



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

01- Banteay Meanchey Province

22- Oddar Meanchey Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

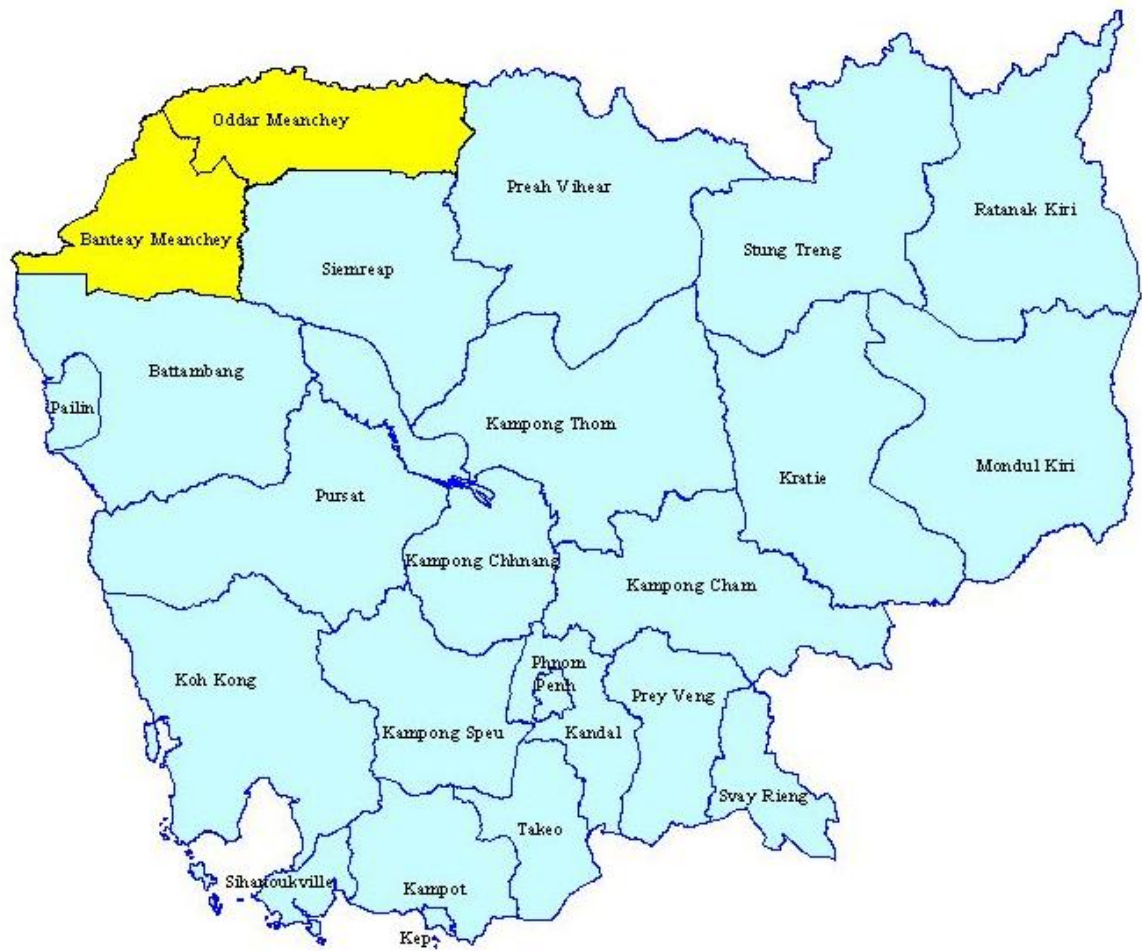
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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey combined provinces 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey combined provinces. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey combined provinces.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey Provinces

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey were combined as one province in the CIPS 2004 due to smallness of sample size in each. The estimated population in these two provinces was 809 thousand, in which there were 397 thousand of males and 412 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 50.9.

The density of population in this area was 64 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of population for the 2 provinces (Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey) was 2.74 percent that was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	646
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	12
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Banteay Meanchey province - Oddar Meanchey province	2 10
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in - Banteay Meanchey province - Oddar Meanchey province	30 0
Total population of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey province in 1998	700
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	809
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.86 percent of total population)	15
Total estimated population of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey province in 2004	824
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	2.74%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey as 848 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 871 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey on March 3, 2004 worked out to 852 thousand. [For projections, the base population was estimated as 721 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 725 thousand on March 3, 1998 \(by interpolation\).](#) The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 852 thousand in 2004 and 725 thousand in 1998 worked out to 2.69 percent, [which was less](#) than the annual growth rate of 2.74 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 28 thousand or by 3.4 percent. 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.

[Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate \(TFR\) for Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey was 3.20 \(unadjusted\).](#) The projected TFR was 4.05 for 2003 and 4.00 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.33 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In combined provinces (Banteay_Meanchey and Otdar_Meanchey) the number of regular households was about 160 thousand comprising a population of about 809 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.1.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 27.6 and 72.4 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 5 points and decrease of 5 points from the percentages of 22.4 and 77.6 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in combined provinces (Banteay Meanchey and Otdar_Meanchey).

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

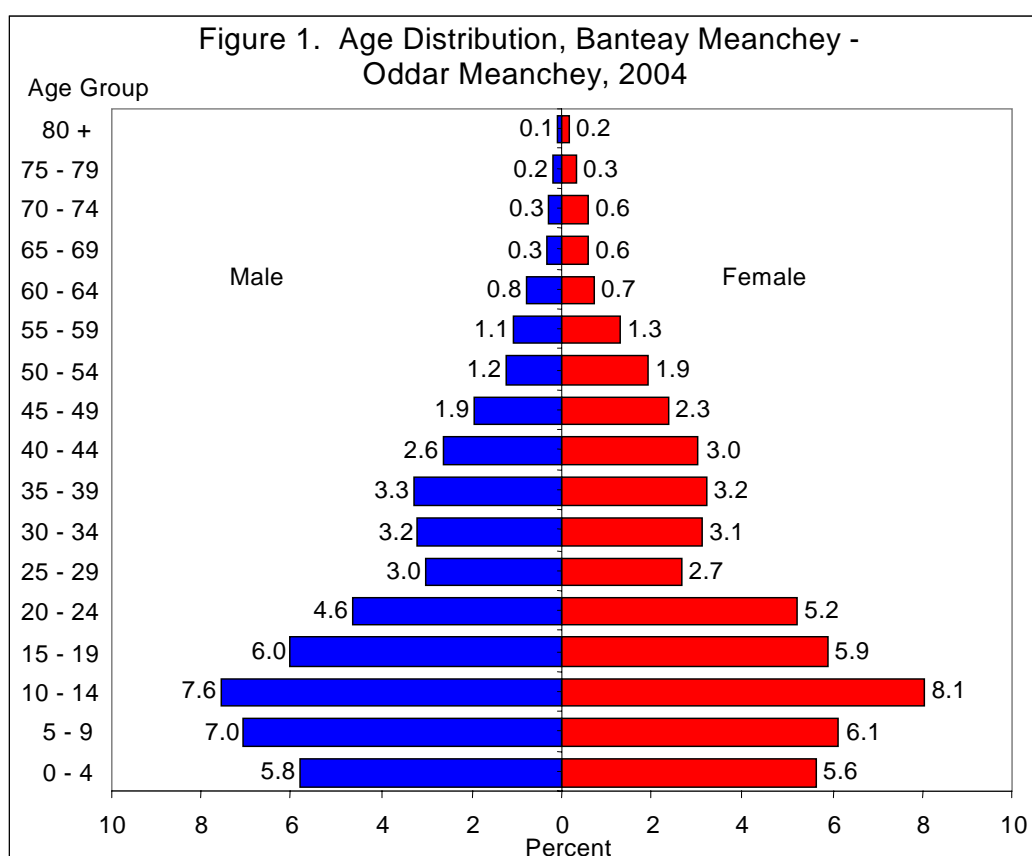
The overall sex ratio in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey is 96.6 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	96.8	50.8
2004	96.6	50.9

The Sex Ratio of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey provinces (96.6) is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole combined province decreased from what it was in 1998 (96.8).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 11.5 percent of the total population in the combined province. Children (age 0-14) form 40.2 percent of the total population in the combined province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (39.0 percent) is less than that of male children (41.6). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms **57.2** percent and the

elderly (age 65 and over) form 2.6 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 52.0 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	11.5
Children (0 - 14)	40.2
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	57.2
The elderly population (65 +)	2.6
The voting age group (18 +)	52.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 – 14	44.7	40.2	40.5
15 – 49	47.1	50.1	50.3
50 – 64	5.7	7.1	6.4
65 +	2.5	2.6	2.8

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about three points and half during 1998-2004. The median age in combined provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey works out to 19.1 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 20.8 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0 - 4 (11.5 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.1 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.6 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.2 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (15.7 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Banteay Meachey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census Total	CIPS 2004 Total
All Age	96.8	96.6
0 - 14	104.8	102.9
15 - 49	94.7	97.0
50 - 64	73.1	79.9
65 +	67.2	53.9

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Banteay Meanchey and Oddar meanchey and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ratio of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Banteay Meachey -Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census Total	CIPS 2004 Total
Both sexes	89.5	75.1
Male	94.5	76.8
Female	85.0	73.4

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

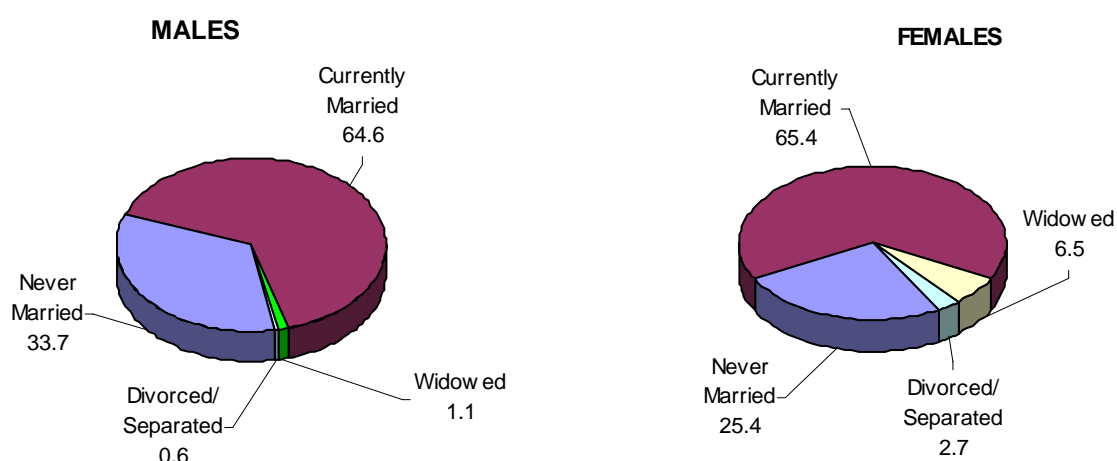
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	29.4	65.0	3.9	1.2	0.5
Males	100	33.7	64.6	1.1	0.4	0.2
Females	100	25.4	65.4	6.5	1.9	0.8

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married.. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in the combined provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey works out to 24.4 and 21.3 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important

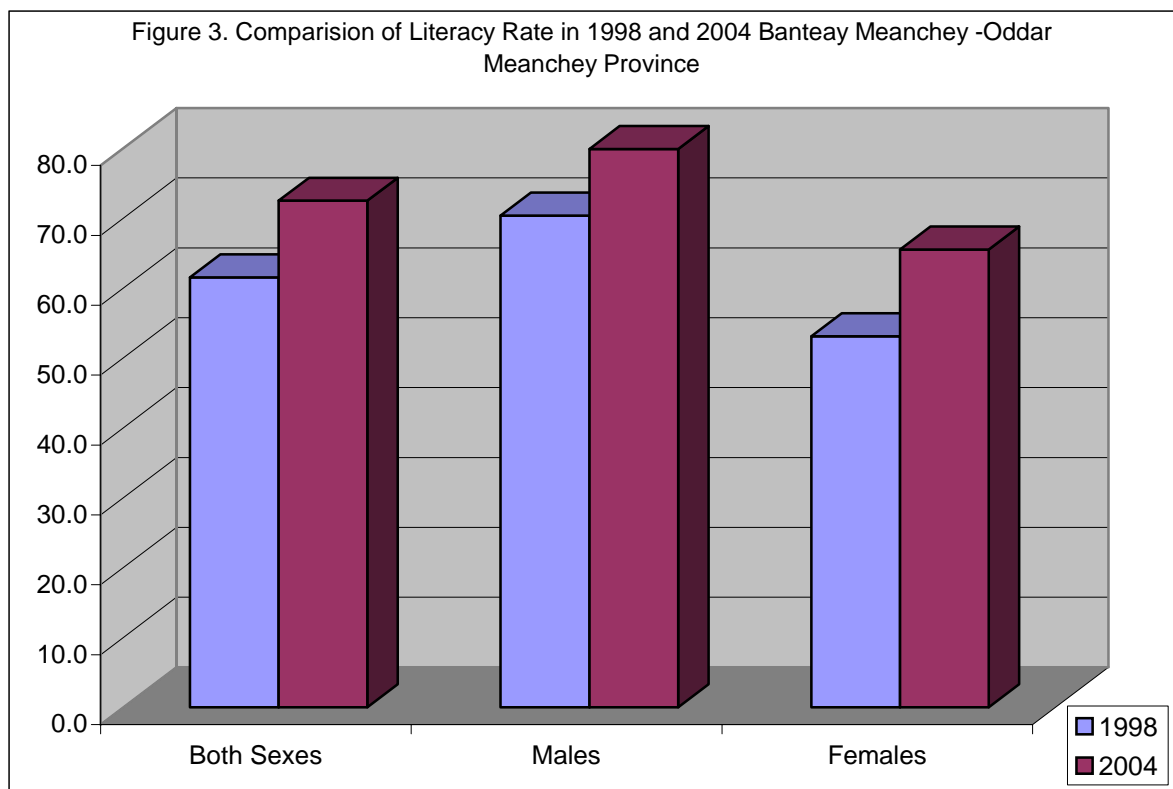
determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 27.5% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 34.5% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 61.5% during 1998 to 72.5% in 2004 for total province.

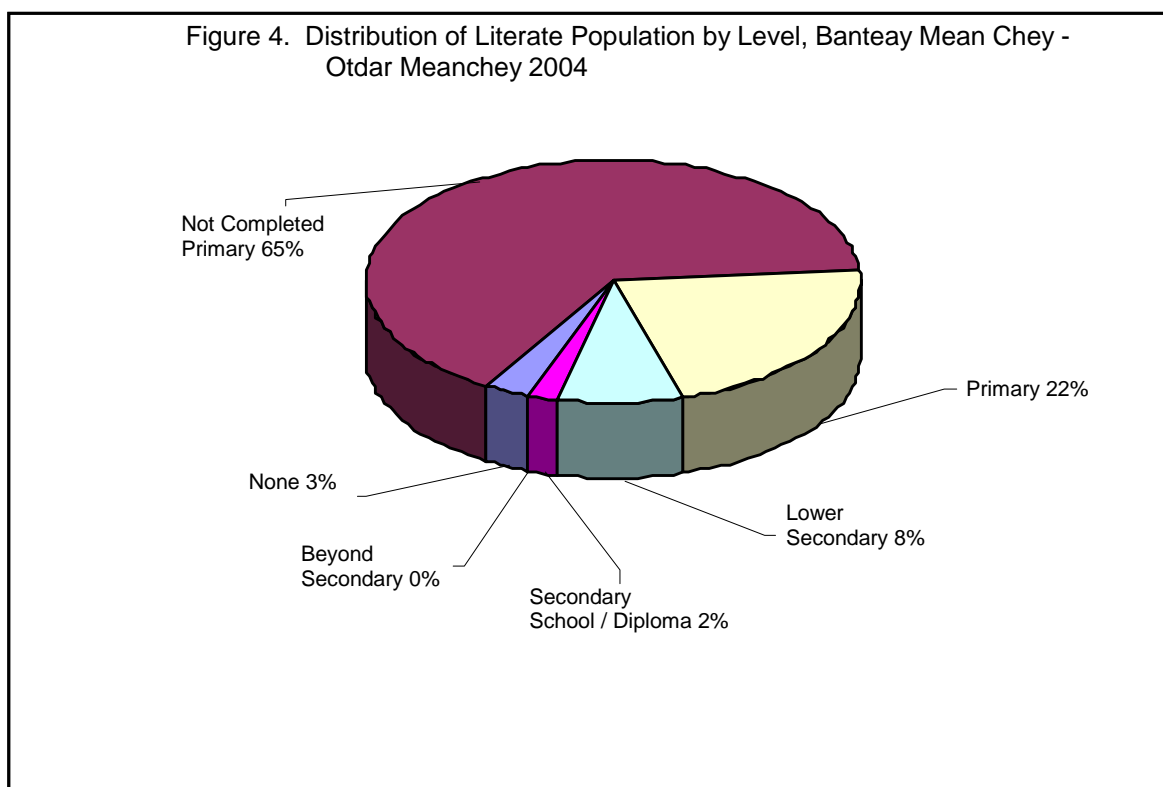
Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 70.4% during 1998 to 79.9% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 53.1% during 1998 to 65.5% in 2004.

Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population age 7+ (in 000)	Literate Population (in 000)	Census 1998 (%)	CIPS 2004 (%)
Both Sexes	675	489	61.5	72.5
Males	328	262	70.4	79.9
Females	347	227	53.1	65.5



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 65 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 22 percent and 8 percent respectively. A small percentage (3%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 70 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 60.



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 64.0% during 1998 to 70.6% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 76.1% during 1998 to 82.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 53.7% during 1998 to 60.4% in 2004.

**Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey
1998 and 2004**

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey Province		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	64.9	72.4
Males	77.6	84.0
Females	53.2	61.6

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (14,384). 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 18.0 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 82.7 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among in the
Age Group 7 to 24 Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004**

Age Group	Percentage of School Attendance		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	55.3	58.0	52.7
7-9	82.7	82.7	82.6
10-14	87.5	87.9	87.2
15 - 19	37.3	43.7	30.8
20 - 24	3.3	4.8	1.9

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar

Meanchey province was 456 thousand of which 224 thousand or 49 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey province has increased from 55.3 in 1998 to 67.5 in 2004. The participation rate for males (70.9) was higher than for females (64.4) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey province.

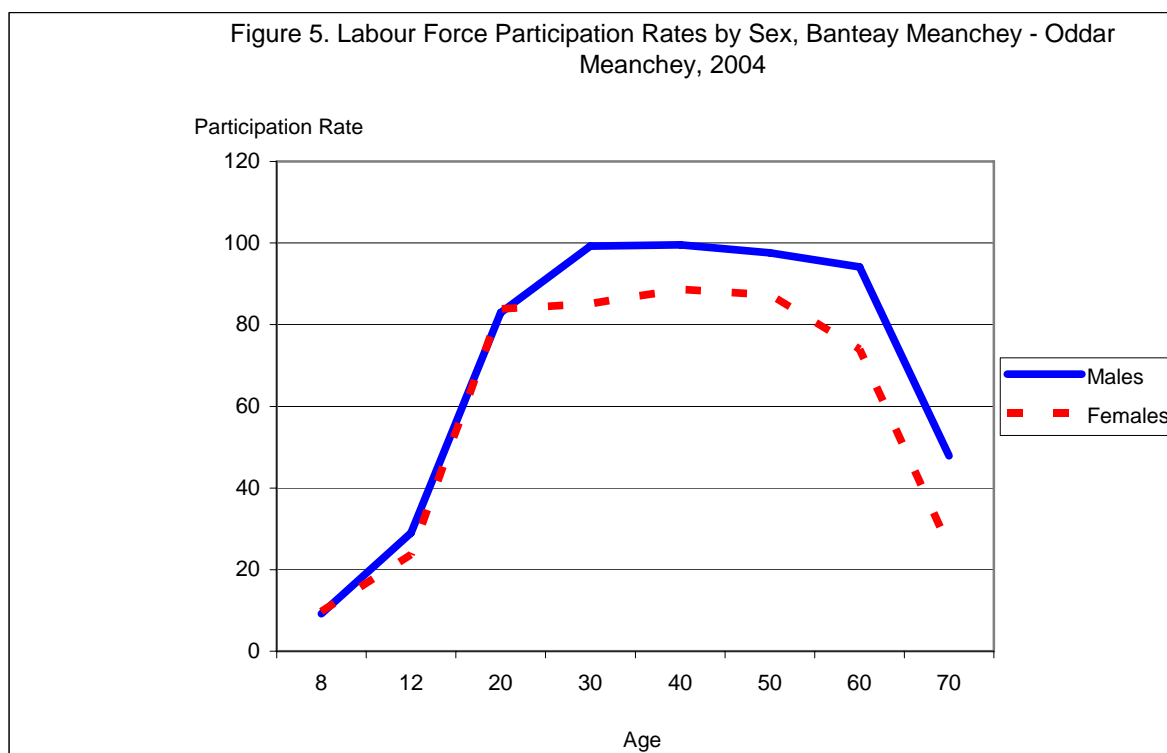
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Banteay Meanchey – Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	67.5	70.9	64.4
7- 9	9.4	9.2	9.7
10 -14	26.3	29.0	23.7
15 - 24	83.4	82.9	83.9
25 - 34	92.4	99.2	85.1
35 - 44	93.9	99.5	88.7
45 - 54	91.8	97.6	87.4
55 - 64	83.7	94.1	74.0
65 +	33.5	47.9	25.7

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-44 for males and reached a peak in age group 35-54 for females and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Banteay Meanchey – Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	59.0	62.2	55.9
7- 9	3.3	3.1	3.4
10 -14	13.3	15.4	11.3
15 - 24	69.3	67.9	70.6
25 - 34	88.4	95.7	80.6
35 - 44	89.8	95.7	84.3
45 - 54	87.2	94.5	81.8
55 - 64	78.9	89.6	68.9
65 +	31.7	46.2	23.9



In older ages of 65 and over, 46.2 percent among males and 23.9 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 13.3 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 7.6 in 1998 to 12.7 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	73	27	87
Males	82	18	83
Females	63	37	91

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 82 percent (76 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 63 percent (53 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 83 percent and 91 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

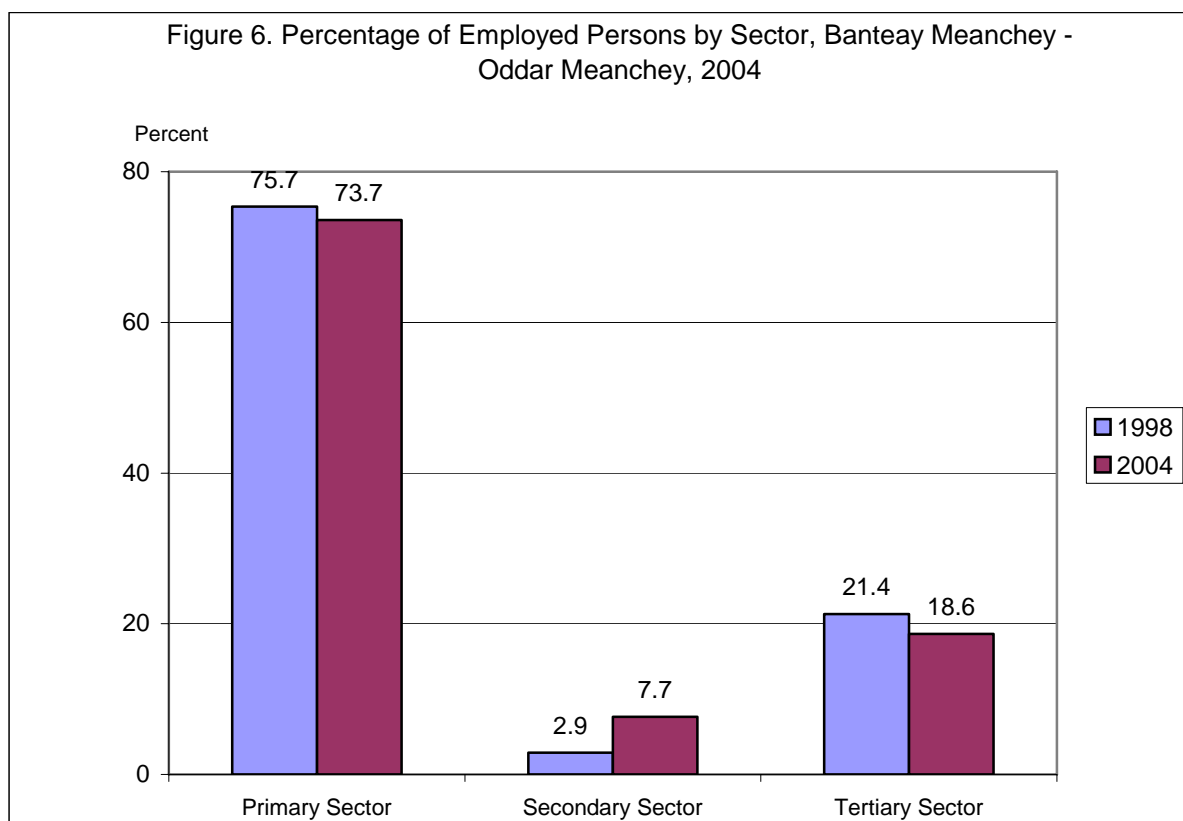


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (73.7 percent) in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 75.7 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 7.7 percent and 18.6 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.3	0.4	0.2
Paid Employee	15.9	20.9	10.6
Own Account Worker	40.6	51.9	28.8
Unpaid Family Worker	43.2	26.8	60.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (40.6) and unpaid family workers (43.1). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

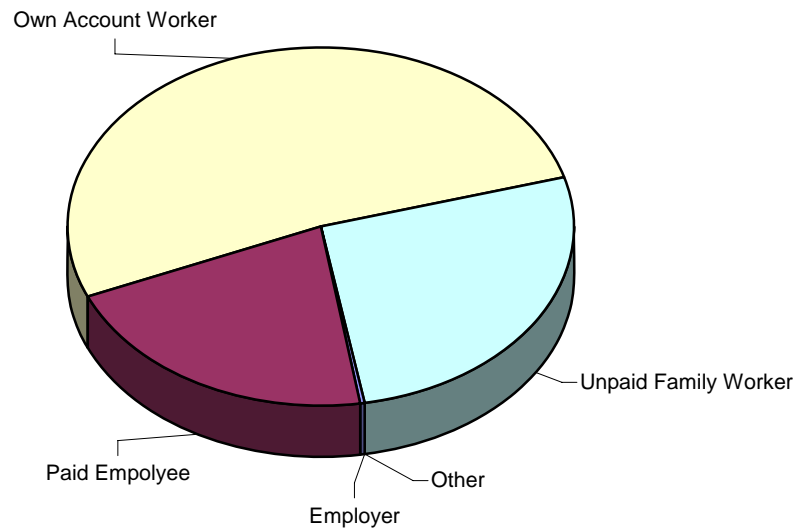
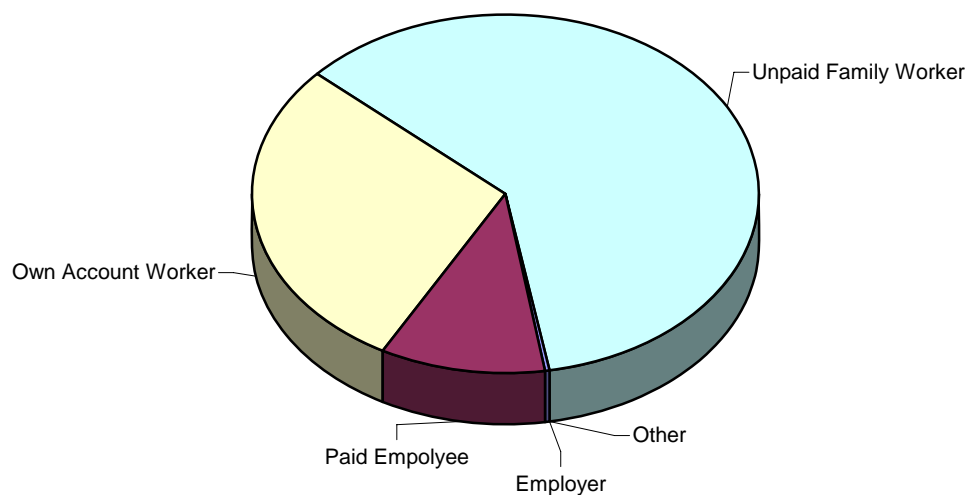


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers, students, dependents, rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active

population. This survey found that male students (52 percent), male dependents (46 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 43 percent, 41 percent and 14 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term “Migration” used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for combined province of Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey, 2004

Place of Last Residence	Both sexes	Males	Females
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	90.0	90.3	89.7
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	46.4	47.3	45.4
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	27.6	29.0	26.1
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	18.8	18.3	19.3
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	43.6	42.9	44.3
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	10.0	9.7	10.3
I. Countries in Asia	10.0	9.7	10.3
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	340.2	169.1	171.1

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 340 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 42 per cent of combined province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 48 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had greatly increased from level 34 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (46 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 28 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 44 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this combined province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 15 is higher for males, in categories I (b) and II it is lower for males but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for combined province of Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey, 2004

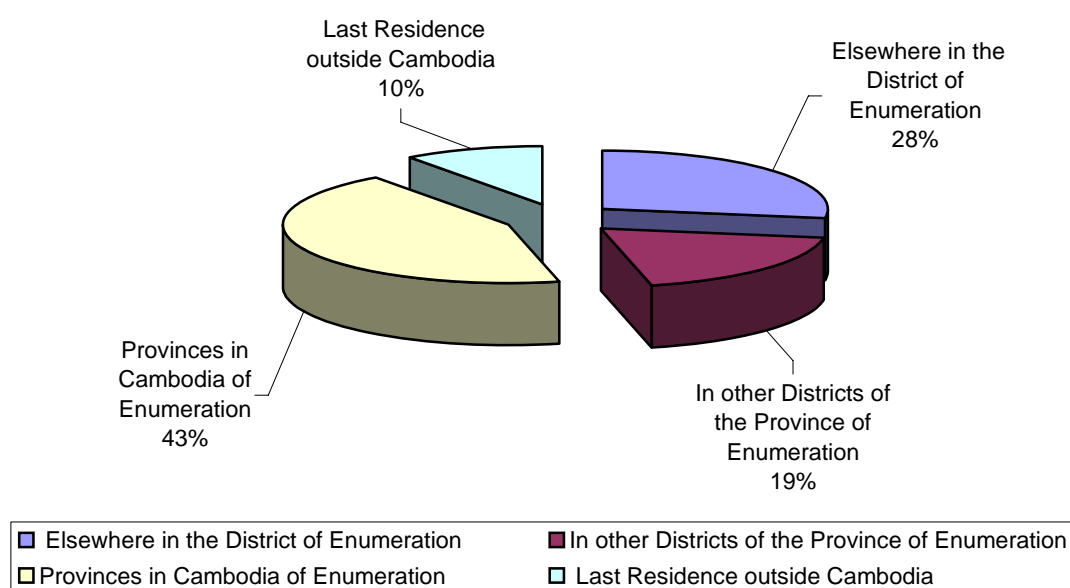


Table 16. Reason for migration for combined province of Banteay Meanchey-Otdar Meanchey, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	2.5	3.5	1.5
In search of Employment	17.6	24.3	11.1
Education	0.3	0.6	0.0
Marriage	10.0	11.7	8.2
Family Moved	50.8	39.8	61.7
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.2	0.0
Insecurity	1.9	2.2	1.7
Repatriation or Return after displacement	11.6	12.7	10.4
Visiting only	2.7	2.3	3.1
Other	2.2	2.3	2.1
Not Stated	0.3	0.4	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (50.8 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in these combined provinces. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 61.7 per cent as against 39.8 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for In search of employment (about 17.6 per cent). It is 24.3 per cent for males and 11.1 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" and "Marriage" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey 2004

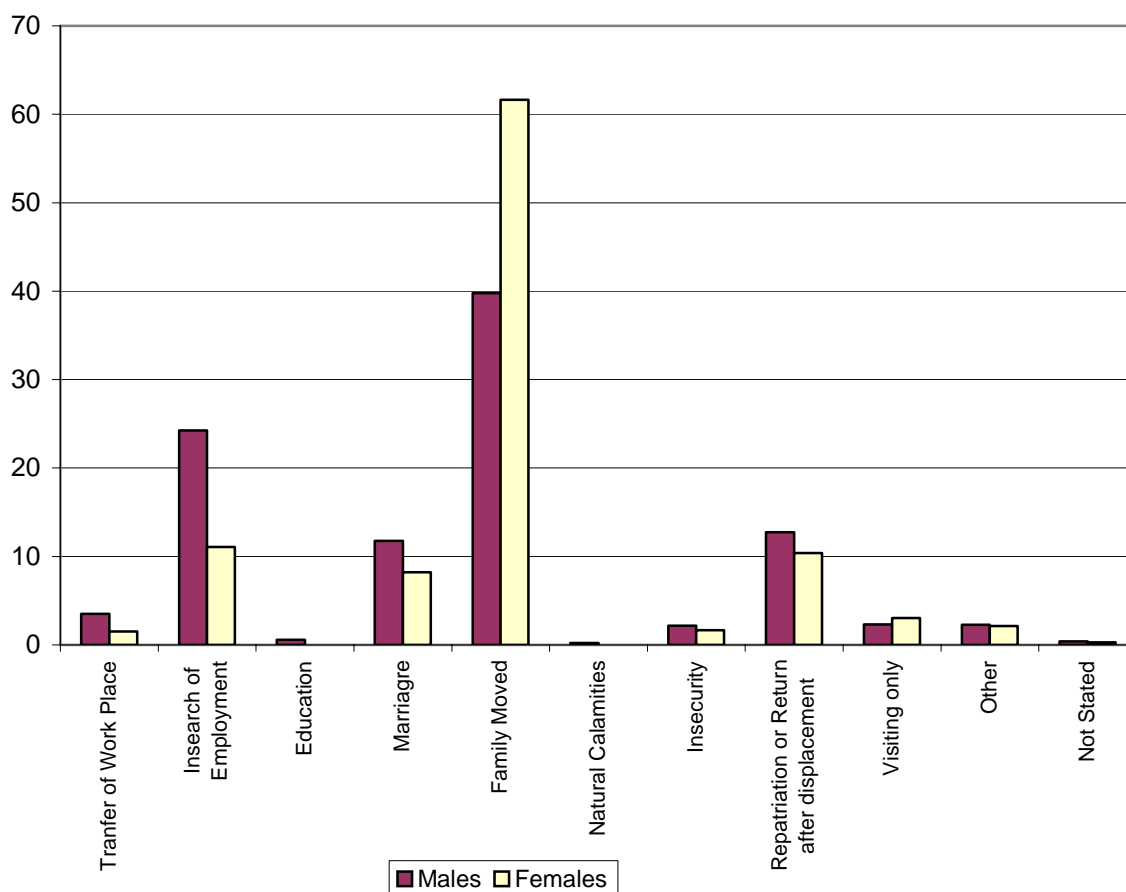
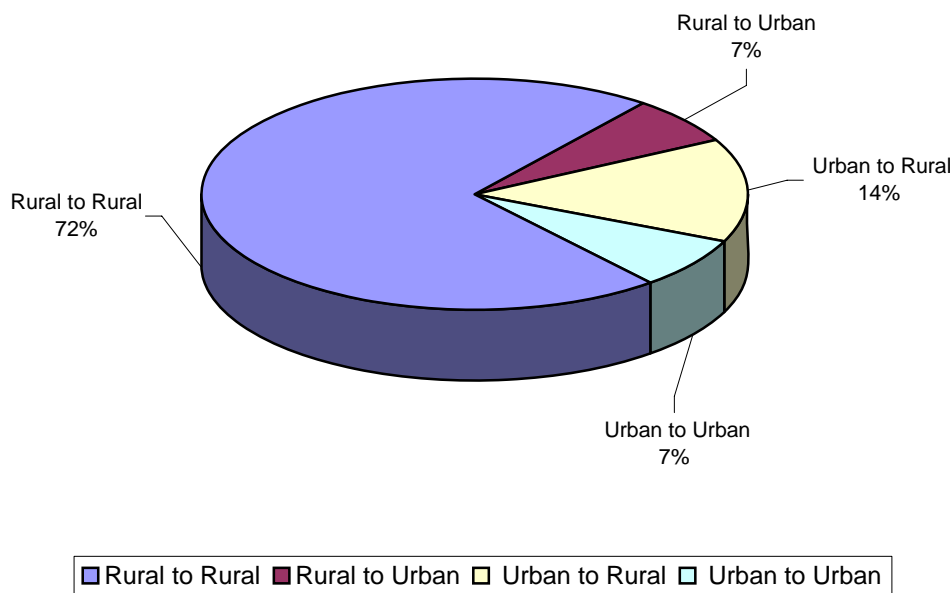


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage of stream migration		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	71.7	72.2	71.1
Rural to Urban	6.7	6.2	7.1
Urban to Rural	14.3	13.8	15.1
Urban to Urban	7.3	7.8	6.7

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has greatly decreased from the level 83 per cent in 1998. The urban to rural stream account 14.4 per cent with the marginally high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in the combined province of Banteay Meanchey and Otdar Meanchey.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Banteay Meanchey - Otdar Meanchey, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 148 thousand in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey provinces of which 129 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998

was 114 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 4.9 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey provinces 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 43 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 31.0. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about 10 points from 25.7 in 1998 to 36.1 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 43.3 to 20.5. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey provinces.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	31.0	25.7	43.3
2004	100	43.4	36.1	20.5

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Banteay Meanchey and Oddar Meanchey provinces, 90.4 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 94.4 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling increased from 1.3 in 1998 to 3.0 in 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	94.4	1.3	3.8	0.5
2004	100	90.4	3.0	6.3	0.3

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	64.7	30.0	4.4	0.9
2004	100	64.9	29.7	3.9	1.5

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 65 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 64.7 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 29.7 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage distribution of Households by Main Source of Light, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	14.9	1.4	1.9	74.4	7.1	0.3

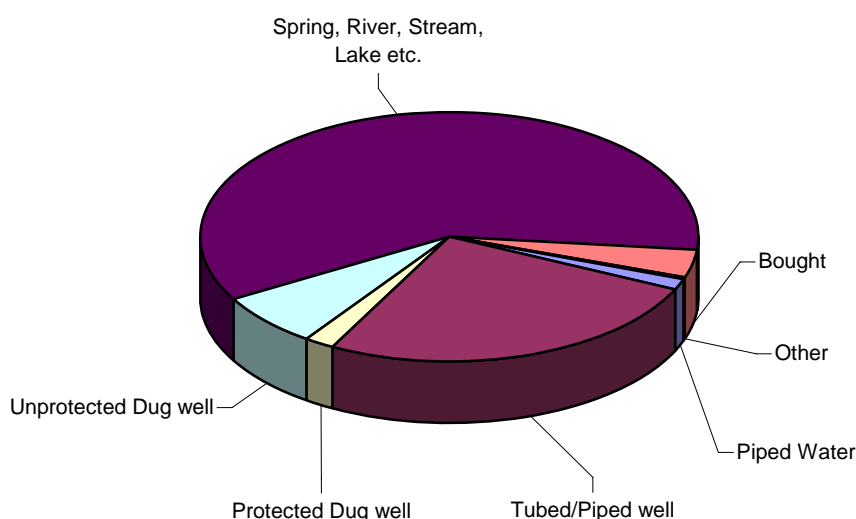
Most of the households in this two provinces use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 18.2 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 74.4 per cent in 2004 from 85.8 per cent in these two combine provinces in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 7.1 per cent in 2004 from 2.6 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water:

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	1.3
Tube /Piped Well	25.9
Protected Dug well	1.9
Unprotected dug well	7.0
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	60.1
Bought	3.5
Other	0.3

Figure 12. Distribution of Household Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Banteay Meanchey and Odda Meanchey, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 32.6 per cent of households in these two provinces have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 17.6 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:**Table 23. Percentage distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004**

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	81.2	16.3	1.1	1.0	0.4

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (81.2 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 81.2 per cent in 2004 from 91.3 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	81.6	6.0	8.3	3.7	0.4

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 9.6 per cent to 18.4 per cent at the provinces level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Banteay Meanchey - Oddar Meanchey, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	7.7	2.3	5.6	4.2	2.7	4.3	15.2	58.0

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in this combined provinces. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 7.7 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 7.7 per cent in 2004 from 1.8 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

02- Battambang Province 24- Pailin



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

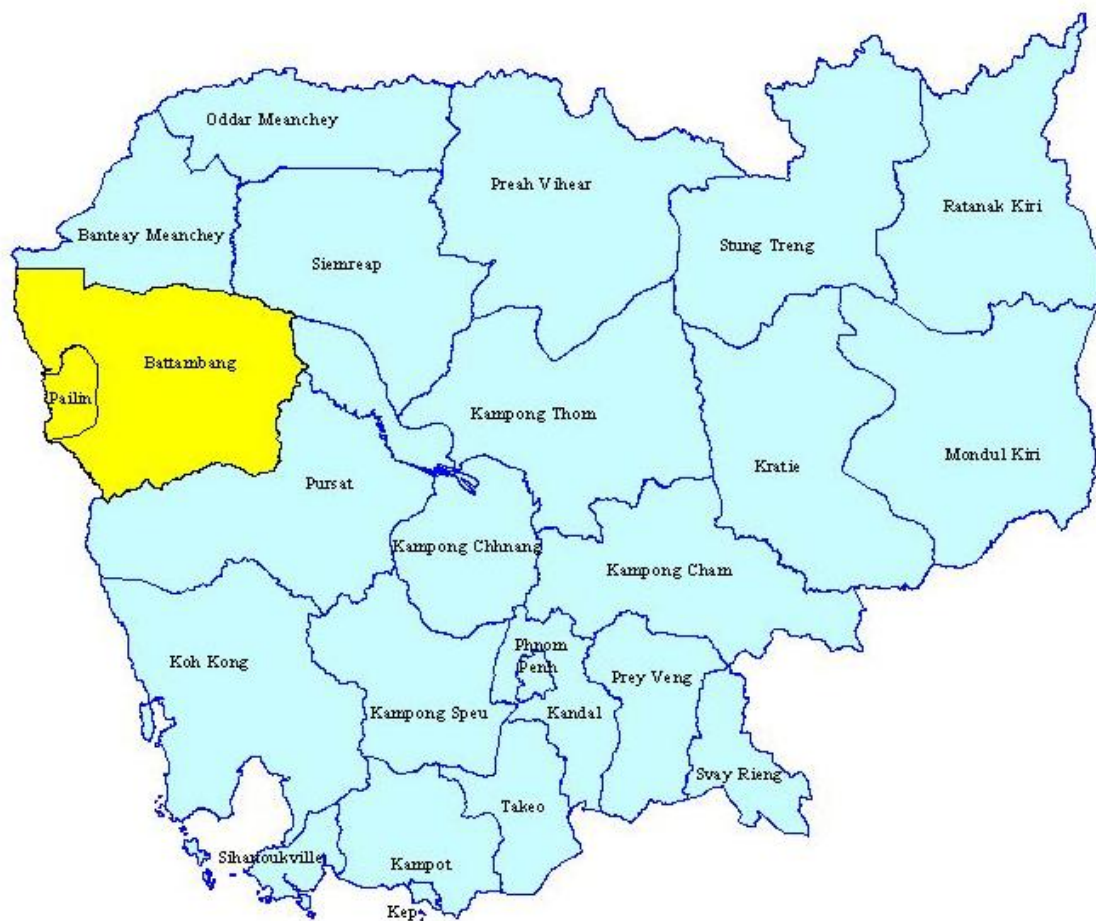
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Battambang and Pailin combined provinces 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Battambang and Pailin combined provinces. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

. 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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Battambang and Pailin combined provinces.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Battambang – Pailin Provinces

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Battambang and Pailin provinces were combined as one province in the CIPS 2004 due to smallness of sample size each. The estimated population in these two provinces was 1,013 thousand, in which there were 493 thousand of males and 520 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 51.4.

The density of population in this area was 83 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of population for the 2 provinces (Battambang province and Pailin) was 2.74 percent that was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Battambang - Pailin between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	816
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	15
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Battambang province - Pailin	23 0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in - Battambang province - Pailin	30 0
Total population of Battambang and Pailin province in 1998	884
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	1013
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (2.73 percent of total population)	28
Total estimated population of Battambang province and Pailin in 2004	1041
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	2.74%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Battambang province and Pailin as 1011 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 1031 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Battambang province and Pailin on March 3, 2004 worked out to 1015 thousand. [For projections, the base population was estimated 911 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 914 thousand on March 3, 1998 \(by interpolation\).](#) The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 1015 thousand in 2004 and 914 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.74 percent, [which was lower than](#) the annual growth rate of 2.74 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was less than the CIPS estimated population by about 26 thousand or by 2.5 percent. 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 [migration](#), or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

[Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate \(TFR\) for Battambang province and Pailin was 3.49 \(unadjusted\).](#) The projected TFR was 4.23 for 2003 and 4.17 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.50 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In combined provinces (Battambang and Pailin) the number of regular households was about 195 thousand comprising a population of about 1,013 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.2.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 32.6 and 67.4 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 2.0 points and decrease of 2.0 points from the percentages of 30.8 and 69.2 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in combined provinces (Battambang and Pailin).

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

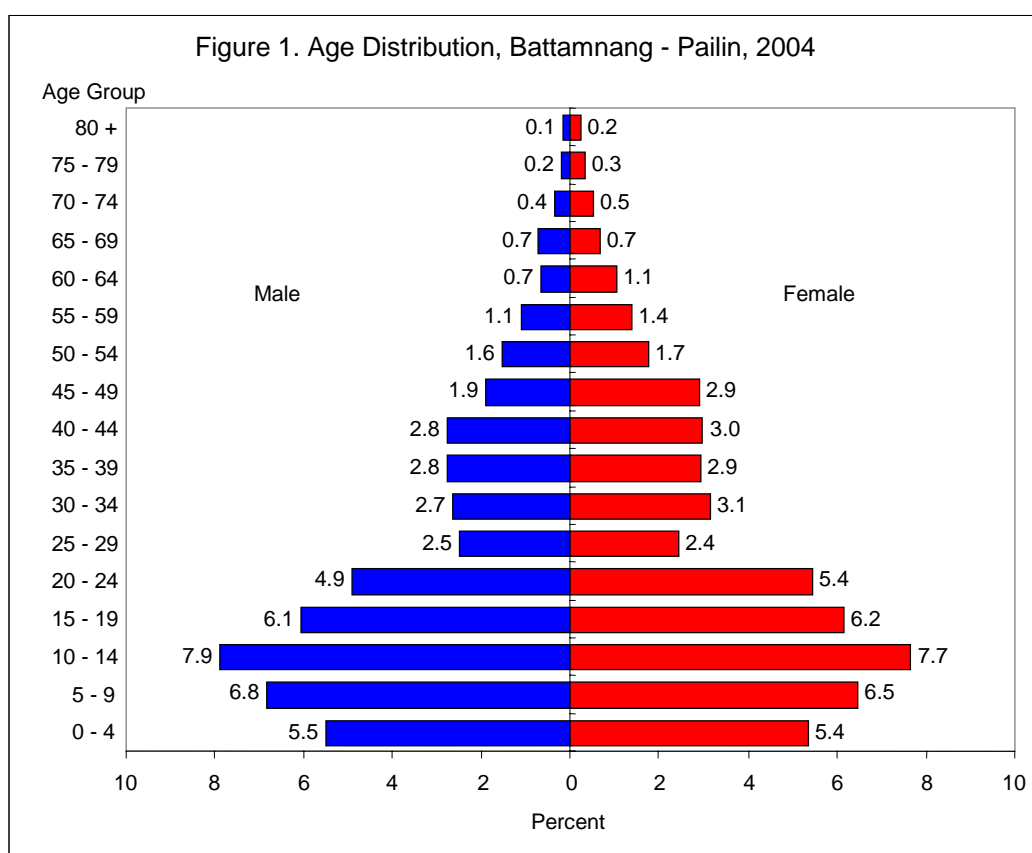
The overall sex ratio in Battambang and Pailin is 94.6(number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Battambang - Pailin, 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	96.6	50.8
2004	94.6	51.4

The Sex Ratio of Battambang and Pailin provinces (94.6) is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole combined province decreased from what it was in 1998 (96.6).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 10.9 percent of the total population in the combined province. Children (age 0 -14) form 39.7 percent of the total population in the combined province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.9 percent) is less than that of male children (41.7). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 57.2 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 52.5 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	10.9
Children (0 - 14)	39.7
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	57.2
The elderly population (65 +)	3.1
The voting age group (18 +)	52.5

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	44.2	39.7	39.8
15 - 49	46.1	49.6	49.9
50 - 64	6.6	7.6	7.0
65 +	3.1	3.1	3.3

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about two points and half during 1998-2004. The median age in combined provinces of Battambang and Pailin works out to 19.2 in 2004 and is likely to increase to 21.0 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (10.9 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.3 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0 - 4 accounted for 13.0 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.2 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10 -14 (15.6 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	96.6	94.6
0 - 14	104.9	104.0
15 - 49	94.3	91.0
50 - 64	78.0	79.9
65+	67.1	79.4

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Battambang and Pailin and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ratio of Battambang and Pailin in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio Total, Urban and Rural, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	90.0	75.0
Male	94.7	80.2
Female	85.6	70.4

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

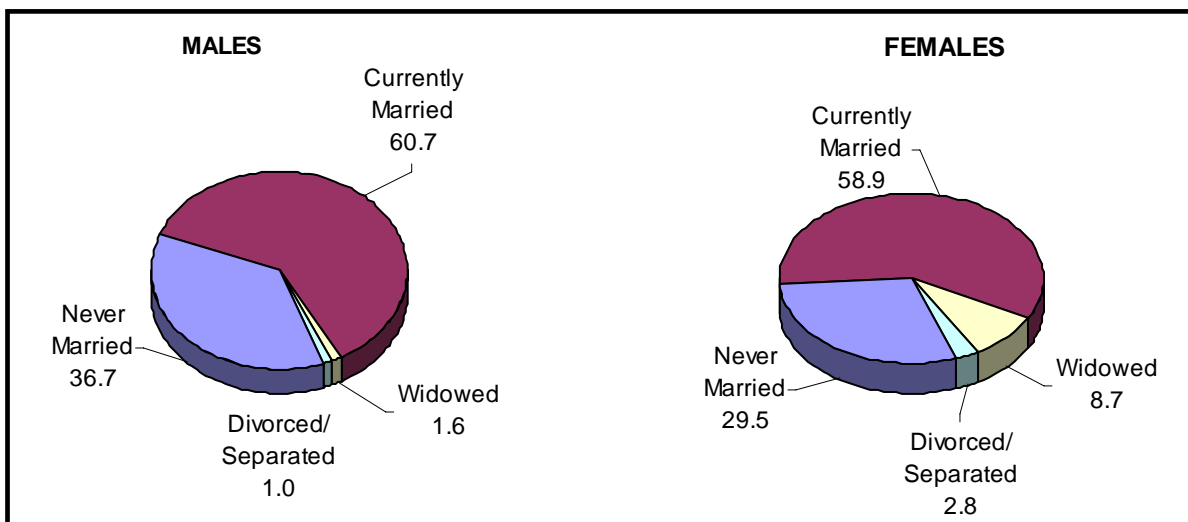
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	32.9	59.8	5.4	1.6	0.4
Males	100	36.7	60.7	1.6	0.7	0.4
Females	100	29.5	58.9	8.7	2.4	0.4

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Battambang - Pailin, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in the combined provinces of Battambang and Pailin works out to 25.2 and 22.4 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Battambang and Pailin are higher for males and approximately the same than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important

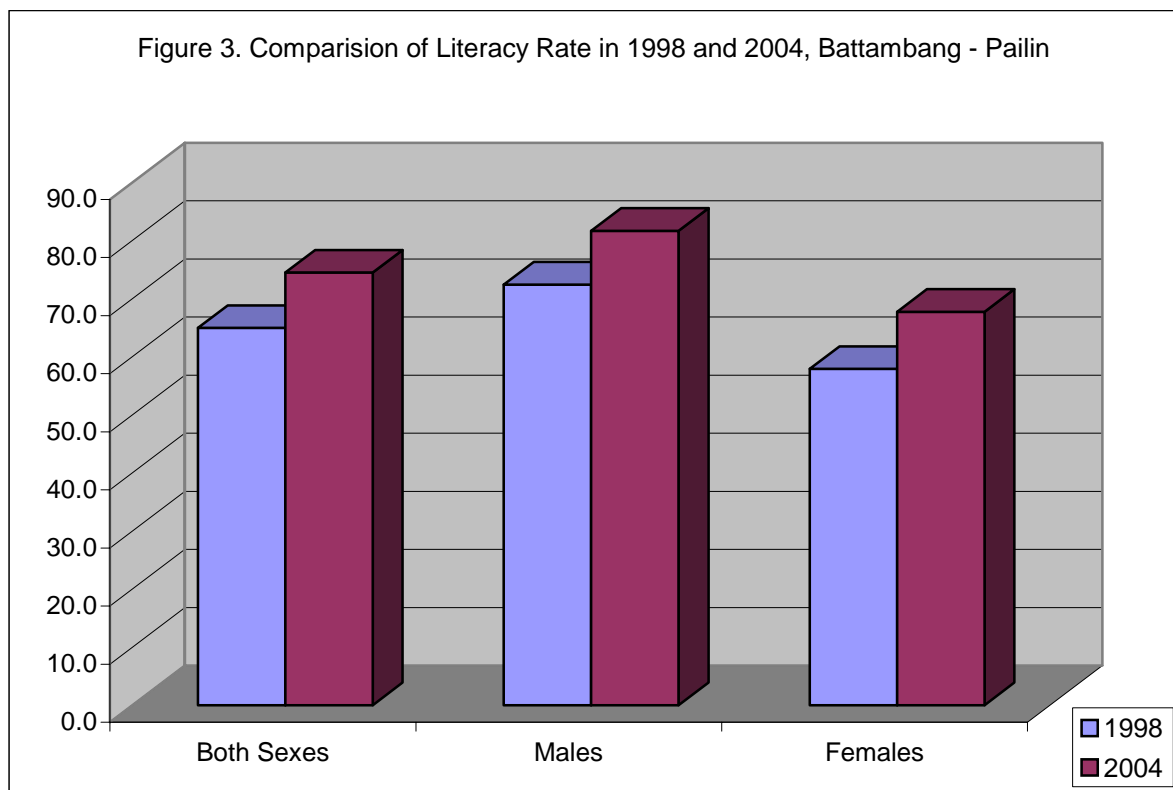
determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 25.5% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 32.3% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 65.0% during 1998 to 74.5% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 72.4% during 1998 to 81.7% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 57.9% during 1998 to 67.7% in 2004.

Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

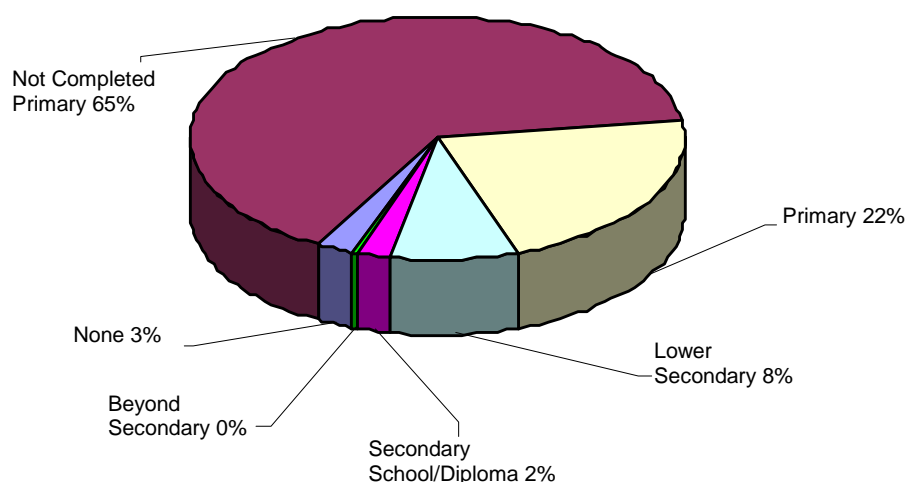
Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+ (in 000)	Population (in 000)	1998 (%)	2004 (%)
Both Sexes	852	634	65.0	74.5
Males	412	337	72.4	81.7
Females	439	297	57.9	67.7



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 65 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 22 percent and 8

percent respectively. A small percentage (3%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 68 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 60.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Battambang – Pailin, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 70.9% during 1998 to 74.4% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 82.2% during 1998 to 85.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 60.7% during 1998 to 64.7% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Battambang- Pailin, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Battambang and Pailin		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	70.9	74.4
Males	82.2	85.2
Females	60.7	64.7

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (14,556). 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 14.8 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 81.8 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Battambang- Pailin, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	56.9	60.1	53.7
7-9	81.8	80.9	83.0
10-14	88.8	89.7	87.9
15 - 19	42.9	49.3	36.8
20 - 24	5.8	7.5	4.3

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Battambang province and Pailin was 535 thousand of which 268 thousand or 50.1 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Battambang province and Pailin has increased from 51 in 1998 to 62.7 in 2004. The participation rate for males (64.6) was higher than for females (61) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Battambang province and Pailin.

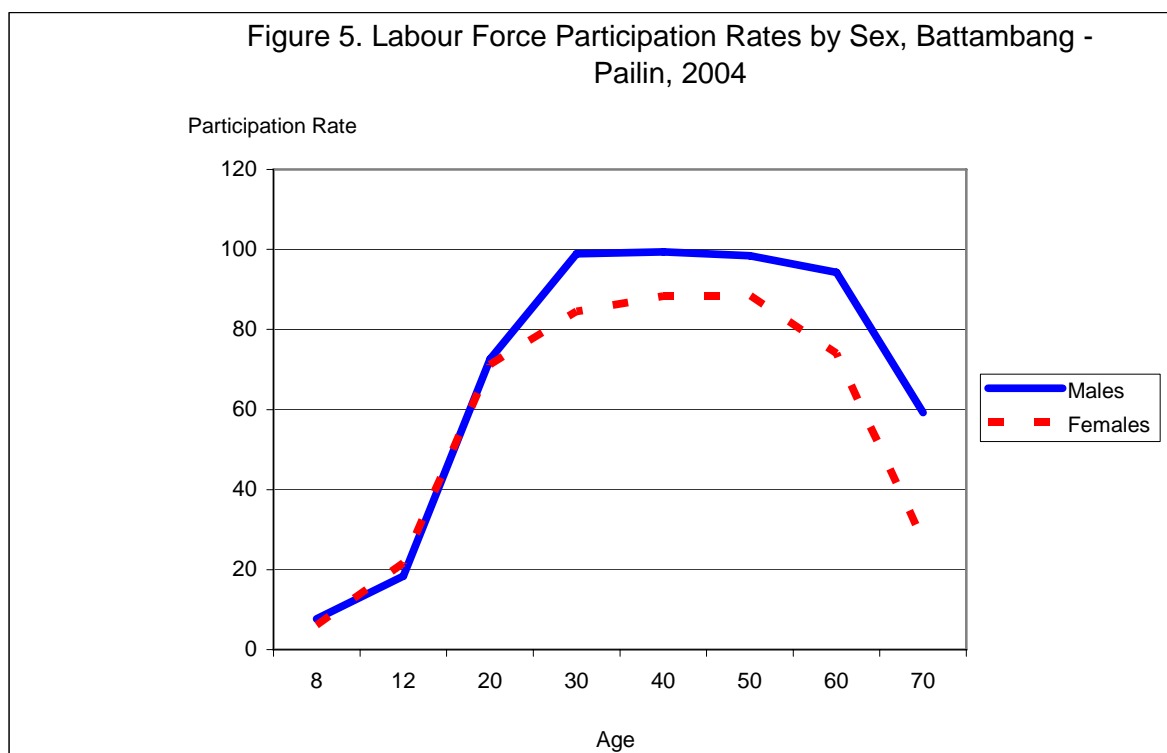
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	62.7	64.6	61.0
7- 9	6.9	7.7	6.1
10 -14	20.0	18.4	21.7
15 - 24	71.9	72.6	71.2
25 - 34	91.4	98.9	84.5
35 - 44	93.7	99.4	88.3
45 - 54	92.7	98.4	88.5
55 - 64	82.5	94.2	74.0
65 +	41.4	59.2	27.2

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of male population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-44 and declined in the higher ages. Labour force participation rate of female population reached a peak in age group 35-54 then declined in higher age.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	59.6	61.4	57.9
7- 9	5.2	6.5	3.7
10 -14	15.7	14.4	17.0
15 - 24	67.6	67.2	68.0
25 - 34	89.8	97.3	82.8
35 - 44	91.0	97.2	85.2
45 - 54	89.9	95.2	85.9
55 - 64	80.5	93.1	71.4
65 +	38.8	56.8	24.6



In older ages of 65 and over, 56.8 percent among males and 24.6 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 15.7 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had decreased from 7.9 in 1998 to 5 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	75	25	86
Males	84	16	84
Females	66	34	90

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 84 percent (81 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 66 percent (61 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 84 percent and 90 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

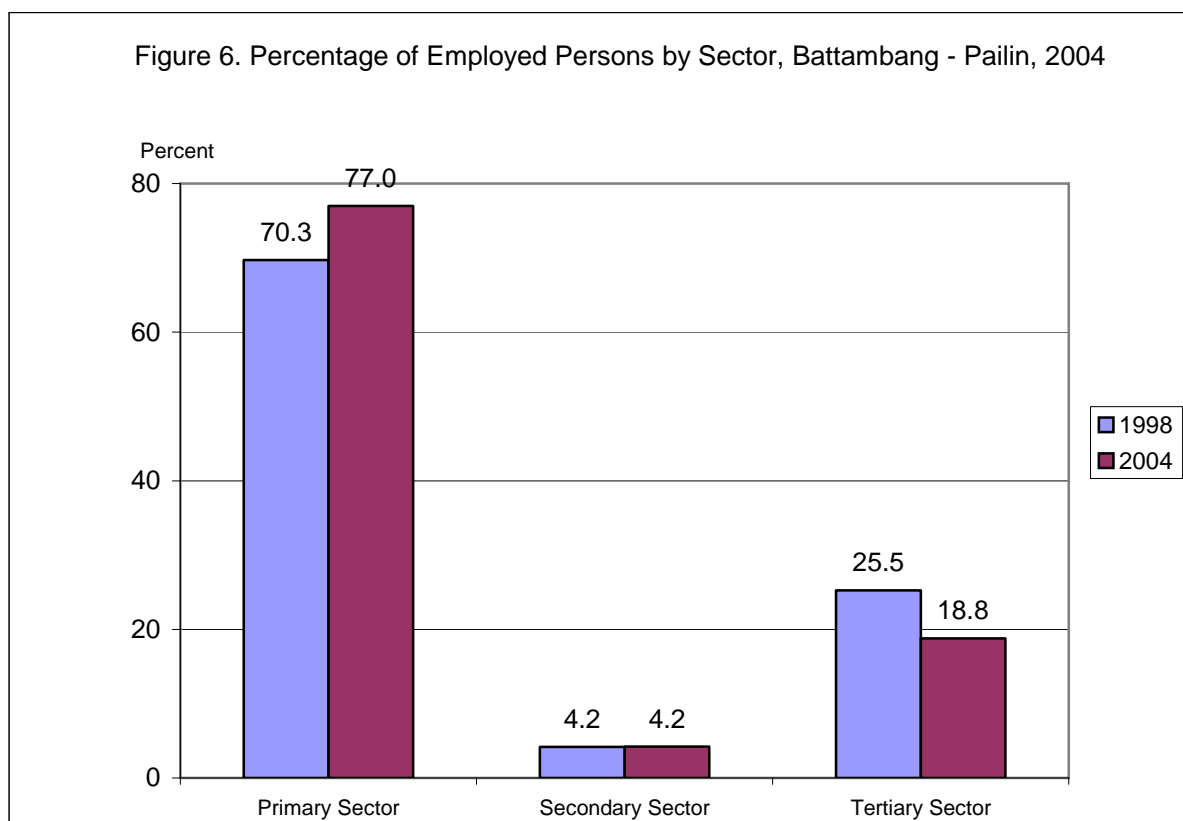


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (77 percent) in Battambang province and Pailin were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 70.3 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 4.2 percent and 18.8 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2
Paid Employee	11.5	15.7	7.4
Own Account Worker	40.9	49.3	32.6
Unpaid Family Worker	47.3	34.8	59.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (40.9) and unpaid family workers (47.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons in Cambodia was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

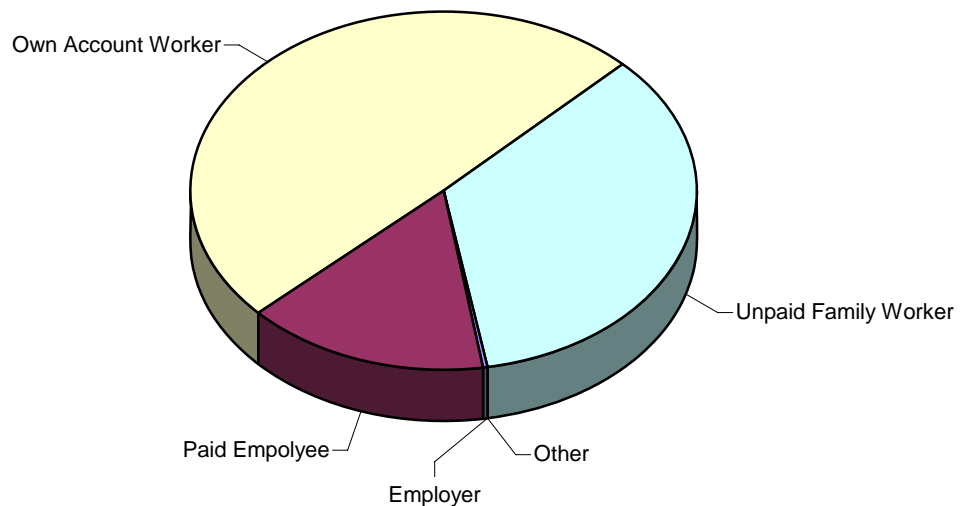
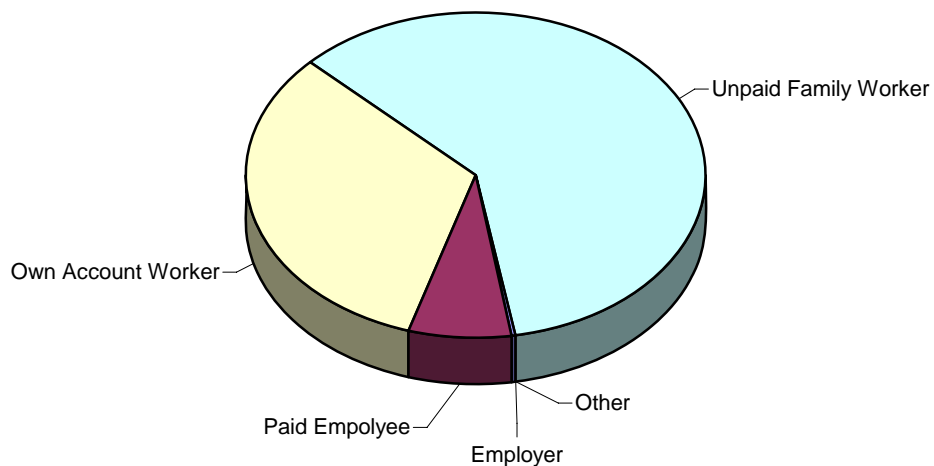


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Battambang - Pailin, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active

population. This survey found that male students (55 percent), male dependents (41 percent) together constitute 96 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 44 percent, 38 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term “Migration” used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for combined province Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Place of Last Residence	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	91.4	91.5	91.4
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	55.7	54.5	56.9
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	26.2	25.5	27.0
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	29.5	29.0	29.9
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	35.7	37.0	34.5
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	8.6	8.5	8.6
I. Countries in Asia	8.5	8.4	8.5
II. Other Countries	0.1	0.1	0.1
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	461.2	224.0	237.2

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 461 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 46 per cent of combined province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 50 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had increased from level 40 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-one per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (56 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 26 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 36 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this combined province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I, I (a) and I (b) shown in Table 15 is higher for females, in categories II it is lower for females but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for combined province of Battambang - Pailin, 2004

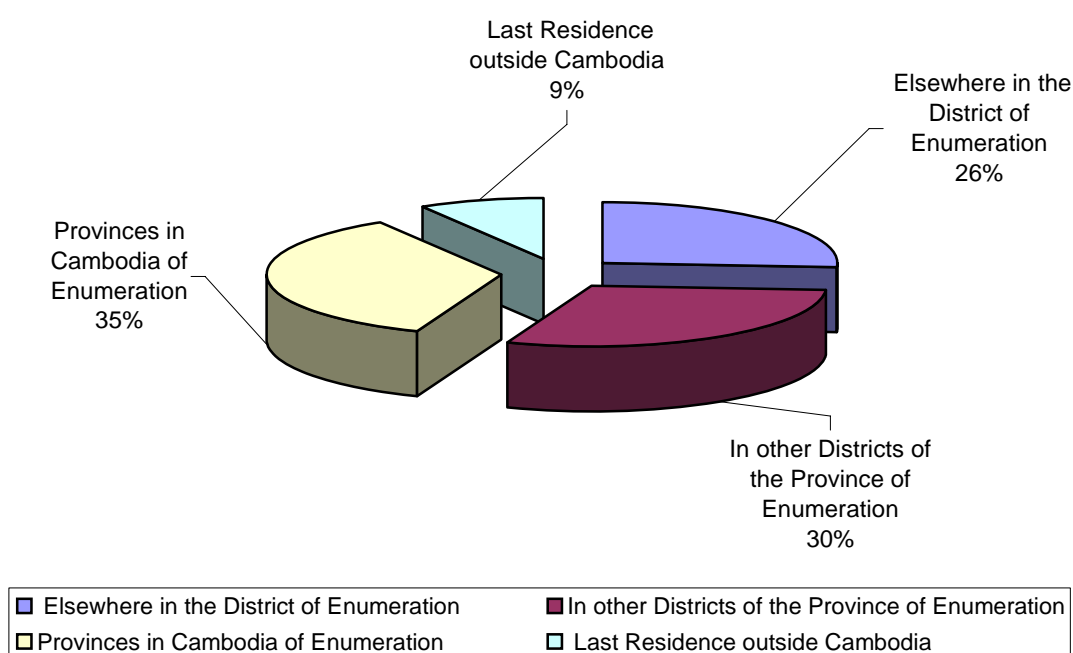


Table 16. Reason for migration for combined province of Battambang -Pailin, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	2.8	4.7	1.1
In search of Employment	17.5	25.7	9.7
Education	0.9	1.0	0.8
Marriage	7.6	9.2	6.2
Family Moved	55.8	43.4	67.5
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.0	0.2
Insecurity	4.3	4.8	3.9
Repatriation or Return after displacement	5.0	5.7	4.5
Visiting only	2.8	2.0	3.6
Other	3.0	3.3	2.6
Not Stated	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (55.8 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in these combined provinces. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 67.5 per cent as against 43.4 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for in search of employment (about 17.5 per cent). It is 27.5 per cent for males and 9.7 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Marriage" and "Repatriation or return after displacement" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

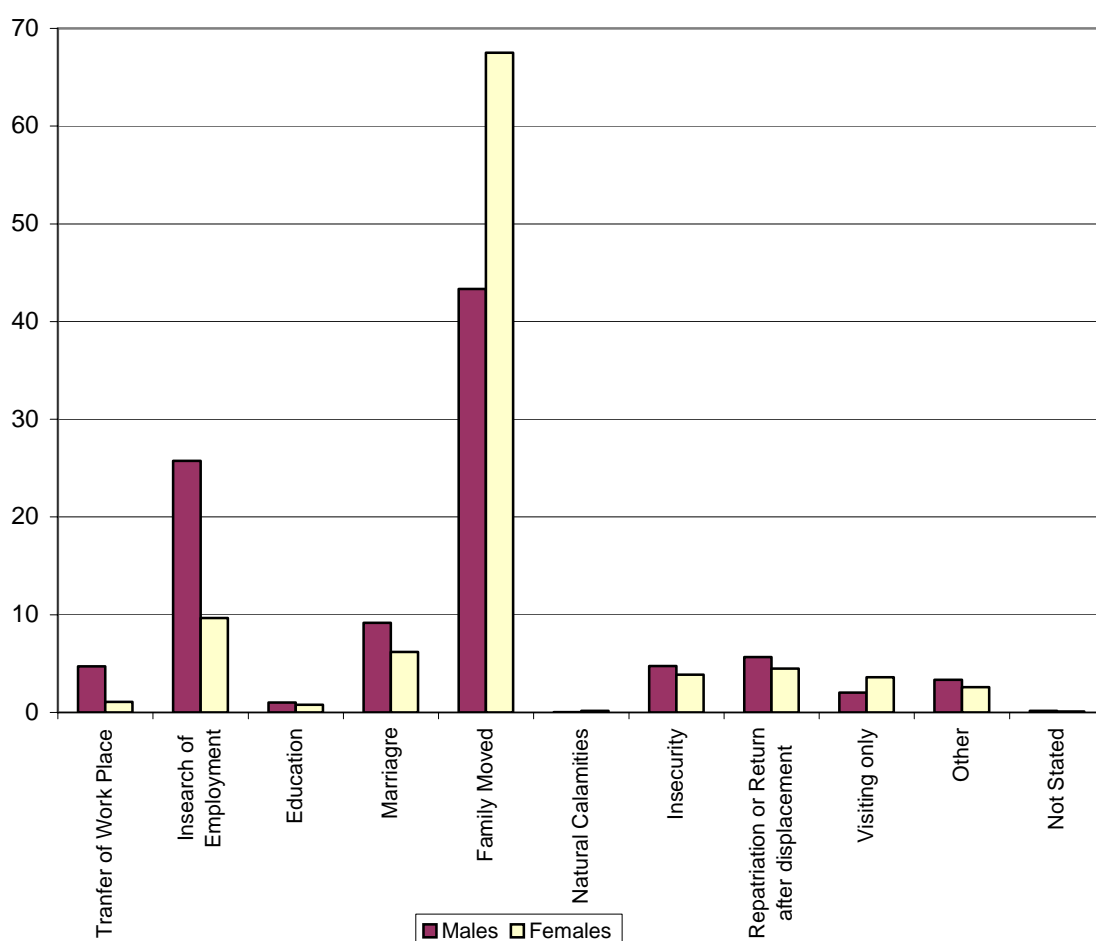
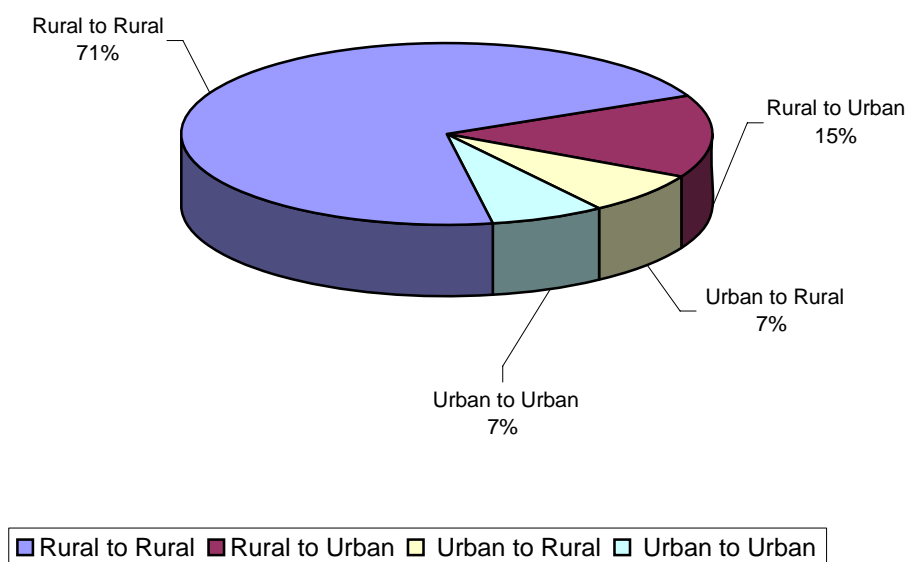


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	70.9	71.1	70.8
Rural to Urban	14.7	14.9	14.4
Urban to Rural	7.5	8.2	6.8
Urban to Urban	6.9	5.8	8.0

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally increased from the level 67 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account 14.7 per cent with the marginally high proportion among males. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in the combined province of Battambang and Krong Pailin.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Battambang - Pailin, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 183 thousand in Battambang and Pailin provinces of which 152 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 139 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 5.3 percent in the number of

residential and partly residential buildings in Battambang and Pailin provinces 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 42 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 31.4 The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about 2 points from 25.0 in 1998 to 26.9 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 43.6 to 30.7. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Battambang and Pailin provinces.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Battambang - Pailin

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	31.4	25.0	43.6
2004	100	42.4	26.9	30.7

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Battambang and Pailin provinces, 94.5 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 95.0 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was the same and very small in both in 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Battambang - Pailin

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	95.0	1.1	3.3	0.6
2004	100	94.5	1.1	3.9	0.5

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Battambang - Pailin

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	75.4	20.7	2.8	1.1
2004	100	77.7	17.5	3.8	1.0

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 78 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 75.4 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 17.5 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light Used Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	15.2	0.9	1.8	75.0	6.4	0.7

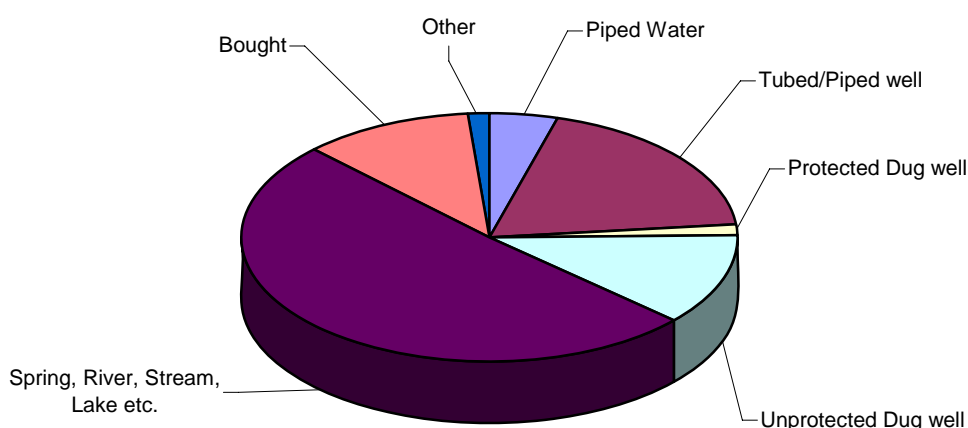
Most of the households in this two provinces use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 17.9 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 75.0 per cent in 2004 from 82.8 per cent in this two combined provinces in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 6.4 per cent in 2004 from 2.8 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water:

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking water, Battambang - Pailin, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped water	4.4
Tube /piped Well	19.0
Protected dug well	1.3
Unprotected dug well	12.0
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	50.8
Bought	11.2
Other	1.3

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Battambang - Pailin, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 35.9 per cent of households in these two provinces have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 21.4 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Battambang - Pailin, 2004**

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	84.8	12.8	0.4	1.4	0.6

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (84.8 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 84.8 per cent in 2004 from 91.1 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility:**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Battambang - Pailin, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	70.4	6.5	16.1	6.0	1.0

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 19.9 per cent to 29.6 per cent at the provinces level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Battambang - Pailin, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	9.9	3.3	2.5	4.5	2.2	11.9	19.0	46.7

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in this combined provinces. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 9.9 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 9.9 per cent in 2004 from 6.9 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, NIS, Ministry of Planning
Technical Advisers	: Mr. Nott Rama Roa Data Utilization Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
	Mr. Harry Lode Data Processing Consultant, NIS/ UNFPA
	Dr. Hans Pettersson Sampling Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
UNFPA	: Mr. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

03- Kampong Cham Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

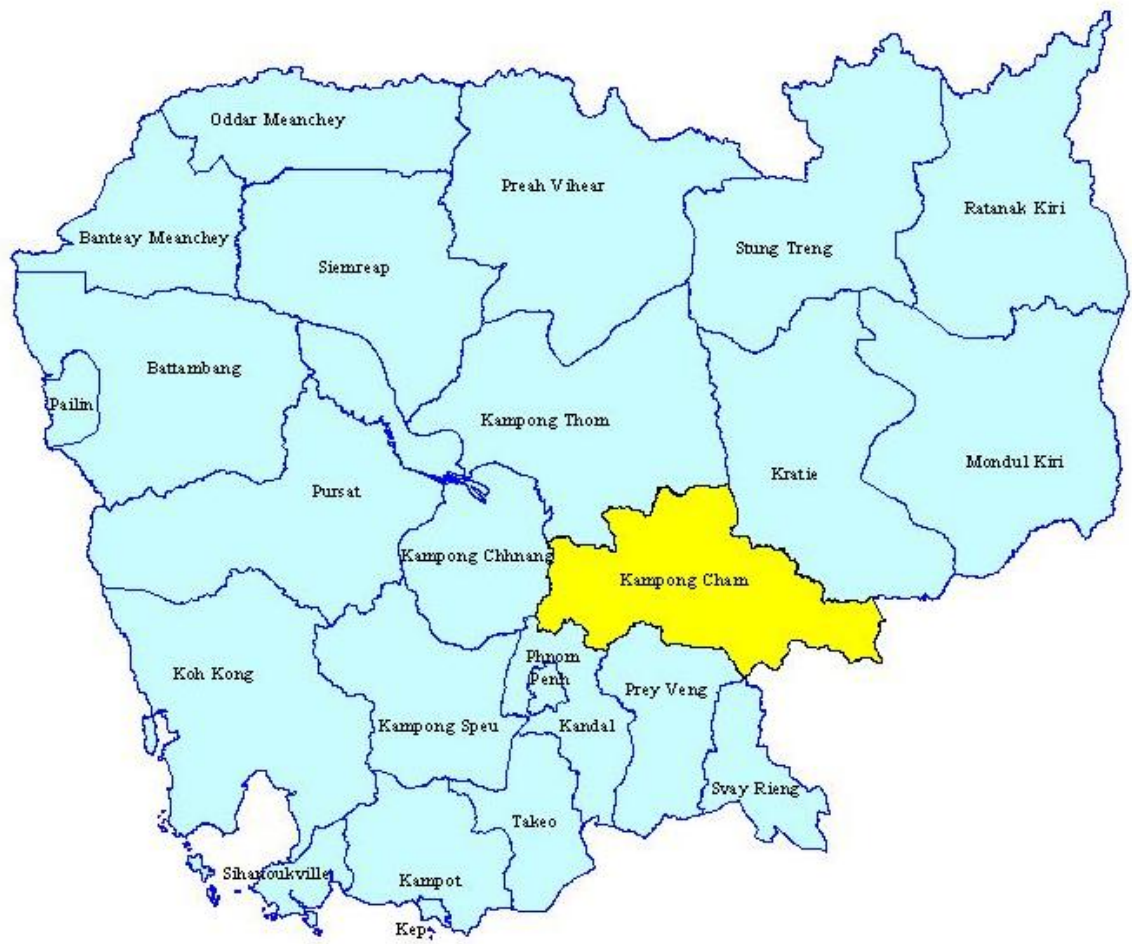
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kampong Cham province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kampong Cham province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kampong Cham province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kampong Cham Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kampong Cham province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Kampong Cham province as 1655 thousand, in which there were 801 thousand males and 854 thousand females. The percentage of female population was 51.6.

The density of population in this province was 171 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1. the annual growth rate of Kampong Cham province's population was 0.35 percent that was very much lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kampong Cham province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousand
Enumerated population in the census	1609
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	29
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Kampong Cham province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kampong Cham province	0
Total population of Kampong Cham province in 1998	1638
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousand
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	1655
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.05 percent of total population)	18
Total estimated population of Kampong Cham province in 2004	1673
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	0.35%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kampong Cham as 1831 thousand on

January 1, 2004 and 1858 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kampong Cham on March 3, 2004 worked out to 1835 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 1692 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 1695 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 1835 thousand in 2004 and 1695 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.32 percent, which was higher than the annual growth rate of 0.35 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 162 thousand or by 9.7 percent. 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, out migration or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kampong Cham was 3.22 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.86 for 2003 and 3.80 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.15 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Kampong Cham province the number of regular households was about 353 thousand comprising a population of about 1,655 thousand which gives an average household size of 4.7.

2. Male and Female Heads of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 25.1 and 74.9 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 3.4 point and decrease of 3.4 point over and above the proportion of 21.7 and 78.3 percents respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is no considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Kampong Cham province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

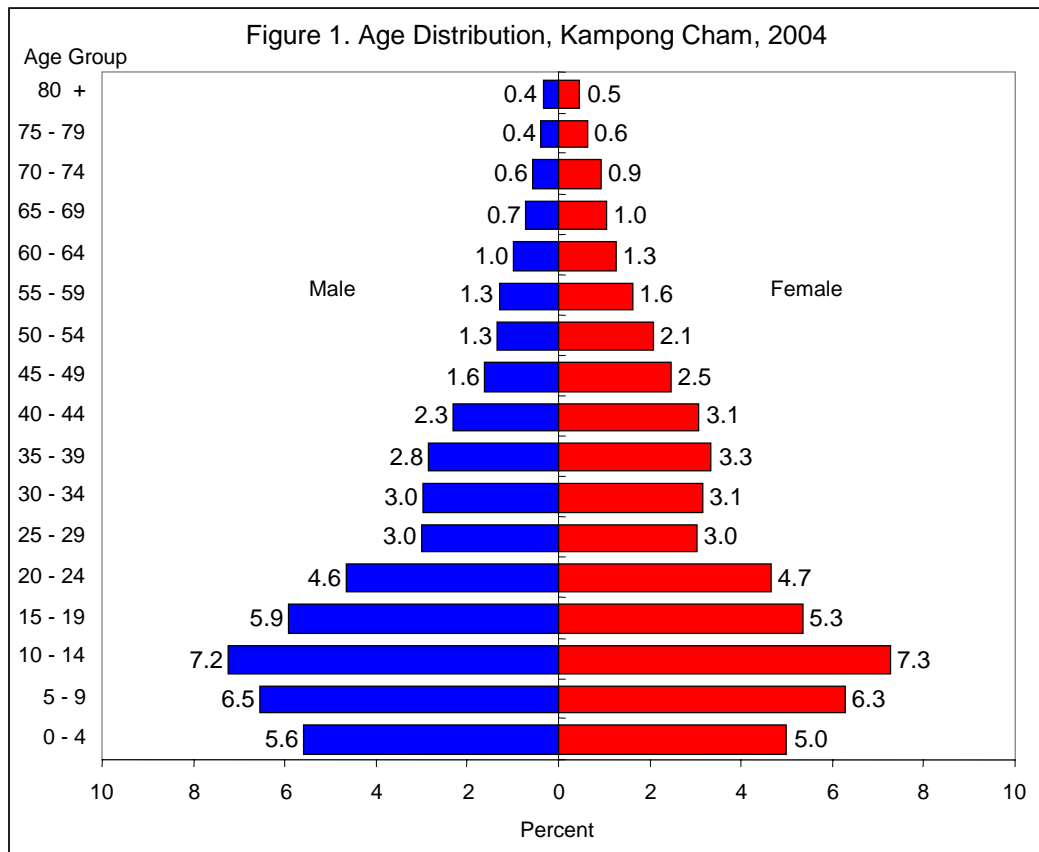
The overall sex ratio in Kampong Cham is 93.8 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kampong Cham 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	93.1	51.8
2004	93.8	51.6

The Sex Ratio of Kampong Cham province (93.8) is slightly higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (93.1).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 10.6 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 37.9 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (35.9 percent) is less than that of male children (40.0). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 57.0 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 5.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 55.0 percent (Table 3)

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kampong Cham, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	10.6
Children (0 - 14)	37.9
Economically productive age group (15 – 64)	57.0
The elderly population (65 +)	5.1
The voting age group (18 +)	55.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Groups, Kampong Cham, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 – 14	42.1	37.9	38.7
15 – 49	46.7	48.4	50.1
50 – 64	7.0	8.6	7.1
65 +	4.2	5.1	4.1

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportions for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Kampong Cham works out to 20.4 in 2004 and is likely to increase to 21.6 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (10.6 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.8 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 12.5 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (15.3 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.5 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups Total, Urban and Rural, Kampong Cham, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	93.1	93.8
0 – 14	105.1	104.5
15 – 49	87.3	93.0
50 – 64	76.9	73.8
65 +	77.8	67.9

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kampong Cham during the genocide years.

i. 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 6 presents the dependency ration of Kampong Cham in 2004 and in 1998. The main reason for this difference is the change in the age structure with decline in the proportion of the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio Total, Urban and Rural, Kampong Cham, 2004

Total	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	86.3	75.3
Male	94.5	79.4
Female	79.3	71.7

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

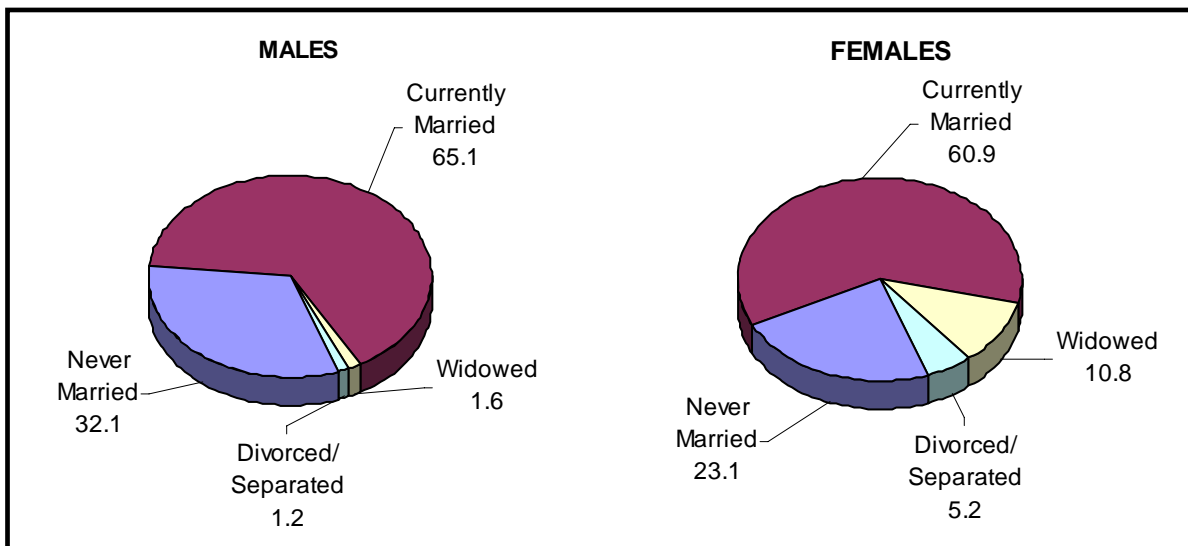
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kampong Cham, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	27.3	62.9	6.5	2.8	0.5
Males	100	32.1	65.1	1.6	1.0	0.2
Females	100	23.1	60.9	10.8	4.3	0.9

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportions of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kampong Cham 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Kampong Cham work out to 24.0 and 21.8 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kampong Cham are lower than national SMAM which are for men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy and Education

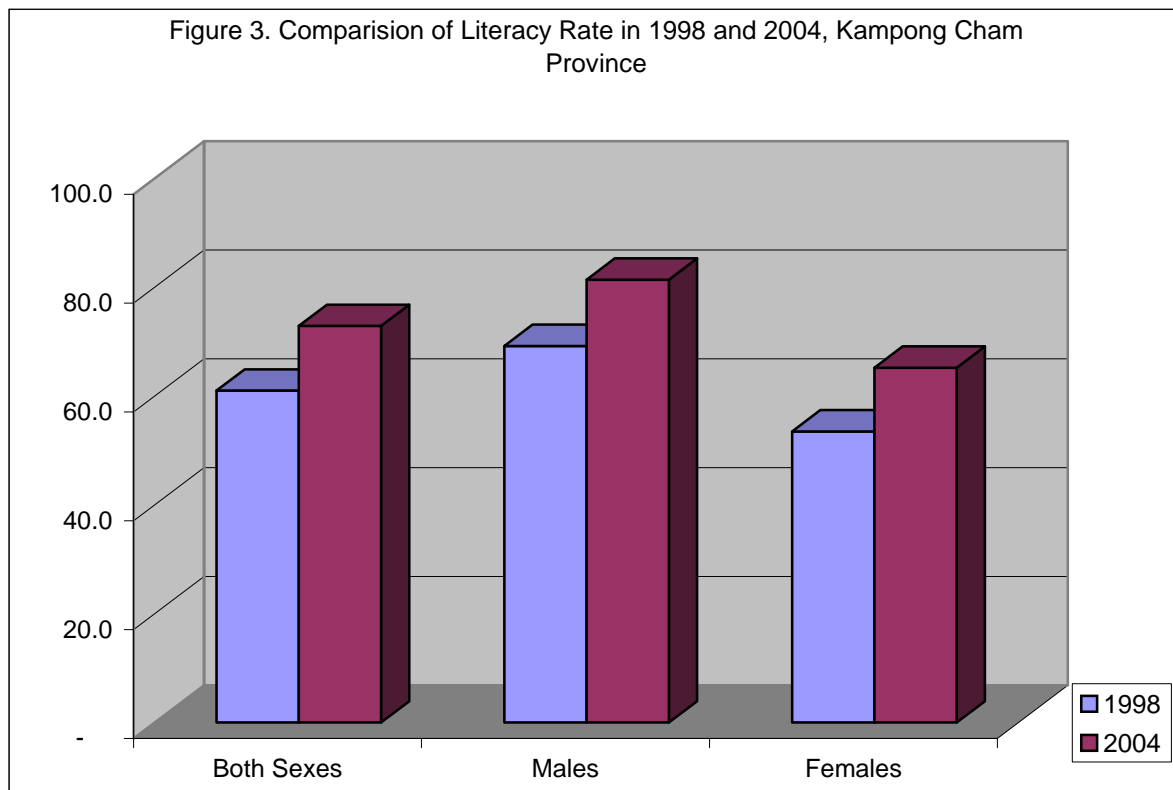
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 27.1% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 34.8% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from the level of 61% during 1998 to 72.9%in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 69.2% during 1998 to 81.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 53.5% during 1998 to 65.2% in 2004.

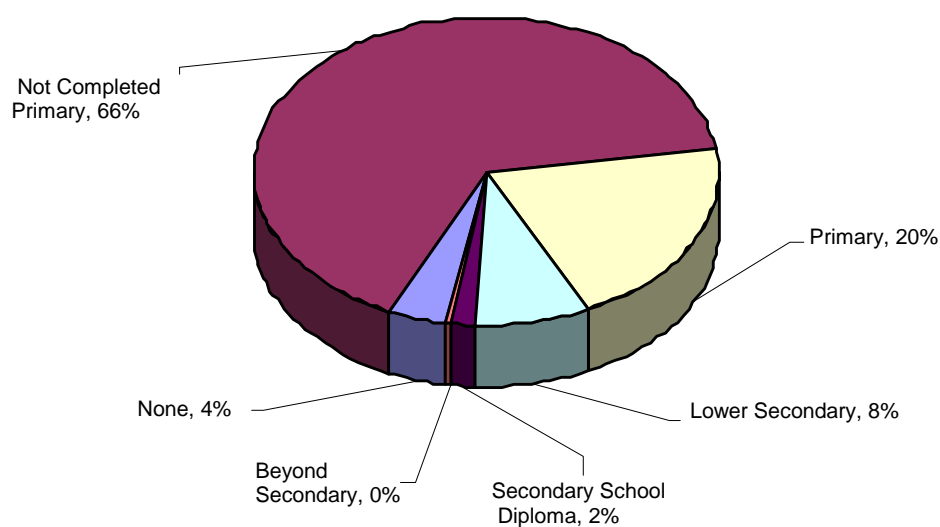
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Cham, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+ (in 000)	Population (in 000)	1998 (%)	2004 (%)
Both Sexes	1,403	1,023	61.0	72.9
Males	669	544	69.2	81.4
Females	733	478	53.5	65.2



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 66 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 20 percent and 8.0 percent respectively. A small percentage (4%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.15 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 69 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 61.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kampong Cham, 2004



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. The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 64.0% during 1998 to 70.6% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 76.1% during 1998 to 82.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 53.7% during 1998 to 60.4% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kampong Cham Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Cham Province		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	64.0	70.6
Males	76.1	82.2
Females	53.7	60.4

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (24,000). 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 15.9 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kampong Cham Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	57.4	60.4	54.2
7-9	80.1	79.2	80.9
10-14	87.6	89.1	86.1
15-19	44.5	52.3	35.9
20-24	6.0	9.2	2.7

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kampong Cham was 939 thousand of which 478 thousand or 50.9 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kampong Cham has increased from 55.9 in 1998 to 66.9 in 2004. The participation rate for males (69) was higher than for females (65.1) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kampong Cham.

Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kampong Cham, 2004

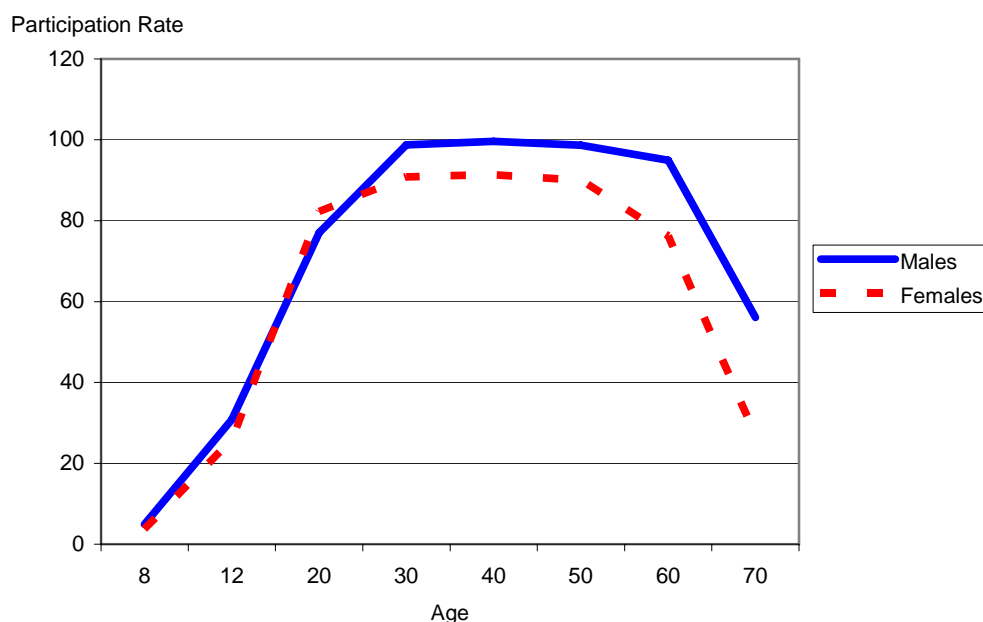
Age Group	Total		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	66.9	69.0	65.1
7- 9	4.3	4.9	3.7
10 –14	28.3	30.8	25.8
15 – 24	79.6	77.1	82.3
25 – 34	94.7	98.7	90.8
35 – 44	95.0	99.6	91.3
45 – 54	93.4	98.6	90.1
55 – 64	84.6	95.0	76.3
65 +	38.7	56.1	27.0

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5. shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kampong Cham, 2004

Age Group	Total		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	62.9	64.9	61.2
7- 9	2.2	2.8	1.6
10 -14	19.2	21.6	16.7
15 - 24	73.7	71.3	76.3
25 - 34	92.1	96.0	88.4
35 - 44	93.9	98.6	90.2
45 - 54	92.4	97.8	89.0
55 - 64	83.1	95.0	73.5
65 +	37.0	53.9	25.5

Figure 5.1. Labour Force Participation Rates by Sex, Kampong Cham, 2004



In older ages of 65 and over, 53.9 percent among males and 25.5 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 19.2 percent.

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 4.3 in 1998 to 6 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kampong Cham, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	72	28	88
Males	82	18	85
Females	63	37	91

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 82 percent (75 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 63 percent (54 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 85 percent and 91 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

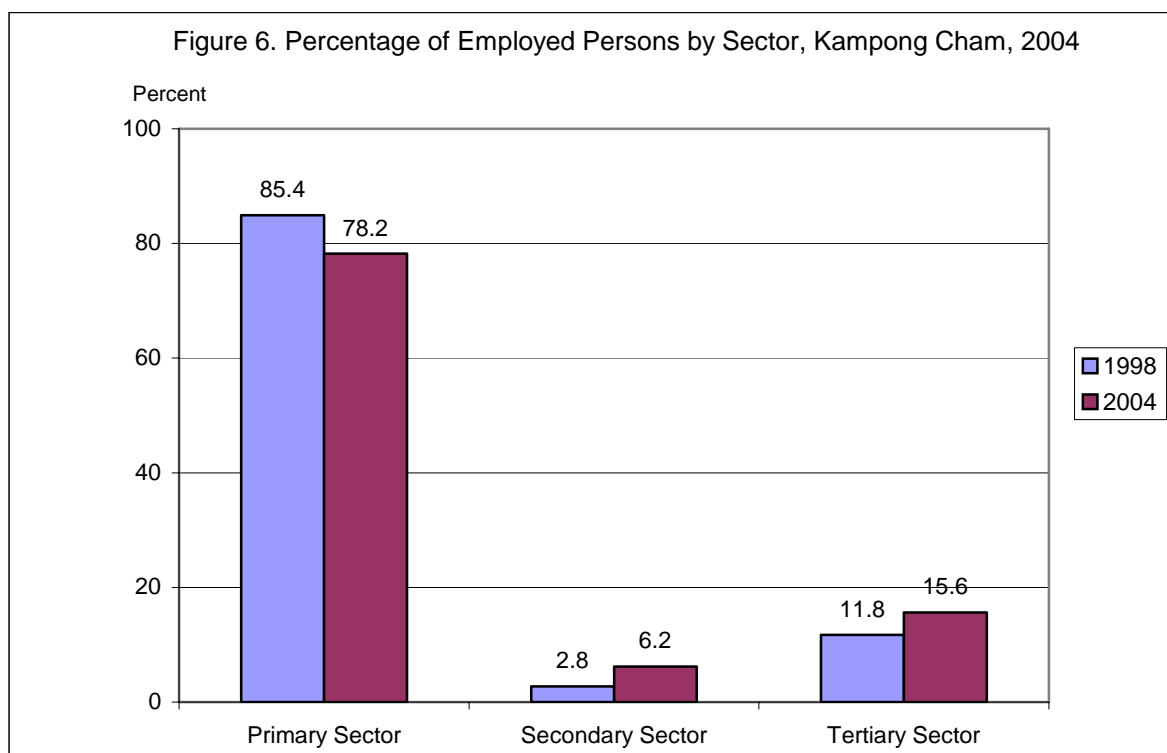


Figure 6 shows most of employed persons (78.2 percent) in Kampong Cham were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 85.4 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 6.2 percent and 15.6 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kampong Cham, 2004

Sex	Total	Employer	Paid Employee	Own Account Worker	Unpaid Family Worker	Other
Both Sexes	100	0.0	11.5	40.2	48.2	0.1
Males	100	0.1	15.1	55.3	29.3	0.2
Females	100	0.0	8.1	25.6	66.2	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (40.2) and unpaid family workers (48.2). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kampong Cham, 2004

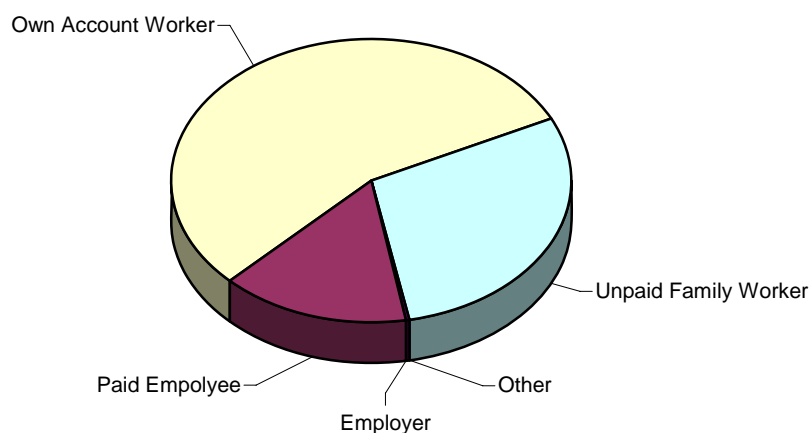
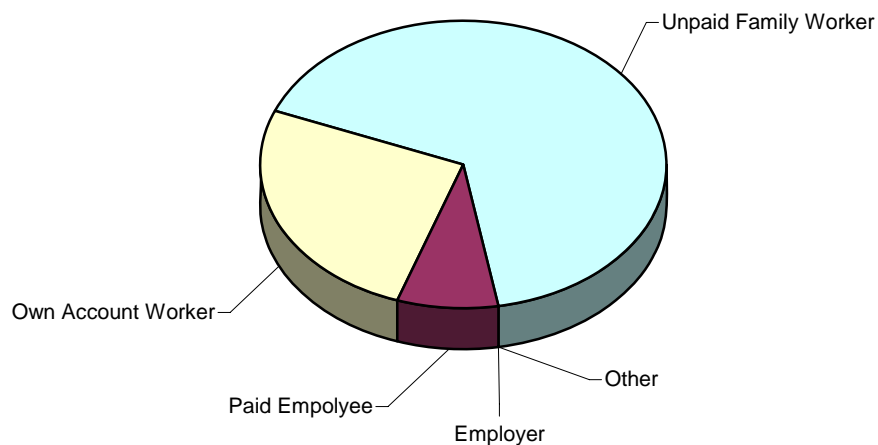


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kampong Cham, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers, students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other, were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (52 percent) and male dependents (46 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while

the percentage of female students; female dependents and female homemakers were 43 percent, 43 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term “Migration” used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex for Kampong Cham, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	98.8	98.9	98.7
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	76.7	76.9	76.4
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	41.8	41.8	41.8
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	34.9	35.1	34.7
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	22.2	22.0	22.3
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	1.2	1.1	1.3
I. Countries in Asia	1.2	1.1	1.3
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousands)	413.9	206.6	207.3

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 414 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 25 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constitute about 50 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had increased from 24 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-nine per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (77per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 42 per cent had moved from a village in the

same district of enumeration. About 22 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this province the proportion of migrants in each category shown in Table 15 is nearly the same for both males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Kampong Cham, 2004

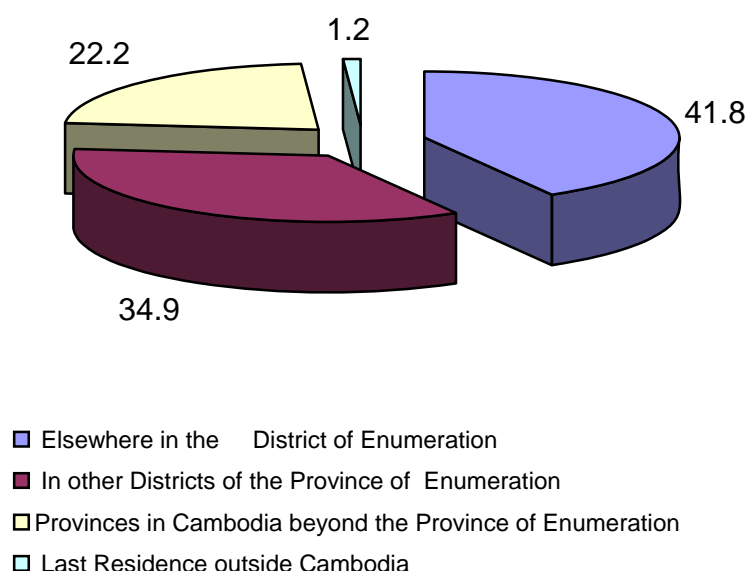


Table 16. Reason for migration, Kampong Cham, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	4.0	6.7	1.3
In search of Employment	14.8	19.9	9.6
Education	0.7	0.7	0.8
Marriage	28.4	35.9	20.8
Family Moved	33.5	19.3	47.7
Natural Calamities	1.0	1.6	0.4
Insecurity	5.3	4.7	5.8
Repatriation or Return after displacement	6.5	6.4	6.6
Visiting only	2.4	2.3	2.6
Other	3.2	2.3	4.1
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people migrate because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometimes, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (33.5 percent) is the main reason for migrants in Kampong Cham. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 47.7 per cent as against 19.3 per cent for males. This is followed by migrants who moved for marriage (about 28.4 per cent). It is 36 per cent for males and 21 per cent for females.

“Transfer of work place” and “In search of employment ”account for considerably higher proportions among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migrations, Kampong Cham, 2004

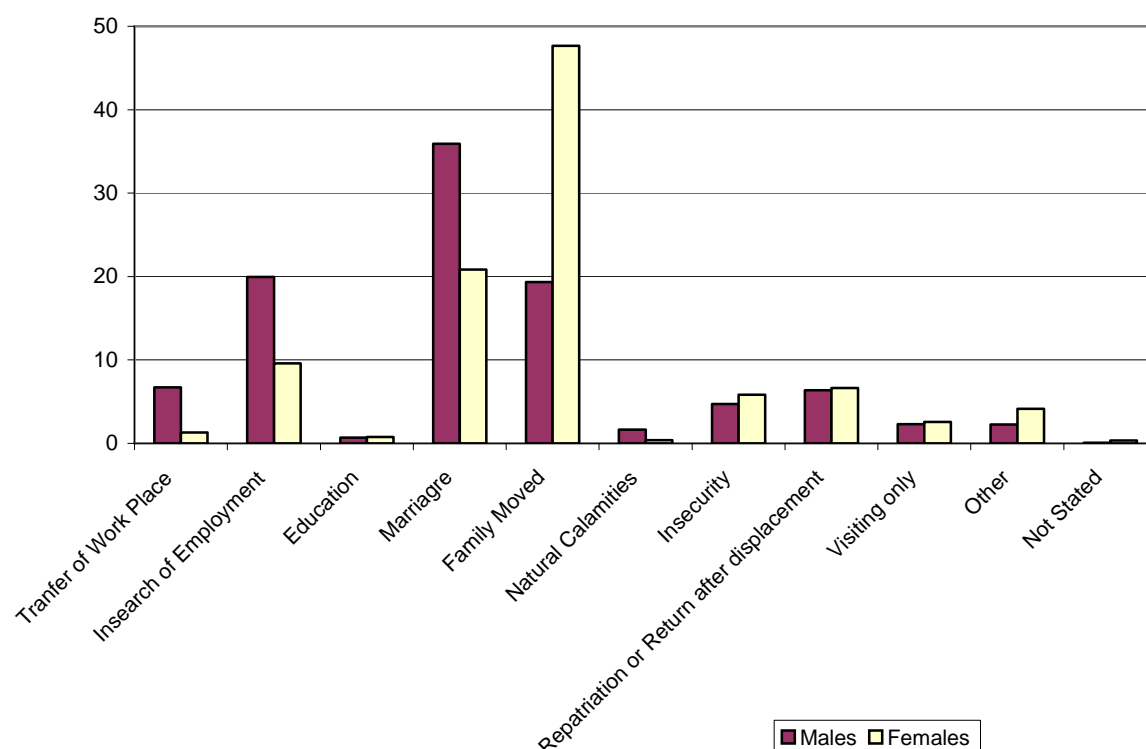
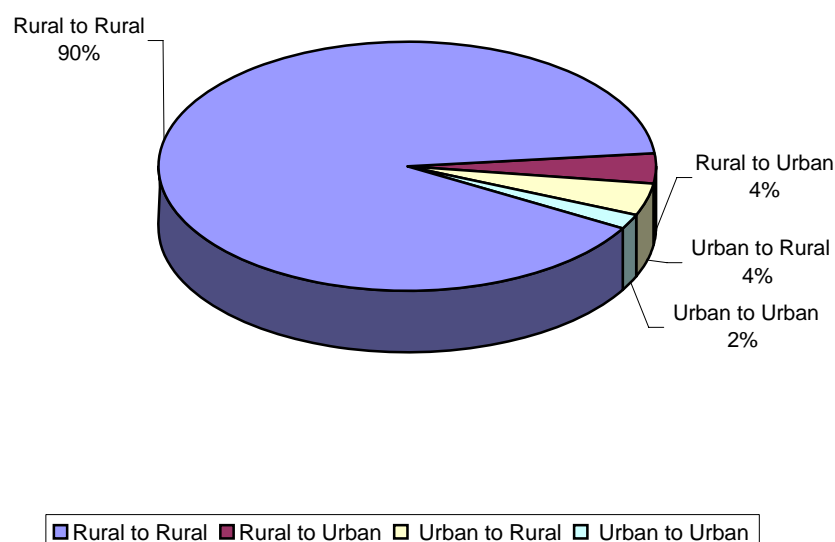


Table 17. Percentage distribution of migrants in different migration streams Kampong Cham, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	90.1	89.9	90.4
Rural to Urban	3.9	4.4	3.4
Urban to Rural	4.0	4.0	4.0
Urban to Urban	2.0	1.7	2.2

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has increased marginally from the level of 89 per cent in 1998. The urban to rural is only 4 per cent for both males and females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams is almost the same as it was in 1998 in Kampong Cham.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams for Kampong Cham, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 308 thousand in Kampong Cham province of which 302 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 287 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 7.0 percent in the number of residential and partly residential building in Kampong Cham province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 48 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 35.1. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 2.1 from 24.5 in 1998 to 26.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 40.4 to 25.9. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kampong Cham province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Cham

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	35.1	24.5	40.4
2004	100	47.5	26.6	25.9

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kampong Cham province, 87.8 percent of the households were living in dwellings of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 93.1 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling (0.5 percent) was the same in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Cham

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	93.1	0.5	5.3	1.1
2004	100	87.8	0.5	10.8	0.9

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Cham

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	88.4	9.7	1.5	0.4
2004	100	69.0	25.1	4.8	1.1

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of

households with the number of rooms according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 69 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 88.4 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 25.1 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kampong Cham, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	9.7	1.3	2.4	64.2	22.2	0.2

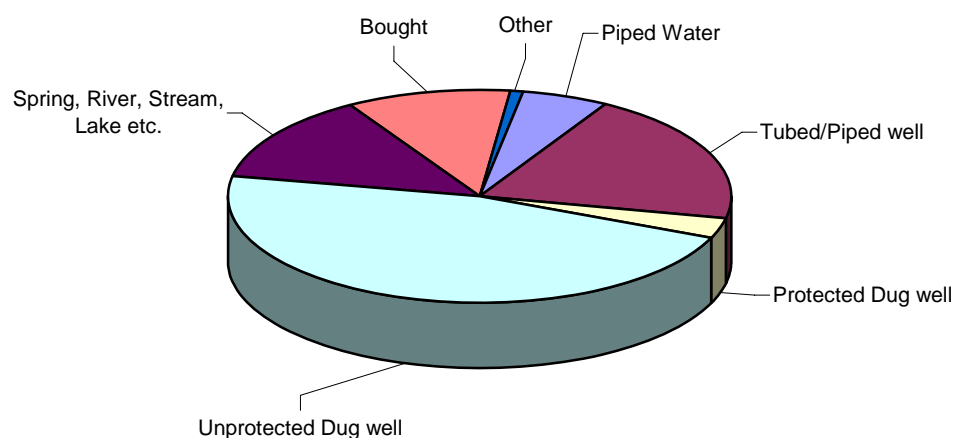
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 13.4 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 64.2 per cent in 2004 from 82.7 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 22.2 per cent in 2004 from 5.3 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking water Kampong Cham, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	5.4
Tube /Piped Well	20.1
Protected Dug well	2.9
Unprotected dug well	46.9
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	13.2
Bought	10.8
Other	0.7

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking water, Kampong Cham, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 39.2 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 19.4 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Cham, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	95.3	2.4	0.6	1.6	0.1

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (95.3 per cent). Comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 95.3 per cent in 2004 from 96.7 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kampong Cham, 2004

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	84.7	3.3	8.4	3.2	0.4

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 9.7 per cent to 15.3 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kampong Cham, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	5.1	2.1	3.1	4.1	3.1	4.2	27.0	51.3

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Kampong Cham province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 5.1 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 5.1 per cent in 2004 from 2.4 per cent in the province in census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeare
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

04- Kampong Chhnang Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

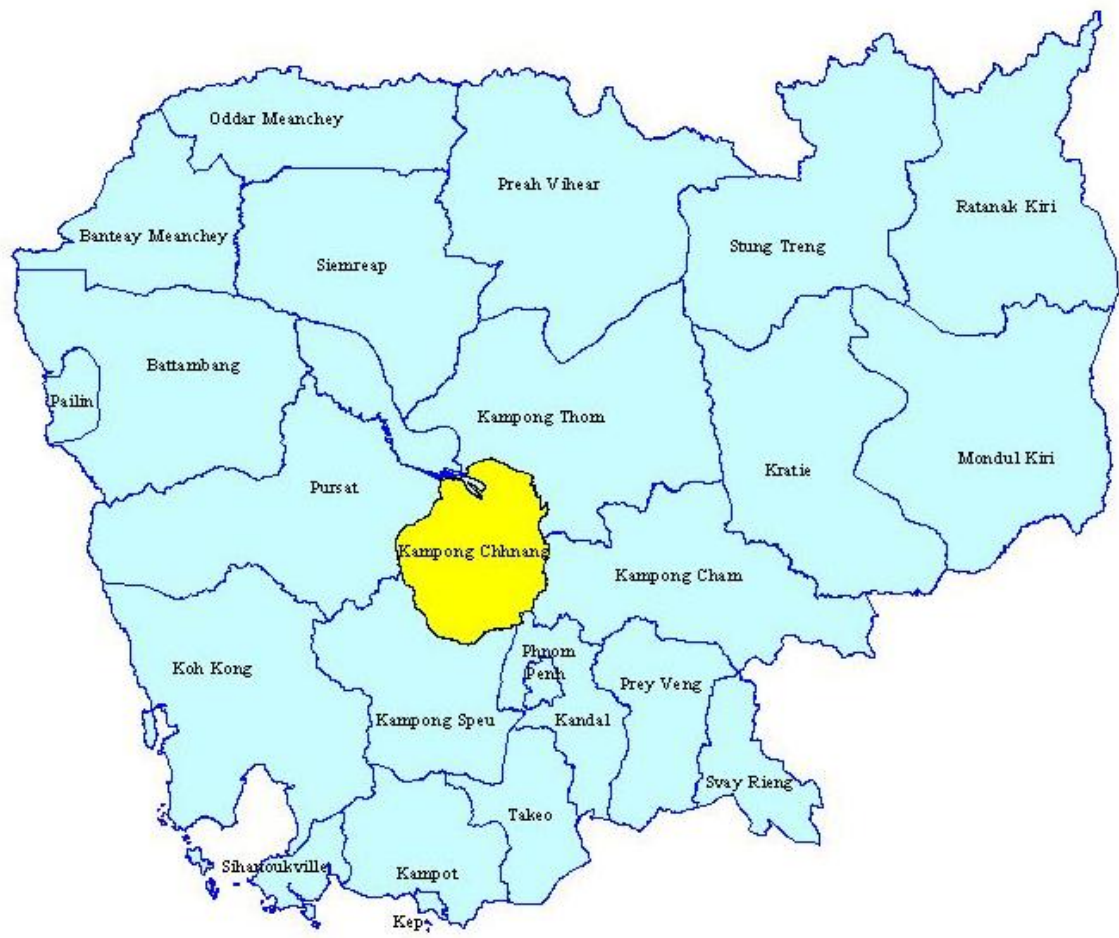
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kampong Chhnang province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kampong Chhnang province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kampong Chhnang province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kampong Chhnang Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kampong Chhnang province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Kampong Chhnang province was 532 thousand, in which there were 252 thousand of males and 280 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 52.6.

The density of population in this province was 99 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Kampong Chhnang province's population was 4.13 percent that was significantly higher than national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kampong Chhnang province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousand
Enumerated population in the census	418
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	7
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Kampong Chhnang province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kampong Chhnang province	0
Total population of Kampong Chhnang province in 1998	425
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousand
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	532
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (2.42 percent of total population)	13
Total estimated population of Kampong Chhnang province in 2004	545
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	4.13%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kampong Chhnang as 501 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 513 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kampong Chhnang on March 3, 2004 worked out to 503 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 440 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 442 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 503 thousand in 2004 and 442 thousand in 1998 worked out to 2.18 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 4.13 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was lower than the CIPS estimated population by about 42 thousand or by 7.6 percent. 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 migration, or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kampong Chhnang was 4.52 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 4.92 for 2003 and 4.86 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 5.20 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Kampong Chhnang province the number of regular households was about 109 thousand comprising a population of about 532 thousand, which gives an average household size of 4.9.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 24.4 and 75.6 percent respectively, registering thereby a decrease of 2 points and increase of 2 points from the percentages of 26.8 and 73.2 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Kampong Chhnang province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

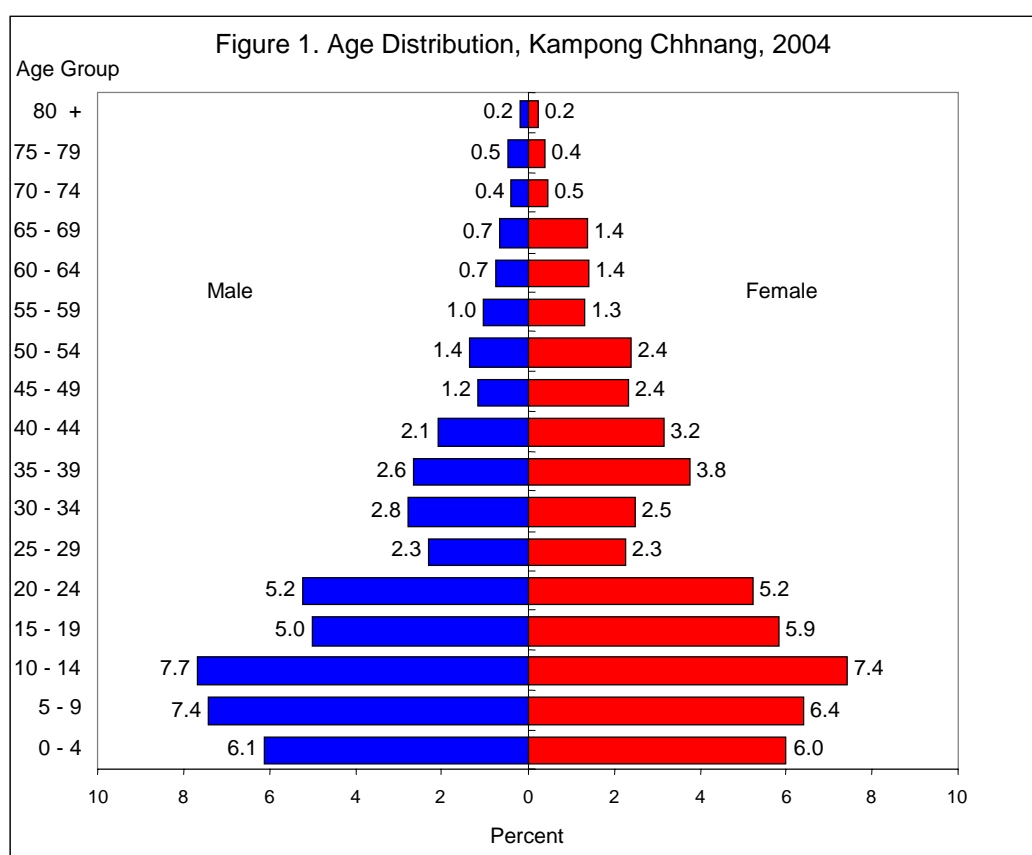
The overall sex ratio in Kampong Chhnang is of 90.1(number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kampong Chhnang 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	89.9	52.7
2004	90.1	52.6

The Sex Ratio of Kampong Chhnang (90.1) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (89.9).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 12.1 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form **41.0** percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.7 percent) is less than that of male children (44.8). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 54.7 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 4.2 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 52.3 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	12.1
Children (0 - 14)	41.1
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	54.7
The elderly population (65 +)	4.2
The voting age group (18 +)	52.3

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 – 14	44.5	41.1	42.0
15 – 49	44.6	46.4	47.0
50 – 64	7.2	8.3	7.4
65 +	3.7	4.2	3.6

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about three points and half during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Kampong Chhnang works out to 19.1 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 19.7 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (12.1 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.8 percent) (See Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.9 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.2 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (15.1 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	89.9	90.1
0 - 14	103.2	107.1
15 - 49	83.9	84.4
50 - 64	69.1	61.6
65 +	63.8	71.0

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kampong Chhnang and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Kampong Chhnang in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	92.8	82.8
Male	102.9	94.2
Female	84.5	73.6

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

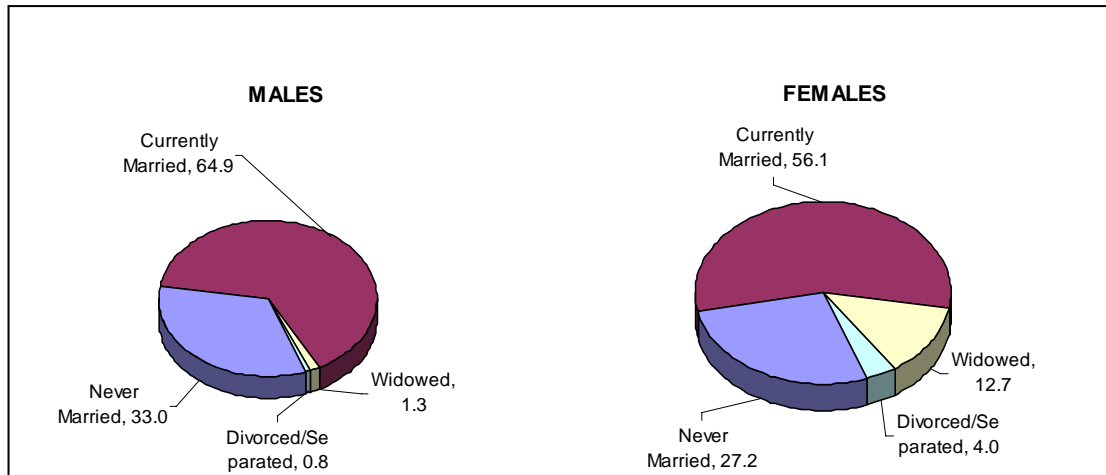
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	29.7	60.0	7.7	1.7	0.9
Males	100	33.0	64.9	1.3	0.8	0.0
Females	100	27.2	56.1	12.7	2.5	1.6

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kampong Chhnang, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Kampong Chhnang works out to 24.1 and 21.8 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kampong Chhnang are lower than that of national SMAM for men and slightly higher for women which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy and Education

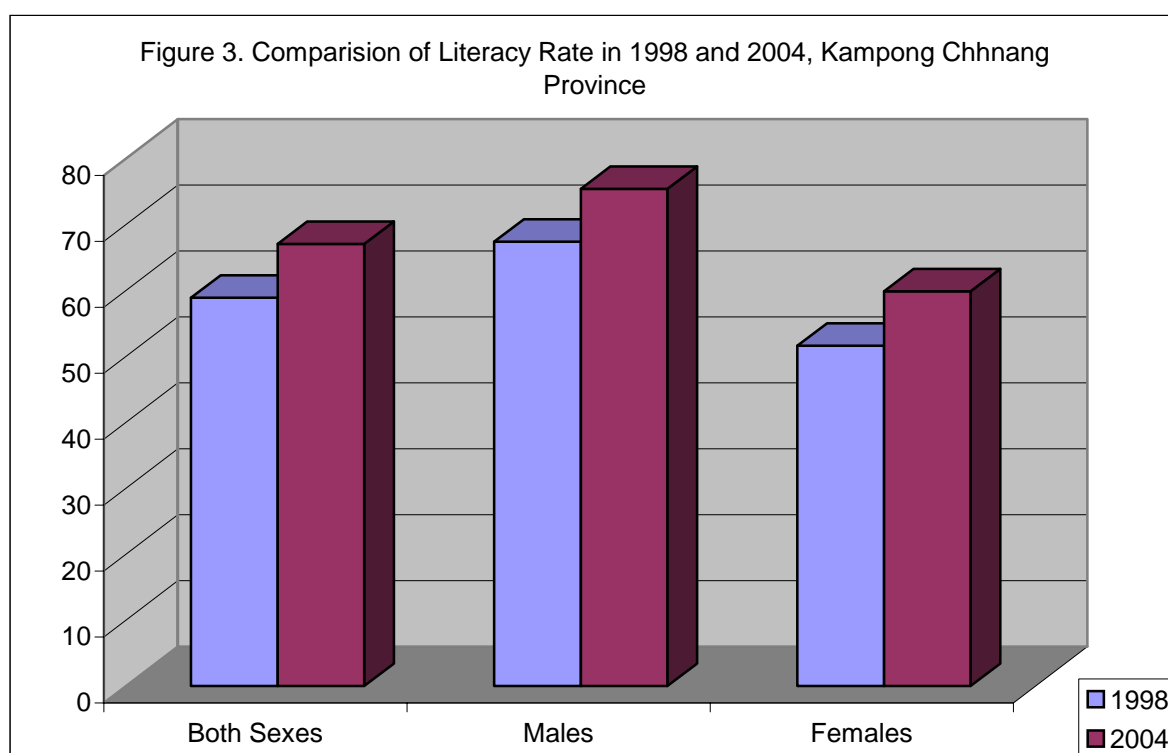
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 33% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 40.2% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from the level of 58.9% during 1998 to 67.0% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 67.4% during 1998 to 75.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 51.6% during 1998 to 59.8% in 2004.

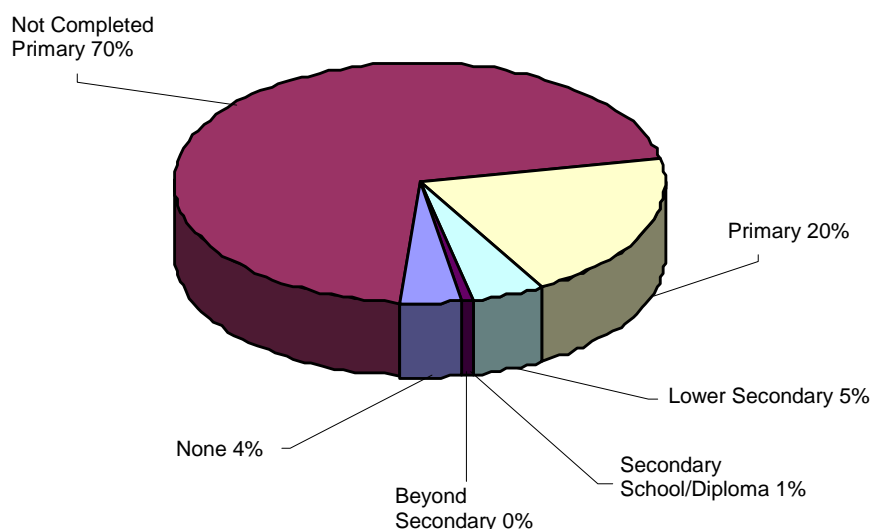
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	440	295	58.9	67.0
Males	204	153	67.4	75.4
Females	236	141	51.6	59.8



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 70 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 20 percent and 5 percent respectively. A small percentage (4%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 1 percent. Only 0.04 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 76 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 64.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kampong Chhnang, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 63.9% during 1998 to 66.4% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 76.5% during 1998 to 79.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 53.7% during 1998 to 56.2% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kampong Chhnang Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Chhnang		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	63.9	66.4
Males	76.5	79.2
Females	53.7	56.2

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years. The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (6,534). 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 11.9 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 78 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kampong Chhnang Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	54.9	59.5	50.3
7-9	78.0	76.2	79.8
10-14	87.7	89.6	85.8
15 - 19	38.9	53.7	26.3
20 - 24	4.4	6.3	2.6

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kampong Chhnang was 328 thousand of which 178 thousand or 54.2 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kampong Chhnang has increased from 59.1 in 1998 to 74.6 in 2004. The participation rate for males (73.7) was lower than for females (75.4) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kampong Chhnang.

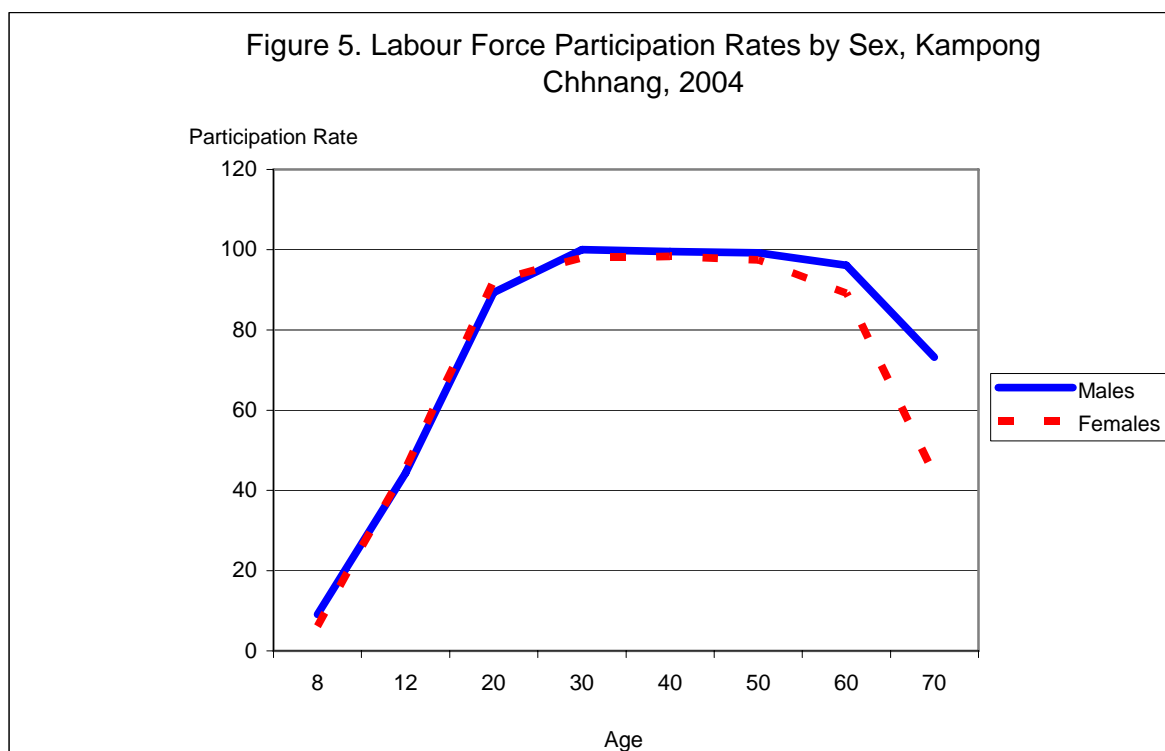
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	74.6	73.7	75.4
7- 9	7.7	9.1	6.1
10 -14	44.9	44.3	45.6
15 - 24	90.8	89.3	92.2
25 - 34	99.0	100.0	97.9
35 - 44	98.8	99.5	98.3
45 - 54	98.1	99.2	97.5
55 - 64	91.9	96.0	89.2
65 +	56.0	73.2	43.8

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	68.9	67.0	70.5
7- 9	5.1	7.2	2.9
10 -14	29.0	25.4	32.6
15 - 24	81.7	79.1	84.1
25 - 34	99.0	100.0	97.9
35 - 44	98.8	99.5	98.3
45 - 54	96.5	99.2	95.1
55 - 64	91.4	96.0	88.3
65 +	55.5	73.2	42.9



In older ages of 65 and over, 73.2 percent among males and 42.9 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 29 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 3.1 in 1998 to 7.7 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	68	32	93
Males	80	20	91
Females	58	42	95

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 80 percent (76 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 58 percent (53 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 91 percent and 95 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

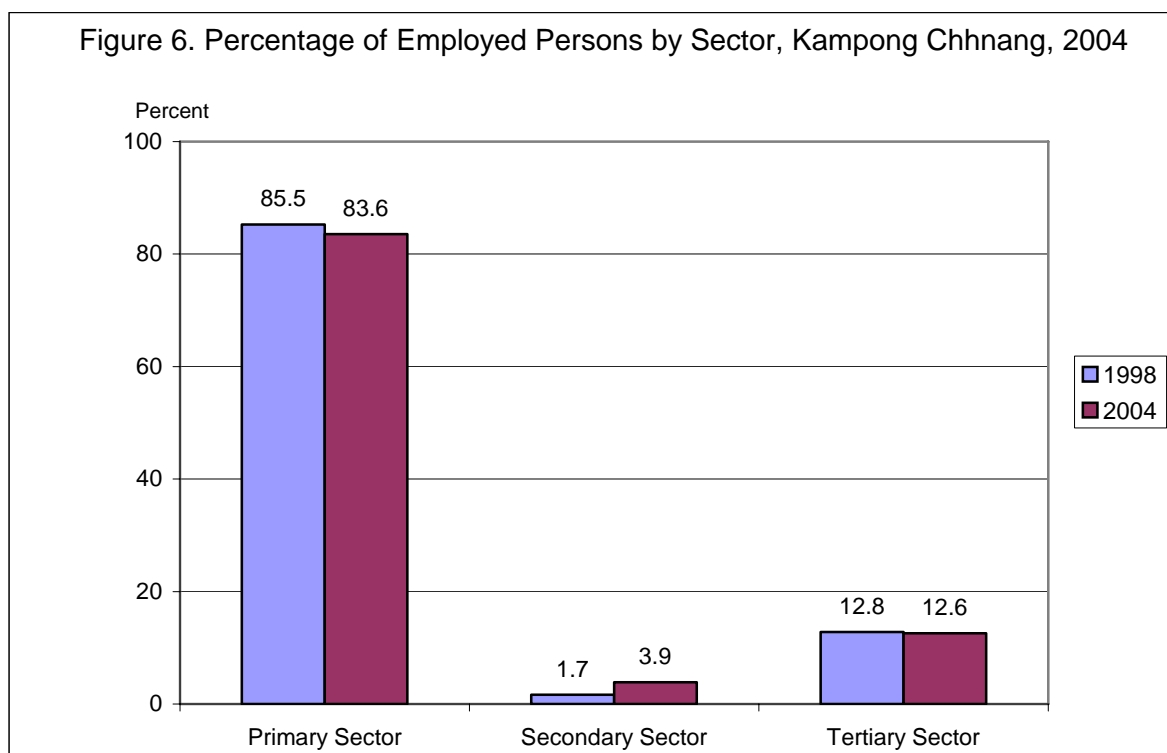


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (83.6 percent) in Kampong Chhnang were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 85.5 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 3.9 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.1	0.2	0.1
Paid Employee	6.1	8.2	4.5
Own Account Worker	41.4	59.1	26.7
Unpaid Family Worker	52.3	32.2	68.7
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (41.4) and unpaid family workers (52.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

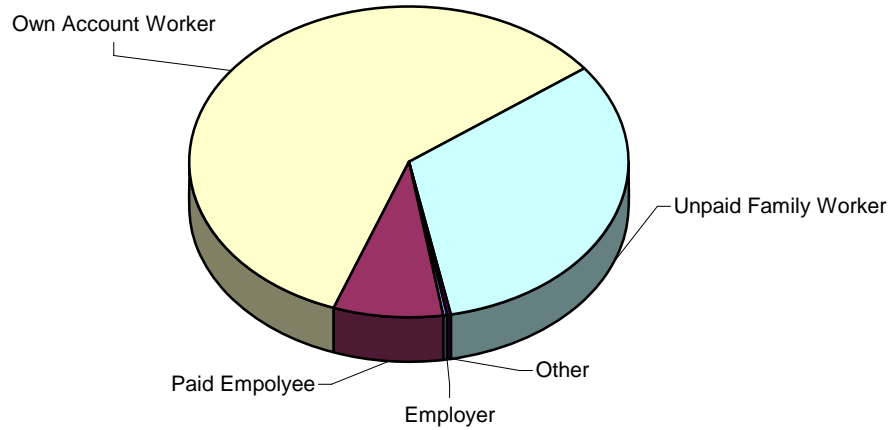
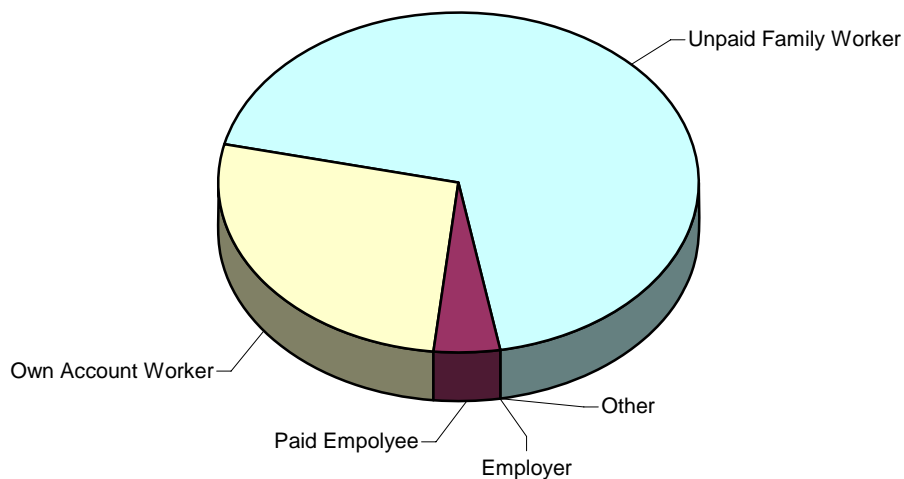


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kampong Chhnang, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (46 percent), male dependents (52 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 41 percent, 53 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term “Migration” used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex for Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	95.8	95.7	95.9
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	84.8	82.3	86.8
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	52.7	50.6	54.4
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	32.1	31.7	32.5
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	11.0	13.4	9.1
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	4.2	4.3	4.1
I. Countries in Asia	4.2	4.3	4.1
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	240.3	106.8	133.5

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 240 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 45 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 56 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally decreased from level 47 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-six per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (85 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 53 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 11 per cent of total migrants had moved from

provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I, I (a) and I (b) shown in Table 15 is higher for females, in category II it is lower for females but the difference not so much.

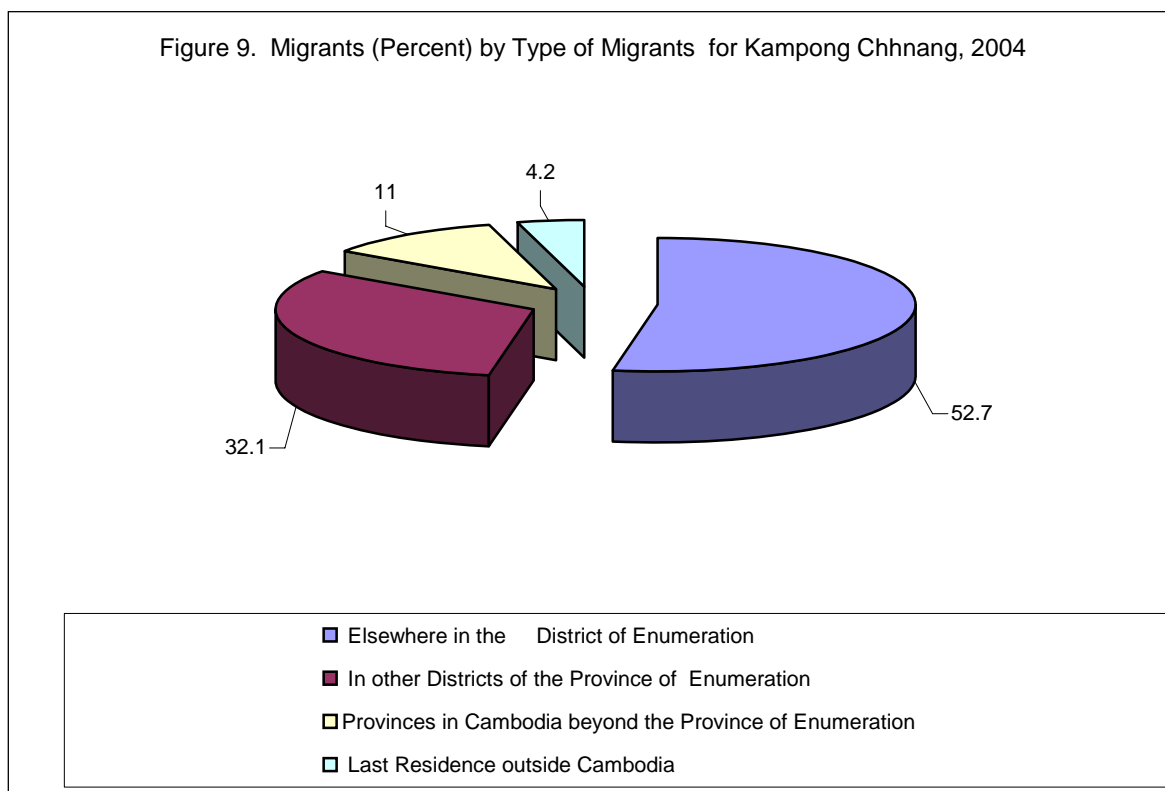


Table 16. Reason for migration, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.9	3.7	0.5
In search of Employment	8.2	14.1	3.5
Education	1.6	2.5	0.8
Marriage	10.8	17.8	5.1
Family Moved	46.4	26.6	62.3
Natural Calamities	0.3	0.5	0.2
Insecurity	0.2	0.1	0.2
Repatriation or Return after displacement	26.8	32.6	22.1
Visiting only	0.9	0.2	1.4
Other	2.8	1.8	3.7
Not Stated	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (46.4 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Kampong Chhnang. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 62.3 per cent as against 26.6 per cent for males. This is followed by repatriation or return after displacement migrants (about 26.8 per cent). It is 32.8 per cent for males and 22.1 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Marriage" and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

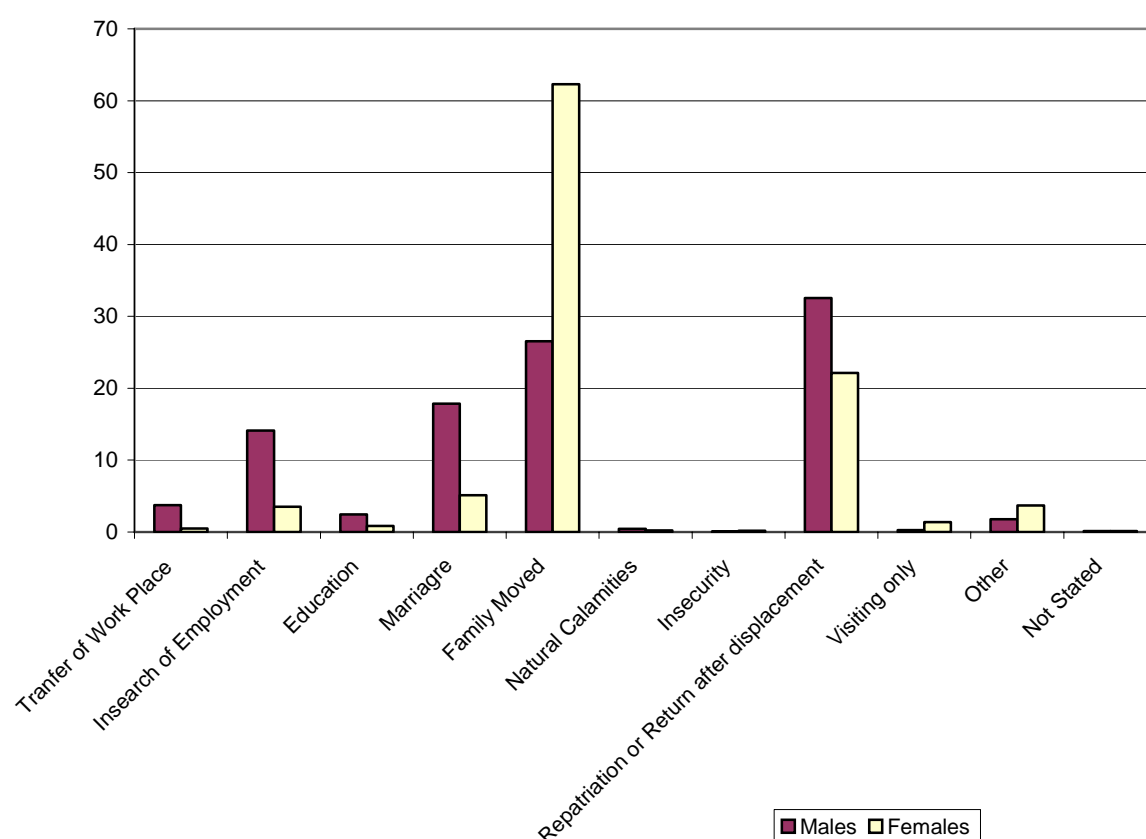
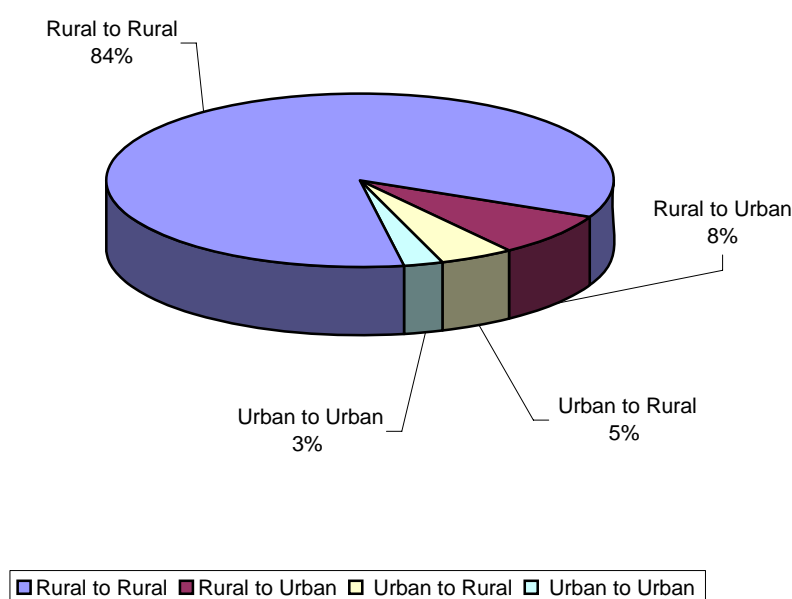


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	86.1	85.5	87.5
Rural to Urban	7.0	7.3	6.8
Urban to Rural	4.1	4.5	3.8
Urban to Urban	2.2	2.7	1.9

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally increased from the level 84 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 8.1 per cent with the high proportion among males. On the whole the pattern of migration streams is almost the same as it was in 1998 in Kampong Chhnang.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Kampong Chhnang, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 105 thousand in Kampong Chhnang province of which 94 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 78 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 5.7 percent in the number of residential and partly residential building in Kampong Chhnang province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 32 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 21.9. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 1.3 from 19.2 in 1998 to 22.5 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 58.9 to 45.1 .The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kampong Chhnang province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Chhnang

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	21.9	19.2	58.9
2004	100	32.4	22.5	45.1

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kampong Chhnang province, 96.9 percent of the households were living in dwellings of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 97.5 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table. 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Chhnang

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	97.5	0.6	1.4	0.5
2004	100	96.9	0.1	3.0	0.0

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Chhnang

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	73.1	23.9	2.4	0.6
2004	100	76.1	21.1	2.2	0.5

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of households with the number of rooms according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 76 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 73.1 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 21.1 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	3.6	1.4	0.8	83.1	10.5	0.6

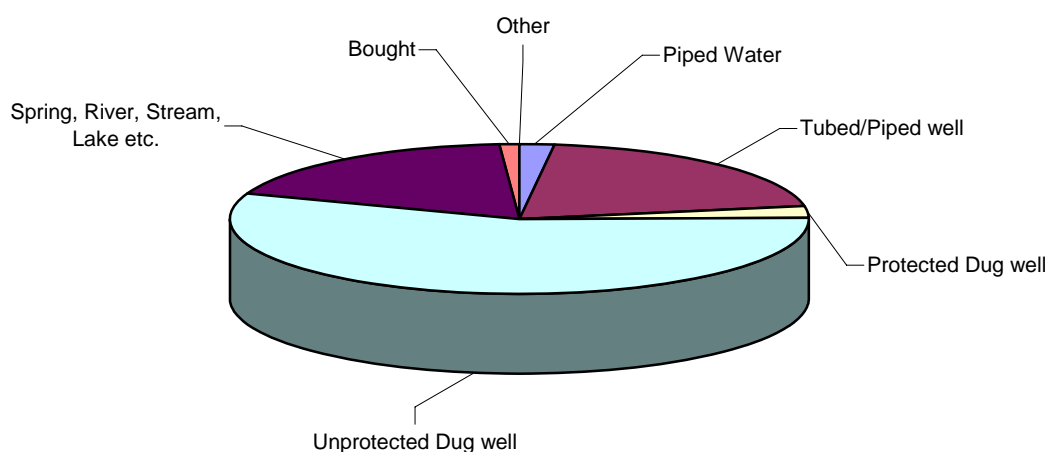
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 5.8 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 83.1 per cent in 2004 from 89.9 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 10.5 per cent in 2004 from 3.9 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water:

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	1.9
Tube /Piped Well	20.4
Protected Dug well	2.5
Unprotected dug well	55.8
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	18.2
Bought	1.2
Other	0.0

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Chhnang, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 26.0 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 19.3 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Chhnang, 2004**

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	93.8	4.5	0.6	1.1	0.0

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (93.8 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 93.8 per cent in 2004 from 95.8 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kampong Chhnang, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	92.3	0.8	3.2	3.4	0.3

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 6.0 per cent to 7.7 per cent at the province level.

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kampong Chhnang, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.7	0.9	3.2	21.9	68.2

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Kampong Chhnang province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 2.0 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 2.0 per cent in 2004 from 1.8 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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

* 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 ____/____/____



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.	Household 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeare
24: Thmoon
25: Mel
26: Khoqn
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)

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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

05- Kampong Speu Province



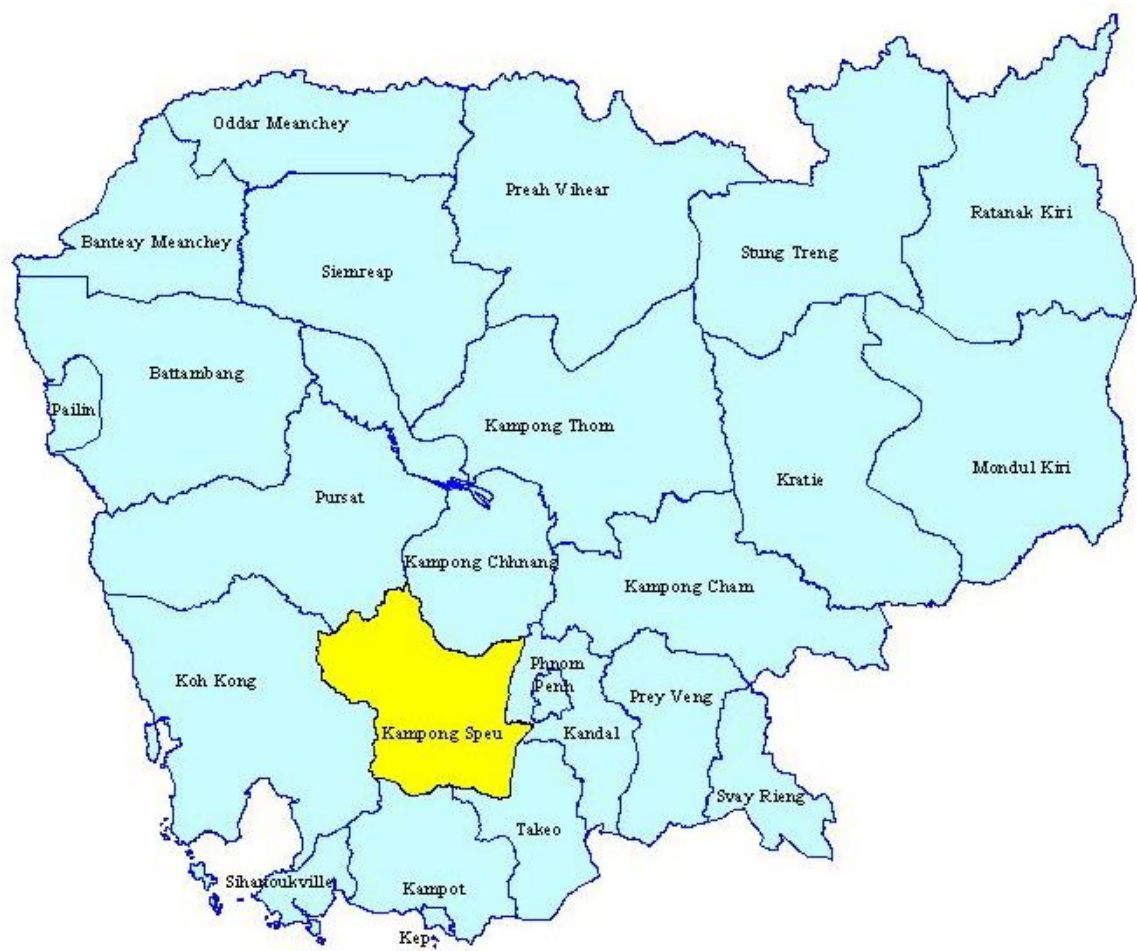
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Sponsored by:
United Nations Population Fund**

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kampong Speu province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Poulation Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kampong Speu province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kampong Speu province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kampong Speu Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kampong Speu province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Kampong Speu province was 677 thousand, in which there were 322 thousand males and 355 thousand females. The percentage of female population was 52.4.

The density of population in this province was 98 per Km², which was higher than the national density of (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Kampong Speu province's population was 2.00 percent that was significantly higher than national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kampong Speu province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousand
Enumerated population in the census	599
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	11
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Kampong Speu province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kampong Speu province	0
Total population of Kampong Speu province in 1998	610
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousand
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	677
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.57 percent of total population)	11
Total estimated population of Kampong Speu province in 2004	688
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	2.00%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kampong Speu as 714 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 730 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kampong Speu on March 3, 2004 worked out to 717 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 631 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 633 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 717 thousand in 2004 and 633 thousand in 1998 worked out to 2.07 percent, which was higher than the annual growth rate of 2.00 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 29 thousand or by 4.2 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kampong Speu was 3.58 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 4.32 for 2003 and 4.27 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.60 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Kampong Speu province the number of regular households was about 127 thousand comprising a population of about 677 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.3.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 25.1 and 74.9 percent respectively, registering thereby about the same from the percentages of 25.6 and 74.4 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Kampong Speu province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

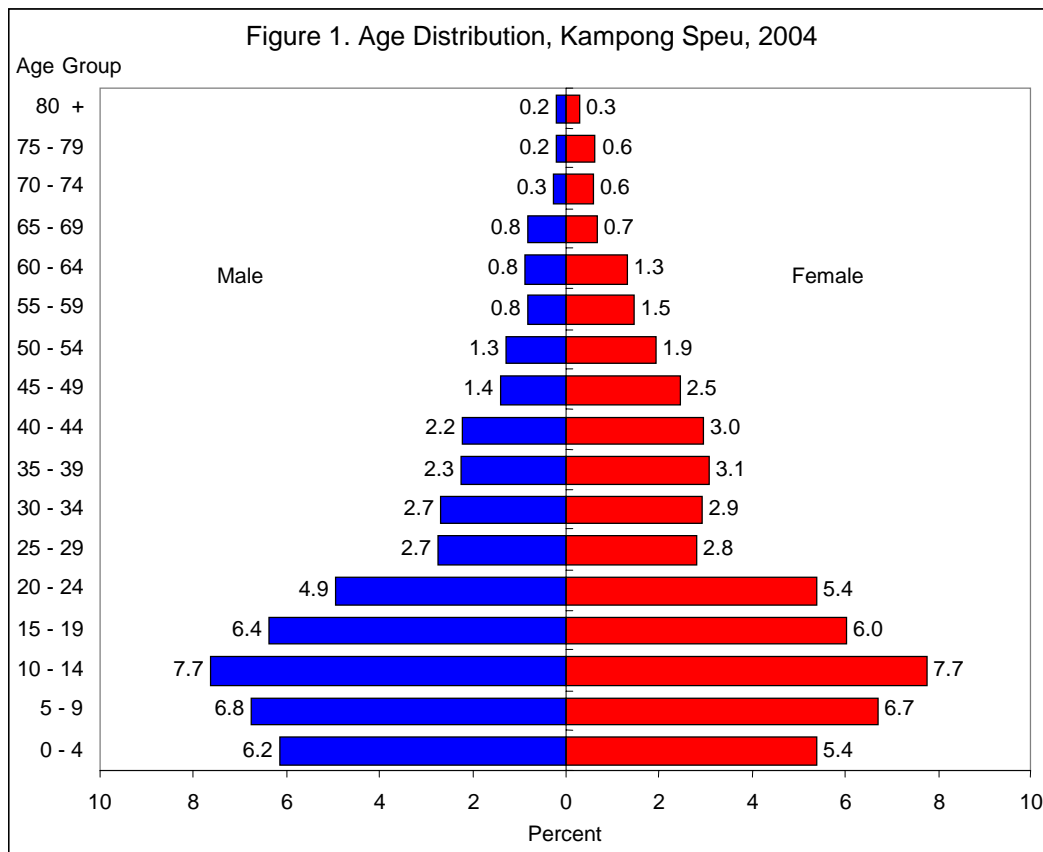
The overall sex in Kampong Speu is 90.7 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kampong Speu 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	92.3	52.0
2004	90.7	52.4

The Sex Ratio of Kampong Speu (90.7) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province decreased from what it was in 1998 (92.3).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 11.5 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 40.4 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.8 percent) is less than that of male children (43.2). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.9 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.7 per cent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 51.9 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kampong Speu, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	11.5
Children (0 - 14)	40.4
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	55.9
The elderly population (65 +)	3.7
The voting age group (18 +)	51.9

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Kampong Speu, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 – 14	45.5	40.4	41.3
15 – 49	44.3	48.2	48.1
50 – 64	6.9	7.7	7.0
65 +	3.3	3.7	3.6

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about five points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Kampong Speu works out to 18.9 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 20.3 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (11.5 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.5 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.7 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.7 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (15.4 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kampong Speu, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	92.3	90.7
0 - 14	103.6	103.7
15 - 49	87.3	87.9
50 - 64	71.4	62.6
65 +	67.0	67.4

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kampong Speu and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Kampong Speu in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Kampong Speu, 2004

Sexes	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	95.1	79.0
Male	103.8	86.5
Female	87.7	72.6

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

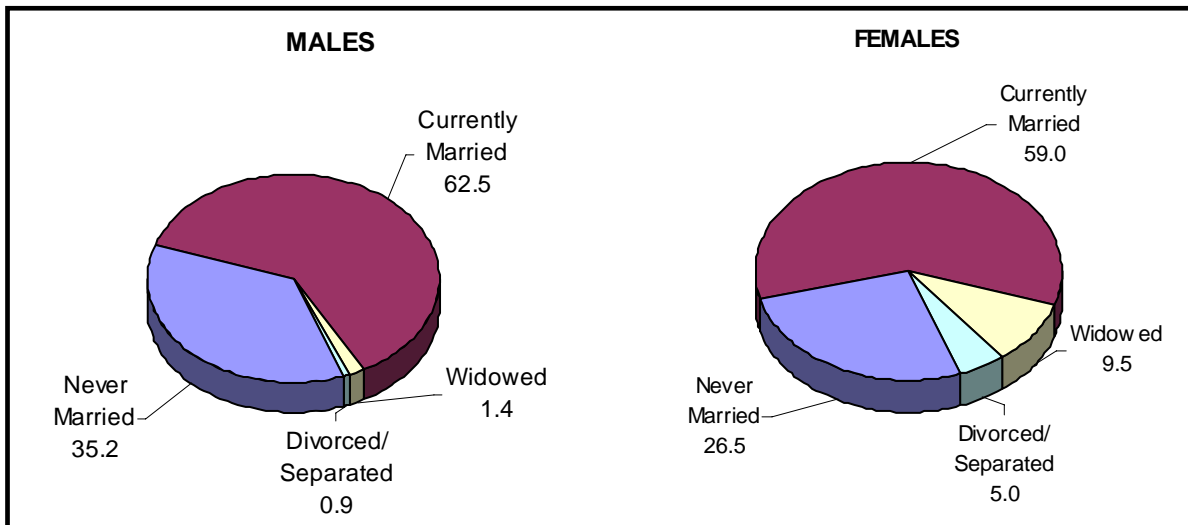
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kampong Speu, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	30.7	60.3	5.9	2.6	0.5
Males	100	35.8	61.8	1.6	0.8	0.1
Females	100	26.5	59.0	9.5	4.2	0.8

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kampong Speu, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Kampong Speu works out to 23.6 and 22.3 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kampong Speu are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

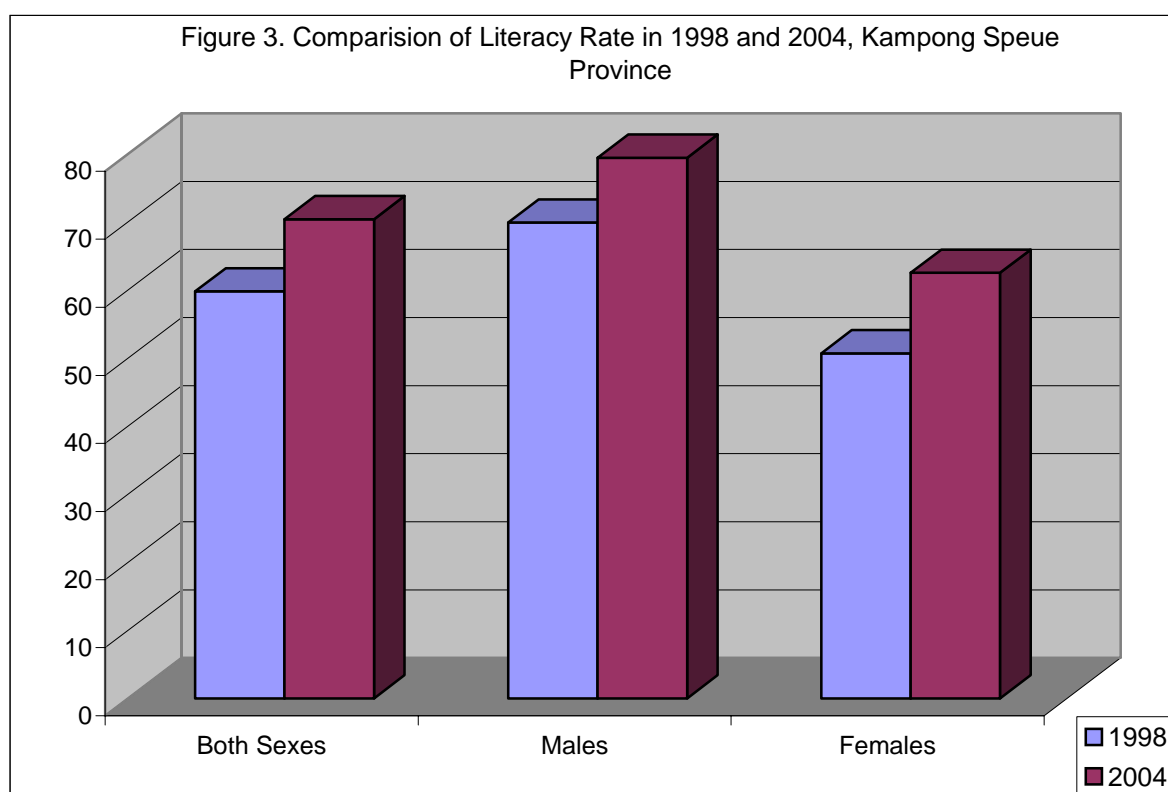
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' result revealed that of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 29.6% of total populations in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 37.5% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 59.8% during 1998 to 70.4% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 69.9% during 1998 to 79.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 50.7% during 1998 to 62.5% in 2004.

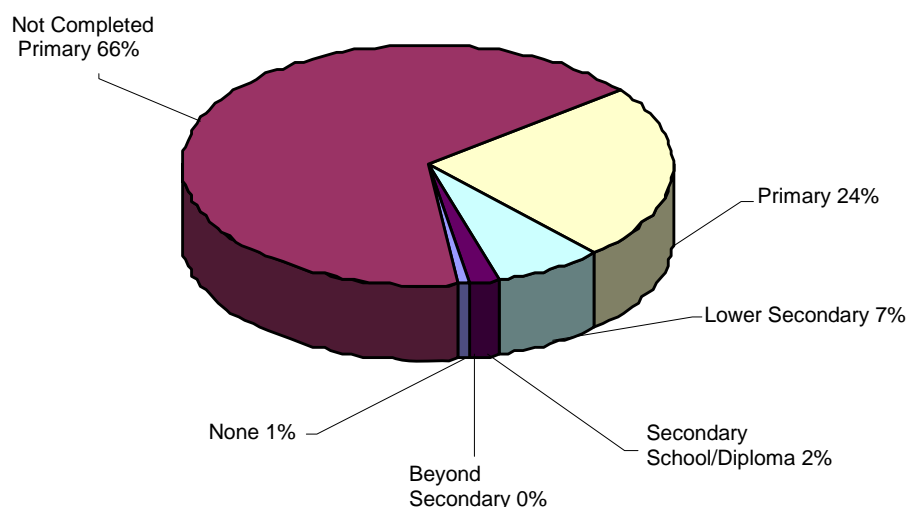
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Speu, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+ (in 000)	Population (in 000)	1998 (%)	2004 (%)
Both Sexes	560	394	59.8	70.4
Males	260	207	69.9	79.5
Females	299	187	50.7	62.5



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 66 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 24 percent and 7 percent respectively. A small percentage (1%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.03 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 73 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 59.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kampong Speu, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 64.2% during 1998 to 70.8% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 79.2% during 1998 to 83.7% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 51.6% during 1998 to 60.0% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kampong Speu Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Speue		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	64.2	70.8
Males	79.2	83.7
Females	51.6	60.0

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (10,654). 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 15.0 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 77 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kampong Speu Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.0	62.8	55.2
7-9	77.7	77.8	77.6
10-14	93.5	93.5	93.6
15 - 19	48.7	59.2	37.7
20 - 24	5.6	8.5	3.0

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kampong Speu was 394 thousand of which 212 thousand or 53.6 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kampong Speu has increased from 57 in 1998 to 70.4 in 2004. The participation rate for males (70.1) was slightly lower than for females (70.6) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kampong Speu.

Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kampong Speu, 2004

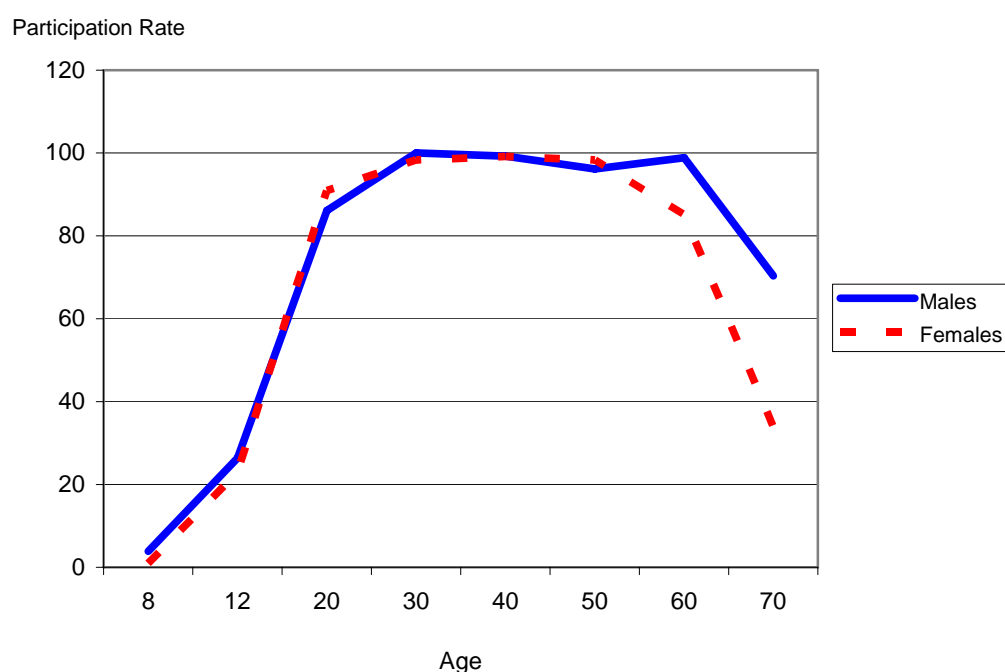
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	70.4	70.1	70.6
7- 9	2.4	3.8	0.9
10 –14	24.6	26.4	22.9
15 – 24	88.5	86.1	90.9
25 – 34	99.1	100.0	98.3
35 – 44	99.2	99.3	99.2
45 – 54	97.5	96.2	98.3
55 – 64	90.3	98.9	85.1
65 +	48.6	70.4	33.9

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of male population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-44 then fluctuated in age group 45-64 and declined in the higher ages. Labour force participation rate of female population reached a peak in the age group 35-54 then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kampong Speu, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	68.1	67.3	68.8
7- 9	2.1	3.3	0.9
10 –14	21.3	22.7	20.0
15 – 24	83.1	79.4	86.9
25 – 34	98.6	99.7	97.6
35 – 44	99.0	99.3	98.8
45 – 54	97.5	96.2	98.3
55 – 64	90.3	98.9	85.1
65 +	48.0	70.4	32.9

Figure 5. Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex, Kampong Speu, 2004



In older ages of 65 and over, 70.4 percent among males and 32.9 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 21.3 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 2.8 in 1998 to 3.2 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kampong Speu, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	73	27	87
Males	84	16	82
Females	63	37	93

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 84 percent (78 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 63 percent (51 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 82 percent and 93 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

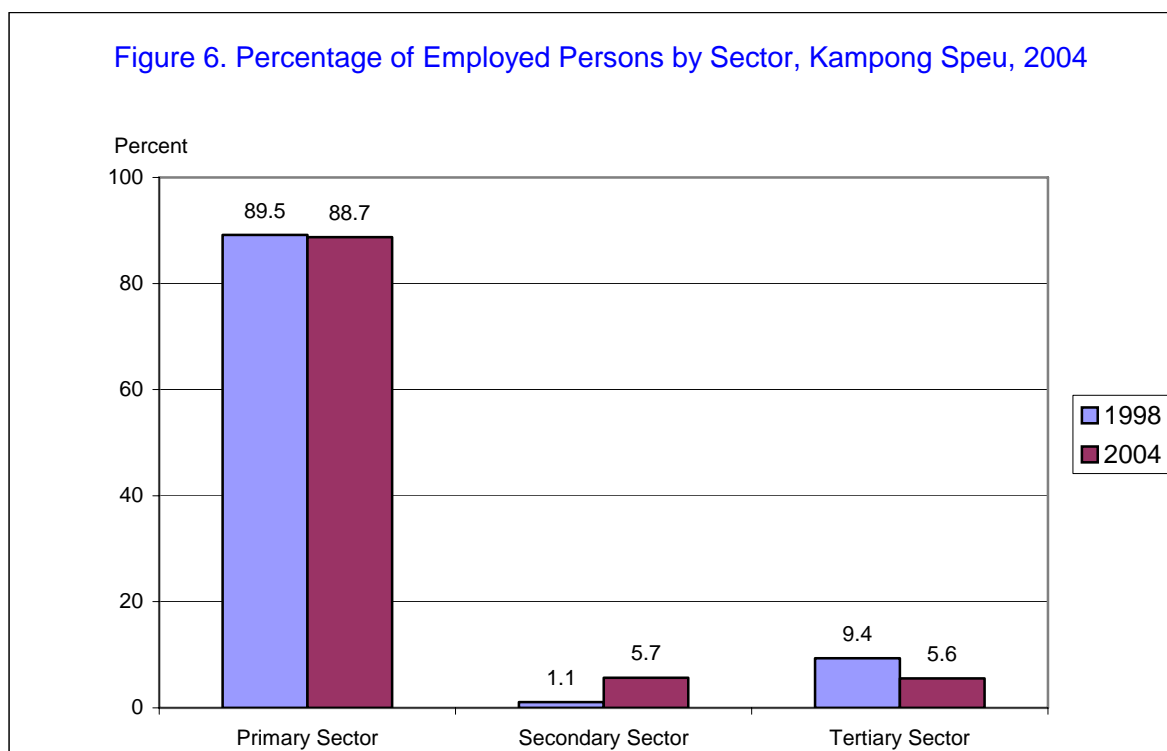


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (88.7 percent) in Kampong Speu were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 89.5 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 5.7 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kampong Speu, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.3
Paid Employee	8.3	8.9	7.9
Own Account Worker	36.2	52.1	22.8
Unpaid Family Worker	55.3	38.7	69.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (36.2) and unpaid family workers (55.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kampong Speu, 2004

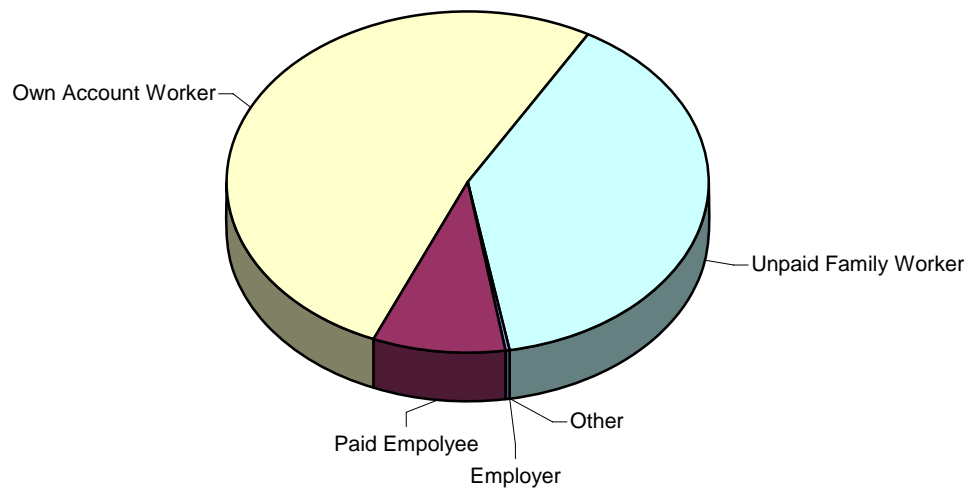
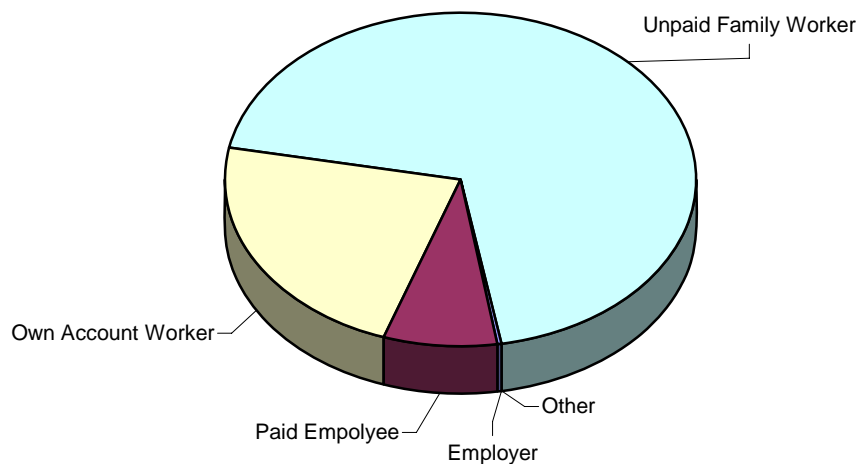


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kampong Speu, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (50 percent), male dependents (49 percent) together constitute 99 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 48 percent, 50 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village different from the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex for Kampong Speu, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	99.1	99.3	99.0
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	74.7	75.0	74.4
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	46.8	48.0	45.6
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	27.9	26.9	28.7
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	24.5	24.3	24.6
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	0.9	0.7	1.0
I. Countries in Asia	0.9	0.7	1.0
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	196.7	91.8	104.9

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 197 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 29 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 53 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had increased from level 25 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-nine per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (75 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 47 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 25 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 15 is higher for males, in category I (b) it is lower for males but the difference not so much, in category II the proportion are almost the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Kampong Speu, 2004

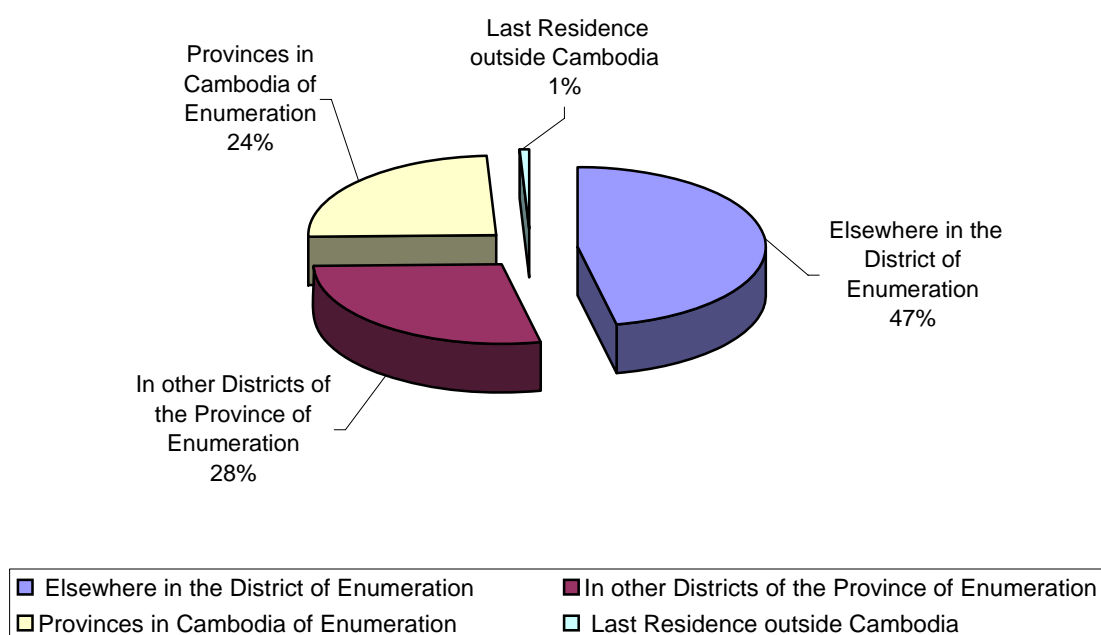


Table 16 Reason for migration, Kampong Speu, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	3.3	5.8	1.1
In search of Employment	3.0	5.1	1.2
Education	0.3	0.4	0.1
Marriage	20.5	28.6	13.4
Family Moved	33.9	19.2	46.8
Natural Calamities	0.3	0.0	0.5
Insecurity	2.5	2.7	2.4
Repatriation or Return after displacement	31.2	33.9	28.9
Visiting only	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other	3.0	2.5	3.4
Not Stated	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

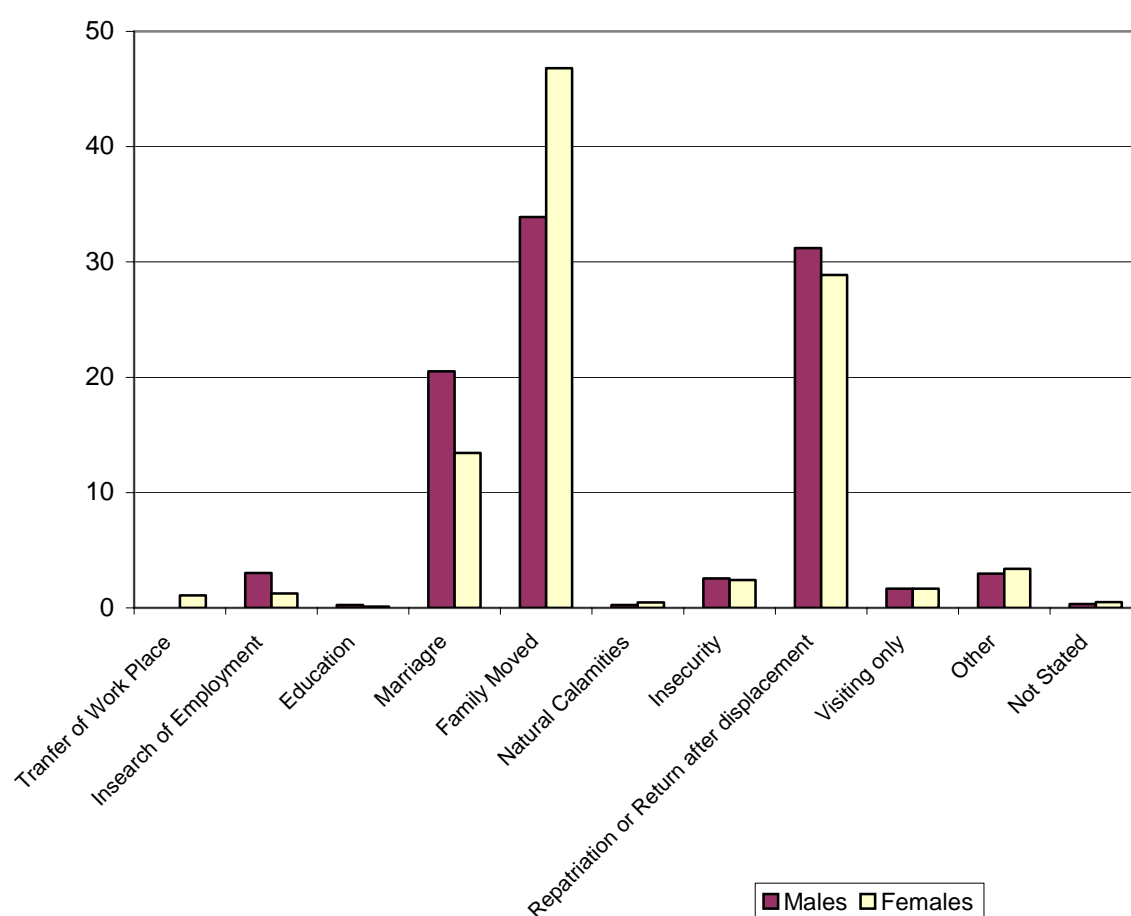
In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (33.9 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Kampong Speu. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 46.8 per cent as against 33.9 per cent for males. This is followed by repatriation or return after displacement migrants (about 31.2 per cent). It is 31.2 per cent for males and 28.9 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Marriage" and "Transfer of work place" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Kampong Speu, 2004

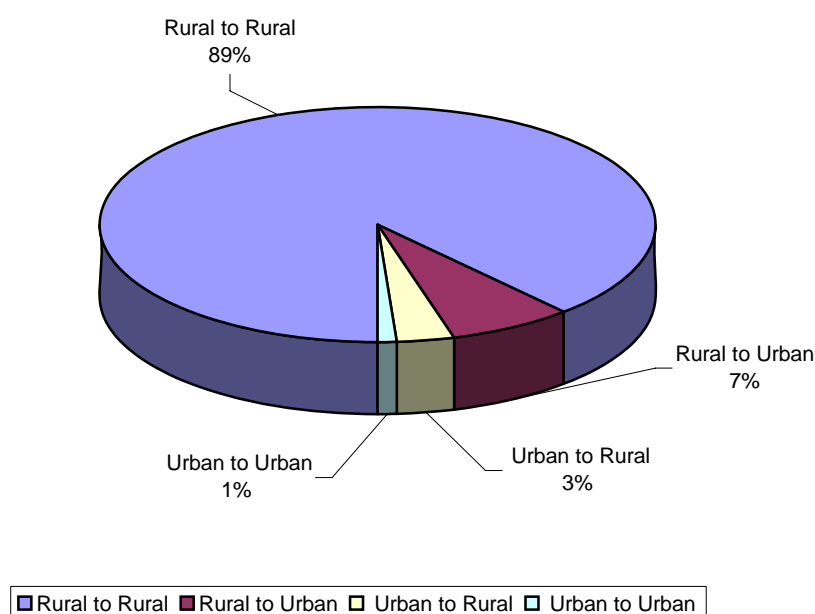


**Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams
Kampong Speu, 2004**

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	88.3	89.9	87.0
Rural to Urban	7.2	5.7	8.5
Urban to Rural	3.4	3.4	3.3
Urban to Urban	1.1	1.0	1.2

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally increased from the level 81 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 7.2 per cent with the high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Kampong Speu.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams ,
for Kampong Speu, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 125 thousand in Kampong Speu province of which 118 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 111 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.1 percent in the number of residential and partly residential building in Kampong Speu province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 51 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 34.8. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 0.6 from 18.7 in 1998 to 19.3 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 46.5 to 29.4 .The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kampong Speu province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Speu

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	34.8	18.7	46.5
2004	100	51.3	19.3	29.4

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kampong Speu province, 98.9 percent of the households were living in dwellings of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 98.8 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Speu

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	98.8	0.3	0.7	0.2
2004	100	98.9	0.1	0.9	0.1

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Speu

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	61.4	33.8	4.0	0.8
2004	100	74.1	21.3	4.0	0.6

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of households with the number of rooms according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 74 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 61.4 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 21.3 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kampong Speu, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	2.1	0.5	0.1	88.3	8.9	0.1

Most of households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 2.7 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use

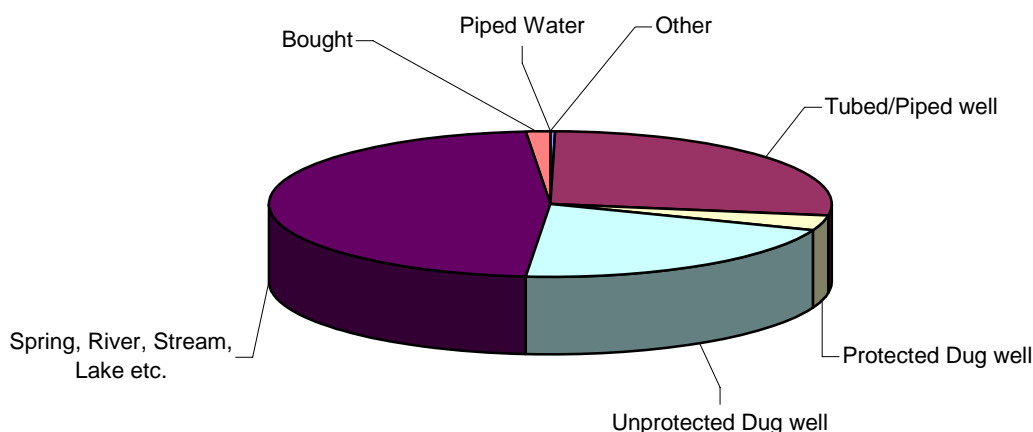
of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 88.3 per cent in 2004 from 94.9 per cent in the province in Census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 8.9 per cent in 2004 from 1.0 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking water, Kampong Speu, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	0.4
Tube /Piped Well	27.1
Protected Dug well	3.4
Unprotected dug well	20.4
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	47.4
Bought	1.3
Other	0.0

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Speu, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 32.2 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 22.4 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Speu, 2004**

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	98.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking is about 98.7 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had increased to current level of 98.7 per cent in 2004 from 96.7 per cent in Census 1998.

Toilet Facility**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kampong Speu, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilet	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	91.7	4.6	2.9	0.7	0.1

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 3.9 per cent to 8.3 per cent at the province level.

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kampong Speu, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	0.6	0.5	1.0	2.5	0.7	5.0	28.1	61.6

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Kampong Speu province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 0.6 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had decreased, decreasing to current level of 0.6 per cent in 2004 from 1.4 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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 1.1Total No. of Persons in
Statement 1.2Total 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, NIS, Ministry of Planning
Technical Advisers	: Mr. Nott Rama Roa Data Utilization Consultant, NIS/UNFPA Mr. Harry Lode Data Processing Consultant, NIS/ UNFPA Dr. Hans Pettersson Sampling Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
UNFPA	: Mr. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

06- Kampong Thom Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

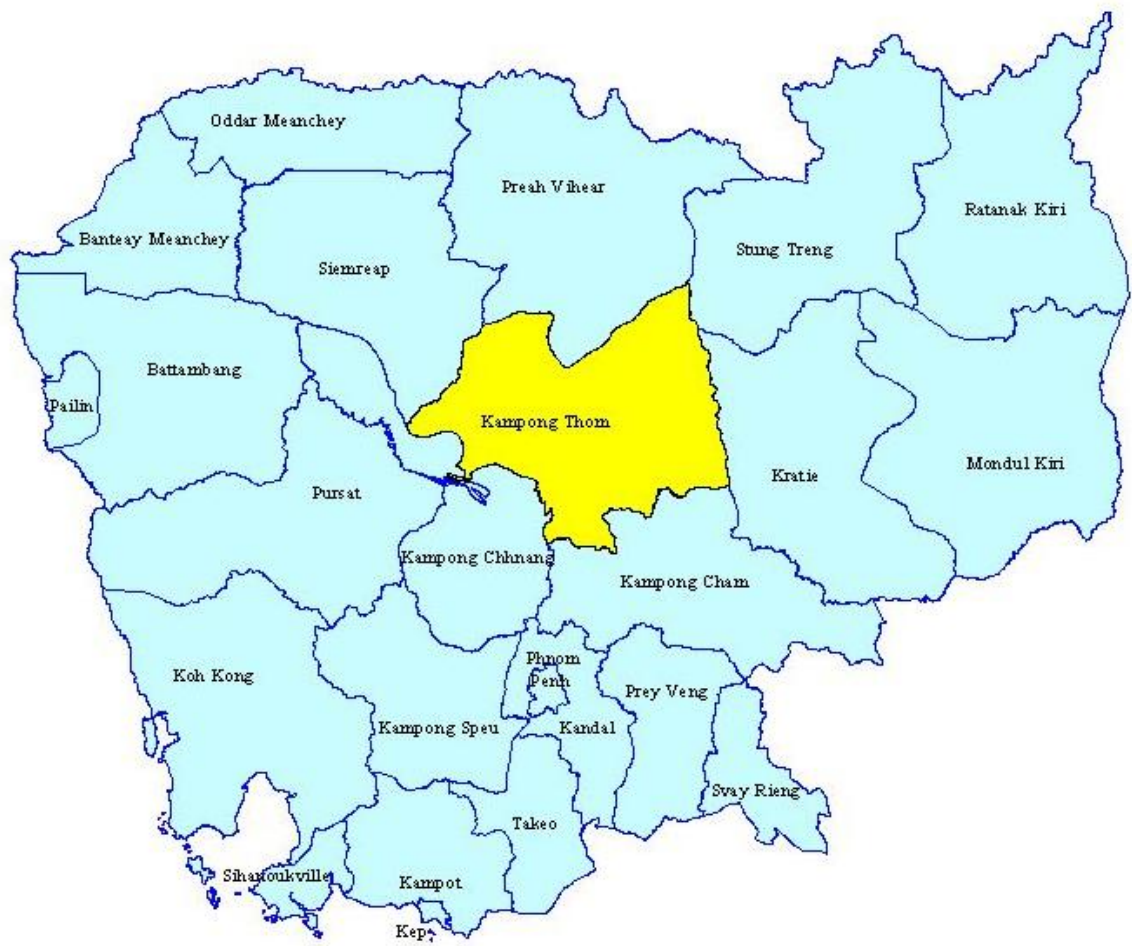
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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kampong Thom province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kampong Thom province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kampong Thom province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kampong Thom Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kampong Thom province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Kampong Thom province was 607 thousands, in which there were 297 thousands of males and 310 thousands of females. The percentage of female population was 51.

The density of population in this province was 45 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Kampong Thom province's population was 1.08 percent that was lower than national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kampong Thom province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	569
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	10
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Kampong Thom province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kampong Thom province	0
Total population of Kampong Thom province in 1998	579
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	607
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.80 percent of total population)	11
Total estimated population of Kampong Thom province in 2004	618
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.08%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kampong Thom as 669 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 682 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kampong Thom on March 3, 2004 worked out to 671 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 600 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 602 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 671 thousand in 2004 and 602 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.82 percent, which was higher than the annual growth rate of 1.08 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 53 thousand or by 8.6 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kampong Thom was 4.42 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 4.02 for 2003 and 3.97 for 2004.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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 household only (unless otherwise specified) as the survey did not include institutional, homeless, boat and transient households. In Kampong Thom province the number of regular households was about 119 thousand comprising a population of about 607 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.1.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 24.6 and 75.4 percent respectively, registering thereby a decrease of 4.2 points and increase of 4.2 points from the percentages of 28.8 and 71.2 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Kampong Thom province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

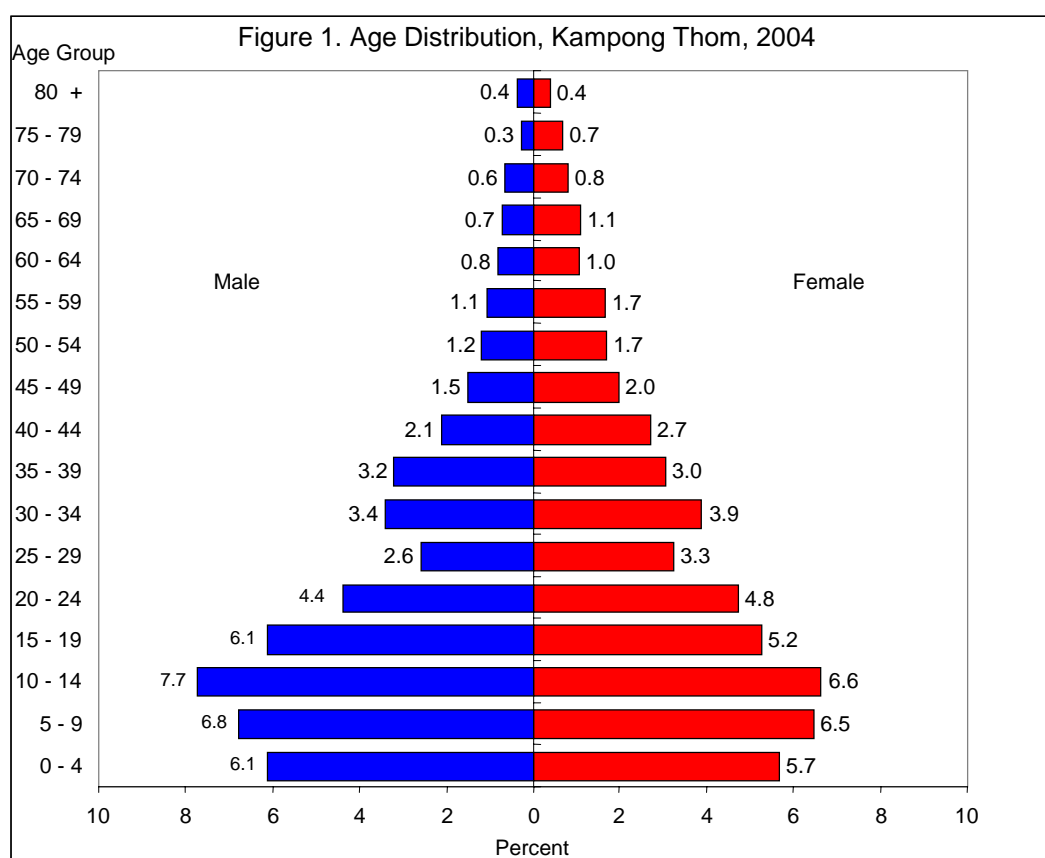
The overall sex ratio in Kampong Thom is 95.9 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kampong Thom 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	92.1	52.0
2004	95.9	51.0

The Sex Ratio of Kampong Thom province (95.9) is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (92.1).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 11.8 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age) 0-14 form 39.5 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (36.8 percent) is less than that of male children (42.2). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.5 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 5.0 per cent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 53.0 per cent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kampong Thom, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	11.8
Children (0 - 14)	39.5
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	55.5
The elderly population (65 +)	5.0
The voting age group (18 +)	53.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Kampong Thom, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	44.3	39.5	40.9
15 - 49	45.5	48.1	48.7
50 - 64	6.6	7.4	6.7
65 +	3.6	5.0	3.7

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points and more than half during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Kampong Thom works out to 19.6 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 20.6 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (11.8 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.3 percent) (see Figure 3.1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.8 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.1 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.4 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kampong Thom, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	92.1	95.9
0 - 14	103.9	110.0
15 - 49	86.1	93.5
50 - 64	71.9	69.1
65 +	76.0	66.9

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kampong Thom and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 3.5 presents the dependency ration of Kampong Thom in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Kampong Thom, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	91.6	80.1
Male	101.0	86.3
Female	83.7	74.5

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

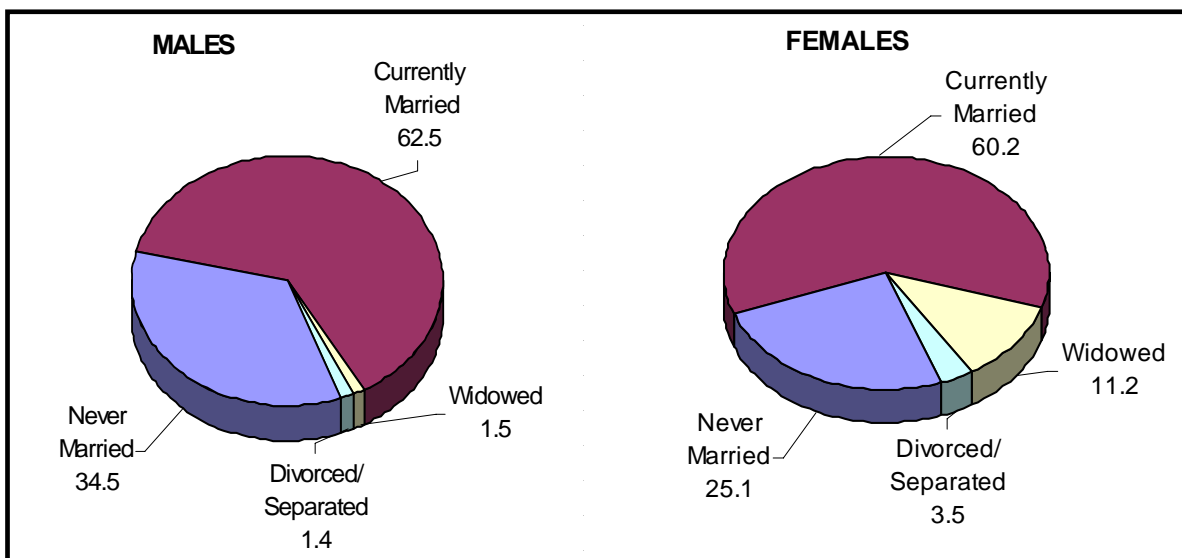
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kampong Thom, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	29.5	61.3	6.7	1.9	0.6
Males	100	34.5	62.5	1.5	1.0	0.4
Females	100	25.1	60.2	11.2	2.8	0.7

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kampong Thom, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Kampong Thom works out to 24.7 and 22.5 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kampong Thom are slightly higher than that of national SMAM for men and the same for women, which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

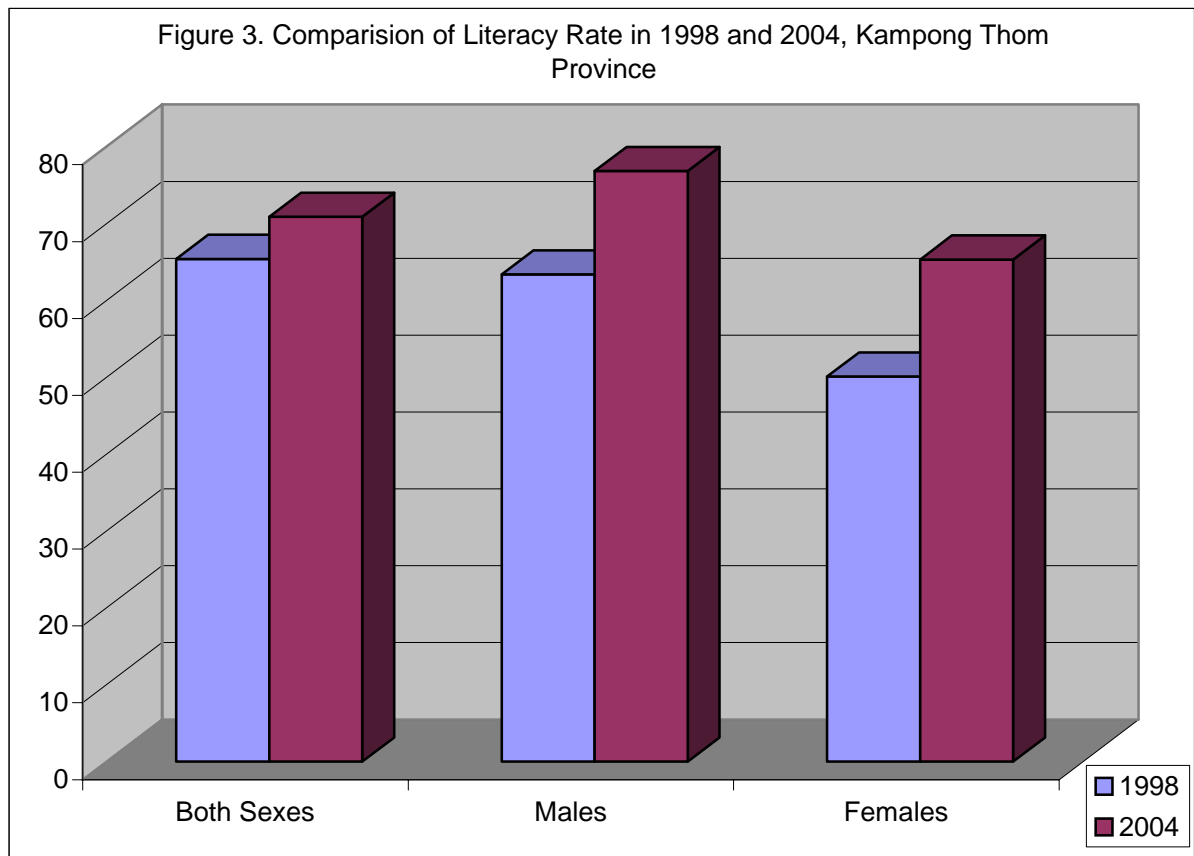
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 29 % of total populations in the province were aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 34.7% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 56.4% during 1998 to 71.0% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 63.4% during 1998 to 77.0% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 50.1% during 1998 to 65.3% in 2004.

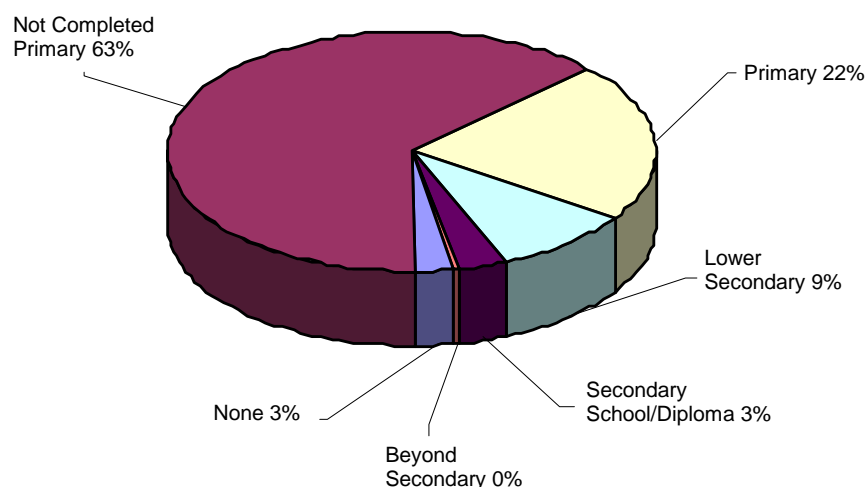
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampong Thom, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	504	357	56.4	71.0
Males	243	187	63.4	77.0
Females	260	170	50.1	65.3



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 63 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 22 percent and 9 percent respectively. A small percentage (3%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 3 percent. Only 0.4 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 67 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 57.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kampong Thom, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 60.4% during 1998 to 70.8% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 71.3% during 1998 to 79.8% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 51.3% during 1998 to 63.0% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kampong Thom Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Thom		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	60.4	70.8
Males	71.3	79.8
Females	51.3	63.0

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (11,799). 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 19.5 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 77 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kampong Thom Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.9	62.1	57.5
7-9	76.7	71.9	81.5
10-14	88.0	89.2	86.5
15 - 19	54.6	57.9	50.9
20 - 24	6.8	10.4	3.5

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kampong Thom was 326 thousand of which 164 thousand or 50.5 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kampong Thom has increased from 51.9 in 1998 to 64.6 in 2004. The participation rate for males (66.2) was higher than for females (63.1) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kampong Thom.

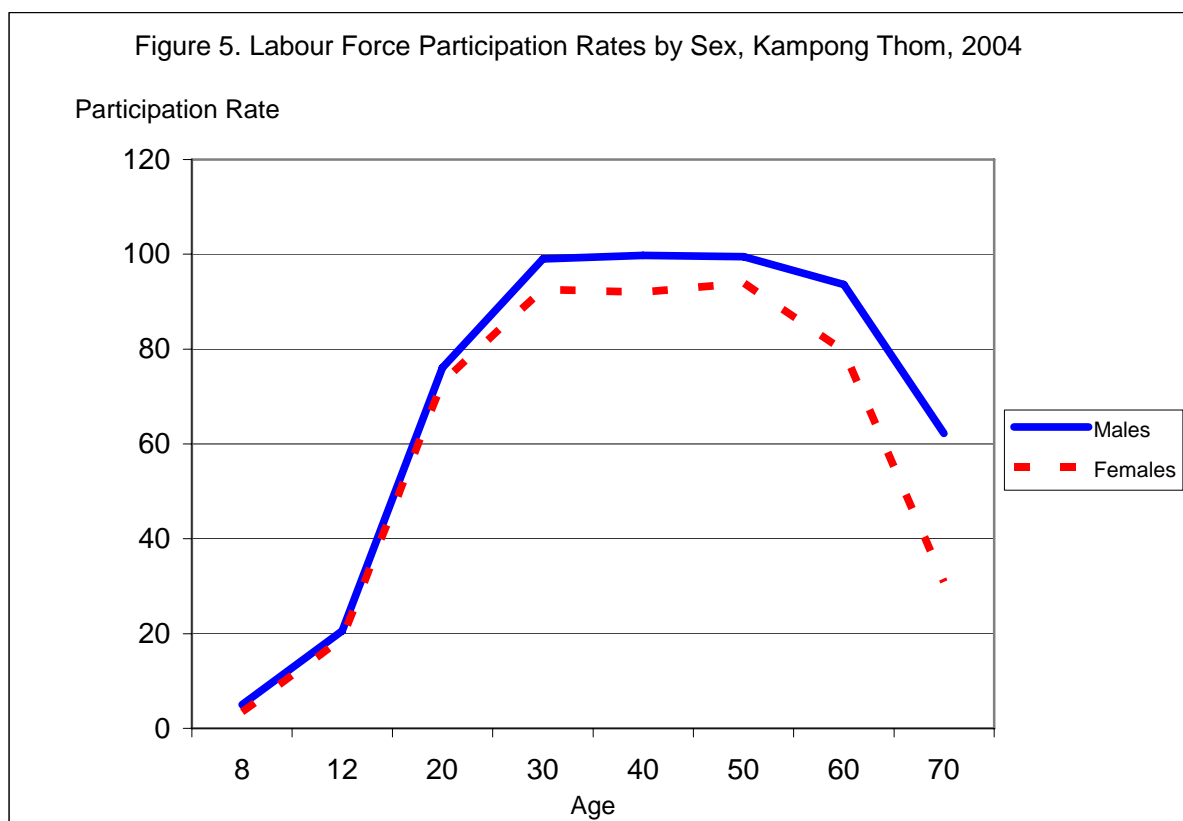
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kampong Thom, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	64.6	66.2	63.1
7- 9	4.2	5.0	3.4
10 -14	19.8	20.6	18.9
15 - 24	74.6	76.0	73.0
25 - 34	95.5	99.0	92.6
35 - 44	95.7	99.8	92.0
45 - 54	96.3	99.5	93.9
55 - 64	85.3	93.6	79.6
65 +	43.5	62.2	30.9

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kampong Thom, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	60.0	61.2	58.9
7- 9	2.0	2.8	1.2
10 -14	12.3	11.9	12.9
15 - 24	66.1	66.4	65.7
25 - 34	93.5	96.5	90.9
35 - 44	94.0	99.8	88.7
45 - 54	94.4	98.0	91.9
55 - 64	83.6	93.6	76.6
65 +	40.0	58.4	27.8



In older ages of 65 and over, 58.4 percent among males and 27.8 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 12.3 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had decreased from 8.2 in 1998 to 7.1 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kampong Thom, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	70	30	84
Males	77	23	80
Females	63	37	89

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 77 percent (70 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 63 percent (51 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 80 percent and 89 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

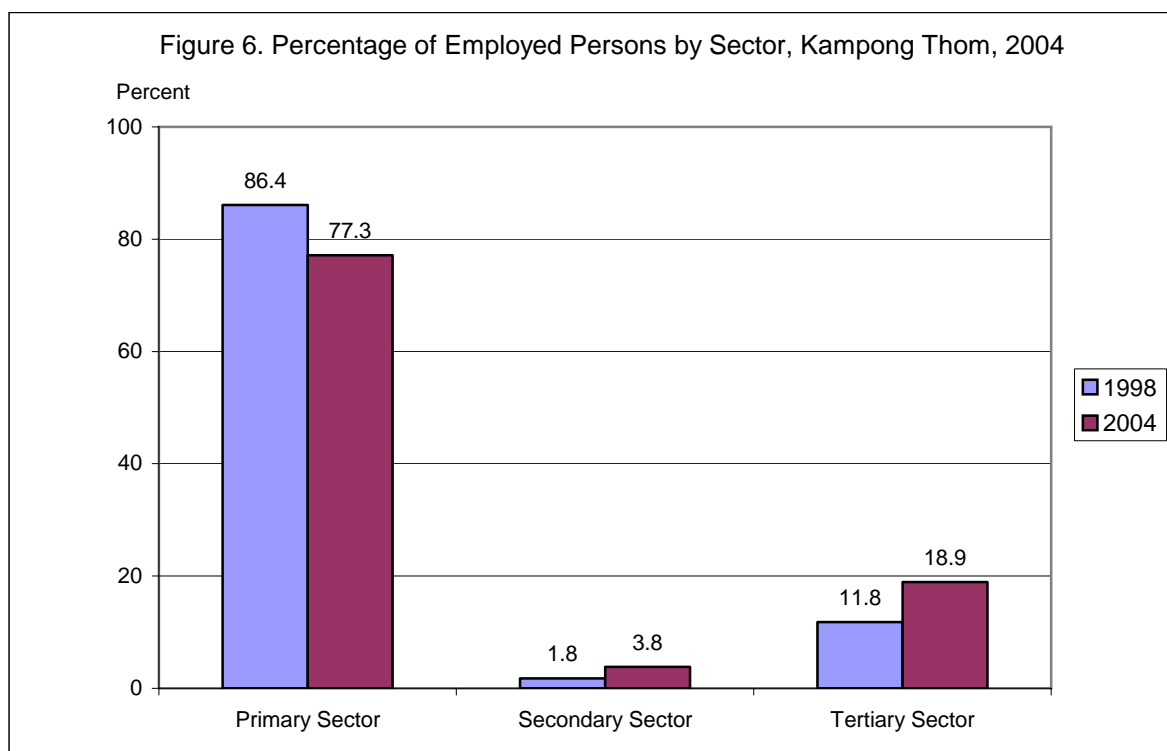


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (77.3 percent) in Kampong Thom were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 86.4 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 3.8 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kampong Thom, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paid Employee	7.9	12.3	3.8
Own Account Worker	45.0	58.8	31.7
Unpaid Family Worker	46.9	28.8	64.3
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (45.0) and unpaid family workers (46.9). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kampong Thom, 2004

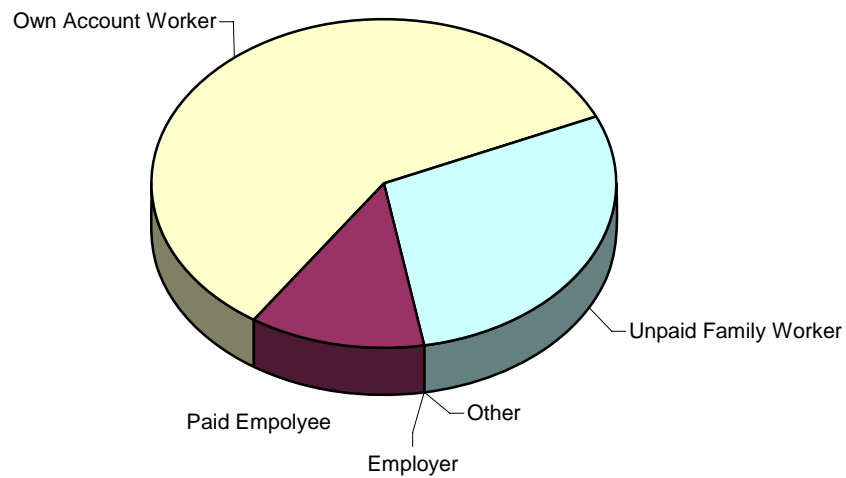
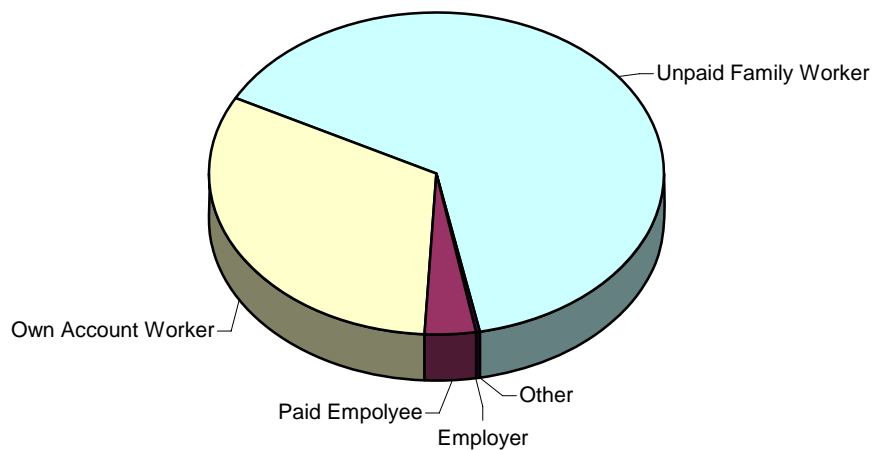


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kampong Thom, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (53 percent), male dependents (44 percent) together constitute 97 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 46 percent, 41 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15 Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex for Kampong Thom, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	99.8	100.0	99.6
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	78.7	79.0	78.4
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	53.6	54.9	52.2
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	25.1	24.0	26.2
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	21.1	21.0	21.2
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	0.2	0.0	0.4
I. Countries in Asia	0.2	0.0	0.4
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	171.8	87.7	84.2

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 172 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 28 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 49 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had greatly increased from level 18 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Almost hundred percent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (79 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 54 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 21 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 15 is higher for males, in category I (b) it is lower for males but the difference not so much, in category II the proportion are almost the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Kampong Thom, 2004

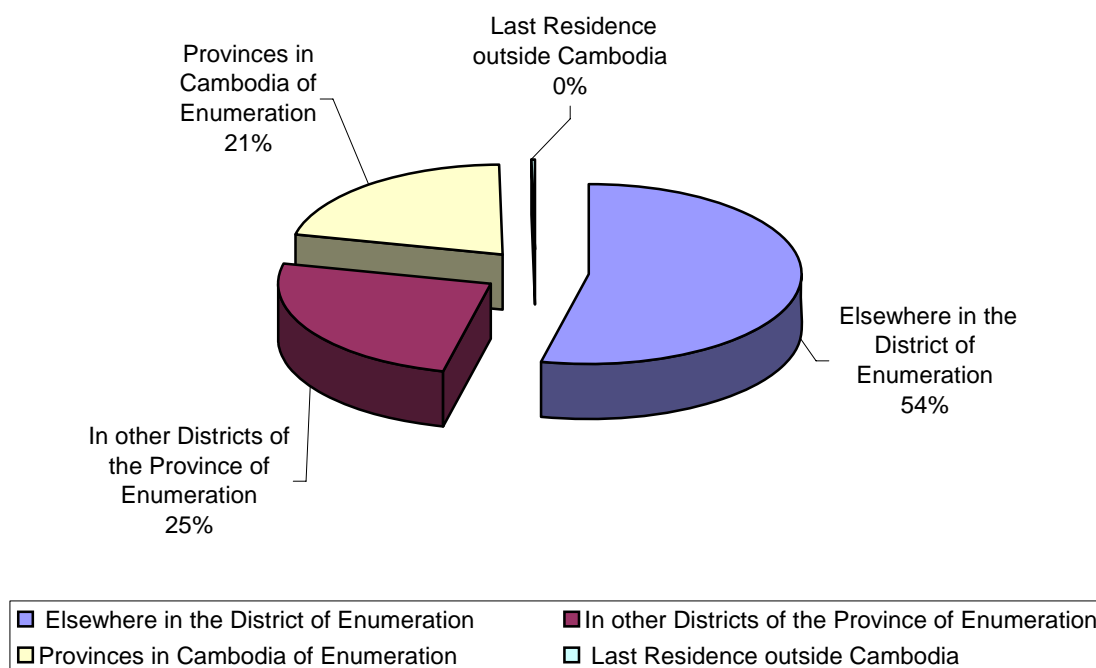


Table 16 Reason for migration, Kampong Thom, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.5	2.8	0.1
In search of Employment	8.2	12.2	4.2
Education	0.3	0.5	0.0
Marriage	22.4	31.8	12.6
Family Moved	39.0	21.9	56.7
Natural Calamities	1.9	2.2	1.7
Insecurity	6.5	7.6	5.3
Repatriation or Return after displacement	13.0	11.9	14.1
Visiting only	2.6	3.0	2.1
Other	4.3	5.3	3.2
Not Stated	0.3	0.7	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

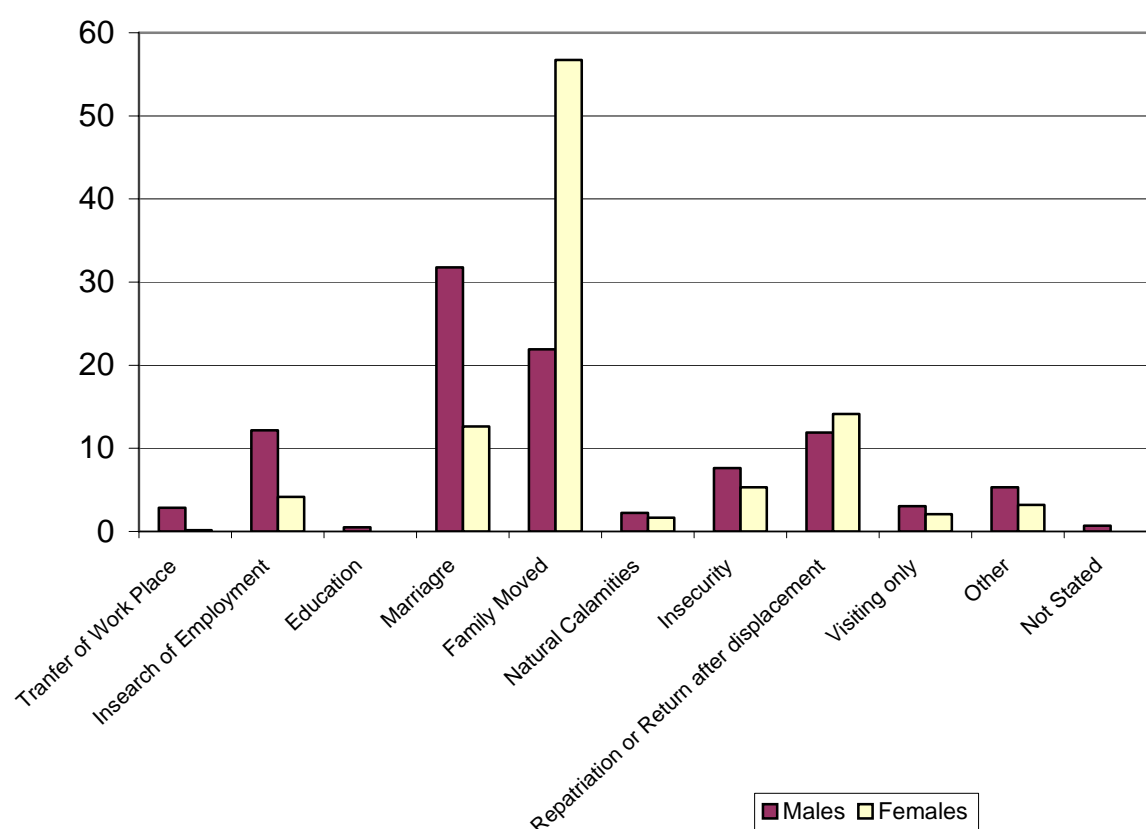
In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (39 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Kampong Thom. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 56.7 per cent as against 21.9 per cent for males. This is followed by migrants who moved for marriage (about 22.4 per cent). It is 31.8 per cent for males and 12.6 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" had higher proportion among females and "Transfer of work place" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Kampong Thom, 2004

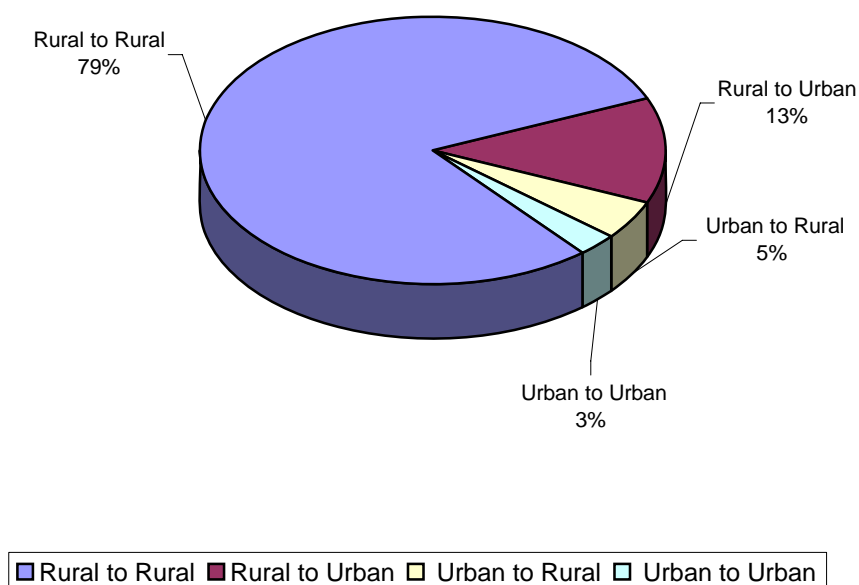


**Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams
Kampong Thom, 2004**

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	79.7	81.6	77.7
Rural to Urban	12.7	11.5	14.0
Urban to Rural	4.7	4.3	5.1
Urban to Urban	2.9	2.6	3.2

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has streamly increased from the level 64 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 12.7 percent with the high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Kampong Thom.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams ,
for Kampong Thom, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 125 thousand in Kampong Thom province of which 118 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 111 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 1.9 percent in the number of residential and partly residential building in Kampong Thom province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 50 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 32.6. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 2.9 from 18.7 in 1998 to 21.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 48.7 to 28.3 .The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kampong Thom province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Thom

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	32.6	18.7	48.7
2004	100	50.1	21.6	28.3

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kampong Thom province, 95.3 percent of the households were living in dwellings of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 97.9 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Thom

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	97.9	0.4	1.5	0.2
2004	100	95.3	0.2	4.1	0.4

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kampong Thom

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	68.3	27.8	3.4	0.5
2004	100	71.6	24.6	3.1	0.7

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of households with the number of rooms according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 72 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 68.3 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 24.6 percent.

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kampong Thom, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	6.2	1.5	2.7	72.3	15.0	2.3

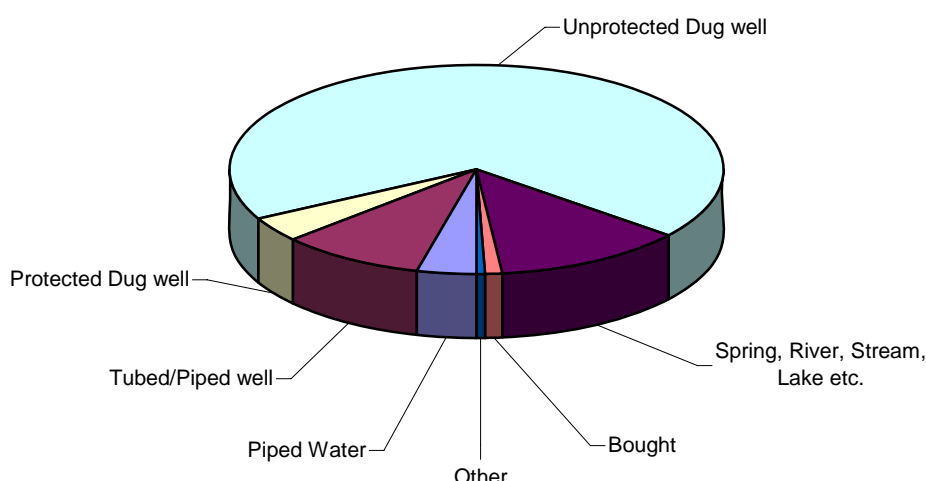
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 10.4 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 72.3 per cent in 2004 from 89.4 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 15.0 per cent in 2004 from 1.4 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Thom, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	3.9
Tube /Piped Well	9.5
Protected Dug well	3.9
Unprotected dug well	68.5
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	12.5
Bought	1.2
Other	0.5

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampong Thom, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 18.5 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 3.6 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampong Thom, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	94.9	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.1

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking is about 94.9 per cent. Comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 94.9 per cent in 2004 from 95.6 per cent in Census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kampong Thom, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	75.7	4.4	7.2	11.7	1.0

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is nearly double increase during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 13.1 per cent to 24.3 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kampong Thom, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	4.3	2.8	1.6	4.8	1.6	12.3	7.8	64.8

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Kampong Thom province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 4.3 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 4.3 per cent in 2004 from 1.3 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: Japanese
10: Chaaraay
11: Chaam
12: Kaaveat
13: Klueng
14: Kuoy
15: Krueing
16: Lon

**Codes for Column 10 (continued)
Mother Tongue**

17: Phnong
18: Proav
19: Tumpoon
20: Stieng
21: Ro Ong
22: Kraol
23: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

07- Kampot Province

23- Kep Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

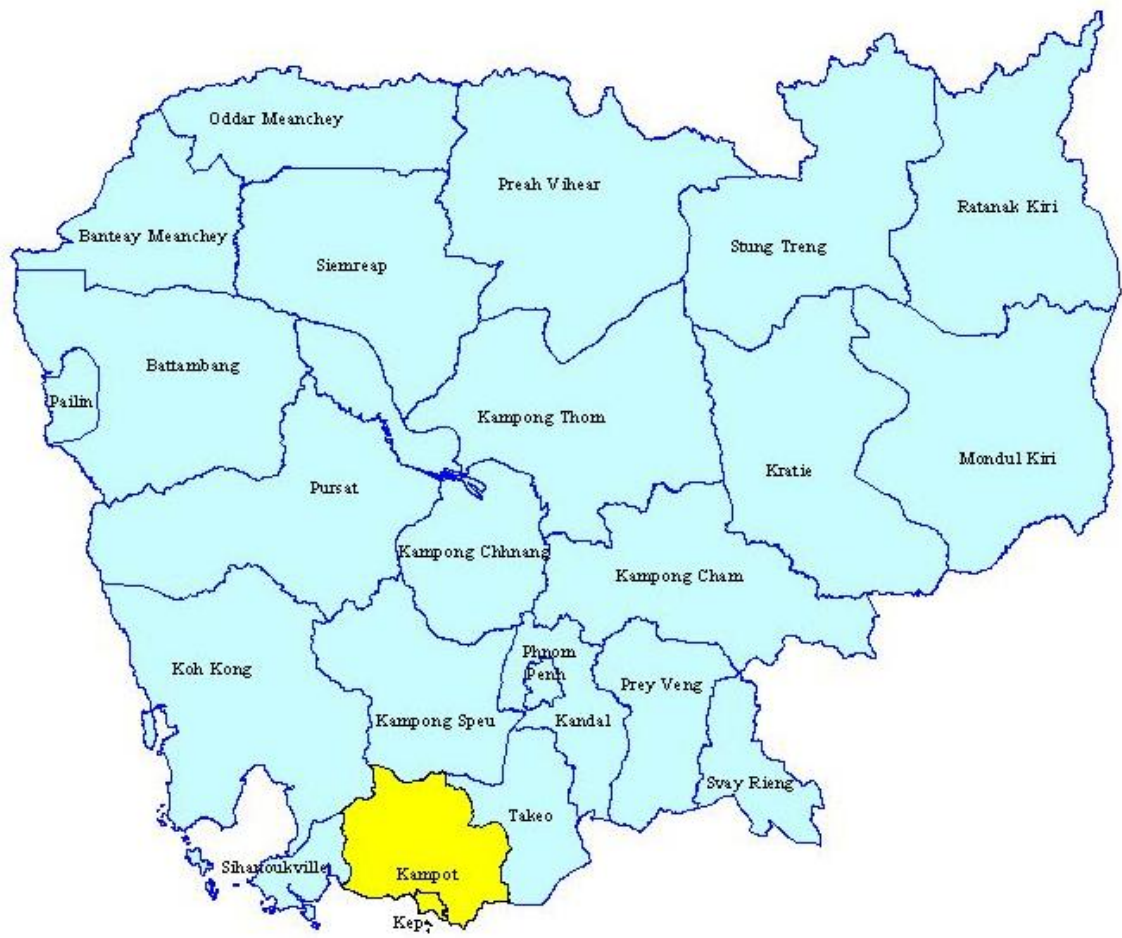
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kampot and Kep combined provinces 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kampot and Kep combined provinces. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kampot and Kep combined provinces.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kampot - Kep Provinces

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kampot and Kep were grouped as one province for the purpose of CIPS 2004 due to smallness of sample size in each. The estimated population in these two provinces was 654 thousand, in which there were 313 thousand of males and 341 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 52.2.

The density of population in this area was 127 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of population for the 2 provinces (Kampot province and Kep) was 2.56 percent that was significantly higher than national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kampot - Kep between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998		in thousands
Enumerated population in the census		557
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)		10
Add population in areas not covered by the census in		
- Kampot province		0
- Kep		0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kampot province and Kep		0
Total population of Kampot province and Kep in 1998		567
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS		in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey		654
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.05 percent of total population)		7
Total estimated population of Kampot province and Kep in 2004		661
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)		2.56%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kampot province and Kep as 632 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 640 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kampot province and Kep on March 3, 2004 worked out to 633 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 587 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 589 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 633 thousand in 2004 and 589 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.22 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 2.56 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was lower than the CIPS estimated population by about 28 thousand or by 4.2 percent. 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 migration, or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kampot province and Kep was 3.49 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.83 for 2003 and 3.78 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.10 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In combined provinces (Kampot and Kep) the number of regular households was about 132 thousand comprising a population of about 654 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.0.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 31.2 and 68.8 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 6 points and decrease of about 7 points from the percentages of 24.5 and 75.5 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in combined provinces (Kampot and Kep).

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

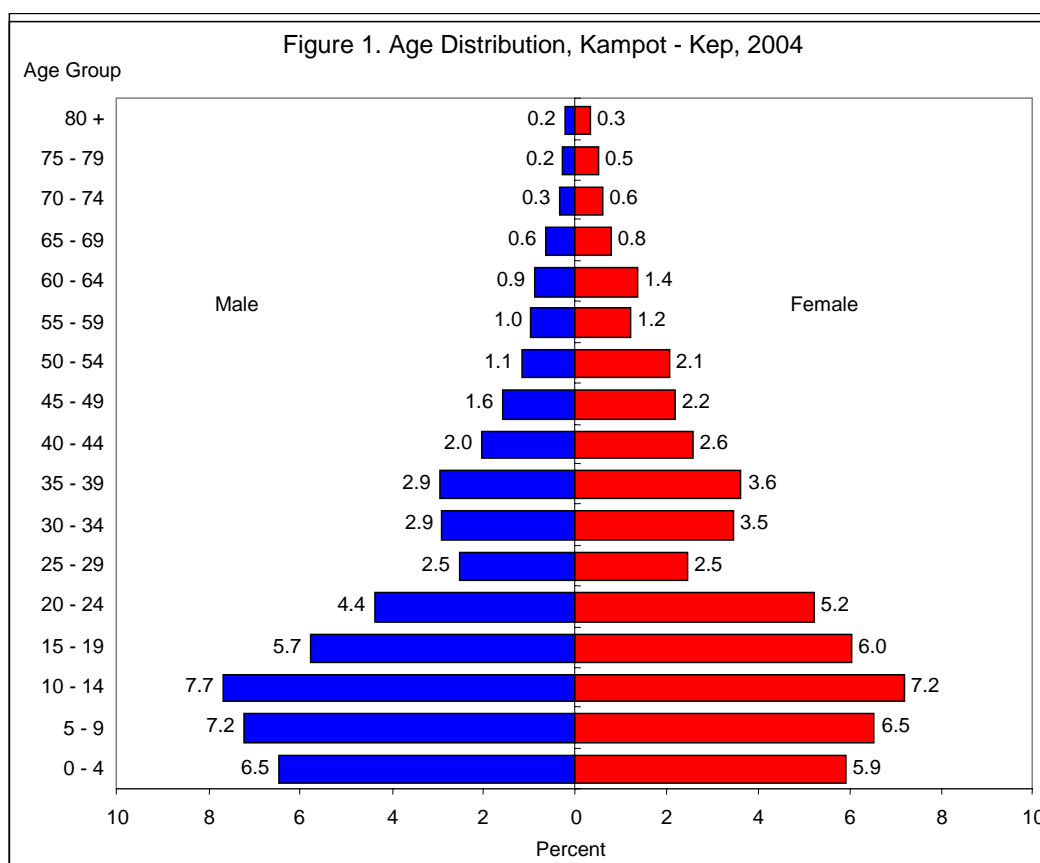
The overall sex ratio in Kampot and Kep is 91.6 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kampot – Kep, 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	92.1	52.1
2004	91.6	52.2

The Sex Ratio of Kampot and Kep (91.6) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole combined province decreased from what it was in 1998 (92.1).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 12.4 percent of the total population in the combined province. Children (age 0-14) form 40.9 percent to the total population in the combined province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.6 percent) is less than that of male children (44.6). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.4 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.7 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 51.6 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	12.4
Children (0 - 14)	40.9
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	55.4
The elderly population (65 +)	3.7
The voting age group (18 +)	51.6

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	44.9	40.9	39.7
15 - 49	44.5	47.7	49.6
50 - 64	7.0	7.7	7.1
65 +	3.5	3.7	3.6

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points during 1998-2004. The median age in combined provinces of Kampot and Kep works out to 18.8 in 2004 and is likely to increase to 21.2 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (12.4 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.7 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.4 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.2 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.8 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census Total	CIPS 2004 Total
All Age	99.8	91.6
0 - 14	105.0	108.5
15 - 49	86.4	86.0
50 - 64	72.0	64.2
65 +	62.9	63.9

Table 6 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kampot and Kek and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Kampot and Kep in 2004 and in 1998. These ratios are lower than the corresponding ratios in 1998 .The main reason for this difference for other characteristics is the change in the age structure with decline in the proportion of the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to 1998 census Total	CIPS 2004 Total
Both sexes	94.1	80.7
Male	103.4	90.8
Female	86.2	72.3

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

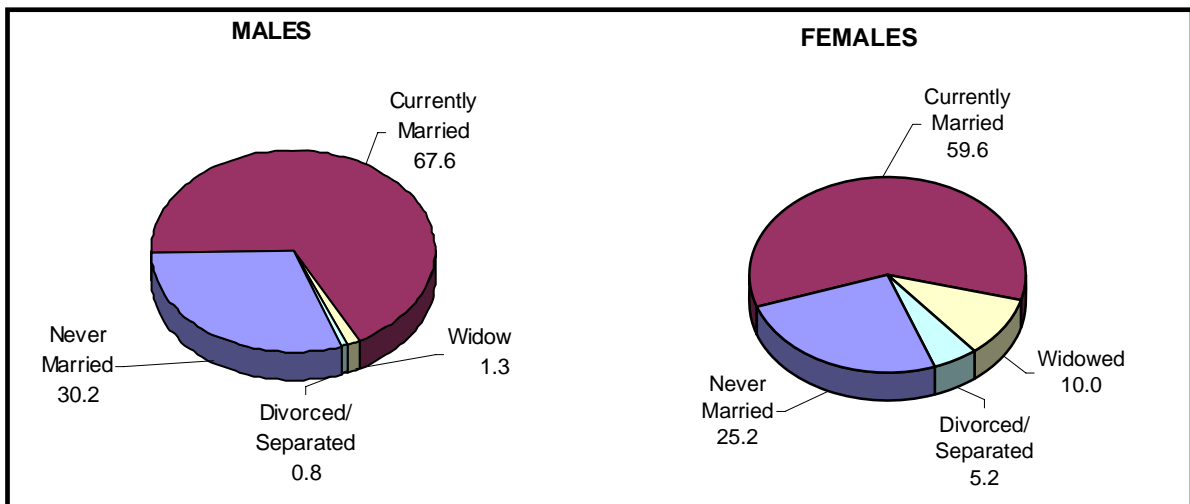
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kampot - Kep, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	27.5	63.2	6.1	2.6	0.6
Males	100	30.2	67.6	1.3	0.6	0.2
Females	100	25.2	59.6	10.0	4.2	1.0

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kampot - Kep, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in the combined provinces of Kampot and Kep works out to 22.8 and 22.0 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kampot and Kep are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

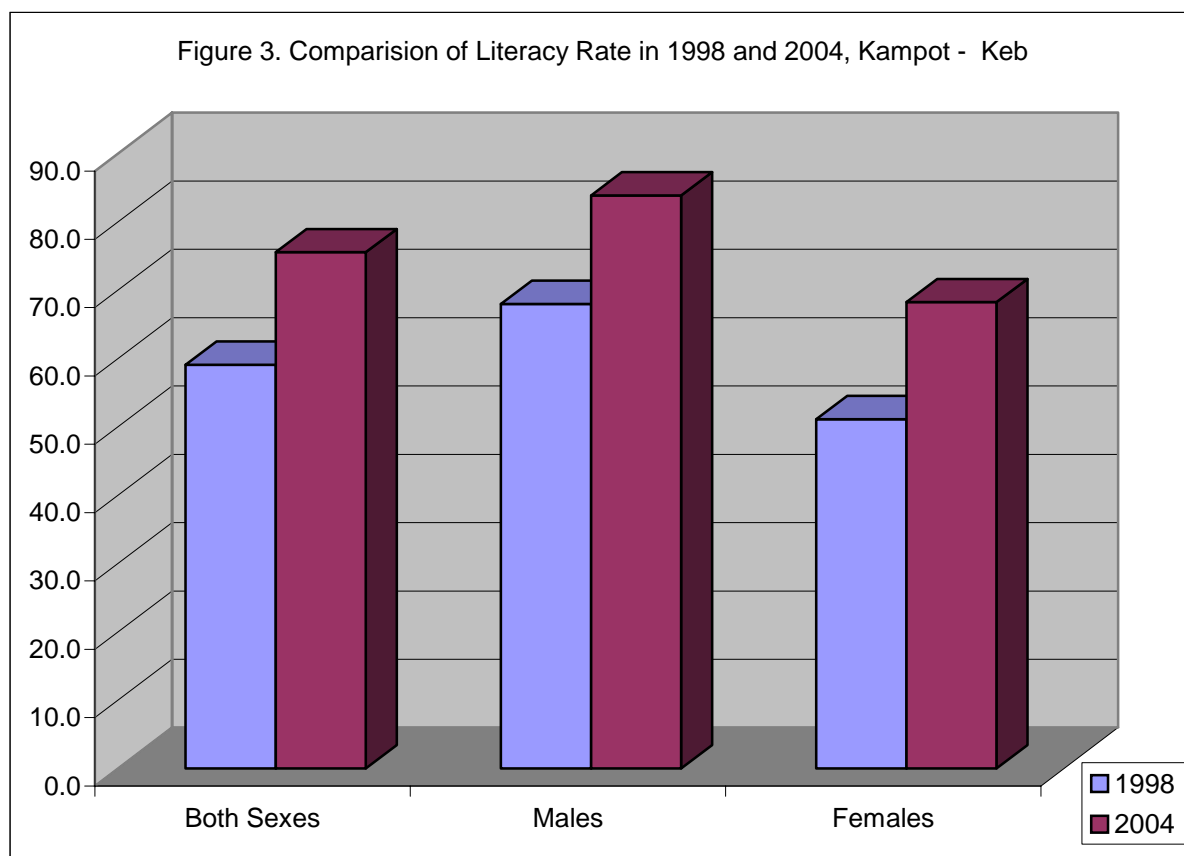
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 24.5% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 31.8% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 59.1% during 1998 to 75.5% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 68.0% during 1998 to 83.5% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 51.1% during 1998 to 68.2% in 2004.

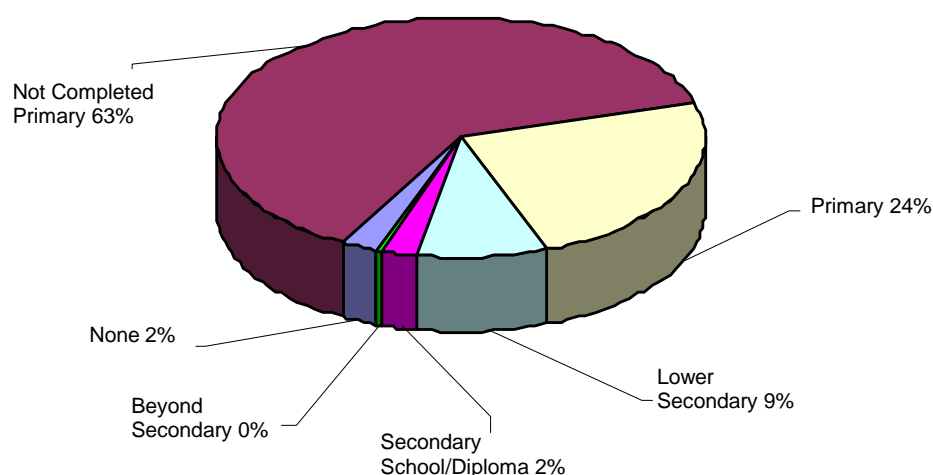
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population age 7+ (in 000)	Literate Population (in 000)	Census 1998 (%)	CIPS 2004 (%)
Both Sexes	540	408	59.1	75.5
Males	252	211	68.0	83.5
Females	287	196	51.1	68.2



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 63 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 24 percent and 9 percent respectively. A small percentage (2%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 66 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 57.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kampot - Kep, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 64.1% during 1998 to 73.6% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 77.8% during 1998 to 86.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 52.7% during 1998 to 63.3% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kampot- Kep, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kampot-Kep		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	64.1	73.6
Males	77.8	86.2
Females	52.7	63.3

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (13,917). 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 21.3 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 83.2 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kampot- Kep, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of School Attendance		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	60.0	65.3	54.7
7-9	83.2	81.4	85.1
10-14	89.2	90.8	87.5
15 - 19	48.2	59.9	37.2
20 - 24	8.1	11.5	5.2

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kampot province and Kep was 399 thousand of which 212 thousand or 53.2 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kampot province and Kep has increased from 56.6 in 1998 to 73.8 in 2004. The participation rate for males (73.9) was almost the same for females (73.8) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kampot province and Kep.

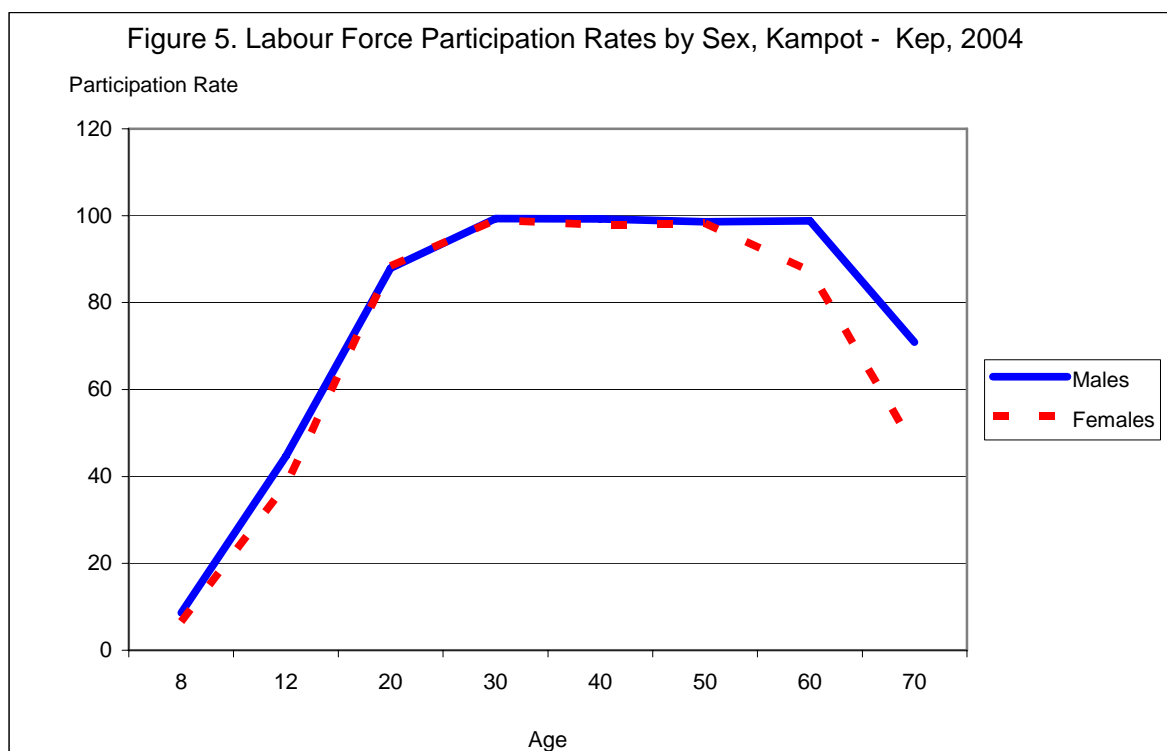
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kampot – Kep, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	73.8	73.9	73.8
7- 9	7.6	8.6	6.5
10 -14	41.5	44.7	38.0
15 - 24	88.2	87.9	88.4
25 - 34	99.2	99.3	99.1
35 - 44	98.5	99.2	97.9
45 - 54	98.4	98.6	98.2
55 - 64	92.1	98.8	87.3
65 +	56.1	70.9	46.7

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, the line of labour force participation rate overlapped and reached a peak in the age group 35-64 for males and in the age group 35-54 then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kampot -Kep, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	64.8	62.9	66.5
7- 9	0.8	0.9	0.6
10 -14	15.4	16.2	14.6
15 - 24	75.8	72.2	79.0
25 - 34	99.2	99.3	99.1
35 - 44	98.1	99.2	97.2
45 - 54	98.2	98.6	97.9
55 - 64	89.1	95.7	84.5
65 +	51.6	65.4	42.8



In older ages of 65 and over, 65.4 percent among males and 42.8 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 15.4 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 3.6 in 1998 to 12.2 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kampot - Kep, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	74	26	84
Males	86	14	81
Females	65	35	87

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 86 percent (76 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 65 percent (52 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 81 percent and 87 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

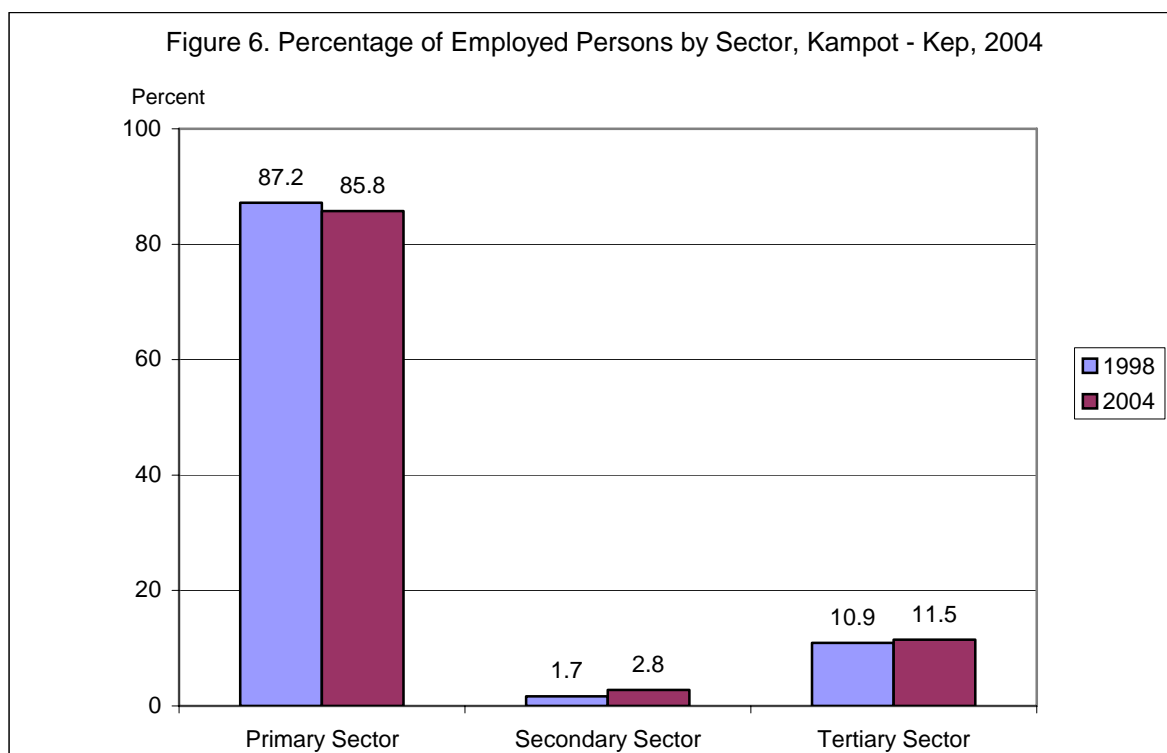


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (85.8 percent) in Kampot province and Kep were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 87.2 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 2.8 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kampot – Kep, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.1
Paid Employee	5.1	8.1	2.6
Own Account Worker	41.7	56.8	29.2
Unpaid Family Worker	53.0	35.0	67.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (41.7) and unpaid family workers (53). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kampot - Kep, 2004

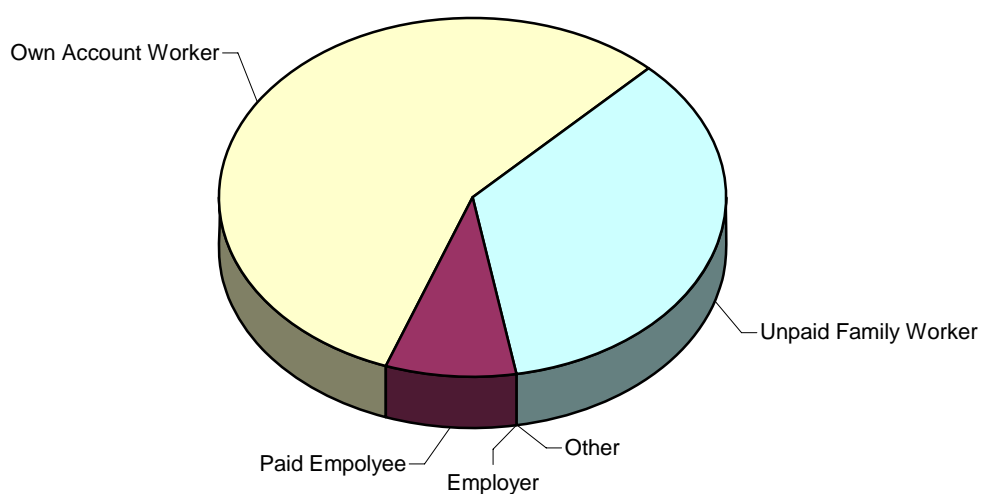
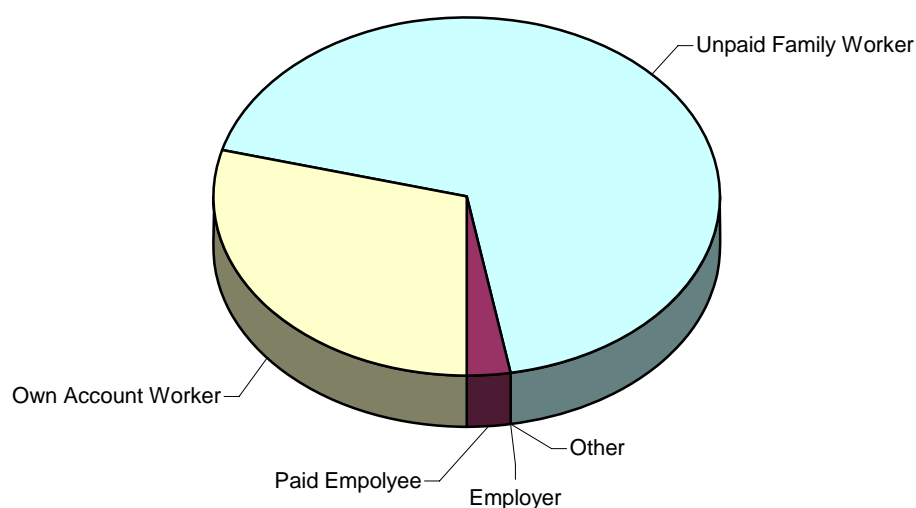


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kampot - Kep, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (47 percent), male dependents (51 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 46 percent, 49 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for combined province Kampot - Kep, 2004

Place of Last Residence	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	99.4	99.6	99.2
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	69.3	69.6	69.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	46.0	47.0	45.0
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	23.3	22.5	24.1
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	30.1	30.0	30.1
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	0.6	0.4	0.8
I. Countries in Asia	0.6	0.4	0.8
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	203.9	96.6	107.3

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 204 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 31 per cent of combined province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 49 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had greatly increased from level 19 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-nine per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (69 per cent) were

migrants within the province of enumeration and 46 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 30 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this combined province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for males, in category I (b) it is lower for males but the difference not so much, in category II the proportion are almost the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex, CIPS 2004, for Kampot - Kep

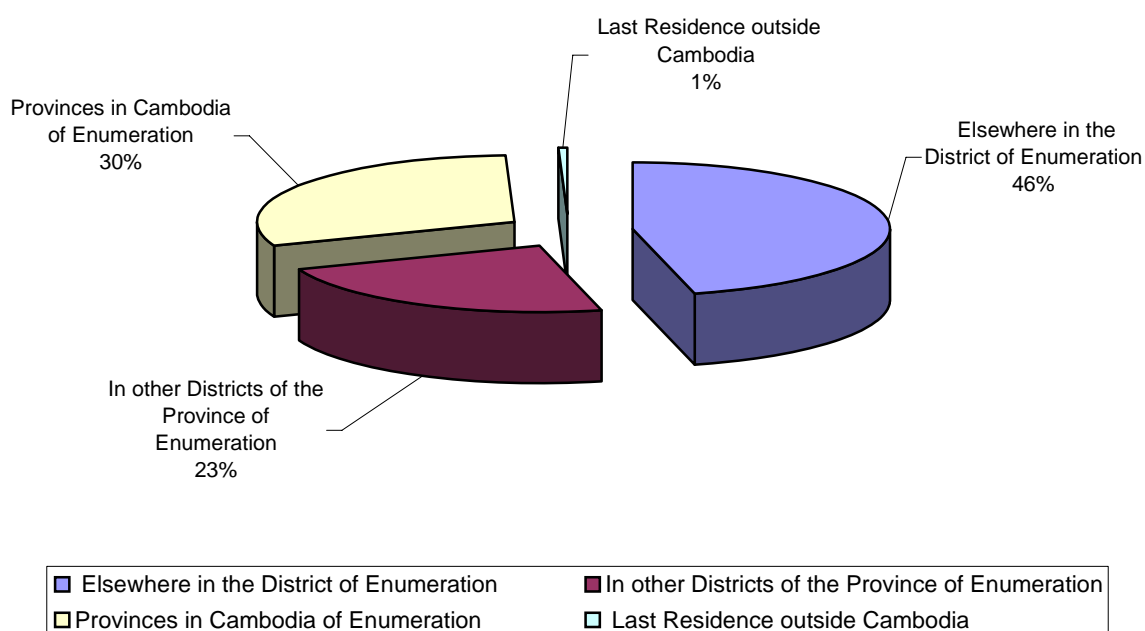


Table 16. Reason for migration combined province of Kampot - Kep, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.9	3.6	0.3
In search of Employment	9.0	15.7	2.9
Education	0.4	0.6	0.2
Marriage	22.7	28.1	17.8
Family Moved	42.2	28.8	54.2
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.2	0.0
Insecurity	4.9	3.9	5.7
Repatriation or Return after displacement	13.2	13.1	13.3
Visiting only	2.7	2.9	2.5
Other	2.6	2.7	2.6
Not Stated	0.4	0.3	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (42.2 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in these combined provinces. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 54.2 per cent as against 28.8 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for marriage (about 22.7 per cent). It is 27.1 per cent for males and 17.8 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" with the high proportion of among females and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration for combined province of Kampot - Kep, 2004

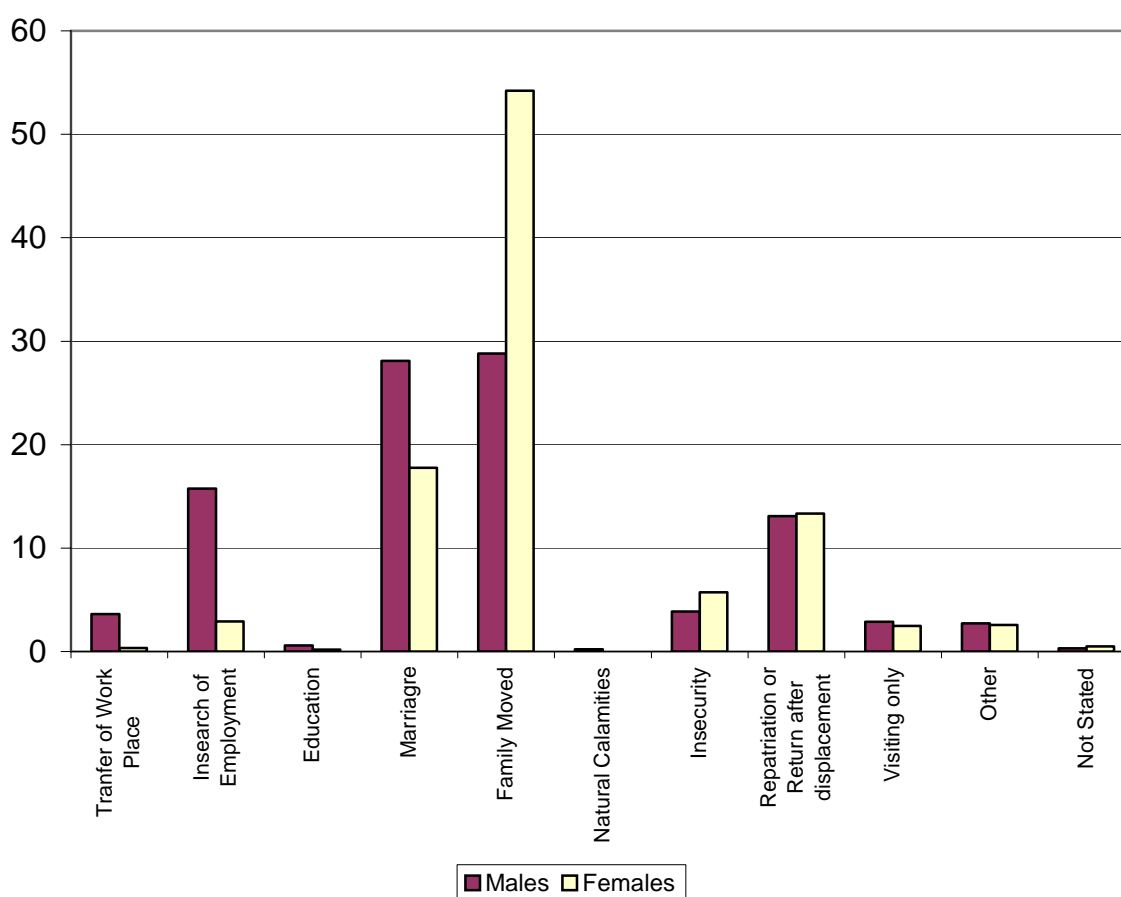
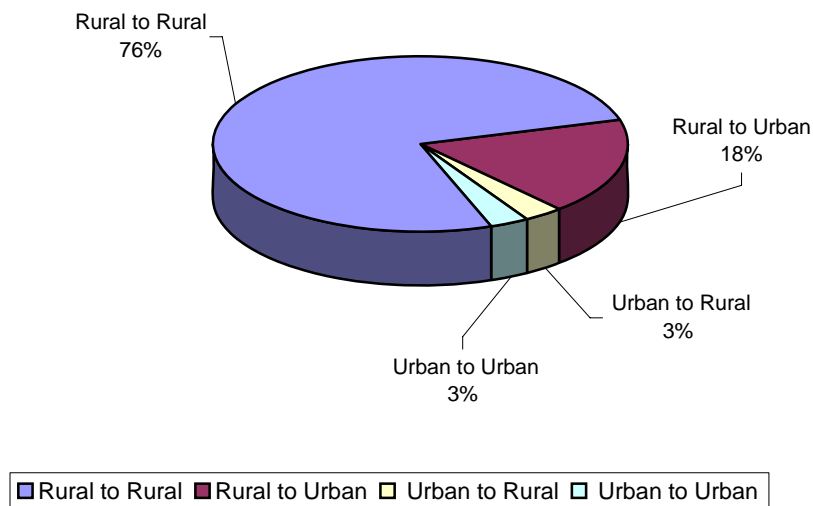


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams for combined province of Kampot - Keb, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	76.0	77.8	74.3
Rural to Urban	17.9	16.9	18.8
Urban to Rural	3.0	2.6	3.4
Urban to Urban	3.1	2.7	3.5

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally increased from the level 70 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account 17.9 per cent with the marginally high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in the combined province of Kampot and Krong Kep.

Figurer 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Kampot - Kep, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 129 thousand in Kampot and Kep provinces of which 116 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 107 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 3.4 percent in the number of

residential and partly residential buildings in Kampot and Kep provinces 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 50 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 33.8 The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about 4 points from 20.7 in 1998 to 24.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 45.5 to 25.5. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kampot and Kep provinces.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kampot - Kep

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	33.8	20.7	45.5
2004	100	49.9	24.6	25.5

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kampot and Kep provinces, 98.1 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 98.4 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kampot – Kep

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	98.4	0.4	1.0	0.2
2004	100	98.1	0.5	1.2	0.2

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kampot - Kep

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	77.0	20.8	1.6	0.6
2004	100	90.0	8.9	0.8	0.3

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that 90 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 77.0 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 8.9 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Table 21. Percentage of distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kampot - Kep, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	3.1	0.7	0.7	83.7	10.1	1.7

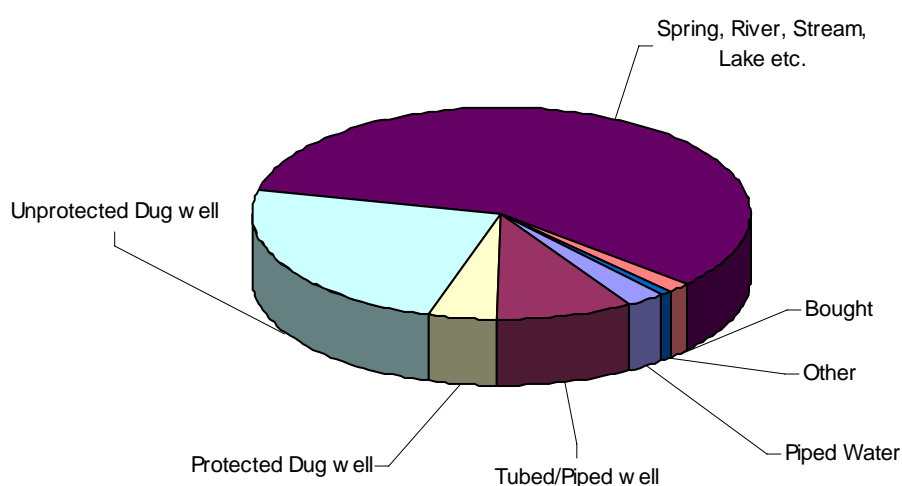
Most of the households in this two provinces use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 4.5 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 83.7 per cent in 2004 from 92.4 per cent in this two combine provinces in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 10.1 per cent in 2004 from 0.7 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households classified by Main Source of Drinking water, Kampt - Kep, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	2.6
Tube /Piped Well	8.9
Protected Dug well	4.4
Unprotected dug well	24.0
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	57.8
Bought	1.5
Other	0.8

Figure 12. Distribution of Household Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kampt and Kep, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 17.4 per cent of households in these two provinces have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 13.1 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:**Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kampot - Kep, 2004**

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	91.3	6.8	0.9	0.5	0.5

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (91.3 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 91.3 per cent in 2004 from 93.7 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kampot - Kep, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	85.8	2.3	5.0	6.2	0.7

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 7.8 per cent to 14.2 per cent at the provinces level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kampot - Kep, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	2.2	0.6	0.9	2.5	0.8	8.9	11.8	72.3

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in this combined provinces. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 2.2 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had decreased, decreasing to current level of 2.2 per cent in 2004 from 2.9 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

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Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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 <i>(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11 etc. If none, write 00)</i>						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? <i>(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)</i>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

08- Kandal Province



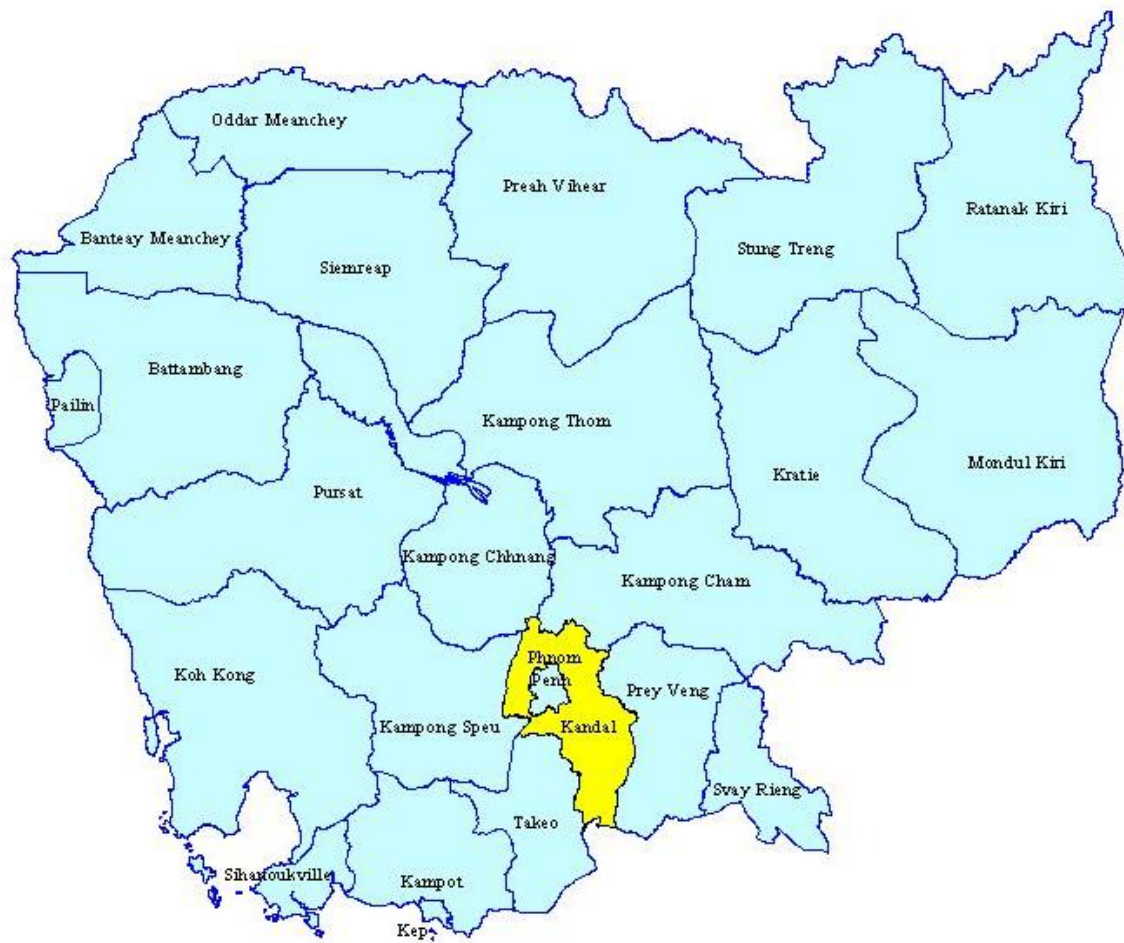
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Sponsored by:
United Nations Population Fund**

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kandal province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kandal province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodai
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kandal province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kandal Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kandal province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Kandal province was 1203 thousands, in which there were 580 thousand of males and 623 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 51.8.

The density of population in this province was 344 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Kandal province's population was 1.91 percent that was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kandal province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	1075
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	19
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Kandal province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kandal province	0
Total population of Kandal province in 1998	1094
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	1203
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.99 percent of total population)	24
Total estimated population of Kandal province in 2004	1227
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.91%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kandal as 1224 thousand on January 1, 2004

and 1243 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kandal on March 3, 2004 worked out to 1228 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated 1130 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 1132 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 1228 thousand in 2004 and 1132 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.35 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 1.91 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population only by about one thousand. In other words the two estimates are almost the same.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kandal Thom was 3.01 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.46 for 2003 and 3.41 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 3.75 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Kandal province the number of regular households was about 231 thousand comprising a population of about 1,203 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.2.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 26.3 and 73.7 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 0.9 points and decrease of 0.9 points from the percentages of 25.4 and 74.6 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is not too much change between the census and CIPS proportions in Kandal province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

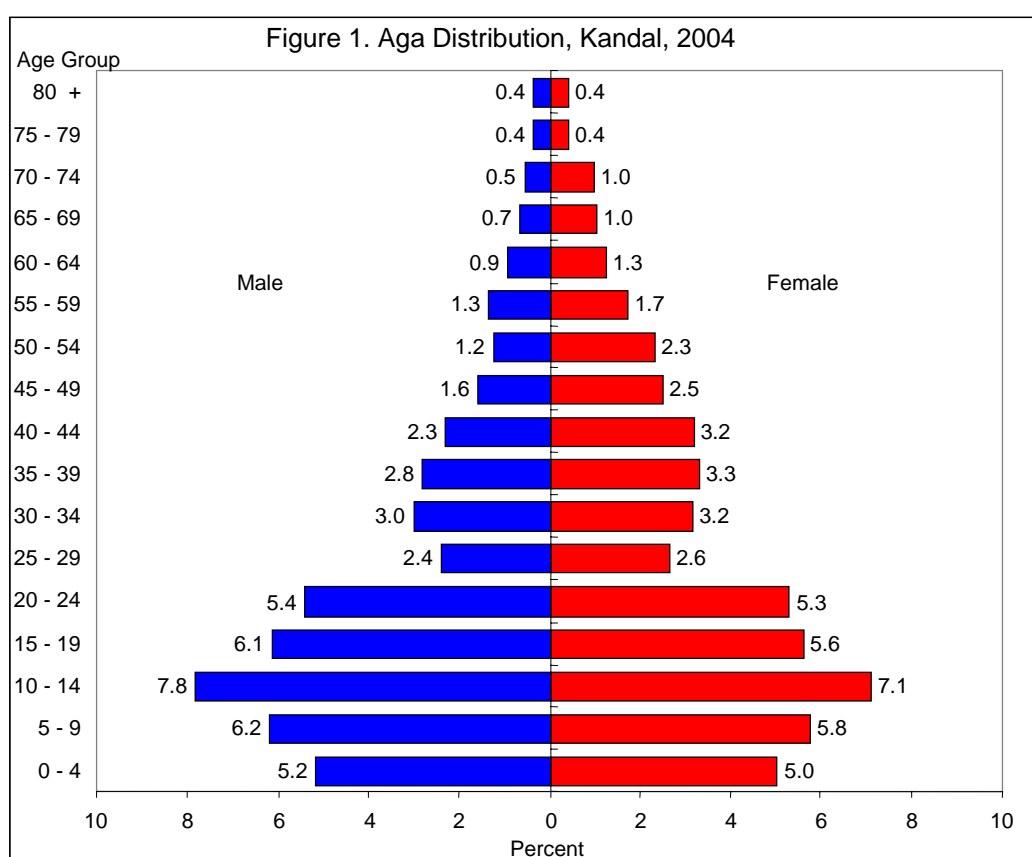
The overall sex ratio in Kandal province is 93.2 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Kandal 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	92.3	52.0
2004	93.2	51.8

The Sex Ratio of Kandal province (93.2) is slightly lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (92.3).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 10.2 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 37.1 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (34.6 percent) is less than that of male children (39.7). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 58.2 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 4.8 per cent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 55.8 per cent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kandal, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	10.2
Children (0 - 14)	37.1
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	58.2
The elderly population (65 +)	4.8
The voting age group (18 +)	55.8

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group Kandal, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	42.0	37.1	37.4
15 - 49	46.1	49.3	50.3
50 - 64	7.5	8.8	7.9
65 +	4.4	4.8	4.5

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about five points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Kandal works out to **20.6** in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to **22.4** in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (10.2 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (**12.0** percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 12.4 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (15.3 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.9 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kandal, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	92.3	93.2
0 - 14	105.0	107.2
15 - 49	87.0	91.8
50 - 64	73.1	66.3
65 +	73.6	68.2

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Kandal province and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ratio of Kandal in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio Total, Urban and Rural, Kandal, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	86.6	71.9
Male	95.0	77.8
Female	79.4	66.8

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

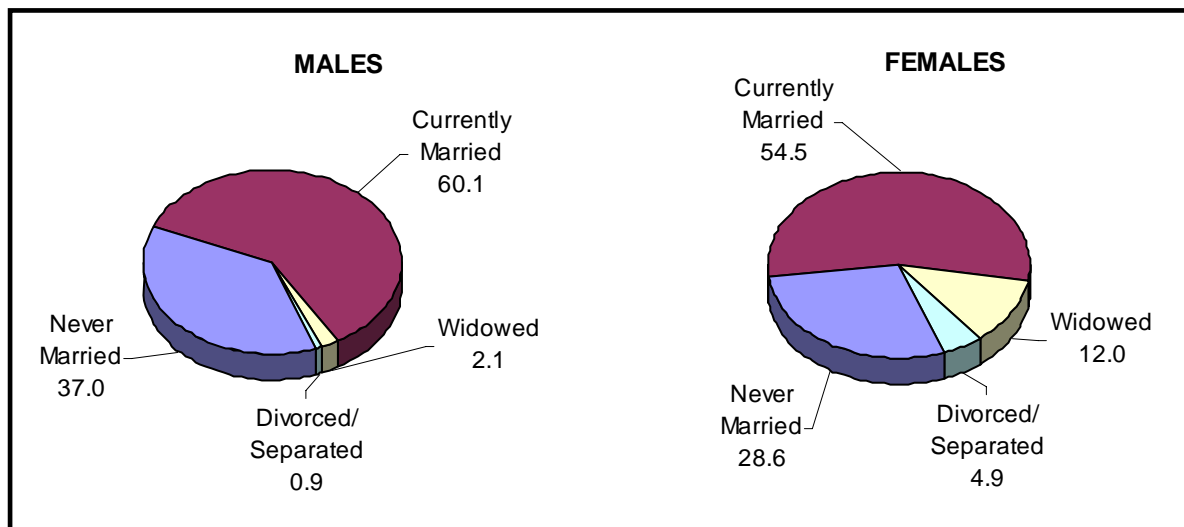
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kandal, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	32.5	57.0	7.5	2.3	0.7
Males	100	37.0	60.1	2.1	0.6	0.2
Females	100	28.6	54.5	12.0	3.7	1.2

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kandal, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Kandal works out to 25.1 and 23.7 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kandal are higher than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

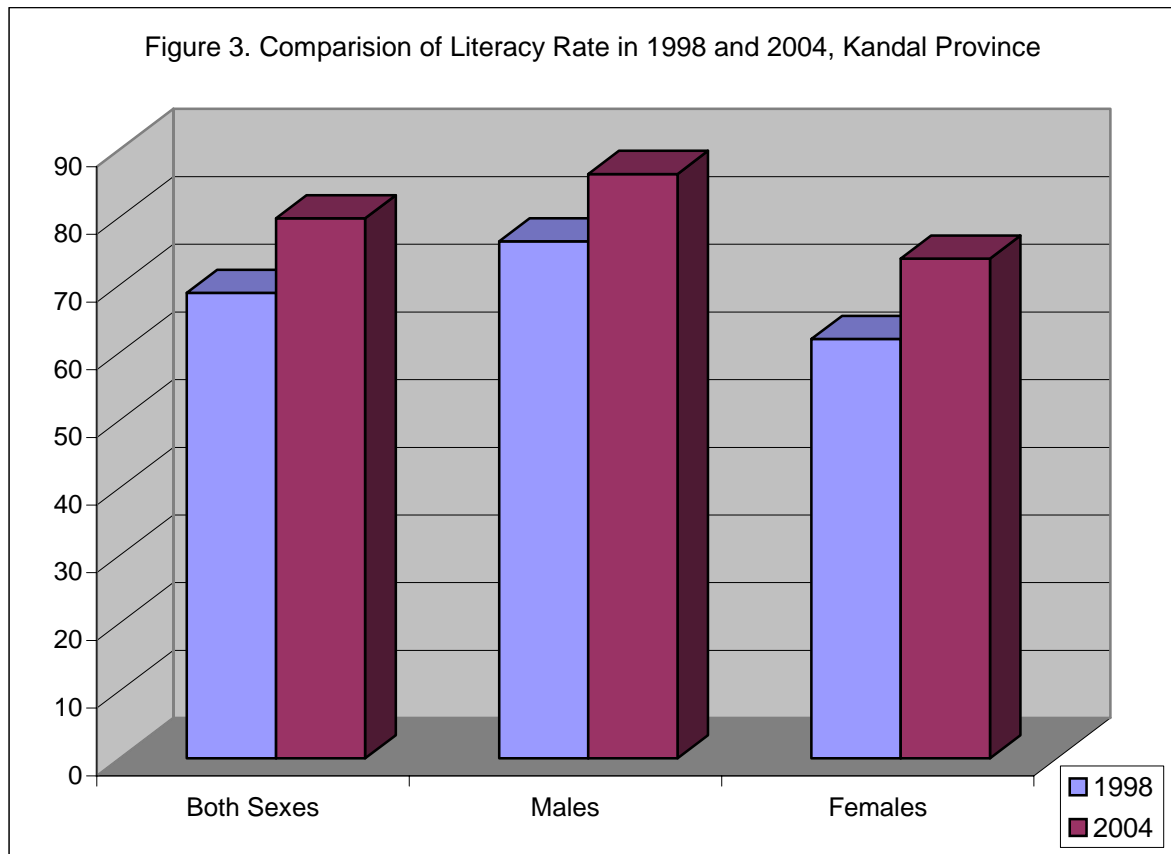
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 20.2% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 26.1% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 68.8% during 1998 to 79.9% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 76.4% during 1998 to 86.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 62.0% during 1998 to 73.9% in 2004.

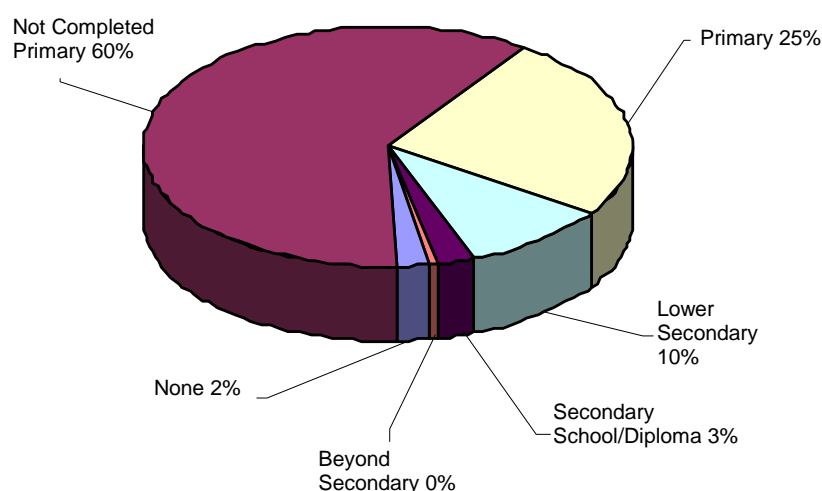
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kandal, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population age 7+ (in 000)	Literate Population (in 000)	Census 1998 (%)	CIPS 2004 (%)
Both Sexes	1029	821	68.8	79.9
Males	491	424	76.4	86.4
Females	538	397	62.0	73.9



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 60 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 25 percent and 10 percent respectively. A small percentage (2%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 3 percent. Only 0.4 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 66 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 53.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kandal, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 72.4% during 1998 to 77.7% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 83.7% during 1998 to 87.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 62.8% during 1998 to 69.6% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kandal Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kandal Province		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	72.4	77.7
Males	83.7	87.2
Females	62.8	69.6

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (20,808). 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 19.9 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 88 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kandal Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	62.7	66.5	58.5
7-9	88.4	87.9	89.0
10-14	95.0	95.7	94.2
15 - 19	53.1	62.5	42.8
20 - 24	9.4	13.0	5.8

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kandal was 631 thousand of which 333 thousand or 52.7 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kandal has increased from 55.1 in 1998 to 61.3 in 2004. The participation rate for males (60.8) was higher than for females (61.8) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kandal.

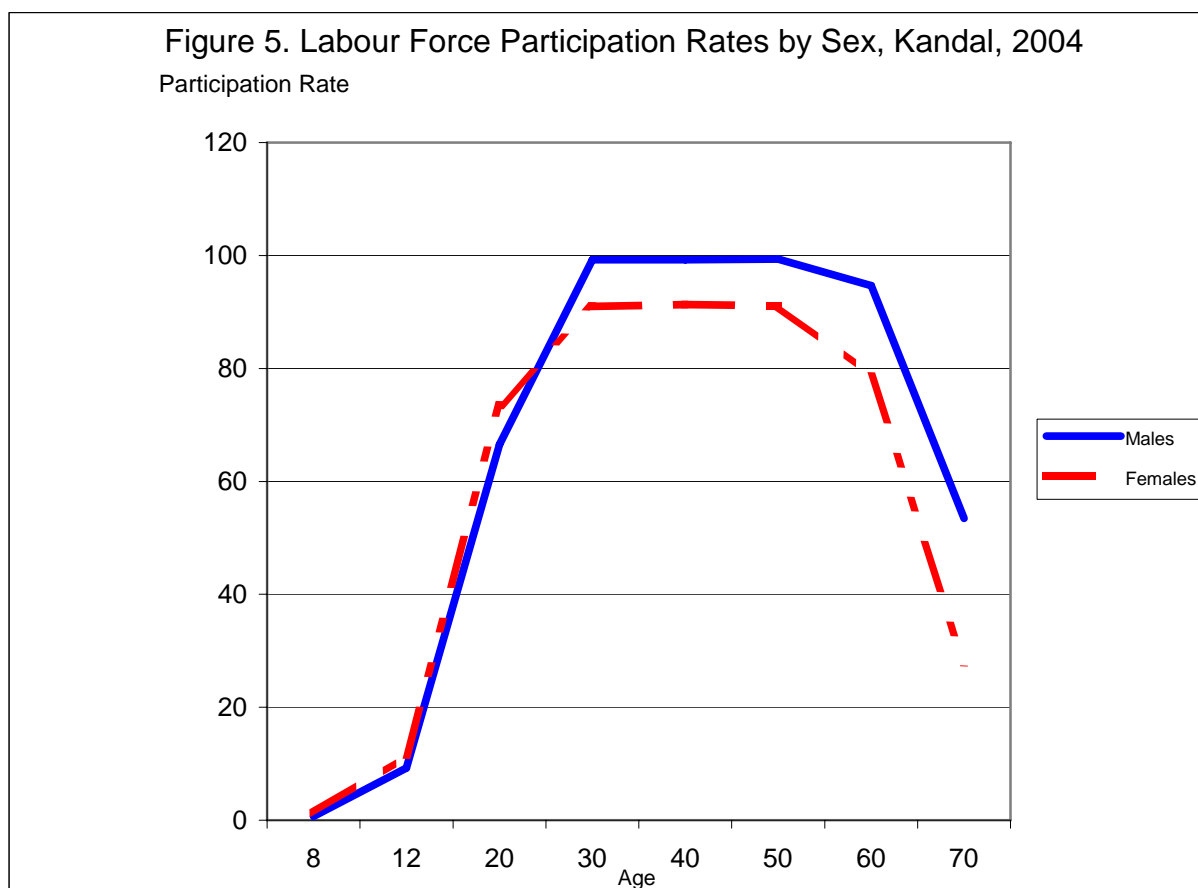
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kandal, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	61.3	60.8	61.8
7- 9	1.0	0.7	1.3
10 -14	10.3	9.3	11.5
15 - 24	69.9	66.5	73.5
25 - 34	95.0	99.2	91.0
35 - 44	94.8	99.2	91.3
45 - 54	94.2	99.4	91.1
55 - 64	85.5	94.6	78.6
65 +	38.2	53.5	27.9

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kandal, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	56.6	56.0	57.2
7- 9	0.7	0.7	0.7
10 -14	6.0	4.3	8.0
15 - 24	62.3	57.7	67.3
25 - 34	90.4	95.1	86.1
35 - 44	90.7	97.1	85.7
45 - 54	90.0	96.0	86.5
55 - 64	81.5	92.9	72.8
65 +	34.4	48.5	24.8



In older ages of 65 and over, 48.5 percent among males and 24.8 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 6 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 4.9 in 1998 to 7.7 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kandal, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	80	20	83
Males	86	13	77
Females	73	27	89

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 86 percent (83 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 73 percent (64 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 77 percent and 89 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

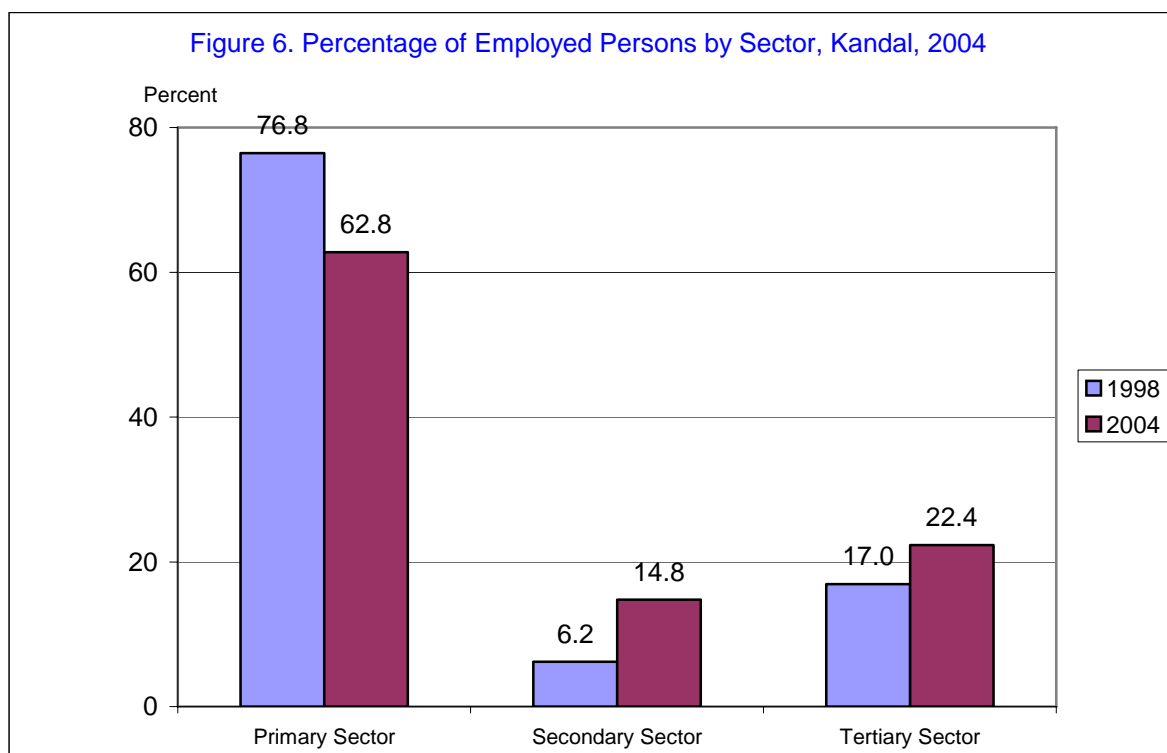


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (62.8 percent) in Kandal were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 76.8 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 14.8 percent and 22.4 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kandal, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.6	0.7	0.5
Paid Employee	19.4	20.0	18.8
Own Account Worker	43.2	55.8	32.0
Unpaid Family Worker	36.4	23.3	48.3
Other	0.3	0.2	0.4

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (43.2) and unpaid family workers (36.4). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Kandal, 2004

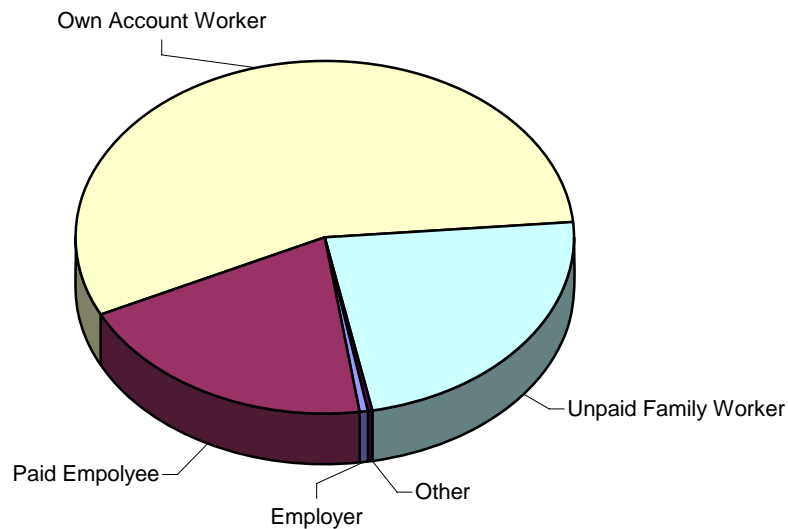
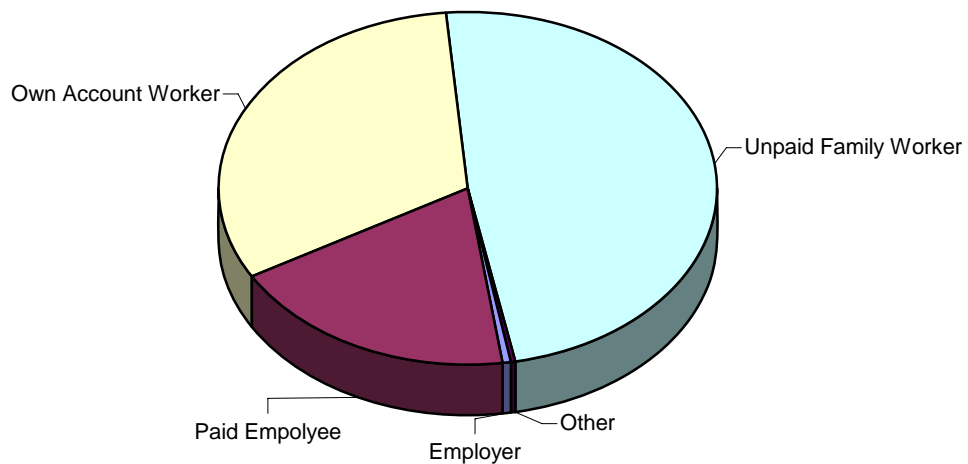


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Kandal, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (62 percent), male dependents (35 percent) together constitute 97 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 51 percent, 36 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants and Sex for Kandal, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	96.5	96.5	96.5
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	49.9	51.8	48.0
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	33.8	35.6	32.0
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	16.1	16.2	16.0
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	46.6	44.6	48.5
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	3.5	3.5	3.5
I. Countries in Asia	3.5	3.5	3.5
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	328.3	165.2	163.1

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 328 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 27 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 50 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally decreased from level 29 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-seven per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (50 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 34 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 47 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for males, in category II it is lower for males but the difference

not so much, in category I (b) the proportion are almost the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Kandal 2004

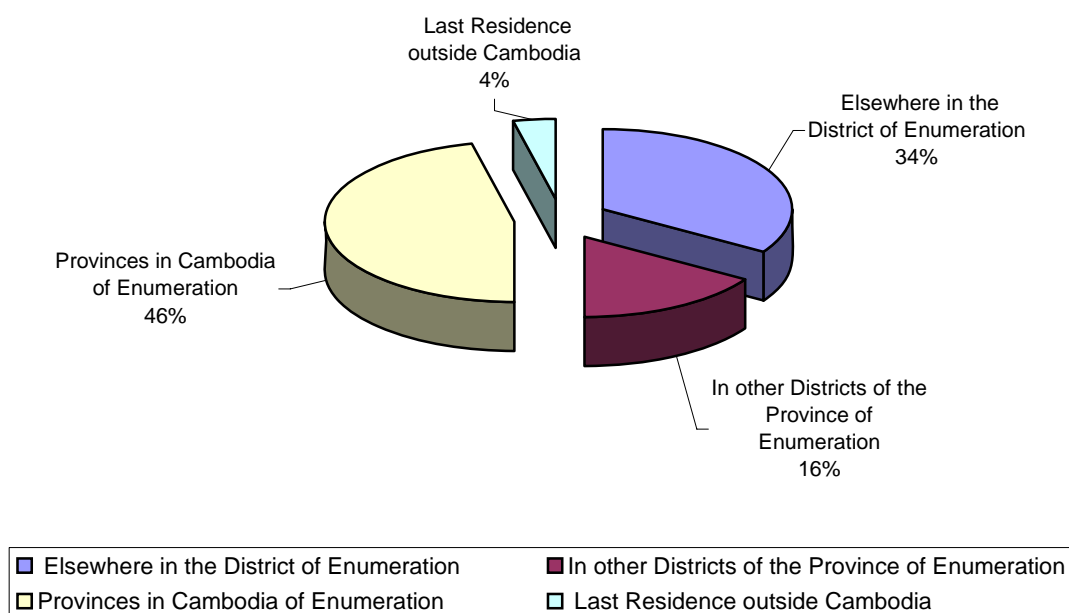


Table 16. Reason for migration for Kandal, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	2.6	4.1	1.2
In search of Employment	8.0	10.9	5.0
Education	1.0	1.2	0.7
Marriage	26.9	37.2	16.5
Family Moved	32.1	21.2	43.1
Natural Calamities	0.4	0.4	0.4
Insecurity	3.5	3.7	3.2
Repatriation or Return after displacement	18.4	15.2	21.5
Visiting only	1.4	0.8	2.0
Other	4.3	3.9	4.7
Not Stated	1.5	1.3	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (32.1 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Kandal. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 43.1 per cent as against 21.2 per cent for males. This is followed by migrants who moved for marriage (about 26.9 per cent). It is 37.2 per cent for males and 16.5 per cent for females. The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" with the high proportion among females and "In search of Employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

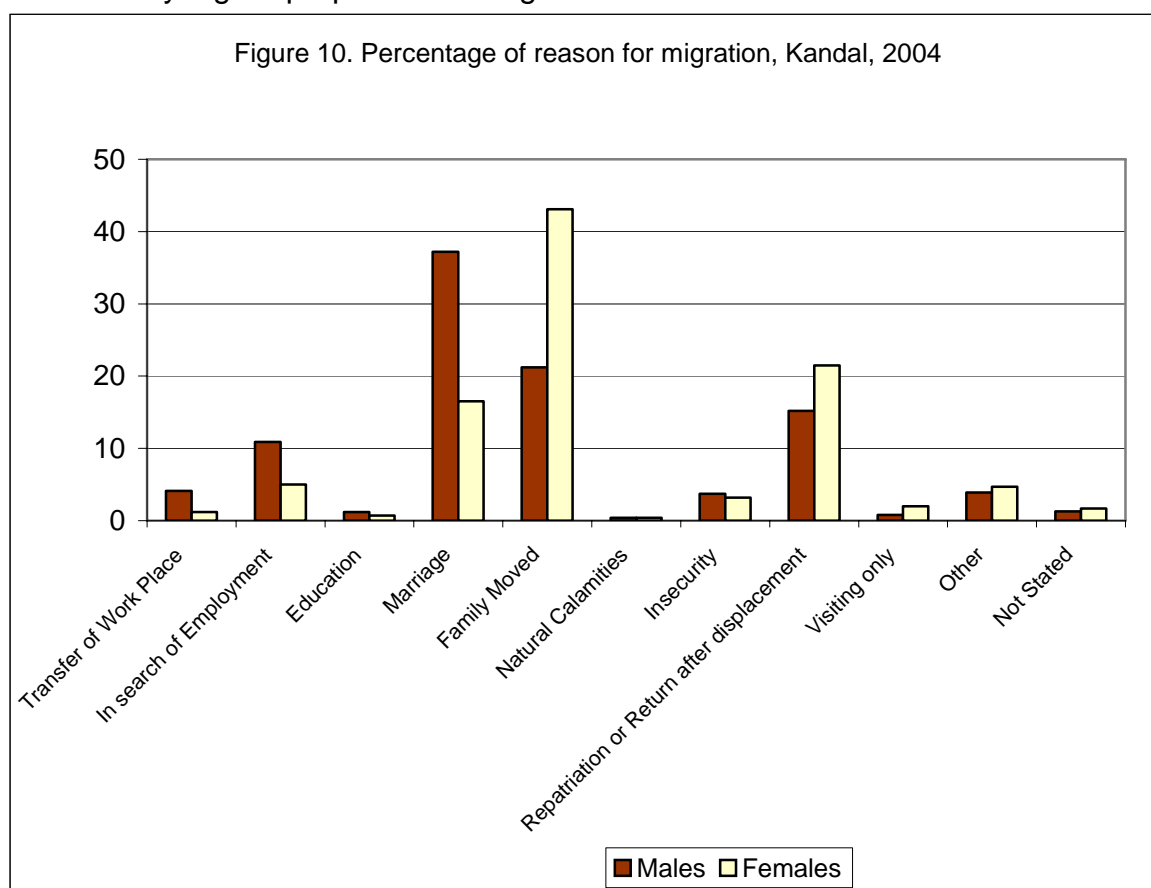
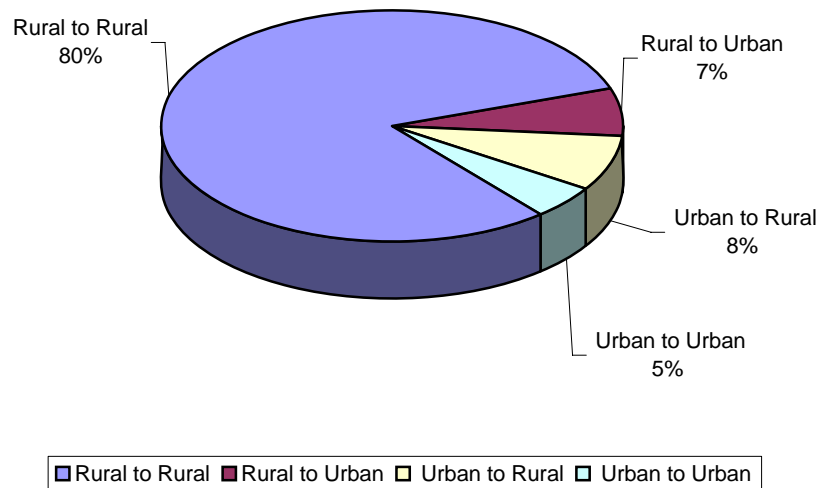


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Kandal, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage of stream migration		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	80.7	80.5	80.9
Rural to Urban	7.7	7.4	7.9
Urban to Rural	6.9	7.1	6.8
Urban to Urban	4.7	5.0	4.5

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has the same level 81 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 7.7 per cent with high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams is almost the same as it was in 1998 in Kandal.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams, for Kandal, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 216 thousand in Kandal province of which 206 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 186 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.7 percent in the number of residential and partly residential building in Kandal province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 56 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 41.3. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 3.3 from 22.3 in 1998 to 25.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 36.4 to 18.1. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kandal province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kandal

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	41.3	22.3	36.4
2004	100	56.3	25.6	18.1

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kandal province, 94.8 percent of the households were living in dwellings of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 96.2 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was the same and very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kandal

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	96.2	0.6	2.7	0.5
2004	100	94.8	0.6	4.3	0.3

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kandal

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	86.6	10.8	1.8	0.8
2004	100	82.3	14.7	2.0	1.0

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of households with the number of rooms according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 82 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998

Census a proportion of 86.6 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 14.7 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kandal, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	11.6	3.2	6.2	43.5	34.1	1.4

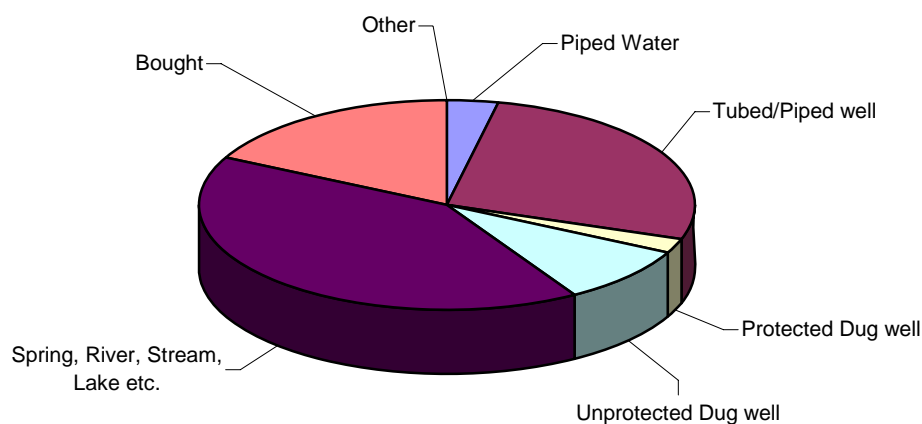
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 21.0 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 43.5 per cent in 2004 from 78.1 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 34.1 per cent in 2004 from 8.9 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water:

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kandal, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	3.3
Tube /Piped Well	27.0
Protected Dug well	2.2
Unprotected dug well	8.8
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	41.1
Bought	17.5
Other	0.1

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kandal, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 50.0 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 36.3 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kandal, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	90.3	5.8	0.7	2.7	0.5

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (90.3 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 90.3 per cent in 2004 from 96.5 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kandal, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	75.1	9.6	12.3	2.4	0.6

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 12.3 per cent to 24.9 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kandal, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	9.8	3.3	4.3	6.7	3.6	5.3	29.3	37.7

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Kandal province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 9.8 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 9.8 per cent in 2004 from 4.3 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia	Outside Cambodia
				Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Give name of country
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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia	Outside Cambodia	8
					Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Give name of country	
6	7						
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004

PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

09- Koh Kong province

18- Sihanoukville Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

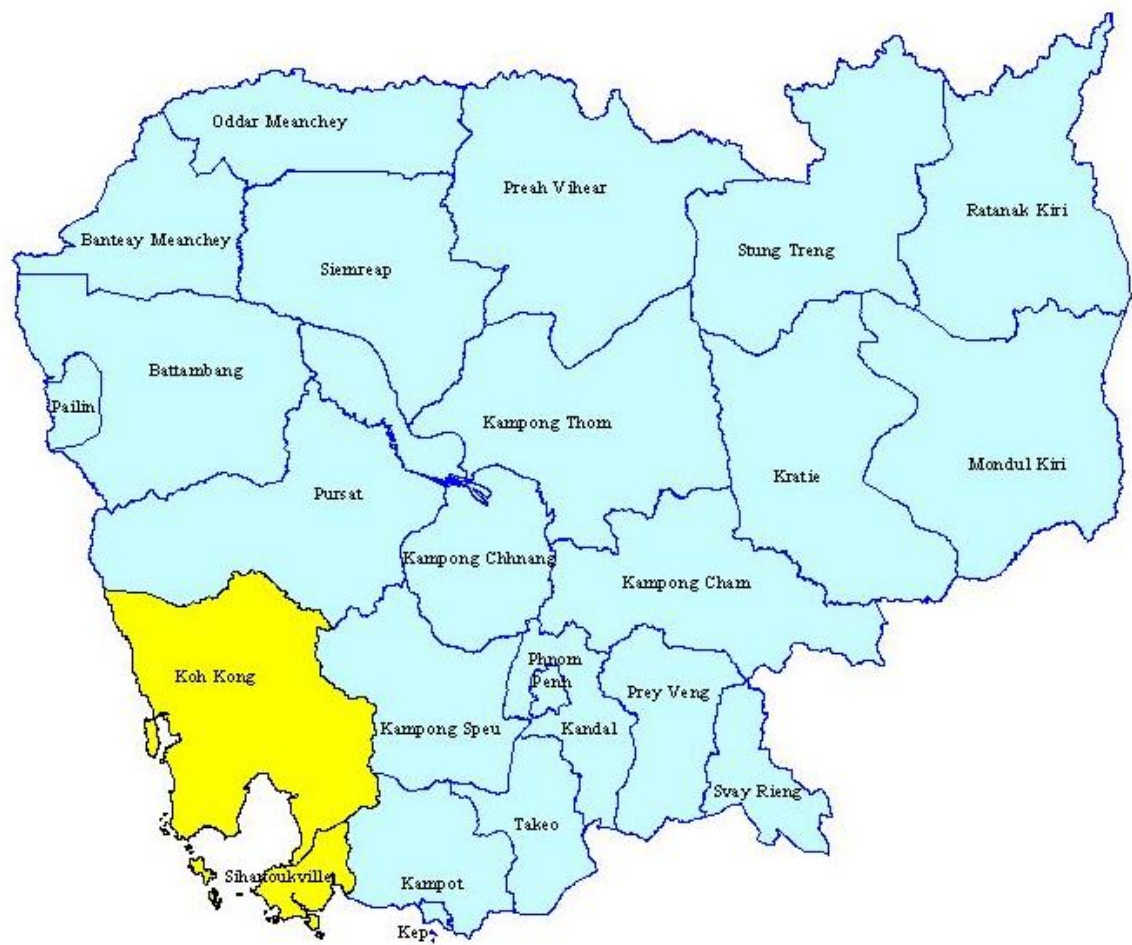
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Koh Kong and Sihanoukville combined provinces 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Koh Kong and Sihanoukville combined provinces. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Koh Kong and Sihanoukville combined provinces.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Hoh Kong - Sihanoukville Provinces

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville were combined as one province in the CIPS 2004 due to smallness of sample size in each. The estimated population in these two provinces was 305 thousand, in which there were 151 thousand of males and 154 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 50.4.

The density of population in this area was 27 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of population for the 2 provinces (Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville) was 1.47 percent that was lower than national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Koh Kong - Sihanoukville between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	288
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	5
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Koh Kong province - Sihanoukville	0 0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville	0
Total population of Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville province in 1998	293
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	305
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (4.62 percent of total population)	15
Total estimated population of Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville province in 2004	320
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.47%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville as 386 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 400 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville on March 3, 2004 worked out to 388 thousand. [For projections, the base population was estimated as 302 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 304 thousand on March 3, 1998 \(by interpolation\).](#) The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 388 thousand in 2004 and 304 thousand in 1998 worked out to 4.07 percent, [which was higher](#) than the annual growth rate of 1.47 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 68 thousand or by 21.3 percent. 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, [under-estimation of institutional/homeless population](#), or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

[Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate \(TFR\) for Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville was 3.40 \(unadjusted\).](#) The projected TFR was 3.92 for 2003 and 3.88 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.19 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In combined provinces (Kaoh_Kong and Sihanoukville) the number of regular households was about 59 thousand comprising a population of about 305 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.2.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 28.2 and 71.8 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 5 points and decrease of 5 points from the percentages of 23.4 and 76.6 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is small change between the census and CIPS proportions in combined provinces (Kaoh_Kong and Sihanoukville).

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

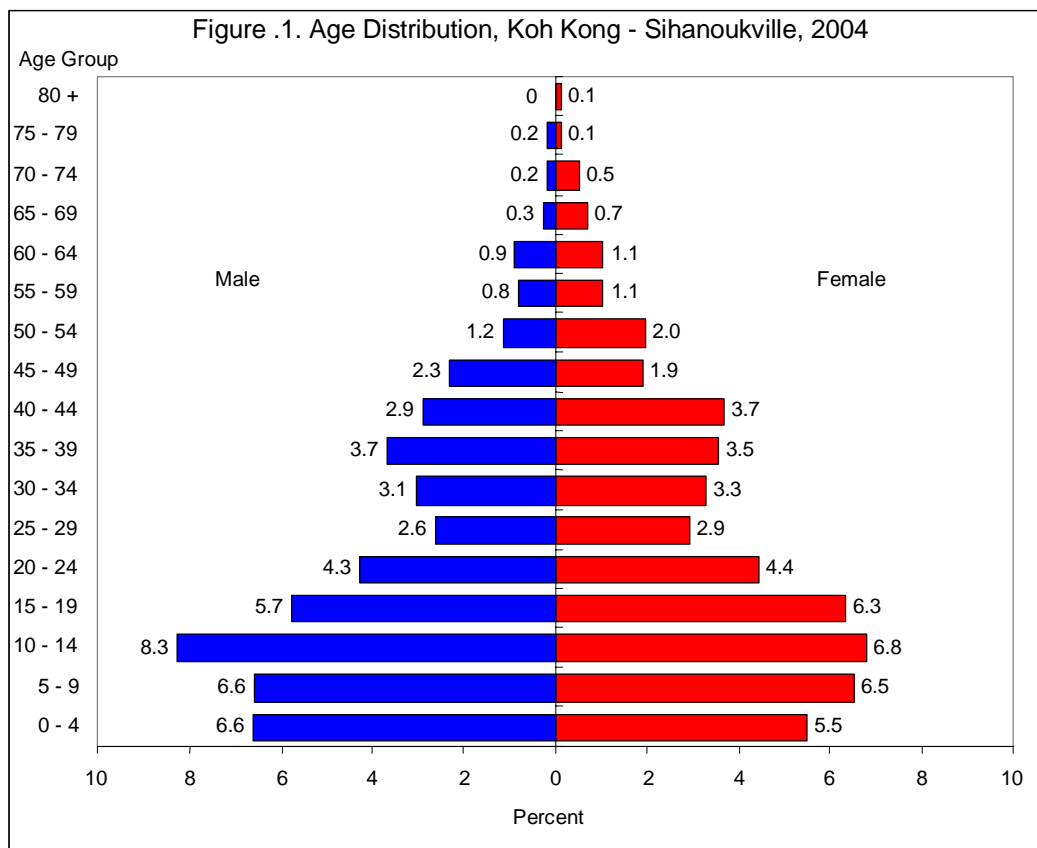
The overall sex ratio in Koh Kong and Sihanoukville is 98.5 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Koh Kong –Sihanoukville, 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	101	49.8
2004	98.5	50.4

The Sex Ratio of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville (98.5) is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole combined province decreased from what it was in 1998 (101.0). The higher sex ratio in the combined provinces may be due to Sihanoukville being a tourist resort with more male population and Koh Kong having male migrant workers in logging.

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure.1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 12.1 percent of the total population in the combined province. Children (age 0-14) forms 40.3 percent to the total population in the combined province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.4 percent) is less than that of male children (43.2). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 57.6 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 2.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 51.8 percent (Table 3)

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Koh Kong - Shanoukville, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	12.1
Children (0 - 14)	40.3
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	57.6
The elderly population (65 +)	2.1
The voting age group (18 +)	51.8

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Koh Kong - Shanoukville, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	42.0	40.3	39.9
15 - 49	50.6	50.7	51.3
50 - 64	5.3	6.9	6.4
65 +	2.1	2.1	2.4

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about two points during 1998-2004. The median age in combined provinces of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville works out to 19.0 in 2004 and is likely to increase to 21.1 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (12.1 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.1 percent) (see Figure 3.1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.6 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (15.0 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (15.1 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	101.0	98.5
0 – 14	103.7	113.8
15 – 49	103.2	94.4
50 – 64	81.0	70.3
65 +	62.5	48.6

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Koh Kong and Sihanoukville and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville in 2004 and in 1998. These ratios are lowering 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Koh Kong - Shanoukville, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	78.8	73.5
Male	79.0	80.5
Female	78.7	67.1

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

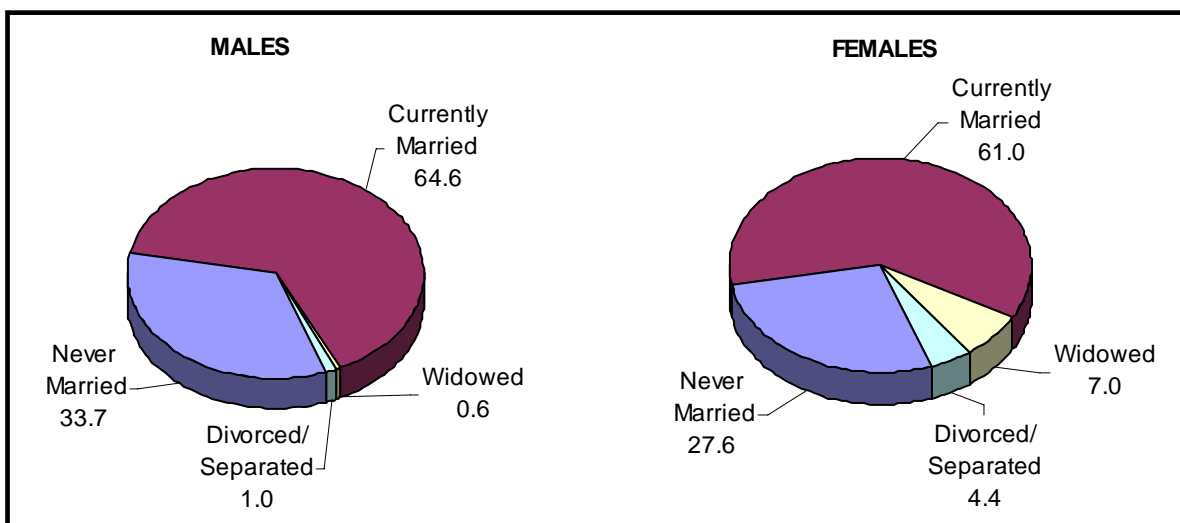
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	30.5	62.7	4.0	1.7	1.1
Males	100	33.7	64.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Females	100	27.6	61.0	7.0	2.8	1.6

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in the combined provinces of Koh Kong and Sihanoukville works out to 24.8 and 22.1 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Koh Kong and Sihanoukville for men is slightly higher than that of national SMAM for male and for women is slightly lower than that of national SMAM for women, which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

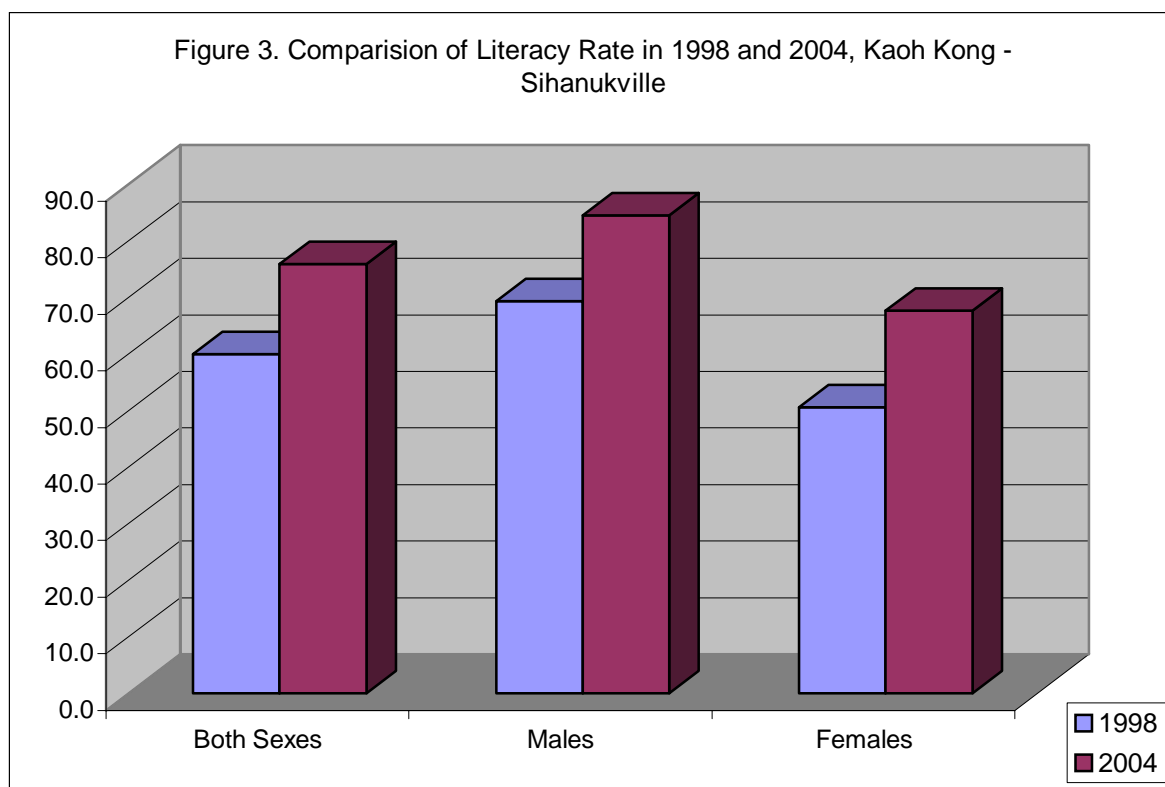
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 24.1% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 32.4% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 60.0% during 1998 to 75.9% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 69.4% during 1998 to 84.6% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 50.6% during 1998 to 67.6% in 2004.

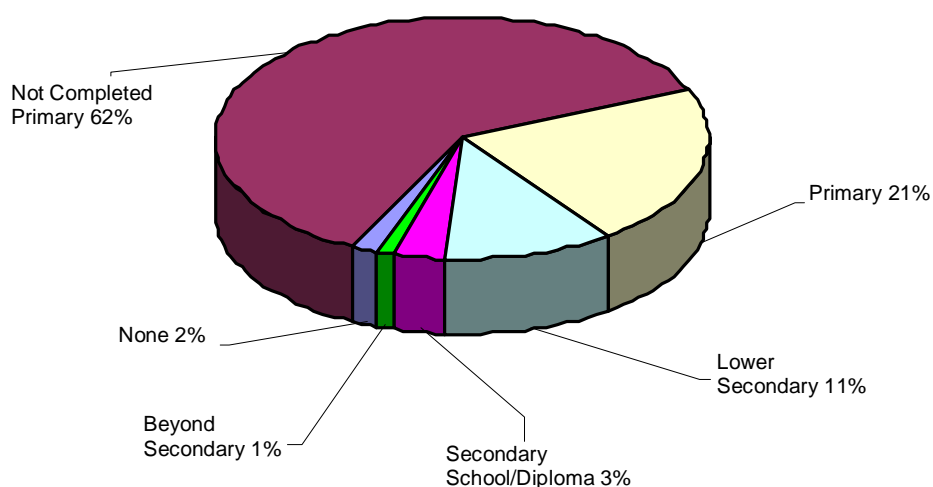
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+ (in 000)	Population (in 000)	1998 (%)	2004 (%)
Both Sexes	253	192	60.0	75.9
Males	124	105	69.4	84.6
Females	129	87	50.6	67.6



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 62 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 21 percent and 11 percent respectively. A small percentage (2%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 3 percent. Only 1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 68 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 55.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Koh Kong – Sihanoukville, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 66.5% during 1998 to 76.0% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 79.2% during 1998 to 88.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 54.4% during 1998 to 65.0% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kaoh Kong and Krong Preah Sihanuk		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	66.5	76.0
Males	79.2	88.2
Females	54.4	65.0

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (5,702). 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 18.2 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 76.7 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Koh Kong- Sihanoukville, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	59.7	64.3	54.9
7-9	76.7	70.6	83.0
10-14	89.4	92.3	85.9
15 - 19	49.6	59.0	41.0
20 - 24	6.2	11.0	1.7

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville was 137 thousand of which 64 thousand or 46.8 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville has increased from 51 in 1998 to 54.3 in 2004. The participation rate for males (59) was almost the same for females (49.8) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville.

Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Koh Kong – Sihanoukville, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	54.3	59.0	49.8
7- 9	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 -14	6.5	4.1	9.3
15 - 24	62.8	62.8	62.8
25 - 34	84.0	98.0	71.1
35 - 44	81.4	98.6	65.8
45 - 54	85.2	96.1	75.3
55 - 64	71.1	84.4	60.3
65 +	40.5	70.2	26.0

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-44 for males and labour force participation rate for females fluctuated in age group 35-54 then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	51.4	57.3	45.8
7- 9	0.5	1.0	0.0
10 -14	4.1	3.2	5.1
15 - 24	56.4	58.0	54.9
25 - 34	81.1	95.8	67.6
35 - 44	80.4	98.6	63.9
45 - 54	83.7	96.1	72.5
55 - 64	70.2	84.4	58.8
65 +	37.2	65.2	23.5



In older ages of 65 and over, 65.2 percent among males and 23.5 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 4.1 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had decreased from 8.8 in 1998 to 5.3 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	78	22	79
Males	87	13	76
Females	67	33	85

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 87 percent (79 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 67 percent (51 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 76 percent and 85 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

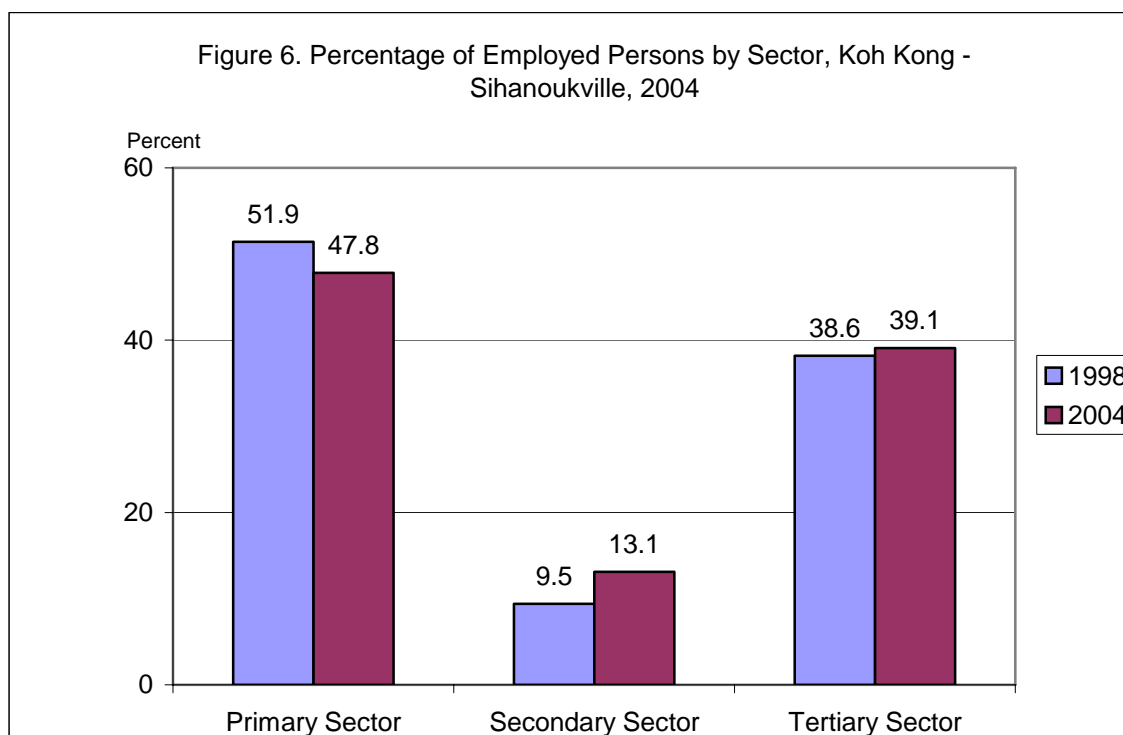


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (47.8 percent) in Koh Kong province and Sihanoukville were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 51.9 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 13.1 percent and 39.1 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Koh Kong – Sihanoukville, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.8	1.0	0.7
Paid Employee	24.2	30.8	16.3
Own Account Worker	46.5	49.2	43.1
Unpaid Family Worker	27.0	16.8	39.2
Other	1.5	2.2	0.7

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (46.5) and unpaid family workers (27). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers for both male and female population.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

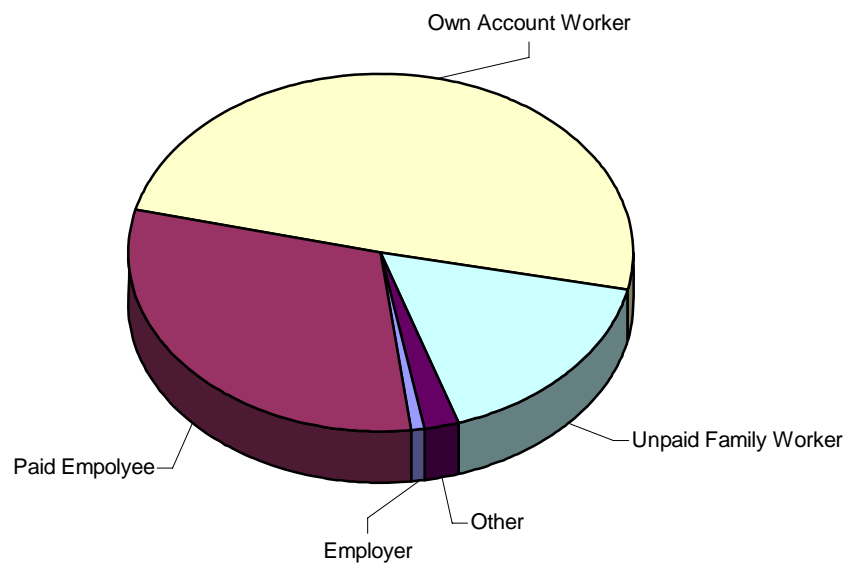
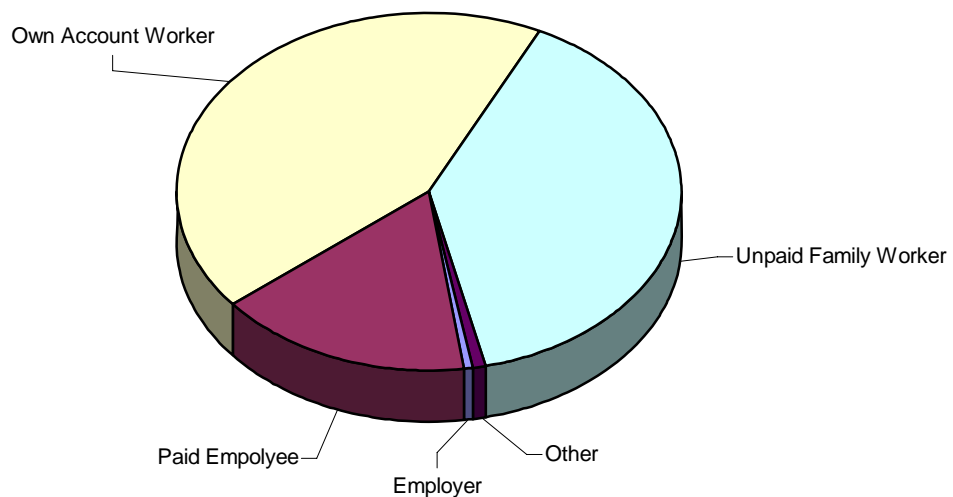


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (57 percent), male dependents (41 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 42 percent, 33 percent and 24 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for combined province Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Place of Last Residence	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	99.2	98.8	99.5
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	30.3	30.3	30.3
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	18.2	18.8	17.6
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	12.1	11.5	12.7
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	68.8	68.5	69.1
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	0.8	1.2	0.5
I. Countries in Asia	0.8	1.2	0.5
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	168.8	80.4	88.5

According to Table15 the total number of migrants was 169 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 55 per cent of combined province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 49 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had same level about 55 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-nine per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (30 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 18 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 69 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

combined province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I (b) and II shown in Table 6.1 is higher for females, in category I (a) it is lower for females but the difference not so much, in category I the proportion are the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants
for combined province of Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

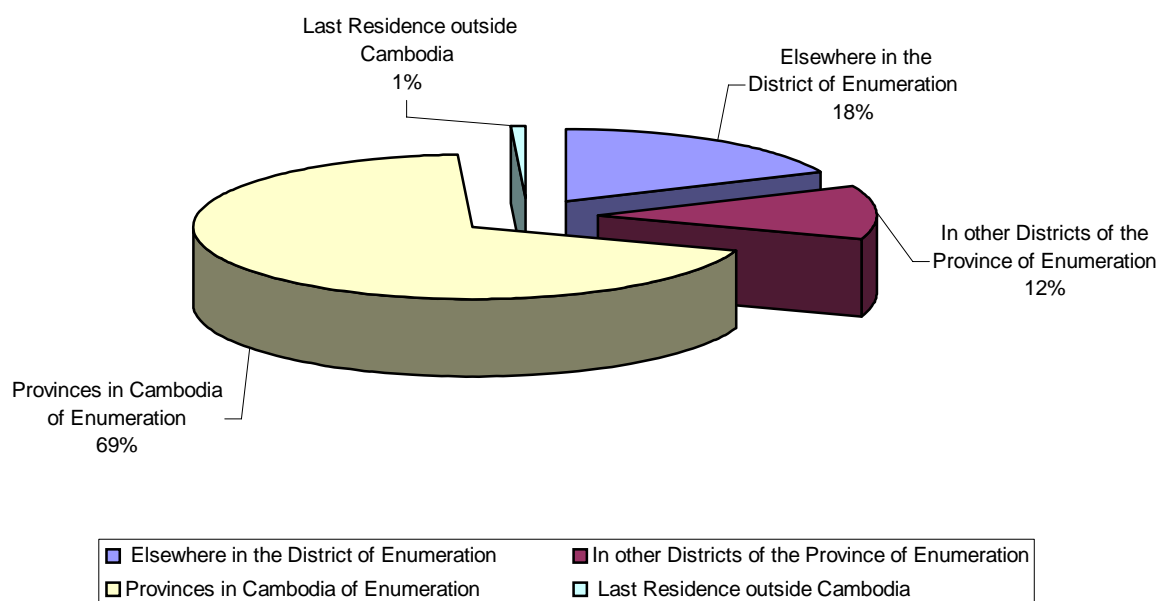


Table 16. Reason for migration for combined province of Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	4.0	7.6	0.7
In search of Employment	26.9	38.3	16.5
Education	1.3	1.1	1.5
Marriage	3.8	4.4	3.2
Family Moved	55.9	40.1	70.2
Natural Calamities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insecurity	0.0	0.0	0.0
Repatriation or Return after displacement	0.8	1.0	0.5
Visiting only	2.3	2.0	2.5
Other	5.0	5.5	4.6
Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures

facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (55.9 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in these combined provinces. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 70.2 per cent as against 40.1 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for in search of employment (about 26.9 per cent). It is 38.3 per cent for males and 16.5 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Transfer of Work Place" and "Marriage" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Kah Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

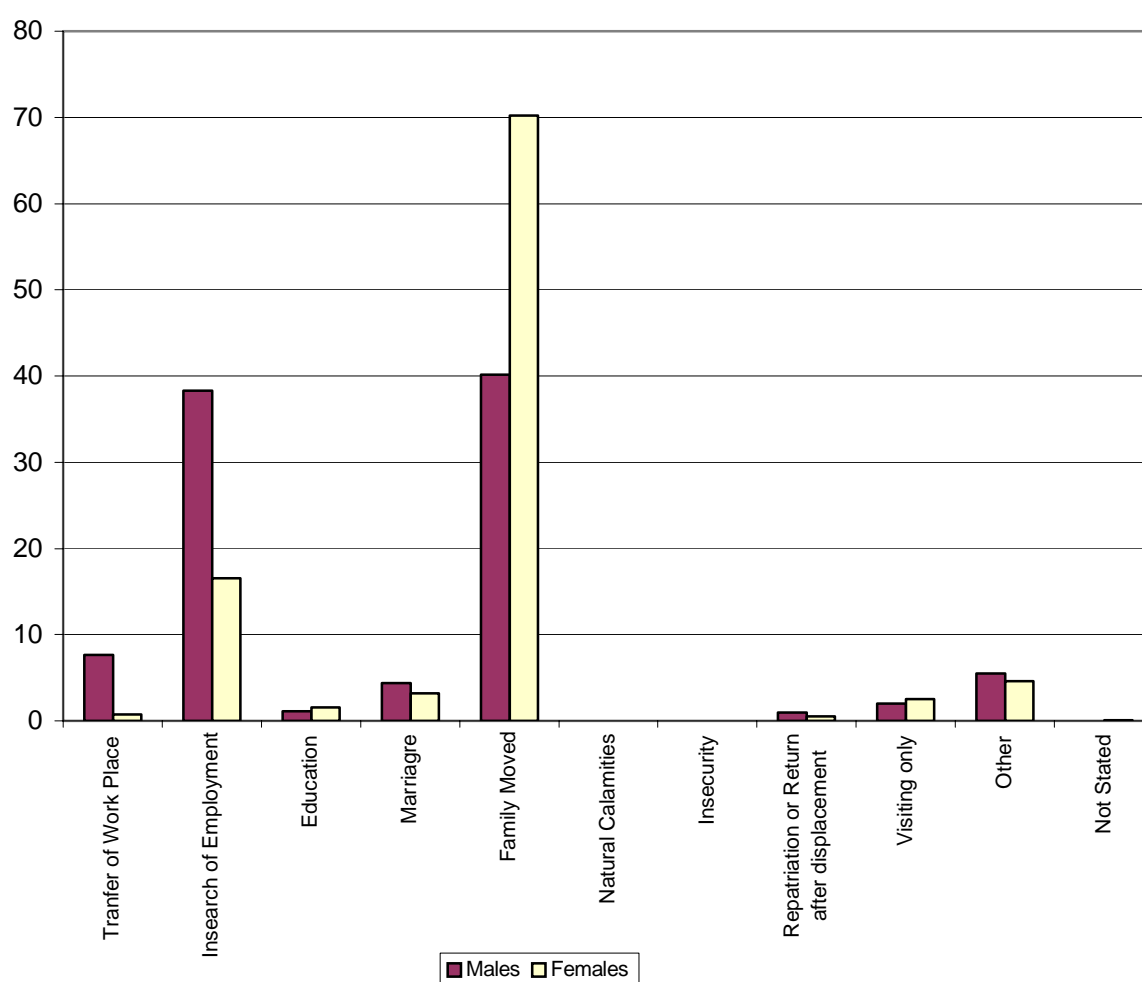
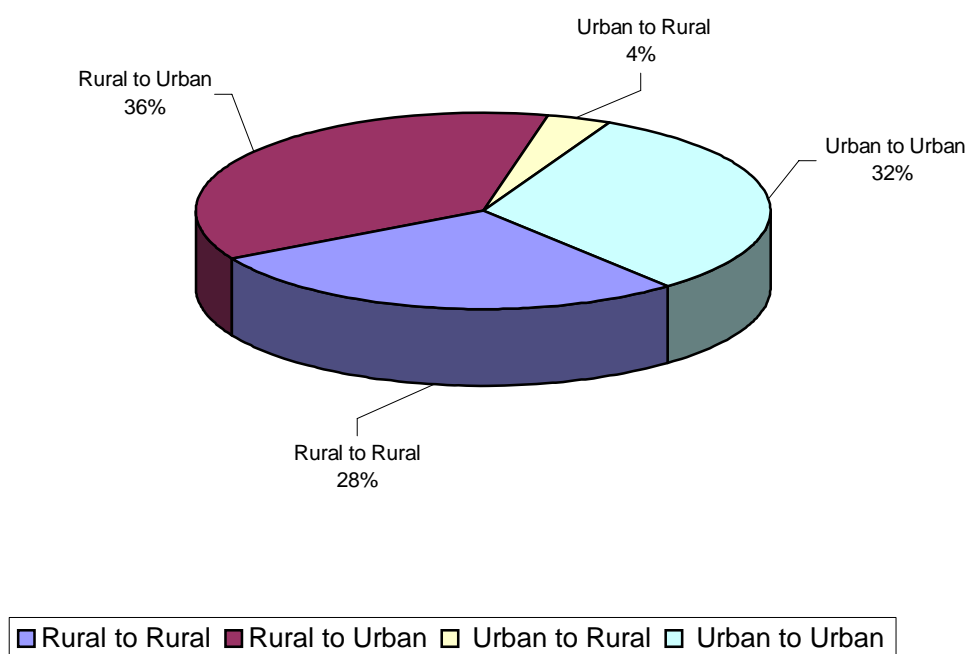


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams for combined province of Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	28.0	29.2	27.0
Rural to Urban	36.7	36.7	36.8
Urban to Rural	3.5	2.6	4.3
Urban to Urban	31.8	31.5	32.0

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to urban areas. However this percentage has marginally decreased from the level 41 per cent in 1998. The urban to urban stream account 31.8 per cent with the marginally high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in the combined province of Koh Kong and krong Preahsihanouk.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 55 thousand in Koh Kong and Sihanoukville provinces of which 19 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 49 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.0 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Koh Kong and Sihanoukville provinces 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 70 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 60.0. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has decreased by about 7 points and half from 23.2 in 1998 to 15.8 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 16.8 to 13.8. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Koh Kong and Sihanoukville provinces.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	60.0	23.2	16.8
2004	100	70.4	15.8	13.8

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Koh Kong and Sihanoukville provinces, 91.4 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 88.1 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	88.1	6.7	4.4	0.8
2004	100	91.4	3.0	3.5	2.1

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	69.3	22.2	5.4	3.1
2004	100	64.8	23.9	6.9	4.4

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 65 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 69.3 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 23.9 percent.

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	34.4	3.1	0.4	54.2	4.3	3.6

Most of the households in this two provinces use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 37.9 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data

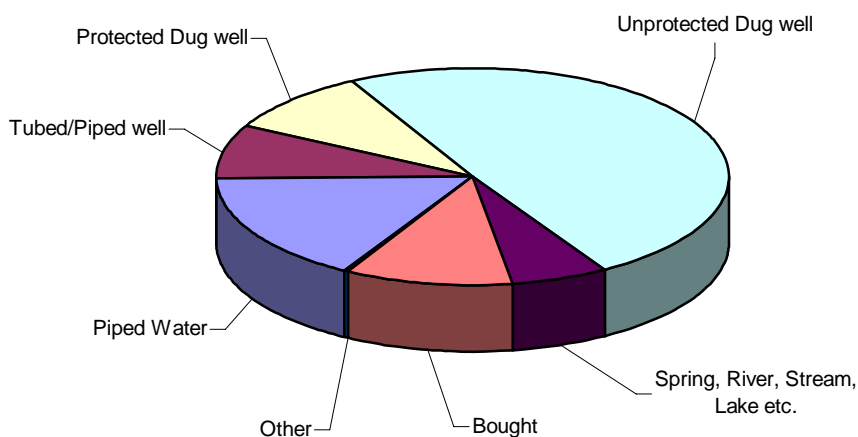
shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 54.2 per cent in 2004 from 58.1 per cent in this two combine provinces in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 4.3 per cent in 2004 from 0.6 percent in census 1998 .

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classify by Main Source of Drinking Water, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	16.4
Tube /Piped Well	7.9
Protected Dug well	9.7
Unprotected dug well	49.0
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	6.2
Bought	10.6
Other	0.2

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Driking Water, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 44.6 per cent of households in these two provinces have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 31.8 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Household by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	62.4	28.2	0.7	6.8	1.9

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking is about 62.4 per cent. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 62.4 per cent in 2004 from 70.2 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Total	Households without Toilet	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	65.0	8.4	16.4	4.5	5.7

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 20.3 per cent to 35.0 per cent at the provinces level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Koh Kong - Sihanoukville, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	20.0	3.5	7.8	3.1	6.6	8.4	13.8	36.8

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in this combined provinces. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 20.0 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 20.0 per cent in 2004 from 10.1 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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 1.1Total No. of Persons in
Statement 1.2Total 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

[illegible]

Codes for Column 17 (b)	
What is the highest grade completed?	
01	Elementary School
02	High School
03	Some College
04	Bachelor's Degree
05	Master's Degree
06	Doctorate Degree
07	Professional Degree
08	Other

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 full time
2	Employed part time
3	Unemployed
4	Retired
5	Homemaker
6	Student
7	Disabled
8	Other

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

- 10- Kratie Province**
- 11- Mondul Kiri province**
- 13- Preah Vihear province**
- 16- Ratanak Kiri province**
- 19- Stung Treng province**



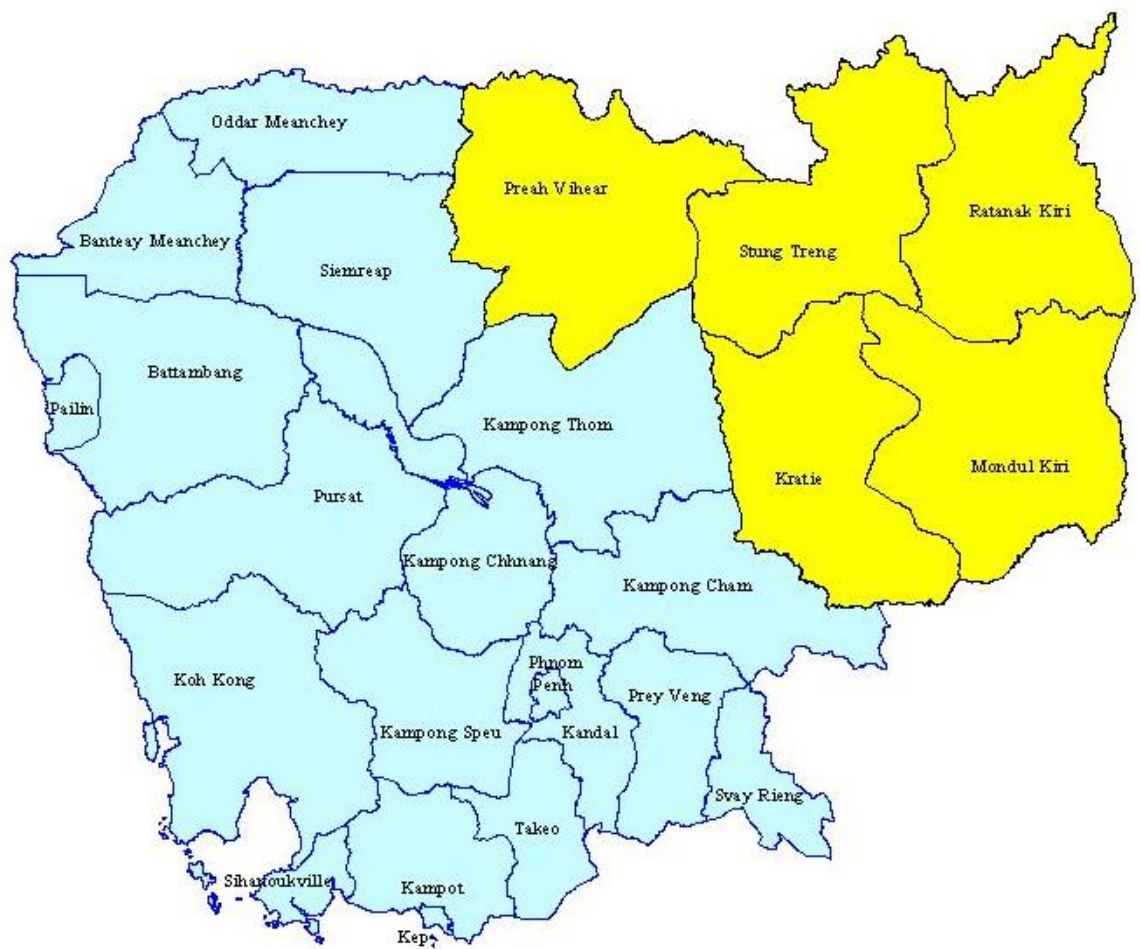
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Sponsored by:
United Nations Population Fund**

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng combined provinces 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng combined provinces. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng combined provinces.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri - Stung Treng Provinces

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces were combined as one province in the CIPS 2004 due to smallness of sample size in each. The estimated population in these five provinces was 706 thousand, in which there were 347 thousand of males and 359 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 50.8.

The density of population in this area was 12 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²). This is because these provinces contain large forests and mountainous terrains, which are less populated.

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of population for the 5 provinces (Kratie, Modul Kiri, Preah Vihea, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province) was 2.99 percent that was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

**Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Kratie - Mondul Kiri-
Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng between 1998 and 2004**

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	590
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	11
Add population in areas not covered by the census in	
- Kratie province	0
- Mondul Kiri province	0
- Preah Vihear province	0
- Ratanak Kiri province	0
- Stung Treng	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Kratie, Modul Kiri, Preah Vihea, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province	0
Total population of Kratie, Modul Kiri, Preah Vihea, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province province in 1998	601
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	706
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population	

(1.75 percent of total population)	13
Total estimated population of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province in 2004	719
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	2.99%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng as 734 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 754 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Kratie, Modul Kiri, Preah Vihea, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng on March 3, 2004 worked out to 737 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 623 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 626 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 737 thousand in 2004 and 626 thousand in 1998 worked out to 2.73 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 2.99 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 18 thousand or by 2.5 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng was 4.25 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 4.55 for 2003 and 4.65 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.97 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In combined provinces (Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng) the number of regular households was about 129 thousand comprising a population of about 706 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.5.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 23.4 and 76.6 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 6 points and decrease

of 6 points from the percentages of 17.3 and 82.7 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is a small change between the census and CIPS proportions in combined provinces (Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng).

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

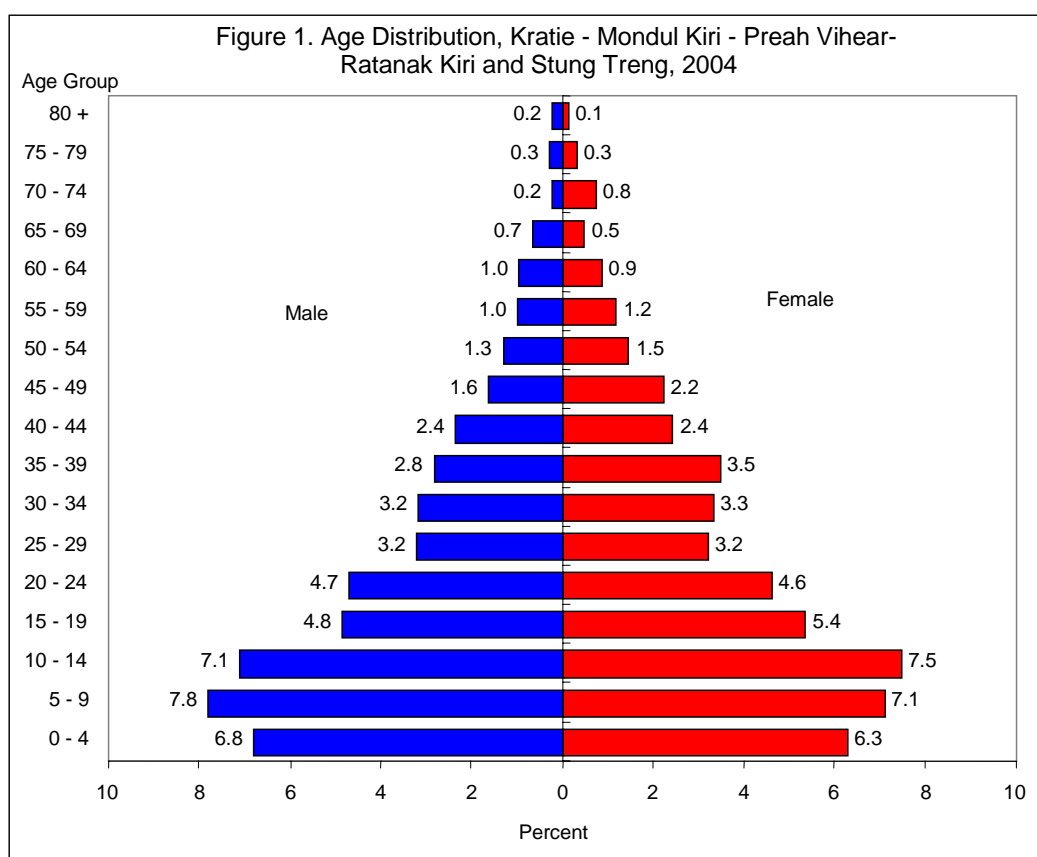
The overall sex ratio in Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng is 96.7 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio of Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	98.3	50.4
2004	96.7	50.8

The Sex Ratio of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng is of 96.7 which is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole combined province decreased from what it was in 1998 (98.3).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the age pyramid (Figure 1) Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 13.1 percent of the total population in the combined province. Children (age 0-14) form 42.6 percent to the total population in the combining province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (41.1 percent) is less than that of male children (44.2). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 54.3 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 51.0 percent (Table 3)

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	13.1
Children (0 - 14)	42.6
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	54.3
The elderly population (65 +)	3.1
The voting age group (18 +)	51.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	42.9	42.6	42.5
15 - 49	47.3	47.5	47.6
50 - 64	6.4	6.8	6.5
65 +	3.4	3.1	3.4

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projection show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has slightly decreased by (0.3 percent) during 1998-2004. The median age in combined provinces of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng works out to **18.6** in 2004 and is likely to increase to 19.6 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0 - 4 (13.1 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (14.9 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0 - 4. In 1998 the age group 0 - 4 accounted for 14.9 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5 - 9 (15.1 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10 -14 (14.6 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Kratie - Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	98.3	96.7
0 - 14	104.4	104.1
15 - 49	96.1	92.0
50 - 64	84.6	93.5
65 +	82.5	80.1

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from these five combining provinces and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng in 2004 and in 1998. These ratios are lower than the corresponding ratios in 1998 both. The main reason for this difference is the change in the age structure with decline in the proportion of the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	86.1	84.3
Male	89.7	88.9
Female	82.7	80.1

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

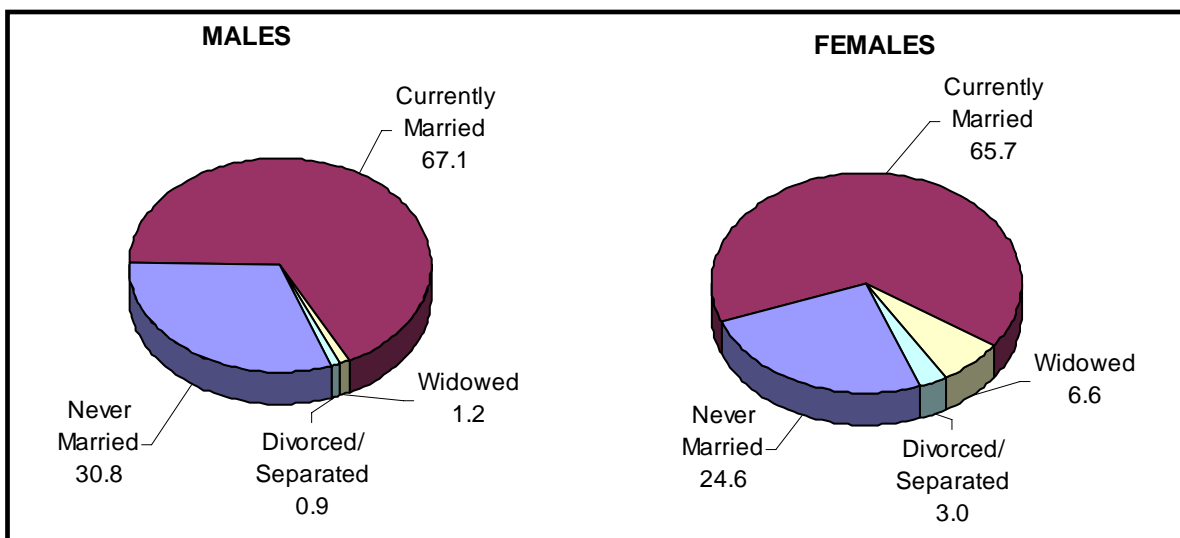
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	27.6	66.4	4.0	1.8	0.2
Males	100	30.8	67.1	1.2	0.8	0.1
Females	100	24.6	65.7	6.6	2.7	0.3

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Kratie-Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in the combining Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng-Rural works out to 24.4 and 22.1 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng-Rural are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy and Education

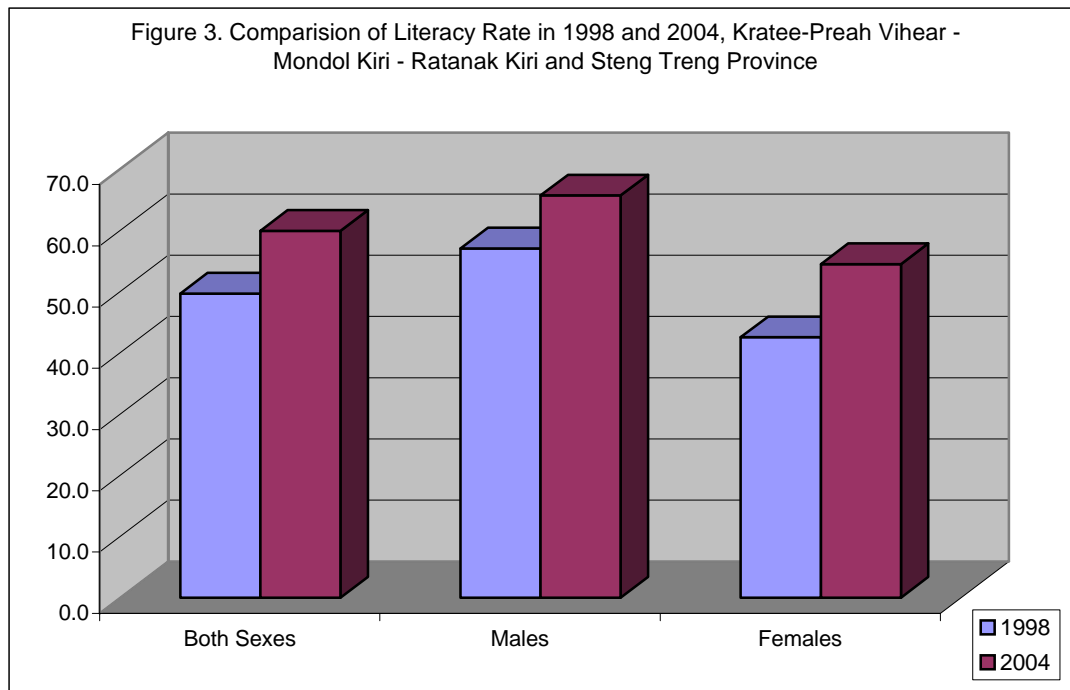
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 40.1% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 45.5% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 50.0% during 1998 to 59.9% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 57.0% during 1998 to 65.7% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 43.0% during 1998 to 54.5% in 2004.

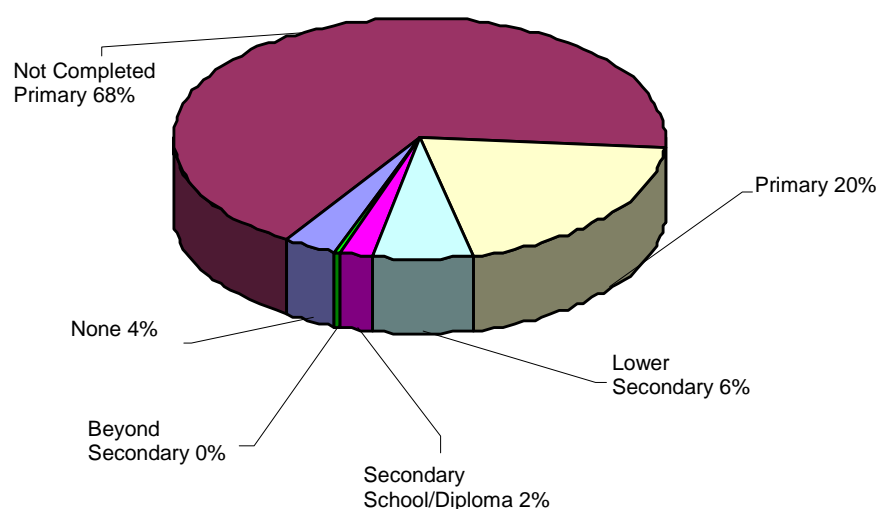
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Kratie - Mondul Kiri - Preah Vihear - Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng Province, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+ (in 000)	Population (in 000)	1998 (%)	2004 (%)
Both Sexes	570	341	50.0	59.9
Males	277	182	57.0	65.7
Females	293	159	43.0	54.5



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 68 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 20 percent and 6 percent respectively. A small percentage (4%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.2 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 69 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 62.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 55.4% during 1998 to 61.2% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 65.8% during 1998 to 69.9% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 45.5% during 1998 to 53.2% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Kracheh		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	55.4	61.2
Males	65.8	69.9
Females	45.5	53.2

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (12,065). 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 14.8 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 63.4 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	50.6	53.9	47.4
7-9	63.4	65.1	61.5
10-14	78.9	80.3	77.4
15 - 19	39.5	48.6	31.2
20 - 24	6.5	8.0	5.1

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province was 368 thousand of which 185 thousand or 50.3 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province has increased from 59.9 in 1998 to 64.6 in 2004. The participation rate for males (66) was higher than females (63.2) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province.

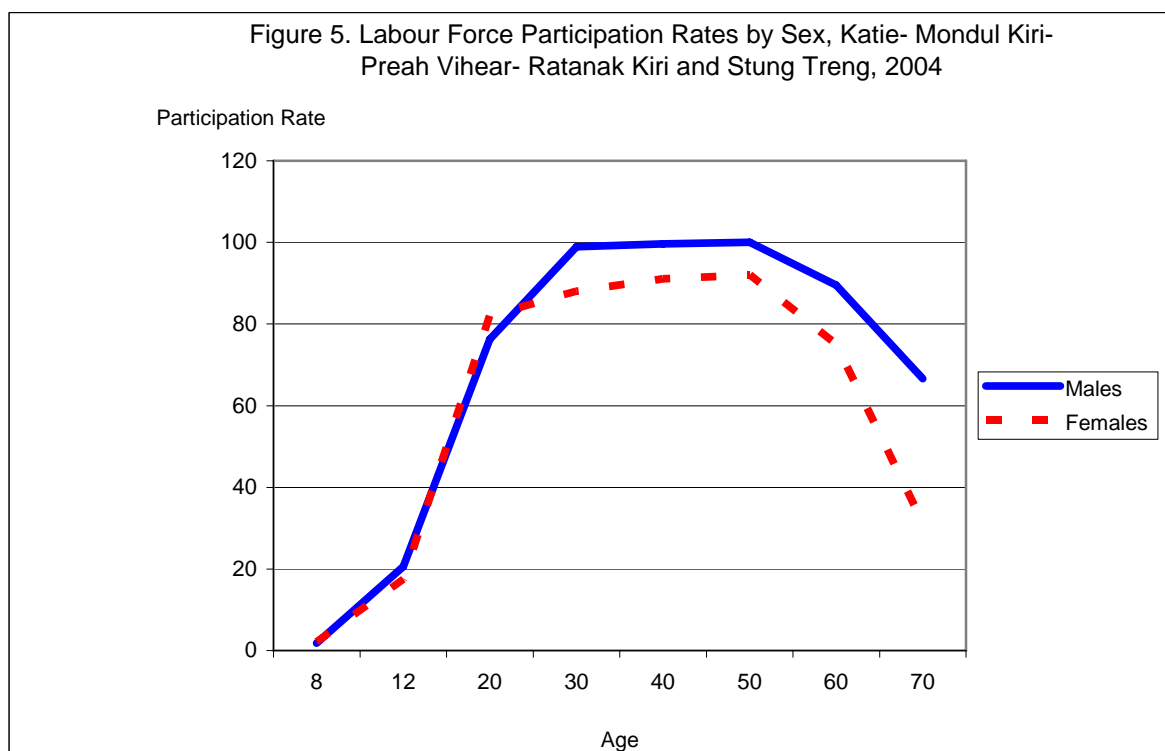
**Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Kratie- Mondul Kiri-
Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province, 2004**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	64.6	66.0	63.2
7- 9	2.0	1.8	2.1
10 -14	19.0	20.6	17.5
15 - 24	79.2	76.2	82.0
25 - 34	93.4	98.9	88.1
35 - 44	95.0	99.6	91.1
45 - 54	95.6	100.0	92.0
55 - 64	82.1	89.5	75.0
65 +	47.0	66.6	31.2

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 for males and slightly increased in age group 25-54 and reached a peak at age 54 then declined in the higher ages.

**Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Kratie - Mondul Kiri-
Preah Vihea- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province, 2004**

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	62.0	63.6	60.5
7- 9	0.9	0.8	1.1
10 -14	14.7	15.8	13.6
15 - 24	75.1	72.2	78.0
25 - 34	91.9	97.3	86.7
35 - 44	94.6	99.2	90.5
45 - 54	93.5	99.0	89.2
55 - 64	79.4	89.5	69.6
65 +	45.8	65.2	30.2



In older ages of 65 and over, 65.2 percent among males and 30.2 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 14.7 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had decreased from 4.8 in 1998 to 3.9 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	59	41	87
Males	66	34	85
Females	51	49	89

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 66 percent (64 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 51 percent (43 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 85 percent and 89 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

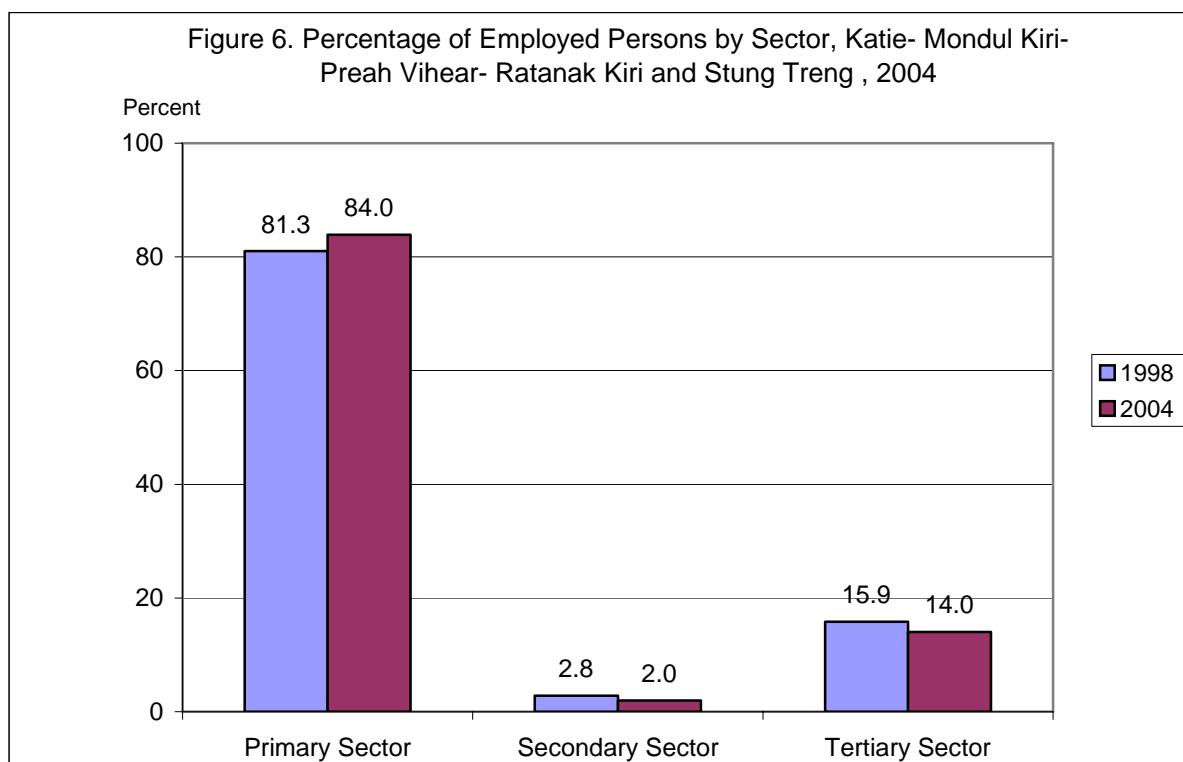


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (84.0 percent) in Kratie, Mondol Kiri, Preah Vihea, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 81.3 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 2.0 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng province, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.3	0.4	0.2
Paid Employee	9.5	14.3	4.7
Own Account Worker	36.6	51.5	21.7
Unpaid Family Worker	53.5	33.8	73.2
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (36.6) and unpaid family workers (53.5). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7 . Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Katie-Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

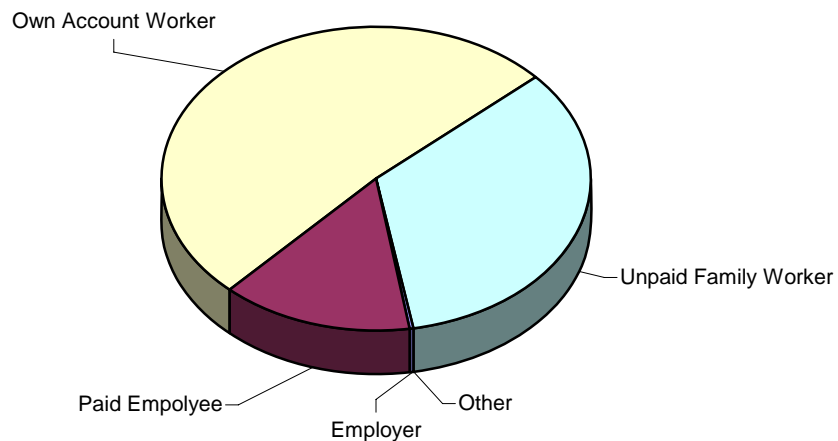
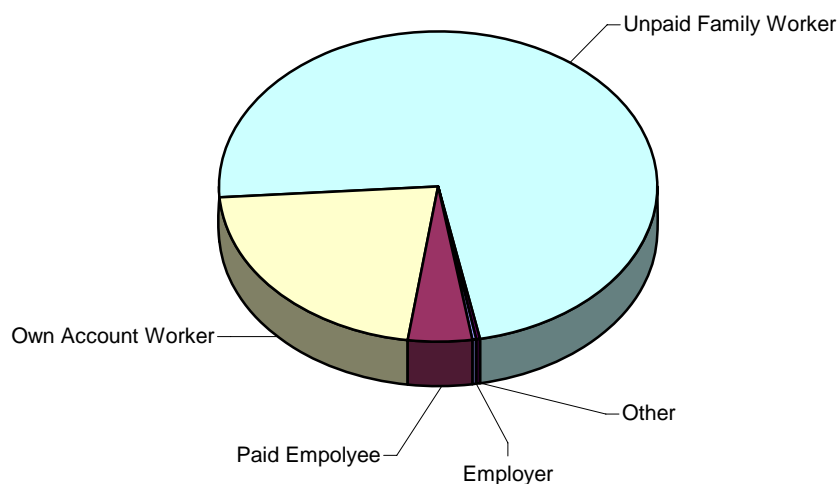


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Katie-Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (46 percent), male dependents (53 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the

percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 38 percent, 52 percent and 9 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term “Migration” used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for combined province of Kratie - Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Place Of Last Residence	Both Sexes	Males	Females
All	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	97.3	97.7	96.9
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	55.3	56.4	54.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	34.7	34.0	35.5
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	20.6	22.4	18.6
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	42.0	41.3	42.8
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	2.7	2.3	3.1
I. Countries in Asia	2.7	2.3	3.1
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	161.4	85.5	75.9

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 161 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 23 per cent of combined province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 46 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally increased from level 21 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-seven per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (55 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 35 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 42 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this combined province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (b) shown in Table 15 is higher for males, in categories I (a) and II it is lower for males but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Katie-Mondul Kiri-Preah Vihear-Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

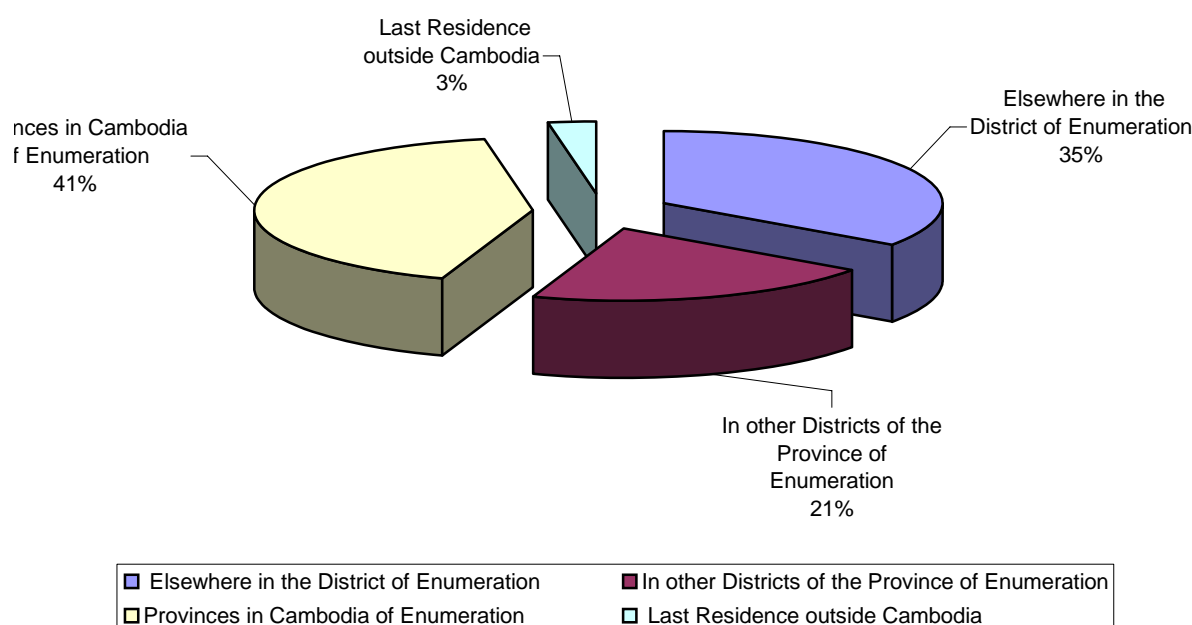


Table 16. Reason for migration for combined province of Katie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	7.2	11.6	2.3
In search of Employment	15.8	23.7	6.8
Education	1.1	1.2	1.0
Marriage	16.0	20.8	10.5
Family Moved	42.9	26.1	61.9
Natural Calamities	0.0	0.0	0.0
Insecurity	4.7	4.3	5.2
Repatriation or Return after displacement	5.1	4.4	5.9
Visiting only	3.6	3.4	3.8
Other	2.9	3.7	1.9
Not Stated	0.7	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (42.9 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in these combined provinces. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 61.9 per cent as against 26.1 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for marriage (about 16 per cent). It is 20.8 per cent for males and 10.5 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "In search of employment" and "Transfer of work place" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Katie- Mondul Kiri-Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

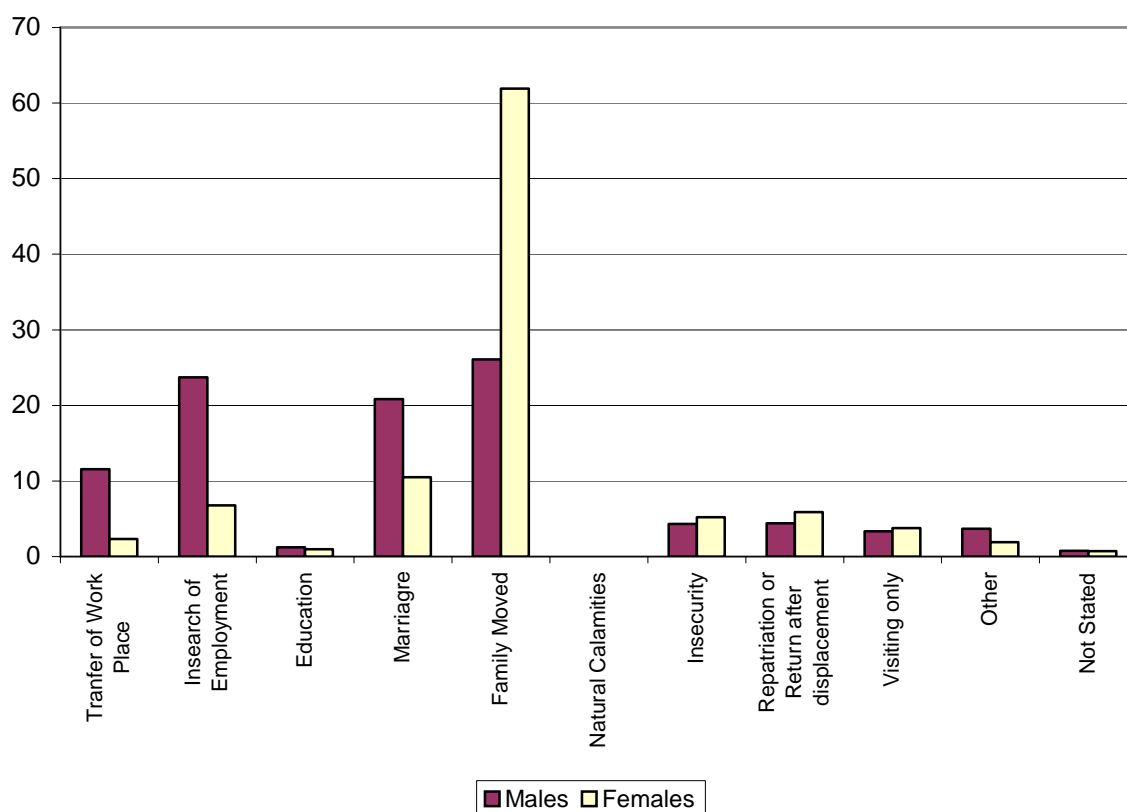
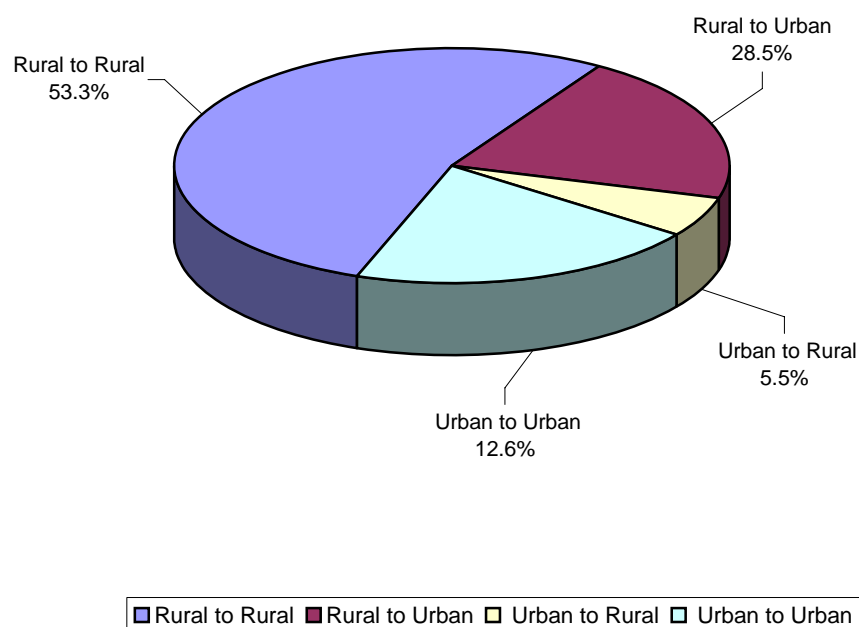


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration Streams for combined province Katie- Mondul Kiri-Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	53.4	52.6	54.4
Rural to Urban	28.5	28.3	28.7
Urban to Rural	5.5	5.8	5.1
Urban to Urban	12.6	13.3	11.8

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has increased from the level 48 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account 28.5 per cent with the marginally high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in the combined province of Katie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Kratie - Preah Vihear - Stueng Treng - Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 118 thousand in Kratie, Mondol Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces of which 83 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 95 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 4.0 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Kratie, Mondol Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that 39 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 24.5 The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 3 .3 from 18.4 in 1998 to 21.7 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 57.14 to 39.3. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Kratie-Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	24.5	18.4	57.1
2004	100	39.0	21.7	39.3

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces, 95.1 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 95.3 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling was very small in both 1998 and 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Kratie-Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	95.3	1.0	2.8	0.9
2004	100	95.1	0.7	4.0	0.2

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	72.8	20.7	4.8	1.7
2004	100	61.2	25.9	8.4	4.5

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 61 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 72.8 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 25.9 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	6.2	2.4	2.7	57.9	14.2	16.6

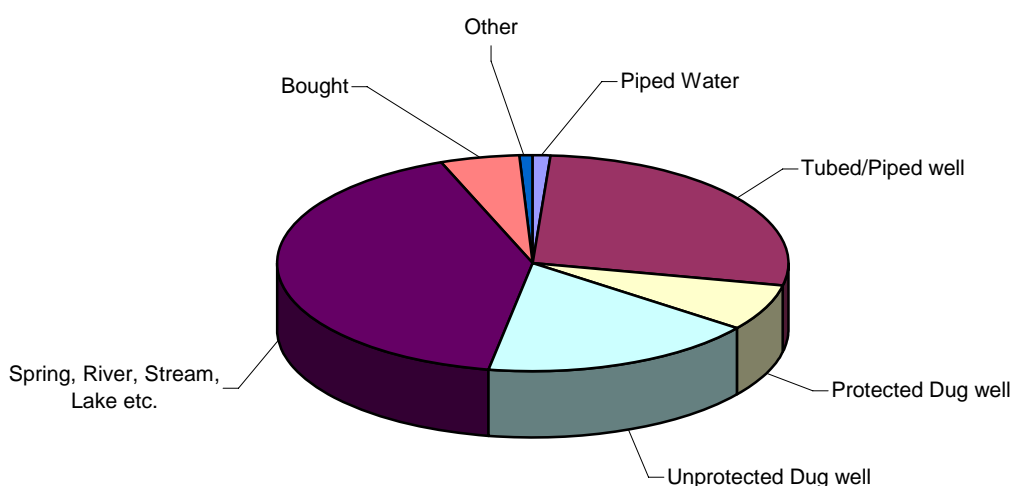
Most of the households in this five provinces use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 11.3 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 57.9 per cent in 2004 from 63.4 per cent in these combine provinces in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 14.2 per cent in 2004 from 2.3 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	1.1
Tube /Piped Well	27.2
Protected Dug well	7.0
Unprotected dug well	17.4
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	41.5
Bought	4.9
Other	0.9

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Driking Water, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water.

The table shows that about 40.2 per cent of households in these combined provinces have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 22.4 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	92.4	6.6	0.2	0.8	0.0

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (92.4 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 92.4 per cent in 2004 from 96.1 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	79.7	5.4	7.5	6.5	0.9

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 11.0 per cent to 20.3 per cent at the provinces level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Kratie- Mondul Kiri- Preah Vihear- Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity Toilet	Water	Water	Not Applicable
100	6.8	1.4	1.4	6.6	1.7	5.5	25.4	51.2

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in this combined provinces. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 6.8 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 6.8 per cent in 2004 from 3.6 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

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Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

Name	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	Sample EA No	No. of Households in the EA
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		
								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	15	16	17
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)

- Bamboo / Thatch / Grass / Reeds
- Earth
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Salvaged / Improvised materials
- Other (specify)

Roof Material (Column 4)

- Bamboo / Thatch / Grass
- Tiles
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Plastic / Synthetic material sheets
- Other (specify)

Floor Material (Column 5)

- Earth / Clay
- Wood / Bamboo planks
- Cement / Brick / Stone
- Polished stone
- Parquet / Polished wood
- Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
- Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator:

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____

Name of Supervisor:

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____



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.	Household 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Dareth Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

12- Phnom Penh Municipality



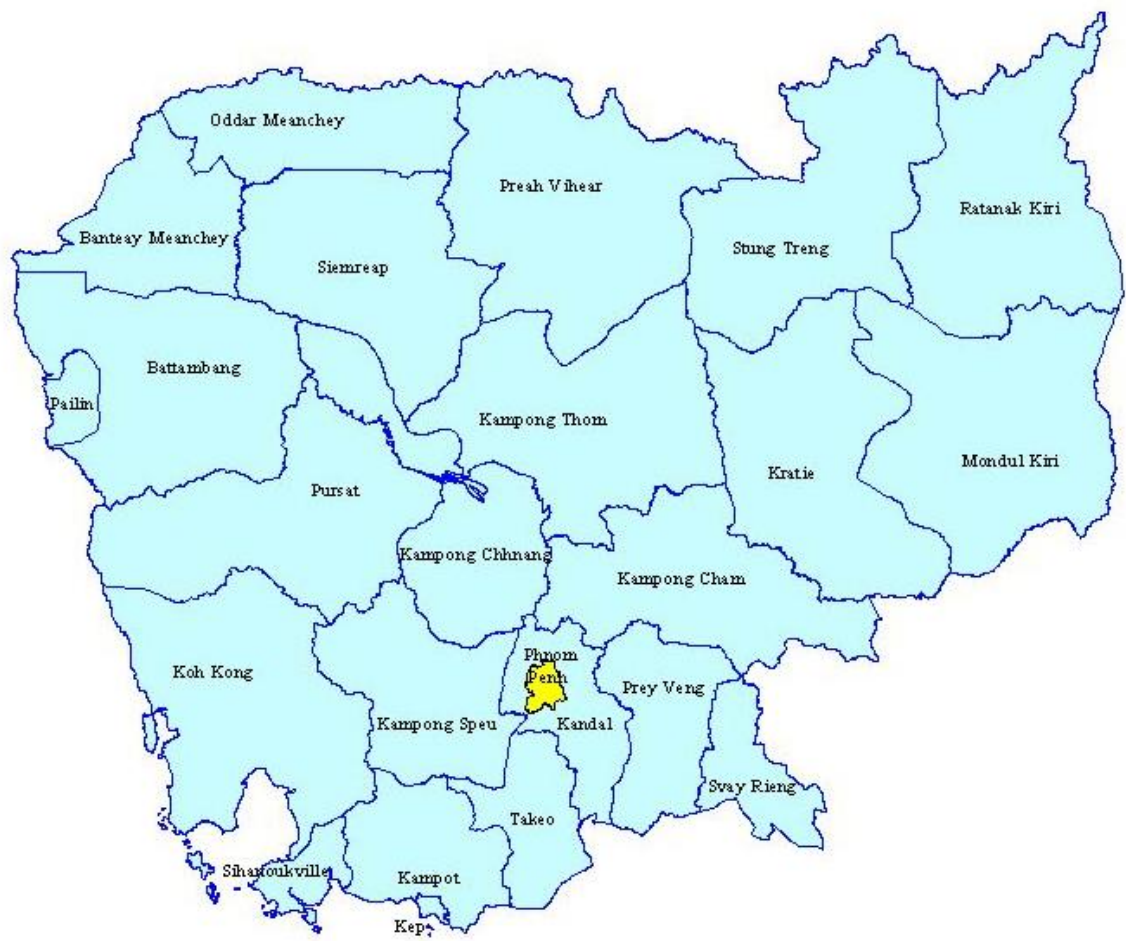
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Sponsored by:
United Nations Population Fund**

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Phnom Penh province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Poulation Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Phnom Penh province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Phnom Penh province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Phnom Penh Municipality

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Phnom Penh Municipality was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Phnom Penh Municipality was 1043 thousand, in which there were 499 thousand of males and 544 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 52.2.

The density of population in this province was 3783 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Phnom Penh Municipality's population was 1.26 percent that was lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Phnom Penh Municipality between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	1000
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	18
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Phnom Penh Municipality	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Phnom Penh Municipality	0
Total population of Phnom Penh Municipality in 1998	1018
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	1043
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (4.93 percent of total population)	54
Total estimated population of Phnom Penh Municipality in 2004	1097
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.26%

ii. Comparison with population projection

According to the publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Phnom Penh Municipality was 1272 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 1314 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation the projected population of Phnom Penh Municipality on March 3, 2004 worked out to 1280 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 1040 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 1046 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 1280 thousand in 2004 and 1046 thousand in 1998 worked out to 3.36 percent, which was higher than the annual growth rate of 1.26 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 183 thousand or by 16.6 percent. 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, under-estimation of institutional/homeless population, or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Phnom Penh Municipality was 1.77 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 2.10 and was constant over period from 1998.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Phnom Penh municipality the number of regular households was about 193 thousand comprising a population of about 1,044 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.5.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 28.6 and 71.4 percent respectively, registering thereby about the same from the percentages of 28.7 and 71.3 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is not too much change between the census and CIPS proportions in Phnom Penh municipality.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

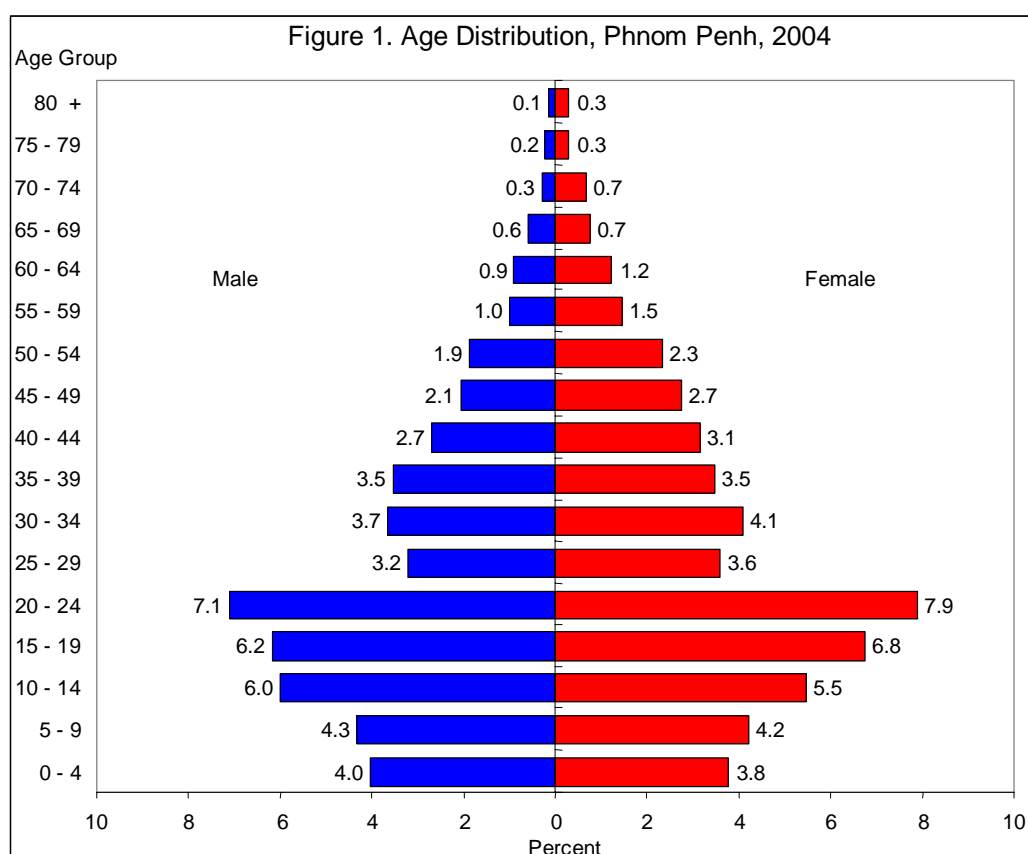
The overall sex ratio in Phnom Penh is 91.7 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Phnom Penh 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	93.1	51.8
2004	91.7	52.2

The Sex Ratio of Phnom Penh municipality (91.7) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province decreased from what it was in 1998 (93.1).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 7.8 percent of the total population in the municipality. Children (age 0-14) form 27.8 percent of the total population in the municipality.



The proportion of female children (25.8 percent) is less than that of male children (30.0). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 68.9 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.3 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 65.0 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Phnom Penh, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	7.8
Children (0 - 14)	27.8
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	68.9
The elderly population (65 +)	3.3
The voting age group (18 +)	65.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Phnom Penh, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	33.1	27.8	29.8
15 - 49	57.3	60.1	58.3
50 - 64	6.8	8.8	8.4
65 +	2.8	3.3	3.5

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show some difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about more than five points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Phnom Penh works out to **23.1** in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to **26.3** in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (7.8 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (8.5 percent) (see Figure 3.1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 9.0 percent. The largest cohort reported by the **census was that of age 15-19 (14.5 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 20-24 (15.0 percent).**

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Phnom Penh, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	93.1	91.7
0 - 14	104.4	106.8
15 - 49	91.1	89.7
50 - 64	76.6	75.4
65 +	58.2	63.1

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Phnom Penh and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Phnom Penh in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Phnom Penh, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	56.1	45.1
Male	59.3	48.5
Female	53.2	42.1

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

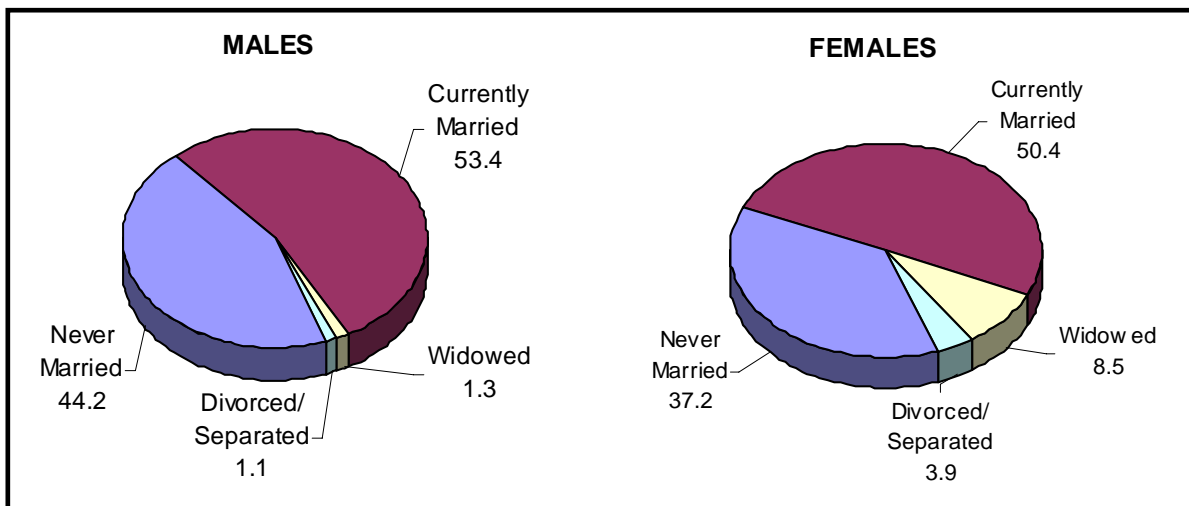
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Phnom Penh, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	40.5	51.8	5.1	2.3	0.3
Males	100	44.2	53.4	1.3	1.1	0.0
Females	100	37.2	50.4	8.5	3.4	0.6

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Phnom Penh, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Phnom Penh works out to 28.0 and 25.9 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Phnom Penh are higher than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

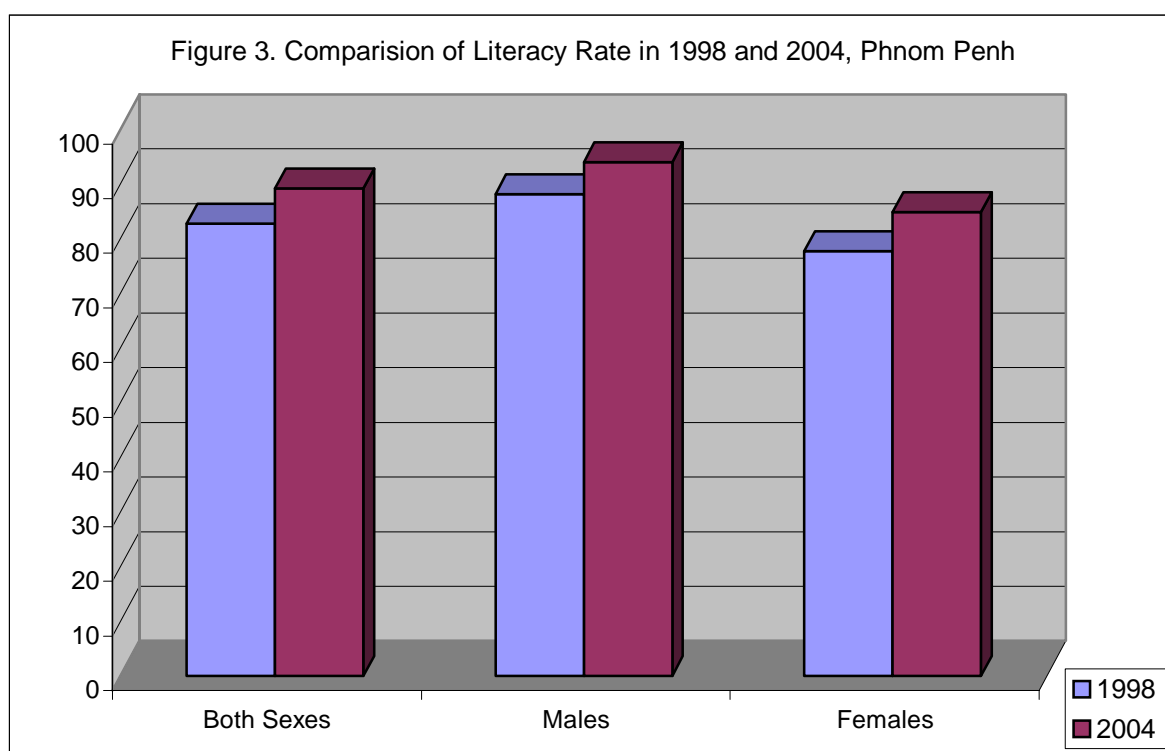
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rational and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 10.8% of total populations in Province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 15.2% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from the level 82.7% during 1998 to 89.2% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 88.1% during 1998 to 94.0% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 77.7% during 1998 to 84.8% in 2004.

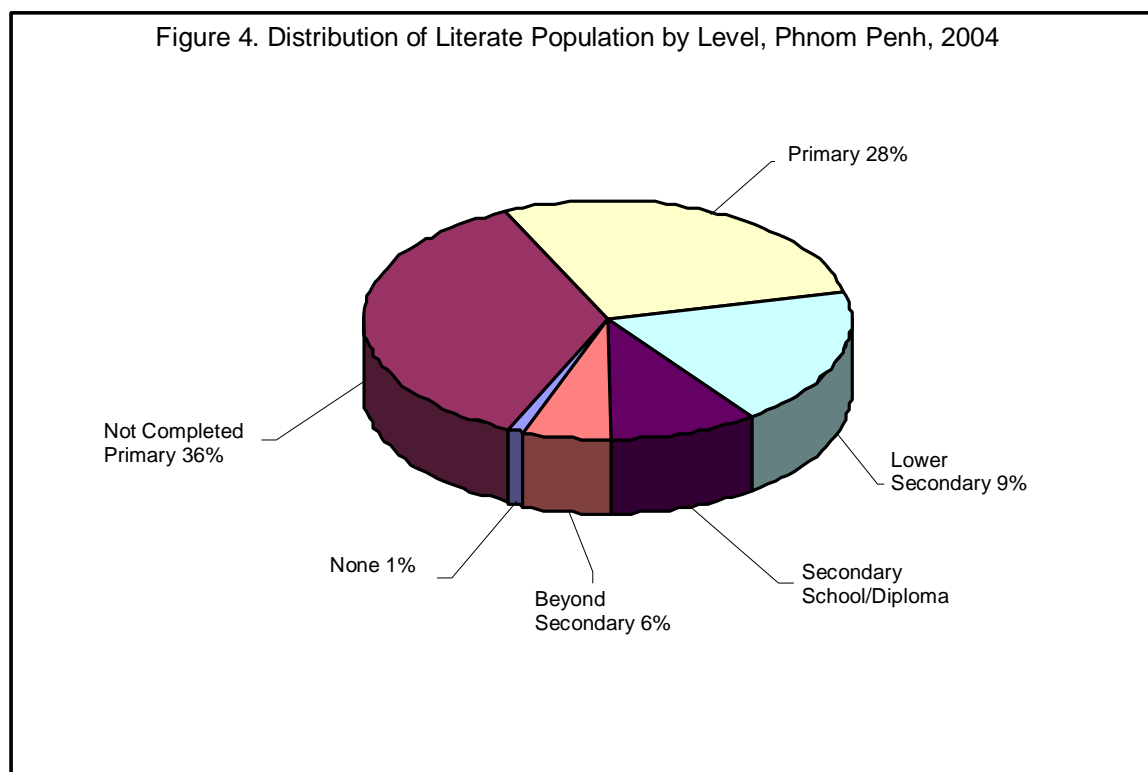
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Phnom Penh, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population age 7+ (in 000)	Literate Population (in 000)	Census 1998 (%)	CIPS 2004 (%)
Both Sexes	930	829	82.7	89.2
Males	440	414	88.1	94.0
Females	490	415	77.7	84.8



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 36 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 28 percent and 19 percent respectively. A small percentage (1%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 10 percent. Only 6 percent had completed beyond secondary level of

education. Among females 41 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 30.



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 85.0% during 1998 to 88.8% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 92.3% during 1998 to 94.7% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 78.6% during 1998 to 83.8% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Phnom Penh, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Phnom Penh		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	85.0	88.8
Males	92.3	94.7
Females	78.6	83.8

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (19,066). 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 28.0 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 89 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Phnom Penh, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	62.1	67.5	56.9
7-9	88.9	88.6	89.2
10-14	95.6	96.8	94.4
15 - 19	63.0	68.8	57.7
20 - 24	26.0	33.7	19.1

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Phnom Penh was 493 thousand of which 238 thousand or 48.3 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Phnom Penh has increased from 49.1 in 1998 to 53 in 2004. The participation rate for males (57.9) was higher than for females (48.6) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Phnom Penh.

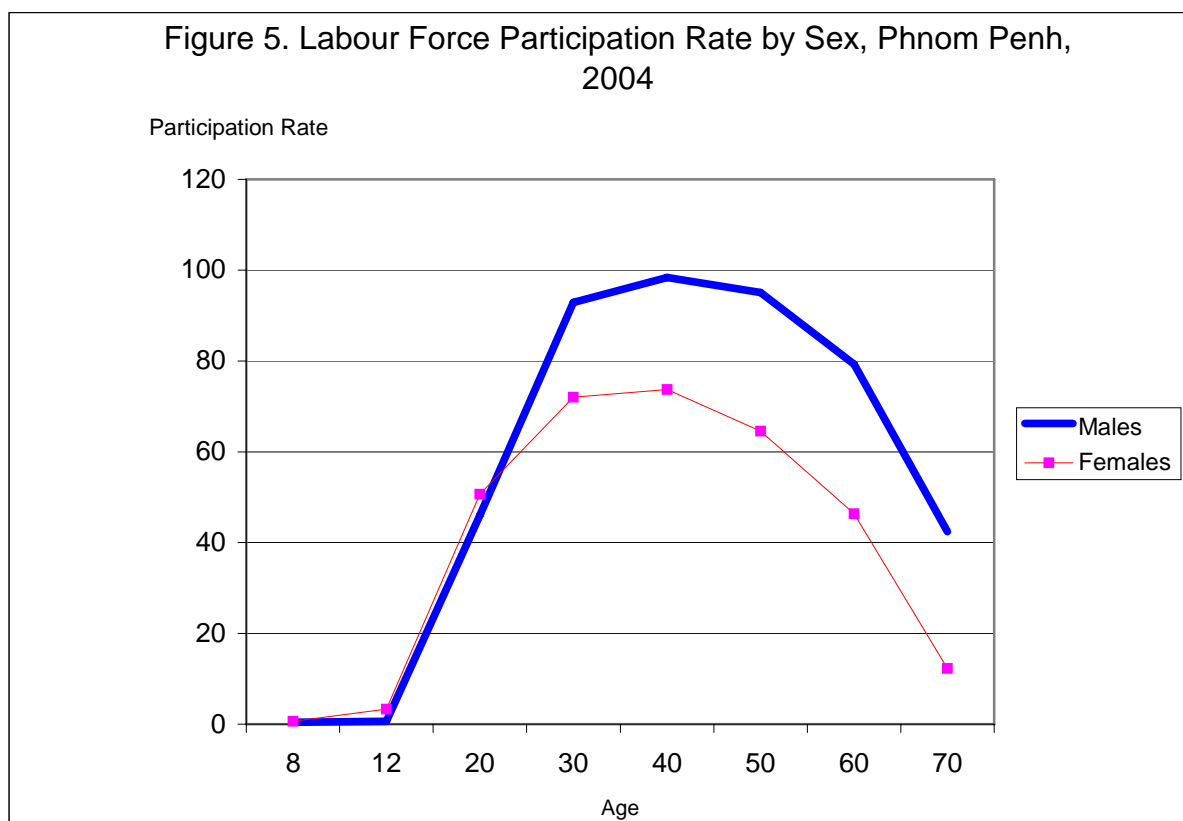
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Phnom Penh, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	53.0	57.9	48.6
7- 9	0.5	0.4	0.6
10 -14	1.9	0.6	3.3
15 - 24	48.5	46.0	50.7
25 - 34	81.9	92.9	72.0
35 - 44	85.6	98.3	73.7
45 - 54	77.9	95.0	64.5
55 - 64	60.0	79.3	46.4
65 +	23.9	42.4	12.2

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak at age 44 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Phnom Penh, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	49.8	54.6	45.5
7- 9	0.3	0.4	0.2
10 -14	1.5	0.4	2.6
15 - 24	42.5	38.9	45.8
25 - 34	78.1	89.5	67.9
35 - 44	83.6	96.9	71.0
45 - 54	75.9	93.2	62.4
55 - 64	57.2	76.3	43.6
65 +	23.4	41.1	12.2



In older ages of 65 and over, 41.1 percent among males and 12.2 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 1.5 percent. This proportion was slightly higher in rural areas (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had strongly decreased from 12.6 in 1998 to 6.1 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Phnom Penh, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	90	10	58
Males	95	5	50
Females	85	15	68

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 95 percent (92 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 85 percent (82 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 50 percent and 68 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.



Figure 6 shows most of employed persons (5.2 percent) in Phnom Penh were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 10.0 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 25.0 percent and 69.8 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Phnom Penh, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.6	0.6	0.6
Paid Employee	50.0	56.0	43.5
Own Account Worker	37.6	36.1	39.2
Unpaid Family Worker	11.3	6.7	16.3
Other	0.5	0.6	0.4

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were paid employees (50.0) and own account workers (37.6).

At the provincial level, the proportion of paid employees was higher than the proportion of own account workers for both male and female population.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Phnom Penh, 2004

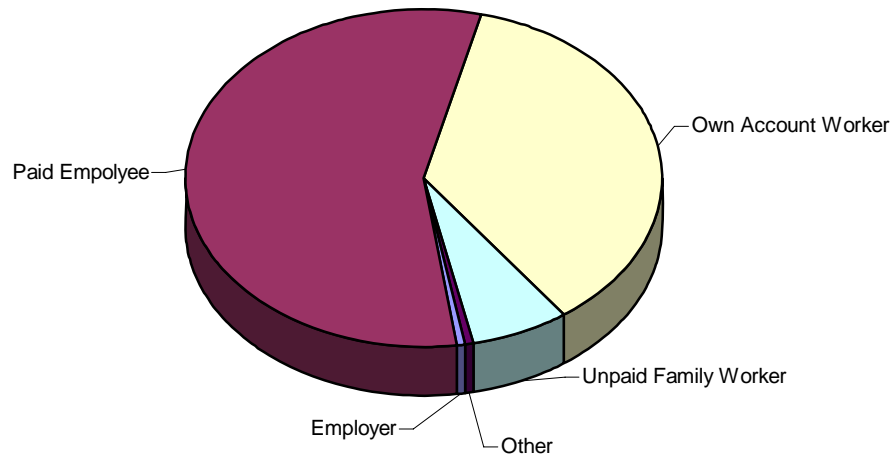
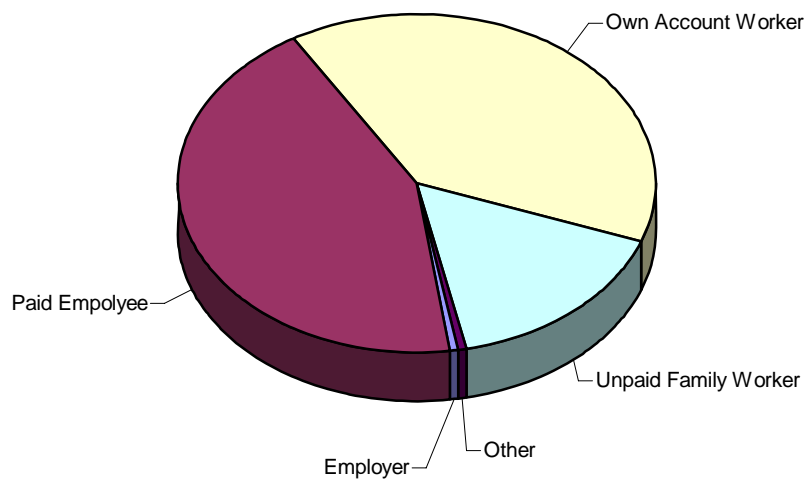


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Phnom Penh, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (67 percent), male dependents (27 percent) together constitute 94 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 45 percent, 25 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Phnom Penh, 2004

Type Of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	97.5	97.3	97.6
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	45.8	46.6	45.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	20.8	20.1	21.4
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	25.0	26.5	23.7
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	51.7	50.7	52.5
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	2.5	2.7	2.4
I. Countries in Asia	2.3	2.4	2.2
II. Other Countries	0.3	0.3	0.2
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	703.3	326.4	376.8

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 703 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 67 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 54 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had greatly decreased from level 73 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-eight per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (46 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 21 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 52 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (b) shown in Table 15 is higher for males, in categories I (a) and II it is lower for males but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Phnom Penh, 2004

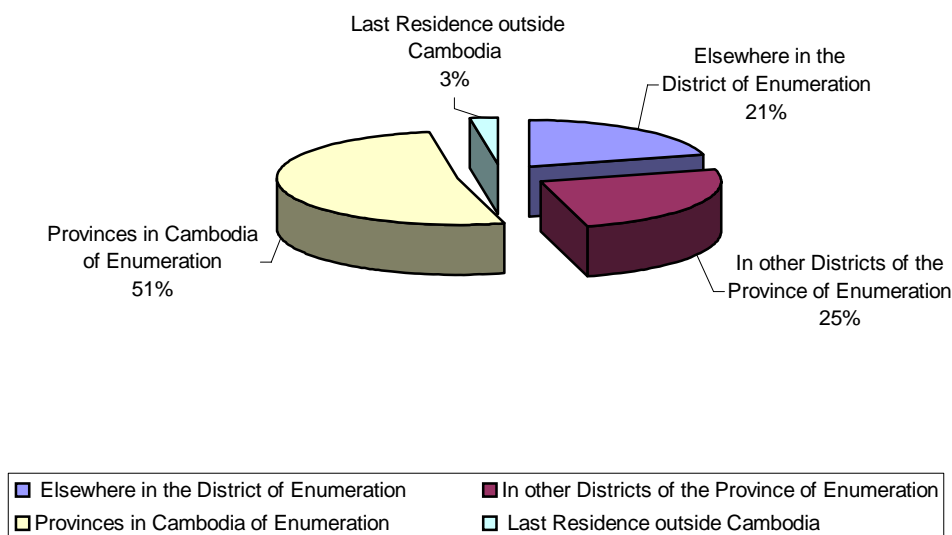


Table 16. Reason for migration, Phnom Penh, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	4.4	7.4	1.8
In search of Employment	14.3	18.6	10.6
Education	2.8	3.9	1.9
Marriage	6.4	9.2	4.0
Family Moved	54.6	40.9	66.4
Natural Calamities	0.3	0.2	0.4
Insecurity	0.6	0.6	0.6
Repatriation or Return after displacement	5.5	5.8	5.3
Visiting only	1.7	1.2	2.0
Other	9.2	12.1	6.7
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (54.6 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Phnom Penh. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 66.4 per cent as against 40.9 per cent for males. This is followed by migrants who moved for in search of

employment (about 14.3 per cent). It is 18.6 per cent for males and 10.6 per cent for females. The migrants who moved for "Other reason" and "Marriage" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Phnom Penh, 2004

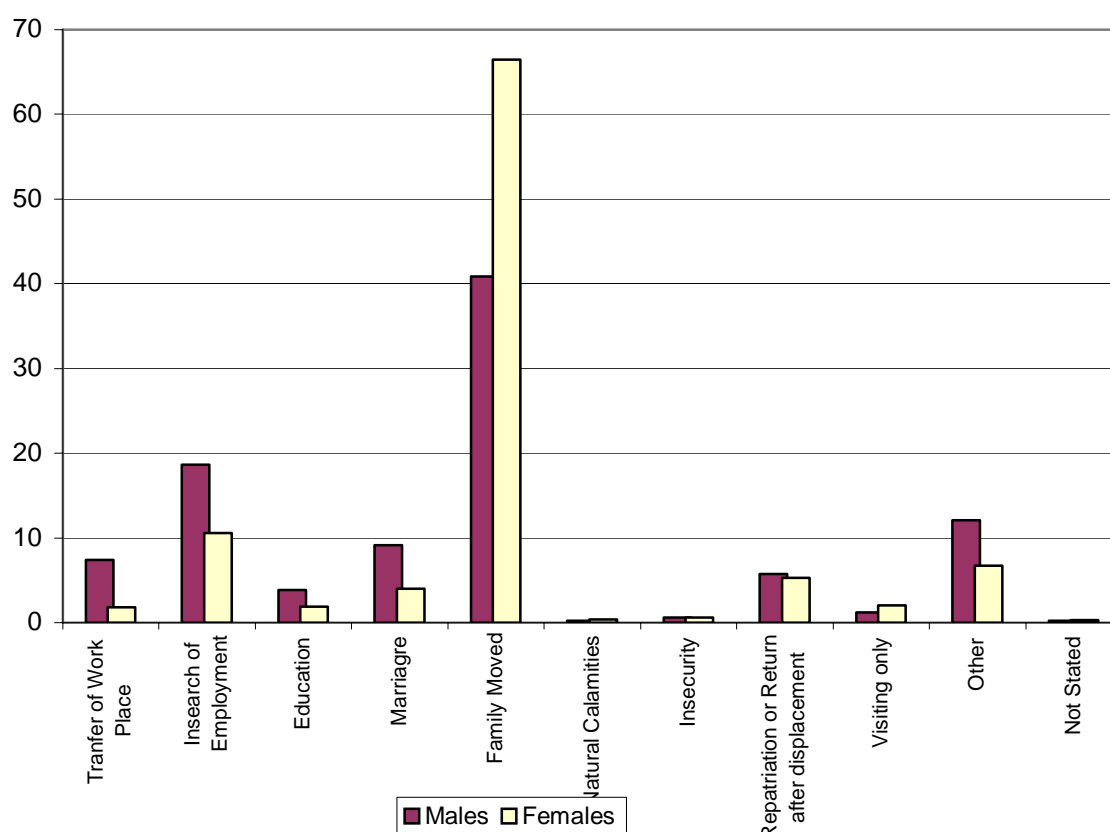
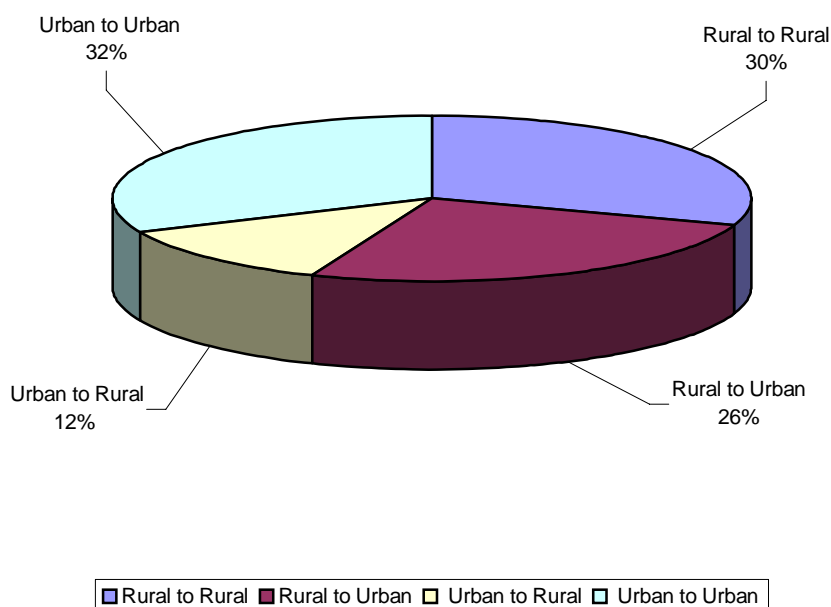


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Phnom Penh, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	30.4	30.6	30.2
Rural to Urban	25.9	25.4	26.4
Urban to Rural	12.3	13.1	11.5
Urban to Urban	31.4	30.9	31.9

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from urban to urban areas. However this percentage has the same level 32 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account 25.9 per cent with the high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Phnom Penh.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Phnom Penh, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 134 thousand in Phnom Penh province of which 80 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 116 thousands and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.6 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Phnom Penh province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building:

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 91 percent of the residential building are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 84.1. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has decreased by 2.2 from 7.7 in 1998 to 5.5 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 8.2 to 3.1. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Phnom Penh province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Phnom Penh

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	84.1	7.7	8.2
2004	100	91.4	5.5	3.1

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 Census and CIPS 2004. In Phnom Penh province, 83.8 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 83.8 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling increased from 11.5 in 1998 to 12.6 in 2004. The proportion of households living in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Phnom Penh

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	83.8	11.5	3.8	0.9
2004	100	83.8	12.6	3.3	0.3

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Phnom Penh

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	61.0	25.3	8.1	5.6
2004	100	57.8	22.6	11.2	8.4

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of

household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 58 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 61.0 was observed. Those who have two rooms form 22.6 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Phnom Penh, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	88.1	1.6	2.3	4.6	1.3	2.1

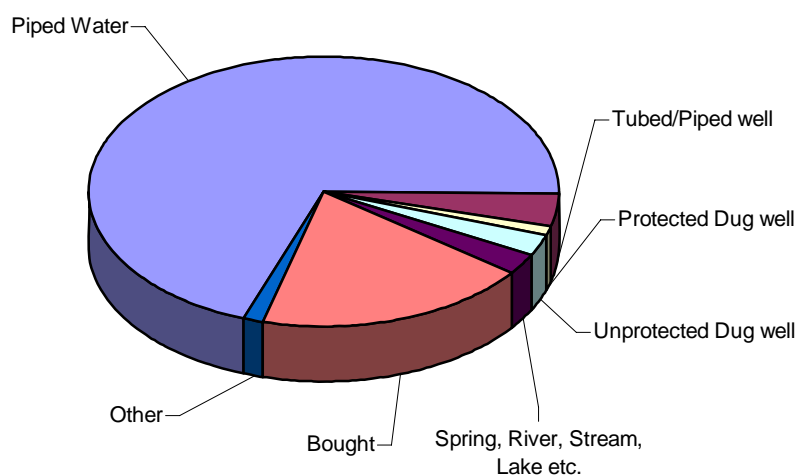
Most of households in the municipality use city power for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 92.0 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of City power for lighting had increased, increased to current level of 92.0 per cent in 2004 from 80.2 per cent in the municipality in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has declined to current level of 1.3 per cent in 2004 from 1.5 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking water, Phnom Penh, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	69.6
Tube /Piped Well	3.9
Protected Dug well	1.1
Unprotected dug well	2.6
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	2.6
Bought	18.7
Other	1.5

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Phnom Penh, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 93.3 per cent of households in the municipality have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 85.4 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Phnom Penh, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	25.5	30.1	0.7	41.2	2.5

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use LPG for cooking (41.2 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of LPG for cooking had increased to current level of 41.2 per cent in 2004 from 16.3 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Phnom Penh, 2004

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	12.9	57.3	25.7	3.5	0.6

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 74.9 per cent to 87.1 per cent at Phnom Penh municipality.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Phnom Penh, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity Toilet	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	81.5	3.2	6.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	3.9	1.7

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Phnom Penh municipality. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 81.5 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of the combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 81.5 per cent in 2004 from 66.2 per cent in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: Japanese
10: Chaaraay
11: Chaam
12: Kaaveat
13: Klueng
14: Kuoy
15: Krueing
16: Lon

**Codes for Column 10 (continued)
Mother Tongue**

17: Phnong
18: Proav
19: Tumpoon
20: Stieng
21: Ro Ong
22: Kraol
23: Raadeear
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)

[illegible]

Codes for Column 17 (b)	
What is the highest grade completed?	
01	Elementary School
02	High School
03	Some College
04	Bachelor's Degree
05	Master's Degree
06	Doctorate Degree
07	Professional Degree
08	Other

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 full time
2	Employed part time
3	Unemployed
4	Retired
5	Student
6	Homemaker
7	Volunteer
8	Other

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level 14- Prey Veng Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

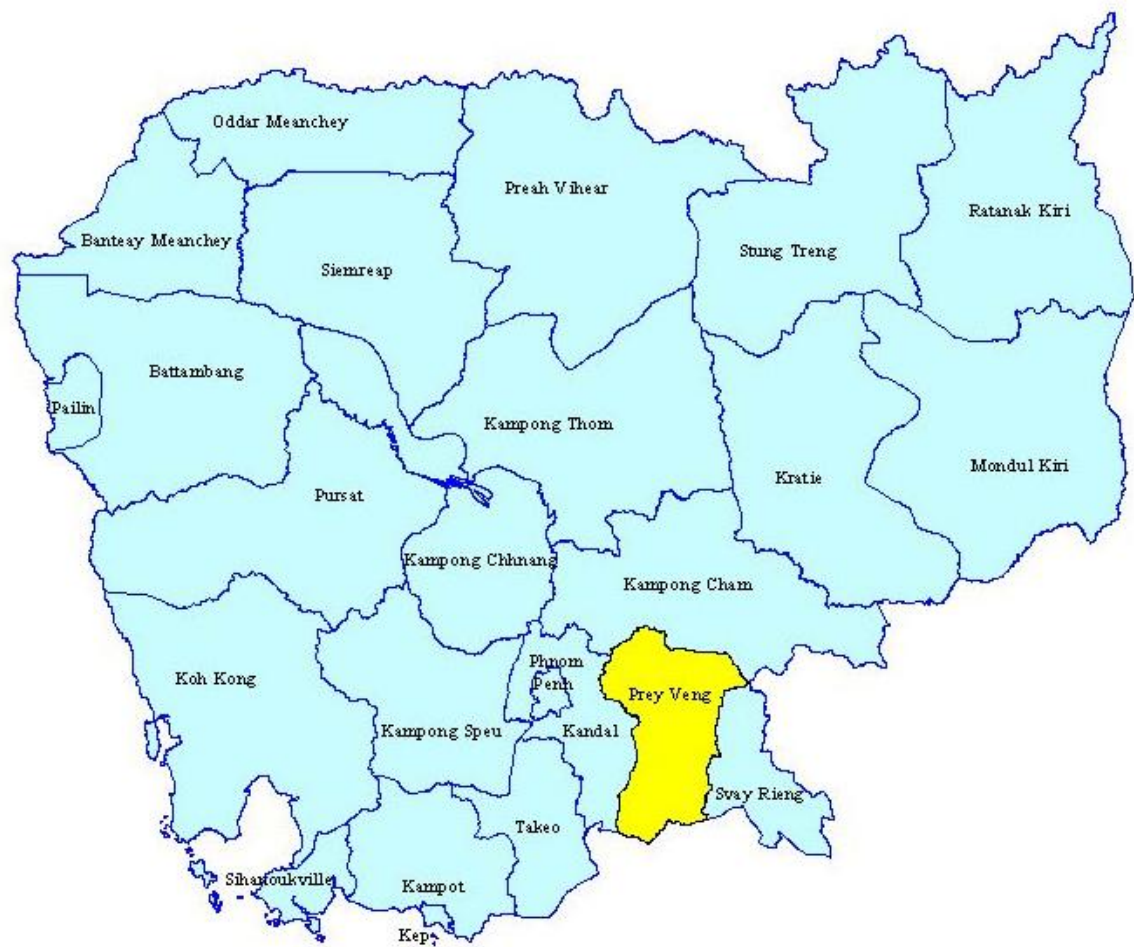
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Prey Veng province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Prey Veng province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Prey Veng province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Prey Veng Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Prey Veng province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Prey Veng province was 1013 thousand, in which there were 483 thousand of males and 530 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 52.3.

The density of population in this province was 210 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown Table 1, the annual growth rate of Prey Veng province's population was 1.04 percent that was lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Prey Veng province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	946
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	17
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Prey Veng province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Prey Veng province	0
Total population of Prey Veng province in 1998	963
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	1013
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.19 percent of total population)	12
Total estimated population of Prey Veng province in 2004	1025
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.04%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Prey Veng as 1036 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 1044 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Prey Veng on March 3, 2004 worked out to 1037 thousand. For

projections, the base population was estimated as 995 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 996 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 1037 thousand in 2004 and 996 thousand in 1998 worked out to 0.67 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 1.04 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 12 thousand or by 1.2 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Prey Veng was 3.19 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.25 for 2003 and 3.20 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 3.50 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining and was more or less at the level expected in the projection.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Prey Veng province the number of regular households was about 218 thousand comprising a population of about 1,013 thousand, which gives an average household size of 4.6.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 35.0 and 65.0 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 3.8 points and decrease of 3.8 points from the percentages of 31.2 and 68.8 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Prey Veng province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

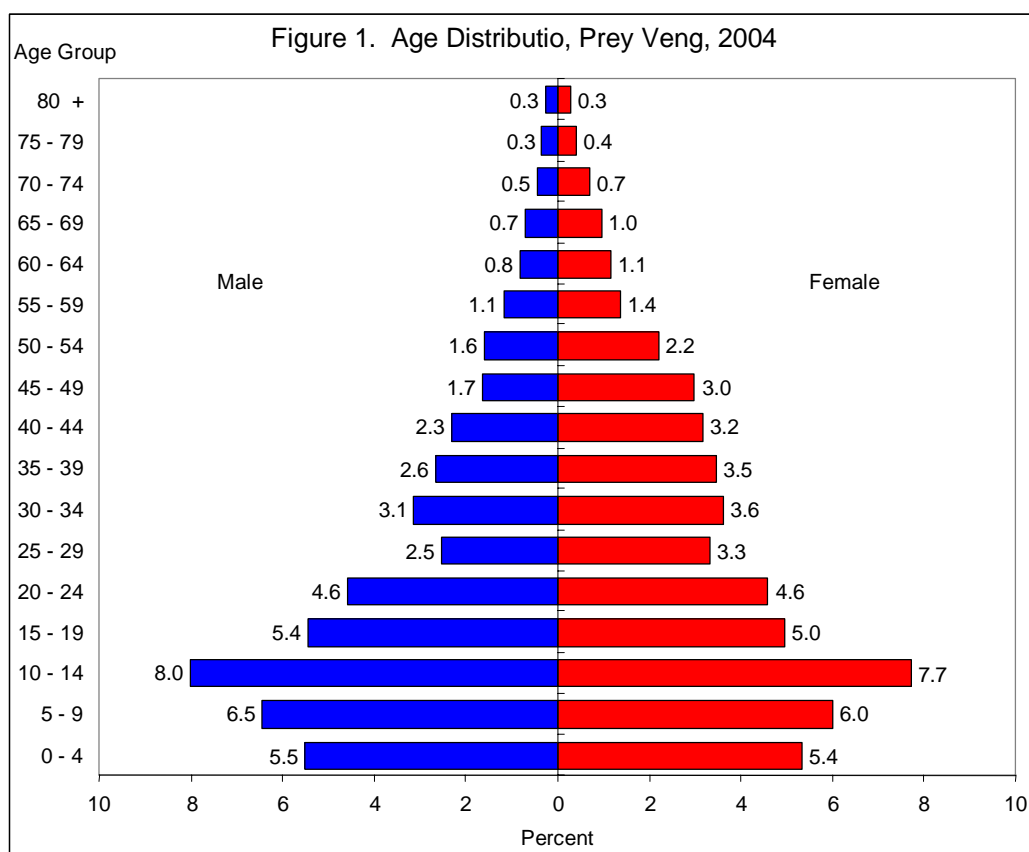
The overall sex ratio in Prey Veng province is 91.1 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Prey Veng 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	88.9	52.9
2004	91.1	52.3

The Sex Ratio of Prey Veng province (91.1) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (88.9).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 10.9 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 39.1 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (36.5 percent) is less than that of male children (42.0). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 56.8 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 4.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 54.0 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Prey Veng, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	10.9
Children (0 - 14)	39.1
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	56.8
The elderly population (65 +)	4.1
The voting age group (18 +)	54.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Prey Veng, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	42.7	39.1	37.1
15 - 49	46.6	48.5	51.8
50 - 64	6.9	8.3	7.3
65 +	3.8	4.1	3.8

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show some difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about three points and more than half during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Prey Veng works out to **20.3** in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 22.5 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (10.9 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.5 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 12.2 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (15.5 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (15.7 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Prey Veng, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	88.9	91.1
0 - 14	100.1	104.8
15 - 49	79.9	85.4
50 - 64	71.8	76.1
65 +	80.3	73.4

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Prey Veng and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Prey Veng in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Prey Veng, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	86.9	76.1
Male	99.6	84.0
Female	77.0	69.6

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

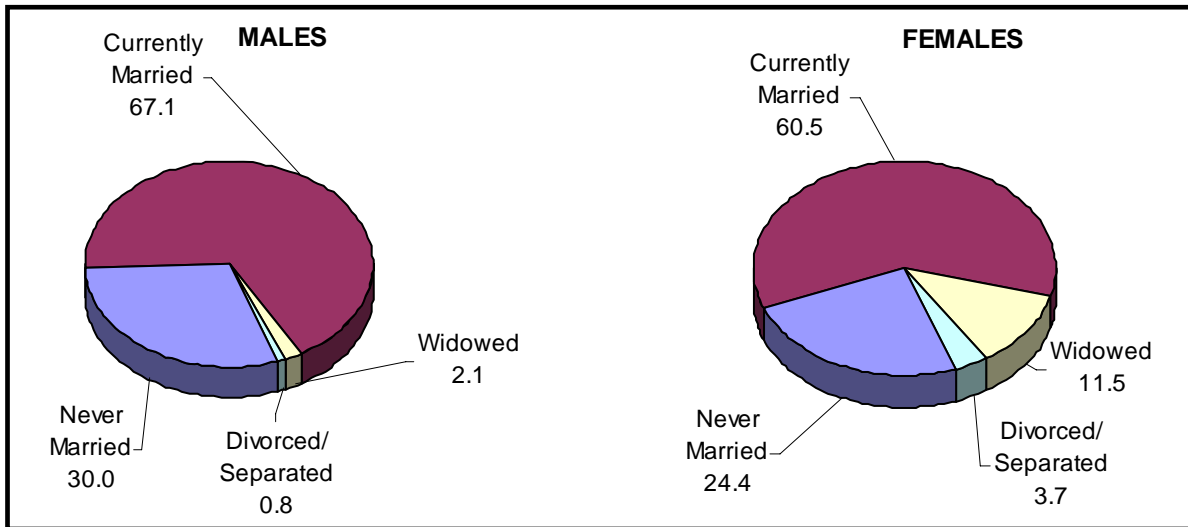
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Prey Veng, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	26.9	63.5	7.2	1.7	0.6
Males	100	30.0	67.1	2.1	0.6	0.1
Females	100	24.4	60.5	11.5	2.7	1.0

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Prey Veng, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Prey Veng works out to 23.4 and 22.4 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Prey Veng are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

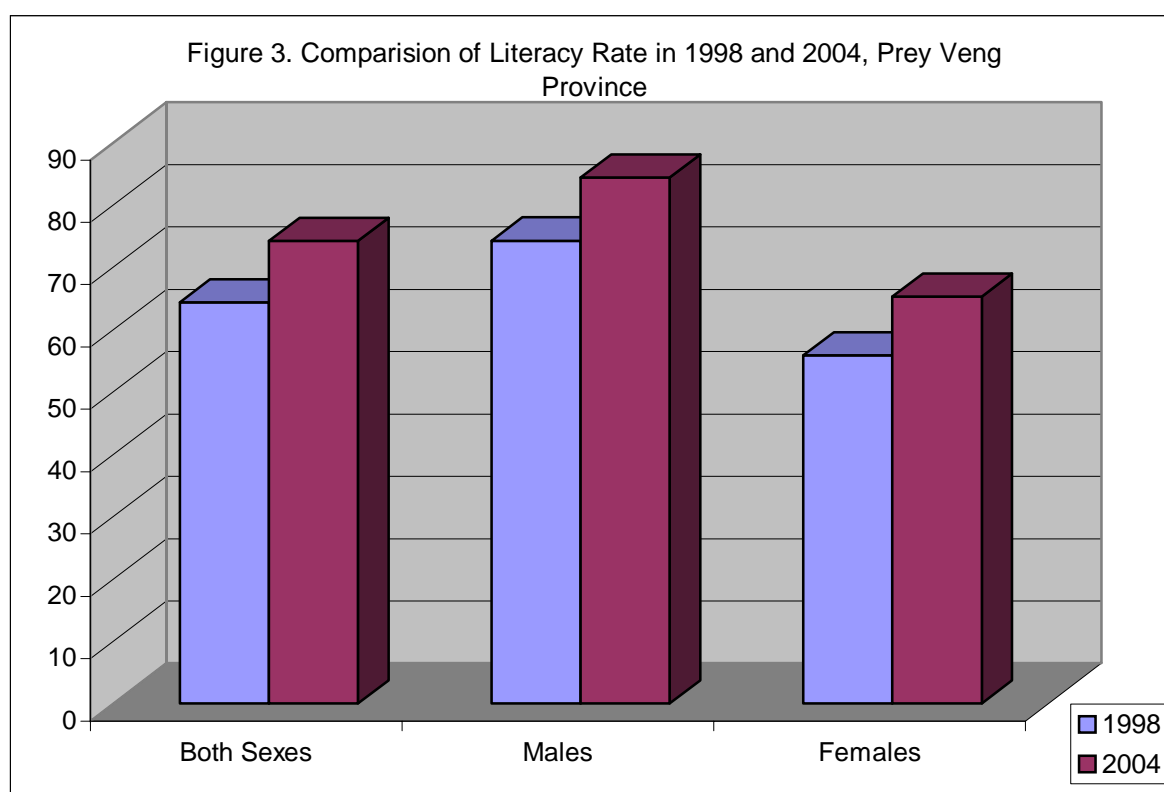
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 25.7% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 34.7% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from the level 64.4% during 1998 to 74.3% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 74.3% during 1998 to 84.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 55.9% during 1998 to 65.3% in 2004.

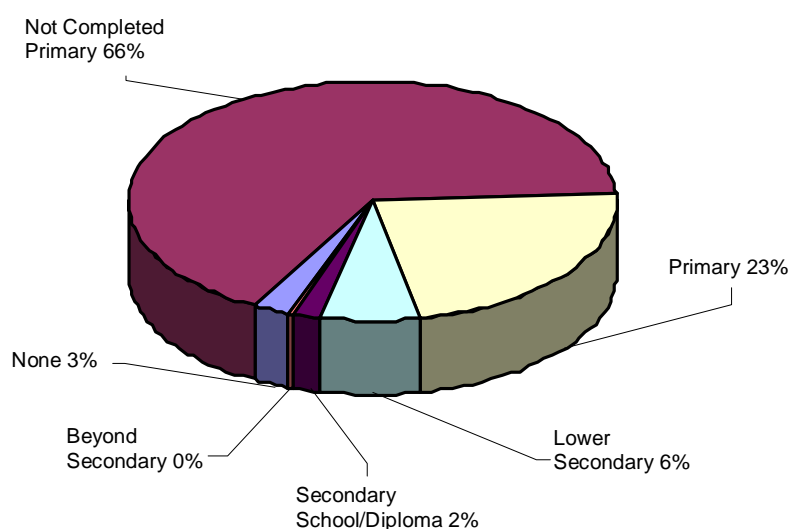
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Prey Veng, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	855	635	64.4	74.3
Males	400	338	74.3	84.4
Females	454	296	55.9	65.3



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 66 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 23 percent and 6 percent respectively. A small percentage (3%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.17 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 74 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 58.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Prey Veng, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 68.9% during 1998 to 73.5% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 83.6% during 1998 to 87.6% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 57.3% during 1998 to 61.7% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Prey Veng Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Prey Veng		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	68.9	73.5
Males	83.6	87.6
Females	57.3	61.7

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (20,604). 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 21.6 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 88 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Prey Veng Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	62.5	66.3	58.5
7-9	88.2	88.9	87.5
10-14	93.1	94.8	91.5
15 - 19	47.6	58.5	35.7
20 - 24	4.9	6.8	2.9

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Prey Veng was 596 thousand of which 323 thousand or 54.2 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Prey Veng has increased from 59.6 in 1998 to 69.7 in 2004. The participation rate for males (68.1) was lower than for females (71.1) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Prey Veng.

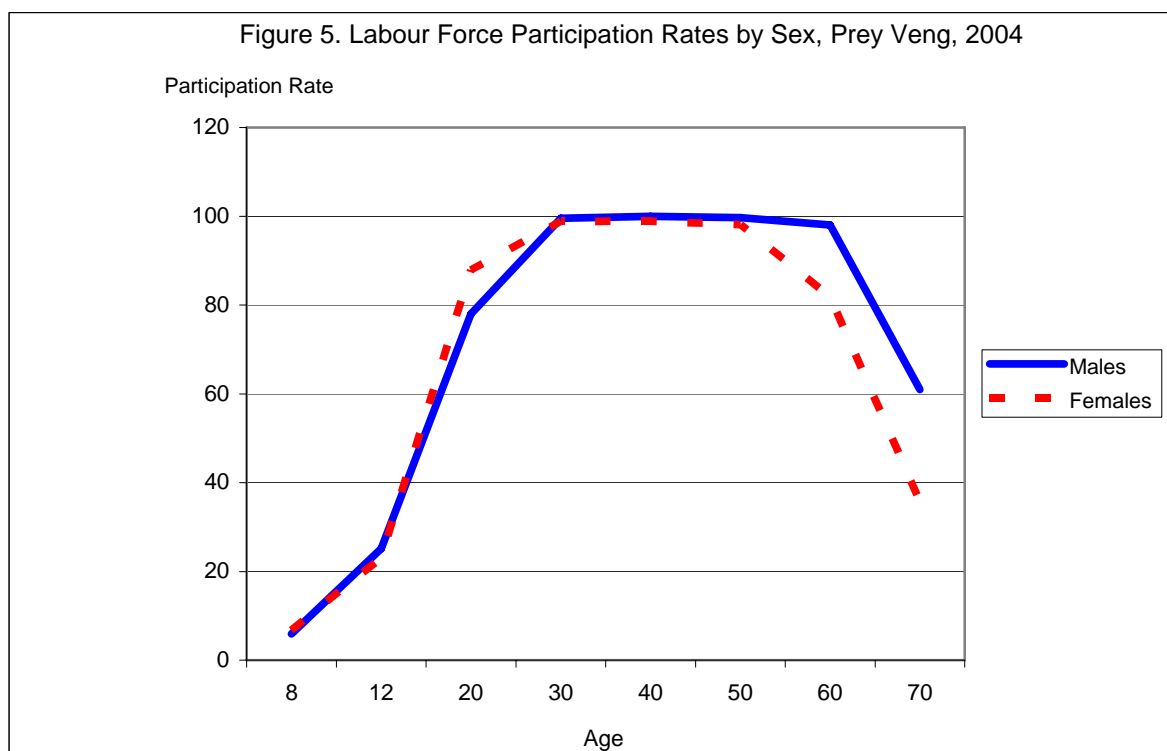
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Prey Veng, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	69.7	68.1	71.1
7- 9	6.3	5.9	6.7
10 -14	24.1	25.2	23.1
15 - 24	82.8	78.0	87.8
25 - 34	99.2	99.6	98.8
35 - 44	99.3	100.0	98.9
45 - 54	98.7	99.7	98.1
55 - 64	88.9	98.0	81.8
65 +	46.4	61.0	35.7

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-64 for males and 35-54 for females then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Prey Veng, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	65.7	63.5	67.7
7- 9	3.7	3.6	3.8
10 -14	14.9	14.5	15.2
15 - 24	77.5	71.4	83.9
25 - 34	97.7	97.8	97.7
35 - 44	97.9	99.3	96.8
45 - 54	98.1	99.3	97.3
55 - 64	87.0	97.3	79.0
65 +	43.0	57.7	32.2



In older ages of 65 and over, 57.7 percent among males and 32.2 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 14.9 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 3 in 1998 to 5.6 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Prey Veng, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	75	25	89
Males	87	13	86
Females	65	35	93

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 87 percent (82 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 65 percent (58 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 86 percent and 93 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

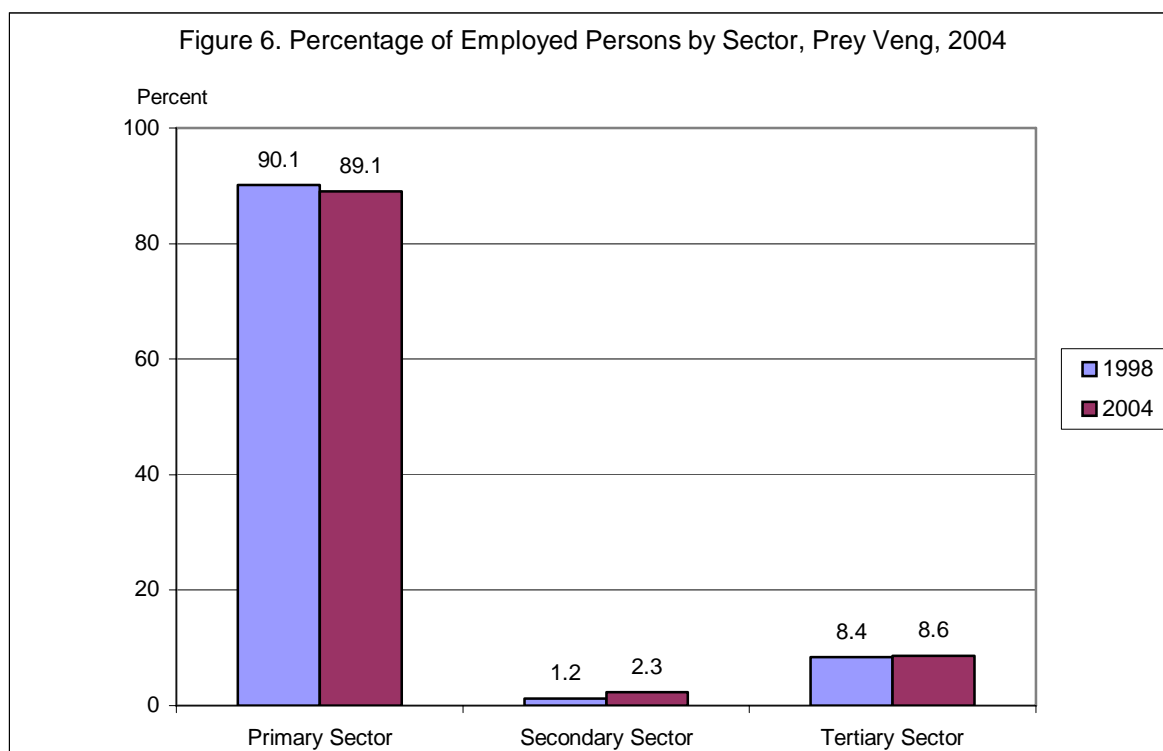


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (89.1 percent) in Prey Veng were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 90.1 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 2.3 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Prey Veng, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.0
Paid Employee	5.3	8.1	3.0
Own Account Worker	42.2	57.4	29.5
Unpaid Family Worker	52.3	34.3	67.2
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (42.1) and unpaid family workers (52.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Prey Veng, 2004

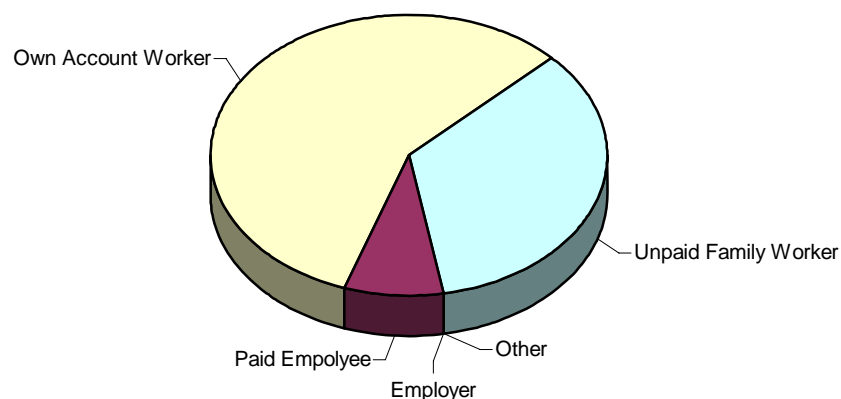
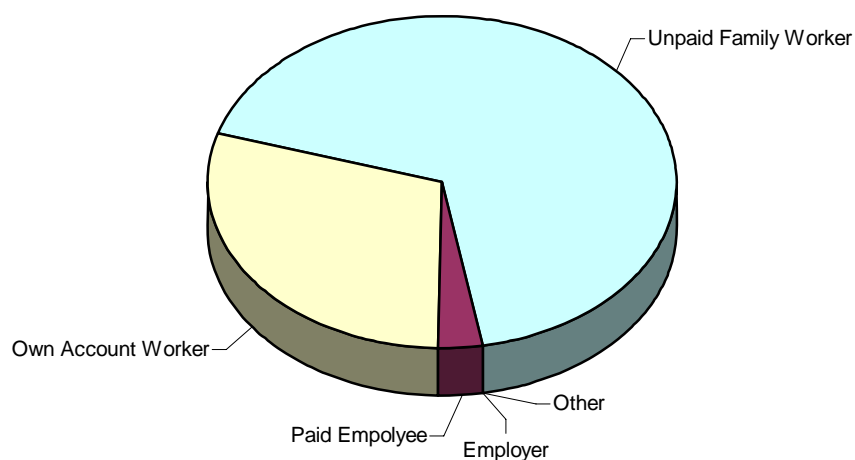


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Prey Veng, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (58 percent), male dependents (40 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 51 percent, 42 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Prey Veng, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Female
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	97.2	97.6	96.7
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	76.0	79.7	71.6
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	51.1	56.0	45.4
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	24.9	23.7	26.2
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	21.2	17.8	25.0
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	2.8	2.4	3.3
I. Countries in Asia	2.8	2.4	3.3
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	193.8	103.2	90.6

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 194 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 19 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 47 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally increased from level 18 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-seven per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (76 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 51 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 21 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (a) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for males, in categories I (b) and II it is lower for males but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Prey Veng, 2004

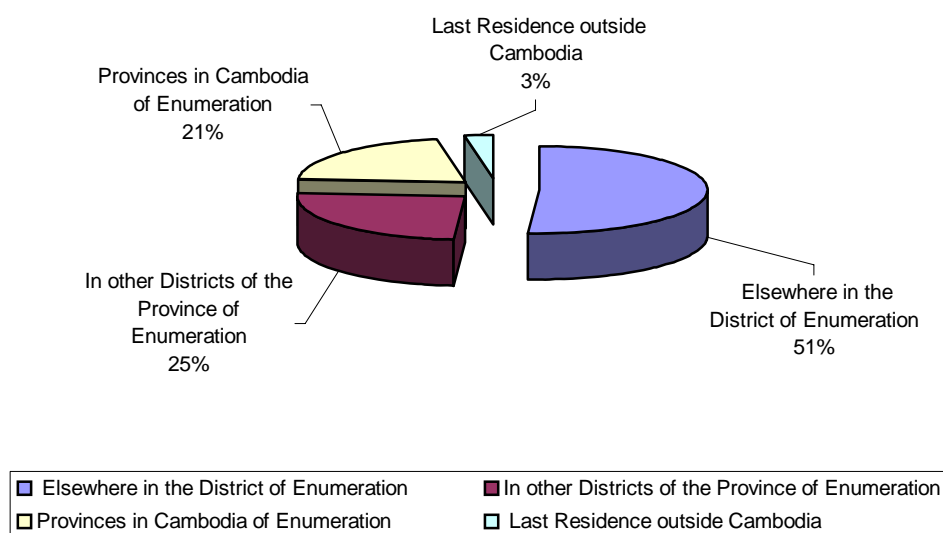


Table 16. Reason for migration, Prey Veng, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.4	2.2	0.4
In search of Employment	7.0	9.4	4.3
Education	0.5	0.5	0.4
Marriage	39.2	52.7	23.8
Family Moved	27.7	13.5	43.8
Natural Calamities	0.6	0.9	0.3
Insecurity	1.1	0.9	1.2
Repatriation or Return after displacement	15.0	13.4	16.8
Visiting only	2.9	2.0	3.9
Other	4.4	3.9	4.9
Not Stated	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Marriage (39.2 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Prey Veng. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 23.8 per cent as against 52.7 per cent for males. This is followed by migrants of family moved (about 27.7 per cent). It is 13.5 per cent for males and 43.8 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" with the higher proportion among females and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Prey Veng, 2004

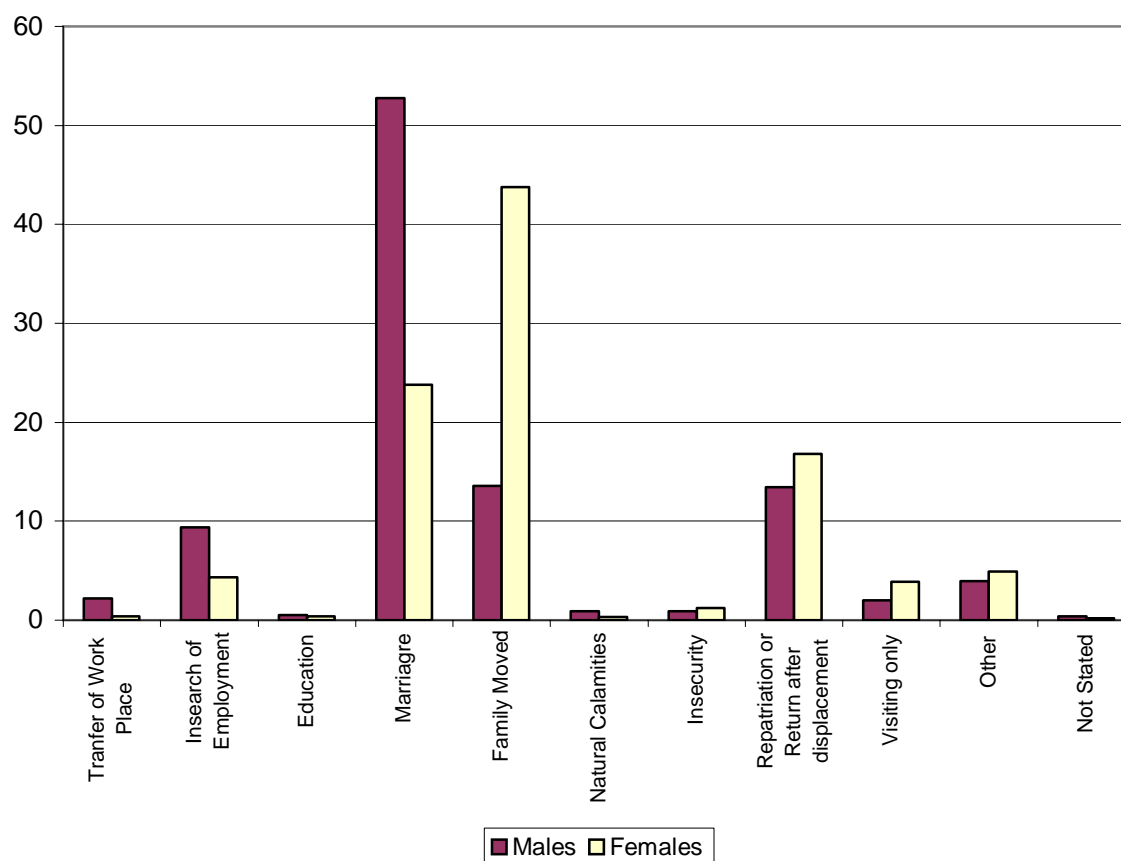
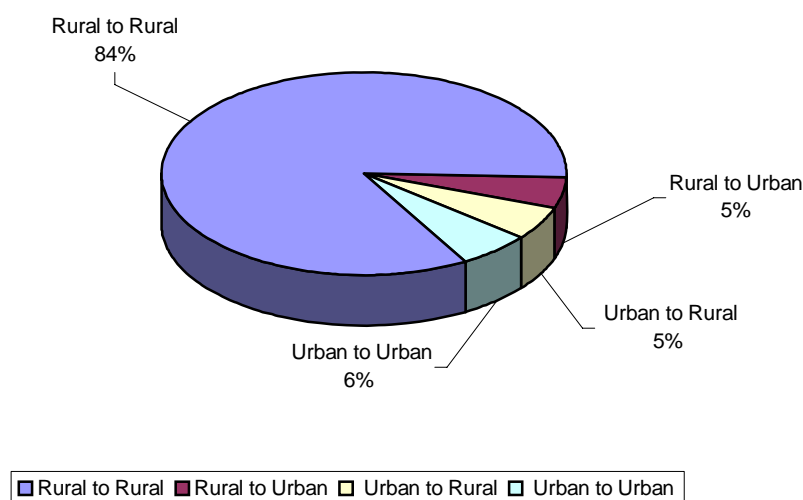


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Prey Veng, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	83.7	86.3	80.8
Rural to Urban	5.1	4.1	6.2
Urban to Rural	5.3	4.5	6.1
Urban to Urban	5.9	5.1	6.9

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally decreased from the level 85 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 5.1 per cent with the high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Prey Veng.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams, for Prey Veng,



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 203 thousand in Prey Veng province of which 190 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 65 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 1.9 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Prey Veng province during 1998-2004.

Information on wall, roof and floor materials of building 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 wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 29 percent of the residential building are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 19.9. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by 10 points and half from 26.4 in 1998 to 36.9 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 53.7 to 34.2 the quality of housing seems to improving in Prey Veng province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Prey Veng

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	19.9	26.4	53.7
2004	100	28.9	36.9	34.2

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Prey Veng province, 96.3 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 98.1 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling or in rent-free or in other accommodations was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Prey Veng

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	98.1	0.2	1.3	0.4
2004	100	96.3	0.2	3.2	0.3

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Prey Veng

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms according 1998 Census					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	74.4	22.9	2.2	0.5
2004	100	83.1	15.7	1.1	0.1

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 83 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census also a proportion of 98.1 was observed. Those who have two rooms form 15.7 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Prey Veng, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	1.8	0.1	0.2	63.8	32.3	1.8

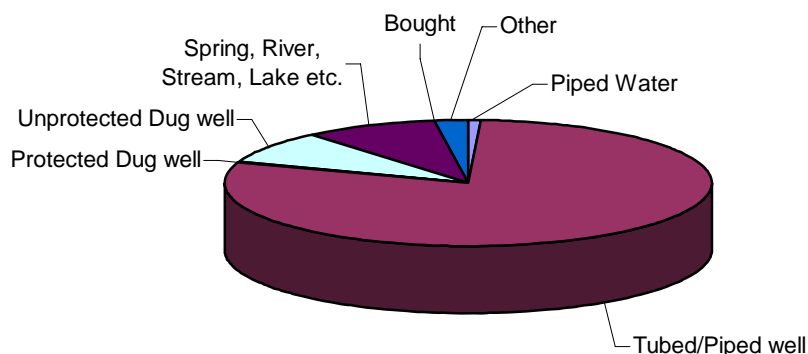
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 2.1 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 63.8 per cent in 2004 from 89.8 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 32.3 per cent in 2004 from 6.2 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main Source of Drinking Water, Prey Veng, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	0.8
Tube /Piped Well	79.6
Protected Dug well	0.3
Unprotected dug well	8.3
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	8.9
Bought	0.0
Other	2.1

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Prey Veng, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 80.7 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 54.5 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Prey Veng, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	93.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.2

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (93.1 per cent). A Comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had increased to current level of 93.1 per cent in 2004 from 92.0 per cent in Census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Prey Veng, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	93.2	0.9	3.8	1.6	0.5

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 4.3 per cent to 6.8 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Prey Veng, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	1.5	0.1	0.5	4.5	0.1	0.8	74.3	18.2

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Prey Veng province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 1.5 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had declined, declining to current level of 1.5 per cent in 2004 from 1.6 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, NIS, Ministry of Planning
Technical Advisers	: Mr. Nott Rama Roa Data Utilization Consultant, NIS/UNFPA Mr. Harry Lode Data Processing Consultant, NIS/ UNFPA Dr. Hans Pettersson Sampling Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
UNFPA	: Mr. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

15- Pursat Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

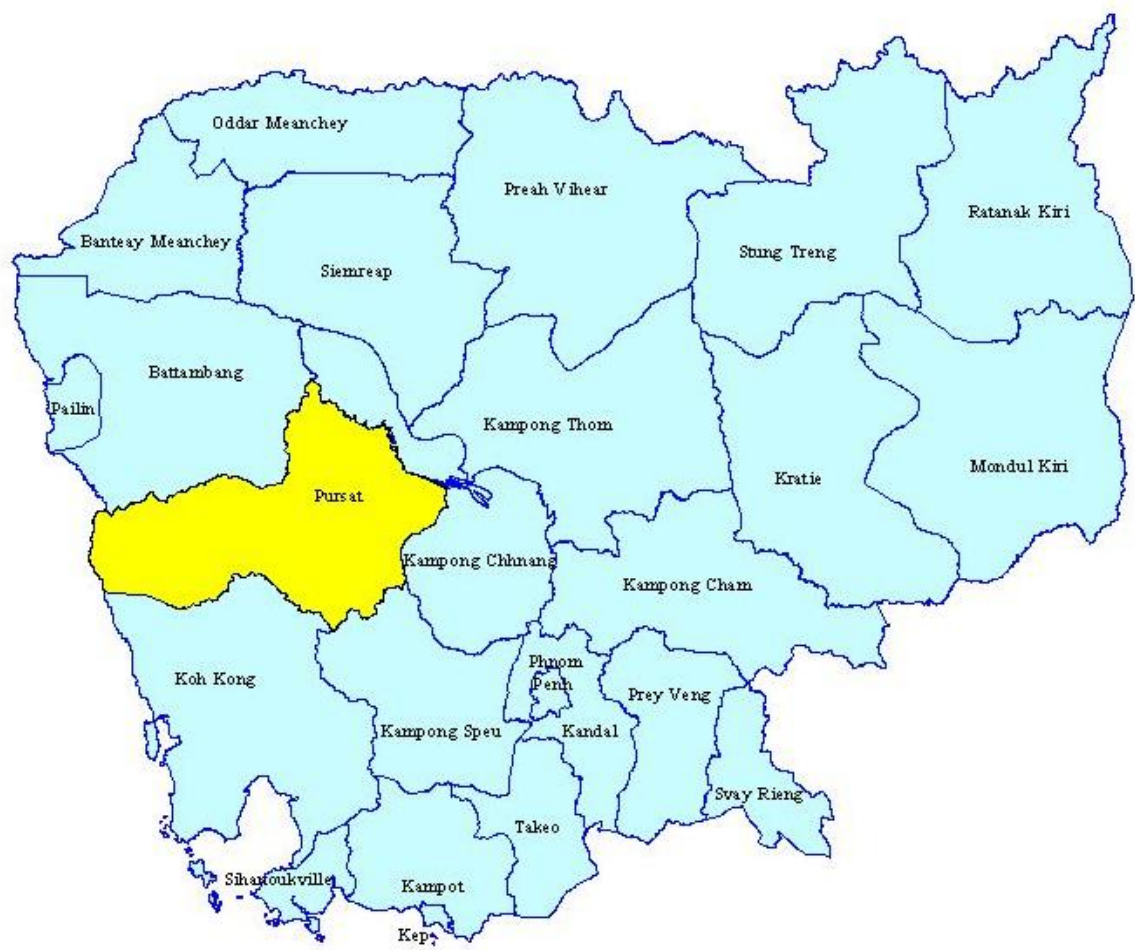
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Pursat province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Pursat province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Pursat province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Pursat Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Pursat province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Pursat province was 456 thousand, in which there were 221 thousand of males and 235 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 51.5.

The density of population in this province was 37 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of Pursat province's population was 3.62 percent that was significantly higher than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Pursat province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	360
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	7
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Pursat province	10
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Pursat province	0
Total population of Pursat province in 1998	377
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	456
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (2.72 percent of total population)	13
Total estimated population of Pursat province in 2004	469
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	3.62%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Pursat as 422 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 428 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Pursat on March 3, 2004 worked out to 423 thousand. [For projections, the base population was estimated as 390 thousand January 1, 1998 or 391 thousand on March 3, 1998 \(by interpolation\)](#). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 423 thousand in 2004 and 391 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.31 percent, [which was lower](#) than the annual growth rate of 3.62 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was lower than the CIPS estimated population by about 46 thousand or by 9.9 percent. 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 [migration](#), or due to assumptions made in projections or both.

[Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate \(TFR\) for Pursat was 3.23 \(unadjusted\)](#). The projected TFR was 4.62 for 2003 and 4.56 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.90 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining and was more or less at the level expected in the projection.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Pursat province the number of regular households was about 90 thousand comprising a population of about 456 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.2.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 28.8 and 71.2 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 4.6 points and decrease of 4.6 points from the percentages of 24.2 and 75.8 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is small change between the census and CIPS proportions in Pursat province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

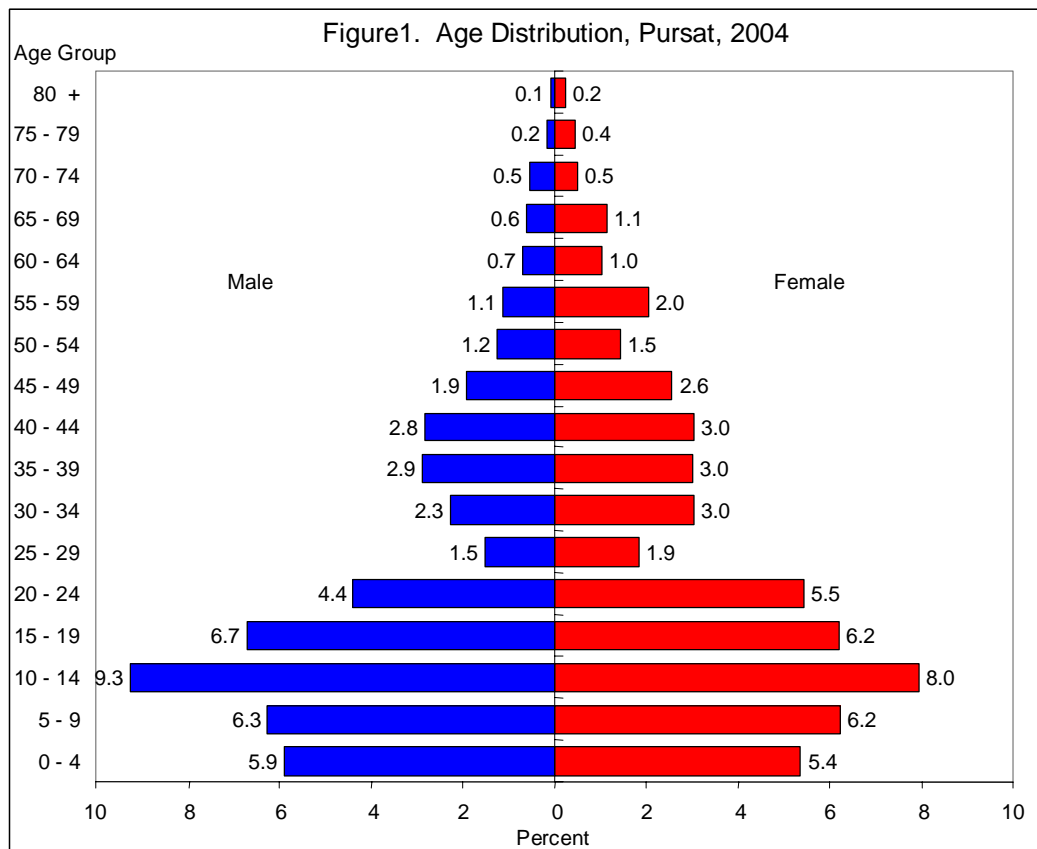
The overall sex ratio in Pursat is 94.0 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Pursat 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	92.2	52.0
2004	94.0	51.5

The Sex Ratio of Pursat province (94.0) is slightly higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (92.2).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 11.2 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 40.9 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (37.9 percent) is less than that of male children (44.2). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.4 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 3.7 per cent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 50.7 per cent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Pursat, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	11.2
Children (0 - 14)	40.9
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	55.4
The elderly population (65 +)	3.7
The voting age group (18 +)	50.7

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group Pursat, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	47.2	40.9	41.2
15 - 49	43.6	47.7	48.9
50 - 64	6.4	7.7	6.9
65 +	2.8	3.7	2.9

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about six points and one third during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Pursat works out to 18.5 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 20.3 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (11.2 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.5 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.5 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (17.6 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (17.2 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Pursat, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	92.2	94.0
0 - 14	102.9	109.5
15 - 49	87.3	89.8
50 - 64	70.1	67.7
65 +	61.1	61.3

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Pursat and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Pursat in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Pursat, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	100.1	80.8
Male	109.0	89.0
Female	92.6	73.7

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

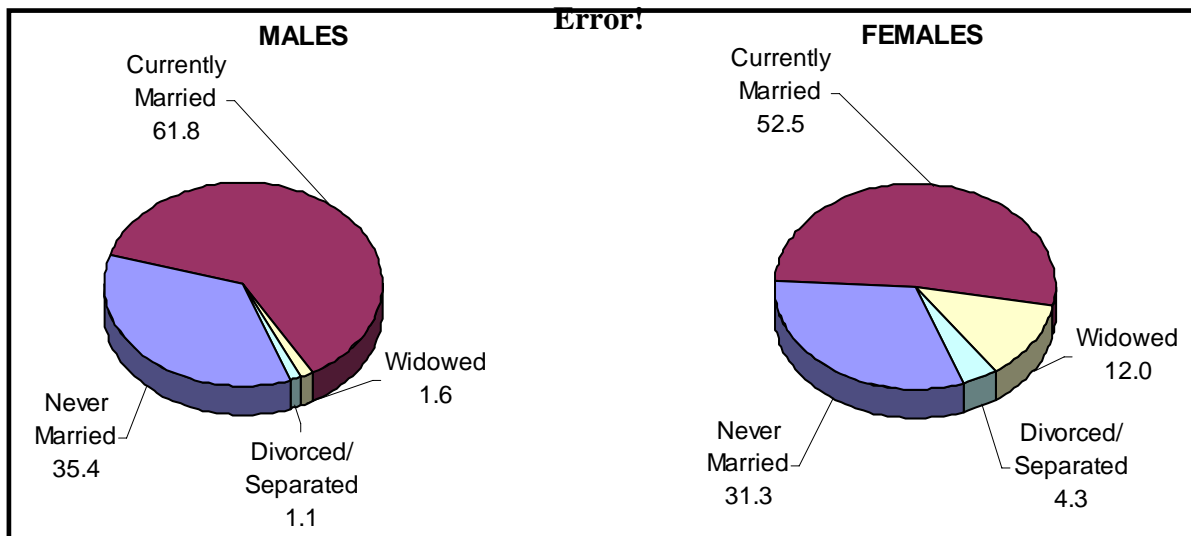
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Pursat, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	33.2	56.8	7.2	1.5	1.3
Males	100	35.4	61.8	1.6	0.5	0.6
Females	100	31.3	52.5	12.0	2.4	1.9

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Pursat, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Pursat works out to 23.8 and 22.8 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Pursat are lower than that of national SMAM for males and slightly higher for women, which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

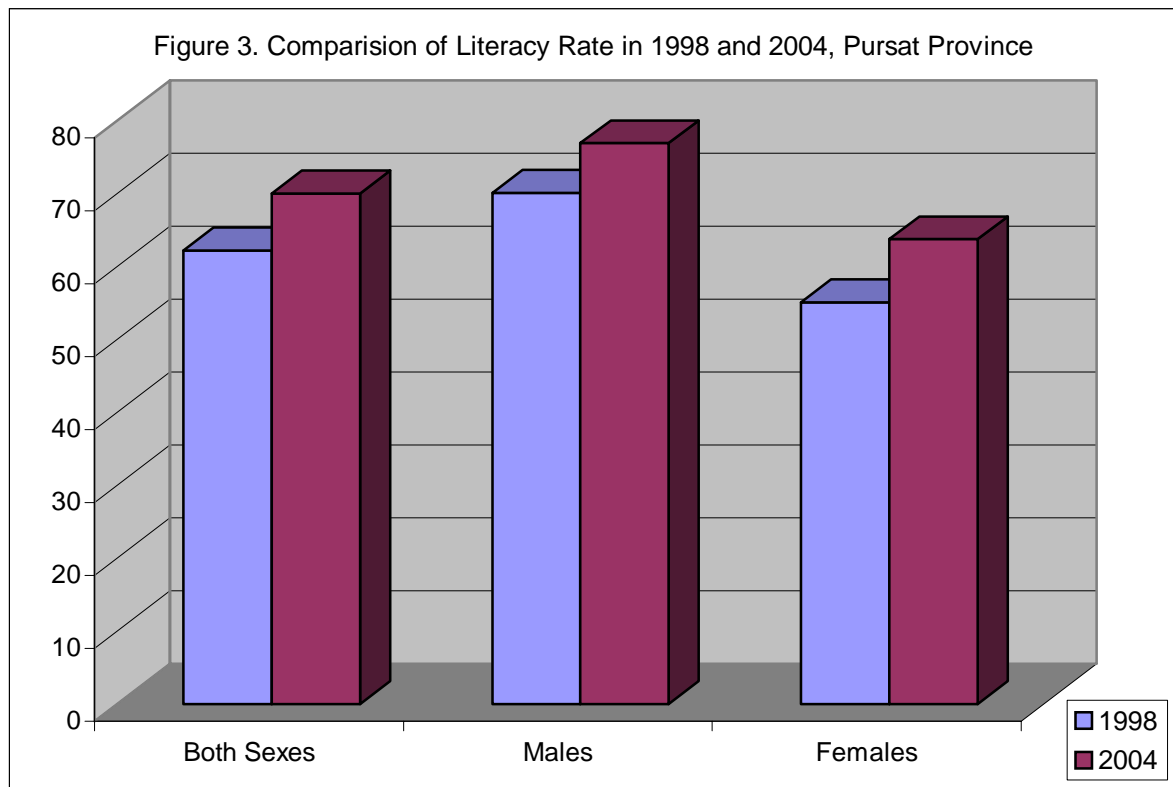
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 30% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 36.3% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 62.2% during 1998 to 70.0% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 70.1% during 1998 to 76.9% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 55.1% during 1998 to 63.7% in 2004.

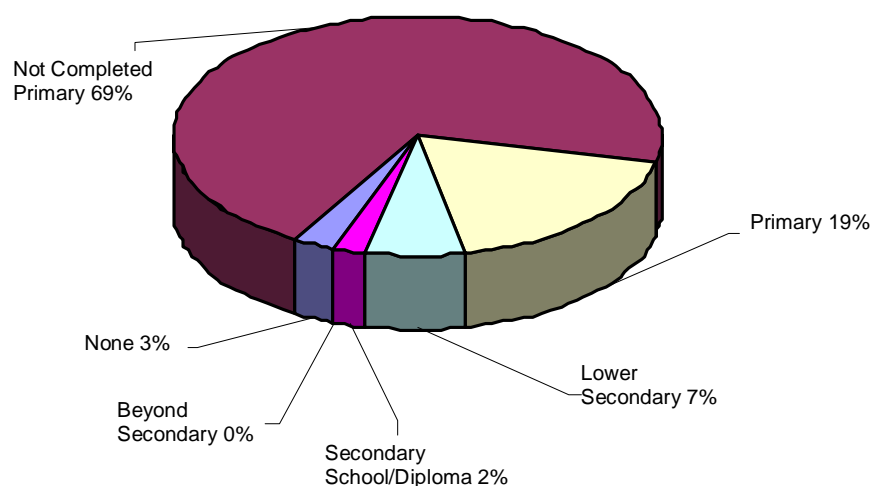
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Pursat, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	382	267	62.2	70.0
Males	183	140	70.1	76.9
Females	199	126	55.1	63.7



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 69 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 19 percent and 7 percent respectively. A small percentage (3%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.1 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 73 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 65.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Pursat, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 70.0% during 1998 to 70.5% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to decrease from the level of 82.5% during 1998 to 82.1% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 59.5% during 1998 to 60.8% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Pursat Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Pursat Province			
Sex	1998		2004
Both Sexes	70.0		70.5
Males	82.5		82.1
Females	59.5		60.8

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (4,224). 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 9.3 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 67 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Pursat Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	54.6	58.0	51.0
7-9	66.7	69.1	64.2
10-14	86.1	85.5	86.8
15 - 19	44.0	47.9	39.8
20 - 24	4.3	5.8	3.0

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Pursat was 259 thousand of which 136 thousand or 52.7 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Pursat has increased from 55.6 in 1998 to 67.8 in 2004. The participation rate for males (67.1) was lower than for females (68.6) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Pursat.

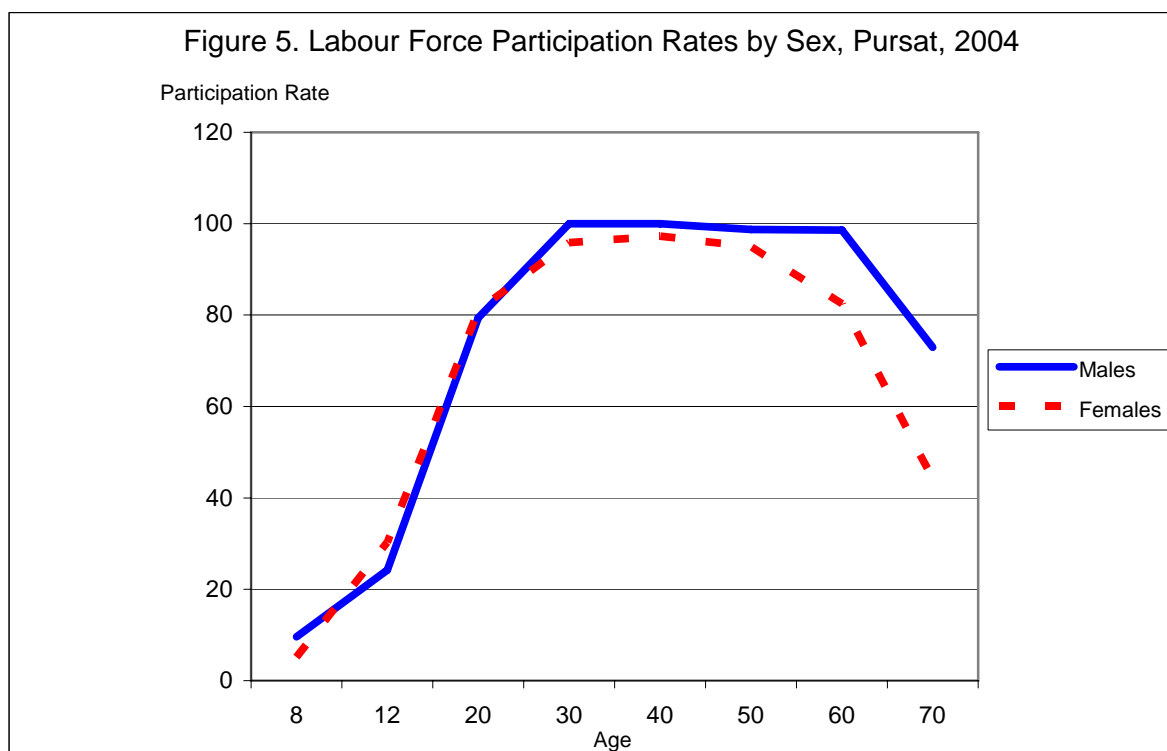
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Pursat, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	67.8	67.1	68.6
7- 9	7.4	9.6	5.1
10 -14	27.0	24.2	30.3
15 - 24	80.2	79.4	81.0
25 - 34	97.7	100.0	95.9
35 - 44	98.6	100.0	97.3
45 - 54	96.6	98.7	94.9
55 - 64	88.5	98.6	82.5
65 +	55.0	72.9	44.1

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows [that](#) the activity rates of both [male and female](#) population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-64 for males and 35-54 for females then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Pursat, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	64.5	64.4	64.5
7- 9	3.9	5.2	2.5
10 -14	20.6	21.0	20.1
15 - 24	76.1	75.0	77.3
25 - 34	96.6	99.3	94.5
35 - 44	97.4	99.1	95.7
45 - 54	95.3	98.7	92.6
55 - 64	87.0	98.6	80.1
65 +	52.2	71.1	40.6



In older ages of 65 and over, 71.1 percent among males and 40.6 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 20.6 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 3.5 in 1998 to 4.9 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Pursat, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	71	29	88
Males	81	19	84
Females	62	38	92

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 81 percent (80 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 62 percent (59 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 84 percent and 92 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

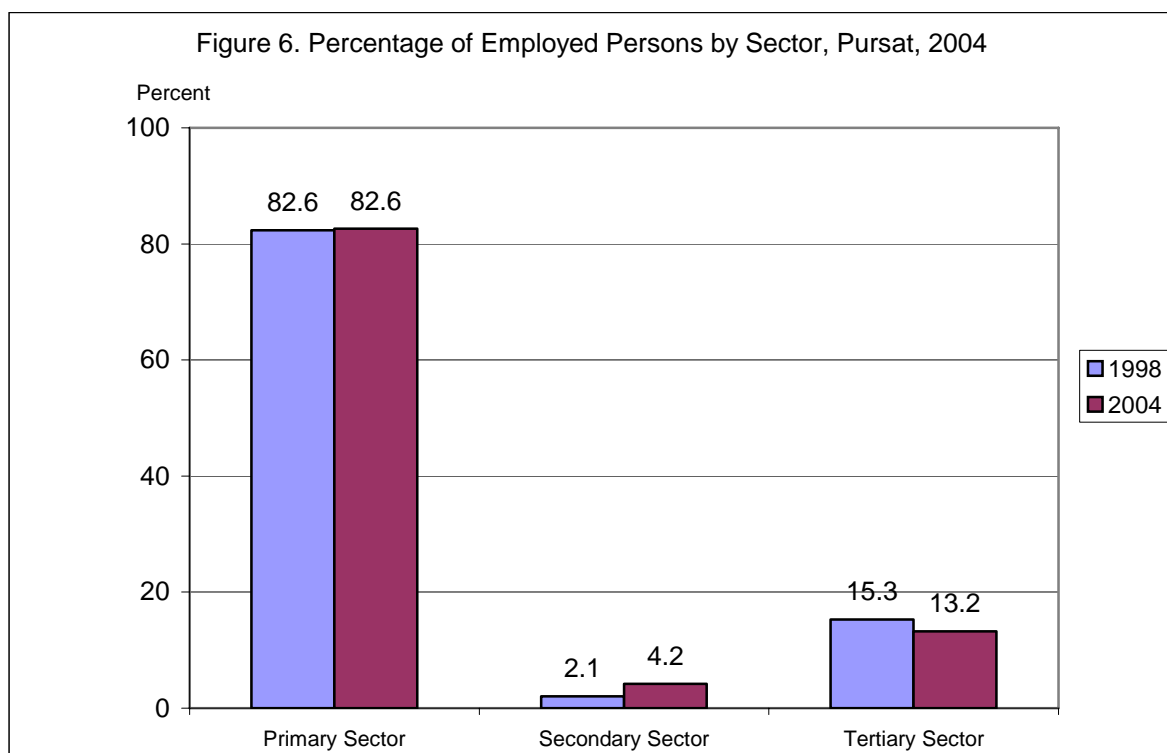


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (82.6 percent) in Pursat were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 82.6 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 4.2 percent and 13.2 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Pursat, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.1	0.3	0.0
Paid Employee	6.2	9.0	3.7
Own Account Worker	40.2	55.4	26.1
Unpaid Family Worker	53.3	35.0	70.1
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (40.2) and unpaid family workers (53.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Pursat, 2004

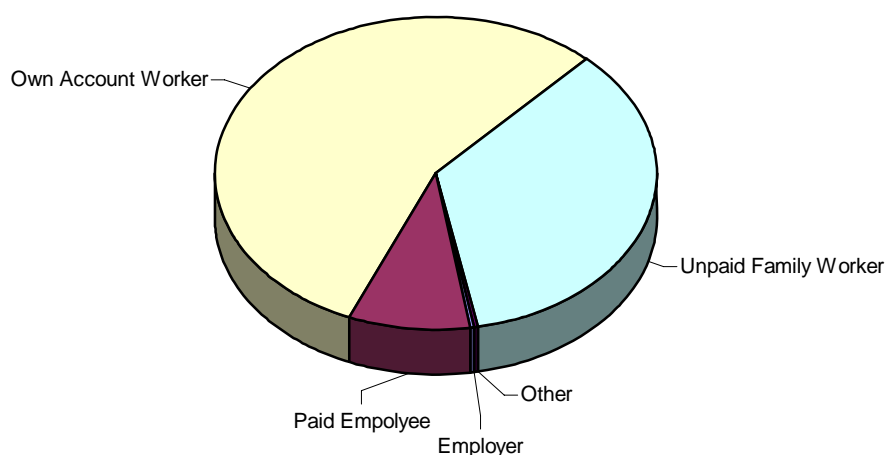
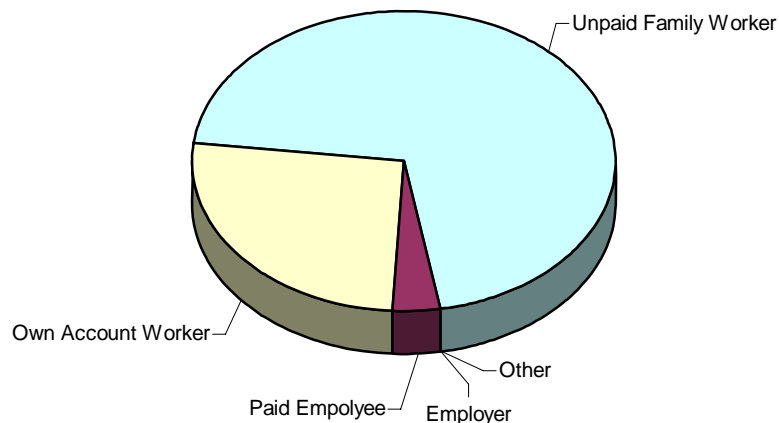


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Pursat, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (51 percent), male dependents (47 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 45 percent, 48 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Pursat, 2005

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	93.1	93.0	93.1
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	75.9	73.5	78.0
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	57.4	55.5	58.9
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	18.6	17.9	19.1
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	17.1	19.5	15.1
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	6.9	7.0	6.9
I. Countries in Asia	6.9	7.0	6.9
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	235.2	108.5	126.7

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 235 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 52 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 54 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had greatly increased from level 41 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-three per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (76 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 57 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 17 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I, I (a) and I (b) shown in Table 15 is higher for females, in category II it is lower for females but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Pursat, 2004

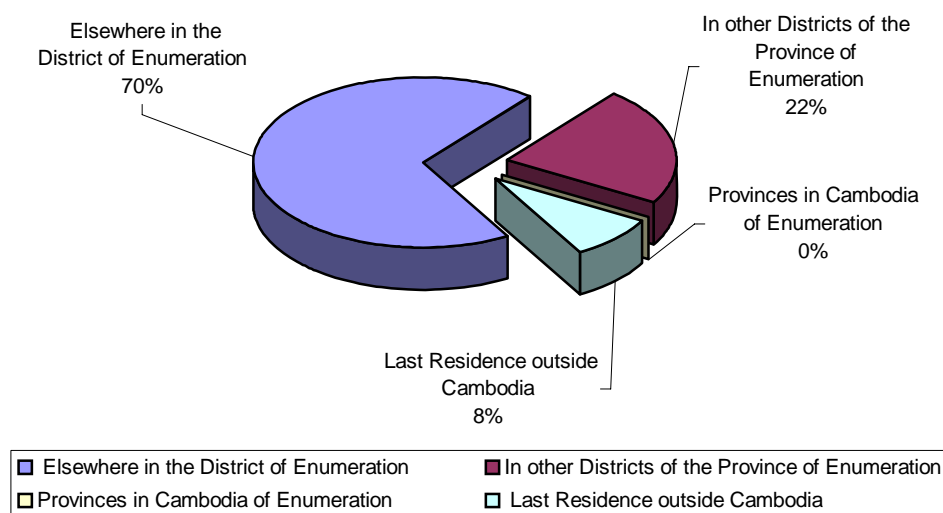


Table 16. Reason for migration, Pursat, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.1	2.0	0.2
In search of Employment	16.8	29.7	5.9
Education	0.3	0.2	0.4
Marriage	6.9	9.0	5.2
Family Moved	55.9	37.1	71.9
Natural Calamities	0.3	0.6	0.0
Insecurity	1.9	1.7	2.1
Repatriation or Return after displacement	11.9	13.7	10.4
Visiting only	1.7	1.8	1.6
Other	3.1	4.1	2.3
Not Stated	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (55.9 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Pursat. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 71.9 per cent as against 37.1 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrant's who moved for In search of employment (about 16.8 per cent). It is 29.7 per cent for males and 5.9

per cent for females. The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" and "Marriage" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Pousat, 2004

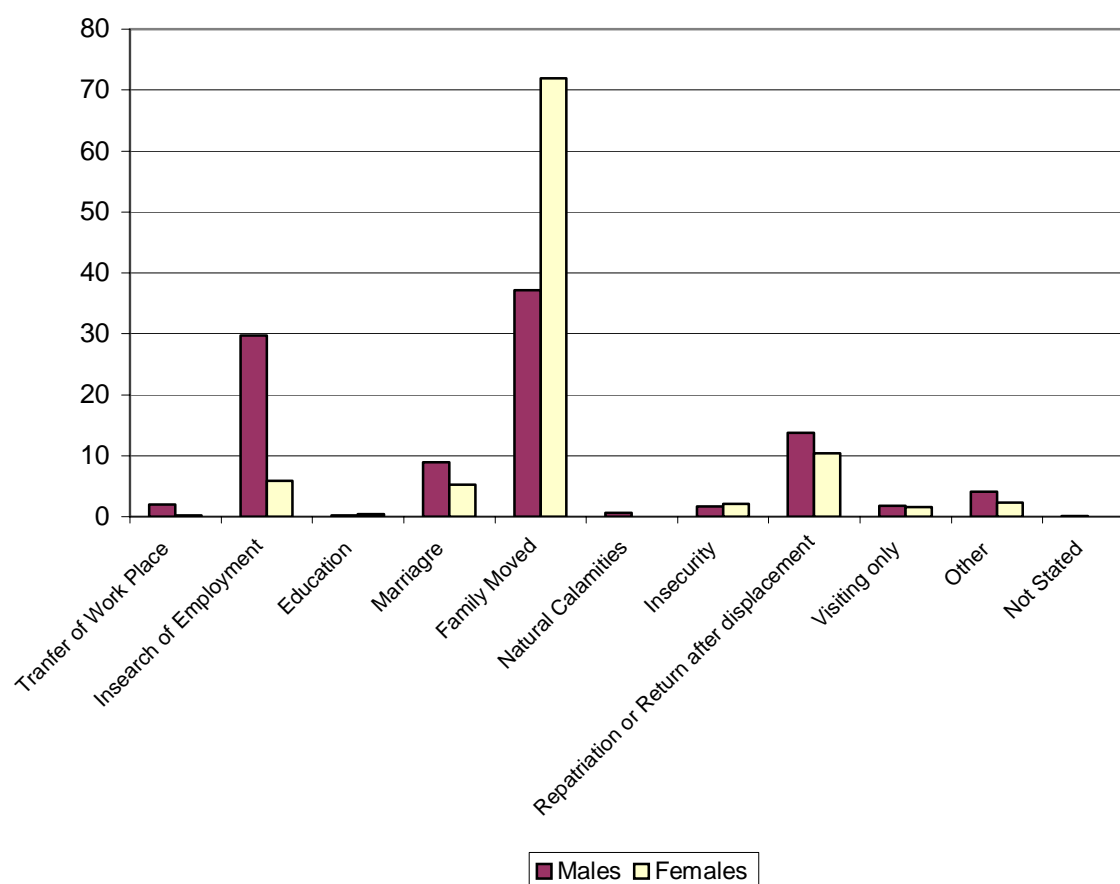


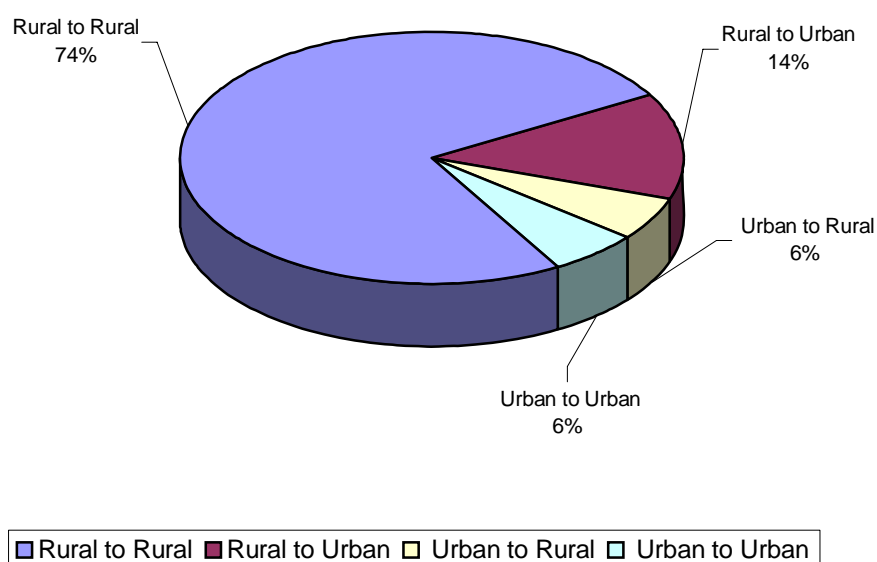
Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Poursat, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage of stream migration		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	74.9	73.8	75.8
Rural to Urban	13.6	12.9	14.2
Urban to Rural	5.8	7.1	4.7
Urban to Urban	5.7	6.2	5.3

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has decreased from the level 79 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 13.6 per cent with the high proportion among females. On the whole

the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Pursat.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Pursat, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 87 thousand in Pursat province of which 76 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 65 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 5.6 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Pursat province 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 to determine the quality of a building. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 47 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 29.0. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has decreased by 0.3 from 20.0 in 1998 to 19.7 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 51.0 to 33.7. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Pursat province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Pursat

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction according 1998 Census				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	29.0	20.0	51.0
2004	100	46.6	19.6	33.8

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Pursat province, 98.1 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 97.6 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling or in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Pursat

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	97.7	0.9	1.1	0.3
2004	100	98.1	0.2	1.3	0.4

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Pursat

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	77.0	19.7	2.5	0.8
2004	100	93.1	5.6	0.9	0.3

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about 93 percent of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census also a proportion of 73.4 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 5.6 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Pursat, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	4.2	1.7	0.1	82.9	6.8	4.3

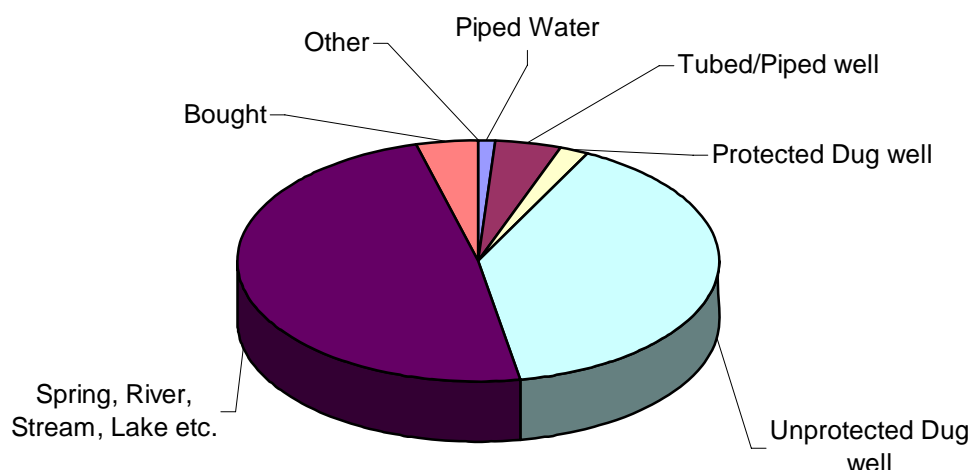
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 6.0 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 82.9 per cent in 2004 from 88.1 per cent in the province in Census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 6.8 per cent in 2004 from 2.0 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Pursat, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	1.0
Tube /Piped Well	4.7
Protected Dug well	1.9
Unprotected dug well	39.6
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	48.8
Bought	3.9
Other	0.1

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Pursat, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 11.5 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has decreased -it was 12.3 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Pusat, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	92.6	5.8	0.3	1.1	0.2

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (92.6 per cent). A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 92.6 per cent in 2004 from 94.9 per cent in Census 1998.

Toilet Facility

Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Pursat, 2004

Total	Households without Toilet	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	89.0	2.7	4.7	0.4	3.2

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 8.5 per cent to 11.0 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities

Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Pursat, 2004

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.4	2.4	6.6	7.3	78.7

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Pursat province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 2.1 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had decreased, decreasing to current level of 2.1 per cent in 2004 from 3.7 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

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Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

17- Siemreap Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

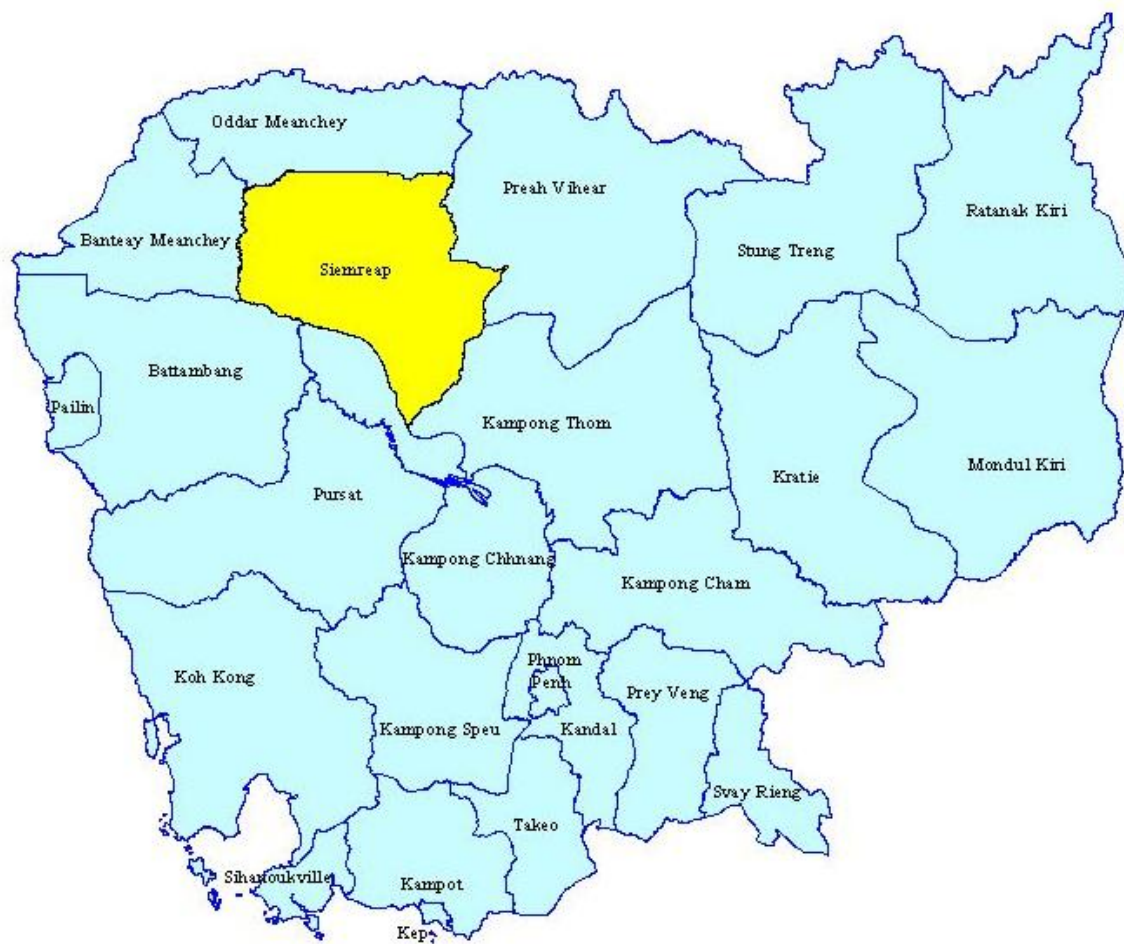
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Siemreap province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Poulation Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Siemreap province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Siemreap province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Siemreap Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Siemreap province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Siemreap province was 755 thousands, in which there were 369 thousand of males and 386 thousands of females. The percentage of female population was 51.2.

The density of population in this province was 75 per Km², which was lower than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of Siemreap province's population was 1.52 percent that was lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Siemreap province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	696
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	13
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Siemreap province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Siemreap province	0
Total population of Siemreap province in 1998	709
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	755
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (2.69 percent of total population)	21
Total estimated population of Siemreap province in 2004	776
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.52%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Siemreap as 841 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 861 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of Siemreap on March 3, 2004 worked out to 845 thousand. For

projections, the base population was estimated as 734 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 737 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 845 thousand in 2004 and 737 thousand in 1998 worked out to 2.27 percent, which was higher than the annual growth rate of 1.52 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 69 thousand or by 8.9 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Siemreap was 4.31 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 4.32 for 2003 and 4.27 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.60 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining and was more or less at the level expected in the projection.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Siem Reap province the number of regular households was about 140 thousand comprising a population of about 755 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.4.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 32.4 and 67.6 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 5 points and decrease of 5 points from the percentages of 27.6 and 72.4 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is considerable change between the census and CIPS proportions in Siem Reap province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

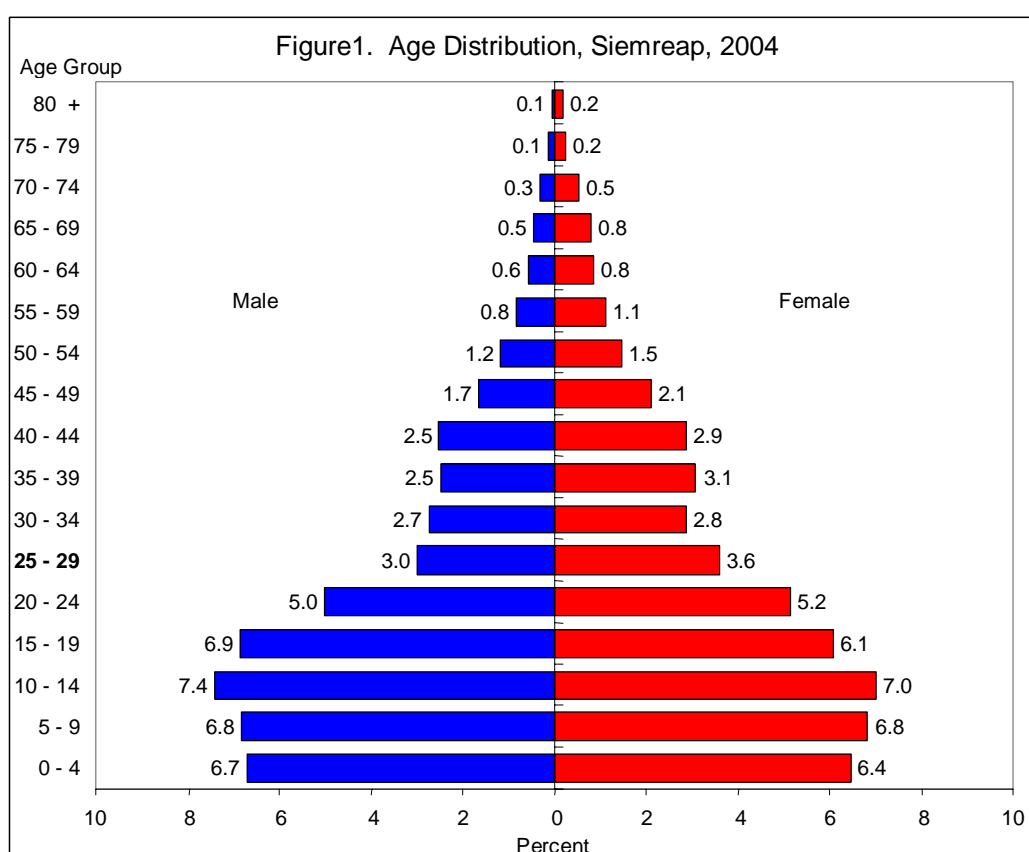
The overall sex ratio in Siemreap is 95.5 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Siemreap 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	93.7	51.6
2004	95.5	51.2

The Sex Ratio of Siemreap province (95.5) is higher than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (93.7).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 13.2 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 41.2 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (39.7 percent) is less than that of male children (42.9). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 56.0 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 2.8 per cent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 50.6 per cent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Siemreap, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	13.2
Children (0 - 14)	41.2
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	56.0
The elderly population (65 +)	2.8
The voting age group (18 +)	50.6

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Siemreap, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	45.3	41.2	42.0
15 - 49	46.4	50.0	49.1
50 - 64	5.8	6.1	6.2
65 +	2.5	2.7	2.7

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Siemreap works out to 18.4 in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to 20.0 in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (13.2 percent) is slightly less than that in the age group 5-9 (13.6 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 14.3 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.2 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.4 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Siemreap, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	93.7	95.5
0 - 14	104.3	103.2
15 - 49	88.7	94.6
50 - 64	71.1	75.6
65 +	67.8	57.6

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Siemreap and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Siemreap in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Siemreap, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	91.7	78.5
Male	99.7	81.6
Female	84.7	75.6

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

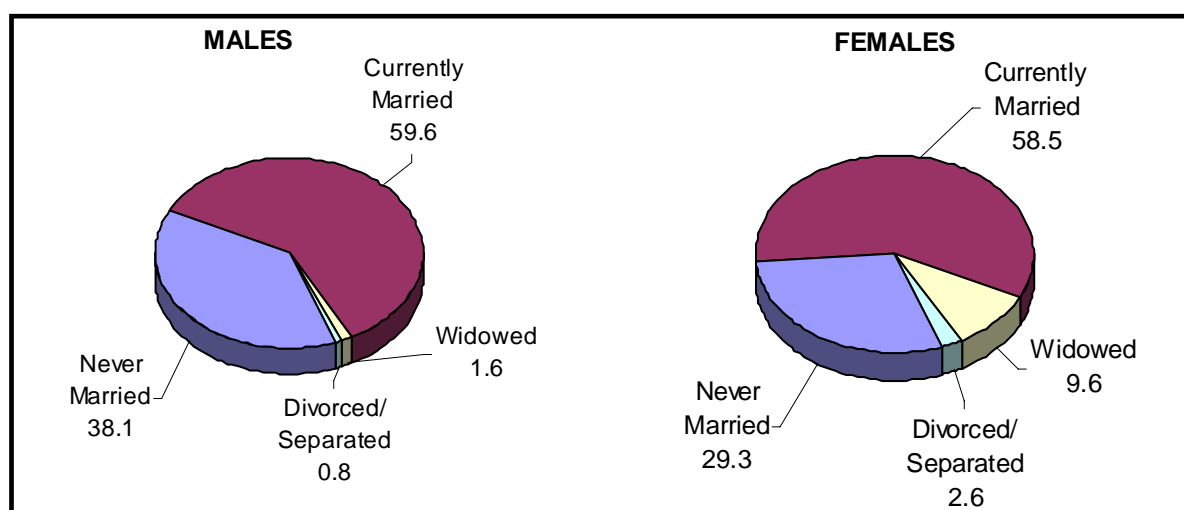
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more in Urban and Rural areas, Siemreap, 2004

Sex	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	33.5	59.0	5.8	1.4	0.3
Males	100	38.1	59.6	1.6	0.6	0.2
Females	100	29.3	58.5	9.6	2.2	0.4

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated. Marital status data of the survey will be further analysed while studying fertility, mortality and migration.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Siemreap, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Siemreap works out to 24.4 and 23.0 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Siemreap are lower than that of national SMAM for men and higher for women, which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empower individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 33.8% of total population in the province age 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 40.5% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 48.2% during 1998 to 66.2% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 55.6% during 1998 to 73.3% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 41.4% during 1998 to 59.5% in 2004.

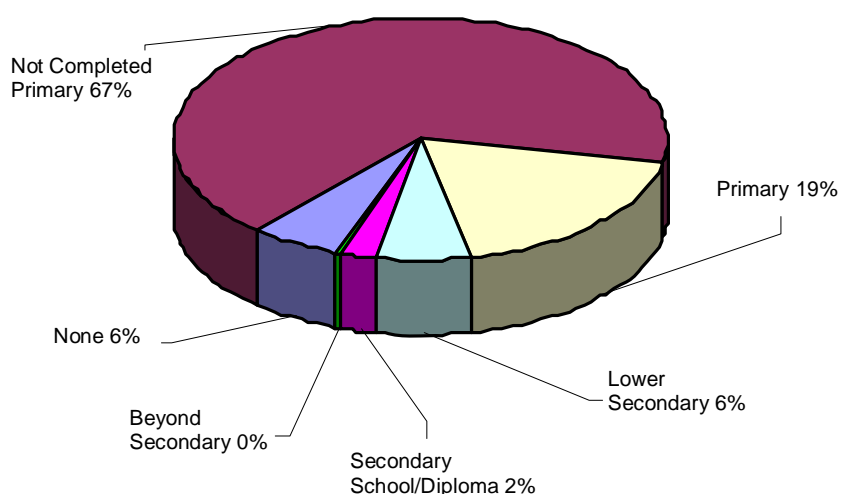
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Siemreab Province, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	616	407	48.2	66.2
Males	298	218	55.6	73.3
Females	318	189	41.4	59.5



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 67 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 19 percent and 6 percent respectively. A small percentage (6%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.3 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 70 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 62.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Siemreap, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 52.7% during 1998 to 64.5% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 63.9% during 1998 to 75.5% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 43.1% during 1998 to 54.4% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Siemreap Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Seimreab Province		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	52.7	64.5
Males	63.9	75.5
Females	43.1	54.4

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (11,876). 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 15.5 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 77 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Siemreab Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	53.5	55.3	51.7
7-9	77.0	74.3	79.7
10-14	83.8	82.7	84.9
15 - 19	41.8	47.7	35.2
20 - 24	6.0	9.2	2.8

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Siemreap was 406 thousand of which 207 thousand or 51.1 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Siemreap has increased from 58.2 in 1998 to 65.8 in 2004. The participation rate for males (66.5) was higher than for females (65.2) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Siemreap.

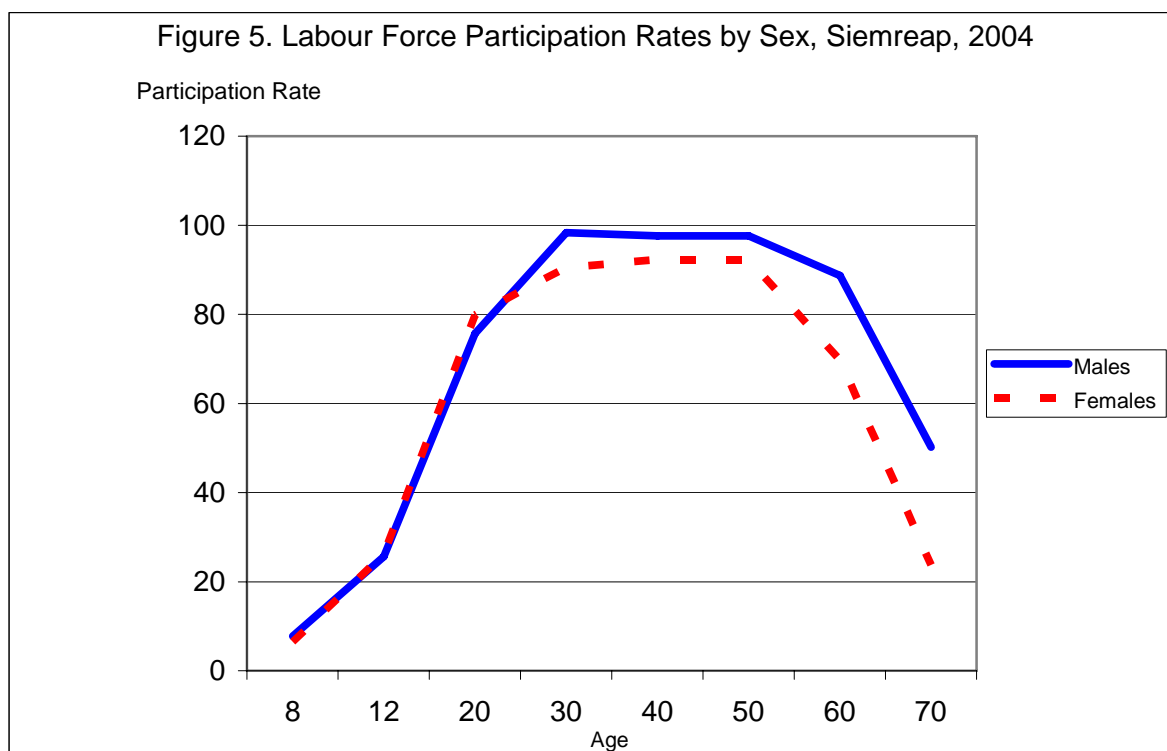
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Siemreap, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	65.8	66.5	65.2
7- 9	7.1	7.7	6.4
10 -14	25.9	25.6	26.2
15 - 24	77.7	75.7	79.8
25 - 34	94.2	98.3	90.5
35 - 44	94.7	97.6	92.3
45 - 54	94.6	97.6	92.2
55 - 64	77.6	88.7	69.7
65 +	33.4	50.2	23.7

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Siemreap, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	58.7	59.0	58.4
7- 9	0.6	0.5	0.7
10 -14	11.2	11.1	11.3
15 - 24	67.8	64.4	71.4
25 - 34	90.8	95.3	86.9
35 - 44	92.0	96.9	87.8
45 - 54	92.6	95.4	90.4
55 - 64	76.6	88.7	68.0
65 +	32.8	50.2	22.8



In older ages of 65 and over, 50.2 percent among males and 22.8 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 11.2 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 4.6 in 1998 to 10.9 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Siemreap, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	62	38	89
Males	73	27	88
Females	52	48	91

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 73 percent (61 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 52 percent (41 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 88 percent and 91 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.

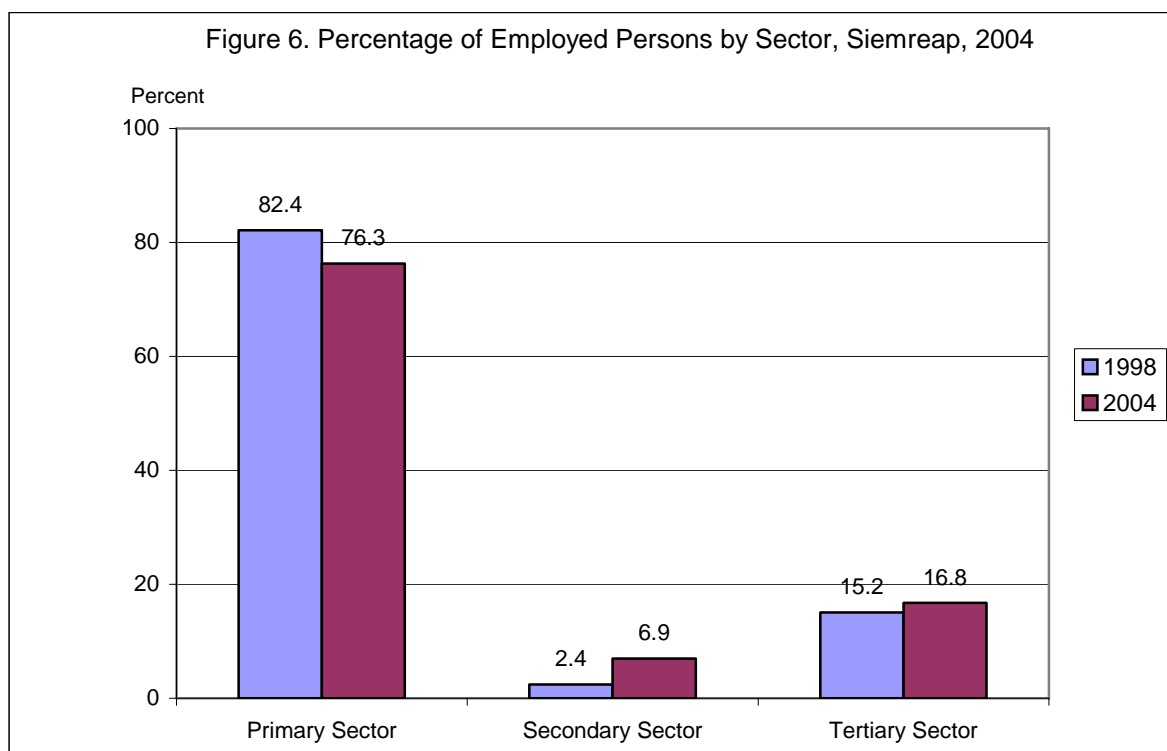


Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (76.3 percent) in Siemreap were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 82.4 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 6.9 percent and 16.8 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Siemreap, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paid Employee	10.4	15.3	5.7
Own Account Worker	41.8	52.7	31.4
Unpaid Family Worker	47.6	31.8	62.6
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (41.7) and unpaid family workers (47.6). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Siemreap, 2004

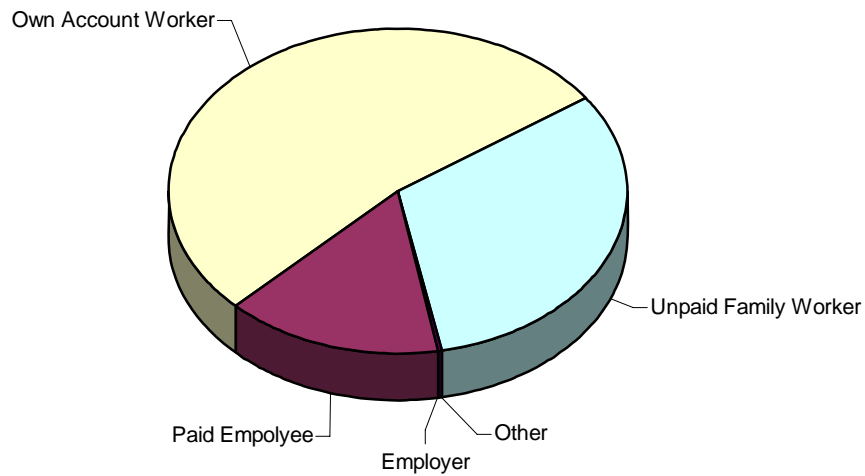
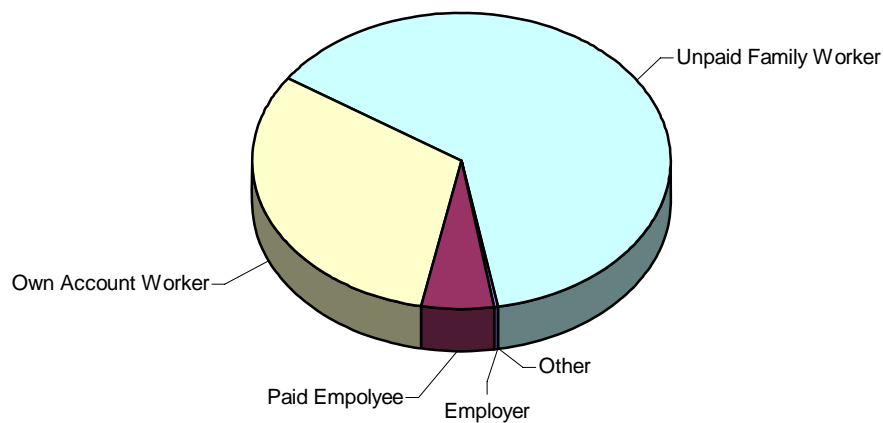


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Siemreap, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (49 percent), male dependents (48 percent) together constitute 97 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 43 percent, 45 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Siemreap, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	97.8	97.5	98.2
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	80.7	79.3	82.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	43.6	43.6	43.6
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	37.1	35.6	38.5
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	17.1	18.2	16.1
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	2.2	2.5	1.8
I. Countries in Asia	2.2	2.5	1.8
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	217.8	106.7	111.2

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 218 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 29 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 51 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally increased from level 27 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-eight per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (81 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 44 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 17 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this

province the proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (b) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for females, in category II it is lower for females but the difference not so much, in category I (a) the proportion are the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Siemreap, 2004

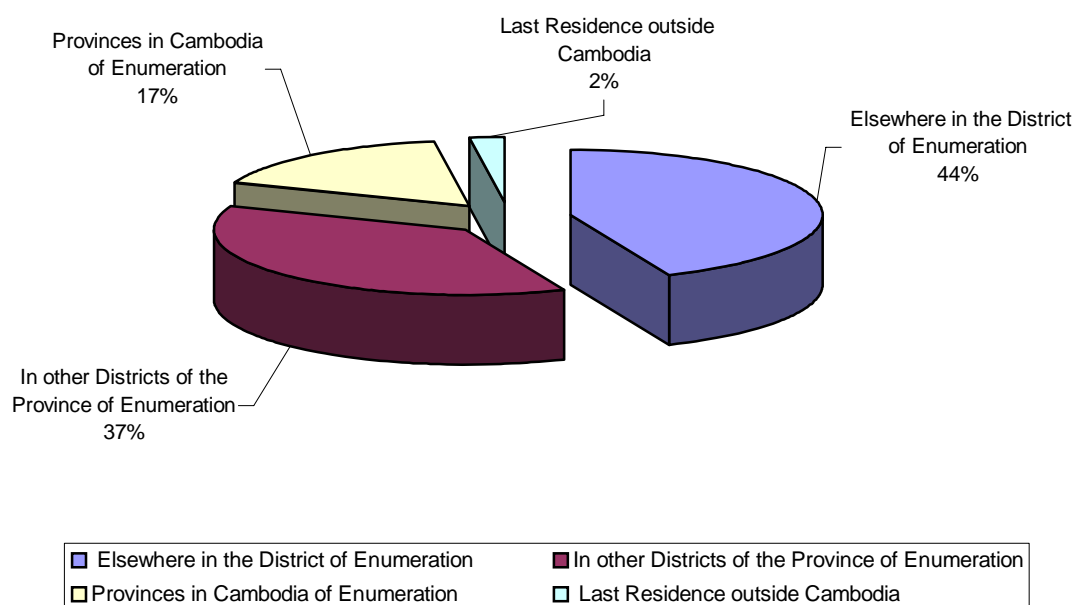


Table 16. Reason for migration, Siemreap, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	2.3	3.8	0.8
In search of Employment	6.5	9.6	3.5
Education	0.5	0.5	0.5
Marriage	19.9	25.1	14.8
Family Moved	37.8	29.3	46.0
Natural Calamities	0.2	0.3	0.1
Insecurity	6.4	6.2	6.6
Repatriation or Return after displacement	15.1	14.7	15.6
Visiting only	1.2	0.9	1.5
Other	9.8	9.2	10.3
Not Stated	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family moved (37.8 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Siemreap. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 46 per cent as against 29.3 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who moved for marriage (about 19.9 per cent). It is 25.1 per cent for males and 14.8 per cent for females. The migrants who moved for "Repatriation or return after displacement" and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among females.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Siemreap 2004

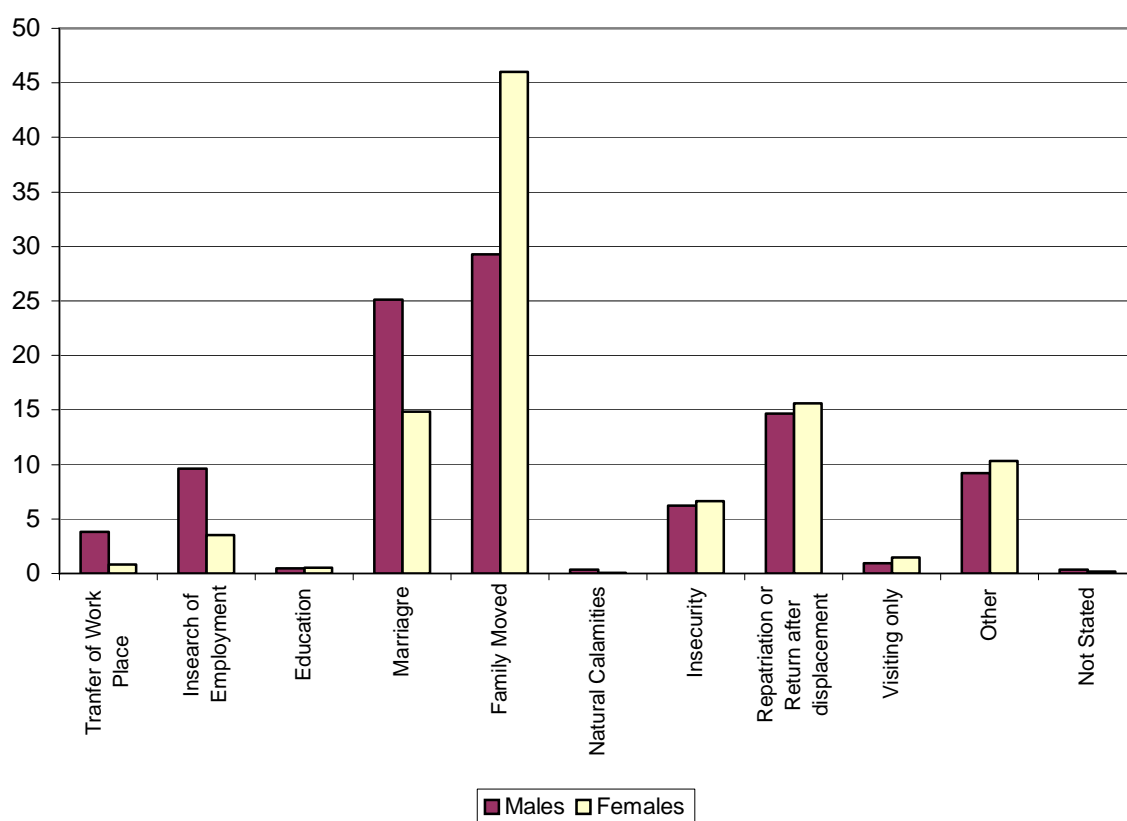
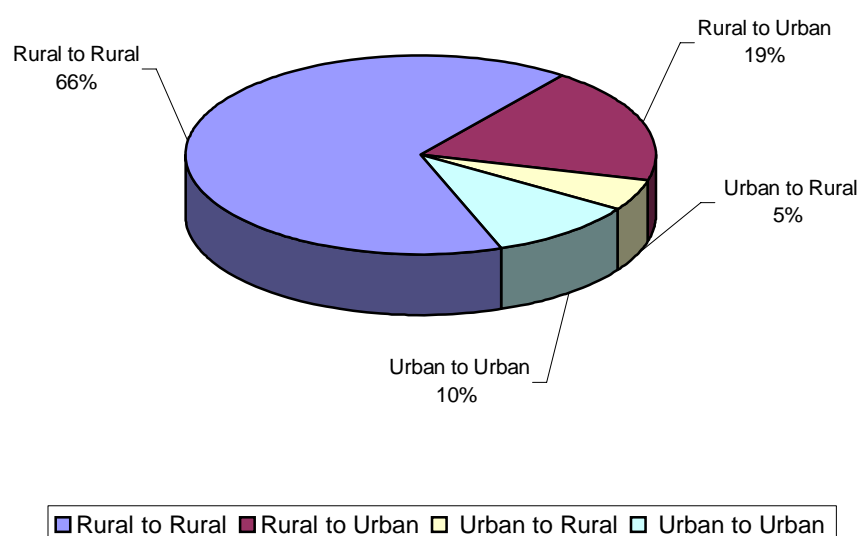


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Siemreap, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	65.9	66.2	65.5
Rural to Urban	18.9	18.9	18.9
Urban to Rural	4.9	5.5	4.3
Urban to Urban	10.3	9.4	11.3

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has increased from the level 61 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 18.9 per cent for both males and females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams is almost the same as it was in 1998 in Siemreap.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Siemreap, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 135 thousand in Siemreap province of which 114 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 120 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.1 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Siemreap province 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 to determine the quality of a building. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 36 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 22.2. The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about 8 points from 17.1 in 1998 to 25.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 60.3 to 38.6. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Siemreap province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Siemreap

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	22.6	17.1	60.3
2004	100	35.8	25.6	38.6

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Siemreap province, 95.3 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 97.6 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling or in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Siemreap

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	97.6	0.6	1.5	0.3
2004	100	95.3	1.5	3.0	0.2

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Siemreap

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	73.4	23.6	2.0	1.0
2004	100	75.8	21.5	1.8	0.9

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about three-fourths of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census also a proportion of 73.4 was observed. Those who have two rooms form 21.5 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Siemreap, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	6.4	1.4	1.9	83.7	4.5	2.1

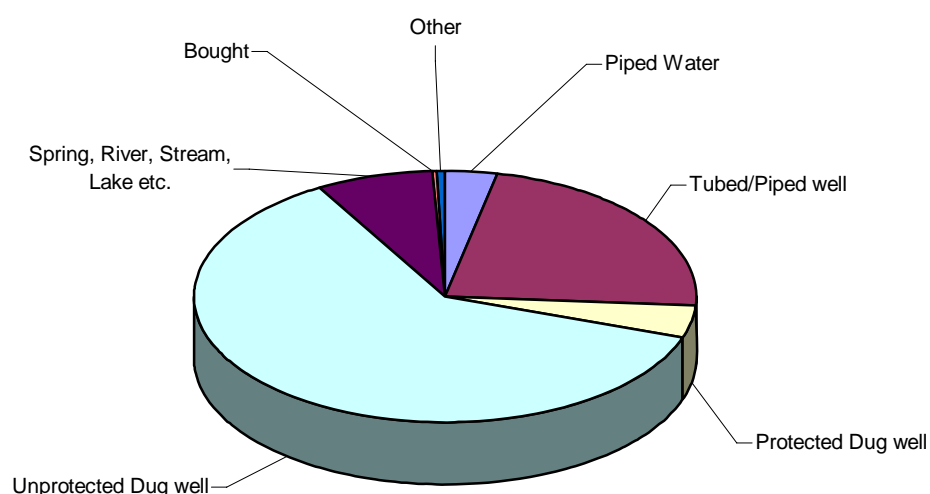
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 9.7per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 83.7 per cent in 2004 from 88.8 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 4.5 per cent in 2004 from 1.6 per cent in Census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Siemreap, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	3.2
Tube /Piped Well	22.9
Protected Dug well	4.2
Unprotected dug well	61.5
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	7.4
Bought	0.3
Other	0.5

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Siemreap, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 30.6 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 13.4 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Siemreap, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	93.1	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.4

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (93.1 per cent). A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 93.1 per cent in 2004 from 96.1 per cent in Census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Siemreap, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to Sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	90.1	6.2	2.9	0.7	0.1

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. 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 6.6 per cent to 9.9 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Siemreap, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	5.6	0.9	2.2	1.6	0.9	1.9	21.3	65.6

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Siemreap province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 5.6 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 5.6 per cent in 2004 from 3.5 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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



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.	Household 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 1.1Total No. of Persons in
Statement 1.2Total 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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, NIS, Ministry of Planning
Technical Advisers	: Mr. Nott Rama Roa Data Utilization Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
	Mr. Harry Lode Data Processing Consultant, NIS/ UNFPA
	Dr. Hans Pettersson Sampling Consultant, NIS/UNFPA
UNFPA	: Mr. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

20- Svay Rieng Province



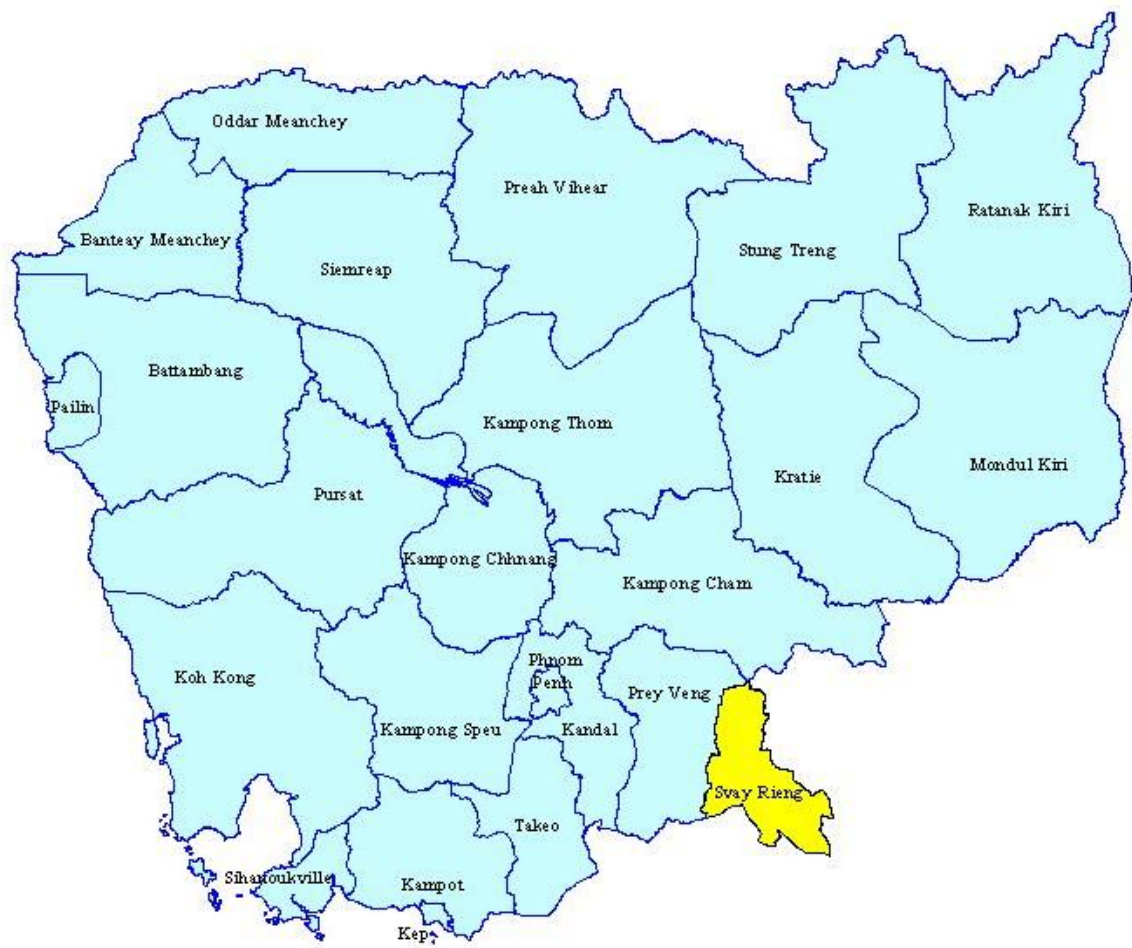
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

**Sponsored by:
United Nations Population Fund**

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Svay Rieng province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Svay Rieng province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Svay Rieng province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Svay Rieng Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Svay Rieng province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Svay Rieng province was 513 thousand, in which there were 245 thousand of males and 268 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 52.2.

The density of population in this province was 175 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1 the annual growth rate of Svay Rieng province's population was 1.04 percent that was lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Svay Rieng province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	478
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	9
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Svay Rieng province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Svay Rieng province	0
Total population of Svay Rieng province in 1998	487
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	513
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (0.88 percent of total population)	5
Total estimated population of Svay Rieng province in 2004	518
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.04%

ii. Comparison with population projection

According to the publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Svay Rieng was 532 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 538 thousand on January 1, 2005. By

interpolation the projected population of Svay Rieng on March 3, 2004 worked out to 533 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 503 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 504 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 533 thousand in 2004 and 504 thousand in 1998 worked out to 0.95 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 1.04 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population by about 15 thousand or by 3.0 percent. 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.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Svay Rieng was 3.29 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.24 for 2003 and 3.20 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 3.50 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining and was more or less at the level expected in the projection.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Svay Rieng province the number of regular households was about 109 thousand comprising a population of about 514 thousand, which gives an average household size of 4.7.

2. Male and Female Headed of Household

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 27.6 and 72.4 percent respectively, registering thereby about the same from the percentages of 27.5 and 72.5 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is a small change between the census and CIPS proportions in Svay Rieng province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

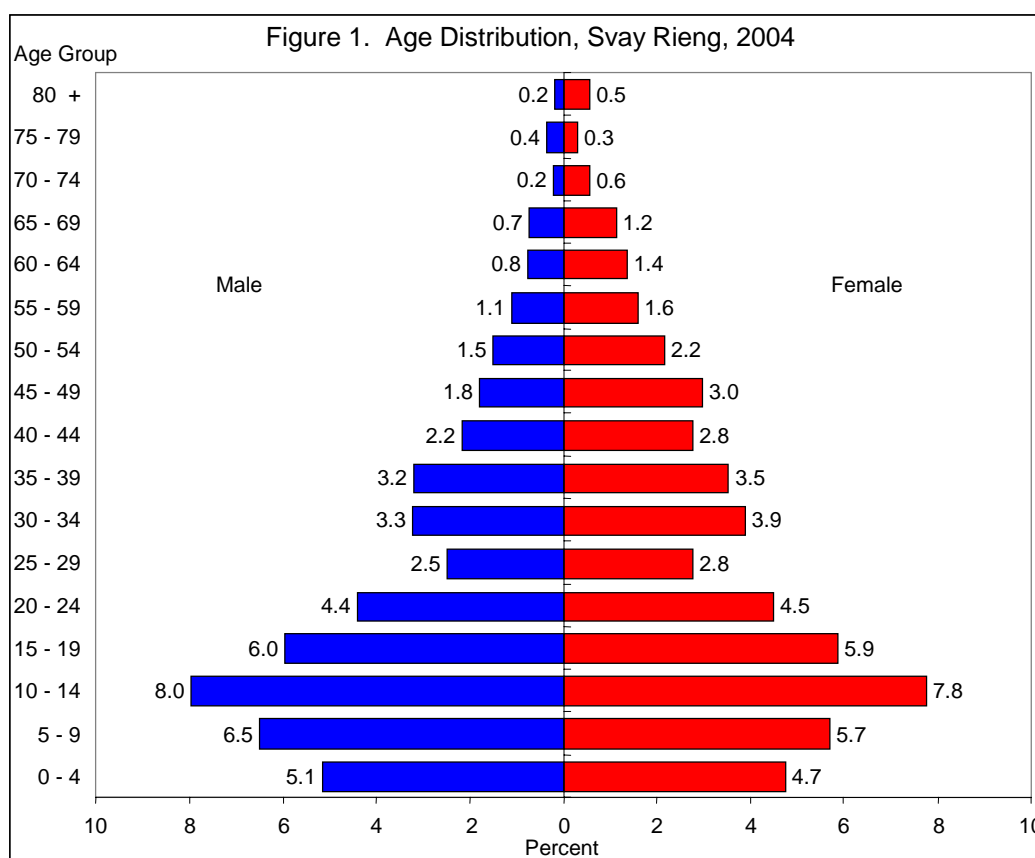
The overall sex ratio of Svay Rieng is 91.4 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Svay Rieng 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	88.9	52.9
2004	91.4	52.2

The Sex Ratio of Svay Rieng province (91.4) is lower than the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (88.9).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 9.9 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 37.8 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (34.9 percent) is less than that of male children (41.0). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 58.1 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 4.1 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 54.6 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	9.9
Children (0 - 14)	37.8
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	58.1
The elderly population (65 +)	4.1
The voting age group (18 +)	54.6

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Svay Rieng, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 - 14	44.8	37.8	37.8
15 - 49	45.1	49.6	51.5
50 - 64	6.9	8.5	7.2
65 +	3.2	4.1	3.5

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only the same.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about seven points during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Svay Rieng works out to **20.2** in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to **22.3** in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (9.9 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (12.2 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 12.4 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.7 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (**15.8** percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups Total, Urban and Rural, Svay Rieng, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	88.9	91.4
0 - 14	104.1	107.6
15 - 49	80.5	88.5
50 - 64	67.1	65.5
65 +	71.0	58.6

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups. The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Svay Rieng in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Svay Rieng, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	92.4	72.1
Male	105.7	79.2
Female	81.9	66.1

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

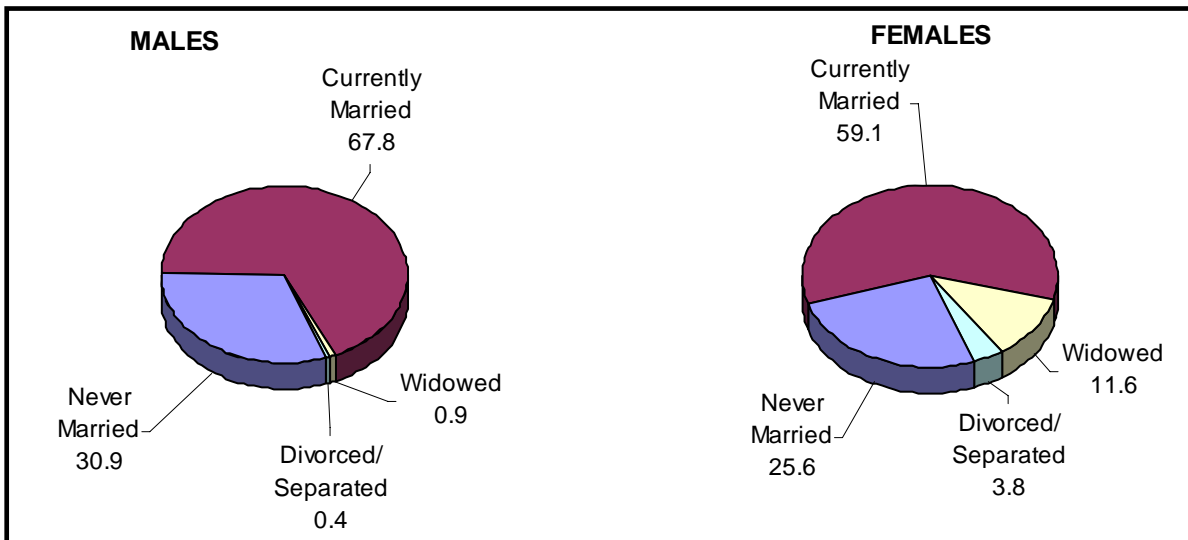
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Svay Rieng, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	28.0	63.0	6.7	2.0	0.3
Males	100	30.9	67.8	0.9	0.4	0.0
Females	100	25.6	59.1	11.6	3.3	0.5

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Svay Rieng, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Svay Rieng works out to 23.6 and 22.8 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Svay Rieng are lower than that of national SMAM for male and slightly higher those for women which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 19.1% of total population in the province aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 27.6% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 67.1% during 1998 to 80.9% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 77.7% during 1998 to 90.4% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 58.1% during 1998 to 72.4% in 2004.

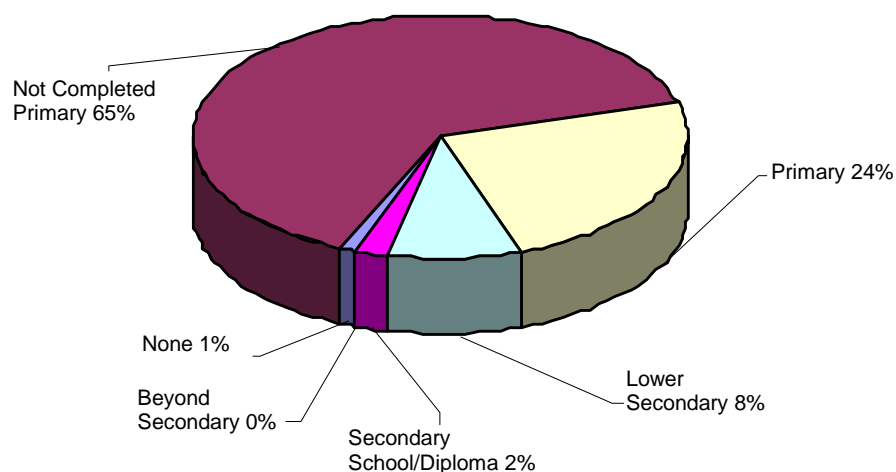
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Svay Rieng Province, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	439	355	67.1	80.9
Males	206	186	77.7	90.4
Females	232	168	58.1	72.4



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 65 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 24 percent and 8 percent respectively. A small percentage (1%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 2 percent. Only 0.04 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 73 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 56.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level, Svay Rieng, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 72.2% during 1998 to 79.5% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 88.2% during 1998 to 93.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 59.7% during 1998 to 68.2% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Svay Rieng Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Svay Reing		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	72.2	79.5
Males	88.2	93.2
Females	59.7	68.2

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (7,424). 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 17.2 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 86 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Svay Rieng Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	67.4	72.1	62.5
7-9	86.1	84.2	88.4
10-14	96.3	96.7	95.9
15 - 19	58.9	72.0	45.7
20 - 24	11.7	16.6	6.9

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Svay Rieng was 314 thousand of which 171 thousand or 54.5 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Svay Rieng has increased from 58.1 in 1998 to 71.5 in 2004. The participation rate for males (69.1) was higher than for females (73.7) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Svay Rieng.

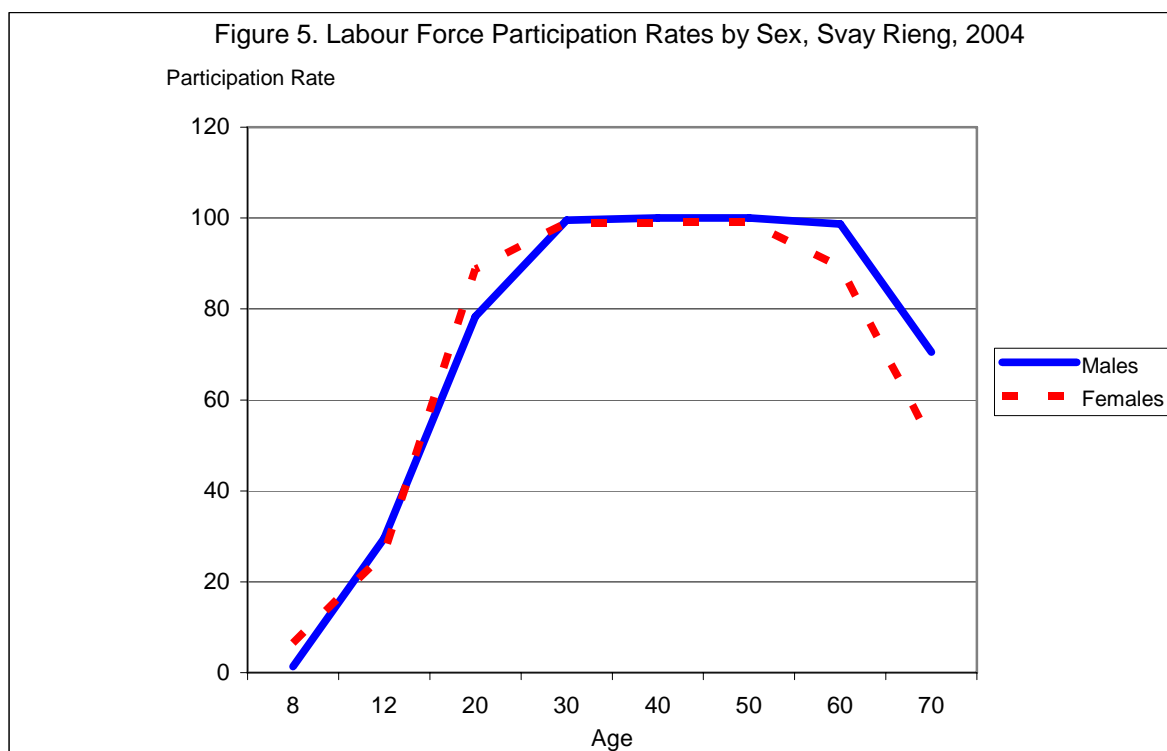
Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Svay Rieng, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	71.5	69.1	73.7
7- 9	3.7	1.4	6.5
10 -14	27.9	29.6	26.1
15 - 24	83.5	78.3	88.7
25 - 34	99.2	99.5	98.9
35 - 44	99.4	100.0	98.9
45 - 54	99.4	100.0	99.1
55 - 64	92.9	98.7	89.3
65 +	58.1	70.5	50.8

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, reached a peak in the age group 35-64 for males and reached in the age group 35-54 for females then declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Svay Rieng, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	69.0	66.4	71.4
7- 9	2.9	1.4	4.7
10 -14	22.0	22.9	21.1
15 - 24	78.8	73.0	84.5
25 - 34	99.2	99.5	98.9
35 - 44	99.3	100.0	98.6
45 - 54	99.4	100.0	99.1
55 - 64	92.3	98.7	88.4
65 +	55.6	70.5	46.8



In older ages of 65 and over, 70.5 percent among males and 46.8 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 22 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 2.1 in 1998 to 3.5 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Svay Rieng, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	81	19	87
Males	93	7	82
Females	71	29	92

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 93 percent (87 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 71 percent (60 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 82 percent and 92 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.



Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (91.3 percent) in Svay Rieng were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 90.3 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 1.2 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Svay Rieng, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.0	0.0	0.1
Paid Employee	4.5	8.0	1.7
Own Account Worker	39.2	56.9	24.4
Unpaid Family Worker	56.3	35.0	73.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (39.2) and unpaid family workers (56.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Svay Rieng, 2004

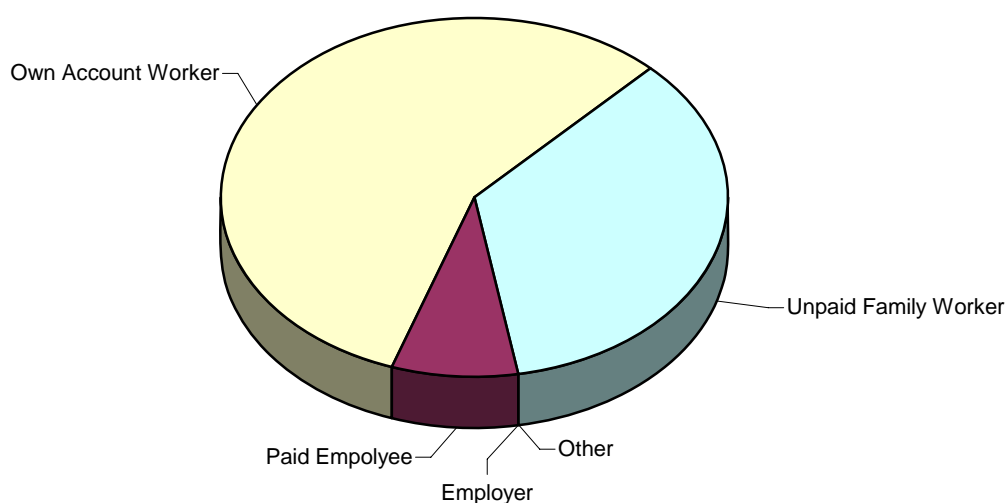
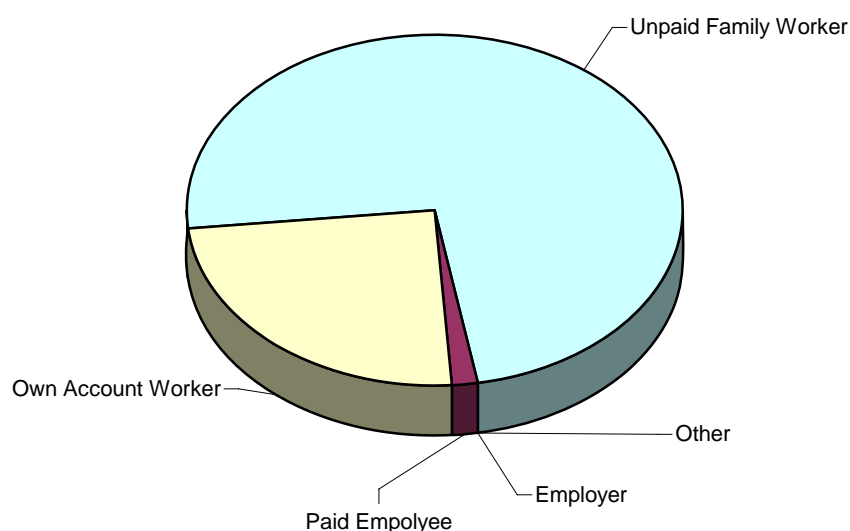


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Svay Rieng, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (57 percent), male dependents (41 percent) together constitute 98 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 52 percent, 43 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Svay Rieng, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	93.7	93.7	93.7
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	39.1	41.4	37.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	28.8	30.6	27.2
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	10.3	10.7	9.9
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	54.7	52.4	56.6
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	6.3	6.3	6.3
I. Countries in Asia	6.3	6.3	6.3
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	178.9	81.8	97.1

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 179 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 35 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 54 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had marginally increased from level 34 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-four per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (39 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 29 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 55 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this province the

proportion of migrants in each of the categories I, I (a) and I (b) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for males, in category II it is lower for males but the difference not so much.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Svay Rieng, 2004

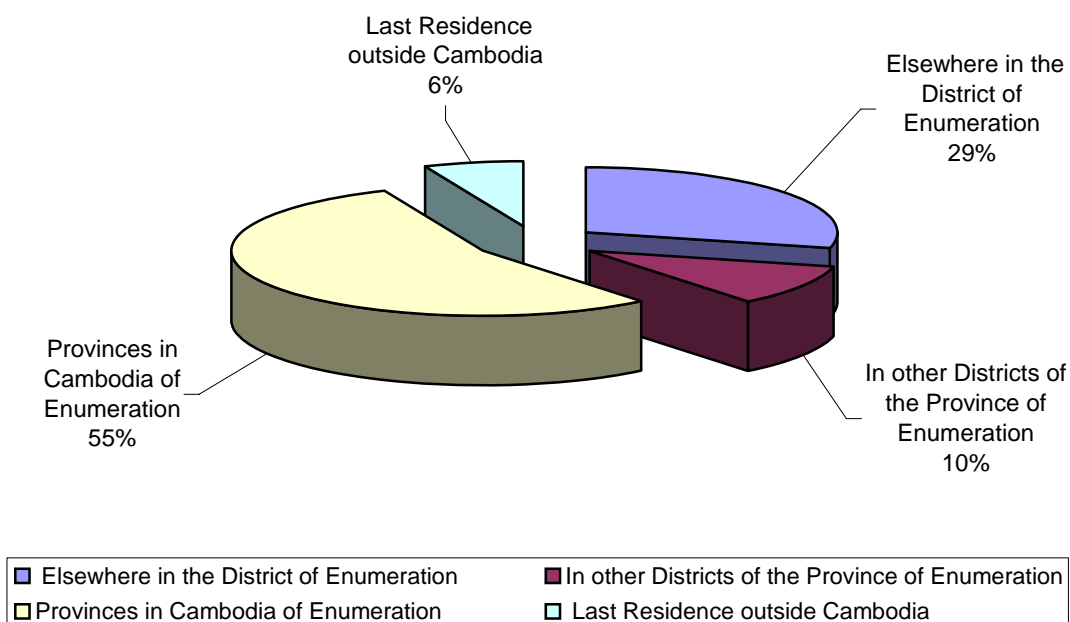


Table 16. Reason for migration, Svay Rieng, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	1.1	2.1	0.3
In search of Employment	4.2	6.0	2.6
Education	0.5	0.3	0.6
Marriage	18.1	25.4	12.0
Family Moved	29.6	12.5	44.0
Natural Calamities	0.1	0.0	0.3
Insecurity	0.6	0.6	0.5
Repatriation or Return after displacement	41.8	49.0	35.8
Visiting only	1.7	2.4	1.1
Other	2.1	1.6	2.6
Not Stated	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Repatriation or return after displacement (41.8per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Svay Rieng. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 35.8 per cent as against 49 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants of family moved (about 29.6 per cent). It is 12.5 per cent for males and 44 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for " Marriage" and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Svay Rieng, 2004

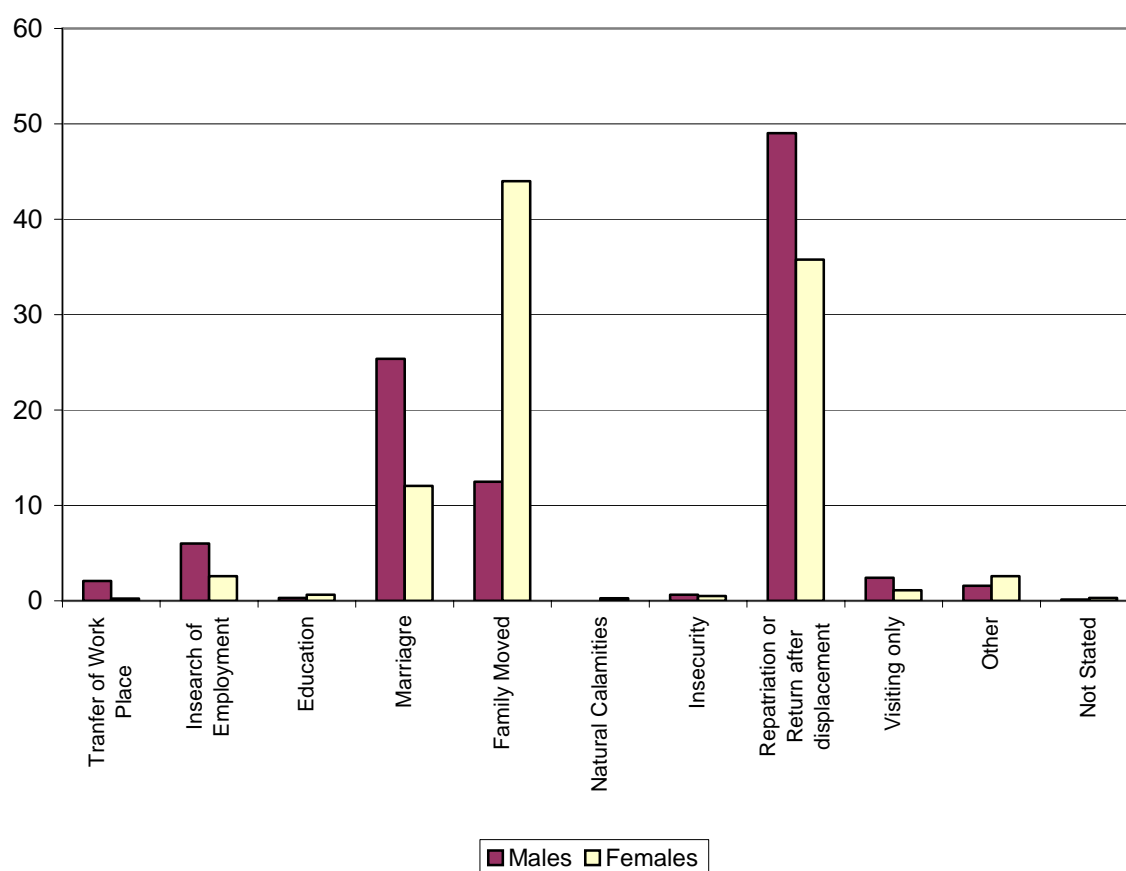
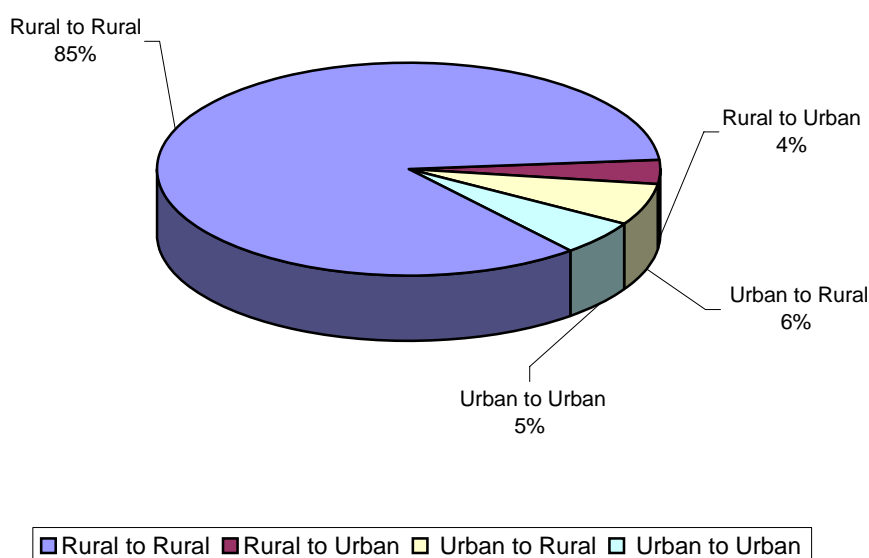


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Svay Rieng, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	84.8	84.7	84.9
Rural to Urban	3.7	3.4	3.9
Urban to Rural	6.4	7.1	5.8
Urban to Urban	5.2	4.9	5.4

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally decreased from the level 86 per cent in 1998. The urban to rural stream account only 6.4 per cent with the high proportion among males. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Svay Rieng.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams ,
for Svay Rieng, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 104 thousand in Svay Rieng province of which 100 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 93 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 1.9 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Svay Rieng province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 25 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 14.4 The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about 21 points from 20.8 in 1998 to 41.6 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 64.8 to 33.1. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Svay Rieng province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Svay Rieng

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	14.4	20.8	64.8
2004	100	24.7	41.6	33.7

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Svay Rieng province, 97.7 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 98.5 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling or in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Svay Rieng

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	98.5	0.3	0.9	0.3
2004	100	97.7	0.2	1.2	0.9

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Svay Rieng

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	46.8	48.2	4.2	0.8
2004	100	75.3	22.4	1.9	0.4

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that about three-fourths of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion of 46.8 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 22.4 percent.

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Svay Rieng, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	6.0	0.4	0.1	71.0	22.4	0.1

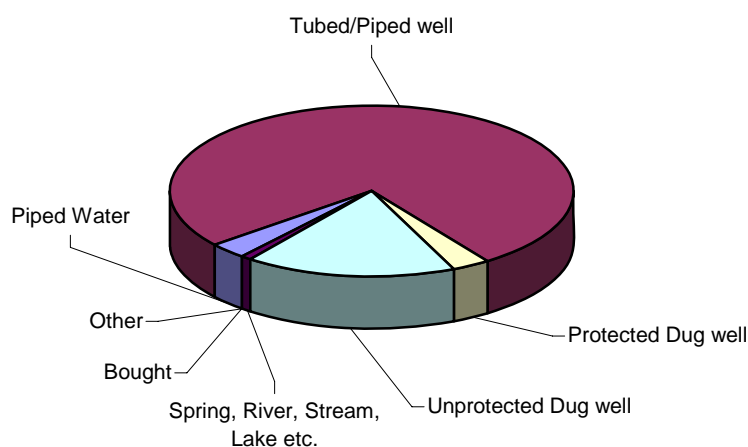
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 6.5 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 71.0 per cent in 2004 from 91.3 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 22.4 per cent in 2004 from 3.8 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking water, Svay Rieng, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	3.0
Tube /Piped Well	76.1
Protected Dug well	3.2
Unprotected dug well	16.9
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	0.7
Bought	0.0
Other	0.1

Figure 12. Distribution of Household Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Svay Rieng, 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 82.3 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 48.2 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Svay Rieng, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	88.3	3.9	0.3	3.0	4.5

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (88.3 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 88.3 per cent in 2004 from 89.4 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Svay Rieng, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilet	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	88.8	1.5	5.3	4.3	0.1

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 8.2 per cent to 11.2 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Svay Rieng, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	4.7	0.1	1.5	5.1	0.3	1.4	70.9	16.0

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Svay Rieng province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 4.7 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 4.7 per cent in 2004 from 1.3 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

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

- Bamboo / Thatch / Grass / Reeds
- Earth
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Salvaged / Improvised materials
- Other (specify)

Roof Material (Column 4)

- Bamboo / Thatch / Grass
- Tiles
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Plastic / Synthetic material sheets
- Other (specify)

Floor Material (Column 5)

- Earth / Clay
- Wood / Bamboo planks
- Cement / Brick / Stone
- Polished stone
- Parquet / Polished wood
- Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
- Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator:

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____

Name of Supervisor:

Signature _____ Date ____/____/____



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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 <i>(Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11 etc. If none, write 00)</i>						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? <i>(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)</i>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2004

Report # 2

General Report at Province Level

21- Takeo Province



National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

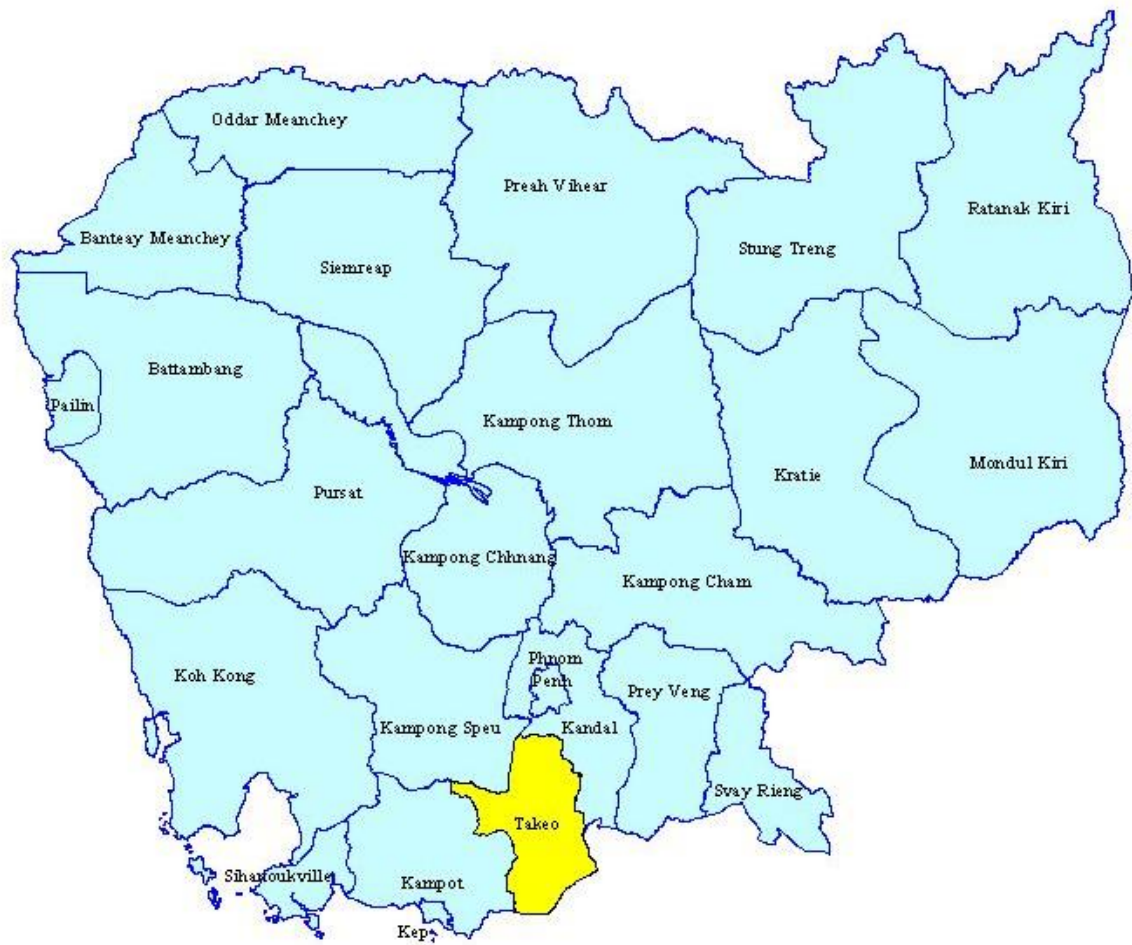
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by:

United Nations Population Fund

May, 2005





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FOREWORD

BY SENIOR MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING

I have great pleasure in presenting this report containing the results relating to Takeo province 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 with assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in 1998 after a lapse of more than three decades.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the 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, 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
May, 2005

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

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 for Takeo province. A general report at national level has already been released in November 2004. 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 success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The international staff and the UNFPA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the province staff. In Appendix 3 names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned. We are thankful to all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
May, 2005

San Sy Than
Director General,
National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning

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 Km²

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 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

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

Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2004: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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. 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 4). The distribution of sampled households by province and stratum is given in Appendix 5. For more information on sampling for the survey the general report at national level may be referred to.

6. 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 buildings, 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.

* 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.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Appendix 2) 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.

7. 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 from 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.

8. 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 CPro software package, and to generate the tabulation using IMPS, had already been taken by NIS. CPro, 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.

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.

9. 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.

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 have been made separately after grouping the provinces as shown in Appendix 6, and evaluation of the estimates.

The general report at national level prepared immediately on completion of tabulation in November 2004 contains a general analysis of some of the main results of the survey. Analysis of CIPS data has been made at provincial level for provinces/groups of provinces mentioned in Appendix 6. Rural-urban analysis at province level has not been made in view of the smallness of the sample. This report relates to Takeo province.

10. Utilization of Census and CIPS data

The population data obtained from the 1998 Census of Cambodia and CIPS, 2004 have been widely disseminated and utilized by the Royal Government of Cambodia in planning for development. Census information proved very useful in the formulation of the National Population Policy of Cambodia. The indicators derived from the census are used in monitoring progress of Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

CHAPTER 2 ANALYSIS OF CIPS RESULTS

Takeo Province

I. Population characteristics

i. Population size

Takeo province was stratified as a separate domain in the sampling design of the CIPS 2004. The estimated population in Takeo province was 880 thousand, in which there were 425 thousand of males and 455 thousand of females. The percentage of female population was 51.7.

The density of population in this province was 250 per Km², which was higher than the national density (74 per Km²).

As shown in Table 1, the annual growth rate of Takeo province's population was 1.68 percent that was lower than the national growth rate of 1.81 percent.

Table 1. Annual growth rate of population of Takeo province between 1998 and 2004

1. Population in 1998	in thousands
Enumerated population in the census	790
Add population under count of 1.78 percent according to post enumeration survey of the 1998 census (national estimate)	14
Add population in areas not covered by the census in - Takeo province	0
Add Cambodian refugees in Thailand at census time was include in Takeo province	0
Total population of Takeo province in 1998	804
2. Population in 2004 according to CIPS	in thousands
Estimated population in regular households based on survey	880
Add estimated population in institutional household/homeless household/other transient population (1.08 percent of total population)	10
Total estimated population of Takeo province in 2004	890
3. Annual growth rate of population 1998 – 2004 (exponential growth rate)	1.68%

ii. Comparison with population projection

The publication "The First Revision of Population Projection for Cambodia, 1998-2020" has projected the population of Takeo as 890 thousand on January 1, 2004 and 901 thousand on January 1, 2005. By interpolation, the projected population of

Takeo on March 3, 2004 worked out to 892 thousand. For projections, the base population was estimated as 833 thousand on January 1, 1998 or 835 thousand on March 3, 1998 (by interpolation). The annual growth rate during 1998-2004 on the basis of the projected population of 892 thousand in 2004 and 835 thousand in 1998 worked out to 1.10 percent, which was lower than the annual growth rate of 1.68 arrived at on the basis of CIPS.

In terms of absolute figures, the projected population was higher than the CIPS estimated population only by about two thousand or by 0.2 percent. In other words there is no significant difference between the two estimates.

Preliminary analysis of CIPS results has revealed that the estimated Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for Takeo was 3.36 (unadjusted). The projected TFR was 3.83 for 2003 and 3.78 for 2004. Compared to the TFR of 4.10 in 1998, there was clear indication that fertility was declining.

II. Households

1. Total Number of Households and Average of Household Size

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, homeless, boat and transient households. In Takeo province the number of regular households was about 177 thousand comprising a population of about 880 thousand, which gives an average household size of 5.0.

2. Male and Female Headed of Households

The percentages of female-headed and male-headed households are 41.3 and 58.7 percent respectively, registering thereby a increase of 15 points and decrease of 15 points from the percentages of 26.5 and 73.5 respectively in census 1998. On the whole there is a small change between the census and CIPS proportions in Takeo province.

III. Sex Ratio and Age Structure

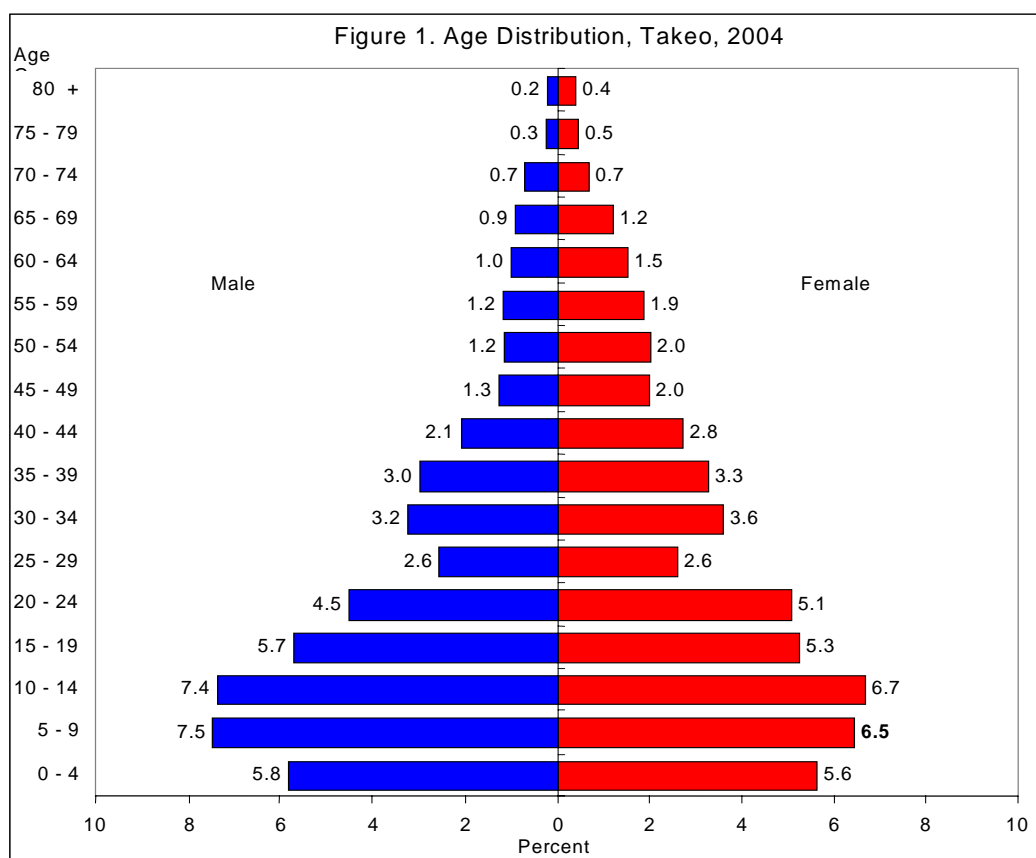
The overall sex ratio in Takeo is 93.5 (number of males per 100 females).

Table 2. Sex Ratio, Takeo 1998 and 2004

Year	Sex Ratio	Percentage of Female Population
1998	91.2	52.3
2004	93.5	51.7

The Sex Ratio of Takeo province (93.5) is equal to the national Sex Ratio of 93.5. The Sex Ratio of the whole province increased from what it was in 1998 (91.2).

The Age-sex distribution of the population may be seen in the Age pyramid (Figure 1). Children aged under 5 (age 0 – 4) form 11.5 percent of the total population in the province. Children (age 0-14) form 39.5 percent of the total population in the province as against the national proportion of 38.6 percent.



The proportion of female children (36.4 percent) is less than that of male children (42.8). The economically productive age group (15-64) forms 55.7 percent and the elderly (age 65 and over) form 4.8 percent. People aged 18 years and above (voting age group) constitute 53.7 percent (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of population by age group, Takeo, 2004

Age Group	Total
Under 5 (0 - 4)	11.5
Children (0 - 14)	39.5
Economically productive age group (15 - 64)	55.7
The elderly population (65 +)	4.8
The voting age group (18 +)	53.7

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group, Takeo, 2004

Age Group	Percentage of Population in		
	1998 Census	CIPS 2004	Population Projection for 2004
0 -14	44.2	39.5	39.6
15 - 49	44.3	46.9	48.6
50 - 64	7.6	8.8	7.7
65 +	3.9	4.8	4.1

The percentage distribution of population by broad age groups according to the survey is presented in Table 4 along with corresponding proportion from the 1998 census and population projection for 2004. The proportion for each age group based on the survey and population projections show only some marginal difference.

The proportion of children in the population has decreased by about four points and half during 1998-2004. The median age in province of Takeo works out to **19.8** in 2004 and is likely to increase slightly to **21.3** in 2010 according to projections. The proportion of children in the age 0-4 (11.5 percent) is less than that in the age group 5-9 (14.0 percent) (see Figure 1). This may be due the recent decline in fertility or under-enumeration in the age group 0-4. In 1998 the age group 0-4 accounted for 13.5 percent. The largest cohort reported by the census was that of age 5-9 (16.1 percent) and by the CIPS 2004 is that of age 10-14 (14.1 percent).

Table 5. Sex Ratio by Broad Age Groups, Takeo, 2004

Broad Age Group	Sex Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
All Age	91.2	93.5
0 - 14	105.2	110.0
15 - 49	80.2	90.5
50 - 64	72.1	60.0
65 +	70.8	75.1

Table 5 shows the trend in sex ratio over the age groups .The 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 age 50 upward are the result of high mortality and out migration of adult males from Takeo and Cambodia during the genocide years.

i. Age Dependency Ratio

The age dependency ratio represent the ratio of the sum of child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. Table 6 presents the dependency ration of Takeo in 2004 and in 1998. 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 the child population.

Table 6. Dependency Ratio, Takeo, 2004

Sex	Dependency Ratio According to	
	1998 census	CIPS 2004
	Total	Total
Both sexes	92.8	79.5
Male	103.8	88.9
Female	83.9	71.6

ii. Marital Status of population aged 15 +

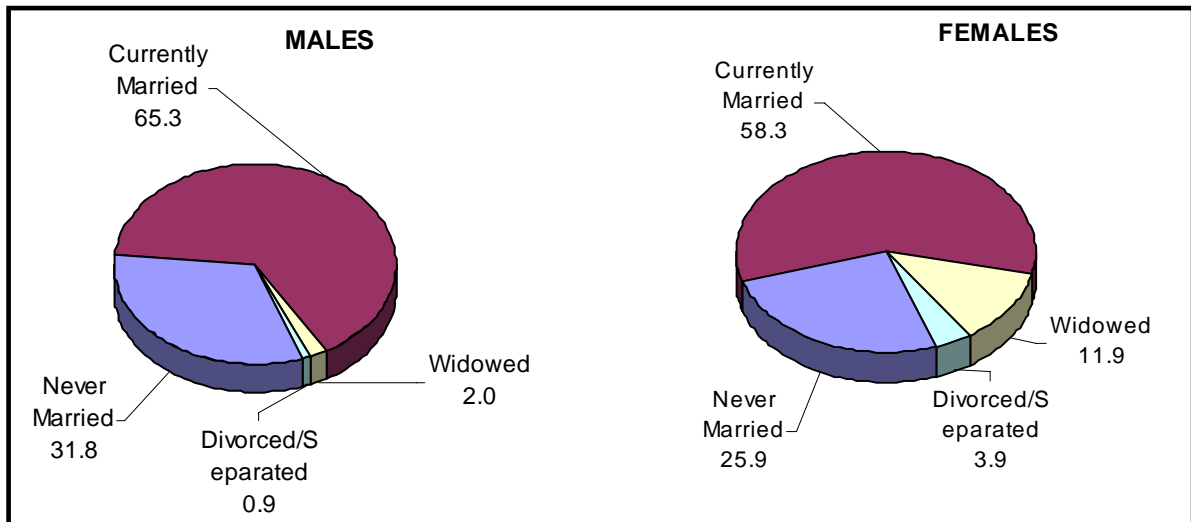
Marital Status is a demographic characteristic involving biological, social, economic, legal, and in many cases, religious. Marital status is a most important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility considerably and mortality and migration to a lesser extent. Also its effect on other social and economic characteristics, such as school attendance and labour force participation, is very important in the late adolescent and young adult age groups.

Table 7. Marital Status by Sex for Population Aged 15 and more, Takeo, 2004

	Total	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes	100	28.6	61.5	7.3	1.5	1.1
Males	100	31.8	65.3	2.0	0.6	0.3
Females	100	25.9	58.3	11.9	2.2	1.7

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of persons, males and females aged 15 and more by marital status at the time of survey. Most of these males and females are currently married. The proportion of 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 married once they are widowed, divorced or separated.

Figure 2. Marital Status of Population (15 and above) by Sex, Takeo, 2004



The singulate mean age at first marriage (SMAM) for males and females in Takeo works out to 23.7 and 22.3 respectively. Since men generally marry later than women, the SMAM is higher for men than women. The estimates of age at first marriage of both men and women in Takeo are lower than those of national SMAM which are for both men and women 24.6 and 22.5 respectively.

IV. Literacy And Education

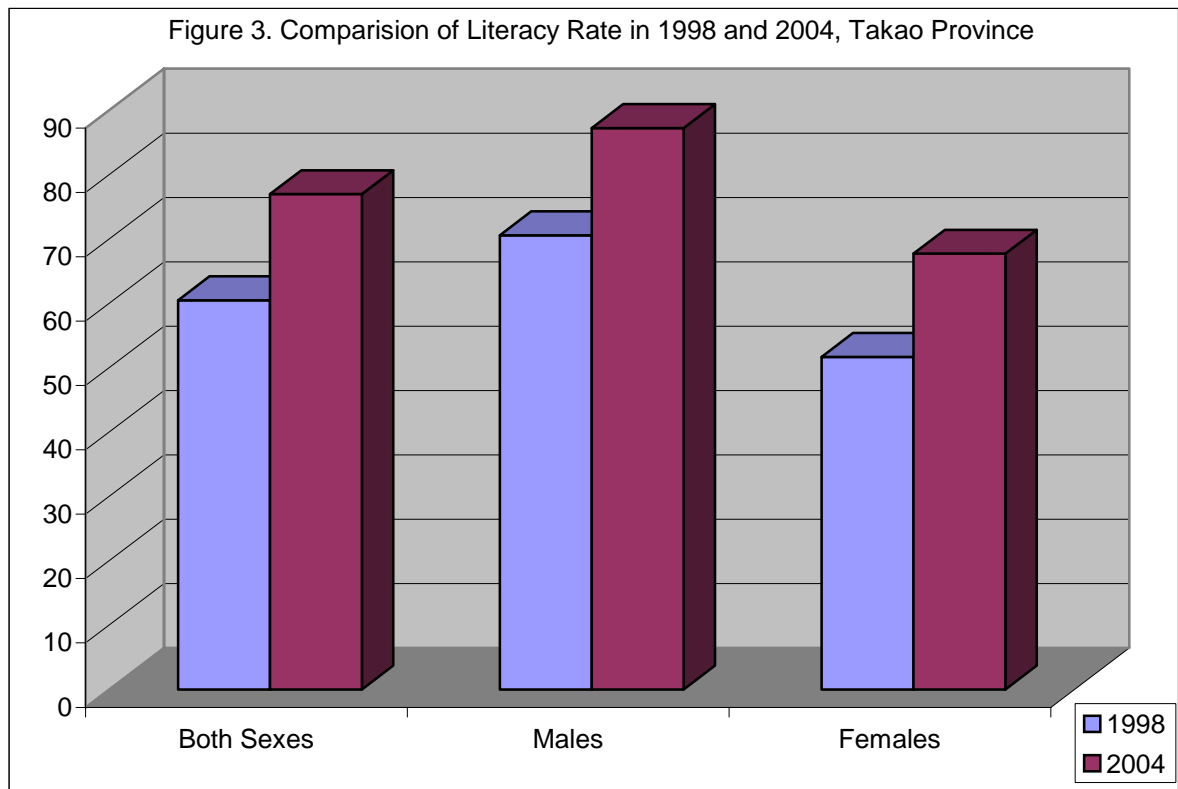
The number and percentage of literate population aged 7 and above, by sex are given in Table 8. Education empowers individuals to think rationally and logically. Literacy particularly the female education, has been found to be important determinant of various demographic decisions of the individuals. The CIPS' results revealed that level of literacy of females in age 7 and over is lower than men.

Unfortunately, 23% of total populations in the province were aged 7 and over were still deprived of being literate. The situation with respect to women is still gloomy because of 32.3% of them are still illiterate. However, the progresses made in educating the Cambodians are quite impressive. The overall literacy rate has increased from level 60.5% during 1998 to 77.0% in 2004 for total province.

Literacy of males continued to increase from level of 70.6% during 1998 to 87.3% in 2004. Literacy of females has been increasing from level 51.7% during 1998 to 67.7% in 2004.

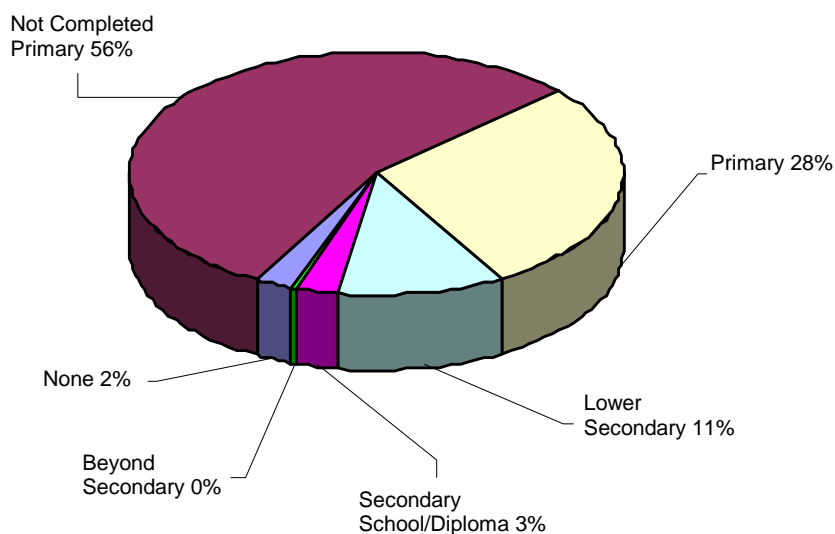
Table 8. Literate Population and Literacy Rates, Takeo Province, 2004

Sex	CIPS 2004		Percentage Literate	
	Population	Literate	Census	CIPS
	age 7+	Population	1998	2004
	(in 000)	(in 000)	(%)	(%)
Both Sexes	734	564	60.5	77.0
Males	347	303	70.6	87.3
Females	386	261	51.7	67.7



An analysis of the education level of literate population as a whole has revealed that 56 percent of them had not completed the primary level. Those who have achieved the primary and lower secondary level constitute 28 percent and 11 percent respectively. A small percentage (2%) of literate population have acquired literacy without passing any grade/class. Those with secondary level qualification formed 3 percent. Only 0.3 percent had completed beyond secondary level of education. Among females 62 percent have not completed primary level whereas among males the corresponding percentage is 49.

Figure 4. Distribution of Literate Population by Level,Takeo, 2004



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.

The overall adult literacy rate has increased from level of 66.5% during 1998 to 75.0% in 2004 for total province. Adult literacy of males continued to increase from the level of 81.8% during 1998 to 89.2% in 2004. Adult literacy of females has been increasing from the level 54.0% during 1998 to 63.1% in 2004.

Table 9. Adult Literacy Rate, Takeo Province, 1998 and 2004

Adult Literacy Rate in 1998 and 2004, Takao		
Sex	1998	2004
Both Sexes	66.5	75.0
Males	81.8	89.2
Females	54.0	63.1

School Attendance

In CIPS a question on school/educational institution attendance was asked (Q 17b). The response shows that there is considerable improvement in school enrollment of children, both boys and girls during the last six years.

The number of children attending school is available for the youngest age group 0-6 as a whole (18,758). 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 21.5 percent (by excluding the number of children aged 0,1 and 2 from the total number of children in the age group 0-6).

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 87 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 10. Percentage Attending School/ Education Institutional Among Population in the Age Group 7 to 24 Takeo Province, 2004

Percentage of School Attendance			
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	66.6	71.3	61.7
7-9	86.7	86.6	86.8
10-14	95.1	96.1	94.0
15 - 19	61.8	69.9	52.9
20 - 24	11.9	17.6	6.7

V. 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 is defined as the percentage of economically active population (aged 7 years and over) to total population aged 7 years and over. The number of economically active population in Takeo was 478 thousand of which 256 thousand or 53.6 percent were females. The economic activity rate for Takeo has increased from 56.7 in 1998 to 65.1 in 2004. The participation rate for males (63.9) was lower than for females (66.2) which was also the position in 1998.

Table 11 gives the economic activity rate (or labour force participation rate) among population aged 7 and over of Takeo.

Table 11. Age-Specific Activity Rates by Sex, Takeo, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	65.1	63.9	66.2
7- 9	4.6	4.6	4.5
10 -14	15.3	15.9	14.7
15 - 24	73.9	70.8	77.0
25 - 34	98.6	98.8	98.4
35 - 44	98.7	99.7	97.8
45 - 54	97.8	98.8	97.3
55 - 64	87.2	95.4	82.1
65 +	53.7	70.5	41.1

Women seem to enter the labour force and exit from it at a lower age compared with men. Figure 5 shows that the activity rates of both male and female population increased with age initially, the lines almost overlapped and reached a peak in the age group 35-54 and declined in the higher ages.

Table 12. Percentage of Employed in each Age Group, Takeo, 2004

Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total 7+	58.2	55.2	60.8
7- 9	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 -14	1.8	0.9	2.8
15 - 24	59.1	51.7	66.4
25 - 34	97.5	97.8	97.3
35 - 44	98.0	99.1	97.1
45 - 54	97.2	98.1	96.6
55 - 64	86.3	95.4	80.7
65 +	50.8	68.4	37.6



In older ages of 65 and over, 68.4 percent among males and 37.6 percent among females were still employed. Moreover, the percentage employed among children aged 10-14 was 1.8 percent (see Table 12).

The unemployment rate defined as the percentage of unemployed among the economically active population had increased from 3.5 in 1998 to 10.7 in 2004.

Table 13. Percentage of Employed Persons by Literacy, Takeo, 2004

	Literate	Illiterate	Primary or lower
Both Sexes	75	25	81
Males	88	12	75
Females	64	36	88

In Table 13, it is observed that among the employed males aged 7 years and over, 88 percent (80 percent in 1998) were literate. Among the employed females, this proportion was 64 percent (54 percent in 1998). The table also shows that there were 75 percent and 88 percent of the literate male and female workers, respectively who had attended only primary or lower than primary levels or not attended any grade.



Figure 6 shows that most of employed persons (83.8 percent) in Takeo were in the primary sector (agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing) and it was 90.1 percent in 1998. This survey has found that percentage of employed persons who work in secondary sector (mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, and construction) and the percentage of those who work in tertiary sector (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, business, administration, service activities etc.) were 3.9 percent and 12.3 percent, respectively.

Table 14. Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Main Employment Status, Takeo, 2004

Employment Status	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100	100	100
Employer	0.2	0.2	0.2
Paid Employee	5.8	9.9	2.5
Own Account Worker	45.5	55.2	37.6
Unpaid Family Worker	48.3	34.5	59.5
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1

Table 14 shows that at the provincial level large proportions of the employed persons were own account workers (45.5) and unpaid family workers (48.3). It indicated that majority of employed persons was in the informal sector.

At the provincial level among males, the proportion of own account workers was higher than the proportion of unpaid family workers. Among females the opposite trend was noticed.

Figure 7. Percentage Distribution of Employed Males by Employment Status, Takeo, 2004

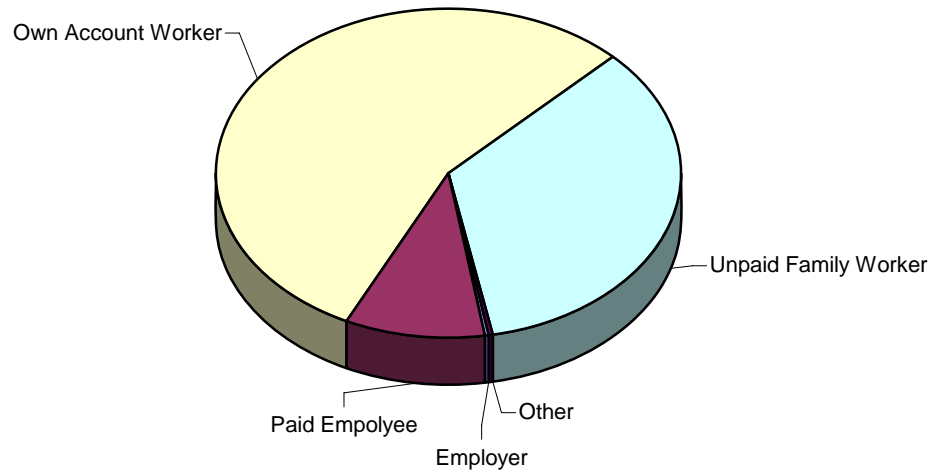
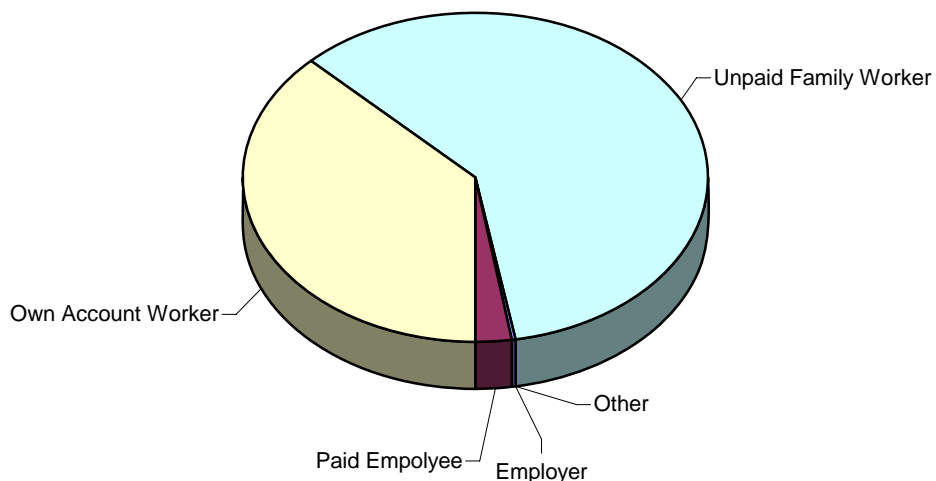


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Employed Females by Employment Status, Takeo, 2004



For this analysis, homemakers; students; dependents; rent-receiver, retired and other income recipient; and other were considered not-economically active population. This survey found that male students (59 percent), male dependents (40 percent) together constitute 99 percent of male non-workers, while the percentage of female students; female dependent and female homemakers were 52 percent, 43 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

VI. Migration

In general, the term "Migration" used for the survey is referring only to persons who have previous residence in a village other than the village of enumeration (outside the place of enumeration survey).

Table 15. Migrants (Percent) by Place of Last Residence and Sex for Takeo, 2004

Type of Migrants	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Part A. Last Residence elsewhere in Cambodia	95.9	95.8	96.1
I. Within the Province but outside the Place of Enumeration	75.3	74.5	76.1
(a) Elsewhere in the District of Enumeration	47.7	47.8	47.6
(b) In other Districts of the Province of Enumeration	27.6	26.7	28.4
II. Provinces in Cambodia beyond the Province of Enumeration	20.6	21.4	20.0
Part B. Last Residence outside Cambodia	4.1	4.2	3.9
I. Countries in Asia	4.0	4.1	3.9
II. Other Countries	0.0	0.1	0.0
Number of Migrants (in thousand)	285.4	137.7	147.7

According to Table 15 the total number of migrants was 285 thousand in 2004 accounting for about 32 per cent of province population. Among the migrants female migrants constituted 52 per cent. If compared to the period of census in 1998 the level of migrants had extremely increased from level 15 per cent.

Most of the migrants were generally short distance migrants. Ninety-six per cent of migrants are internal migrants. A majority of migrants (75 per cent) were migrants within the province of enumeration and 48 per cent had moved from village in the same district of enumeration. About 21 per cent of total migrants had moved from provinces in Cambodia beyond the province of enumeration. In this province the

proportion of migrants in each of the categories I and I (b) shown in Table 6.1 is higher for females, in category II it is lower for females but the difference not so much, in category I (a) the proportion are almost the same for males and females.

Figure 9. Migrants (Percent) by Type of Migrants for Takeo, 2004

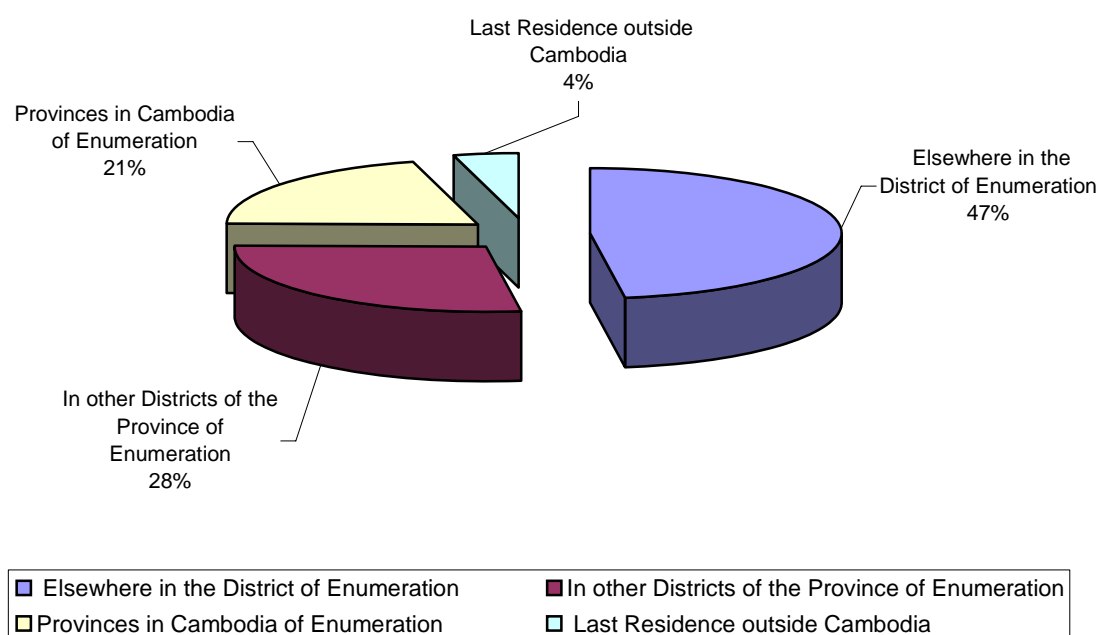


Table 16. Reason for migration, Takeo, 2004

Reason for migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Transfer of Work Place	2.2	3.7	0.9
In search of Employment	5.5	7.2	4.0
Education	0.8	0.6	0.9
Marriage	22.8	33.6	12.7
Family Moved	37.5	26.0	48.2
Natural Calamities	0.0	0.0	0.1
Insecurity	0.8	0.8	0.7
Repatriation or Return after displacement	25.1	24.1	25.9
Visiting only	2.1	2.2	2.1
Other	2.8	1.3	4.2
Not Stated	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

In general people have migrants because of some reasons. The important reasons are employment, transfer of work place and educational facilities, Infrastructures facilities, etc. Sometime, people have to move involuntarily also like the movement

of family, marriage, natural calamities, insecurity, repatriation or return after displacement and some other reasons.

Family Moved (37.5 per cent) is the main reason for migrants in Takeo. The percentage of female migrants falling in this category is 48.2 per cent as against 26 per cent for males. This is followed by reason migrants who repatriation or return after displacement (about 25.1 per cent). It is 24.1 per cent for males and 25.9 per cent for females.

The migrants who moved for " Marriage" and "In search of employment" account for considerably higher proportion among males.

Figure 10. Percentage of reason for migration, Takeo 2004

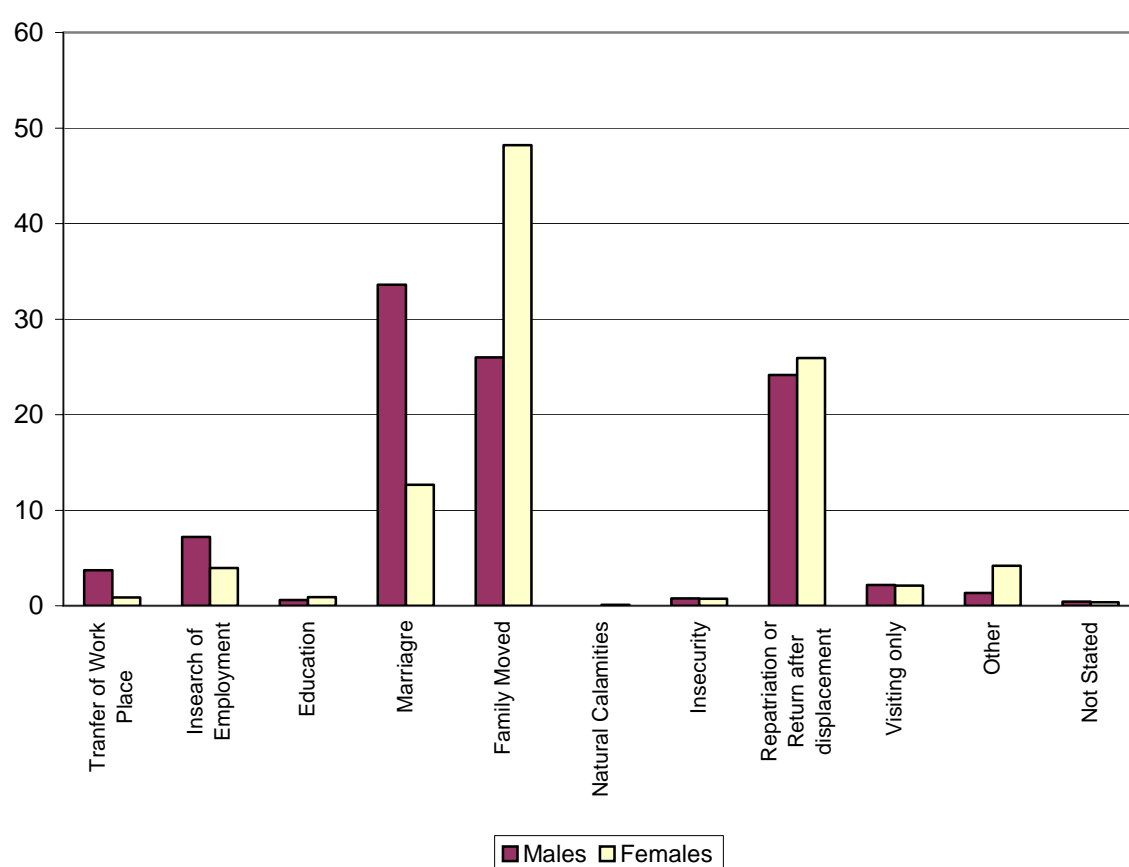
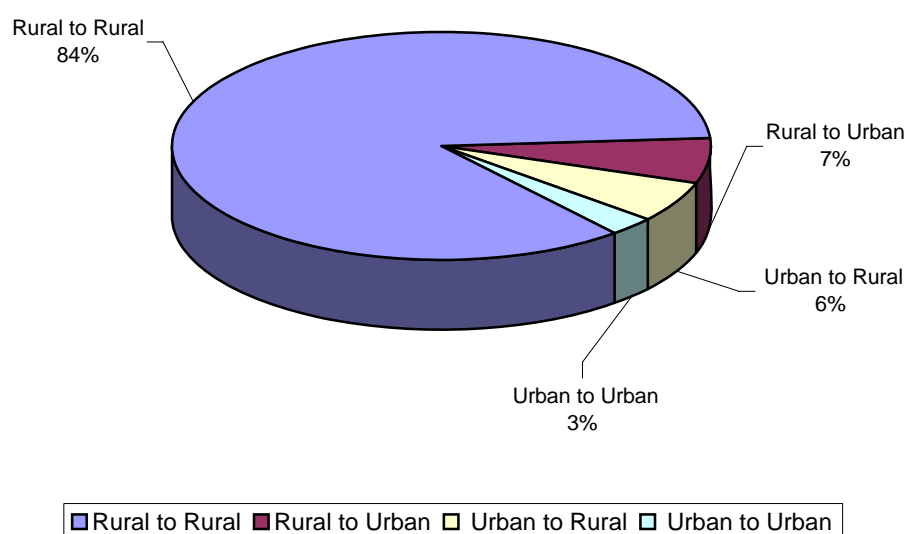


Table 17. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams Takeo, 2004

Stream Migration	Percentage		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
ALL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural to Rural	85.0	85.6	84.4
Rural to Urban	6.6	6.5	6.7
Urban to Rural	5.8	5.8	5.8
Urban to Urban	2.6	2.1	3.1

The figures in Table 17 present the migrants by migration streams. It is found that most of the migrants had moved from rural to rural areas. However this percentage has marginally increased from the level 83 per cent in 1998. The rural to urban stream account only 6.6 per cent with the marginally high proportion among females. On the whole the pattern of migration streams observed in the census 1998 it was small variation changes proportion in Takeo.

Figure 11. Percentages distribution of migration in different migration streams , for Takeo, 2004



VII. Housing

Quality of buildings Occupied by Households

The estimated number of buildings in which people reside or in other words which have dwellings, is 169 thousand in Takeo province of which 157 are located in rural areas. The number of buildings in 1998 was 149 thousand and there is therefore only an average annual increase of 2.3 percent in the number of residential and partly residential buildings in Takeo province 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. Based on wall and roof material, building used for residential purpose (wholly and partly) could be classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary. The following combination of housing materials is used here to determine the quality of a building.

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 material 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 temporary building.

Table 18 shows that about 50 percent of the residential buildings are built of permanent materials. In 1998 the corresponding figure was 36.2 The proportion of semi-permanent buildings has increased by about nine points from 22.4 in 1998 to 31.7 in 2004. The proportion of temporary structures has declined from 41.4 to 18.1. The quality of housing seems to be improving in Takeo province.

Table 18. Percentage Distribution of Residential and Partly Residential Building According to Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004, Takeo

Percentage of Building by Nature of Construction in 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100	36.2	22.4	41.4
2004	100	50.2	31.7	18.1

Tenure Status of Dwelling

Table 19 gives the percentage distribution of households by tenure status of dwelling according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. In Takeo province, 98.9 percent of the households were living in dwelling of their own in 2004 as against the percentage of 98.6 in 1998. The proportion of households living in rent dwelling or in rent-free or in other accommodation was very small in 1998 and 2004.

Table 19. Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling in 1998 and 2004, Takeo

Percentage of Households by Tenure Status in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	Owner Occupied	Rented	Rent Free	Other
1998	100	98.6	0.3	0.9	0.2
2004	100	98.9	0.4	1.3	0.4

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied in 1998 and 2004, Takeo

Percentage of Households with Number of Rooms in 1998 and 2004					
Year	Total	1	2	3	4+
1998	100	74.2	23.5	1.8	0.5
2004	100	78.7	18.0	2.0	1.3

Closely linked with the quality of housing is the number of room occupied by a household. The information on rooms occupied by household was collected in the Household Questionnaire Part 4. Table 20 gives the percentage distribution of household with the number of rooms according 1998 census and CIPS 2004. It is noted that more than three-fourths of the households have one room only. In 1998 Census a proportion 74.2 was observed. Households who have two rooms form 23.5 percent

VIII. Household Amenities

Main Source of Light

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Households by main Source of Light, Takeo, 2004

Total	City Power	Generator	Both City Power and Generator	Kerosene	Battery	Other
100	2.2	0.7	0.2	69.2	24.6	3.1

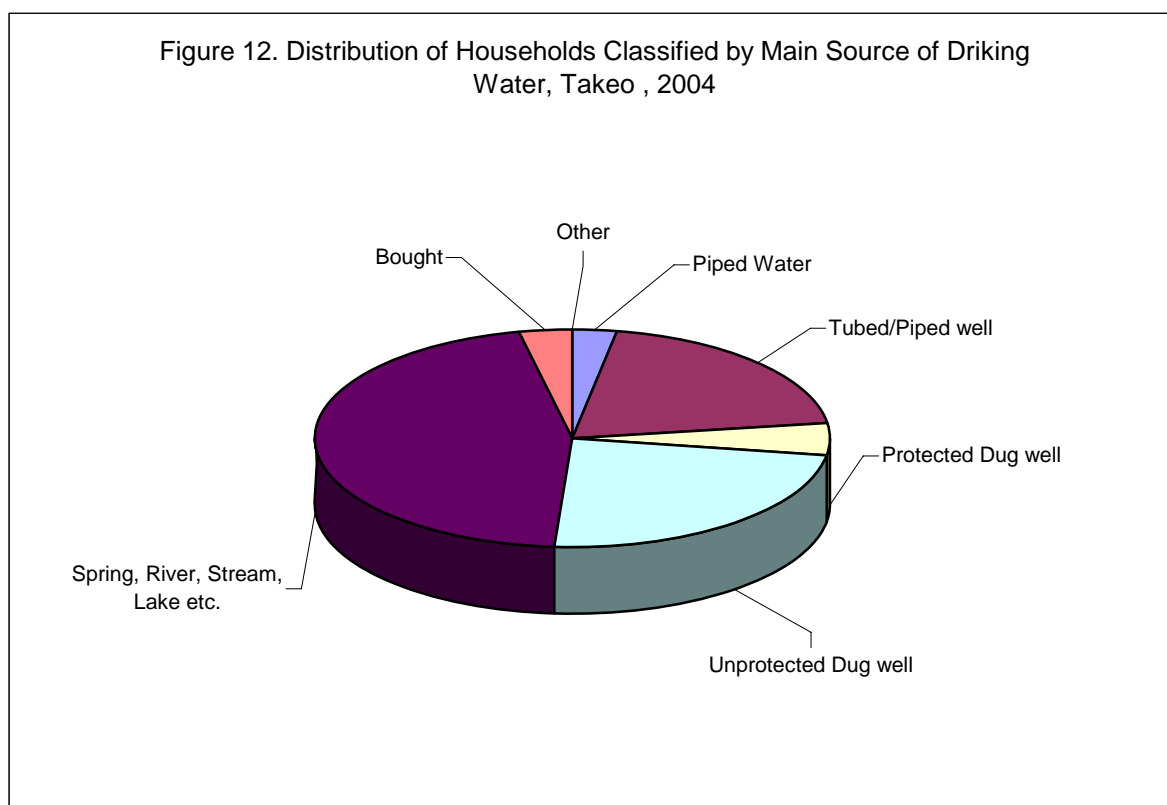
Most of the households in the province use kerosene lamps for lighting (see Table 21). The percentage of households using electricity from general electric power and/or generator is 3.1 per cent. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of kerosene for lighting had declined, declining to current level of 69.2 per cent in 2004 from 92.7 per cent in the province in census 1998. The use of battery as source of light has increased to current level of 24.6 per cent in 2004 from 2.7 per cent in census 1998.

Main Source of Drinking Water :

Table 22. Percentage Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Takeo, 2004

Main Source of Drinking water	Total
Total	100
Piped Water	2.8
Tube /Piped Well	20.1
Protected Dug well	4.6
Unprotected dug well	23.7
Spring, River, Stream/etc.	45.5
Bought	3.3
Other	0.0

Figure 12. Distribution of Households Classified by Main Source of Drinking Water, Takeo , 2004



The percentage distribution of households according to main source of drinking water is given in Table 22. Piped water, water from tube/piped well, water from protected dug well and water bought is considered safer than other sources water. The table shows that about 30.8 per cent of households in the province have access to safe drinking water in 2004. A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of these sources has increased -it was only 12.9 per cent in census 1998.

Main Type of Fuel for Cooking:

Table 23. Percentage Distribution of Households by Main type of Fuel for Cooking, Takeo, 2004

Total	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Other
100	94.6	3.5	0.6	1.2	0.1

Table 23 gives the distribution of households by main type of fuel used for cooking. Most of the households use firewood for cooking (94.6 per cent). A comparison with census 1998 data shows that the use of firewood for cooking had declined to current level of 94.6 per cent in 2004 from 96.2 per cent in census 1998.

Toilet Facility :**Table 24. Percentage Distribution of Households by Toilet Facility Category, Takeo, 2004**

Total	Households without Toilets	Households with Toilet Facility			
		Connected to sewerage	Septic Tank	Pit Latrine	Other
100	85.1	6.4	6.9	1.4	0.2

Table 24 shows the distribution of households by toilet facility category. There is increased during 1998-2004 in the proportion of households having toilet facility within their premises. The percentage has increased from 4.3 per cent to 14.9 per cent at the province level.

Households Enjoying Better Amenities**Table 25. Percentage Distribution of Households by Availability of Safe Drinking Water, Electricity and Toilet Facility, Takeo, 2004**

Total	Water Toilet Electricity	Electricity Toilet	Water Electricity	Water Toilet	Electricity	Toilet	Water	Not Applicable
100	1.8	0.4	0.4	7.2	0.6	5.5	21.3	62.8

Table 25 gives the percentage distribution of households by availability of combination of the three amenities, electric power, toilet facility and source of safe drinking water supply, of two of these amenities, of only one of these amenities and no amenities, in Takeo province. The percentage of households using combination of the three amenities is 1.8 per cent in 2004. A comparison with Census 1998 data shows that the use of combination of the three amenities had increased, increasing to current level of 1.8 per cent in 2004 from 1.2 per cent in the province in Census 1998.

Appendix

Appendix 1

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL



Royal Government Of Cambodia
Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey, 2004



FORM A HOUSELIST

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

Identification Particulars

Name	Khet / Krong	Srok / Khand	Khum / Sangkat	Phum / Mondol	Sample EA No	No. of Households in the EA
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		
								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	15	16	17
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 ____/____/____



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.	Household 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	
1	2	3	4	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
				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
1	2	3	4	5	Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	8
					6	7	
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	Duration 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 col. 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
09: 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: Raadeear
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)

- 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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	1: City power 2: Generator 3: Both city power and generator 4: Kerosene 5: Candle 6: Battery 7: None 8: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(a) 1 : Available 2 : Not Available (Skip to column 5) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	(b) If code 1 give type of facility : 1: Connected to sewerage 2: Septic tank 3: Pit latrine 4: Other (specify) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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) <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>	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 <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div>

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/AIDS
- 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 3

CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY, MARCH 2004 PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH THIS REPORT

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. Hor Darith Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Yem Suong Director of Social Statistics Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Meng Kimhor Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. They Khem Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Uy Bossadine CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sin Sereivuth CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Ms. Meas Rothmony CIPS Analysis, NIS, Ministry of Planning
	Mr. Sok Kosal Local Sampling Expert, 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. Sok Vanna PDS Programme Manager, UNFPA
Census Project	: Mr. Chap Rathana Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/UNFPA

Appendix 4

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 5

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 6

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
		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	Siemreap	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 7

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).

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, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . 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.

Density

Number of persons per sq.km

Educational Level

The school system in Cambodia from 1979 to 1996 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 affairs 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.

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:

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 of 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.

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

Singulate Mean Age at First Marriage (SMAM)

This is an indirect method to estimate mean age at first marriage. This is applied for calculating age at marriage. In short, this method is used to approximate the mean number of years lived by an assumed cohort of women before their first marriage on the basis of the data as the percentage never-married or single by age.

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.

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).