



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King

General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS



**National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning**

June 2019



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PREFACE

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 has presented a strategic opportunity of achievements in the past Royal Government's mandate and provides concrete evidence for evaluating the strategic plans of development of projects in the future. Considering this great importance, the Royal Government of Cambodia has decided to provide all kinds of resources for the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019.

I am delighted to see a great success in this 2019 Population Census, which provides reliable data and timeliness to the Royal Government, development partners and the public used for preparing policies effectively. This is a provisional report from the census, and the National Institute of Statistics will produce several other reports, such as the final reports and analytical reports by various topics for sector statistics and research institutions. This figure provided a provisional data of the size of population of country, capital, and province at the time of census.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**, who has provided great support for successful completion of the census.

I would like to express my gratitude to **Samdech Krolahom Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior** and Chairman of the National Committee for the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia and all members who provided comments and guidance during the census operation.

I am delighted and pleasure to function as Vice Chairman of the National Committee for the Census and as Chairman of the Technical Committee and the Publicity Committee for the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia. Under the cooperation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Prof. **Nott Rama Rao** provided technical assistance in planning the census and examining all technical aspects of the census. In particular, Mr. **Kjell Tambour**, Advisor, has provided technical assistance in data processing, and Dr. **Arij Dekker**, Advisor General of the Census, has provided assistance in writing this provisional report.

H.E. Mrs. **Hang Lina**, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of the National Institute of Statistics has led the operational coordination well satisfied, with the support of H.E. Mr. **Sok Kosal**, H.E. Mr. **They Kheam**, and H.E. Mr. **Saint Lundy**, and Mr. **Try Meng Seang**, and Deputy Directors General, Directors of Departments, and officials at national and sub-national level, who perform well, especially for the census training. I thank you for this effort.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to the National Institute of Statistics who has done this work well, with high professionalism, strong commitment and great dedication to the census work, resulting in a satisfactory outcome, which is an essential development tool for the next decade.

I am strongly hope that all ministries, national and international institutions, researchers and the public will benefit from this report.

Kitti Settha Pandita CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister
Minister of Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning. The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 is the fourth census in subsequent census conducting in the Kingdom of Cambodia since 1962, 1998 and 2008. The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 was conducted from March 03 to March 13, 2019, and this report shows the provisional results prepared by the National Institute of Statistics. These results include the total population, annual growth rates, population distribution, and population density. Any other data tables with detailed analysis will be presented in the final report, which is scheduled to be published by the end of second quarterly 2020, and 14 topic reports are expected to be published by 2020 and 2021.

I would like to thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which has acted as a facilitator for census with technical support and partial budgeting. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Royal Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Economy and Finance for its financial support. Thanks to the Government of People's Republic of China for providing the necessary equipment for the census process including cars, motorcycles, computers, computers, photocopiers etc.

Finally, I would like to thank the officials of the National Statistical Institute, the Census Officials of capital and provinces, the Census Officials of district, communes and villages, supervisors and enumerators who have made efforts to collect data at the fields, which enable to produce high quality data. I would like to appreciate all people who have cooperated in providing the most important information without hiding.

HANG LINA
Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia
In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics

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Compositions of the National Committee for the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

| | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1. | H.E. Samdech Krolahom Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Interior | Chairman |
| 2. | H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Senior Minister, Minister of Planning | Vice Chairman |
| 3. | H.E. Secretary of State, Council of Ministers | Member |
| 4. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Economy and Finance | Member |
| 5. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Defense | Member |
| 6. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning | Member |
| 7. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport | Member |
| 8. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training | Member |
| 9. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction | Member |
| 10. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Rural Development | Member |
| 11. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Health | Member |
| 12. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Information | Member |
| 13. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Women's Affairs | Member |
| 14. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft | Member |
| 15. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Mines and Energy | Member |
| 16. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Tourism | Member |
| 17. | H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Environment | Member |
| 18. | H.E. Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning | Member |
| 19. | H.E. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics | Secretary |

Compositions of the Technical Committee for the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Senior Minister, Minister of Planning | Chairman |
| 2. H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning | Vice Chairman |
| 3. H.E. Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning | Member |
| 4. H.E. Secretary General of General Secretariat of Population and Development | Member |
| 5. H.E. Ms. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics | Permanent Member |
| 6. H.E. Director General of General Department of Cadastre and Geography, Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction | Member |
| 7. Mr. Deputy Director General of General Department of Administration, Ministry of Interior | Member |
| 8. H.E. Chief of Cabinet of Ministry of Planning | Member |
| 9. H.E. Deputy Director General of National Institute of Statistics, In-Charge of Census | Member |

Compositions of the Publicity Committee for the General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Senior Minister, Minister of Planning | Chairman |
| 2. H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning | Vice Chairman |
| 3. H.E. Secretary of State, Ministry of Information | Member |
| 4. H.E. Ms. Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia In-Charge of Director General of National Institute of Statistics | Permanent Member |
| 5. H.E. Director General of National Radio of Cambodia, | Member |
| 6. H.E. Director General of National Television of Cambodia, | Member |
| 7. Representative of Ministry of Interior | Member |
| 8. Representative of Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport | Member |
| 9. Representative of Ministry of Health | Member |
| 10. Representative of Ministry of Religion and Cults | Member |
| 11. Representative of Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts | Member |
| 12. Representative of Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications | Member |
| 13. President of League of Cambodian Journalists | Member |
| 14. President of Vitel Phone Company | Member |
| 15. Representative of Agence Kampuchea Presse | Member |
| 16. Representative of MobiTel Company | Member |
| 17. Representative of Smart Mobile Company | Member |
| 18. H.E. Deputy Director General of National Institute of Statistics | Member |

Map of Cambodia



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1. Background

The General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 (GPCC 2019) is the fourth census in a series of census-taking in the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is part of the 2020 Round of Population and Housing Censuses, as recommended by the United Nations. The first census in Cambodia was conducted in 1962, with follow-up exercises undertaken in 1998 and 2008. Cambodia continues to use paper-based questionnaires and pencil recording to collect data. This required a thorough preparation of questionnaires, manuals, training guides, pre-test and pilot census, and so forth.

Census preparations started in early 2016 by developing an initial census plan, which was approved by the Royal Government of Cambodia. A National Census Committee was formed in 2017. A census strategy was formulated also in 2017, which allowed the enumeration to commence on March 3, 2019. The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) produced the enumeration maps using hand-sketched area plans across the country. Every Enumeration Area (EA) is separately delineated.

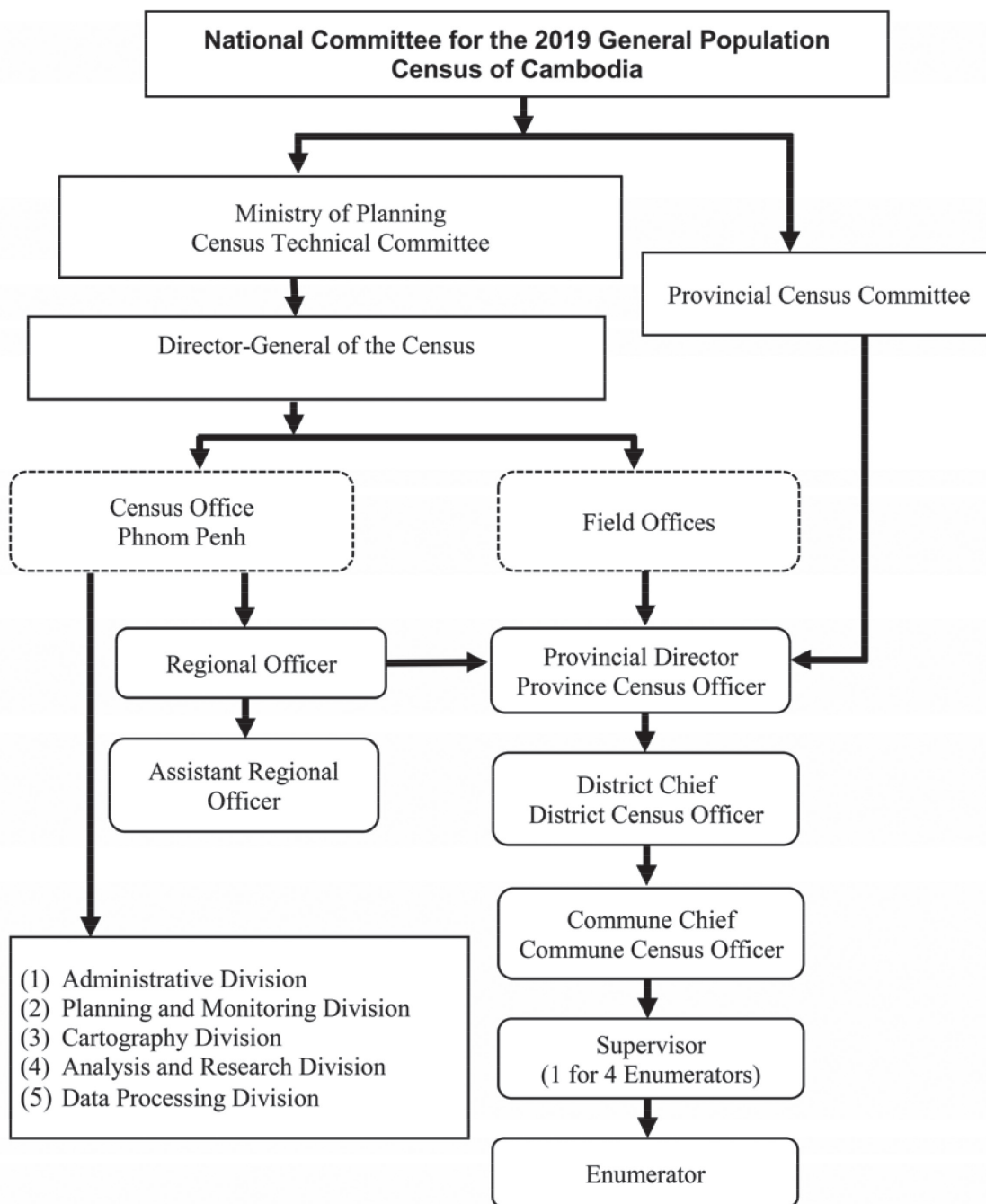
The previous three censuses enabled the Royal Government of Cambodia to build up its capacity for conducting the Census of 2019. The inquiry covers population data as well as certain household characteristics. Results from the census will provide essential demographic and household data for all forms of evaluation and planning.

1.2. Organisation of the Census

As in the past, the National Committee for the Census, headed by **H.E. Samdech Kralahom Sar Kheng**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, is the apex body. It includes members from all line ministries responsible for policy matters concerning the census. The Census Technical Committee, headed by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, is in-charge of technical issues relating to the census such as the design of the questionnaires, training guides, and the supervisor and enumeration manuals. It is also in the lead for the pilot census, training events, the field enumeration, editing and coding, data entry and the preparation of analytical reports. The Committee of Census Publicity and Advocacy, also led by **H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, is in charge of oversight and advice on informing the population through printed publications, television spots, banners, flyers, t-shirts, labelled bags, and more.

The Ministry of Planning is in day-to-day charge of the census operations, with the NIS serving as the implementing agency.

Provincial Planning Departments acted as Provincial Census Offices during the census operation, with the Director of the Provincial Planning Department taking the role of Provincial Census Officer, the senior officer in the province responsible for census operations. Provincial Census Officers were each supported by a specialized assistant. Census Officers at the district/commune level and village chiefs were under the supervision of the Provincial Census Officer. The Municipal/Provincial Governors acted as Chair of the Municipal/Provincial Census Committees responsible for oversight of the census operations in their municipality or province. Regional Officers from the National Institute of Statistics were assigned to provide technical assistance to the Provincial Census Officers.



1.3. Design of the Census Instruments

In its publication “Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3”, the United Nations Statistics Division has recommended a list of core topics, topics derived from a core topic, and additional topics for inclusion in population census questionnaires. In accordance with UN recommendations, national needs and past experience, and with the assistance of the census consultant, the NIS developed the questionnaires. Furthermore, instruction manuals for enumerators and supervisors, training guidelines and control forms were prepared.

These instruments were presented at a stakeholders meeting to elicit the participants views on the questions included. They were invited to contribute inputs so that the census would collect data that are needed nationally and by development partners, while sticking to international standards. The draft questionnaires were tested in a pre-test and a pilot census before finally they were approved by the Census Technical Committee and the National Census Committee. The questionnaire was then completed for every household: regular households, institutional households and the homeless.

1.4. Recruitment of Enumeration Staff

The field enumeration was undertaken with about 38,447 enumerators. At the rate of one field supervisor to guide and oversee the work of four enumerators, about 9,200 supervisors were also appointed. Enumerators and supervisors were mostly drawn from the ranks of teachers and other public officials. There was a suggestion to also appoint some students as enumerators. This was done only after testing their abilities in the field. The field work implemented a system of strict administrative control.

There were 75 Provincial Census Officers, 600 Field staff trainers, 400 District Census Officers, and 1,700 Commune Census Officers, all involved in providing guidance to the enumerators and supervisors in the enumeration areas. For special settlements such military facilities, police facilities, prisons, correction centers, orphanages, religious compounds and hard-to-access locations, the census deployed an additional 3,500 supervisors and enumerators. Selected members of the Ministry of Planning and the NIS participated in training field staff and supervising field work. Provincial, district, commune and village officers also assisted in organizing the training sessions and carried out close supervision of the census count.

H.E. Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than, Senior Minister, Ministry of Planning, Secretaries of State and other senior officers of the Ministry of Planning, as well as representatives of development partners and technical advisers undertook field visits to supervise the census and encourage the enumerators in their demanding job.

1.5. Training of Census Personnel

The training covered operational and field staff at all levels, all the way down to supervisors and enumerators. It aimed to establish adequate and uniform census skills everywhere. In order to be recruited, enumerators had to meet criteria such as an educational attainment of grade 12 or higher, a strong sense of responsibility, and the ability to write numbers and letters with good legibility. The training of field staff was one of the most important activities prior to undertaking the field enumeration. Technical assistance received at the occasion of earlier censuses had contributed substantially to the abilities of the national staff who now were undertaking 2019 census duties. This capacity was further supplemented by an additional training programme. Census technical working teams conducted a 5-day training for 175 Regional Officers, Assistant Regional Officers, Directors and Deputy Directors of Municipal/Provincial Planning Departments. It was first delivered from 17 to 21 September 2018. Additional training for these officials was conducted in October 2018.

Training was also conducted for 600 core trainers, after which each trainer was responsible for conducting two sessions of training for supervisors and enumerators, the first from 11 to 14 February, and the second from 18 to 22 February of 2019. In summary, the training was divided into four levels: The first and second level training was for census officers from the NIS, then Directors and Deputy Directors of Municipal/Provincial Planning Departments. The third level of training was for core trainers; it was conducted at the provinces where the trainers were to be active. Depending

on the size of the province, an average of 25 core trainers were assigned there. The fourth level was the February 2019 training for supervisors and enumerators.

1.6. Enumeration Phase

The Census enumerated some 3.4 million regular households present in the widely differing lands of the 25 municipalities and provinces of the country. The preparatory household listing operation took from 28 February to 2 of March 2019. Enumeration proper, through Form B, the actual questionnaire, started on midnight March 3 and lasted until March 13. As mentioned before, the census deployed some 40,000 enumerators and about 10,000 supervisors to collect the data in a total of 14,514 villages. There were a little more than 38,447 regular EAs, with the remainder of the staff assigned to special settlements such as camps, prisons, hospitals and so forth. Homeless persons, including those staying in boats, were enumerated during census night.

Most households nation-wide were covered during the period of 11 days, respecting the deadline of 13 of March 2019. But in Preah Sihanouk province the work had to be extended for 3 days and a special team from the NIS was deployed to support the provincial team. This was because of an unexpected increase of households following a recent influx of Chinese population. Furthermore, the enumeration in Phnom Penh had to be extended until 20 of March 2019. Again, this was caused by the existence of many new households in the city.

Enumerators and other census officers traveled long distances to reach remote and forested areas. The field staff used vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles and boats. Mobile phone communication was highly useful during census work. It provided supervisors and enumerators with the opportunity to contact core staff when assistance was needed.

Table 1.1. Timetable of Major Census Field Work

| Date | Activities |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| February 28 to March 2, 2019 (3 days) | Household listing in EAs and updating the EA maps |
| March 2, 2019 nighttime | Enumeration of the homeless and transient population |
| March 3 to 13, 2019 (11 days) | 2019 Enumeration with midnight of March 3 (00:00 AM) as the reference moment |
| March 13 to 14, 2019 | Collection of completed census documents at field offices |
| March 15 to 22, 2019 | Receipt of completed census records at the NIS in Phnom Penh |

1.7. Storage Management

Storage management is an important part of the census operations. Upon receiving the completed questionnaire batches, bundled by EA, these are stored in storage rooms. Storage in there is by administrative area. The reception of each EA is recorded in a computerized file. This file is also used at a later stage when EA batches are temporarily leaving from the storerooms for processing purposes. A data processing officer is responsible for recording all transactions of this regard. Paper forms are used to accompany each EA batch as it travels through the processing chain.

1.8. Quality Control

The Census Technical Committee designed and endorsed clear legal procedures aimed at ensuring the quality of census data. This included requiring supervisors to enumerate some households independently and match them with the enumerator's records. The results were recorded

in a separate form and deviations served to improve the skills of the enumerators. In case of serious discrepancies enumerators had to be given additional training.

The pilot census, duplicating some interviews during the enumeration, close supervision by supervisors and their superiors, quality control during the data processing stages and conducting a post-enumeration survey all contribute to monitoring and assuring the quality of the census.

1.9. Data Processing for the Provisional Report

The National Institute of Statistics is responsible for reviewing, editing and coding the questionnaires, data processing, data aggregation and producing other results such as specialized demographic studies. This provisional report was obtained from the compilation of provincial population figures (Form 10, see Annex) prepared by the provincial planning officers. Such compilations were submitted to the National Institute of Statistics in order to accumulate the preliminary national population numbers. The provincial population figures (Form 10) in turn were built up from the district population numbers (Form 9). Similarly, Form 9 was produced from the commune population numbers (Form 8) which were prepared by the commune officer. The commune population figure was compounded from the supervisor summary reports (Form 5) with the data in there derived from individual summary reports of enumerators (Form 2).

This provisional report provides only the population at the national and provincial levels, disaggregated by sex. As a second step after the production of the present report, the questionnaires (Forms B) will be edited and coded, then data captured. The data from the house listing (Forms A) will also be recorded for control purposes. The third step will see the computerized census data being aggregated into sets of priority tables and additional tables as in the approved tabulation plan. It is expected that the priority tables will be available towards the end of second quarter 2020.

Chapter 2

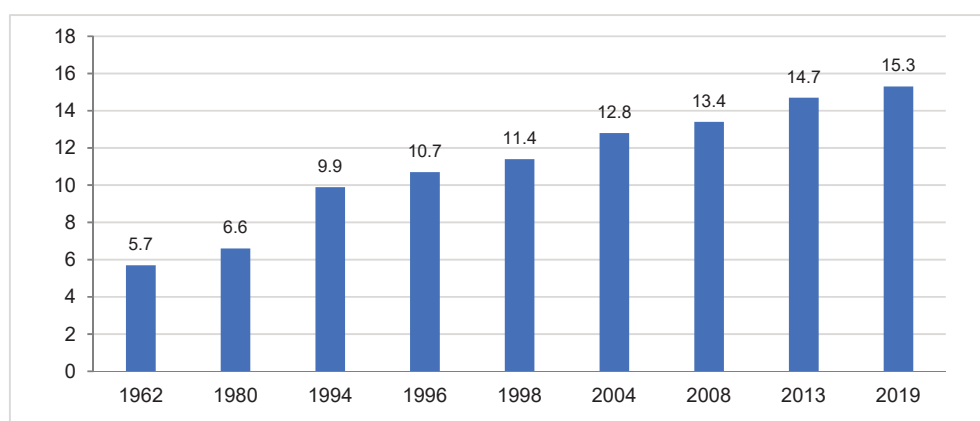
Summary of Provisional Population Totals

2.1. Total Population

Provisional Population Totals of GPCC 2019 show that the total *de facto* population of Cambodia on March 3, 2019 stood at 15,288,489. This is the population that spent the night at the place of enumeration, thereby excluding those that were abroad, even if only briefly. The total population has increased from 13,395,682 in the 2008 Census. Thus, the population has grown by 1,892,807 persons, which represents 14.1%, over the period of 11 years from 2008 to 2019. The male population was 7,418,577 (48.5%) and the female population stood at 7,869,912 (51.5%). The average size of households was stable since 2008 at 4.6 persons.

The first census conducted in Cambodia in 1962 after independence from France, counted a total population of 5.7 million. The demographic situation of the nation changed dramatically after this first census, because of war and civil unrest. The country carried out no further total counts until 1998. But demographers did undertake some population estimations for the purpose of planning and policy development. A Demographic Survey 1979-1980 estimated the total Cambodia population at approximately 6.6 million. Later, the Socio-Economic Survey of 1994 led by NIS estimated the total population of Cambodia at 9.9 million. In March 1996, the NIS conducted another Demographic Survey covering 20,000 households, which estimated the total population of Cambodia at 10.7 million. Next, the total population determined by the 1998 Census was 11.4 million. The NIS also undertook an Inter-Censal Survey in 2004 and found the population to have increased to 12.8 million. Following a pattern of steady increases, the 2008 Census obtained a result of 13.4 million and after an update by the Inter-Censal Survey of 2013 this figure rose to 14.7 million. Now the provisional result of the 2019 Census, sets the total *de facto* population at 15.3 million. Obviously, the final census result may differ slightly from this figure.

Figure 2.1. The Cambodian total population in millions, trend 1962-2019



For the distinct four natural regions across the country, the preliminary result of GPCC 2019 shows that the Central Plain region is the most highly populated, comprising 7,477,444 persons which constitute 48.9% of the total population. Tonle Sap is the second most populated region with 4,801,260 persons or 31.4% of the total. The Plateau and Mountains region is the third most populous area, harboring 1,948,637 persons or 12.7% of the total. Finally, the Coastal and Sea region has a population of 1,061,148 which equals to 6.9%.

Table 2.1. Total population by region and sex, 2019 *

| Region | Males | Females | Total |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Central Plain | 3,608,448 | 3,868,996 | 7,477,444 |
| Tonle Sap | 2,326,375 | 2,474,885 | 4,801,260 |
| Coastal and Sea | 516,711 | 544,437 | 1,061,148 |
| Plateau and Mountains | 967,043 | 981,594 | 1,948,637 |
| Total | 7,418,577 | 7,869,912 | 15,288,489 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Note: Central Plain: Kampong Cham, Tbong Khmum, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. **Tonle Sap:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchey, and Pailin. **Coastal and Sea:** Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, and Kep. **Plateau and Mountains:** Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, and Stung Treng.

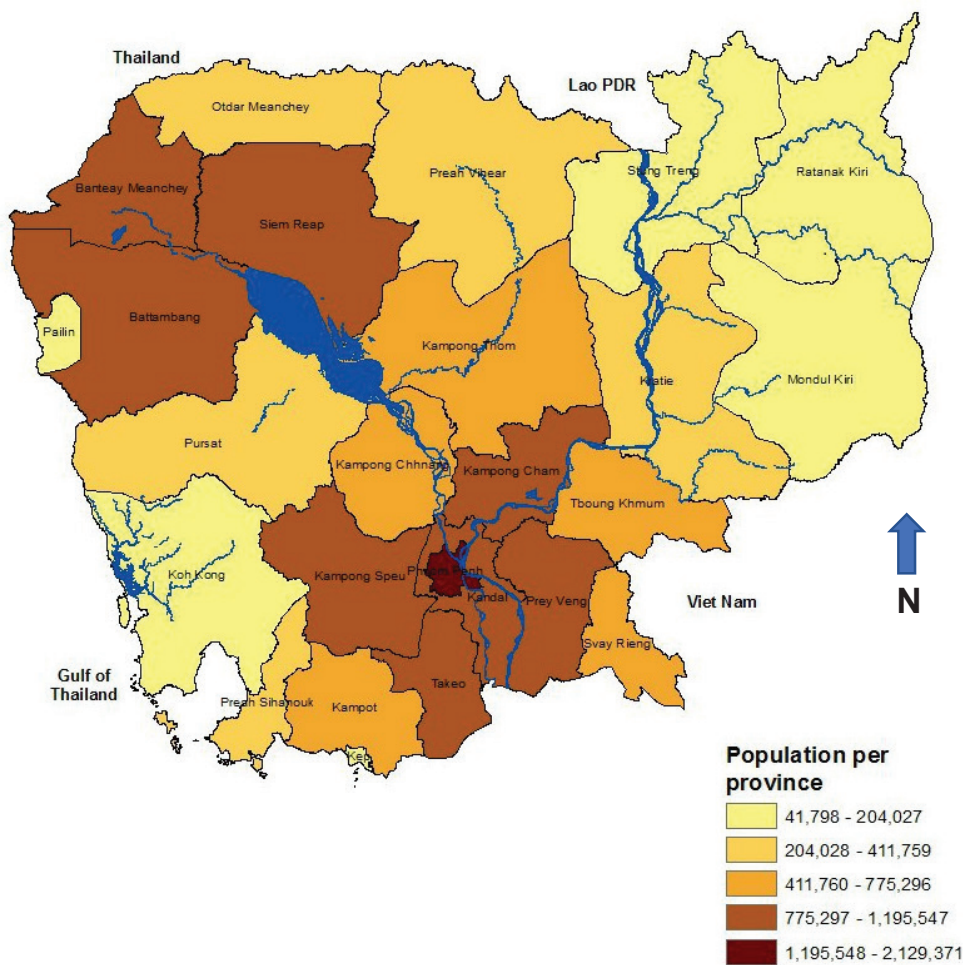
Among the Provinces Phnom Penh has the highest population at 2,129,371 (13.9%), followed by neighboring Kandal with a population of 1,195,547 (7.8%), Prey Veng, population 1,057,428 (6.9%), Siem Reap, population 1,006,512 (6.6%), Battambang, population 987,400 (6.5%), Takeo, population 899,485 (5.9%), and Kampong Cham, population 895,763 (5.9%). Kep is the province with the lowest population at 41,798 (0.3%).

Table 2.2. Total population by province and sex, 2019 *

| Provinces | Households | Males | Females | Total | Household size |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Banteay Meanchey | 177,526 | 426,104 | 433,441 | 859,545 | 4.8 |
| Battambang | 218,584 | 458,902 | 528,498 | 987,400 | 4.5 |
| Kampong Cham | 215,923 | 428,481 | 467,282 | 895,763 | 4.1 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 122,925 | 251,895 | 274,037 | 525,932 | 4.3 |
| Kampong Speu | 187,835 | 424,039 | 448,180 | 872,219 | 4.6 |
| Kampong Thom | 154,458 | 327,013 | 350,247 | 677,260 | 4.4 |
| Kampot | 138,374 | 280,537 | 312,308 | 592,845 | 4.3 |
| Kandal | 273,111 | 580,129 | 615,418 | 1,195,547 | 4.4 |
| Koh Kong | 26,716 | 62,304 | 61,314 | 123,618 | 4.6 |
| Kratie | 86,137 | 185,429 | 187,396 | 372,825 | 4.3 |
| Mondul Kiri | 19,609 | 45,533 | 43,116 | 88,649 | 4.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 399,203 | 1,039,192 | 1,090,179 | 2,129,371 | 5.3 |
| Preah Vihear | 56,331 | 126,624 | 124,728 | 251,352 | 4.5 |
| Prey Veng | 227,008 | 501,346 | 556,082 | 1,057,428 | 4.7 |
| Pursat | 102,253 | 200,392 | 211,367 | 411,759 | 4.0 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 47,417 | 102,325 | 101,702 | 204,027 | 4.3 |
| Siem Reap | 218,659 | 491,568 | 514,944 | 1,006,512 | 4.6 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 51,983 | 153,255 | 149,632 | 302,887 | 5.8 |
| Stung Treng | 34,627 | 83,093 | 76,472 | 159,565 | 4.6 |
| Svay Rieng | 131,937 | 249,446 | 275,108 | 524,554 | 4.0 |
| Takeo | 199,362 | 432,649 | 466,836 | 899,485 | 4.5 |
| Otdar Meanchey | 56,331 | 134,350 | 126,902 | 261,252 | 4.6 |
| Kep | 9,347 | 20,615 | 21,183 | 41,798 | 4.5 |
| Pailin | 16,833 | 36,151 | 35,449 | 71,600 | 4.3 |
| Tbong Khmum | 169,281 | 377,205 | 398,091 | 775,296 | 4.6 |
| Total | 3,341,770 | 7,418,577 | 7,869,912 | 15,288,489 | 4.6 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Map 2.1. Population by province and sex, 2019



2.2. Annual Movement of Population Numbers

The movement of population numbers is an important indicator to cover variations in the population of a country or region over a period of time, regardless of whether the change is positive or negative. Changes in population are measured usually in a percentage of the starting value.

The preliminary result of the GPCC 2019 indicates that the *de facto* population of Cambodia increased by 1,892,807 persons over the period of 11 years between 2008 and 2019, which represents an increase of 14.1%. The average annual growth rate over this period comes to 1.2%. The growth rate has dropped dramatically due to a decline in fertility and out-migration to other countries, especially the neighbouring countries.

The highest annual growth rate of 2.2% was found in the Plateau and Mountains region, most of the provinces of which are situated at the north-east, followed by the Central Plain region with an annual growth rate of 1.2%. In the Coastal and Sea region and the Tonle Sap region, the annual growth rate was limited to 0.9%. The annual growth rate increased slightly for the Central Plain region and for the Coastal and Sea region. For the Plateau and Mountains region growth remained stable, while in the Tonle Sap region the annual growth rate declined markedly compared to the previous decade.

Table 2.3. Annual population growth rate by region

| Regions | 2008 | 2019 * | 1998-2008 | 2008-2019 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Central Plain | 6,547,953 | 7,477,444 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Tonle Sap | 4,356,705 | 4,801,260 | 2.1 | 0.9 |
| Coastal and Sea | 960,480 | 1,061,148 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Plateau and Mountains | 1,530,544 | 1,948,637 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Total | 13,395,682 | 15,288,489 | 1.5 | 1.2 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Note: **Central Plain:** Kampong Cham, Tbong Khmum, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. **Tonle Sap:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchey, and Pailin. **Coastal and Sea:** Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, and Kep. **Plateau and Mountains:** Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, and Stung Treng.

2.3. Cambodia in the region

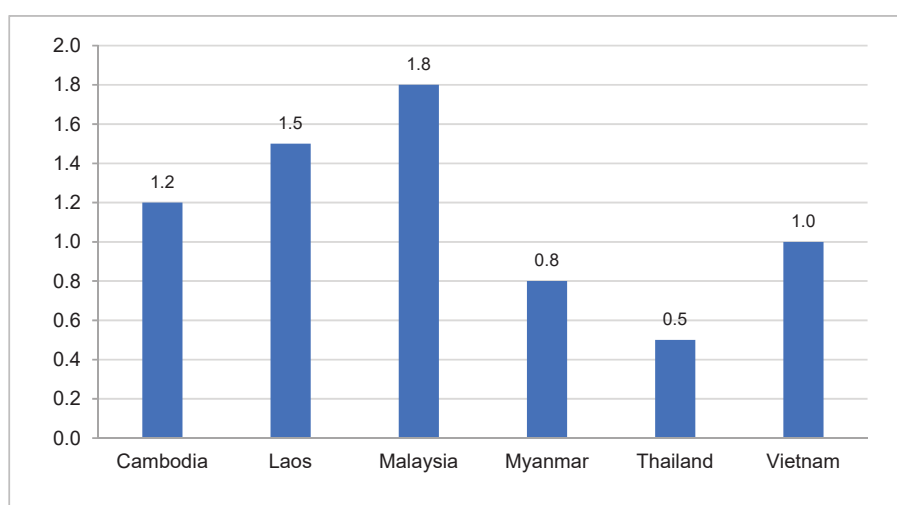
As follows from Table 2.4, Cambodia is one of the smaller nations in the region in terms of population. The population density is still low as compared to the larger neighbors Vietnam and Thailand but exceeds that of Laos.

Table 2.4. Cambodia in the region: population numbers, density and annual growth

| Country | Population (millions) | Population/km2 | Average annual growth over the last 10 years (%) |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| Cambodia | 15.3 | 86 | 1.2 |
| Laos | 6.7 | 29 | 1.5 |
| Malaysia | 30.7 | 94 | 1.8 |
| Myanmar | 52.4 | 80 | 0.8 |
| Thailand | 68.7 | 134 | 0.5 |
| Vietnam | 93.6 | 302 | 1.0 |

The relative low annual population growth rate that was found by the GPCC 2019 is fully in line with the values recently observed in other countries of the region (source for countries other than Cambodia: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects 2017, data 2015).

Figure 2.2. Annual population growth over the last 10 years in countries of the region



At the province level, Provisional Population Totals of the 2019 Census show a high annual growth rate in Preah Vihear province (3.5%), followed by Mondul Kiri (3.4%), Stung Treng (3.2%), Otdar Meanchey (3.1%) and Ratanak Kiri (2.8%). Those provinces have a relatively high fertility rate and absorb migrants from other provinces, because of developing agricultural and other economic activities. Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk, which have plenty of potential in employment, economic activities, tourism and education, absorbed large numbers of population, especially younger people, from other provinces. The annual growth rates in Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk are 3.2% and 2.8% respectively. Banteay Meanchey, with its special development zone (Paoy Paet), also remains a target province for migration and has absorbed migrants from other provinces seeking economic opportunities. Populations have increased for most of the provinces, except Kampong Cham and Battambang where the growth rate has become negative.

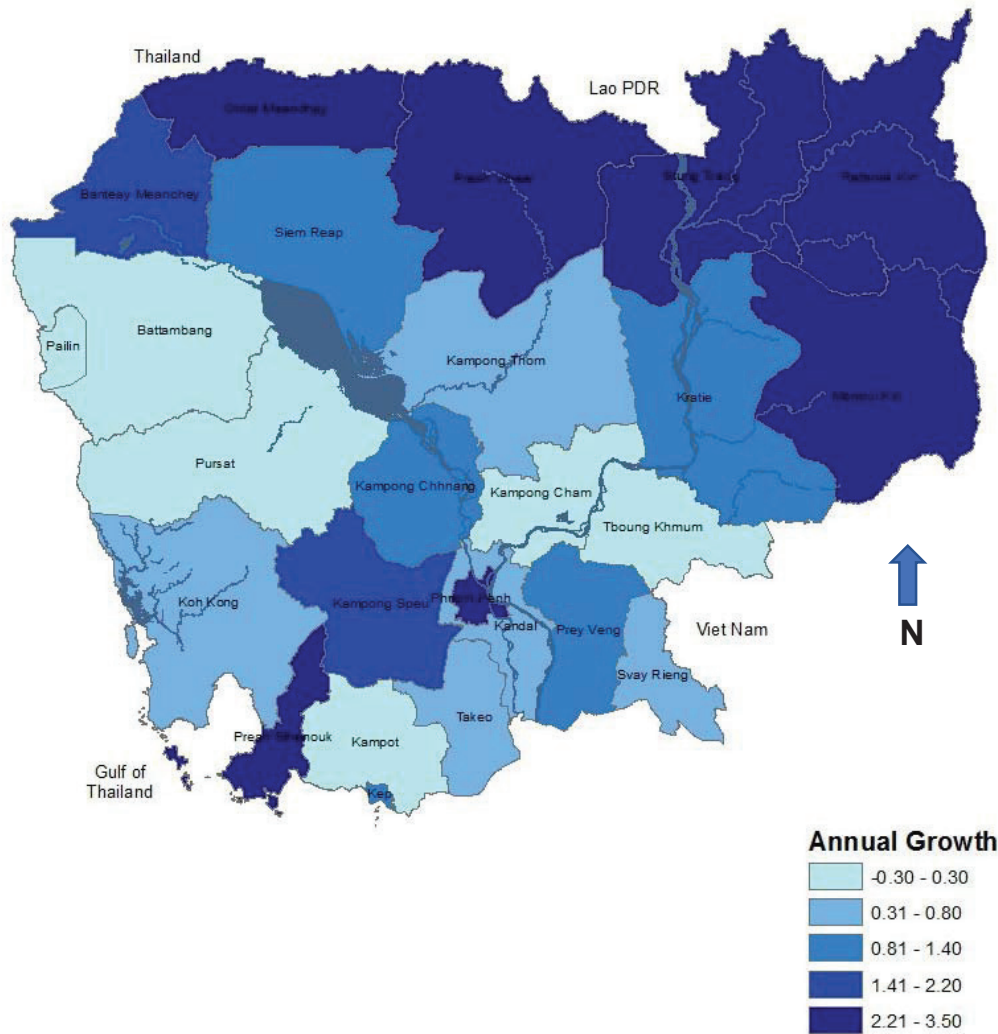
As compared to the years 1998-2008 the annual growth rate has declined to a varying extent in many provinces, but Preah Sihanouk, Koh Kong, Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng have experienced an increase.

Table 2.5. Annual population growth rate by province

| Provinces | Total Population | | Annual Growth Rate | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | 2008 | 2019* | 1998-2008 | 2008-2019 |
| Banteay Meanchey | 677,872 | 859,545 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Battambang | 1,025,174 | 987,400 | 2.3 | -0.3 |
| Kampong Cham | 918,956 | 895,763 | 0.4 | -0.2 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 472,341 | 525,932 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Kampong Speu | 716,944 | 872,219 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Kampong Thom | 631,409 | 677,260 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Kampot | 585,850 | 592,845 | 1.0 | 0.1 |
| Kandal | 1,091,170 | 1,195,547 | 1.6 | 0.8 |
| Koh Kong | 117,481 | 123,618 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Kratie | 319,217 | 372,825 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Mondul Kiri | 61,107 | 88,649 | 6.3 | 3.4 |
| Phnom Penh | 1,501,725 | 2,129,371 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| Preah Vihear | 171,139 | 251,352 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| Prey Veng | 947,372 | 1,057,428 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Pursat | 397,161 | 411,759 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 150,466 | 204,027 | 4.7 | 2.8 |
| Siem Reap | 896,443 | 1,006,512 | 2.5 | 1.1 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 221,396 | 302,887 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Stung Treng | 111,671 | 159,565 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Svay Rieng | 482,788 | 524,554 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Takeo | 844,906 | 899,485 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Otdar Meanchey | 185,819 | 261,252 | 8.6 | 3.1 |
| Kep | 35,753 | 41,798 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| Pailin | 70,486 | 71,600 | 11.2 | 0.1 |
| Tbong Khmum | 761,036 | 775,296 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Total | 13,395,682 | 15,288,489 | 1.5 | 1.2* |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Map 2.2. Annual population growth, 2008-2019



2.4. Population Distribution

Table 2.6 shows the relative share of the *de-facto* population by region and sex. The GPCC 2019 demonstrates that the Cambodian population continues to live mostly in the Central Plain region, which comprised 7,477,444 or 48.9%. The region contains several large and populous provinces. Tonle Sap is the second most populated region with 4,770,434 persons enumerated, or 31.4% of total population. The Plateau and Mountains region comes in third rank with a population of 1,948,637 or 12.7%. Finally, the Coastal and Sea region comes in at a population of 1,061,148 or 6.9% of total. The pattern of distribution has not changed dramatically between 2008 and 2019. The share of the population increased slightly in the Plateau and Mountains region, probably due to new settlements and improving employment. The percentage of the population in the Tonle Sap region, the provinces surrounding the Tonle Sap lake and along the border with Thailand, has declined, possibly because of migration to other regions, particularly to neighboring countries. The Coastal and Sea region also slightly declined over all, but Preah Sihanouk showed considerable relative growth.

Table 2.6. Population by region and sex, 2008-2019 (%)

| Regions | 2008 Population | | | 2019 Population* | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Both | Males | Females | Both | Males | Females |
| Central Plain | 48.9 | 49.2 | 48.6 | 48.9 | 48.6 | 49.2 |
| Tonle Sap | 32.5 | 32.2 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 31.4 | 31.4 |
| Coastal and Sea | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Plateau and Mountains | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 12.5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Note: **Central Plain:** Kampong Cham, Tbong Khmum, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. **Tonle Sap:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchey, and Pailin. **Coastal and Sea:** Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, and Kep. **Plateau and Mountains:** Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, and Stung Treng.

Figure 2.3. Percentage population by region and sex, 2008

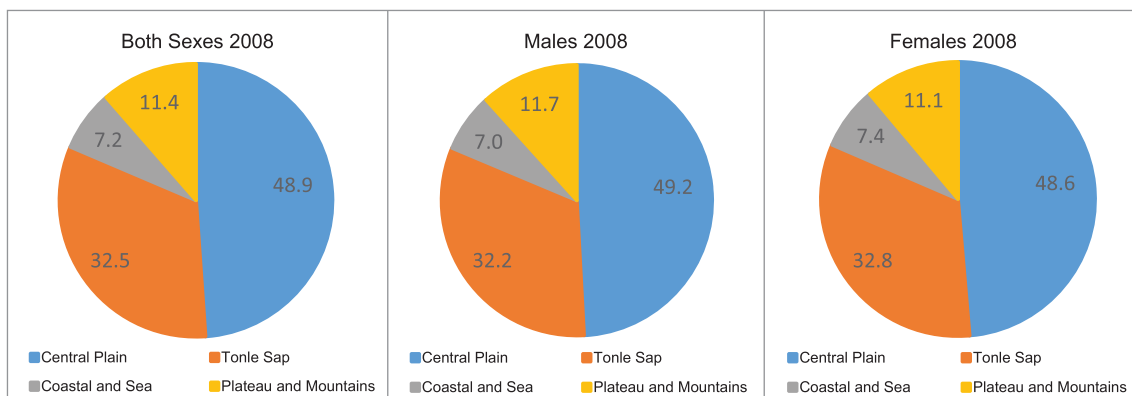


Figure 2.4. Percentage population by region and sex, 2019

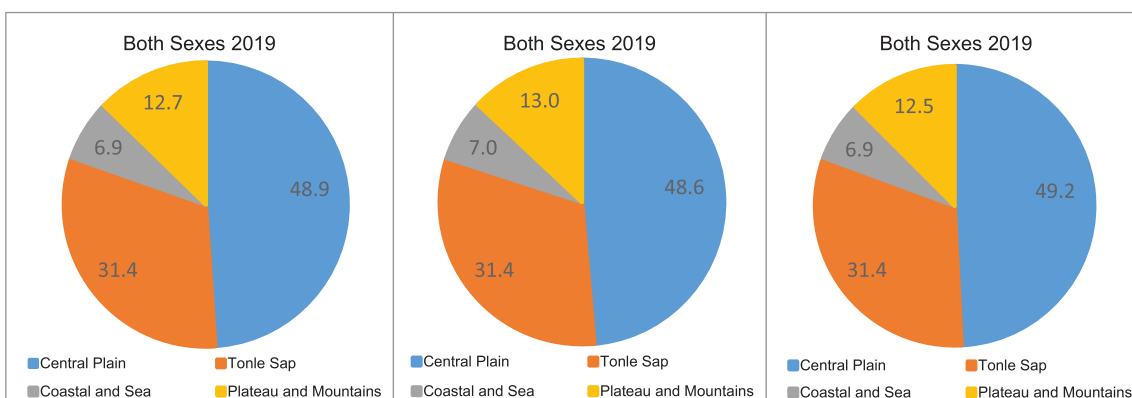


Table 2.7 presents the evolution of the percentages of the total population by provinces-municipalities and sex over the years 2008-2019. The Provisional Population Totals show that the municipality of Phnom Penh has still the highest fraction at 13.9%, followed by Kandal with 7.8%. Prey Veng comes in at 6.9%, then Siem Reap with 6.6% and Battambang 6.5%. Other large provinces in terms of population are Takeo with 5.9% and Kampong Cham with 5.9%. At the lower end Kep has a share of only 0.3%.

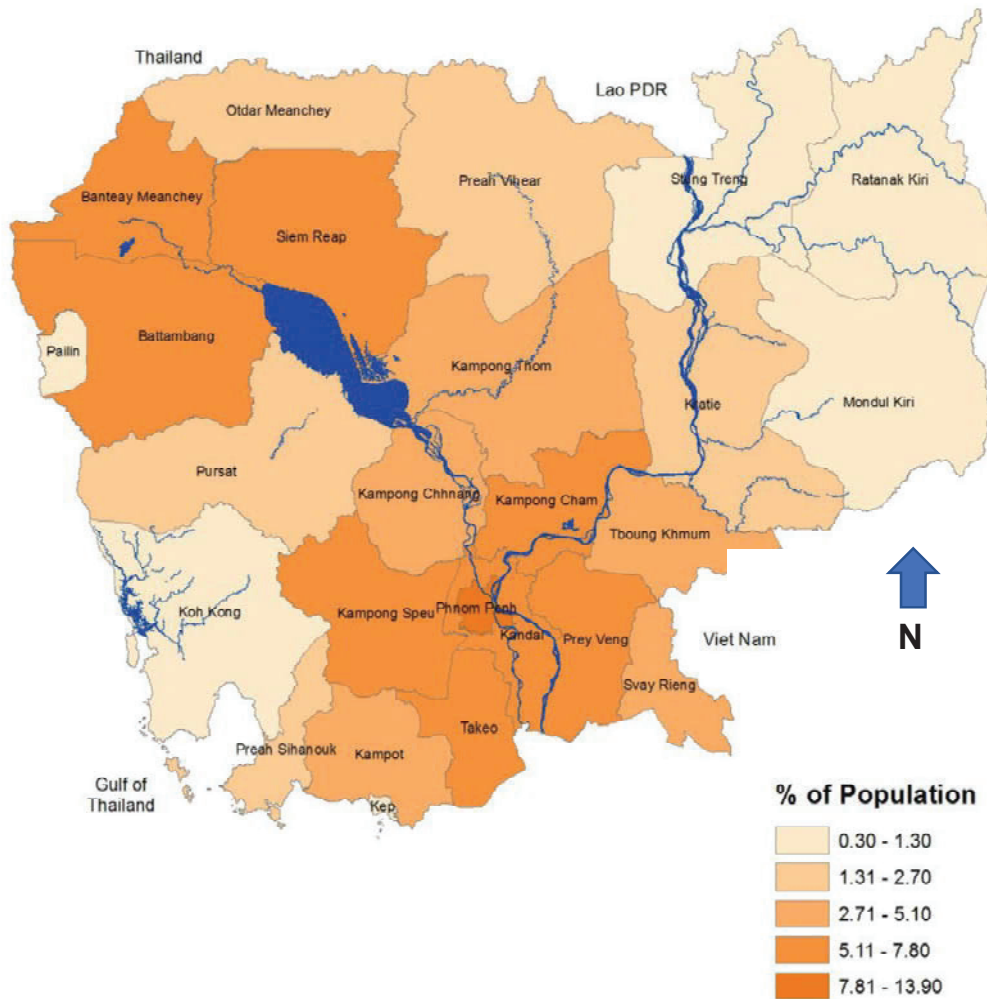
As compared to 2008, the distribution of the population within Cambodia has not changed dramatically. The share of the national population in Kandal, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Battambang, Takeo and Kampong Cham declined somewhat. Among the gainers Phnom Penh, Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Preah Sihanouk stand out.

Table 2.7. Population by province and sex, 2008-2019 (%)

| Provinces | 2008 Population | | | 2019 Population* | | |
|------------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | Both Sexes | Males | Females | Both Sexes | Males | Females |
| Banteay Meanchey | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Battambang | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| Kampong Cham | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Kampong Speu | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 |
| Kampong Thom | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Kampot | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.0 |
| Kandal | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Koh Kong | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Kratie | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 |
| Mondul Kiri | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Phnom Penh | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.5 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 13.9 |
| Preah Vihear | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Prey Veng | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Pursat | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Siem Reap | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Stung Treng | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Svay Rieng | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Takeo | 6.3 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| Otdar Meanchey | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Kep | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Pailin | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Tbong Khmum | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Map 2.3. Percentual distribution of the population in 2019



2.5. Population Density

Population density is an indicator for the concentration of the population in certain areas. It is usually defined as the number of persons per square kilometer. The provisional results of the GPCC 2019, always using the *de-facto* counts, show that the estimated population density of Cambodia is now 86 persons per square kilometer. This is an increase of 11 persons as compared to the 75 persons per square kilometer recorded in 2008.

Table 2.8 shows the population density by region in 2008 and 2019. Provisional Population Totals demonstrate that the population density continues to vary widely in the regions of the Kingdom. In the Central Plain region, the population density is relatively high, at 298 persons per square kilometer, followed by the Tonle Sap region where the population density comes to 71 persons per km². Next comes the Coastal and Sea region with a density of 62 persons per square kilometer, while the Plateau and Mountains region has the lowest density at only 29 persons per km².

Compared to 2008, the population density in the Central Plain region has increased from 261 to 298 persons per square kilometer, an increase of 37 persons per km². In Tonle Sap the population density has grown by 14 persons per square kilometer. The population density has increased by 6 and 7 persons respectively per square kilometer in the Coastal and Sea region, and the Plateau and

Mountains region. While the Plateau and Mountains region remains the lowest in terms of population density, the relative increase there has been much larger than elsewhere.

Table 2.8. Population density by region, 2008 and 2019

| Regions | Area (km ²) | Population/km ² | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | | 2008 | 2019* |
| Central Plain | 25,069 | 261 | 298 |
| Tonle Sap | 67,668 | 57 | 71 |
| Coastal and Sea | 17,237 | 56 | 62 |
| Plateau and Mountains | 68,061 | 22 | 29 |
| Total | 181,035 | 75 | 86 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Note: **Central Plain:** Kampong Cham, Tbong Khmum, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. **Tonle Sap:** Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchey, and Pailin. **Coastal and Sea:** Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, and Kep. **Plateau and Mountains:** Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, and Stung Treng.

Figure 2.5. Population density of Cambodia in 2008 and 2019

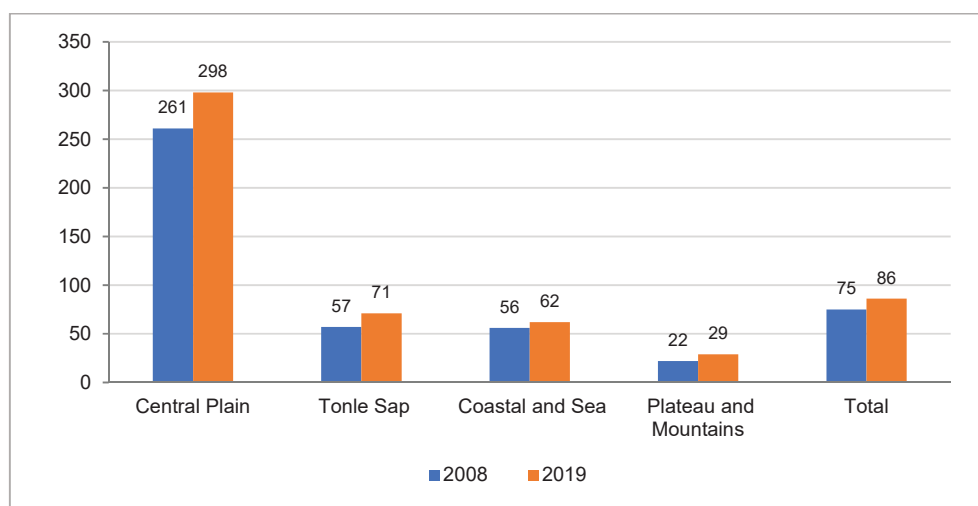


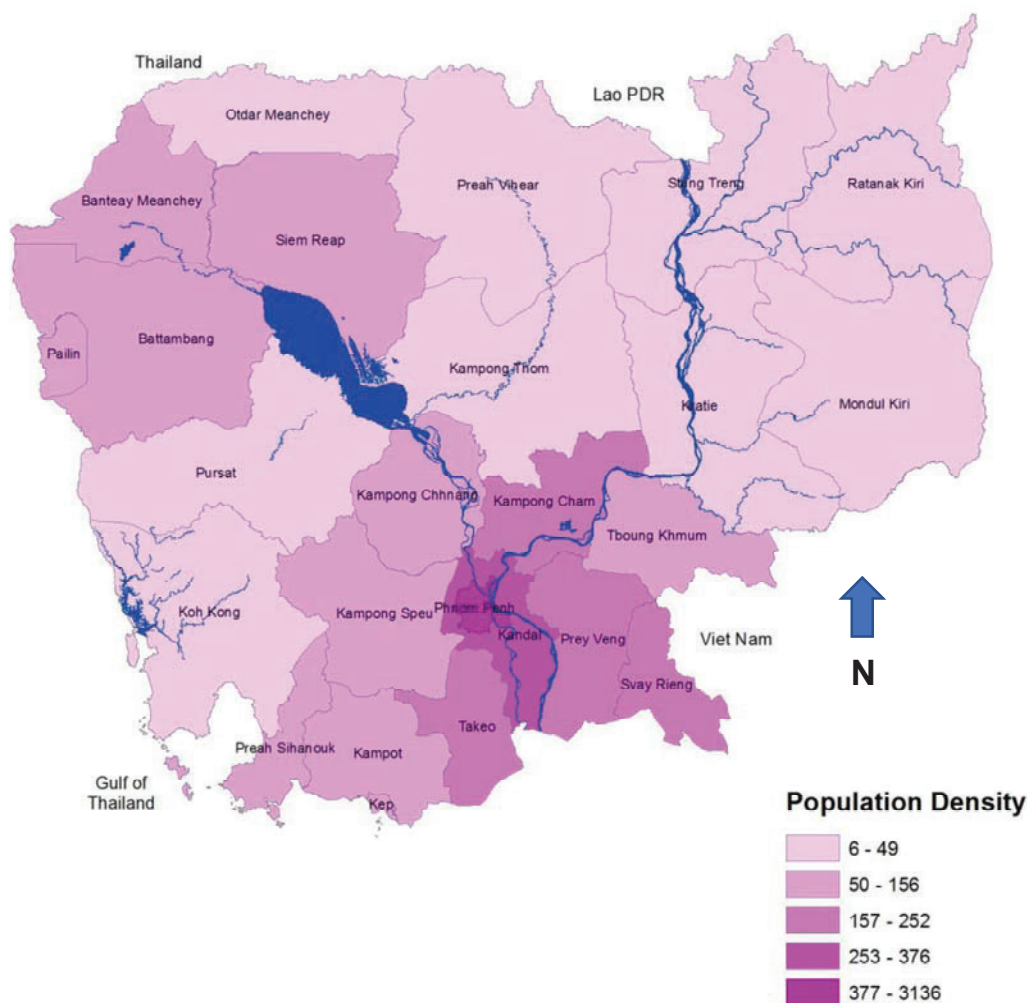
Table 2.9 shows the population density by provinces in 2008 and 2019. Phnom Penh, the nation's capital, is a center of economic, social, and cultural activity. It attracts migration from other provinces, promising employment and growth in the garment, construction, tourism and educational sectors. Phnom Penh has the highest population density at 3,136 persons per square kilometer, followed by Kandal, Takeo, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Svay Rieng, Preah Sihanouk, Tbong Khmum, Banteay Meanchey, Kep, Kampong Speu and Kampot Provinces. The population density in Siem Reap, Kampong Chhnang, Pailin, Battambang and Kampong Thom provinces is between 49 and 97 persons per square kilometer. Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri provinces have the lowest population density (12 and 6 persons) per square kilometer. The population density has increased in nearly all provinces, in step with the growth of trade, the productive economy, services and culture.

Table 2.9. Population density by province, 2008 and 2019

| Provinces | Total population | | Area (km ²) | Population/km ² | |
|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| | 2008 | 2019* | | 2008 | 2019* |
| Banteay Meanchey | 677,872 | 859,545 | 6,679 | 101 | 129 |
| Battambang | 1,025,174 | 987,400 | 11,702 | 88 | 84 |
| Kampong Cham | 918,956 | 895,763 | 4,549 | 202 | 197 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 472,341 | 525,932 | 5,521 | 86 | 95 |
| Kampong Speu | 716,944 | 872,219 | 7,017 | 102 | 124 |
| Kampong Thom | 631,409 | 677,260 | 13,814 | 46 | 49 |
| Kampot | 585,850 | 592,845 | 4,873 | 120 | 122 |
| Kandal | 1,091,170 | 1,195,547 | 3,179 | 343 | 376 |
| Koh Kong | 117,481 | 123,618 | 10,090 | 12 | 12 |
| Kratie | 319,217 | 372,825 | 11,094 | 29 | 34 |
| Mondul Kiri | 61,107 | 88,649 | 14,288 | 4 | 6 |
| Phnom Penh | 1,501,725 | 2,129,371 | 679 | 2,212 | 3136 |
| Preah Vihear | 171,139 | 251,352 | 13,788 | 12 | 18 |
| Prey Veng | 947,372 | 1,057,428 | 4,883 | 194 | 217 |
| Pursat | 397,161 | 411,759 | 12,692 | 31 | 32 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 150,466 | 204,027 | 10,782 | 14 | 19 |
| Siem Reap | 896,443 | 1,006,512 | 10,299 | 87 | 98 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 221,396 | 302,887 | 1,938 | 114 | 156 |
| Stung Treng | 111,671 | 159,565 | 11,092 | 10 | 14 |
| Svay Rieng | 482,788 | 524,554 | 2,966 | 163 | 177 |
| Takeo | 844,906 | 899,485 | 3,563 | 237 | 252 |
| Otdar Meanchey | 185,819 | 261,252 | 6,158 | 30 | 42 |
| Kep | 35,753 | 41,798 | 336 | 106 | 124 |
| Pailin | 70,486 | 71,600 | 803 | 88 | 89 |
| Tbong Khmum | 761,036 | 775,296 | 5,250 | 145 | 148 |
| Total | 13,395,682 | 15,288,489 | 178,035 | 75 | 86 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Map 2.4. Population density by province, 2019



2.6. Sex Ratio

Composition by gender is one of the basic demographic indicators. It is of vital importance for demographic, economic, and social analysis. Changes in sex composition may reflect underlying developments in the socio-economic and cultural patterns of society.

The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a population. If the sex ratio exceeds 100, it indicates that the number of men is greater than the number of women. Conversely, if the sex ratio comes out below 100 it indicates that the number of women is greater than the number of men. Sex ratio is a crucial social indicator to measure the degree of equality between males and females in a society at any given point of time. Apart from having a direct effect on marital prospects, it may also reflect the quality of life of males and females in segments of society where there is an imbalance. This indicator is used to study gender issues throughout Cambodia and the world.

This information is collected in all demographic censuses and surveys and it is included in many tables, maps and graphs in the present report. Obviously, Cambodia's censuses of 1998 and 2008 incorporated gender information as well, and this variable was cross-classified with almost all other topics. This is a basic requirement in planning. It can help to address gender in formulating

development activities and to respond effectively to apparent inequality. The total population of Cambodia in the 2008 Census was 13,395,682, of which 48.6% were men and 51.4% were women. Worldwide the number of male and female births do usually differ. In effect male births normally exceed the number of female births. Studies have shown that the sex ratio at birth ranges from 102 to 110 in most countries. The current estimated sex ratio at birth for Cambodia is 105.

But taken over all ages the sex ratio is 94.3, according to the present Provisional Population Totals of the 2019 Census. Thus the number of women is greater than number of men, reflecting a shorter life span for males. In most countries, the sex ratio is between 95 and 105. The sex ratio in Cambodia has remained relatively stable since 2008.

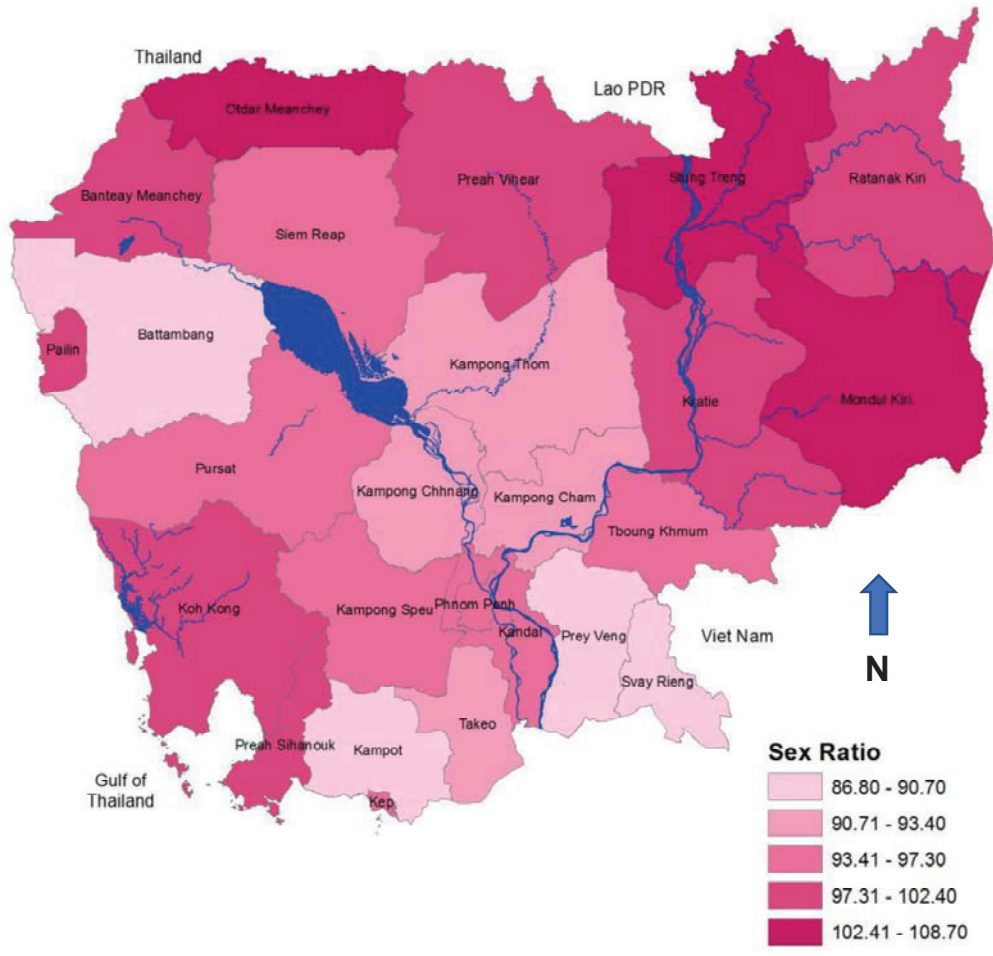
The sex ratio in Cambodia differs from province to province (Table 2.10). In 2019, there were 8 provinces where the sex ratio exceeded 100. Those provinces are Stung Treng (108.7), Otdar Meanchey (105.9), Mondul Kiri (105.6), Preah Sihanouk (102.4), Pailin (102.0), Koh Kong (101.6), Preah Vihear (101.5), and Ratanak Kiri (100.6). The sex ratio in Phnom Penh is only 93.5. Battambang has the lowest sex ratio; it is possible that numerous males moved away to work in factories or other economic sectors elsewhere in Cambodia or abroad.

Table 2.10. Sex ratio per province, 2008 and 2019

| Provinces | 2019 Population* | | Sex ratio | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Males | Females | 2008 | 2019* |
| Banteay Meanchey | 426,104 | 433,441 | 95.8 | 98.3 |
| Battambang | 458,902 | 528,498 | 97.6 | 86.8 |
| Kampong Cham | 428,481 | 467,282 | 91.7 | 91.7 |
| Kampong Chhnang | 251,895 | 274,037 | 92.5 | 91.9 |
| Kampong Speu | 424,039 | 448,180 | 94.6 | 94.6 |
| Kampong Thom | 327,013 | 350,247 | 95.1 | 93.4 |
| Kampot | 280,537 | 312,308 | 94.2 | 89.8 |
| Kandal | 580,129 | 615,418 | 94.2 | 94.3 |
| Koh Kong | 62,304 | 61,314 | 102.0 | 101.6 |
| Kratie | 185,429 | 187,396 | 99.4 | 99.0 |
| Mondul Kiri | 45,533 | 43,116 | 105.5 | 105.6 |
| Phnom Penh | 1,039,192 | 1,090,179 | 89.4 | 95.3 |
| Preah Vihear | 126,624 | 124,728 | 99.4 | 101.5 |
| Prey Veng | 501,346 | 556,082 | 91.7 | 90.2 |
| Pursat | 200,392 | 211,367 | 94.5 | 94.8 |
| Ratanak Kiri | 102,325 | 101,702 | 102.4 | 100.6 |
| Siem Reap | 491,568 | 514,944 | 96.4 | 95.5 |
| Preah Sihanouk | 153,255 | 149,632 | 100.1 | 102.4 |
| Stung Treng | 83,093 | 76,472 | 99.3 | 108.7 |
| Svay Rieng | 249,446 | 275,108 | 92.2 | 90.7 |
| Takeo | 432,649 | 466,836 | 94.6 | 92.7 |
| Otdar Meanchey | 134,350 | 126,902 | 101.6 | 105.9 |
| Kep | 20,615 | 21,183 | 97.8 | 97.3 |
| Pailin | 36,151 | 35,449 | 106.4 | 102.0 |
| Tbong Khmum | 377,205 | 398,091 | 94.6 | 94.8 |
| Total | 7,418,577 | 7,869,912 | 94.5 | 94.3 |

* These figures exclude migrants working abroad. According to the Report of Annual General Meeting 2018, Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, total of migrants working abroad amounted to 1,235,993, in which Thailand: 1,146,685, Republic of Korea: 49,099, Japan: 9,195, Malaysia: 30,113, Singapore: 831, Hong Kong: 54 and Saudi Arabia: 16.

Map 2.5. Sex ratio by province, Cambodia 2019



Annex

Royal Government of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019



Page Number:
Total number of pages for EA:

Identification Particulars

| | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|------|----------------------|
| Name | Province/Municipality | District/Khand/Krong | Khum/Sangkat | Phum | Enumeration Area No. |
| Code | | | | | |

Building/Structure and Household Particulars

| Line No. | Building/Structure Number | Predominant Construction Material of Building/Structure* | | | Purpose of Building/Structure | Household No. | Particulars of Head of Household | | | Number of persons usually living in the HH | | | Remarks |
|--|---------------------------|--|------|-------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----|---------|--|-------|----|---------|
| | | Wall | Roof | Floor | | | Name of Head of Household | Sex | 1. Male | 2. Female | Total | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (**Count the numbers recorded and total) | | | | | | | | | | **Total | | | |

*List of codes

Col. 3. Wall Material

- Bamboo /Thatch / Grass / Reeds
- Earth
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron/Aluminium/Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Salvaged/Improvised materials
- Other (specify)

Col. 4. Roof Material

- Bamboo / Thatch / Grass/ Reeds
- Tile
- Wood / Plywood
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Plastic/ Synthetic material sheets
- Other (specify)

Col. 5. Floor Material

- Earth / Clay
- Wood / Bamboo planks
- Concrete / Brick / Stone
- Polished stone
- Parquet / Polished wood
- Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
- Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator
Signature DD / MM / YYYY

Name of Supervisor
Signature DD / MM / YYYY



Royal Government of Cambodia
General Population Census of Cambodia, March 2019



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Identification

Particulars

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------|--------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Name | Province/Municipality | District/Khandi/Krong | Khum/Sangkat | Phum | EA No. | Building No. | Household No. | Name of Head of Household |
| Code | | | | | | | | |

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Census Night

| Sl. No. | Name of the person | Relationship to Head of Household | Sex |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | | | |
| 4 | | | |
| 5 | | | |
| 6 | | | |
| 7 | | | |
| 8 | | | |
| 9 | | | |
| 0 | | | |

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Census Night

| Sl. No. | Name of the person | Relationship to Head of Household | Sex | Usual Residence | |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| | | | | Within Cambodia | Outside Cambodia |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 (a) | 6 (a) |
| 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | |

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Census Night

| Sl. No. | Name of the person | Relationship to Head of Household | Sex | Age | Location on Census Night | | How long absent (in completed months) |
|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | Within Cambodia | Outside Cambodia | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 (a) | 7 (a) | 8 |
| 1 | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | |

Column 5 Age
000. Less than 1 year 001. 1 year 002. 2 years
097. 97 years 099. 99 years 120:120 years

Statement 1.3: Col. 6(c) and Col. 7 (c)
1. Employment 2. Business 3. Tourism
4. Education 5. Marriage 6. Medical 7. Other

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1 & 1.2

Name: Signature: DD MM YYYY
Enumerator:
Supervisor:

Number of Form B used for the household

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2: INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

| Sl. No. | For all persons | | | For children aged 0-14 years | | | | For other than never married | Mother Tongue | Religion | Birth Place | | Previous Residence | | Duration of Stay | Reason for Migration |
|---------|--------------------|--------------|-----|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | Name of the person | Relationship | Sex | Age | Whether living with own mother? | Martial Status | Age at first marriage in completed years | | | | code from list below | code from list below | code from list below | code from list below | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11(a) | 11(b) | 12(a) | 12(b) | 13 | 14 | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Codes for Column 3 Relationship to Head of Household</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Head Wife / Husband Son / Daughter Father / Mother Grand child Other Relative Non-Relative including boarder | <p>Codes for Column 5</p> <p>Age</p> <p>000: less than 1 year</p> <p>001: 1 year</p> <p>002: 2 years</p> <p>: :</p> <p>: :</p> <p>: :</p> <p>: :120 years</p> | <p>Column 6</p> <p>Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for child aged 0-14.</p> <p>If mother not living in this household write '0'.</p> | <p>Column 7</p> <p>1. Never Married</p> <p>2. Married (i.e. currently married)</p> <p>3. Widowed</p> <p>4. Divorced</p> <p>5. Separated</p> | <p>Codes for Column 9</p> <p>Mother Tongue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Khmer Vietnames Chinese Lao Thai French English Korean Japanese Chaaray Ro Ong Kraol Raadear Thmoon Mel Lon Phnong Proav Suoy Tumpoon Steng | <p>Column 10</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhism Islam Christianity Other | <p>Codes for Column 13</p> <p>Duration of Stay</p> <p>00. less than 1 year</p> <p>01. 1 to less than 2 years</p> <p>02. 2 to less than 3 years</p> <p>: :</p> <p>10. 10 to less than 11 years</p> <p>: :</p> <p>20. 20 to less than 21 years</p> <p>: :</p> <p>120. 120 to less than 121 years</p> | <p>Codes for Column 14: Reason for Migration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of work place In search of employment Education Marriage Family moved Lost land / lost home Natural calamities Dislocated due to Dam construction Dislocated due to other major or small projects Insecurity Repatriation or return after displacement Orphaned Visiting only Other (specify |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|

| Sl. No. | For all persons | | | | For persons aged 5 years and more | | | | | Sector of Employment | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--|
| | Literacy | | Full Time Education | | | Functional Difficulty | Main Activity | Occupation | Employment Status | | Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service | | | | | | |
| 15 (a) | 15 (b) | 16 (a) | 16 (b) | 16 (c) | 16 (d) | | | | | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | | | |
| Can the person read and write with understanding in Khmer language? | Can this person read and write with understanding in any other language? | Has the person attended School/ Education Institution? | Currently attending grade for col.16(a)? | What is the highest grade completed? | Main subject of study for codes 15 to 20 in col.16(b) or 16(c). For other codes in col.16(b), (c) skip to col. 17. | | | | | | Types of occupation/employment | Employment Status/ Class | Nature of Economic Activity (Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service) | Sector in which employed | | | |
| 1. Yes 2. No (Enter code from list below) | 1. Yes 2. No (Enter code from list below) | (Enter code from list below) | (Enter code from list below) | (Enter code from list below) | (Enter code from list below) | | | | | | Write the occupation in word | Enter code from list below | Write the nature of economic activity in words | (Enter code from list below) | | | |
| (Code) | (Code) | (Code) | (Code) | (Code) | Description | Code | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Name of Occupation | Code | Nature of Economic Activity | Code | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Codes for column 15(b) | Codes for column 16(a) | Codes for column 16 (b): Currently Attending Grade | Codes for column 17: Functional Difficulties | Codes for column 18 | Codes for column 20: Employment Status/Class | Codes for column 22 |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| 1. No other language 2. Vietnamese 3. Chinese 4. Lao 5. Thai 6. French 7. English 8. Chiam 9. Other | 1. Never 2. Now 3. Past | For code 1 and 3 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in 16(b) For code 2 in column 16 (a), enter code from list below. Codes for column 16 (c) What is the highest grade completed? For code 1 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in column 16 (b) For code 2 and 3 in column 16 (a), enter code from the list below. Common Codes for column 16 (b) and 16 (c) 00. Pre-school/Kindergarten 01. Class 1 02. Class 2 : : 11. Class 11 12. Class 12 Separate Codes for column 16 (b) 15. Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate course 16. Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate course | Do you have difficulty..... 17.1. seeing, even if wearing glasses? 17.2 hearing, even if using a hearing aid? 17.3 walking or climbing step? 17.4 remembering or concentrating? 17.5 with self-care (such as washing all over or dressing)? 17.6 using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty speaking, for example understanding or being understood? Codes for column 17 1. No - no difficulty 2. Yes - some difficulty 3. Yes - a lot of difficulty 4. Cannot do at all | Main activity during last year 1. Employed (fill in cols. 19 to 22) 2. Unemployed (Employed any time before) (Fill in col.19 to 22 for last employment). 3. Unemployed (Never employed any time before) 4. Home maker 5. Student 6. Dependent 7. Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient 8. Other (For codes 3 to 6 put dash (-) in cols. 19 to 22) | 1. Employer 2. Paid employee 3. Own-account worker 4. Unpaid family worker 5. Other (specify, ...) | 1. Government 2. State owned enterprise 3. Cambodian private enterprise 4. Foreign private enterprise 5. Non-profit institution 6. Household sector 7. Embassies, international institutions, and foreign aid, and development agencies 8. 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. | Name of the woman (for woman aged 15 and over) | Sl. No. in column 1, Part 2 | FERTILITY INFORMATION FOR WOMAN AGED 15 AND OVER | | | | | | Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to woman aged 15-49 years | | |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | | Number of Children Born (Give number in two digits like 01, 02,.....10, 11. If None, write '00') | | 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) | | State who assisted her during the delivery. (Enter code from list below) | Did the person register the birth of this baby with the Civil Authority? (Enter code from list below) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | | |
| | | | (a) Male (b) Female | (a) Male (b) Female | (a) Male (b) Female | (a) Male (b) Female | (a) Male (b) Female | | | | |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |

Codes for column 8
 1: Doctor 4: Traditional Birth Attendant
 2: Nurse 5: Other (specify.....)
 3: Midwife 6: None

Codes for column 9
 Yes = 1
 No = 2

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : HOUSING CONDITIONS, AMENITIES AND ASSETS POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLD
(Enter code in the boxes below)

| On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| | | Main Source of light | Main Cooking Fuel | Type of toilet facility household usually uses | Share facility with other household | Main Source of drinking water supply | Time take to go there, get water, and come back | No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom) | Availability of separate kitchen within premises |
| 1. Owner occupied | | 1. City Power | 1. Firewood | 1. None, not using toilet | 1. Yes | 1. Piped into dwelling | 1. Water on premises | 1. One room | 1. Yes |
| 2. Rent | | 2. Generator | 2. Charcoal | 2. Pour flush (or flush) connected to sewerage | 2. No | 2. Piped into compound, yard or plot | 2. Less than 30 minutes | 2. Two rooms | 2. No |
| 3. Not owner but rent free | | 3. Both city power and generator | 3. Kerosene | 3. Pour flush (or flush) to septic tank or pit | | 3. Public tap / standpipe | 3. More than 30 minutes | 3. Three rooms | |
| 4. Other (Please specify) | | 4. Kerosene | 4. Liquefied Petroleum Gas(LPG) | 4. Pour flush (or flush) to elsewhere (i.e. not a sewer or pit/tank) | | 4. Tube Well, Borehole | 4. Don't Know | 4. Four rooms | |
| | | 5. Candle | 5. Electricity | 5. Pit latrine with slab | | 5. Protected well | | 5. Five rooms | |
| | | 6. Battery | 6. None | 6. Pit latrine without slab or open pit | | 6. Unprotected well | | 6. Six rooms | |
| | | 7. Other (Please specify) | 7. Other (Please specify) | 7. Latrine overhanging field or water (drop in the field, pond, lake, river, sea) | | 7. Protected spring | | 7. Seven rooms | |
| | | | | 8. Other, specify | | 8. Unprotected spring | | 8. Eight rooms and more | |
| | | | | | | 9. Rainwater collection | | | |
| | | | | | | 10. Tanker-truck | | | |
| | | | | | | 11. Cart with small tank / drum | | | |
| | | | | | | 12. Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake) | | | |
| | | | | | | 13. Bottled water | | | |
| | | | | | | 14. Other (specify) | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

PARTICULARS OF AMENITIES AND ASSETS POSSESSED BY HOUSEHOLD (Give number for each, write "00" if not owned)

| Radio/ Transistor | Television | Telephone (Fixed) | Cell phone | Laptop and Desktop Computer | Bicycle | Motorcycle | Refrigerator | Washer | Fan | Air-Conditioner | Car/Van |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|------------|--------------|--------|-----|-----------------|---------|
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Boat

| Tractor (See note below) | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a). Big tractor | (b). Hand tractor(Koyaon) |
| 22 | 23 |
| | |

State whether the household accesses internet

| At home | Outside home |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 24 | 25 |
| 1. Yes 2. No | 1. Yes 2. No |

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5: DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

Deaths in Household in the last 12 months : Total Number of Deaths

| Death Particulars | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|-------|
| Sl. No. | Name of Deceased | Sex 1. Male 2. Female <i>Enter code from list below</i> | Relationship to Head of Household <i>Enter code from list below</i> | Age at Death See note below <i>Enter code from list below</i> | What was the cause of the death? Death caused by illness? <i>(Enter code from list below)</i> | Registration of death Has this death been registered with the civil authority? 1. Yes 2. No | For woman aged 15-49 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(a) State where the Death took place? <i>(Enter code from list below)</i> State who attended on her before death? <i>(Enter code from list below)</i> | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 (a) | 8 (b) | 8 (c) |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | |

| Code for Column 6 Cause of Death | |
|---|--|
| Illness | Accident |
| 01. Fever 02. Diarrhoea 03. Tuberculosis 04. Heart disease 05. Dengue fever 06. Malaria 07. Tetanus 08. HIV/AIDS | 13. Land mine 14. Road accident 15. Drowning 16: Other accident |
| 09. Pregnancy complication 10. Delivery complication 11. Within 42 Days after delivery 12. Other illness | 17: Don't know |

| Code for column 8 (b) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Place of Death | |
| 1. Hospital | 4. Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) |
| 2. Health Center | 5: Other (specify ...) |
| 3. Home | 6: None |
| 4. Other (specify...) | |

| Codes for column 8 (c) | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1: Doctor | 4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) |
| 2: Nurse | 5: Other (specify ...) |
| 3: Midwife | 6: None |

GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS OF CAMBODIA, 2019
 ENUMERATOR'S SUMMARY
 To be entered from Columns of Form B Part 2 as indicated)

Page No.:
 Total number of pages
 for the EA:

Identification Particulars

Form 2:

| | Khet / Municipality | Krong / Srok / Khand | Khum / Sangkat | Phum / Mondul | Enumeration Area No. |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Name | | | | | |
| Code | | | | | |

| Line No. | Building No. | Household No. | No. of Questionnaires used | Population | | | Type of Household/ Population 1: Normal or Regular Household 2: Institutional Household 3: Homeless Household 4: Boat Population 5: Transient Population (Enter Code) | Remarks |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---|---------|
| | | | | Males | Females | Persons | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | |
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| 28 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | | | | | | |
| Page Total | | @ | | | | | | |
| Grand Total for EA* | | | | | | | | |

Name of Enumerator: Signature: Date:/...../.....

Name of Supervisor: Signature: Date:/...../.....

@ Count the number of households and give that total here.

* Give Grand Total for EA in the last page of Form 2 after adding page total of each Column.

GENERAL POPULATION CENSUS OF CAMBODIA, 2019
SUPERVISOR'S SUMMARY SHEET
 (To be entered from Form 2 ENUMERATOR'S SUMMARY)

Form 5

ID of Supervisor:

Page No:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Khet / Municipality | Krong / Srok / Khand | Commune / Sangkat |
| Name | | | |
| Code | | | |

| Code of Village | Name of Village | EA | Enumerator | Number of Households | Population | | | Remarks Specify if any EA divided or new EA |
|-----------------|-----------------|----|------------|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | | | Male | Female | Total | |
| ១ | ២ | ៣ | ៤ | ៥ | ៦ | ៧ | ៨ | ៩ |
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| Total | | | | | | | | |

Name of Enumerator: Signature: Date:

Name of Commune Official or Designated Official: Signature: Date:

General Population Census of Cambodia, 2019
Commune Population (Temporary)
 (To be entered by commune census official from Enumerator's Summary)

Form 8

| | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------|--|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Name | Khet / Municipality | | Krong / Srok / Khand | | Khum / Sangkat | |
| | | | | | | |
| Code | | | | | | |

| Phum/Mondul Code | Name of Phum / Mondul | EA No. | Number of Households | Population | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | | | Male | Female | Total |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
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| | Grand Total: Commune / Sangkat | | | | | |

 Signature of Commune Census Official

General Population Census of Cambodia, 2019
District Population (Temporary)

(To be entered by district census official from temporary commune population)

Form 9

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Name | Khet / Municipality | Krong / Srok / Khand |
| Code | | |

| Commune / Sangkat | Name of commune / sangkat | Number of Households | Population | | |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total |
| Code | | | | | |
| 01 | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Grand Total: Krong / Srok / Khand | | | | |

 Signature of District Census Official

**General Population Census of Cambodia, 2019
Province Population (Temporary)**

(To be entered by provincial census official from temporary district and commune population)

Form 10

Name of Khet / Municipality:..... Code:.....

| Krong / Srok / Khand | Name of Krong / Srok / Khand | Number of Households | Population | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | | | Male | Female | Total |
| Code | | | | | |
| 01 | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
| - | | | | | |
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| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | Grand Total: Khet / Municipality | | | | |

Signature of Provincial Census Official

