of Households by Source of Drinking Water					Urban				
Piped Water					Rural				
Tube/Pipe Well					Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
Protected Dug Well					Total				
Unprotected Dug Well					Urban				
Rain					Rural				
Spring, River, etc.					Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
Bought					Total				
Other					Urban				
Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Light (%)					Rural				
	Total			48.0	Life Expectancy at Birth				
	Urban			94.0	Total				
	Rural			36.0	Urban				
Households Having Toilet Facility within Premises (%)					Rural				
	Total			48.7					
	Urban			87.5					
	Rural			38.5					

Note:

The six district of Kampong Cham province was divided and became new province called Tboung Khmum Province as 25th province in Cambodia which is located east side from the Mekong river on December 2013. The capital city of the province is Krong Suong (Suong City). However CIPS 2013 was surveyed as Kampong Cham province, because the survey was conducted on March 3-6, 2013.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALR	Adult Literacy Rate
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAMInfo	Cambodia Information
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CWR	Child Woman Ratio
CS	Children Surviving
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DEVInfo	Development Information
DDG	Deputy Director General, NIS
DG	Director General, NIS
DUSC	Data Users Service Center
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLR	General Literacy Rate
ICPS	Inter-Censal Population Survey
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NCC	National Census Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PCO	Provincial Census Officer
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
POPMap	Population Map
QA	Quality Assurance
REDATAM	Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UN Census Info	United Nations Census Information
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WinR+	Redatam Plus for Windows