KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004, GENERAL REPORT

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
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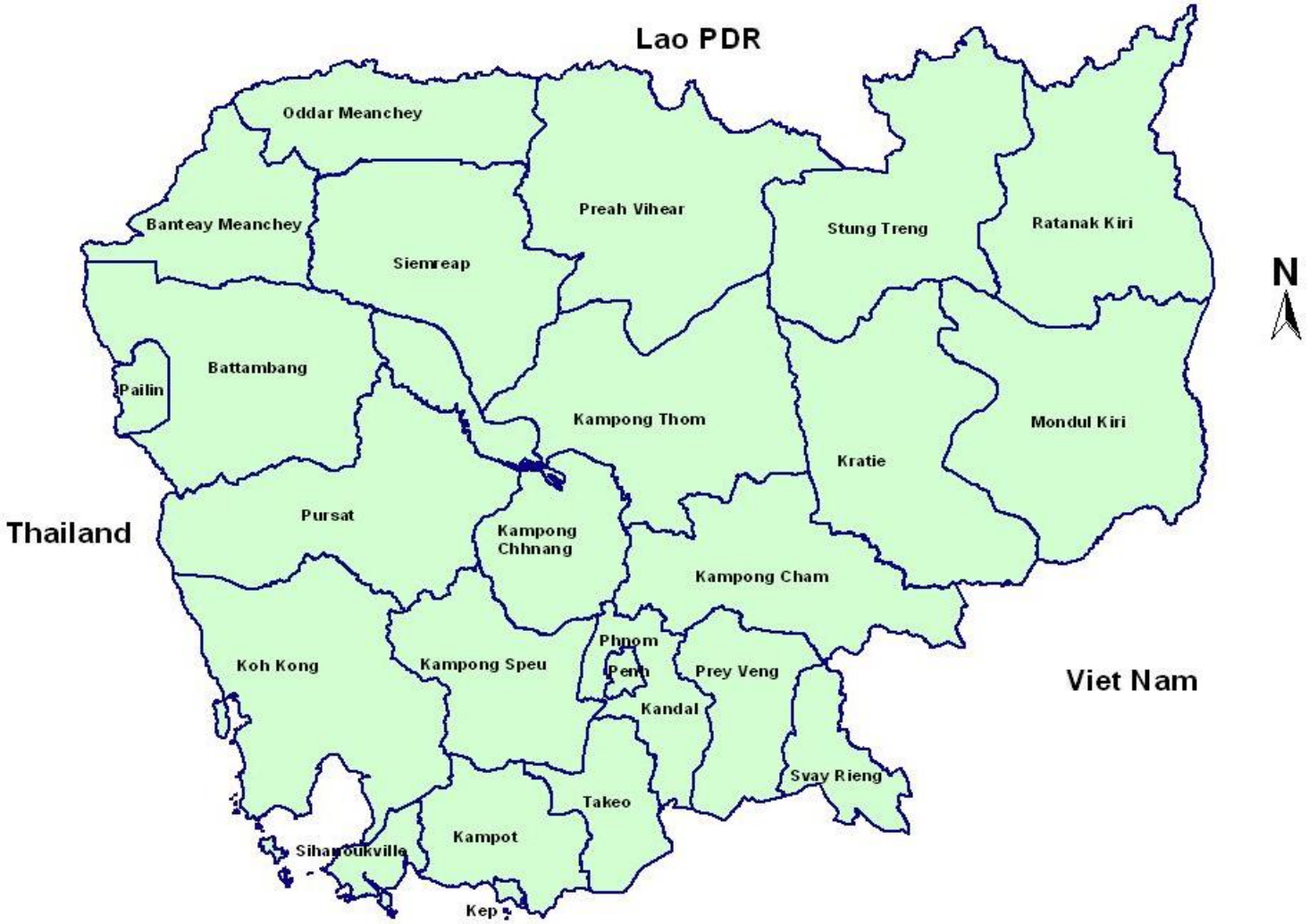
CAMBODIA – PROVINCES



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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey (CIPS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in March 3, 2004 under technical and financial support of UNFPA. From the point of view of the sample size (about 21,000 households in 700 villages), this survey could be considered as a major statistical exercise in the country in recent times. The database created by the present survey could be useful on an interim basis until the next population census is conducted.
This survey is a follow-up of the successful Population Census conducted in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades. The census results have been widely disseminated within the line Ministries and among a large body of data users and the 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 the national and provincial levels but also at district, commune and even 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 the Provincial Planning Offices 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 2004 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population Census in Cambodia due in the year 2008.

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 survey as part of their technical assistance under the project “Data Availability, Accessibility and Utilization Improvement in the National Institute of Statistics” with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to other donors of the survey, namely, UNICEF, GTZ, and SIDA, Sweden.

I appreciate the hard work put in by the staff of the NIS under the guidance and supervision of HE San Sy Than, Director General, NIS and the Provincial Planning Offices in making the survey a success. Mr. Nott Rama Rao who was the Chief Technical Adviser for the 1998 Census ably assisted the NIS as consultant at the different stages of the present survey also.

I thank the UNFPA for providing his services as well as the data processing consultancy services of Mr. Harry Lode who also assisted us in the 1998 census, and the services of sampling expert Dr. Hans Pettersson.

It is hoped that Ministries of the Royal Government of Cambodia, National and International Organizations, and Research Institutions will find the report useful.

Ministry of Planning
November 03, 2004

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

FOREWORD

BY UNFPA REPRESENTATIVE, CAMBODIA

On behalf of UNFPA, I would like to congratulate the Royal Government of Cambodia in particular the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning on the successful implementation of the Inter Censul Population Survey.

UNFPA has supported the Royal Government in Cambodia in improving availability, accessibility and utilization of population and development related data since the nineties. The 1998 Population census, which was conducted for the first time in thirty six years, was a mile stone in this regard.

Now, we are very pleased to observe that the Inter Census Survey, including its preparation, field work and data processing were implemented and completed meticulously on time with an eye on quality.

The Inter-Census Survey Report not only provides latest estimations of population figures for Cambodia, but also useful statistics and indicators at national level as revealed by the survey. I am sure that this report, as well as the in depth studies on specific areas of concern will provide useful information and reference data for planners, policy makers, the academia and the public in general.

I take this opportunity to thank UNICEF, GTZ and SIDA, Sweden for their support and cooperation for this survey. My thanks as well to Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Census and Survey Consultant and Mr. Harry Lode, Data Processing consultant for their technical assistance.

Phnom Penh
November 3, 2004

Bettina Maas
UNFPA Representative, Cambodia

PREFACE

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2004 was designed 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 had achieved both the objectives.

This report contains most of the results of the survey. There are plans to produce in-depth studies on fertility, mortality, migration, literacy and education, labour force, housing and household amenities, and population projections based on the results of the survey.

Our special thanks are due to H.E. Chhay Than, Honourable 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 Ms. Bettina Maas, UNFPA Representative, Cambodia and her predecessor in office, Ms. Sheila Macrae for their advice, encouragement and support throughout the survey operations. This contributed in no small measure to the success of the project and the survey. We are also thankful to all their colleagues in the UNFPA country office who have been very helpful.

The NIS can now be proud of strengthened capacity in data collection and processing which will stand them in good stead in future major data collection activities. 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. They spared no pains in completing every stage of the work on the scheduled date. They accomplished the work cheerfully and with commitment to collecting data of quality. Their names are given in the Appendix VIII of this report. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. We are thankful to all of them.

Data users are welcome to contact the Data Users Service Centre of the NIS for any further information regarding the survey.

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics

Nott Rama Rao
Consultant, UNFPA
Project CMB/01/P04

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
November 3, 2004

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, 2004

PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THE SURVEY AT HEADQUARTERS

National Institute of Statistics	:	HE San Sy Than Director General, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mrs. Hang Lina Deputy Director General, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mr. Has Bunton Deputy Director General, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mr. Yem Suong Senior CIPS Analyst, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mr. Meng Kimhor CIPS IT Programmer, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analyst, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mr. Sok Kosal CIPS Sampling Assistant, NIS, Ministry of Planning
		Mr. Chan Nipol Mapping Assistant, NIS, Ministry of Planning
Technical Advisers	:	Mr. Nott Rama Rao Data Utilization Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
		Mr. Harry Lode Data Processing Consultant, NIS/ UNFPA
		Dr. Hans Pettersson Sampling Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
UNFPA	:	Mr. Bjarke Oxlund Technical Officer, Population and Development Strategies, UNFPA
		Mr. Sam Nissay PDS Short Term consultant, UNFPA
		Mr. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	:	Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

BASIC INDICATORS
(At National Level)

1. Estimated population in regular households by Urban-Rural residence and sex (in thousands)

Total / Urban / Rural	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	12,824	6,197	6,627
Urban	1,921	932	989
Rural	10,903	5,265	5,638

2. Total estimated population including institutional households, homeless households, transient population etc. (in thousands)

13,091

3. Percentage of population with Khmer as mother tongue

95.4

4. Percentage of Buddhists

96.4

5. Annual population growth rate (1998-2004)

1.81 percent

6. Estimated percentage of urban population

15 percent

7. Total number of regular households (in thousands)

2,530

8. Average household size

Total	5.1
Urban	5.4
Rural	5.0

9. Percentage of female-headed households

29

10. Density of population per Km^2

74

11. Percentage of population by age group

Under 5 (0-4)	11
Children (0-14)	39
Economically productive age group (15-64)	57
The elderly population (65+)	4

12. Age dependency ratio

Total	74
Urban	60
Rural	77

13. Sex ratio (No. of males per 100 females)

Total	93.5
Urban	94.3
Rural	93.4

14. Marital status of population aged 15 and over

Sex	Marital Status (in percentages) Currently			
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced / Separated
Both sexes	30.7	60.6	6.1	2.6
Male	34.6	62.9	1.6	0.9
Female	27.4	58.5	10.1	4.0

15. Adult literacy rate (percentage of literate persons aged 15 and over to total persons aged 15 and over)

Total / Urban / Rural	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	73.6	84.7	64.1
Urban	83.8	91.8	76.9
Rural	71.7	83.3	61.6

16. Percentage attending school / educational institution among population aged 7-24

	Males	Females
Total	62.8	55.3
Urban	65.4	58.3
Rural	62.3	54.7

17. Educational Level Completed by Literate Population Aged 25 years and over

Educational Level Completed	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Pre school	0.1	0.1	0.2
None	4.3	4.3	4.3
Primary not completed	54.0	45.9	63.6
Primary	23.7	27.3	19.5
Lower secondary	11.3	13.6	8.6
Secondary/ diploma	4.5	6.0	2.6
Vocational training	0.8	1.0	0.6
Beyond secondary	1.1	1.6	0.5
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1

18. Labour force participation rate (percentage of economically active population aged 7 and over)

Both sexes	65.5
Males	66.3
Females	64.6

19. Unemployment rate (percentage unemployed among economically active population)

7.1

20. Percentage of population by industrial sector

Primary	74.2
Secondary	7.0
Tertiary	18.8

21. PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAIN EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Employment Status	Males	Females
Employer	0.3	0.2
Paid employee	16.8	9.3
Own account worker	53.1	29.7
Unpaid family worker	29.6	60.7
Other	0.2	0.1

22. Percentage of migrants by previous residence

Within the province	61.6
Another province	34.5
Outside Cambodia	3.9

23. Nature of construction of residential buildings

Nature of construction	Total	Urban	Rural
Permanent	46.9	66.6	44.1
Semi-Permanent	26.2	17.2	27.5
Temporary	26.9	16.2	28.4

24. Percentage of households having access to safe drinking water

Total	44
Urban	72
Rural	40

25. Percentage of households having electricity as main source of light

Total	17
Urban	56
Rural	11

26. Percentage of households by main type of fuel used for cooking

	Total	Urban	Rural
Firewood	86	55	91
Charcoal	8	23	5
LPG	4	20	2
Kerosene	1	1	1
Others	1	1	1

27. Percentage of households having toilet facility within premises

Total	22
Urban	55
Rural	16

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Preliminary

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 (CIPS) was conducted in March 2004 with midnight of March 3, (00 hours) as the reference time.

It is a nationally representative sample survey taken between two censuses, the 1998 census and the proposed 2008 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. Due to the national elections and administrative issues, the CIPS was undertaken in March 2004 instead of 2003, which would otherwise have been the five-year mid point between the 1998 and 2008 Censuses.

2. Background

In 1993, as soon as a democratically elected government was established the Royal Government of Cambodia requested UNFPA (the United Nations Population Fund) to provide technical and financial support for conducting a population census.

The Census project CMB/94/P02 started in 1995 and established and equipped a census office within the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning.

The 1990s saw two major demographic data collection exercises managed by the Census office; namely (1) the Demographic Survey of Cambodia 1996, conducted as a prelude to the 1998 Census and (2) the General Population Census of Cambodia 1998 mentioned above.

Because of these undertakings the exact size as well as the structure and distribution of the population of Cambodia were known for the first time in more than three decades, since there was no census after the 1962 Census due to war and political disturbances in Cambodia.

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 the Demographic and Health Survey have complemented the Census data and helped provide a body of essential statistics to guide the development process. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 is an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of data that will allow Cambodia to prepare plans and programmes supported by a strong database.

3. Objectives of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 (CIPS)

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 was conducted with the objective of providing information on the following indicators:

- Sex, age and marital status
- Births and Deaths
- Migration status
- Literacy/Educational level
- Economic characteristics
- Housing and household amenities
- Other population and household information

These fresh data will allow for calculations and reliable projections of:

- Population size and growth
- Fertility
- Mortality
- Migration

The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination.

4. Questionnaires

The draft questionnaires for the CIPS 2004 were more or less on the 1998 General Census pattern. Some modifications, however, were made by adding new questions on (i) whether children aged 0-14 living with own mother (ii) whether a person's mother is alive and (iii) details of deaths in households in the last one year with focus on maternal mortality. Questions mentioned at (i) and (ii) were intended respectively to estimate fertility (by application of own child method) and mortality (by application of orphan hood method). The questions to be included were carefully considered by a Working Group of Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004, whose members were mostly from Ministries, NGOs and International Agencies. The Questionnaires were tested twice in the field (both urban and rural) by NIS staff in November 2003. The purpose of the pre-test was to have a full-dressed rehearsal of the whole process and particularly to test the questions in the field so as to make corrections in wording or definitions and to estimate the time taken for enumeration area mapping, house listing, sampling and enumeration of selected household. Based on the pre-test experience the questionnaires were modified and finalized.

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix I).

The Form A was used to collect information on buildings containing one or more households during the preliminary round preceding survey night (March 3, 2004). The information collected related to: construction material of wall, roof and floor, whether it is a wholly or partly residential building, number of households within

the building, name and sex of head of household and number of persons usually living in the household.

The Form B, which has five parts, was used for survey enumeration in the period closely following the reference time. In Part I, information on usual members of the selected household present on survey night, visitors present as well as usual members absent on survey night, was collected.

Part II was used to collect information on each usual member of the household and each visitor present on survey night. The information collected included: full name, relationship to household head, sex, age, natural mother, child aged 0-14 living with own mother, marital status, age at first marriage, mother tongue, religion, place of birth, previous residence, duration of stay, reason for migration, literacy, full time education and economic characteristics.

Part III was used to collect information on females of reproductive age (15-49) as well as children born to these women. The information collected in part IV related to household conditions and facilities: main source of light, main cooking fuel used, whether toilet facility is available, main source of drinking water and number of living rooms occupied by household.

Part V was used to record the following information in respect of deaths in the household within the last one year:- name of deceased, sex, relationship to head of household, age at death, whether the death has been registered with the civil authorities or not, the cause of death and maternal mortality information.

5. Sampling Design

The CIPS 2004 was conducted in a nationwide representative sample of 21,000 households within selected 700 villages (primary sampling units) out of 13,886 villages in Cambodia. The 700 villages were selected from updated frame (list of villages for Cambodia).

A three-stage sample design has been used for the CIPS. In the first stage a sample of villages was selected. The villages were implicitly stratified into 45 strata (21 provinces each with rural/urban* strata i.e. 42 strata plus 3 provinces each totally urban, i.e. 3 urban strata). The villages were selected using systematic sampling with probabilities proportionate to size (PPS). The size measures used for the selection was number of households in the village according to the 1998 Census with estimation for a few additional villages not in the 1998 census frame.

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* All provincial headquarters were treated as urban. In the case of Sihanoukville, Kep and Pailin, the entire province was treated as urban. In Phnom Penh province, the four districts of Doun Penh, Chamkar Mon, 7 Makara and Tuol Kouk were classified as urban. All the remaining areas of the country were rural. Further, urban and rural areas are being reclassified in Cambodia. While these reclassifications have already been drafted, they have not yet been approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. Upon endorsement and adoption, the new classifications will be used in future census/surveys.

In the second stage one Census Enumeration Area was selected randomly (in the head office) in each selected PSU. At the beginning of the fieldwork all households in the EA were listed. A systematic sample of 30 non-vacant households was selected as the third stage of selection.

The listing of households in the EA would become cumbersome if there are many households in the EA. This might be the case when the enumeration area had grown substantially since the census. When the EA was large (population wise) the interviewer was instructed to split the EA into two or more approximately equal-sized segments and to select one segment randomly. All households in the selected segment were listed. Out of the 700 Sample PSUs, 598 were from the rural super stratum and the remaining 102 were from the urban super stratum (see Appendix II). The distribution of selected households in the third stage by urban-rural and also by province and by district are shown in Appendix III.

A Note on Sampling Weights and Sampling Error in the survey, prepared by the Sampling Consultant may be found in Appendix IV.

6. Organization of the Survey.

The Director General of NIS served as the Director of CIPS 2004. The provincial planning directors of each of the 24 provinces served as coordinators in their own area. About a hundred NIS survey coordinators were drawn from different divisions of NIS and allotted to provinces at the rate of about seven to eight villages per person. They then acted as the 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 material and collection of completed records.

For every enumeration area there was one enumerator and normally the work of three enumerators was monitored and supported 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. All in all there were 700 enumerators and 234 supervisors busy in the field during early March 2004. Two staff from the National Institute of Public Health as well as two UNFPA Programme Staff also assisted in supervising the field activities.

The Data Utilization Consultant (DUC) who was also the chief technical consultant for the survey came on several short-term missions 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 the report. The sampling consultant provided guidance on sampling particularly on estimation procedure and computation of sampling errors. The Data Processing Consultant (DPC) also with short-term missions gave training to the staff in data processing and, guided and supervised the processing of CIPS results.

7. Training of Field Staff

The 100 NIS Survey Coordinators (NIS SC) were first intensively trained at the NIS (November-December 2003) on village EA mapping, sampling, houselisting, household questionnaires, concepts and definitions. The team of instructors consisted of Ms Hang Lina, Mr. Yem Suong and Mr. Sok Kosal. The training included practice in sample selection and filling the questionnaires.

The Province Directors (with Deputy Directors) were trained on the CIPS at NIS for one week in January 2004, since they were deeply involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey is proceeding on track. The training of appointed enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaire and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS SC assisted by the Provincial Director/ Deputy Director for six days (19 to 23 February, 2004).

The DUC participated in the classes held at Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo, which is equal to a number of 355 enumerators and 117 supervisors. Mostly the trainees were new to the job.

8. Collection of Data

For every Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) or village, a field listing was organized in order to make a current and complete listing of the households located within selected EAs. At the first step the enumerator would have to draw sketch maps of villages and EA maps. Residential and partly residential building were numbered using stickers 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 operations of the survey (lasting four days from 28 February to 2 March 2004) buildings/structures wholly or partly used for residential purpose in selected EAs (700 in all) were listed in the House List called Form A. After the listing operation had been completed, a fixed sample size of 30 households was selected in each EA by the supervisors. This selection was carried out systematically by computing the sampling interval in each EA and choosing the random start, by using linear sampling. It was closely supervised by NIS SC to ensure correctness in the selection process.

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

9. Data Editing and Coding

The completed records (Forms A, Form B, Form I, Form II, Map, and other Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due date and submitted to the team receptionist at NIS. NIS Survey Coordinators formed into three teams of two persons were trained during March 7-10 to receive and arrange the completed forms and maps for processing after due checking form the field. Control forms were prescribed by DUC to record every form without any omission. These records were carefully checked, registered and stored in the record room. Editing and coding of the questionnaires were done manually, after which the questionnaires were submitted to the computer section for further processing.

The instruction for editing and coding were revised and expanded. Training on editing and coding was conducted for senior staff, who in turn had to train 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. Coding had to be done very carefully in respect of birthplace and previous place of residence by using the district and province codes, and occupation and industry by using the UN International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO) and the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) respectively. For these purposes, NIS utilized staff with sound knowledge and experience of the survey and its concepts. Those who worked as trainers or supervisors were put on this job supplemented by well-trained and tested staff. Editing and Coding was done by two teams (each with six editors and one team leader); so that one of the editors who was trained specifically in occupation/industry coding should do that coding for columns 20 and 22 of part 2 household questionnaire. The work of team members was completely checked by the Team leaders. The training on editing and coding was done from 23 to 26 March. The manual processing commenced on March 29 and was completely done by the end of May 2004.

10. Data Entry and Computerization

As already mentioned, the form A is completely identical to the one used during the 1998 General Census, whereas the main survey questionnaire, Form B, has had a few new questions added on mother alive, whether living with own mother, age at first marriage, registration of birth and a new panel consisting of 9 questions related to Deaths in Households in the last 12 months.

In order to capture the data recorded on Form A and Form B two separate data entry applications needed to be developed. A decision to develop the data entry using CSPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CSPro, which stands for Census and Survey Processing System, is a public service system free of cost disseminated by US. Census Bureau. IMPS (Integrated Microcomputer Processing System), has been adopted in many statistical offices, worldwide.

Both methodologies were discussed with senior NIS staff and it was agreed to adopt a mixture of the two approaches. Many NIS staff members received a two-week CSPro training course (5 to 14 May 2003). This provided them a thorough

insight into the CSPro language and good understanding of the kind of edits normally performed in census and survey data processing.

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 from 20 to 23 April 2004. The questionnaires were keyed-in twice in order to minimize typing errors (i.e. full verification of the data was achieved). Data entry commenced on 26 April and was completed by 30 June 2004.

Computer editing and correction was performed using the CONCOR module of IMPS. After computing the weights the Survey results were tabulated with the CENT and QUICKTAB module of IMPS. Tabulation was completed by the end of August 2004. Multiple backups of the Survey data were made onto Magnetic Optical disks.

11. Limitations of Data

The various estimates presented in this report are derived from a sample of the surveyed population. As in any survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors are related to sample size. It is mainly constituted by variable errors called ‘variance’. The variance is the average deviation of sample estimates from average of all possible estimates under the same sample design and the same essential conditions.

Non-sampling errors are errors in survey estimates occurring for reasons other than the fact that the estimates were obtained from only a selected portion of population. The main types of non-sampling errors are: coverage errors, response and content errors, non-response errors and processing errors (coding, data entry and tabulation). By intense supervision at every stage the non-sampling errors were kept at the minimum.

As already mentioned in Paragraph 5 a note on sampling errors in the survey is presented in Appendix IV for reference. Given the sample size of about 21,000 households spread over 700 PSUs, the main estimates are expected to be reliable at the national level. However province level estimates will be made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix V, and evaluation of the estimates.

12. About this Report

This general report prepared immediately on completion of tabulation contains a brief analysis of some of the main results of the survey.

It is by no means exhaustive and there is a need for an in-depth study of such topics like age structure, marital status, age at marriage, fertility, educational characteristics, labour force, mortality and migration. For this purpose the tables

concerned would be analyzed by the national staff in separate workshops with the guidance of subject matter specialists or consultants where necessary.

The tables estimated using sample weights have already been generated and are available at the NIS for reference (Appendix VI). These tables can be used to derive percentage and proportional distribution of population by different characteristics, to generate further demographic and social indicators and for analysis and research.

CHAPTER II

BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN RESULTS OF CIPS, 2004

1. Population Size and Growth

The estimated population of regular households in Cambodia as on 3 March 2004, the reference date of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 (CIPS), is 12.824 million. As CIPS did not cover institutional households (e.g. hostels, lodges, prisons etc.), homeless households, boat population and transient population, an estimate of the population in respect of these households has been made applying the same proportion of this type of population to total population in the 1998 census (2.04 per cent). The total estimated population of Cambodia thus works out to 13.091million.

The annual growth rate of population of Cambodia at the national level between March 3, 1998, the reference date of the 1998 census and March 3, 2004 works out to 1.81 percent as may be seen from Table 2.1.

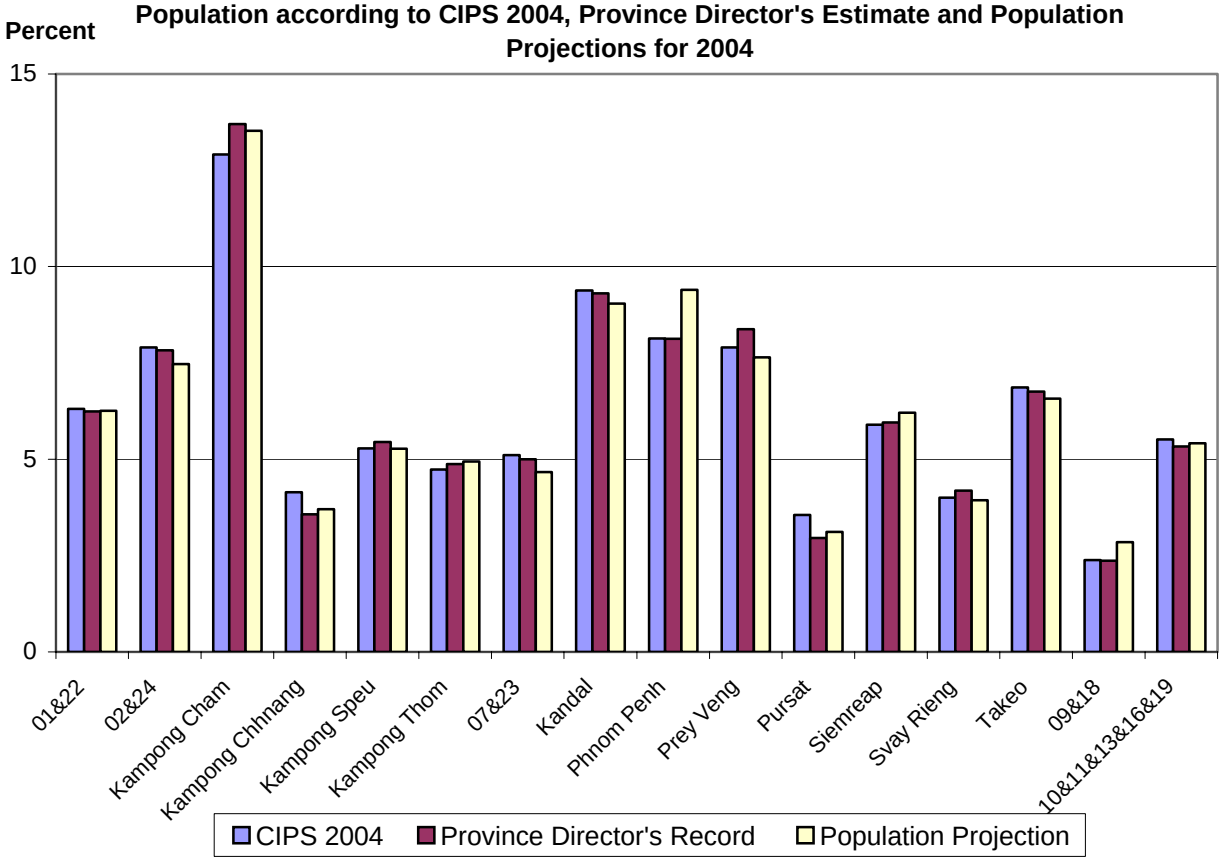
Table 2.1 Annual Growth Rate of Population of Cambodia between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	**(in million)**
Enumerated population in the census	11.438
Add population under count of 1.78 per cent as per post enumeration survey of the 1998 Census	0.204
Add population in areas not covered by the census	0.045
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time	0.060
Total 1998 population	11.747
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	**(in million)**
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	12.824
Add estimated population in institutional households/ homeless households/ other transient population (2.04 per cent of total population)	0.267
Total estimated population in 2004	13.091
3. Annual Growth Rate of Population 1998-2004	**1.81%**

2. Comparison with Population Projections

The publication “The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020” has projected the population of Cambodia as 13.542 million on January 1, 2004 and 13.807 million as on January 1, 2005. By interpolation the projected population of Cambodia as on March 3, 2004 works out to 13.588 million. For projections, the base population of 11.747 million in 1998 was further increased for under count in 0-4 age group population thereby estimating the base population as on 3 March 1998 as 12.169 million. The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 13.588 million in 2004 and 12.169 million in 1998 works out to 1.84 per cent, which is only marginally more than the annual growth rate of 1.81 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

Figure 1: Comparative Percentage of Population of each Province to Total Population according to CIPS 2004, Province Director's Estimate and Population Projections for 2004



Note: For names of provinces shown by codes in Figure 1 please see Appendix V.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population is higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 0.5 million or by 3.8 per cent. This appears to be reasonable considering the fact that two different methodologies were adopted in projections and sample survey estimations. It is, however, difficult to pinpoint any specific reason for this difference between the two figures without evaluation. The difference may perhaps be due to under-enumeration, especially of children in the age group 0-4 in the survey, or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

It is stated in this connection that the survey was closely supervised not only by the filed supervisors, but also by supervising officers, It was emphasized at training sessions for enumerators and supervisors (both theoretical and practical) and during field supervision that children in the age group 0-4 have to enumerated without omission. However there could be some under enumeration in this age group and other ages in the survey but at a lower level than at the census when it was 1.78 per cent net under-enumeration according to the post enumeration survey.

To evaluate the source of the difference between the CIPS and projected populations, the component measures like fertility and mortality have to be calculated based on CIPS data and compared with those adopted for projections when an in-depth study is taken up.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results at the national level has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Cambodia is 3.34. The projected TFR is 3.73 for 2003 and 3.68 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 3.99 in 1998, there is clear indication that fertility is declining and is more or less at the level expected in the projection.

As regards infant and child mortality, CIPS shows lower levels than shown in the projection. These differences may be due to mortality declining faster than expected or due to underestimation. This again needs an in-depth analysis and evaluation. Information on adult mortality collected in CIPS 2004 also needs to be evaluated and analysed in future workshops.

3. Households and Household Population

The definitions for household and head of household adopted for CIPS are the same as in the 1998 Census (see Glossary). In the present analysis household refers to regular households only (unless otherwise specified) as the survey did not include institutional households and transient households. Table 2.2 gives the estimate of households and household population made from CIPS.

Table 2.2 Estimated Number Households and Household Population by Sex and Average Household Size by Total, Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia, 2004

Total/ Urban/ Rural	No. of Households* (In thousands)	Household Population (in thousands)			Average household size
		Persons	Males	Females	
Total	2,530	12,824	6,197	6,627	5.1 (5.2)
Urban	358	1,921	932	989	5.4 (5.5)
Rural	2,172	10,903	5,265	5,638	5.0 (5.1)

* Refers to regular households only
** Figure within brackets is the corresponding household size in 1998

The average size of household has marginally decreased during 1998-2004 both in urban and rural areas indicating the beginning of a trend to have smaller sized households.

Female Headed Households

Out of 2.5 million households in Cambodia 29.2 per cent households are headed by females, registering thereby an increase of 3.5 points over and above the proportion of 25.7 per cent in 1998. It has to be pointed out in this connection that in CIPS which was on a *de facto* basis, if the usual head of household was away, the person managing that household in his or her absence was treated as head

of household. This could have also contributed to a higher percentage of female-headed households. However such a high proportion is not unprecedented. The percentage of households headed by women in Viet Nam was 31.9 according to the 1989 Census of that country.

The percentages of female-headed households in urban and rural areas work out to 28.6 and 29.3 respectively. Most of the female heads of households (64 per cent) fall in ages 40 and above. Eighty seven percent among all female heads are in the labour force. Even among the elderly female heads (age 65+) nearly 53 per cent work to eke out their living.

4. Density of Population

The density of population at the national level works out to 74, a rise of ten points over the 1998 level. This is based on the total area of 181,035 square kilometers for Cambodia with Tonle Sap Lake occupying 3,000 square kilometers.

5. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

Out of the total estimated regular household population of 12.824 million, 6.197 million are males and 6.627 million are females. This gives the overall sex ratio of 93.5 (number of males per 100 females). Females out number males both in rural and urban areas of Cambodia (Table 2.3)

Table 2.3 Sex Ratio by Total, Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia, 2004

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
Total	93.5	51.7
Urban	94.3	51.5
Rural	93.4	51.7

The sex ratio at the national level has slightly increased from what it was in 1998 (93.0). Urban areas have registered a marginal decline (1.4) from 95.7 in 1998 while rural areas have made a marginal increase (0.9) from 92.5 in 1998.

As in the 1998 Census, information on age in completed years was collected from people interviewed. Khmer calendar was used by enumerators in many cases to elicit completed age from respondents, as the latter did not know their age.

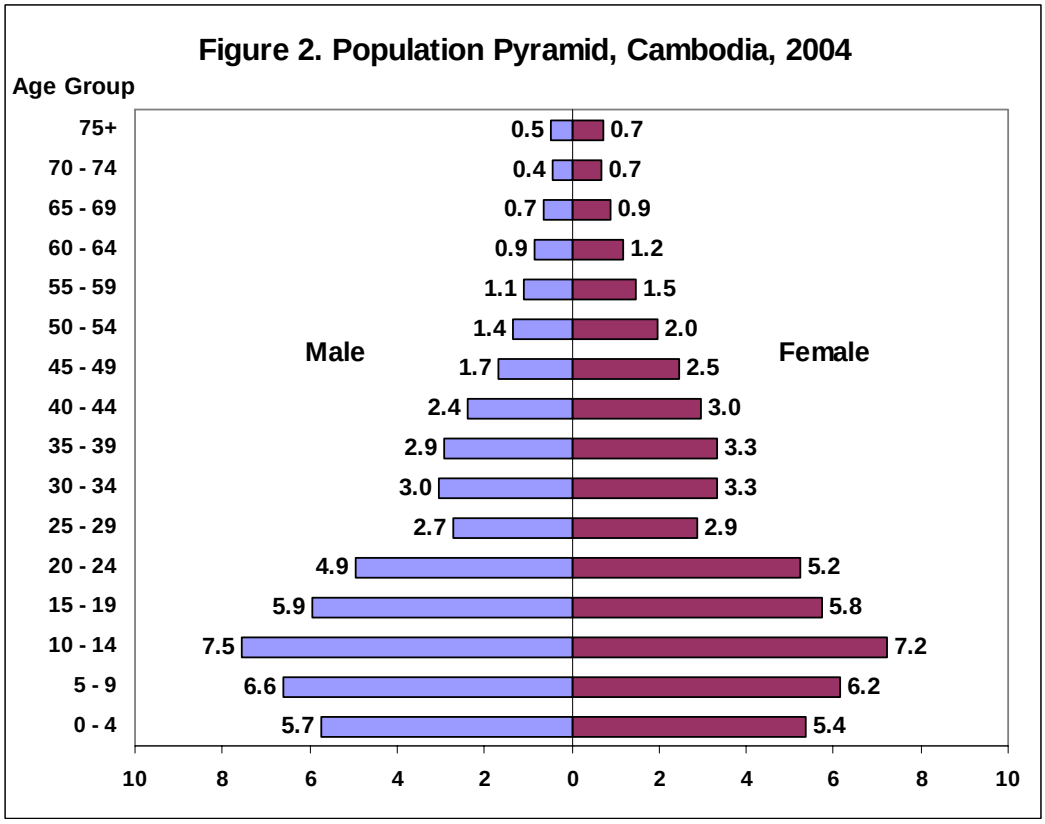


Figure 2. Population Pyramid, Cambodia, 2004
Age Group
75+
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
0.5 0.7
0.4 0.7
0.7 0.9
0.9 1.2
1.1 1.5
1.4 2.0
1.7 2.5
2.4 3.0
2.9 3.3
3.0 3.3
2.7 2.9
4.9 5.2
5.9 5.8
7.5 7.2
6.6 6.2
5.7 5.4
Male
Female
10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 10

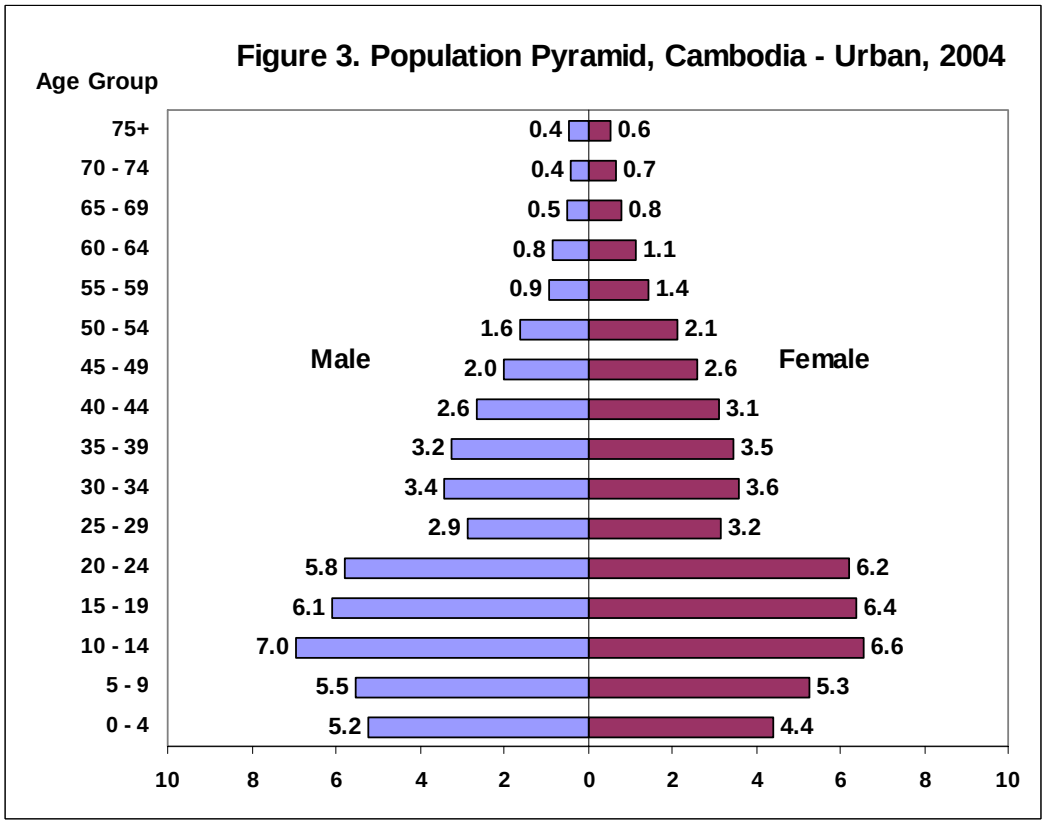
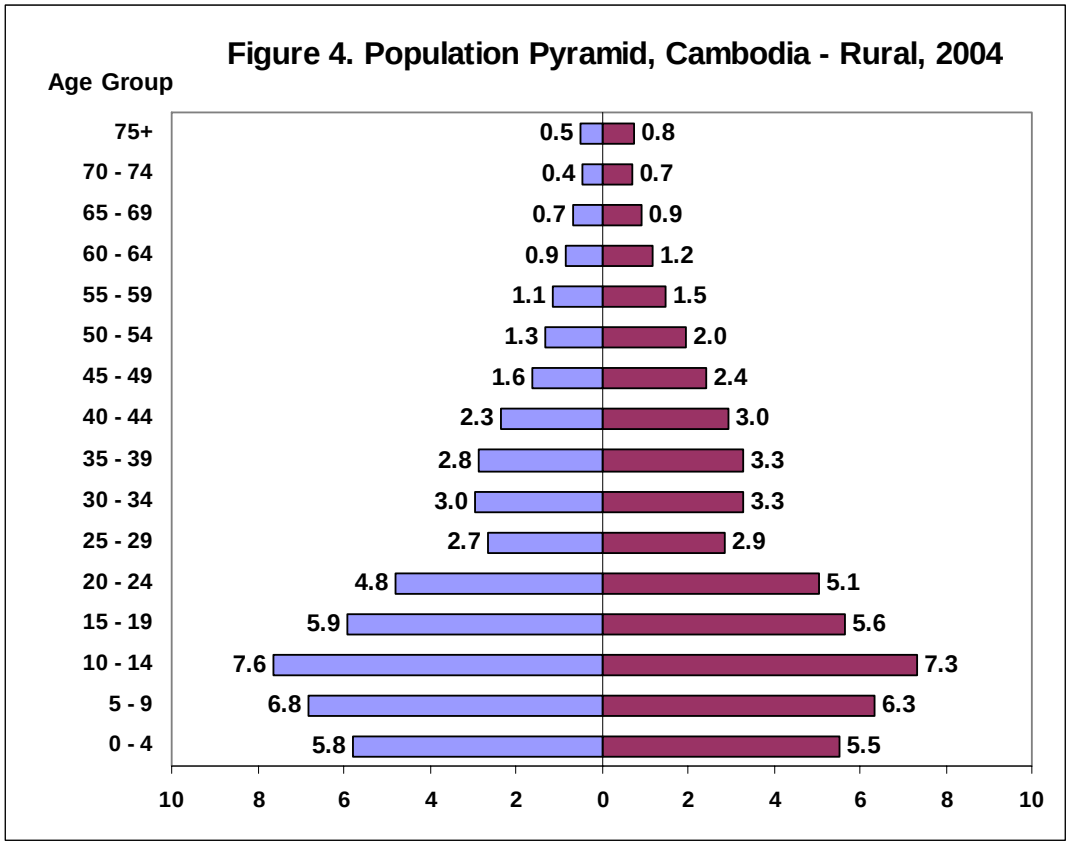


Figure 3. Population Pyramid, Cambodia - Urban, 2004
Age Group
75+
70 - 74
65 - 69
60 - 64
55 - 59
50 - 54
45 - 49
40 - 44
35 - 39
30 - 34
25 - 29
20 - 24
15 - 19
10 - 14
5 - 9
0 - 4
0.4 0.6
0.4 0.7
0.5 0.8
0.8 1.1
0.9 1.4
1.6 2.1
2.0 2.6
2.6 3.1
3.2 3.5
3.4 3.6
2.9 3.2
5.8 6.2
6.1 6.4
7.0 6.6
5.5 5.3
5.2 4.4
Male
Female
10 8 6 4 2 0 2 4 6 8 10



The age data collected in the survey was tested for digit preference and heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's and Myer's indices calculated are 107.1 and 3.3 respectively. Theoretically Whipple's index varies between 100, denoting no preference for "0" or "5" and 500 indicating that only ages "0" and "5"were reported, Whipple's index of 107.1 for Cambodia shows that there was almost no preference for "0" or "5" in the survey and the data are fairly accurate in this regard.

The theoretical range for Myer's index is 0 representing no heaping and 90, which would be the result if all ages were reported at a single digit. Myer's index of 3.3 for Cambodia shows that age heaping was within reasonable limits. In fact the present index of 3.3 is much better than the Myer's index of 9.7 obtained for the 1998 census data, since smaller the Myer's index the higher is the quality of age reporting.

In summary, age returns of the survey may be considered fairly reliable despite some irregularities. The single year age distribution (percentage) estimated from the survey is given in the Appendix IX.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups			
Age group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0-14	42.8	38.6	38.8
15-49	46.9	49.5	50.4
50-64	6.8	8.0	7.2
65+	3.5	3.9	3.6

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 2.4 along with corresponding proportions from the 1998 census and population projections for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections are almost the same.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points during 1998-2004. The proportions in the higher ages show as increasing trend indicating the setting-in of a trend towards ageing

The median age in Cambodia works out to 19.9 in 2004 and is likely to increase to 21.6 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 (11.1 per cent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.8 per cent) (see Figure 2). This may be due to recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 12.8 per cent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of ages 5-9 (15.5 per cent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of ages 10-14 (14.7 per cent). Further analysis of the age structure may have to be made while analyzing fertility data from the survey.

Table 2.5 Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups		
Broad age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
0-14	104.5	106.1
15-49	88.1	90.7
50-64	74.0	71.3
65+	71.1	67.6

Table 2.5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The age pattern of sex ratio is more or less the same both in 1998 and 2004. With a sex ratio at birth between 104 and 107 the excess of males declines with age. In the middle and older ages the number of females exceeds that of males. The very low sex ratios in ages 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Cambodia during the genocide years.

6. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represents the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 2.6 presents the dependency ratios of Cambodia in 2004. These ratios are lower than the corresponding ratios in 1998. The main reason for this difference is the change in the age structure with decline in the proportion of child population.

Table 2.6 Dependency Ratio, Cambodia			
Total		Urban	Rural
Both sexes	74.0	59.7	76.8
Male	79.8	64.9	82.8
Female	68.8	55.1	71.5

7. Marital Status

Marital status is a very important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser degree.

Table 2.7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of the survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportions of widowed, divorced and separated among women are much more than the corresponding proportions among males. This pattern, which was observed even in the 1998 census, is mainly due to higher mortality among men especially in older ages and less tendency among women to get remarried once they are widowed, divorced or separated. In the urban areas the proportion of never married is higher than that in rural areas both in respect of males and females. Marital status data of the survey will be further analyzed while studying fertility, mortality and migration.

Table 2.7 Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more in Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia, 2004

Total/ Urban/ Rural			Never married	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total	Both sexes	100	30.7	60.6	6.1	2.0	0.6
	Males	100	34.6	62.9	1.6	0.7	0.2
	Females	100	27.4	58.5	10.1	3.1	0.9
Urban	Both sexes	100	36.9	55.2	5.4	1.9	0.6
	Males	100	40.9	56.8	1.4	0.7	0.2
	Females	100	33.4	53.7	8.9	3.0	1.0
Rural	Both sexes	100	29.5	61.6	6.3	2.0	0.6
	Males	100	33.4	64.1	1.6	0.7	0.2
	Females	100	26.2	59.5	10.3	3.1	0.9

Figure 5. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Cambodia, 2004

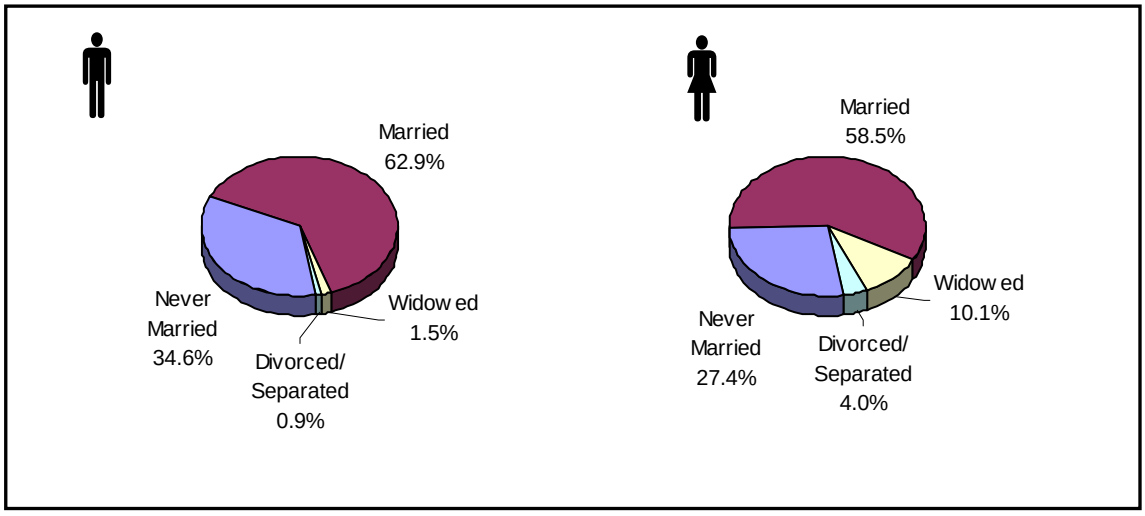


Figure 6. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Cambodia - Urban, 2004

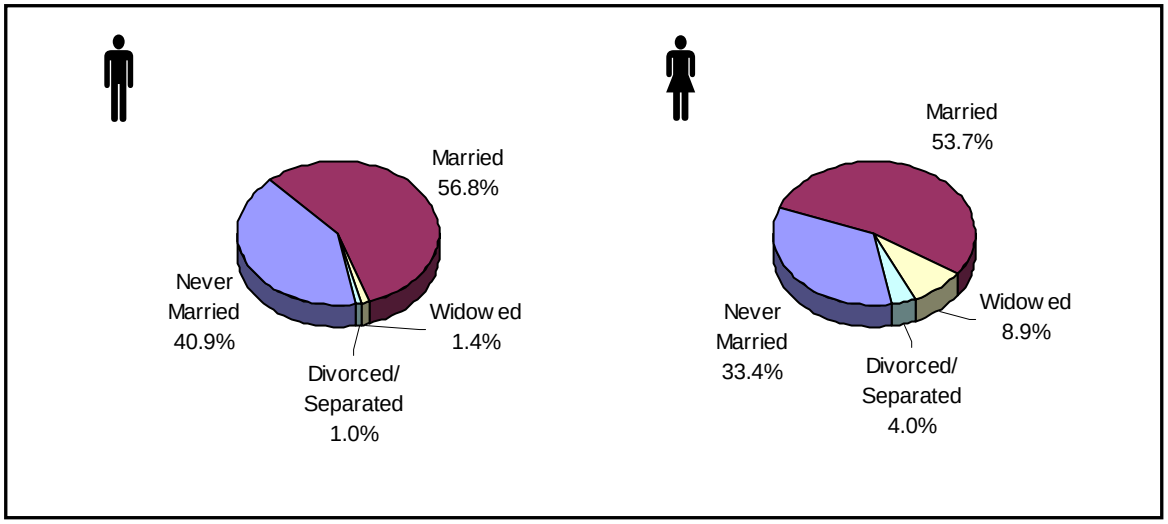
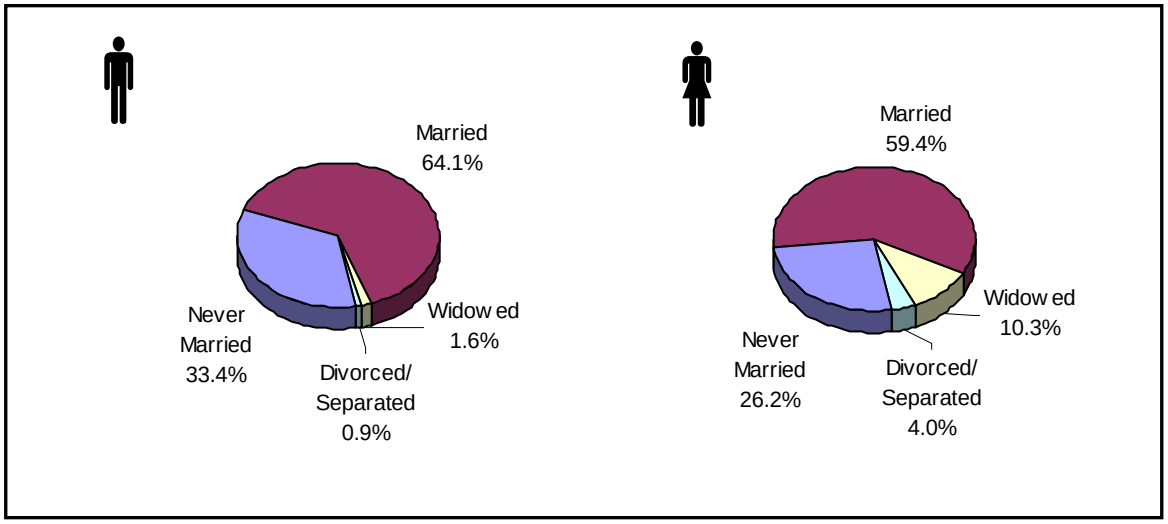


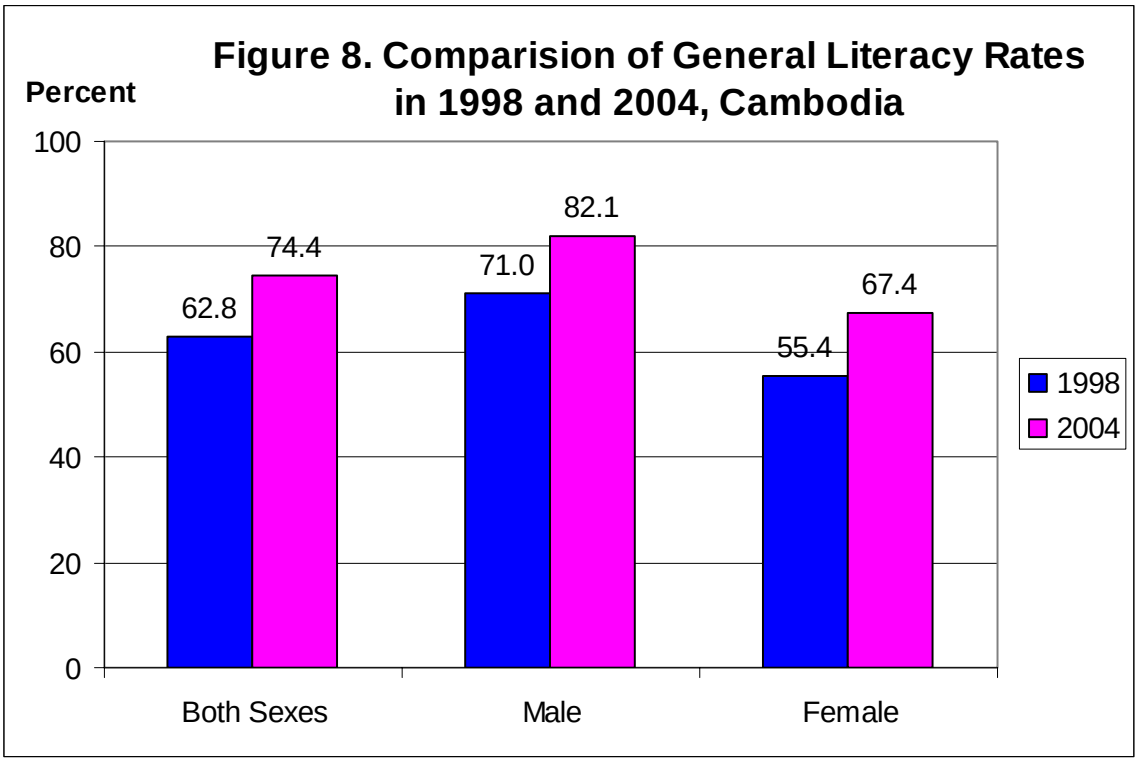
Figure 7. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Cambodia - Rural, 2004



8. Literacy

In the present survey by definition, children aged 0-5 were treated as illiterates ever if some children in these ages could read and write. This was a change from the 1998 census definition when children aged 0-6 were treated as illiterates. In Table 2.8 the general literacy rate in Cambodia is presented according to both definitions for comparison.

Table 2.8 General Literacy Rate, Cambodia, 2004			
(1). For Population Aged 7+ (1998 Census definition)			
Total/ Urban/ Rural	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	74.4	82.1	67.4
Urban	83.5	88.9	78.6
Rural	72.7	80.8	65.3
(2). For Population Aged 6+ (CIPS, 2004 definition)			
Total/ Urban/ Rural	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	72.8	80.1	66.2
Urban	82.2	87.5	77.4
Rural	71.1	78.8	64.2



The literacy rates given under (1) in the Table above are compared with the 1998 Census literacy level in Table 2.9.

Table 2.9 Literacy Rates in Cambodia 1998 and 2004			
Sex	**Total/ Urban/ Rural/**	**Percentage Literate**	
		1998	**2004**
Both sexes	Total	62.8	74.4
	Urban	75.5	83.5
	Rural	60.3	72.7
Males	Total	71.0	82.1
	Urban	82.1	88.9
	Rural	68.8	80.8
Females	Total	55.4	67.4
	Urban	69.3	78.6
	Rural	52.7	65.3

There is an overall improvement in the literacy level in Cambodia in respect of males and females and in urban and rural areas. In 1998 nearly two thirds of the population could read and write with understanding and in 2004 nearly three-fourths can do so. In 1998, over half the number of women was literate and in 2004 more than two-thirds of the women were literates. A remarkable increase is noticed in the percentage of literates among children in the age group 10-14, from 67.6 to 87.6 during the last six years.

Adult Literacy Rate

Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons aged 15 and above to corresponding population. Adult literacy rates for males are considerably higher than those for females both in urban and rural areas, both in 1998 and 2004, the gap being slightly lower in 2004 (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 Adult Literacy Rate 1998 and 2004						
Total/ Urban/ Rural	**1998**			**2004**		
	Both sexes	**Males**	**Females**	**Both sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	67.3	79.5	57.0	73.6	84.7	64.1
Urban	79.1	88.3	70.8	83.8	91.8	76.9
Rural	64.9	77.6	54.3	71.7	83.3	61.6

Though higher literacy rates are observed in 2004, the pattern of general decline in literacy level with increase in age with the exception of age group 45-54 for males remains unchanged during 1998-2004 (see Graph). The big gap between male and female literacy has to be reduced and a hundred percent literacy should be the ultimate goal of educational planning.

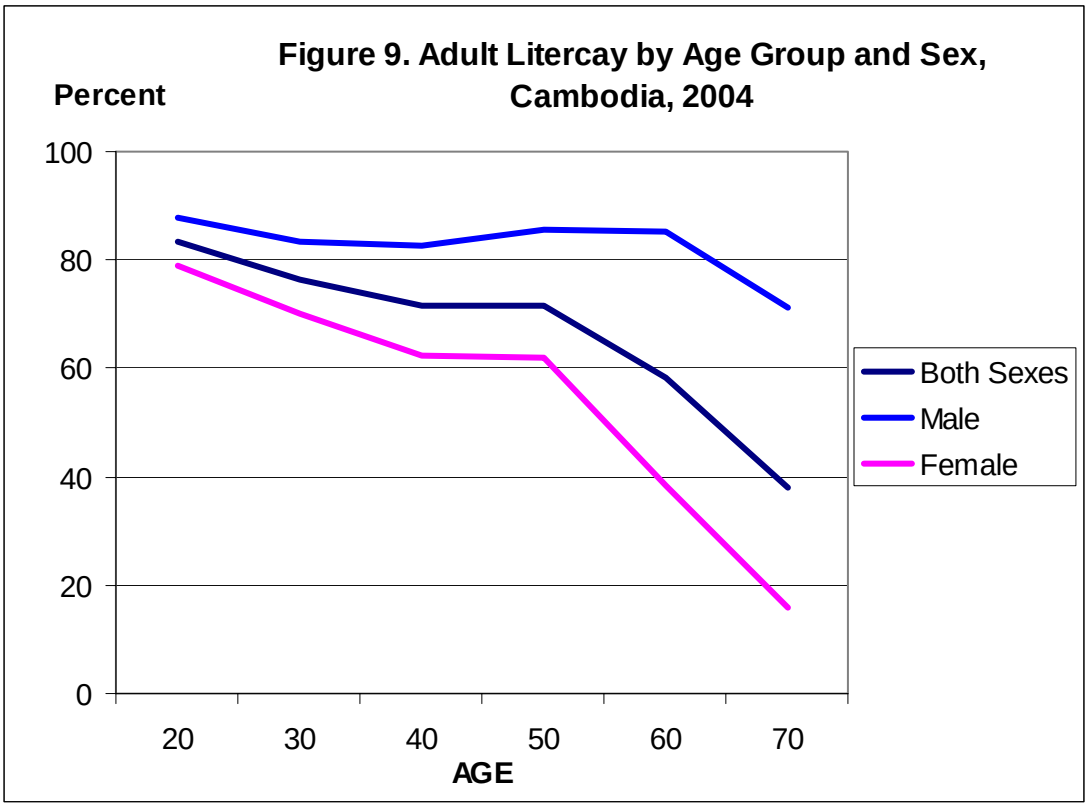


Figure 9. Adult Litercay by Age Group and Sex, Cambodia, 2004
Percent
100
80
60
40
20
0
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE
Both Sexes
Male
Female

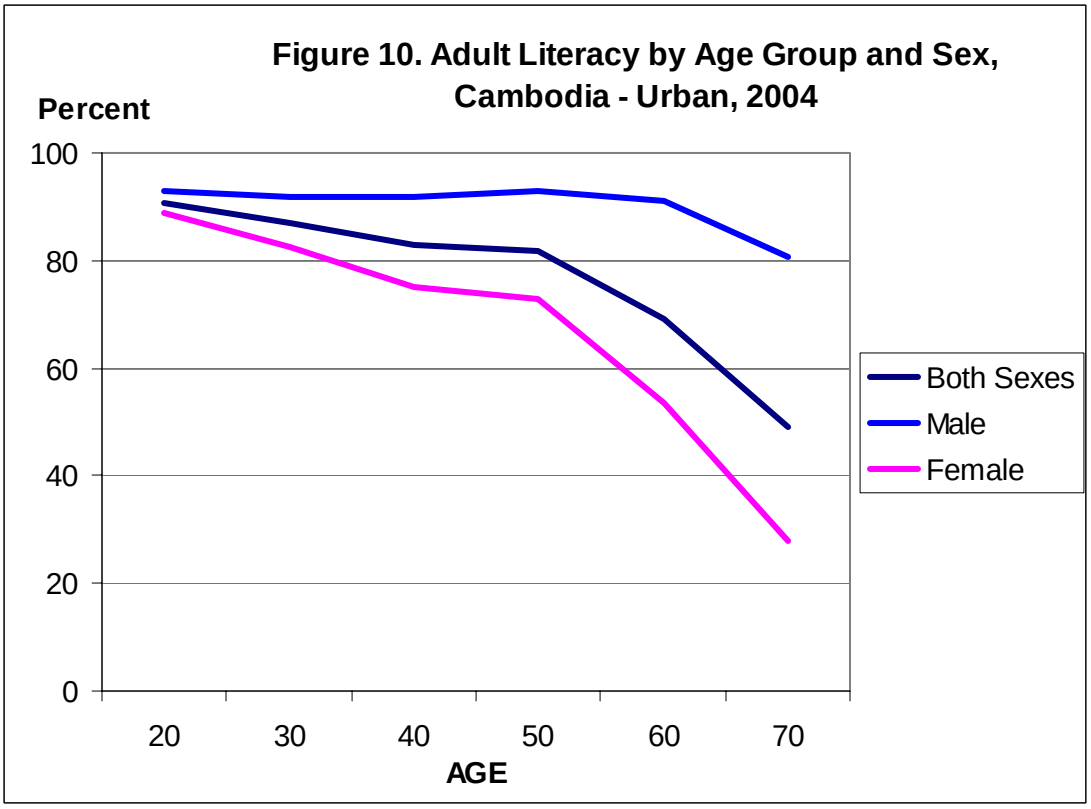
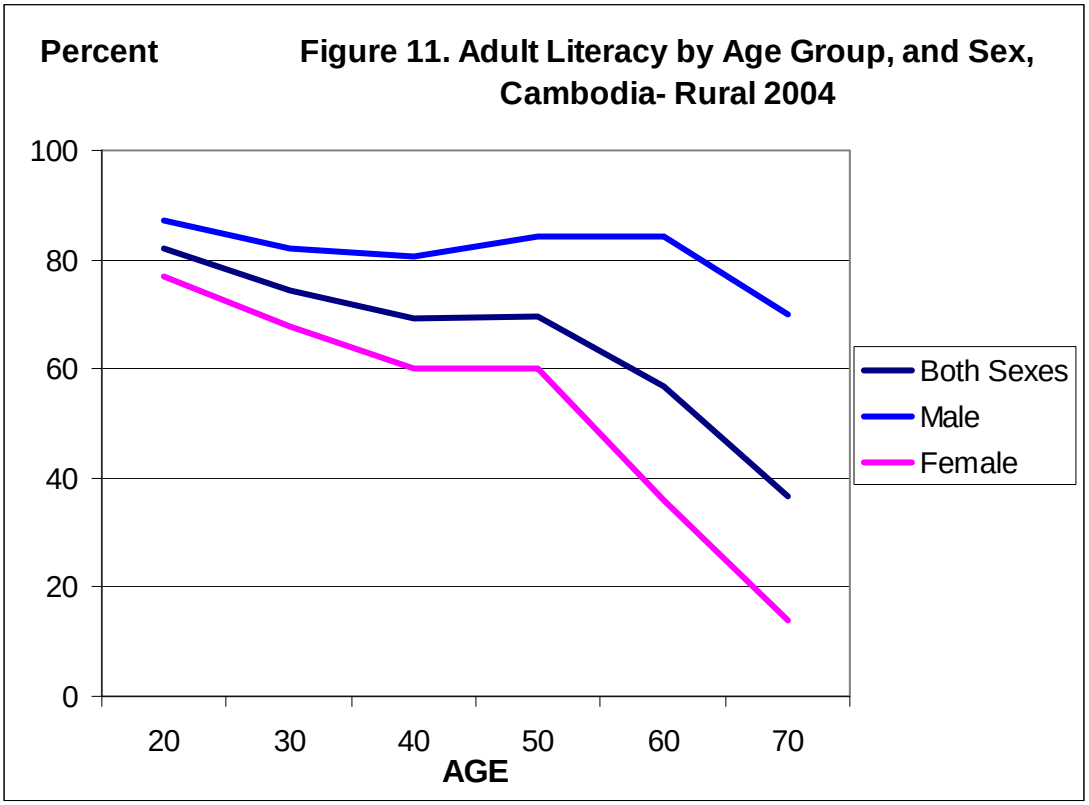


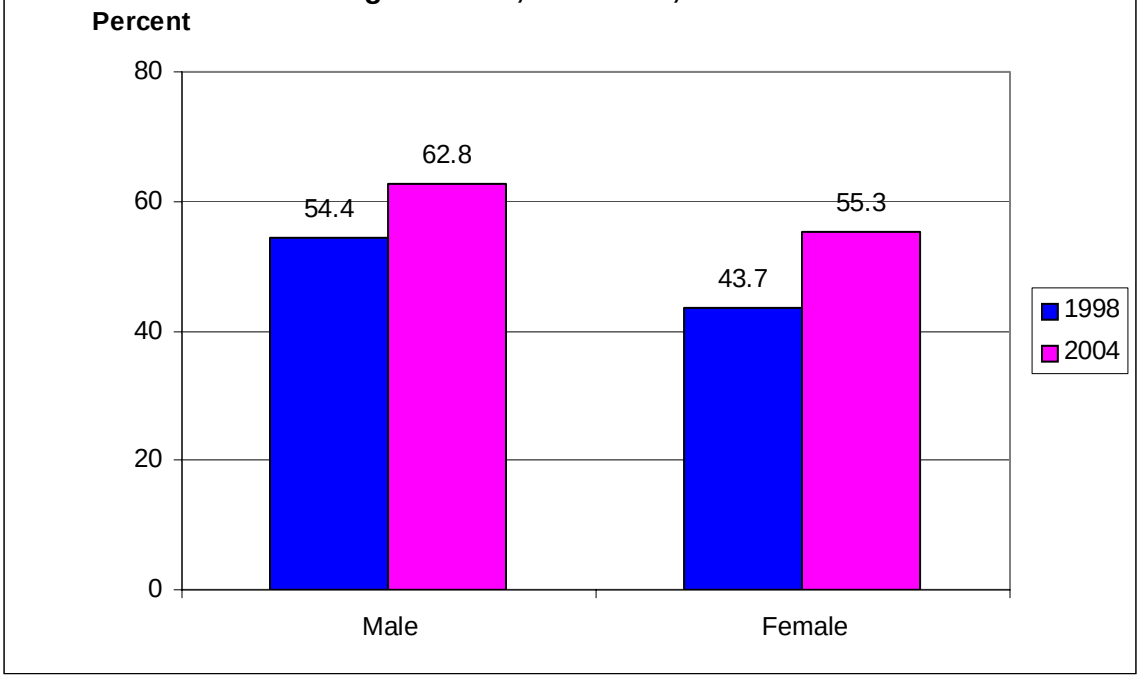
Figure 10. Adult Literacy by Age Group and Sex, Cambodia - Urban, 2004
Percent
100
80
60
40
20
0
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE
Both Sexes
Male
Female



9. School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school / educational institution attendance was asked (Q17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years (Figure 12). In the case of females the increase in percentage (11.6) is more than that among males (8.7). Overall the percentage of those attending school / education institution has increased from about 49 percent in 1998 to about 59 percent in 2004.

Figure 12. Percentage Attending School/Educational Institution in the Ages 7 to 24, Cambodia, 1998 and 2004

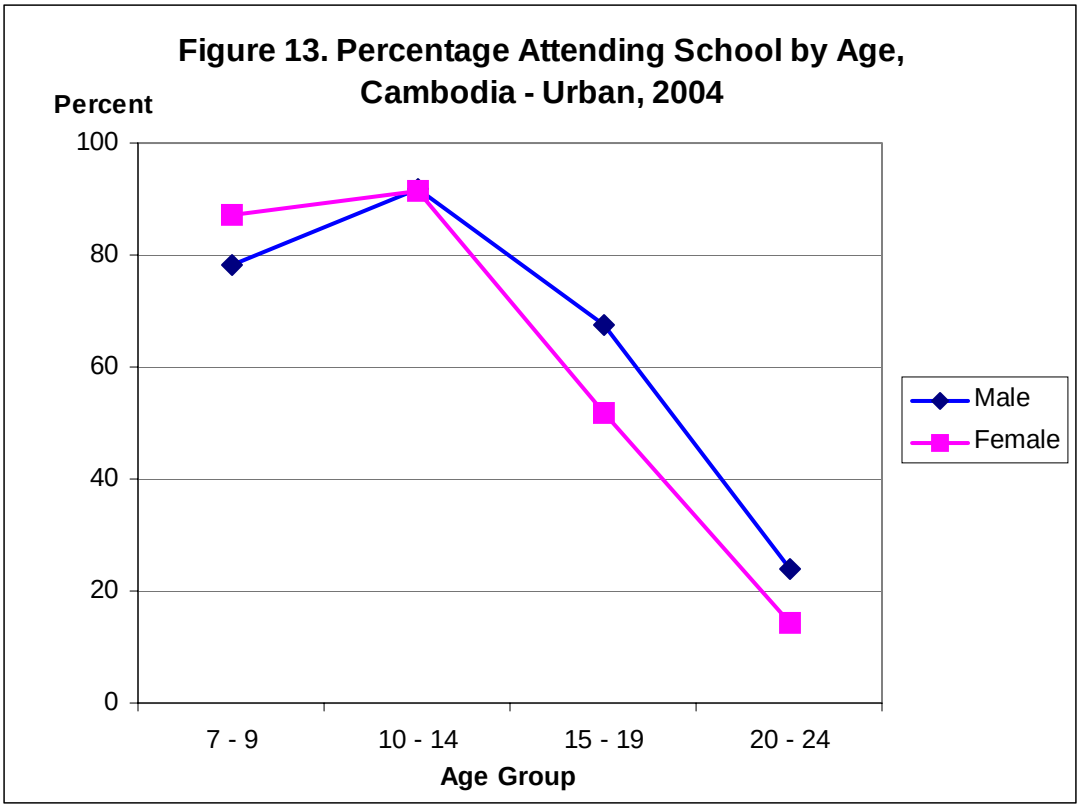


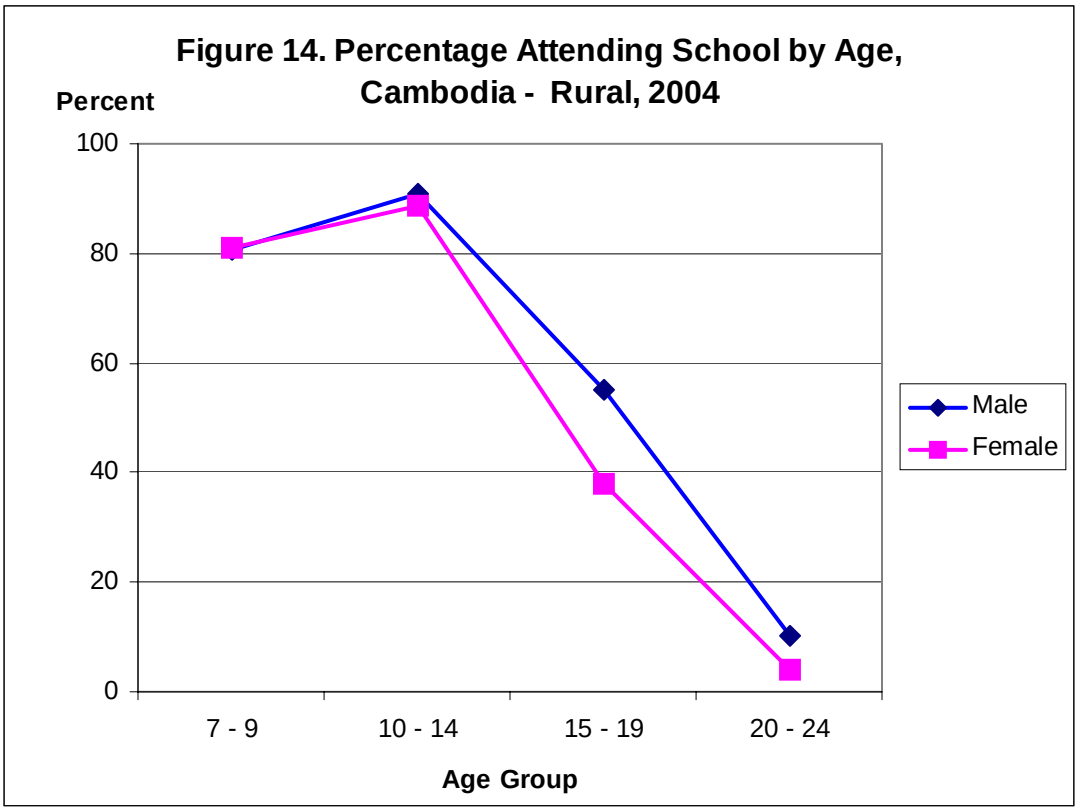
The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (216,371). On the assumption that kids aged 0,1 and 2 will not be put in school at that tender age, the percentage of kids aged less than 7 attending school works out to about 18 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6). This may perhaps increase to more than 20 per cent if we also exclude kids of age 3 from 0-6 as most of the kids aged 3 may not also be in school. In the rural areas, however, generally children are put in school at a higher age than in urban areas.

For comparison of extent of school attendance, population aged 7 and above but below age 25 is considered here. Starting with a percentage of little above 80 in the age group 7-9, the percentage of school attendance reaches its peak in the age group 10-14 both among males and females (Table 2.11). After this age the percentage drops sharply. The fall in the school enrollment is very steep (from 89 to 40 per cent) in the case of females indicating large-scale drop out of girls from school.

Table 2.11 Percentage Attending School / Educational Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24, Cambodia 2004			
Age Group	Percentage of School Attendance		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
7-9	81.0	80.2	81.9
10-14	89.9	90.9	88.9
15-19	48.7	56.9	40.2
20-24	9.1	12.5	5.8
Total	59.1	62.8	55.3

Figures 13 and 14 depict the situation in urban and rural areas.





10. Educational Level

Those who returned as ever attended schools or educational institutions in the survey were asked to state the highest grade completed in school. The grades were classified as follows:

- Pre-school
- Primary not completed
- Primary completed
- Lower secondary
- Secondary school/ Diploma
- Beyond secondary
- Others

The category pre-school was added for the first time in the survey. At the time of the survey among to literate population in Cambodia as a whole, about 61 per cent have not completed primary while only 23 per cent have completed the primary level. Those who have completed lower secondary level of education is only nine per cent while those who have secondary level qualification constitute a bare three per cent. Less than one per cent has qualification higher than secondary level (graduates, post graduates etc.).

As was done in the 1998 Census, the population aged 25 and more was classified by educational level. This gives a snap shot of the educational

attainment of those of age 25 and more. This is on the assumption that almost all in this age group should have completed their education (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12 Educational Level Completed by Literate Population Aged 25 years and over, Cambodia, 2004			
Educational Level Completed	**Both Sexes**	**Males**	**Females**
Total	100	100	100
Pre school	0.1	0.1	0.2
None	4.3	4.3	4.3
Primary not completed	54.0	45.9	63.6
Primary	23.7	27.3	19.5
Lower secondary	11.3	13.6	8.6
Secondary/ diploma	4.5	6.0	2.6
Vocational training	0.8	1.0	0.6
Beyond secondary	1.1	1.6	0.5
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1

The observation in the 1998 census data that more than half of the literate population aged 25+ (57 per cent) have not completed even the primary level of education is confirmed by CIPS 2004 also with a slightly lower percentage (54 per cent). Yet another confirmation by the survey is that 82 per cent of this population has not gone beyond primary level of education and that proportion of females (88 per cent) is more than that of males (78 per cent).

The proportion of women not completed primary level of education (63.6 per cent) is much higher than that of males (45.9 per cent). From primary completed level and above the proportion for women is less than that for men. Though the same situation existed in 1998, the gap between the proportion of males and females has marginally declined in favour of females. For example the proportions of primary completed among males and females in 1998 were respectively 28.7 and 19.7 (difference of 9 points). In 2004 the proportions were 27.3 and 19.5 (difference of 7.8).

To reiterate the conclusion arrived at on the basis of 1998 census, along with efforts to achieve cent per cent literacy attention has also to be paid to improve the general educational level which in very low.

11. Economic Characteristics

The reference period for the economic activity of a person is the one-year preceding the survey. The main activity (i.e. the activity during six months or 183 days or more in the last one year) of each person was ascertained. Economically active persons or persons who constitute the labour force are the employed and the unemployed.

The economic activity rate defined as the percentage of economically active population to total population has increased from 55.5 in 1998 to 65.5 in 2004 at

the national level. The participation rate for males (66.4) is slightly higher than that for females (64.6) as was the position in 1998 also.

Table 2.13 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and above.

Table 2.13 Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	65.5	66.4	64.6	56.5	60.3	52.9	67.1	67.5	66.8
7-9	4.8	5.1	4.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	5.3	5.7	4.9
10-14	22.4	22.8	22.0	9.4	8.3	10.6	24.5	25.2	23.8
15-24	75.7	73.7	77.6	58.4	57.3	59.4	79.2	76.9	81.4
25-34	94.2	98.5	90.3	85.3	96.1	75.3	96.0	99.0	93.2
35-44	95.0	99.3	91.4	87.5	98.6	77.6	96.5	99.5	94.0
45-54	93.6	98.3	90.5	84.9	96.2	76.3	95.4	98.7	93.1
55-64	83.9	93.7	76.7	69.6	82.3	60.7	86.2	95.5	79.4
65+	43.4	60.6	31.8	30.9	50.2	18.0	45.3	62.1	33.9

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared to men. The activity rates are higher in rural than in urban areas, both for males and females. This trend observed in 1998 also may be due to lesser participation in agriculture and higher proportion of children in schools in urban areas. The trend in activity rates by age is almost similar to the 1998 pattern. The activity rates of both the urban and rural population increases with age initially, reach a peak in the age group 35-44 and decline in the higher ages (see Figures 15 and 16).

Table 2.14 Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Cambodia, 2004

Age group	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Female	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	60.8	61.3	60.3	52.8	56.9	49.1	62.2	62.1	62.4
7-9	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.8	1.9
10-14	13.8	13.7	13.8	6.3	5.6	7.1	15.0	15.0	14.9
15-24	68.1	65.0	71.2	51.6	50.0	53.0	71.5	67.9	75.0
25-34	92.0	96.4	88.1	82.3	93.5	71.7	94.0	96.9	91.2
35-44	93.3	98.2	89.2	85.4	97.5	74.6	94.8	98.4	91.9
45-54	91.9	96.9	88.5	82.8	94.6	73.7	93.7	97.4	91.2
55-64	81.8	92.7	73.9	67.6	81.0	58.3	84.2	94.5	76.5
65+	41.1	58.2	29.5	28.7	47.6	16.0	42.9	59.8	31.5

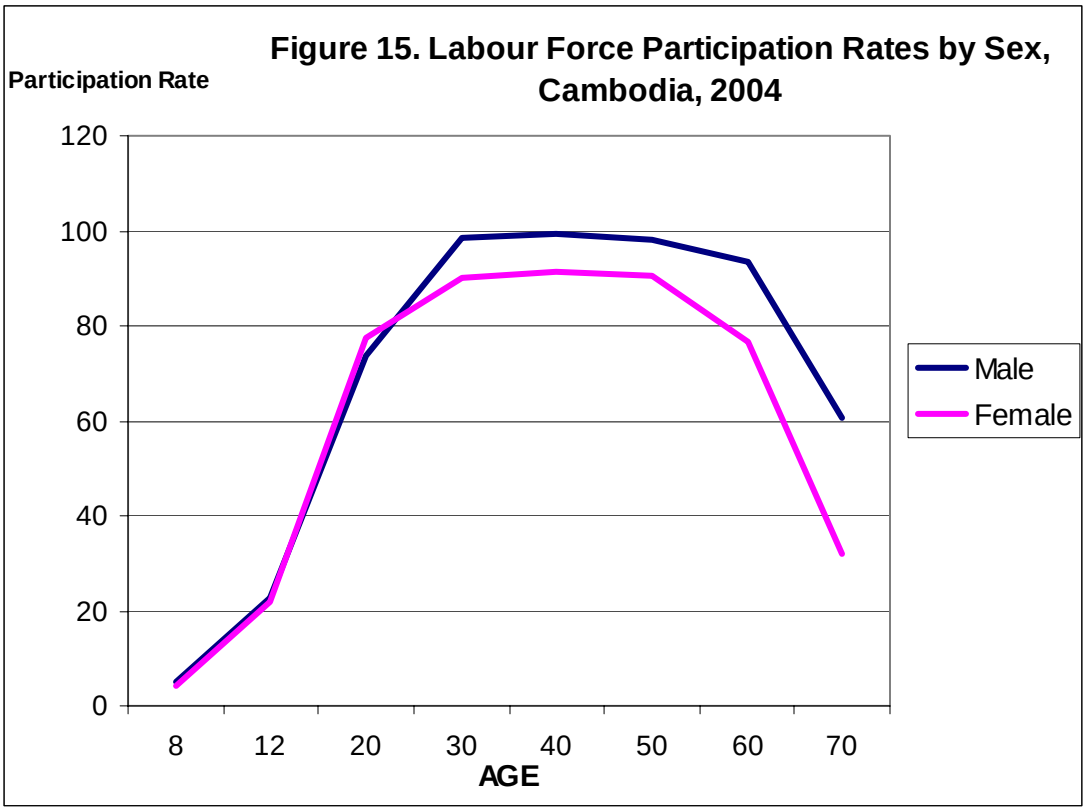


Figure 15. Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Cambodia, 2004
Participation Rate
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
8
12
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE
Male
Female

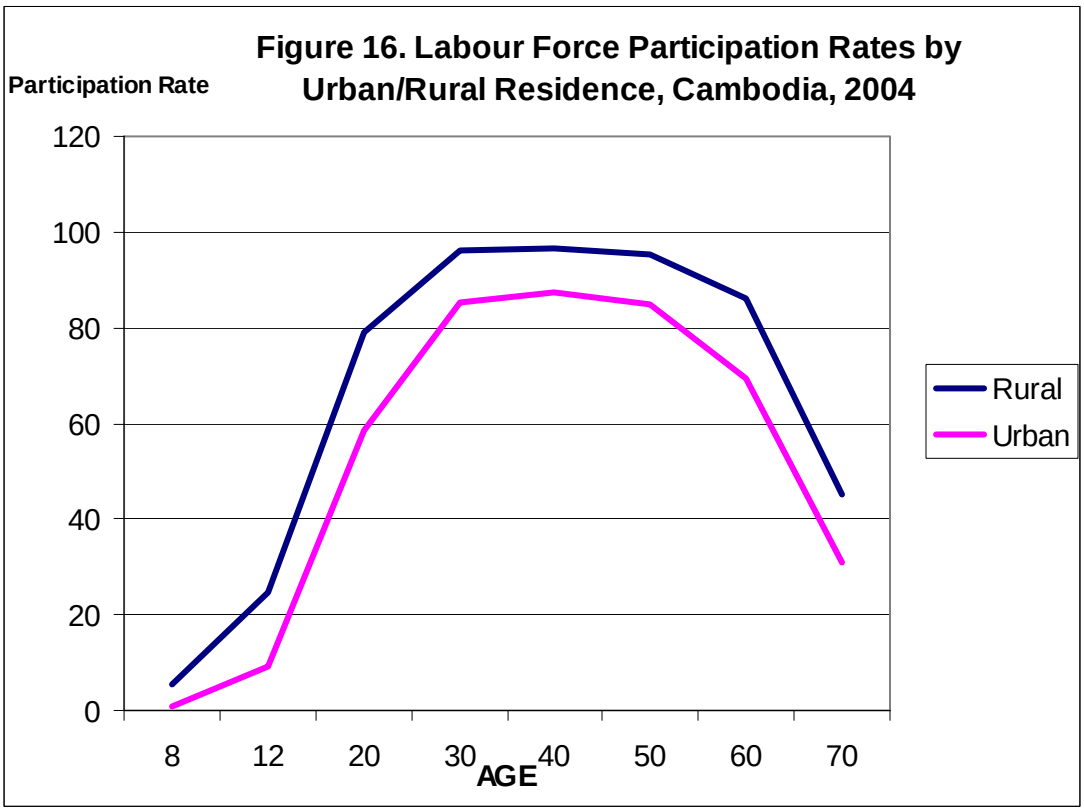


Figure 16. Labour Force Participation Rates by Urban/Rural Residence, Cambodia, 2004
Participation Rate
120
100
80
60
40
20
0
8
12
20
30
40
50
60
70
AGE
Rural
Urban

In older ages of 65 and above, 58 per cent among males and about 30 per cent among females are still employed (Table 2.14). The percentage employed among children (10-14) is about 14 percent. This proportion is higher in rural areas than urban areas.

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population has increased from 5.3 in 1998 to 7.1 in 2004.

It is observed that among the employed males aged 7+, 83 per cent (78 per cent in 1998) are literate. Among the employed females this proportion is 65 per cent (56 per cent in 1998). Among the literate male and female workers, 80 per cent and 89 per cent respectively have only educational level of primary or below.

About 74 per cent of employed persons in Cambodia are in the primary sector of employment (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing). In 1998 the corresponding percentage was 77.5. The survey has revealed that about 7 per cent and 19 per cent are respectively in the secondary sector (Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.). The shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors though on a modest scale, is a welcome trend.

Table 2.15 Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex	Employment Status					
		Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
Total	Both Sexes	100	0.2	12.9	41.0	45.7	0.2
	Males	100	0.3	16.8	53.1	29.6	0.2
	Females	100	0.2	9.3	29.7	60.7	0.1
Urban	Both Sexes	100	0.5	30.8	40.7	27.6	0.4
	Males	100	0.6	39.2	43.1	16.6	0.5
	Females	100	0.4	21.9	38.2	39.2	0.3
Rural	Both Sexes	100	0.2	10.2	41.0	48.5	0.1
	Males	100	0.2	13.1	54.9	31.7	0.1
	Females	100	0.2	7.5	28.5	63.7	0.1

As may be seen from Table 2.15 most of the employed persons are own account workers (41 per cent) and unpaid family workers (45.7 per cent) indicating that a large majority of employed persons in Cambodia are in the informal sector. A higher proportion of female workers are unpaid workers whereas in the case of males own account workers form a higher proportion. As is to be expected

proportion of paid employees is more in urban areas than in rural areas both in respect of males and females.

Figure 17: Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Cambodia, 2004

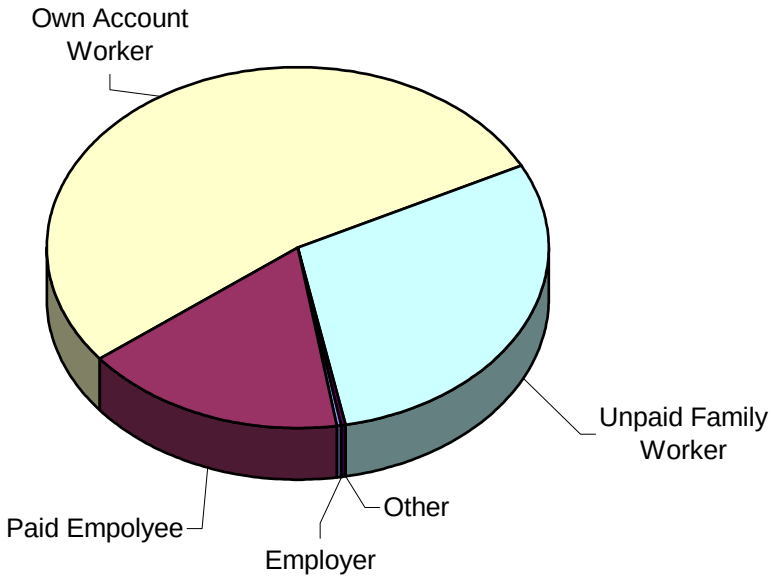
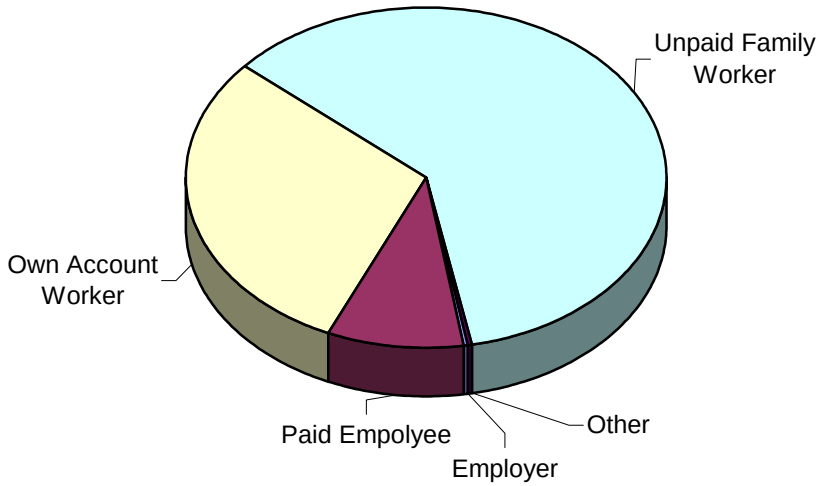


Figure 18: Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Cambodia, 2004



The not-economically active population consists of homemakers, students, dependents, renter or retired, and others. It is observed that students (55 per cent) and dependents (43 per cent) together constitute 98 per cent of non-workers among males. In the case of females, students account for 46 per cent, dependents 41 per cent and homemakers 12 per cent.

12. Migration

As was done in the Census, information on birth place and place of last residence was collected from every person interviewed in the survey.

Population by Place of Birth

It is noted that the percentage of persons not born in the place of enumeration is 28.6. This is very close to the corresponding percentage of 26.8 in 1998. These persons are lifetime migrants who have moved out of their places of birth to the place of enumeration. As in 1998, the percentage of lifetime migrants to total population in urban areas (52.7) is more than double of that in rural areas (24.3)

Place of Last Residence

Those who have never had a residence other than the place where they were enumerated constituted nearly 65 per cent as against 69 per cent in 1998. In

other words 35 percent of the population are migrants in 2004 as against 31 per cent in 1998. This is as is to be expected in a developing economy.

Family moved (44 per cent) followed by Marriage (16.3 per cent), Repatriation/ Return after displacement (13.5 per cent) and in Search of Employment (12.2 per cent) is the main reason for people moving from their last residence to the place where they were enumerated. About 59 per cent of migrants have moved into the place of enumeration 10 years and more prior to March 2004. About six per cent of migrants had arrived in the place of enumeration only within a year prior to the survey date of March 3, 2004.

As may be seen from Table 2.16 rural to rural migrants constitute the majority of migrants within Cambodia

Table 2.16 Percentage of Migrants in each Migration Stream to Total Internal Migrants, Cambodia, 2004

Both Sexes		**Percentage of Migrants**	
		Males	**Females**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	68.9	69.6	68.4
Rural to Urban	13.9	13.4	14.3
Urban to Rural	7.0	7.2	6.7
Urban to Urban	10.2	9.8	10.6

Rural to urban migrants constitute the next highest percentage, though much lower than the rural to rural migrants. The same pattern of migration streams was observed in the 1998 Census data with small variations in the proportions of migrants.

Table 2.17 Distribution of Migrants by Previous Residence, Cambodia, 2004

Previous Residence	**Percentage of Migrants**		
	Both Sexes	**Males**	**Females**
Within the province	61.6	61.8	61.4
Another Province	34.5	34.3	34.7
Outside Cambodia	3.9	3.9	3.9

The pattern of distribution of migrants by previous residence in Cambodia in 2004 is more or less the same as it was in 1998 except that migrants from outside Cambodia constituted only about 4 per cent in 2004 (Table 2.17) as against about 6 per cent in 1998. The proportion of migrants in each category of previous residence is almost the same for both males and females.

Figure 19. Distribution of Male Migrants by Previous Residence, Cambodia, 2004

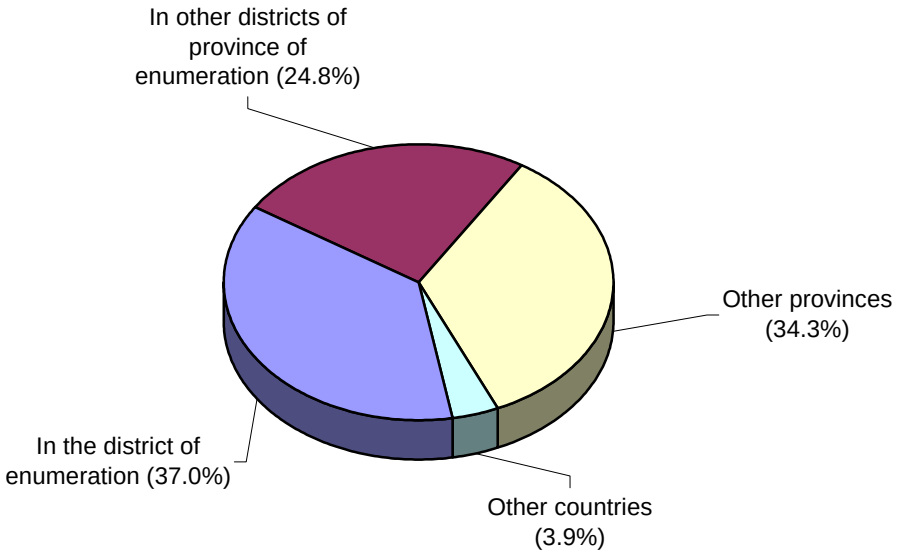
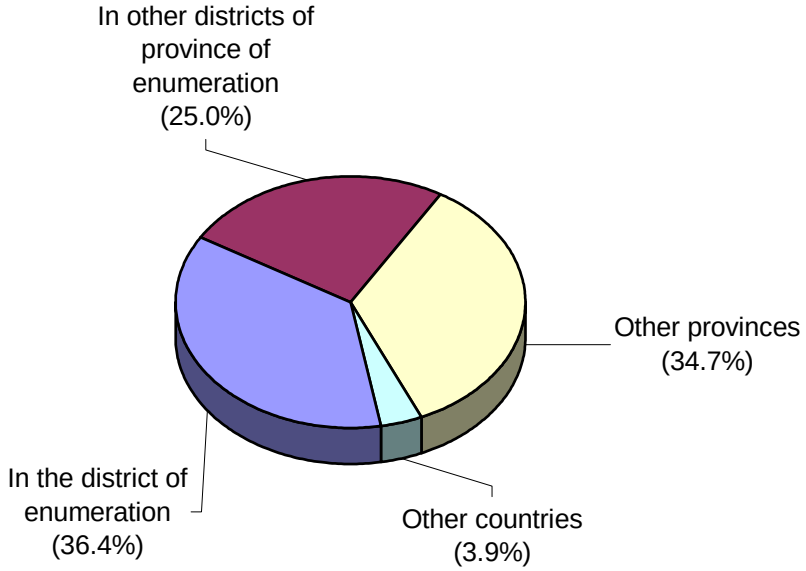


Figure 20: Distribution of Female Migrants by Previous Residence, Cambodia, 2004



13. Housing

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 2.3 million in Cambodia of which 2.03 million are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 1.99 million and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.6 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Cambodia during 1998-2004.

Information on wall, roof and floor materials of buildings with households in the selected sample EAs was collected during house- listing in Form A. The following combination of housing materials is used here to determine the quality of a building. Based on the wall and roof material, buildings used for residential purposes (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary.

Roof made of bamboo thatch grass or plastic/synthetic sheets is considered as temporary. Roof made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood / plywood, concrete /brick /stone, galvanized iron / aluminum / other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets and tiles. Wall made of bamboo/thatch /grass/ reeds or earth or salvaged/improvised materials is considered as temporary. Wall made of any of the following materials is considered as permanent: wood / plywood, concrete / brick /stone, galvanized iron / aluminum / other metal sheets and asbestos cement sheets.

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

Table 2.18 shows that about 47 per cent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 34.2. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about five points from 21.3 in 1998 to 26.2 in 2004.The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 44.5 to 26.9. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Cambodia.

Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Buildings According to Nature of Construction by Residence, Cambodia 2004

Total/ Urban/ Rural		Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction		
		Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
Total	100	46.9	26.2	26.9
Urban	100	66.6	17.2	16.2
Rural	100	44.1	27.5	28.4

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of rooms occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. It is noted that about three-fourths of the households have one room only. In the 1998 Census also a similar proportion was observed. Those who have two rooms constitute about 20 per cent.

14. Household Amenities

Main Source of Drinking Water

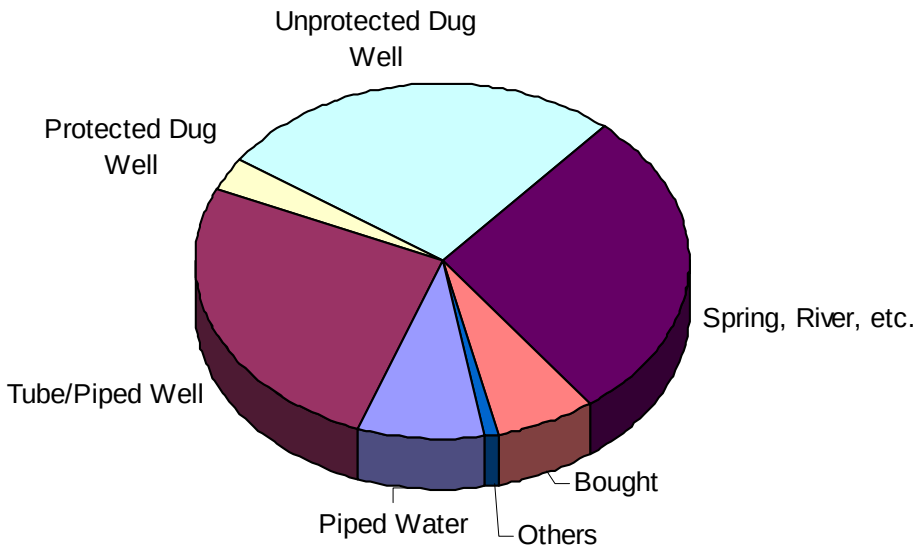
Nearly 44 per cent of households in Cambodia have access to safe drinking water in 2004 as against 29 per cent in 1998. Table 2.19 gives the percentage distribution of households by main source of drinking water in 2004.

Table 2.19 Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia 2004

Total/ Rural	Urban/	Piped water	Tube/piped well	Protected dug well	Unprotected dug well	Spring, River, etc.	Bought	Other
Total	100	8.2	26.3	3.0	26.6	28.5	6.7	0.7
Urban	100	37.4	20.5	4.5	11.6	16.1	9.6	0.3
Rural	100	3.3	27.3	2.7	29.1	30.5	6.3	0.7

Piped water, water from tube/pipe well and protected dug well, and water bought from market is considered safer than other sources of water. The increase in the proportion of households having access to safe drinking water during the last six years may be mainly due to people shifting to use piped water or tube/pipe well water instead of open well water.

Figure 21. Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Cambodia, 2004



Main source of light

While kerosene continues to be the main source of domestic light especially in rural areas there is a drastic decrease in the proportion of households using kerosene from nearly 80 per cent in 1998 to about 65 per cent in 2004. This is not mainly because of shift to electricity, but due to increased use of battery as source of light, from 3.5 per cent in 1998 and 16.2 per cent in 2004. City power continues to benefit only about half of the urban households and less than ten per cent of rural households.

Table 2.20 gives the distribution of households in Cambodia by main source of light and residence in 2004.

Table 2.20 Distribution of households by Main Source of Light Used, 2004

Total/ Rural	Urban/	City power	Generator	Both city power and generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
Total	100	14.0	1.3	1.8	64.5	16.2	2.2
Urban	100	51.4	1.6	2.8	34.2	8.9	1.1
Rural	100	7.9	1.3	1.6	69.5	17.4	2.3

Figure 22. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Cambodia - Urban

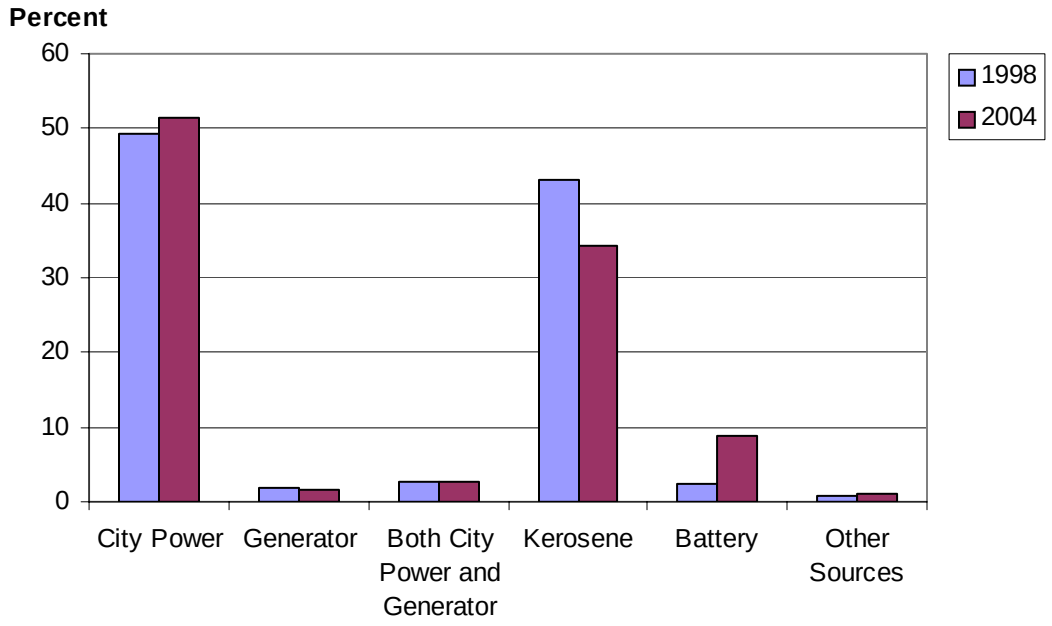
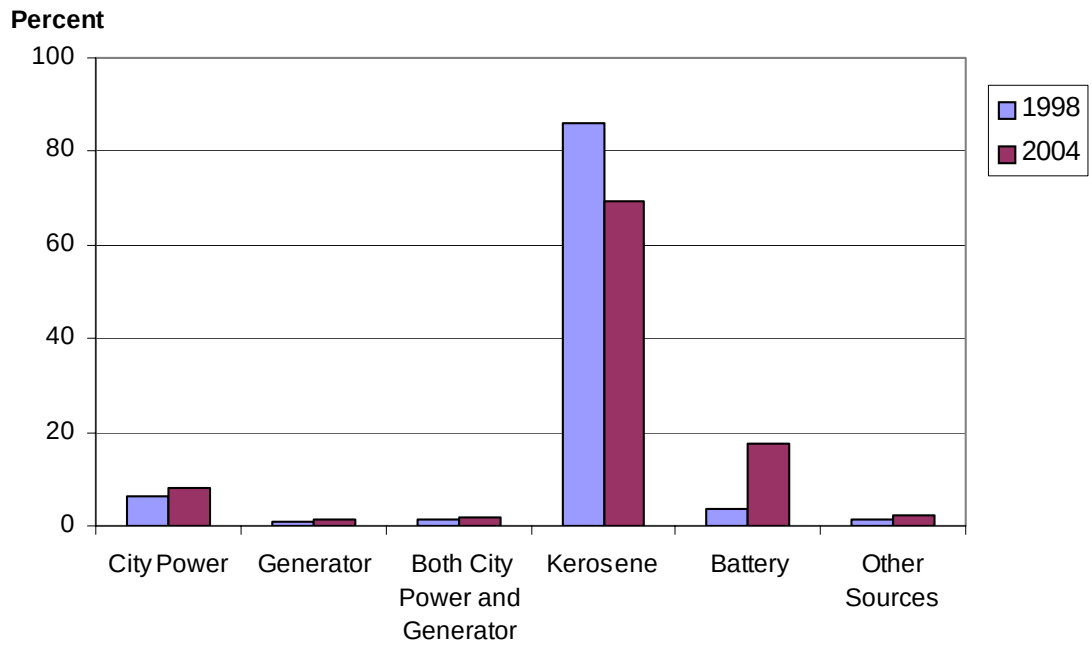


Figure 23. Distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Cambodia - Rural



Toilet Facility

There is only a modest increase during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 14.5 per cent to 21.9 per cent at the national level. About 55 percent of households in urban areas have toilet facility in their homes in 2004 as against 49 per cent in 1998. In the rural areas it has nearly doubled from 8.6 per cent in 1998 to 16.4 percent in 2004. However steps should be mounted to extend this facility to all. Table 2.21 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category.

Table 2.21 Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Cambodia

Total/ Urban/ Rural		Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
			Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
Total	100	78.1	8.6	9.0	3.6	0.7
Urban	100	44.6	33.5	15.1	5.8	1.0
Rural	100	83.6	4.5	8.0	3.2	0.7

In the urban areas majority of households having toilet facility have them connected to sewerage. In the rural areas septic tank is used by nearly half the number of households having toilet facility.

Combined Amenities

Table 2.22 shows the percentage of households enjoying all the three amenities and facilities, namely safe drinking water supply, electric power, and toilet facility located in the premises.

Table 2.22 Proportion of Households Having Access to Safe Drinking Water, Electric Power, and Toilet within Premises, Cambodia 2004

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Percentage
Total	11.0
Urban	47.0
Rural	5.1

It will be seen that there is a long way to go in households achieving all the three facilities together.

Fuel used for Cooking

Table 2.23 gives the classifications of households by type of fuel used for cooking. At the national level most of the households use firewood for cooking as was revealed by the 1998 census also (90 per cent). Use of charcoal and LPG has increased marginally (by two to three points each) during the last six years.

In urban areas charcoal and LPG are more popular than in rural areas as was noticed in the 1998 census also.

Table 2.23 Households Classified by Type of Fuel used for Cooking, Cambodia						
Total/ Urban/ Rural		**Firewood**	**Charcoal**	**Kerosene**	**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)**	**Other**
Total	100	86.1	7.8	0.6	4.4	1.1
Urban	100	55.0	23.0	0.7	19.8	1.6
Rural	100	91.3	5.2	0.6	1.9	1.0

15. Gender Perspective

Though gender does not refer to women and men *per se*, gender-sensitive census or survey statistics are essential for mainstreaming gender into development planning. The survey paid adequate attention towards gender sensitization from the very beginning. The enumerators and supervisors were sensitized about gender issues through the training manuals and training classes. There were considerable number of women enumerators, supervisors and supervising officers in the survey.

The survey has collected and presented data separately by sex on various socio-cultural, economic and demographic aspects. The survey analysis provides useful and interesting insights into the existing level of societal imbalances between men and women.

The overall sex ratio in Cambodia is 93.5. Females outnumber males both in rural and urban areas. The sex ratio in higher ages (50 upwards) is very low as the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Cambodia during the genocide years.

The survey has revealed a high percentage of female heads of households (29.2). An in-depth analysis of survey statistics on this section of women in conjunction with complementary sources of information from other studies and administrative statistics will greatly enhance an understanding of their problems.

The proportions of widowed, divorced and separated women are much more than the corresponding proportions among men. While there is a general improvement in literacy level of the population only 67 per cent are literate among women as against about 82 per cent among men. Though both boys and girls are initially admitted in schools, girls drop out on a larger scale than boys after the age 14. Only about one-fifth of female literates have completed primary level of education whereas the corresponding proportion among men is 27 per cent. The general level of education for both men and women needs to be improved with special emphasis on improving women's level which is much lower than that of men. Women's education is very crucial in matters relating to population and reproductive health.

One noticeable feature in Cambodia as revealed both by the 1998 census and the present survey is that the labour force participation rate is almost the same (nearly 66 per cent) for both men and women. This is not the case in a few countries in Asia where women's participation in labour force remains invisible in census / survey statistics. About 60 per cent of women workers in Cambodia are in unpaid family work as shown by the survey. Unpaid family workers constitute only 30 per cent among the male working force. Most the women workers are in the informal sector.

In the case of migration no male-female differential is noticed either in size or pattern of migration. Further in-depth analysis of fertility and mortality data of CIPS 2004 will throw more light on issues like fertility, infant and child mortality, cause of death and maternal mortality. The gender statistics produced by CIPS 2004 and their analyses should prove useful in the Royal Government's efforts to formulate gender-sensitive policies and programmes.

Chapter III

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Population and Households

According to the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2004 (CIPS), the estimated population in 2.530 million regular households in Cambodia as on 3 March 2004, the reference date, was 12.824 million. As CIPS did not cover institutional households (e.g. hostels, lodges, prisons etc.), homeless households, boat population and transient population, an estimate of the population in respect of these households has been made applying the same proportion of this type of population to total population in the 1998 census (2.04 per cent). The total estimated population of Cambodia thus works out to 13.091 million. The density of population at the national level works out to 74, a rise of ten points over the 1998 level.

Growth Rate

The annual growth rate of population of Cambodia at the national level between March 3, 1998, the reference date of the 1998 census and March 3, 2004 works out to 1.81 percent. The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 13.588 million in 2004 and 12.169 million in 1998 works out to 1.84 per cent, which is only marginally more than the annual growth rate of 1.81 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

To evaluate the source of the difference between the CIPS and projected populations, the component measures like fertility and mortality have to be calculated based on CIPS data and compared with those adopted for projections when an in-depth study is taken up. Preliminary analysis of CIPS results at the national level has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Cambodia is 3.34. The projected TFR is 3.73 for 2003 and 3.68 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 3.99 in 1998, there is clear indication that fertility is declining and is more or less at the level expected in the projection.

As regards infant and child mortality, CIPS shows lower levels than shown in the projection. These differences may be due to mortality declining faster than expected or due to underestimation. This again needs an in-depth analysis and evaluation. Information on adult mortality collected in CIPS 2004 also needs to be evaluated and analysed in future workshops. The average size of household has marginally decreased during 1998-2004 both in urban and rural areas indicating the beginning of a trend to have smaller sized households.

Female Headed Households

Out of 2.5 million households in Cambodia 29.2 per cent households are headed by females, registering thereby an increase of 3.5 points over and above the

proportion of 25.7 per cent in 1998. It has to be pointed out in this connection that in CIPS which was on a de facto basis, if the usual head of household was away, the person managing that household in his or her absence was treated as head of household. This could have also contributed to a higher percentage of female-headed households. The percentages of female-headed households in urban and rural areas work out to 28.6 and 29.3 respectively.

Sex Ratio

Out of the total estimated regular household population of 12.824 million, 6.197 million are males and 6.627 million are females. This gives the overall sex ratio of 93.5 (number of males per 100 females). Females out number males both in rural and urban areas of Cambodia.

The sex ratio at the national level has slightly increased from what it was in 1998 (93.0). Urban areas have registered a marginal decline (1.4) from 95.7 in 1998 while rural areas have made a marginal increase (0.9) from 92.5 in 1998.

Age Structure

Tests have shown that the age returns of the survey may be considered fairly reliable despite some irregularities. The proportion of population in each of the broad age groups based on the survey and population projections are almost the same though there are variations when five-year age groups are compared.
The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points during 1998-2004. The proportions in the higher ages show as increasing trend indicating the setting-in of a trend towards ageing

The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 (11.1 per cent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.8 per cent). This may be due to recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. The age pattern of sex ratio is more or less the same both in 1998 and 2004. The age dependency ratios (80 for males and 69 for females) are lower than the corresponding ratios in 1998.

Marital Status

Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportions of widowed, divorced and separated among women are much more than the corresponding proportions among males. This pattern, which was observed even in the 1998 census, is mainly due to higher mortality among men especially in older ages and less tendency among women to get remarried once they are widowed, divorced or separated. In the urban areas the proportion of never married is higher than that in rural areas both in respect of males and females.

Literacy, School Attendance and Educational Level

There is an overall improvement in the literacy level in Cambodia in respect of males and females and in urban and rural areas. In 1998 nearly two thirds of the population could read and write with understanding and in 2004 nearly three-

fourths can do so. In 1998, over half the number of women was literate and in 2004 more than two-thirds of the women were literates. A remarkable increase is noticed in the percentage of literates among children in the age group 10-14, from 67.6 to 87.6 during the last six years.

There is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years. In the case of females the increase in percentage (11.6) is more than that among males (8.7). Overall the percentage of those attending school / education institution has increased from about 49 percent in 1998 to about 59 percent in 2004.

At the time of the survey among to literate population in Cambodia as a whole, about 61 per cent have not completed primary while only 23 per cent have completed the primary level. Those who have completed lower secondary level of education is only nine per cent while those who have secondary level qualification constitute a bare three per cent. Less than one per cent has qualification higher than secondary level (graduates, post graduates etc.).

The observation in the 1998 census data that more than half of the literate population aged 25+ (57 per cent) have not completed even the primary level of education is confirmed by CIPS 2004 also with a slightly lower percentage (54 per cent). Yet another confirmation by the survey is that 82 per cent of this population has not gone beyond primary level of education and that proportion of females (88 per cent) is more than that of males (78 per cent).

As already concluded on the basis of 1998 census, attention has also to be paid to improve the prevailing low educational level alongside efforts to achieve cent per cent literacy.

Economic Activity

Economically active persons or persons who constitute the labour force are the employed and the unemployed. The economic activity rate defined as the percentage of economically active population to total population has increased from 55.5 in 1998 to 65.5 in 2004 at the national level. The participation rate for males (66.4) is slightly higher than that for females (64.6) as was the position in 1998 also. The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population has increased from 5.3 in 1998 to 7.1 in 2004.

About 74 per cent of employed persons in Cambodia are in the primary sector of employment (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing). In 1998 the corresponding percentage was 77.5. The survey has revealed that about 7 per cent and 19 per cent are respectively in the secondary sector (Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.). The shift from primary to secondary and tertiary sectors though on a modest scale, is a welcome trend.

Most of the employed persons are own account workers (41 per cent) and unpaid family workers (45.7 per cent) indicating that a large majority of employed persons in Cambodia are in the informal sector.

Migration

It is noted that the percentage of persons not born in the place of enumeration is 28.6. This is very close to the corresponding percentage of 26.8 in 1998. These persons are lifetime migrants who have moved out of their places of birth to the place of enumeration. As in 1998, the percentage of lifetime migrants to total population in urban areas (52.7) is more than double of that in rural areas (24.3)

Those who have never had a residence other than the place where they were enumerated constituted nearly 65 per cent as against 69 per cent in 1998. In other words 35 percent of the population are migrants in 2004 as against 31 per cent in 1998. This is as is to be expected in a developing economy.

Family moved (44 per cent) followed by Marriage (16.3 per cent), Repatriation/ Return after displacement (13.5 per cent) and in Search of Employment (12.2 per cent) is the main reason for people moving from their last residence to the place where they were enumerated.

Rural to rural migrants constitute the majority of migrants (68.9 percent) within Cambodia. Rural to urban migrants constitute the next highest percentage (13.9 percent) though much lower than the rural to rural migrants.

Housing

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 2.3 million in Cambodia of which 2.03 million are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 1.99 million and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.6 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Cambodia during 1998-2004.

The survey has shown that about 47 per cent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 34.2. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about five points from 21.3 in 1998 to 26.2 in 2004.The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 44.5 to 26.9. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Cambodia.

It is noted that about three-fourths of the households have one room only. In the 1998 Census also a similar proportion was observed. Those who have two rooms constitute about 20 per cent.

Household Amenities / Facilities

Nearly 44 per cent of households in Cambodia have access to safe drinking water in 2004 as against 29 per cent in 1998.

While kerosene continues to be the main source of domestic light especially in rural areas there is a drastic decrease in the proportion of households using kerosene from nearly 80 per cent in 1998 to about 65 per cent in 2004.

There is only a modest increase during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 14.5 per cent to 21.9 per cent at the national level. In the urban areas majority of households having toilet facility have them connected to sewerage. In the rural areas septic tank is used by nearly half the number of households having toilet facility.

Only 11 percent of households in Cambodia have all the three facilities/amenities namely safe drinking water supply, electric power and toilet facility at home. There is therefore a long way to go in households achieving all the three facilities together.

At the national level most of the households use firewood for cooking as was revealed by the 1998 census also (90 per cent). Use of charcoal and LPG has increased marginally (by two to three points each) during the last six years. In urban areas charcoal and LPG are more popular than in rural areas as was noticed in the 1998 census also.

Further Analysis

This general report prepared immediately on completion of tabulation contains a brief analysis of some of the main results of the survey. It is not exhaustive and there is a need for an in-depth study of such topics like age structure, marital status, age at marriage, fertility, educational characteristics, labour force, mortality and migration. For this purpose the tables concerned would be analyzed by the national staff in separate workshops with the guidance of subject matter specialists or consultants where necessary.

Appendix I

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004

FORM A HOUSELIST

Page Number. .....
Total number of pages used.....

Identification Particulars

	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	Sample EA No	No. of Households in the EA
Name						
Code						

Building / Structure and Household Particulars

Line No.	Building / Structure Number	Predominant construction material of Building/Structure*			Purpose of Building/ Structure 1: Residence 2: Residence & Shop 3: Residence & Workshop 4: Residence & any other establishment (specify) *(Enter Code)*	Household No.	Particulars of Head of Household		Number of persons usually living in the household			Remarks	Serial No. of Household
		Wall	Roof	Floor			Name	Sex 1: Male 2: Female *(Enter Code)*	Males	Females	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
	*(** Count the number of entries and give total)*					**Total		Total					

* KEY TO CODES

Wall Material (Column 3)
1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass / Reeds
2. Earth
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Salvaged / Improvised materials
8. Other (specify)

Roof Material (Column 4)
1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass
2. Tiles
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Plastic / Synthetic material sheets
8. Other (specify)

Floor Material (Column 5)
1. Earth / Clay
2. Wood / Bamboo planks
3. Cement / Brick / Stone
4. Polished stone
5. Parquet / Polished wood
6. Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
7. Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator: .....

_____ __.....__/____/____
Signature Date

Name of Supervisor: .....

_____ ____/____/____
Signature Date

Appendix II

Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Identification Particulars

	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	Sample EA No	Building No.	House-hold No.	Name of Head of Household	Sl. 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	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	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	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 and 1.2

☐ **Number of Form B used for the Household**

	Name	Signature	Day Month Year
Enumerator:	.....	.....	...../...../.....
Supervisor:	.....	.....	...../...../.....

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

FOR ALL PERSONS						**FOR PERSONS AGED 0-14**	FOR ALL PERSONS	**FOR OTHER THAN NEVER MARRIED**	FOR ALL PERSONS					
Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship	Sex	Age	Mother	Whether living with own mother	Marital Status	Age at first marriage	Mother Tongue	Religion	Place of Birth	Previous Residence	Dura-tion of Stay	Reason for Migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Names of Usual Members Present and Visitors (Please refer to Statements 1.1 and 1.2 in Part 1)	Relationship to Head of Household *(Enter Code from list below)*	1: Male 2: Female *(Enter Code)*	Age in completed years 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year 02: 2 years . 97: 97 years 98: 98 years and over	Is your mother (i.e. natural mother) alive ? 1= Yes (for person aged 15 and over skip to col. 8). 2 = No (skip to c0l. 8) 3 = Don't know (skip to col. 8)	Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for a child aged 0-14. If mother not living in the household write " 0"	1: Never Married(skip to col. 10) 2: Married 3: Widowed 4: Divorced 5: Separated *(Enter Code)*	Age at first marriage (in completed years) (Ask married, widowed divorced and separated person)	What is your mother tongue ? *(Enter Code located at the bottom page)*	1: Buddhism 2: Islam 3: Christianity 4: Other (specify)	If in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of country.	Where have you been living before? If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to 16. If in another village, give name of district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of Country.	How long have you lived in this village? *(Enter Code from list below)*	Give reason for a change of residence, if present residence is different from previous residence. *(Enter Code from list below)*
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: Stepchild
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
9: Japanese
10: Chaaraay
11: Chaam
12: Kaaveat
13: Klueng
14: Kuoy
15: Krueng
16: Lon

Codes for Column 10 (continued)
Mother Tongue

17: Phnong
18: Proav
19: Tumpoon
20: Stieng
21: Ro Ong
22: Kraol
23: Raadear
24: Thmoon
25: Mel
26: Khogn
27: Por
28: Suoy
29: Other (specify)……..

Codes for Column 14
Duration of Stay

00: Less than 1 year
01: 1 to less than 2 years
02: 2 to less than 3 years
.
.
10: 10 to less than 11 years
.
20: 20 to less than 21 years
.
97: 97 to less than 98 years
98: 98 years and over

Codes for Column 15
Reason for Migration

1: Transfer of work place
2: In search of employment
3: Education
4: Marriage
5: Family moved
6: Natural calamities
7: Insecurity
8: Repatriation or Return after displacement
9: Visiting only
10: Other (specify)

For all persons																				
Literacy	Full Time Education			Main Activity	Employment Period		Occupation				Employment Status	Industry, Trade or Service				Sector of Employment
16	17			18	19		20				21	22				23
Can you read and write with understanding in any language? 1: Yes 2: No *(Enter Code)*	(a) Have you ever attended School/ Educational Institution? 1: Never 2: Now 3: Past *(Enter Code)*	(b) What is the highest grade completed? *(Enter Code from list below)*		Main activity during last year *(Enter Code from list below)*	No. of months employed in the last 12 months		Name of Occupation				Employment Status / Class *(Enter Code from list below)*	Nature of Industry, Trade or Service				Sector in which Employed *(Enter Code from list below)*

Codes for Column 17 (b)
What is the highest grade completed?

For Never in 17 (a) put dash (–) in17 (b)
For Now or Past in 17 (a), Code as follows:-
88: No class completed
00: Pre-school/Kindergarten
01: Class 1 completed
02: Class 2 completed
.
11: Class 11 completed
12: Class 12 completed (without Bac)
13: Secondary School / Baccalaureate holder
14: Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
15: Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
16: Undergraduate
17: Graduate / Degree holder
18: Postgraduate
19: Master's Degree
20: Post-Master's Degree
21: Ph.D
22: Other (specify) ……

Codes for Column 18
Main Activity During Last Year

1: Employed (Fill in Cols. 19 to 23)
2: Unemployed (Employed any time before)
(Fill in Cols. 19 to 23 for last employment)
3: Unemployed (Never employed any time before)
Inactive
4: Home maker
5: Student
6: Dependent
7: Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
8: Other (Specify)
(For codes 3 to 8, put dash (-) in Cols. 19 to 23)

Codes for Column 21
Employment Status

1: Employer
2: Paid employee
3: Own - account worker
4: Unpaid family worker
5: Other (specify)

Codes for Column 23
Sector of Employment

1: Government
2: State-owned enterprise (Parastatal)
3: Cooperative
4: Private
5: 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	Sl No. in Col. 1 of Part 2	Fertility Information								
			Number of Children Born *(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11 etc. If none, write 00)*						Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years old		
			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, skip to part 4)*		Did you register the birth of this baby with the Civil Authority 1 = Yes 2 = No (Enter Code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(c) Male	(d) Female	(e) Male	(f) Female	(g) Male	(h) Female	
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
0											

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4: HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES
(Enter Code in the box below)

On what basis does the household occupy this dwelling?	Main source of light	Main cooking fuel	Toilet facility within premises		Main source of drinking water supply	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)
1	2	3	4		5	6
1: Owner occupied 2: Rent 3: Not owner, but rent free 4: Other (specify)	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify)	1: Firewood 2: Charcoal 3 :Firewood and charcoal 4: Kerosene 5: Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 6: LPG and Electricity 7: Electricity 8: None 9: Other (specify)	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5)	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify)	1: Piped water 2: Tube / pipe well 3: Protected dug well 4: Unprotected dug well 5: Spring, river, stream, lake / pond, rain 6: Bought (Tanker truck, vender or otherwise bought, bottle bought) 7: Other (specify)	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 .....

FORM B : HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5 : DEATHS IN HOUSEHOLDS

Deaths in Households in the last 12 months : **Total number of Deaths** ☐

PARTICULARS OF THE DECEASED								
Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female *(Enter Code)*	Relationship to Head of Household *(Use Code given for col. 3 of Part 2)*	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death. 00 : less than 1 year 01 : 1 year to less 2 years 02 : 2 years to less than 3 years . . 97 : 97 years to less than 98 years 98 : 98 years and over	Did you register the Death of this person with the Civil Authority ? 1 = Yes 2 = No (Enter Code)	What was the cause of death ? *(Enter Code located at the bottom of the page)*	For woman 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	If "Yes" in column 8,did any health professional attend on her before death? (Enter code from the list below)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

Codes for Cause of Death for col. 7

Illness:
1 : Fever
2 : Diarrhoea
3 : Cholera
4 : Tuberculosis
5 : Heart disease
6 : Measles
7 : Typhoid
8 : Dengue fever
9 : Cancer
10 : Dysentery
11 : Malaria
12 : Tetanus
13 : HIV/AID
14 : Sexually- Transmitted Diseases (STDs)
15 : Pregnancy complication
16 : Delivery complication
17 : Abortion
18: Other illness (Specify) ……..

Codes for Cause of Death for col. 7

Accidents :
19 : Land mine or unexploded bomb injury
20: Road accident
21 : Drowning
22 : Accident at work (fell from scaffolding, tree etc)
23 : Chemical burns
24: Animals, insect, snake bite
25 : Electrical shock
26 : Suicide (hanging, poisoning ..)
27 : Death by thunder strike
28: Death by falling tree
29 : Suffocation
30 : Death by magic spell
31: Poisoning
32 : Gun shot
33 : Other accident (Specify) ……..

Codes for col. 9
1 : Doctor
2 : Nurse
3 : Midwife
4 : Other (specify) ……
5 : No attention by health professional

Appendix II

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIMARY SAMPLING UNITS BY PROVINCE AND STRATUM

Code	Province	No. of PSUs or villages			
		Total	Urban	Rural	Combined*
01	Banteay Meanchey	37	5	32	-
02	Battambang	55	8	46	1
03	Kampong Cham	101	2	97	2
04	Kampong Chhnang	26	3	23	
05	Kampong Speu	38	2	34	2
06	Kampong Thom	34	4	30	-
07	Kampot	33	1	32	-
08	Kandal	65	3	61	1
09	Koh Kong	7	1	6	-
10	Kratie	16	5	11	-
11	Mondul Kiri	2	1	1	-
12	Phnom Penh	52	29	23	-
13	Preah Vihear	6	1	5	-
14	Prey Veng	61	4	57	-
15	Pursat	22	4	18	-
16	Ratanak Kiri	5	1	4	-
17	Siemreap	40	6	34	-
18	Sihanoukville	10	10	-	-
19	Stung Treng	5	1	3	1
20	Svay Rieng	30	1	29	-
21	Takeo	50	3	46	1
22	Oddar Meanchey	8	2	6	-
23	Kep	2	2	-	-
24	Pailin	3	3	-	-
	Cambodia	**708**	**102**	**598**	**8**

*Villages selected with small size of households (less than 30) were combined with another village next to the selected village located in the same commune and in the same stratum

Appendix III

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AT THE THIRD STAGE SELECTION BY PROVINCE AND STRATUM

Code	Province	No. of Regular Households		
		Total	Urban	Rural
01	Banteay Meanchey	1110	150	960
02	Battambang	1620	240	1380
03	Kampong Cham	2970	60	2910
04	Kampong Chhnang	780	90	690
05	Kampong Speu	1080	60	1020
06	Kampong Thom	1020	120	900
07	Kampot	990	30	960
08	Kandal	1920	90	1830
09	Koh Kong	210	30	180
10	Kratie	480	150	330
11	Mondul Kiri	60	30	30
12	Phnom Penh	1560	870	690
13	Preah Vihear	180	30	150
14	Prey Veng	1830	120	1710
15	Pursat	660	120	540
16	Ratanak Kiri	150	30	120
17	Siemreap	1200	180	1020
18	Sihanoukville	300	300	0
19	Stung Treng	120	30	90
20	Svay Rieng	900	30	870
21	Takeo	1470	90	1380
22	Oddar Meanchey	240	60	180
23	Kep	60	60	0
24	Pailin	90	90	0
	Cambodia	**21,000**	**3,060**	**17,940**

Appendix IV

NOTE ON SAMPLING WEIGHTS AND SAMPLING ERRORS IN CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Sampling Weights for Form A

The Form A sampling weights (design weights) for a village where a full census enumeration area was selected are:

$$w_{1i} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{E_i}{1} \quad \text{.....(1)}$$

where:
A = number of households in the country according to census
A_i = number of households in village i according to census
n = number of villages selected
E_i = number of enumeration areas in village i

In the cases where a segment of the selected EA was selected the design weights become:

$$w_{1i} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{E_i}{1} \cdot \frac{S_i}{1} \quad \text{.....(2)}$$

S_i = number of segments formed in the selected enumeration area in village i

There is, however, no information from the field regarding the number of segments in the Eas that have been split. In the absence of such information the weights could be calculated as:

$$w_{1i}^{*} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{M_i}{M_i^{*}} \quad \text{.....(3)}$$

where:
M_i^{*} = number of non-vacant households in the selected segment in village i according to household listing
M_i = number of households in village i according to the village chairman.

Initially, weights were calculated according to (3) for 103 villages. Most of these cases were clear cases of splitting EAs but there were also some cases where "under-listing" of households in the EA was suspected.

The weights according to (3) can be rewritten as:

$$w_{1i}^{*} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{E_i}{1} \cdot \frac{S_i}{1} \cdot \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot S_i \cdot M_i^{*}} = w_{1i} \cdot \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot S_i \cdot M_i^{*}} \quad \text{.....(4)}$$

Expressed in this way the weights w_{1i}^{*} are equal to the design weights (2) adjusted with the factor:

$$ADJ_i = \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot S_i \cdot M_i^{*}}$$

The factor adjusts the design weight (2) so that the estimate of the total number of households in the village based on form A will agree with the number given by the village chairman.

The adjustments to the design weights can also be done for the cases where no splitting of EAs has been done. In those cases we have:

$$w_{1i}^{*} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{E_i}{1} \cdot \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot M_i^{*}} = w_{1i} \cdot \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot M_i^{*}} \quad \text{.....(5)}$$

where:

$$ADJ_i = \frac{M_i}{E_i \cdot M_i^{*}}$$

An advantage with the adjusted weights (5) as compared to the design weights (1) is that the adjusted weights will show less random variation than the design weights for Form B (see below). It also adjusts for any under-listing of households in the EA or segment.

After discussions within the survey management group it was decided to adjust the design weights using the adjustment factors above in all the 700 villages in the sample. The weights for all villages thus became:

$$w_{1i}^{*} = \frac{A}{n \cdot A_i} \cdot \frac{M_i}{M_i^{*}} \quad \text{.....(6)}$$

Sampling Weights for Form B

The sampling weight for household *j* in the sample village *i* will be:

$$w_{ij} = w_{1i}^{*} \cdot w_{2ij} \quad \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots(7)$$

where:

$$w_{2ij} = \frac{M_i^{*}}{m_i}$$

m_i = number of households in the sample from village *i* (m_i =30 for all *i*)

An example

Village 030120808:

Number of households in the country in the census:	2,227,915
Number of villages in the sample:	700
Number of households in the village in the census:	260
Current number of households in the village according to the village chairman:	283
Number of non-vacant households in the selected EA (or segment) listed by the interviewer:	114

The sampling weight for the households in this village becomes:

$$\frac{2{,}227{,}915}{700 \cdot 260} \cdot \frac{283}{114} \cdot \frac{114}{30} = \frac{2{,}227{,}915}{700 \cdot 260} \cdot \frac{283}{30} = 18.7386$$

Person weights for Form B

So far we have only discussed household weights. In files where the information is on individual level we need weights for each individual. The household weight could be used as individual weight (because there has been no random sampling of individuals from the household). All individuals in the household thus get the same weight. It is, however, possible to improve the individual weights by using information from Form A. This has been done in the following way:

1) Estimates of the total number of males and females per stratum (urban/rural * province) were compiled using the total number of males and females in each sampled EA/segment from Form A.

$$\hat{X}^{A} = \sum_{i} w_{1i}^{*} \cdot x_{i}^{A}$$

where: x_i^A = total number of males/ females in sampled EA/segment *i* according to Form A.

2) Another set of estimates of the total number of males and females per stratum were compiled using the total number of males and females in each sampled household (Form B).

$$\hat{X}^{B} = \sum_{i} \sum_{j}^{30} w_{ij}^{*} \cdot x_{ij}^{B}$$

where: x_i^B = total number of males/ females in sampled household *ij* according to Form B.

3) Adjustment factors were compiled as:

$$c = \frac{\hat{X}^{A}}{\hat{X}^{B}}$$

The compilation was done for males and females separately in each stratum. This resulted in 2 x 2 x 24 = 96 adjustment factors.

4) The person weights were then compiled as the household weight multiplied by the adjustment factor.

Sampling Errors

Calculations of sampling errors have been made for some estimates of totals, means and proportions for variables in Form B (annex 3). The software used for the calculations is STATA 8.0. For the calculations presented here we have assumed that stratification was done on provinces and urban/rural (an implicit

stratification on province and urban/rural was used for the sample selection). In seven of the 45 strata there are only one PSU (EA) selected. This causes a problem for the standard error calculations, it is not possible get standard errors in these strata. In these strata we have split the sole EA in two parts and defined the parts as two PSUs.

The standard errors are generally rather small for estimates for major domains like urban/rural and men/women. The coefficients of variation (CV)[1] are below 1 % in many cases. The coefficients of variation are substantially higher for provincial estimates, especially for provinces with a small sample (e.g. province 19).

Design effects (Deff) have been calculated for some estimates. They are, as expected, quite low for estimates of demographic characteristics. They are considerably higher for estimates of socio-economic characteristics like employment status (also as expected). For the demographic characteristics "age at first marriage" and "marital status" we find design effects below 5 for major domains like men/women and urban/rural. The socio-economic characteristics are typically more "clustered" than the demographic characteristics, this shows up in generally higher design effects. For the major domain estimates we find design effects up to 20 and occasionally very high values of 200 or more. These "freak" values occur when the sample in terms of number of PSUs is small and when the PSU averages (or proportions) show large variation. One example is the design effect of 285 for the estimate of proportion of government employees in urban areas. The proportion is varying substantially between the 102 PSUs in the domain, the range is from 0 % to 75%.

[1] CV is =100* standard error/estimate, i.e. : $CV = \frac{100 \cdot s.e.(\hat{y})}{\hat{y}}$

Appendix V

Grouping of Provinces for Estimates in CIPS, 2004

SL No.	Code	Cambodia/ Province Group of Provinces	CIPS 2004		Province Director's Estimate		Population Projection	
			Population (in 000)	Per cent	Population (in 000)	Per cent	Population (in 000)	Per cent
SL No.	Code	**Cambodia**	**12,824**	**100.0**	**12,567**	**100.0**	**13,542**	**100.0**
Individual Provinces								
1	03	Kampong Cham	**1,656**	**12.9**	**1,721**	**13.7**	**1,830**	**13.5**
2	04	Kampong Chhnang	**532**	**4.1**	**449**	**3.6**	**501**	**3.7**
3	05	Kampong Speu	**677**	**5.3**	**684**	**5.4**	**714**	**5.3**
4	06	Kampong Thom	**607**	**4.7**	**612**	**4.9**	**669**	**4.9**
5	08	Kandal	**1,203**	**9.4**	**1,169**	**9.3**	**1,224**	**9.0**
6	12	Phnom Penh	**1,044**	**8.1**	**1,022**	**8.1**	**1,272**	**9.4**
7	14	Prey Veng	**1,013**	**7.9**	**1,052**	**8.4**	**1,036**	**7.6**
8	15	Pursat	**456**	**3.6**	**371**	**3.0**	**422**	**3.1**
9	17	Sienreap	**755**	**5.9**	**748**	**5.9**	**841**	**6.2**
10	20	Svay Rieng	**514**	**4.0**	**526**	**4.2**	**532**	**3.9**
11	21	Takeo	**880**	**6.9**	**849**	**6.8**	**890**	**6.6**
Group of Provinces								
	01&22		**809**	**6.3**	**785**	**6.2**	**848**	**6.3**
12	01	Banteay Meanchey	679	5.3	651	5.2	752	5.6
	22	Oddar Meanchey	130	1.0	134	1.1	95	0.7
	02&24		**1,013**	**7.9**	**984**	**7.8**	**1,011**	**7.5**
13	02	Battambang	972	7.6	940	7.5	980	7.2
	24	Pailin	41	0.3	44	0.3	31	0.2
	07&23		**654**	**5.1**	**628**	**5.0**	**632**	**4.7**
14	07	Kampot	596	4.6	595	4.7	595	4.4
	23	Kep	58	0.5	33	0.3	37	0.3
	09&18		**305**	**2.4**	**297**	**2.4**	**386**	**2.8**
15	09	Koh Kong	118	0.9	127	1.0	184	1.4
	18	Sihanoukville	187	1.5	170	1.4	202	1.5
	10&11&13&16&19		**706**	**5.5**	**670**	**5.3**	**734**	**5.4**
16	10	Kratie	329	2.6	277	2.2	325	2.4
	11	Mondul Kiri	37	0.3	41	0.3	41	0.3
	13	Preah Vihear	150	1.2	137	1.1	148	1.1
	16	Ratanak Kiri	100	0.8	113	0.9	118	0.9
	19	Stung Treng	90	0.7	101	0.8	101	0.7

Appendix VI

LIST OF ESTIMATED TABLES AT NATIONAL LEVEL FROM CIPS 2004

Table No.	Title
A1	Population by Marital Status Sex and Age.
A1-A	Population by Single Years of Age and Sex.
A2	Population by Mother Tongue, Age and Sex (Part 1).
A3	Population by Religion, Age and Sex.
A4	Population by Relationship to Head of Household, Age and Sex.
A5	Buildings/Structures with Households, Classified as Residential and Partly Residential.
A6	Distribution of Buildings/Structures (Residential + Partly Residential) by Predominant Material of Roof, Wall and Floor.
A7	Ever Married Population by Age at First Marriage and Sex of Respondent.
A8	Ever Married Population by Age at First Marriage and Sex of Head Household.
A9	Ever Married Population by Age at First Marriage, Sex and Mother Tongue.

Table No.	Title
B1	Population by Usual Activity Status, Age and Sex.
B2	Population by Literacy, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age and Sex.
B3	Population Attending School / Education by Literacy, Level of Education, Age and Sex.
B4	Employed Persons by Status in Employment, Age and Sex.
B5	Unemployed Persons by Status in last Employment, Age and Sex.
B6	Usually Active Population (Excluding Unemployed never Employed before) by Main Status in Employment.
B7	Usually Active Population (Excluding Employed never Employed before) by Main Status in Employment.
B8	Economically Active Population by Industry Category, Major Group of occupation and Sex.
B9	Population not Usually Economically Active by Functional Categories, Age and Sex.

B10	Household by Size of Household and number of Usually Economically Active members.
B11	Head of Household (Aged 10 and Above) by Economic Activity Status, Age and Sex.
B12	Employed Population by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex.
B13	Employed Population by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex.
B14	Usually Active Population (Excluding Unemployed never Employed before) by Literacy, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
B15	Employed Population by Literacy, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
B16	Employed Persons by number of months employed in the last year, Age and Sex.
B17	Unemployed Persons (employed any time before) by number of months Employed in the last year, Age and Sex.
B18	Employed Population by Industrial Category, Age and Sex.
B19	Employed Female by Industrial Category and Marital Status.
B20	Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance and Single Year of Age.

Table No.	Title
C1	Population in Cambodia by Place of Birth and Sex.
C2	Migrants Classified by Place of last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex.
C3	Migrants from other Provinces Classified by other Province of Enumeration, Province Residence, Duration of Stay and Sex.
C4	Migrants by Place of last Residence, Reason for Migration, Duration of Residence and Sex.
C5	Migrant Economically Active Population by Place of last Residence, Industrial Category and Sex.
C6	Migrant Economically Active Population by Place of last Residence, Occupational Major Group and Sex.
C7	Migrants from Place of last Residence by Education Level, Age and Sex.
C8	Migrants in the Previous 5 year by Age group and Sex.

Table No.	Title
D1	Female Age 15 to 49 bearing Children during last year by Age, Educational Level and Births during last year by Birth Order.

D2	Female Age 15 to 49 bearing Children during last year by Age, Economic Activity Status and Births during last year by Birth Order.
D3	Female Aged 15 and Above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Aged and Education Level
D4	Female Aged 15 and Above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Aged and Economic Activity Status.
D5	Female Aged 15 and above by number of Surviving Children, Aged and Educational Level.
D6	Female Aged 15 and above by number of Surviving Children, Aged and Economic Activity Status.
D7	Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility rate by Educational Level.
D8	Registration of Birth in the last year by Educational level of Mother.

Table No.	**Title**
E1	Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Household Size and number of room Occupied.
E2.	Households Classified by Main Source of Light Used.
E3.	Households Classified by Type of Fuel Use for Cooking.
E4.	Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water.
E5.	Distribution of Households and Population (in 10,000's) by Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facilities.
E6.	Households Classified by Source of Drinking water, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facilities.
E7.	Distribution of Households by Tenure Status Dwelling and Toilet Facilities.

Table No.	**Title**
F1.	Population, Crude Death Rate and Number of Deaths in Households in the last year by broad Age Groups and Sex.
F2	Distribution of Deaths in Households in the year by Cause of Death, Broad Age Groups and Sex.
F3	Number of Deaths in Households in the last year by Death Registration, Broad Age Groups and Sex.
F4	Number of Deaths of Females Aged 15 to 49 years in the Household in the last year.
F5	Number of Deaths of Females aged 15 to 49 years in Household in the last year of Medical Attention.

Appendix VII

GLOSSARY

Age:

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

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).

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 Ratio*

An age ratio is the ratio of the population in the given age group to one-third of the sum of the population in the age group itself and the preceding and the following groups times 100.

Age Accuracy Index*

It is derived by taking the average deviations (without regard to sign) from 100 of the age ratios over all ages. The sum of the deviations from 100 of the age ratios for males is divided by the number of age groups and the mean deviation for males is obtained. By the same procedure mean deviation for females is obtained. The average of the mean deviations of males and females is a measure of the overall accuracy of the age data of a country. The lower the age accuracy index, more accurate the age data would appear to be.

Adult Literacy Rate

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

Age Dependency Ratio

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

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

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

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

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

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.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

The number of live births in a year per thousand population.

Crude Death Rate

The number of deaths per thousand population in a given year.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to1996 and revised up to 2004 consisted of six years of primary schools, three years of lower secondary school and three years of secondary school. Therefore, the following means of converting the highest grade completed to the highest level completed was used.

1. None:	No formal education
2. Primary Not Completed:	Studied up to some grade/class ranging from first To fifth grade/class
3. Primary:	Completed sixth grade/class.
4. Lower Secondary	Completed seven to ninth grade/class.

5. Secondary:	Completed tenth to twelfth grade/class.
6. Secondary/Baccalaureate holder:	Completed tenth to twelfth grade/class with Baccalaureate.
7. Vocational Training courses:	Completed vocational training for one or two years after completing lower secondary for diploma holder or after completing secondary for Baccalaureate holder.
8. Under Graduate:	Post-secondary Baccalaureate not completed.
9. Graduate:	Degree and Post-graduate Degree.
10. Others:	Simple qualification such as Beautician: Black smithy, Tailoring, Machine repairing course etc.

Economically Active Population or Labour Force

The economically active population or the labour force consisted of the employed and unemployed among those aged 7 and above.

Employed

Comprises all persons aged 7 and above who were in the following categories for 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year preceding the survey date:

(i) Persons who were in paid employment (e.g. Working in public or private organization etc).
(ii) Persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage, salary, profit or 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 woman or group of women measured in terms of the actual number of children born

Head of Household

For census and survey purposes 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 case of an absentee *de jure* “Head ”, the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affaires of the household falls at the time of houselisting, was regarded as the Head.

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. They may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Example of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hotels residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, pagodas, etc. These are called institutional households.

Institutional households were not included in CIPS, 2004.

Inactive Population

The employed and unemployed constitute economically active population. Those who are not employed or unemployed spend most of their time as homes makers, students etc. which are not considered as economically active and hence they are called inactive population.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1000 of 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:

Live Birth

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.

Literacy

The ability to read and write with understanding in any language. A person is a literate when he can both read and write a simple message in any language or

dialect. A person who cannot both read and write a simple message is considered illiterate. Also to be considered as illiterate is that person who is capable of reading only his own name or numbers, as well as persons who can read but not write, or vice versa.

For CIPS, 2004 children aged 0-5 were treated as illiterates by definition even if a few them could read and write.

Main Activity During Last Year

The activity of a person during 6 months (184 days) or more in the one year preceding the reference date of the survey (March 03, 2004).

Maternal Mortality

The number of women who die as result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year. Death due to complication of spontaneous or induced abortion is included.

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.

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 did (e.g. cashier, primary school teacher, nurse, blacksmith, watchman, manager etc.)

Sex Ratio

The number of males per 100 females in a population

Unemployed

All persons aged 7 and above who were without work, but were seeking work or available for work for 6 months (183 days) or more during the one year preceding the survey date.

Primary Sector

Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry; Fishing.

Secondary Sector

Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity; Gas and Water supply; Construction.

Tertiary Sector

Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communication; Financial intermediation; Real estate, renting and business activities; Public administration and defense; compulsory social security; Education; Health and social work; Other community, social and personal service activities; Private households with employed persons; Extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

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 through out her life at the rates specific 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 women 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.

Urban and Rural

In all provinces, districts containing provincial headquarter towns are treated as urban areas. Krong Preah Sihanouk, Krong Kaeb and Krong Pailin are treated as entirely urban. In Phnom Penh municipality, the four districts or khands of Doun Penh, Chamkar Mon, Prampir Meakkakra and Tuol Kouk are classified as urban. All the remaining areas in the country are treated as rural.

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.

Work

Any economically productive activity that person does for pay (in cash or kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private house) or profit; or without pay on family farm or enterprise. Except in the case of unpaid family worker, other workers should do work for pay or profit, by definition. Hence work for which no payment is received is not deemed as work for the purpose of the survey (e.g. Free social work).

*For the method of calculation refer to "The methods and materials of Demography" by Henry S. Shryock, Jacob S. Siegel. Academic Press, Inc. New York

APPENDIX VIII

CIPS FIELD STAFF

(i) NIS Survey Coordinators (Trainers of trainees) by provinces

Banteay Meanchey
Mr. Kong Seng
Mr. Uy Savan
Mr, Chhon Pisith
Mr. Chan Somath
Mr. Yim Sao Nith

Battambang
Mr. Chan Nipol
Mr.Heang Sovithyar
Mr. Mom Sathya
Mr. Tuoch Minear
Mr.Nu Phirun
Mr. Vann Khan
Mr. Kim Net

Kampong Cham
Mr. Sok Borith
Mr. Ou Thavin
Mr. Nguon Nor
Ms. Net Sophy
Mr. Phan Chenda
Mr. Chhory Sokha
Mr. Hor Sarin
Mr. Cheam Kim Im
Mr. Dom Chan Veasna
Mr. Bon Sophal
Mr. Van Men
Mr. Chea Eng
Mr. Vong Sophearum
Mr. Khun Kim Sroeu

Kampong Chhnang
Ms. Uy Basadine
Mr. Leng Vansak
Mr. Nhem Solivann

Kampong Speu
Mr. Van Suon
Mr. Reoun Sothea
Mr. Ouk Ty
Mr. Duong Chan Dara
Mr. Um Deth

Kampong Thom
Mr. Ouk Eam
Mr. Sem Tara
Mr. Lmuth Sam Kol
Mr. Bin Nhean Rith
Mr. Eam Huor

Kampot
Mr. So To Nai
Mr. Mak Huch
Mr. Song Theary
Mr. Hoy Kang Orn
Ms Chhun Rothana

Kandal
Mr. Try Meng Seang
Mr. Nim Sitha
Mr. Ky Long
Mr. Hok Narin
Mr. Nuth Chea
Mr. Ly Vuthy
Ms. Meas Sambath
Mr. Hy Kim Kry
Mr. Vong Chan Sopheak

Koh Kong
Mr. Raos Punlok

Kratie
Mr. Vong Sina
Mr. Tieng Rann

Mondul Kiri
Mr. Vy Heang

Phnom Penh
Ms. Ouk Samasathy
Mr. Sarin Praseth
Ms. Chhin Phirum
Mr. Khiev Panha
Mr. Bin Chan Thea
Mr. Bu Noch
Mr. Raos Vireython

Preah Vihear
Mr.Net Visal

Prey Veng
Mr. Sin Sereivith
Mr. Chhun Chhim
Mr. Tan Kantol
Mr. So Sok Khim
Mr. Seang Rith
Mr. Han Danin
Mr. Pen Somaneat
Mr. Ros Thae
Mr. Pov Sam Ol

Pursat
Mr. Chhay Reath
Mr. Mok Seng
Mr. Hok Thy

Ratanak Kiri
Ms. Mom Bona

Siemreap	**Sihanoukville**	**Stung Treng**	**Svay Rieng**
Ms. Ky Boreth	Mr. Uch Soeurn	Mr. Men Norin Tivorn	Mr. Ham Bora
Mr. Duch Chamroeun			Mr. Tho Yath
Mr.Mao Bo			Mr. Mao Saran
Mr. Norn Sothara			Mr. Sa Chivorn
Mr. Ke Chantra			
Mr. Chea Veasna			

Takeo	**Oddar Meanchey**	**Kep**	**Pailin**
Mr. Kem Vibol	Mr. Meng Kim Hor	Mr. So Tonnere	Kim Net
Mr. Mech Sokhorn			
Mr. Chum Theany			
Mr. Bun Tha			
Mr. Hun Visal			
Mr. Lenh Heang			
Mr.Yim Sothea			

(ii) Drivers:

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Mr. Ang Tyvutha	Mr. Orm Sokea	Mr. Ly Horn
Mr. Louk Samphis		

(iii) Manual Processing Staff (Editing/Coding)

Team 1	Team 2
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Mr. Van Suon	Mr. Chay Reath
Ms. Uy Bossadine	Mr. Try Meng Saeng
Mr. Sin Sereivuth	Ms Meas Rathmony
Mr. Sok Borith	Ms. Mom Bona
Mr. Hok Narin	Mr. Vong Chan Sophak
Mr. Khun Sithana	Ms. Chhun Ratana

(iv) Data Entry and Computerisation Staff

Team 1	**Team 2**
Mr. Has Bunton	Mr.Meng Kim Hor
Mr. Lay Sokun	Ms. Ma Srey Ka
Mr.Buoy Sometha	Mr. Lim Ly Cheng
Mr. Kem Sidony	Mr. Heng Nol
Mr. Sam Bony	Mr Meng Seang
Mr.Mom Sotheara	Ms Khun Chan Navy
Mr. Ngeap Chhay	Mr. Pat Sitha

(v) Archive:

Mr. Khun Sithana

(vi) National Institute of Public Health, Ministry of Health

Dr. Hok Phalla, NIPH/GTZ, Ministry of Health
Dr. Thou Chourn, NIPH/GTZ, Ministry of Health
Dr. Leo Bunchhuon, NIPH/GTZ, Ministry of Health

(vii) Provincial Survey Officer (PSO)

Directors

Mr. Ros Sophon,	Mr. Chim Sam Ath	Mr. Chan Saroeun	Mr. Tun Chantha
Mr. Chiem Rann	Mr. Meas Sopheannarith	Mr. Ith So Vannda	Ms. Prak Chan Than
Mr. Kaom Sok	Mr.Um Khorn	Ms. Mom Sandap	Mr. Sok Teang
Mr. Duong Paov	Mr. Loy Tep	Mr. Soat Visak	Mr. Phok Sipha
Mr.Ngeth Soeun	Mr. So Tith	Mr. Kong Vikun	Mr. So Kimton
Mr. Kuy Nareth			

Deputy Directors

Mr. Tieu Chuo Long	Mr. Svay Samnang	Mr. Ung Sakhan	Mr.Kov Mony Angkea
Mr. In Vanorin	Mr. Seng Lay	Mr. Chorn Sophon	Mr. Pech Sany
Mr.Yim Rarth	Mr. Lim Raksmei	Mr. Thorng Sam Ath	Mr. Samreth Makara
Mr. Sou Kimprithy	Mr. Sy Va	Mr. En Saran	Mr. Yim Oeun,
Mr.Ouk Piseth			

Bureau Chiefs

Ms. Uo Sinnai	Ms. Prum Sina

List of Enumerators and Supervisors by Province

Banteay Meanchey

Supervisors (12)

Ms. Prum Sino	Mr. Ra Bunthea	Mr. Yim Kosal	Ms. Vinh Mealea
Mr. Loa Chor	Mr. Leang Chaon	Mr. Khuon Leng	Mr. Deap Samnang
Mr. Se Chhunleng	Mr. Phan So Pha	Mr. Chuon Chamroeun	Mr. Mok Savath

Enumerators (37)

Mr. Nob Saluon	Mr. Keo Doung Rath	Mr. In Samnang	Mr. Sem Muon
Mr. Keo Swath	Mr. Yann Pov	Mr. Rim Chhuoth	Ms. Prom Simang
Mr. Chuop Phath	Mr. Ouk Chhom	Mr. Phay Vannak	Mr. Yim Yoeun
Mr. Phay Sokon	Mr. Chhim Lay	Mr. Um Sambath	Mr. Sam Sivaon
Mr. Pum Sophin	Mr. Nop Soeun	Mr. Sann Puth	Mr. Loeung Sim
Mr. Sem Sopheap	Mr. Sun Ranith	Mr. Vann Long	Mr. Phan Phavuth
Ms. Keo Sophoath	Ms Bun Mom	Mr. Kae Sambath	Ms. Rath Vanna
Mr. Chhim Hat	Mr. Met Hiet	Mr. Ek Sangvat	Mr. Phin Chhuong
Mr. Khaen Rithy	Mr. Bin Noam	Mr. Chek Hoeus	Mr. Leng Saophen
Mr. Long Sotheara			

Battambang

Supervisors(19)

Mr. Seng Heng	Mr. Chip Chantha	Mr. Bun Veasna	Mr. Sar Po
Mr. Neak Kri	Mr. Korl Ly	Mr. Sok Saeth	Mr. Nuo Bun Yang
Mr. Svay Sun	Mr. Suos Eam	Mr. Yim Savoeun	Mr. Ma Saroeun
Mr. Chem Chanthan	Mr. Chea Sambath	Mr. Prum Soeun	Mr. Nuon Soeun
Mr. Yim Setha	Mr. Suon Eam	Mr. Song So Phal	

Enumerators(54)

Ms. Huot Sinath	Mr.Chan Bun Thoeuth	Mr. Mann Sorth	Mr. Pho Chandara
Mr.Saem Vanno	Mr. Long Yoeun	Mr. Yav Aknakol	Mr. Chea Hab
Mr. Iev Kosal	Mr. Tes Sun	Mr. Ith Vanna	Mr. Khoem Sophath
Mr. Oub Pan	Mr. Um Sam On	Ms Ly Saophaon	Mr. Buth Yean
Mr. Srei Thai Seng	Ms. Sok Chansinuon	Mr. Chim Roeung Vith	Ms. Suon Naly
Mr. Nuon Chhorn	Mr. Chhay Saran	Mr. Chib Chhay	Mr. Buo Sophath
Mr. Soeung Vicheth	Mr. Youk San Ol	Mr. Sam Son	Mr. Saom Hoeub
Mr. Y Kimkuon	Ms. Sok Saloeun	Mr. Pov Samnang	Mr. Soum Hen

Mr. Keo Vanna	Mr. Say Hieung	Mr. Dy Thy	Mr. Hoeung Hay
Mr. Phann Phallay	Mr. Nhem Sophath	Mr. Chan Chhan	Mr. Buoy Sokly
Mr. Touch Sokha	Ms. Mel Chantha	Mr.Nhoek Bunchhieth	Mr. Mang Chantho
Mr. Phann Kann	Mr. Sem Sophear	Mr. Khov Srun Huor	Mr. Yoem Setha
Mr. Hok Sothy	Mr. Seb Song	Mr. Kel Keang	Ms. Chay Rum Phoeuy
Mr. Pin Sao Phoan	Mr. Sar Sovann		

Kampong Cham

Supervisors(34)

Ms Chim Savy	Mr. Pov Lok	Ms Hy Naren	Mr. Seng Sok Chear
Mr. Nov Leapheng	Mr. Long Sokkhai	Mr. Rath Sra Eam	Mr. Heng Kim Srean
Mr. Chhin Chantha	Mr. In Huo	Mr. Lim Chhuon	Mr. Tieng Sokkhan
Mr. Chhum Kim San	Mr. Thuo Bun Nhaong	Mr. Chum Chanthy	Mr. Mao Chaon
Mr. Chay Kim Sae	Mr. Ly Kam Chuo	Mr. Uong Yi	Mr. Sam Kim Srear
Mr. Hok Kim Horn	Mr. Chhean Sok Leng	Mr. Bun Dara	Mr. Mok Hai
Mr. Eng Nareth	Mr. Leng Seng Hong	Mr. Um Savuth	Mr. Tit Sokhim
Mr. Meas Va	Mr. Norng Sim	Mr. Prak Tith	Mr. Chim Leav
Ms. Uo Sinnai	Mr. Chuo Phun		

Enumerators (99)

Mr. Oeur Sam At	Mr. Peang Noa	Mr. Nai Vanna	Mr. Pov Rapin
Mr. Vin Voang	Mr. Long Sokvong	Mr. Chit Chin Lay	Mr. Un Chantha
Mr. Prum Cheng	Mr. Siem Thin	Mr. Soa Vannak	Mr. Sok Bun Laon
Mr. Toun Sokkha	Mr. Uot Chhieng Ly	Mr. Som Chin	Mr. Siem Sok
Mr. Suo Bun Thet	Mr. Thlang Sarath	Mr. Lim Trin	Mr. Vin Savuth
Mr. Lim Hak	Mr. Huon Sophal	Mr. Phen Ros	Mr. Mok Sambath
Mr. Em Sokhon	Mr. Sreng Sopha	Mr. Um Lim	Mr. Choeng Meng Srueu
Mr. Um Phalout	Mr. Bou Hoeun	Mr. Im Kouy	Mr. Duch Hong Ly
Mr. Chao Khim	Mr. Voung Dul	Mr. Thai Sophoan	Mr. Hok Savuth
Mr. Nhoek Oun	Mr. Srey Kim Chhoy	Mr. Huo Sok Chear	Mr. Em Deth
Mr. Tep Thath	Mr. Nheb Sok Thai	Mr. Krong Chhun Huong	Mr. Sandan Bun Ny
Mr. Kang Sim Mny	Mr. Uo South	Mr. San Thoeun	Mr. Yi Savath
Mr. Long Sam Ol	Mr. Nan Kim Soeung	Mr. Kieng Nak	Mr. Oeng Sam Ol
Mr. Im Sok Kheang	Mr. Touch Meng Hai	Mr. Uk Thy	Mr. Dim Daon
Mr. Uo Cheng Lout	Mr. Chy Srean	Mr. You Sam Ath	Mr. Doeu Van Thach
Mr. Nuon Ko	Mr. Chum Chin	Mr. Saem Soeung	Mr. So Sophaon
Mr. Chear Theng	Mr. Phai Phanna	Mr. Chan Tak	Ms. Saom Sitho
Mr. You Sok An	Mr. Moeun Chan Thol	Mr. On Satha	Mr. Vaong Ruethy
Mr. Sim Sok Khaon	Mr. Chuon Sophath	Mr. Kaev Pheng	Mr. Kuy Po Savath
Mr. Chhim Sry	Mr. Kuch Srun	Mr. Khien Sithan	Mr. Ang Sary
Mr. Kuy Phalla	Mr. Chrear Hai	Mr. Oeun Ruethy	Mr. Uo Navin
Mr. Lim Chheng	Mr. Norn Nath	Mr. Mith Phally	Mr. Sok Ly
Ms. Rann Kannara	Mr. Bun Cheab Phean	Ms. Tep Kanha	Mr. Sen Sarun
Ms. Kaev Viliya	Mr. Cheam Eang	Mr. Pol Noav	Mr. Ny Samnang
Mr. Phaon Vuthy	Ms. Tong Botum	Mr. Kang Hean	

Kampong Chhnang

Supervisor (8)

Mr. Meas Sin	Mr. So Sary	Mr. Kim Saint	Ms. Din Dila
Mr. Sam Sopheap	Mr. Yang Vanna	Mr. Touch Yoeunsary	Mr. Sok Heng

Enumerators(26)

Mr. Ray Sareth	Mr. Chhim Cheang	Mr. Chap Ky	Mr. Prak Vey
Mr. Prang Sarom	Mr. Sao Song	Mr. Nuon Sithon	Ms. Plong Sam Auy
Mr. Touch Yen	Mr. Phul Vanhay	Ms Nhem Sophea	Mr. Kong Sokum
Mr. Chhim Sohath	Mr. Om Yuthou	Mr. Sok Bunnoeun	Mr. Uk Sarath

Ms. Muth Somaly	Mr. Long Sokha	Mr. Tep Sokheam	Mr. Yen Yary
Mr. So Thakea	Mr. Penh Kim Leang	Mr. Eng Sinom	Mr. San Sonorn
Ms. Sin Channa	Mr. Nov Sam Ol		

Kampong Speu

Supervisors (12)

Ms. Prak Thavy	Mr. Sok Vibol	Mr. Kham Mao	Mr. Ung Salan
Mr. Choeng Seng	Mr. Vong Sonath	Mr. Ouch Phan	Mr. Min Sam An
Mr. Sam Loas	Mr. Pring Sam Nang	Mr. Khuth Savoeun	Mr. Neang Saroeurn

Enumerators (36)

Mr. Sam Lim	Mr. Sok Sokkha	Mr. Khieu Samnieng	Mr. Sath Kim
Mr. Choeung Choeun	Mr. Choeung Chan Dara	Mr. Mom Phoeun	Mr. Khann Loem
Ms. Ouk Sama Y	Mr. Chey Sao	Mr. Mom Samnith	Mr. Kheal Sam Ang
Mr. Sim Puthy	Mr. Nguon Bun Than	Mr. Khath Pheap	Ms. Lim Phalla
Mr. Vong Chan Dara	Mr. Keo Bory	Mr. Pin Savoeun	Ms. Long Phany
Mr. Nuon Thoeun	Mr. Sok Sovann	Mr. Koy Vicheth	Mr. Kem Sarith
Mr. Hem Cheal	Mr. Chhim Sam Oeun	Mr. Kieu Sok	Mr. Ouk Solay Hy
Mr. Ouk Somann Yi	Mr. Chim Chan Tha	Mr. Minh Sopheap	Mr. Ouk Samuth
Mr. Prak Pho	Mr. Khath Horn	Mr. Soy Sam Oeun	Mr. Lo Vi Sal

Kampong Thom

Supervisors(11)

Mr. Phouk Chansetha	Mr. Touch Vichet	Mr. Sin Seng Chhin	Mr. Sin Sam Nang
Mr. Eng Tuoch	Mr. Nou Bun Ny	Mr. Chea Leang	Mr. Kong Savath
Mr. Noun Vanna	Mr. Nget Soeun	Mr. Sum Toek	

Enumerators (34)

Mr. Chan Sokha	Ms. Pich Samlida	Mr. Phouk Sarun	Mr. Soeng Kim Chi
Mr. Kim Bun Hak	Mr.Lim Huong	Mr. Yon Hom	Ms. Ouk Rothida
Mr. Srei Khot	Mr. Nhek Kimyong	Mr. Lim Leakhek Na	Mr. Nov Sath
Mr. Hem Sokean	Mr. Min Kkoeun	Mr. Van Phanith	Mr. Chea Suy Buo
Mr. Nguong Chansaroeun	Ms. Hak Putheavy	Mr. Meas Dean	Mr. Ros So Pheap
Mr. Khieu Mort	Mr. Pin Hoeun	Mr. Sok Thoeun	Mr. Keo Kim Neth
Mr. Aek Sokkhim	Ms. Meas Channy	Mr. Saing Sokhom	Mr. Leng Pring
Mr. Sien Sokhon	Ms. Chim Sereichanny	Mr. Hong Chhun Hang	Mr. Taong Kin
Mr. Hean Khoeun	Mr. Ho Sa Ros		

Kampot

Supervisors(11)

Mr. Kim Ten	Mr. Iv Yulay	Mr. Chhim Samoeu	Mr. So Sovannara
Mr. Khim Sokhom	Mr. Tum Phea	Mr. Oung Nhanh	Mr. Mom Sambo
Mr. Mam Sothy	Mr. Khim Sophun	Mr. Kao Bunna	

Enumerators (33)

Mr. Chhim Bunthan	Mr. Siv Pheng	Ms. It Mary	Mr. Kin Pek
Mr. Vong Saroeun	Mr. Sam Thon	Mr. Loa Sokhun	Mr. Chan Samuth
Mr. Ngaet Ngoeun	Mr. Mam Sithav	Mr. Doung Dorn	Mr. Seng Saroeun
Mr. Soeng Saran	Ms. Chaeum Chinda	Mr. Sok Kim	Ms. Nob Nary
Mr. Mae Savuth	Mr. Say Nath	Mr. Nun Chinda	Mr. Brak Buy
Mr. Toeub Sam Ath	Mr. Chhiv Sam Oeun	Mr. Pok Kha	Mr. Nam Sophal
Mr. Neak Channa	Mr. Tes Chhinnam	Mr. Sar Saroeun	Mr. Chea Sam An
Mr. Sok Sarith	Mr. Ouch Sophon	Mr. Sin Bunly	Mr. Kao Ta
Mr. Doung Keo			

Kandal

Supervisors(22)

Mr. Buo Savoeun	Mr. Uy Tuoch	Mr. Hing Choeun	Mr. Chorn Heng
Ms. Chea Sophanary	Ms. Rath Maly	Mr. Tek Sopha	Mr. Min Chhun
Mr. Heng Visal	Mr. Trong Sokha	Mr. Chay Sobin	Mr. Toek Saruon
Ms. Uth Chanly	Mr. Srei Sim	Mr. Chhan Sar	Mr. Chor Pov
Mr. Heng Kimsan	Mr. Heng Bunheang	Mr. Try Bunheang	Mr. Choy Soben
Mr. Ka Den	Mr. Um Thon		

Enumerators (64)

Mr. Yan Yong	Mr. Am Narith	Mr. Seng Khloeng	Mr. Kim Sreng
Mr. Oem Chantha	Ms. Chap Kunthea	Mr. Ma Srei Ka	Mr. Pao Bunsan
Ms. Chan Thany	Mr. Ros Bundane	Ms. Nuth Srei Touch	Mr. Hem San
Mr. Lay Saluot	Mr. Sok Vuthy	Mr. Sun Lay	Mr. Chea Srun
Mr. Hor Leang Sim	Mr. Chan Narith	Mr. Peang Bunthol	Ms. Say Da
Mr. Chhi Kimthong	Mr. Mao Saroeun	Mr. Am Thon	Mr. No Saveth
Mr. Van Se	Mr. Seng Peng	Mr. Saeun Muny	Mr. Chheng Sothun
Mr. Yan Kong	Mr. Seng Vanny	Mr. Kem Sidony	Mr. Or Kheal
Mr. Ken Vantha	Mr. Kheng Ponlork	Mr. Theng Sothea	Mr. Vath Sophan
Mr. Seng Bunsaen	Mr. Keo Navy	Mr. Hang Phally	Mr. Ith Reaksmei
Ms. Ouk Morokath	Mr. Run Savann	Ms. Chim Sayuth	Mr. Saom Manith
Mr. Saom Bunna	Mr. Nuth Sothy	Mr. Mam My	Mr. Tim Poli
Mr. Eng Arun	Mr. Tunh Pora	Mr. Hieng Ngounly	Mr. San Sothoeun
Mr. San Sam Ol	Mr. Eng Sopheaon	Mr. Lim Sarom	Ms. Prum Singath
Mr. Chhin Dy	Mr. Chheng Bunhak	Mr. Ka Ken	Mr. Kuoy Sopheap
Mr. Lay Sophal	Mr. Vong Vanna	Mr. Sim Sameth	Mr. Sam Lab

Koh Kong

Supervisors(2)

Mr. Sek Sam Ol	Mr. Buth Horn

Enumerators (7)

Mr. Um Ret	Mr. Long Vuthy	Mr. Long Sok Heng	Mr. Nung Hoeun
Mr. Keo Rona	Mr. Kong Chham	Mr. Sdaeung Kiri	

Kratie

Supervisors(5)

Mr. Chuo Bun Leang	Mr. Chhit Chaya	Mr. Phin Bo Phan	Mr. Soeung Vann
Mr. Inn Kim Sear			

Enumerators (16)

Ms. Neb Kannika	Ms. Ren Suottharithy	Mr. Ly Sokuntheara	Ms. Pin Sreimom
Mr. By Chandimach	Mr. Hor Seng Horn	Mr. Seng Lang	Mr. Choeum Tao Leang
Mr. Cheab Vannly	Mr. Leang Belout	Mr. But Veasna	Mr. Uo Kuech Ea
Mr. Saray Poeun	Mr. Ok Sara	Mr. Kon Sin	Mr. Eang Seng Hean

Mondul Kiri

Supervisors(1)

Mr. Hun Vannara

Enumerators (2)

Ms. Eb Chansophea	Mr. Sa Sokhorn

Phnom Penh

Supervisors(17)

Mr. Neak Vannary	Mr. Kim Chan Dina	Mr. Haen Bophal	Mr. My Sophon
Mr. Kim Vannak	Mr. Ky Yuothorn	Mr. Tith Sarath	Mr. Raos Sary
Mr. Ung Yan	Mr. Kin Sileng	Mr. Chan Leng	Mr. Nop Phinly
Mr. Chhun Kheang	Mr. Suon Rithiya	Mr. Charb Uth	Mr. Sek Somont
Mr. Raos Sam Ang			

Enumerators (52)

Mr. Keam Rekha	Mr. Nhem Srey	Mr. Heng Narin	Mr. Prang Sophal
Mr. Lim Ly	Mr. Heng Hieng	Ms. Chay Dala	Ms. Saom Marinath
Mr. Cheap San	Mr. Ngiep Chay	Mr. Phon Navin	Mr. Meas Chan Tevear
Mr. Muth Pisey	Mr. Chhun Seng	Mr. Meas Muninn	Mr. Chhay Kim Cheav
Mr. Koa Samuth	Mr. Sok Channavy	Mr. Suo Kim Leng	Mr. Nuon Seng
Mr. Phaong Phumphan	Mr. Yim Ratha	Ms. Chea Pok Heng	Mr. Sal Davin
Mr. Saon Putheavy	Mr. Ouch Kim Ny	Mr. Yi Sen	Mr. Huy Phalla
Ms. Chuon Sereirath	Ms. Pol Sophea	Ms. Him Manila	Mr. Norng Sophea
Mr. Lim Ly Cheng	Mr. Chheang Vuthy	Mr. Ao Oeun	Mr. Kry Seng
Mr. Mao Vanthoeun	Mr. Ay Simily	Mr. Nuon Somanith	Mr. Long Sary
Ms. Sin Sathiya	Mr. Seng Saradeth	Mr. Eng Phally	Mr. Seng Bun Thai
Mr. Sok Punnak Kosal	Mr. Srun Keo	Mr. Sam Hak	Mr. He Pov
Mr. Men Kim Oeun	Mr. Y So Phal	Mr. Chea Hokly	Mr. Suo Sarath

Preah Vihear

Supervisors(2)

Mr. Sim Samidy	Mr. Luk Kim Lean

Enumerators (6)

Mr. Seng Bona	Mr. Torn Khunalaen	Mr. Sean Sokin	Mr. Phuy Sokkhoeun
Mr. Vaen Danath	Mr. Lim Siyun		

Prey Veng

Supervisors(20)

Mr. Soeu Theavy	Mr. Put Savin	Mr. Soeng Sarath	Mr. Chim Sokha
Mr. Dy Kongkearavuth	Mr. Sanreth Chantharo	Mr. Mab Sophal	Mr. Sum Kan
Mr. Ngin Pov	Mr. Prak Sophath	Mr. Chan Deth	Mr. Lach Sakhorn
Mr. Kong Meng	Mr. Thon Yong	Mr. Thuy Ly	Mr. Chea Kakada
Ms. Keo Vitheavy	Mr. Samreth Samithi	Mr. Chan Voeun	Mr. Sin Saroeun

Enumerators (61)

Mr. Mok Kheng	Mr. Ros Touch	Mr. Pout Savon	Mr. Kong Samuon
Mr. Lonn Han	Mr. Em Vichet	Mr. Nhem Saokry	Mr. Ny Suon
Mr. Ouch Neang	Mr. Aung Lim	Mr. Im Thiyuthea	Mr. Chhan Samean
Mr. Kong Chanthy	Mr. Hem San Ork	Mr. Meas Sean	Mr. Sao Phoeurk
Mr. San Nauk	Mr. Rong Sareth	Mr. Houn Heap	Mr. Thoung Sa Onn
Mr. Yon Nimol	Mr. Houn Nho	Mr. Long Sambath	Mr. Morn Aith
Mr. Man Samon	Mr. Thieng Muny	Mr. Y Sam Ol	Mr. Mak Chantrea
Mr. Chin Han	Mr. Sin Vanna	Mr. Meas Thol	Mr. Kae Punlok
Ms. Som Samphors Ratha	Mr. Sam Sisavong	Mr. An Sophann	Mr. So Sothy
Mr. By Choun	Mr. Phouk Sam Oeun	Mr. Ieng Oeun	Mr. Chhin Touch
Mr. Dul Chhan	Mr. Dim Meun	Mr. Thoung Chhan	Mr. Chem Sophal
Mr. Heng Chanthan	Mr. Som Phat	Mr. Prak Bung	Mr. Kong Vanny
Mr. Veng Sophat	Mr. Van Soban	Mr. Pon Khem	Mr. Chhoem Sunavy
Mr. Chan Chem	Mr. Penh Sop Hanna	Mr. Sou Rom	Mr. Sum Sam Ol
Mr. Eng Sophal	Mr. Khy Nhim	Mr. Lorn Huor	Mr. Sing Ly
Mr. Hem Saroeun			

Pursat

Supervisors(7)

Mr. Kriel Makara	Mr. Chuop Kim Leng	Mr. Un Saroeun	Mr. Ouk Harital
Mr. Touch Ussara	Mr. Kov Ravuth	Mr. Pen Saroeun	

Enumerators (22)

Ms. Makara Sokunmony	Mr. Choeng Sarim	Mr. Laon Phalla	Mr. Yim Sarith

Mr. Sam Sarom	Mr. Cheam Sokha	Ms. Heng Kim Huong	Mr. Oeun Sam Ol
Mr. Mei Chin	Ms. Ouk Borina	Mr. Yim Lim	Mr. Chea Touch
Mr. Moek Sinoeun	Ms. Iem Vanna	Mr. Phan Pok	Mr. Nes Chan Thol
Ms. Ier Theavy	Mr. Chan Sarin	Ms. Touch Ratha	Ms. Tan Chakrya
Ms. Huon Nireak	Mr. Prum Onn		

Ratanak Kiri

Supervisors (2)

Mr. Sun So Pheap	Mr. Thorng Sam Art

Enumerators (5)

Mr. Tun Sovanny	Mr. Keo Pov	Mr. Sok Hay	Ms. San Samphos
M. Huon Phasoka			

Siemreap

Supervisors (13)

Mr. Ean Doeun	Mr. Mom Son	Mr. Nim Norng	Mr. Nim Sophin
Mr. Chuop Kimsal	Mr. Srei Dol	Mr. Kas Mach	Mr. Ly Saroeum
Mr. Seng Visal	Mr. Ngaet Roek	Mr. Nam Pheary	Mr. Huot Rath Mony
Mr.Ou Savuth			

Enumerators (40)

Mr. Liem Sa Aim	Mr. Doun Samon	Mr. Chiv Sal	Mr. Long Leakhina
Mr. Yim Kong	Mr. Em Sophal	Mr. Tan Leang	Mr. Leng Bonthai
Mr. Tong Hoa	Mr. Than Chhun	Mr. Soch Sak	Mr. Kim Savoeu
Mr. Khut Sy	Mr. Ping Sarin	Mr. Hor Kim Ai	Mr. Seng Narath
Mr. Chan Simoa	Mr. Yong Hy	Mr. Ry Ran	Mr. Suy Bora
Mr. Din Doeun	Mr. Tieng Haim	Mr. Hu Kea	Mr. Chan Bory
Mr. Tuy Socheath	Mr. Mao Chanthy	Mr. Chea Sarakvan	Mr. But Sas
Mr. Van Vat	Mr. Som Sokhoeun	Mr. Prach Chuon	Mr. Suo Loeut
Mr. Sar Sokhom	Mr. Ngin Mom	Mr. Touch Phanna	Mr. Doak Rin
Mr. Phal Vany	Mr. Pram Kong	Mr. Pat Sambath	Mr. Doa Virak

Sihanoukville

Supervisors (3)

Mr. Eng Samnang	Mr. Kang Ol	Mr. Sok Samboeurn

Enumerators (9)

Ms. Som Bunnary	Mr. Sok Vong Ny	Mr. Prak Son	Mr. Yan Sophun
Mr. Chhan Sreng	Mr. Prak Sophan	Mr. Toa Monisak	Mr. Preab Samnang
Mr. Keo Sam On	Mr. Som Khen		

Stung Treng

Supervisors (1)

Ms. Ansy Thang Kiri

Enumerators (3)

Mr. Sin Simai	Mr. Som Prum	Mr. Ly Siek Meng	Mr. Uk Chan Than

Svay Rieng

Supervisors (10)

Mr. Thong Seng	Mr. Va Samean	Mr. Say Phally	Mr. Bou Diamanmaradi
Mr. Thong Samean	Mr. In Sokha	Mr. Sam Savat	Mr. Hoeng Vanthuon
Ms. So Sovanchacriya	Mr. Som Channa		

Enumerators (29)

Mr. Bun Thorn	Mr. Meas Sarim	Mr. Kong Saly	Mr. Sar Lim
Mr. Ouk Kimny	Mr. Pov Dam	Mr. Koeut Chhun	Mr. Som Chanthy

Mr. Ek Chhem	Mr. Kao Lean	Mr. Pouch Pheang	Ms. Ouk Savanny
Mr. Prum Prach	Mr. Ke Kea	Mr. Saom Sathon	Mr. Mok Savan
Mr. Tith Samphoun	Mr. Meas Sarim	Ms. Ou Phary	Ms. Nhoung Phally
Mr. Ros Seth	Mr. Un Ean	Mr. Meng Nuon	Mr. Sok Chantha
Mr. Pok Tak	Mr. Seng Vanna	Mr. Khourn Phoeun	Mr. Tep Vanak
Mr. Long Bunthon	Mr. Chea Saphon		

Takeo

Supervisors (16)

Mr. Em Phally	Mr. Um Samon	Mr. Pich Phan	Mr. Mon Sien
Mr. Um Mony	Mr. Sum Bunthien	Mr. Prum Son	Mr. Eng Vina
Mr. Mok Tith	Mr. Moung Sopheap	Ms. Mom Da	Mr. Chhim Sinorm
Mr. Hou Nhem	Mr. Mak Chhorn	Mr. Teb Saron	Mr. Khoun Buy

Enumerators (48)

Mr. Chhan Chheangdy	Mr. Kong Suy	Mr. Rath Chhean	Mr. On Sambo
Mr. Hai Le	Mr. Ket Prung	Mr. Kong Rith	Mr. Em Bon
Ms. Menh Saren	Mr. Moung Narith	Mr. You Por Ann	Mr. Kheth Saoriem
Mr. Sar Sarin	Mr. Heng Mony	Mr. Yem Sokly	Mr. Nhonh Chandara
Mr. Mel Boreyrak	Mr. Khiev Ponara	Mr. Srey Mao	Mr. Sao Srun
Mr. So Thearith	Mr. Chhay Ya	Mr. Khiev Samnang	Mr. Hiem Khuon
Mr. Nhim Phala	Mr. Yin Vin	Mr. Y Sarom	Mr. Seng Nou
Mr. Pol Kim	Mr. Chhoeng Pheng	Mr. Hoep Huch	Mr. Keov Suon
Mr. Ieng Sophath	Mr. Nheb Sokhoan	Mr. Huon Saren	Mr. Noun Nham
Ms. Sok Davy	Mr. Srey Da	Mr. Ouch Thann	Mr. Uk Ravuth
Mr. Prak Sokhorn	Mr. Tuon Pum	Mr. Sim Thoeun	Mr. Lay Borin
Mr. Pok Nhor	Mr. Srey Sarun	Mr. Moeng Lav	Mr. Sem Saroeun

Oddar Meanchey

Supervisors (2)

Mr. Chav Samnang	Mr. Sok Veachea

Enumerators (8)

Mr. Long Von	Mr. So Dany	Mr. Ngin Kimsen	Mr. Mom Otdum
Mr. Tout Veasna	Mr. Sar Krouen	Mr. Men Suon	Mr. Plong Nov

Kep

Supervisors(1)

Mr. Kong Savath

Enumerators(2)

Mr. King Savath	Mr. Pich Phon

Pailin

Supervisors(1)

Mr. In Sokhan

Enumerators(2)

Mr. Pol Hoa Ly	Mr. Lung Resey	Mr. Soy Sarun

APPENDIX IX
Percentage of Population by Single Years of Age and Sex, CIPS, 2004

Age in Single Years	% of Population	% of Males	% of Females
Cambodia - Total			
TOTAL	100	48.3	51.7
0 – 4	11.1	11.8	10.4
0	2.5	2.7	2.2
1	1.9	2	1.8
2	2	2.2	1.9
3	2.3	2.4	2.1
4	2.4	2.6	2.3
5 – 9	12.8	13.7	11.9
5	2.4	2.6	2.2
6	2.4	2.6	2.2
7	2.5	2.7	2.4
8	2.7	2.8	2.5
9	2.8	3	2.6
10 – 14	14.8	15.6	14
10	3.2	3.4	3.1
11	2.7	2.9	2.6
12	3.1	3.2	2.9
13	3	3.2	2.8
14	2.8	3	2.6
15 – 19	11.7	12.3	11.1
15	2.6	2.7	2.4
16	2.4	2.6	2.3
17	2.3	2.5	2.1
18	2.4	2.4	2.3
19	2	2	2
20 – 24	10.2	10.2	10.1
20	2.2	2.2	2.1
21	2	2	1.9
22	2.2	2.2	2.1
23	2	2	2
24	1.9	1.8	1.9
25 – 29	5.6	5.6	5.6
25	1.5	1.5	1.5
26	1	1	1
27	1	1	0.9
28	1	1	1
29	1.1	1	1.1

Percentage of Population by Single Years of Age and Sex, CIPS, 2004

Age in Single Years	% of Population	% of Males	% of Females
Cambodia - Total			
30 - 34	6.4	6.3	6.4
30	1.2	1.2	1.3
31	1.3	1.3	1.2
32	1.3	1.3	1.3
33	1.3	1.3	1.3
34	1.2	1.2	1.2
35 - 39	6.2	6	6.4
35	1.4	1.4	1.4
36	1.1	1.1	1.2
37	1.2	1.2	1.2
38	1.3	1.2	1.4
39	1.2	1.2	1.2
40 - 44	5.4	4.9	5.8
40	1.2	1.1	1.3
41	1.1	1	1.1
42	1.1	1.1	1.2
43	1	0.9	1.1
44	1	0.9	1.1
45 - 49	4.1	3.5	4.8
45	1	0.9	1.1
46	0.8	0.6	0.9
47	0.8	0.6	1
48	0.8	0.7	0.9
49	0.7	0.6	0.8
50 - 54	3.3	2.8	3.8
50	0.8	0.6	0.9
51	0.6	0.5	0.7
52	0.7	0.6	0.8
53	0.7	0.6	0.8
54	0.6	0.5	0.6
55 - 59	2.6	2.3	2.9
55	0.6	0.5	0.7
56	0.5	0.5	0.6
57	0.5	0.4	0.6
58	0.5	0.5	0.6
59	0.4	0.4	0.4
60 - 64	2	1.8	2.3
60	0.5	0.4	0.6
61	0.4	0.4	0.4
62	0.4	0.3	0.4
63	0.5	0.4	0.5
64	0.3	0.3	0.4

Percentage of Population by Single Years of Age and Sex, CIPS, 2004

Age in Single Years	% of Population	% of Males	% of Females
Cambodia - Total			
65 - 69	1.6	1.4	1.8
65	0.4	0.4	0.5
66	0.3	0.3	0.3
67	0.3	0.3	0.4
68	0.3	0.3	0.3
69	0.2	0.2	0.3
70 - 74	1.1	0.9	1.3
70	0.3	0.2	0.3
71	0.2	0.2	0.3
72	0.2	0.2	0.3
73	0.2	0.2	0.2
74	0.2	0.2	0.2
75 - 79	0.7	0.6	0.8
75	0.2	0.2	0.2
76	0.1	0.1	0.1
77	0.1	0.1	0.2
78	0.1	0.1	0.2
79	0.1	0.1	0.1
80 - 84	0.4	0.3	0.4
80	0.1	0.1	0.1
81	0.1	0.1	0.1
82	0.1	0.1	0.1
83	-	-	0.1
84	-	-	-
85 - 89	0.1	0.1	0.2
85	-	-	-
86	-	-	-
87	-	-	-
88	-	-	-
89	-	-	-
90 - 94	-	-	-
90	-	-	-
91	-	-	-
92	-	-	-
93	-	-	-
94	-	-	-
95 +	-	-	-
95	-	-	-
96	-	-	-
97	-	-	-
98	-	-	-