



Phnom Penh City

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation-Religion-King
នរោត្តម

Profiles Of Phnom Penh City

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Prepared by Planning Department of Phnom Penh Municipality

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I. Geographical and administration structure of Municipality Phnom Penh

1.1. Geographical

The Phnom Penh Capital city was established at four intersections of river Mekong, Tonle Sab, Tonle Basac. These rivers provide potential freshwater and river ecosystem as important resources for sustainable environment condition, nature beauty and prosperous culture for people of Phnom Penh Capital City from the past and the present. Phnom Penh is lying in front of Mekong River that is Main River in Asia, the long 4,200 km. The original source of the river is from highland Tibet China. The river is cross Cambodia from North to South with total long 486 Km and pass Phnom Penh as an intersection of river to create attractive freshwater and ecosystem for the city.

Phnom Penh covers on 375 Km² which is in rice of field 11,401 ha and wetland, lake, settlement and in roads 26,106 ha. The agriculture lands locate at suburban areas in 3 Khans (Khan Doung kuor, Khan Meanchey and Khan Resey Keo) 34.685 Km² which is in irrigated land 1,476 ha and non-irrigated land 6,724 ha. Others cropped land is 1,330 ha.

National road system consists of:

- ♦ National road No1 run in Phnom Penh 7.60 Km and connect to Prey Veng province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 30m from axis.
- ♦ National road No2 run in Phnom Penh 9.50 Km and connect to Takeo province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 25m from axis.
- ♦ National road No3 run in Phnom Penh 24 Km and connect to Takeo province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 25m from axis.
- ♦ National road No 4 run in Phnom Penh 15 Km and connect to Kampong Speu province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 30m from axis.
- ♦ National road No5 run in Phnom Penh 12.50 Km and connect to Kampong Chhann province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 30m from axis.
- ♦ National road No6A run in Phnom Penh 12.50 Km and connect to Kampong Cham province by passing Kandal province. The site walk of national road and railway have take 25m from axis.

1.1. Administration structure

Municipality of Phnom Penh consists of 7 Khans, 76 Sangkats and 637 villages. Distribution of population in Phnom Penh illustrates as below:

II. Economic and Social condition

2.1. Demography

2.1.1. Population statistic and growth

Population in Phnom Penh approximates 1,011,264 people, which in 532,754 women and 181.263 families, and covers on 375 Km² with density 2.696 persons/ Km². Population in Phnom Penh consist of 2 communities: suburban communities include 510,908 people, 93.682 families resident in 3 Khans Khan Doug Kour, Khan Mean Cheay and Khan Reseay Keo, covering on 347.24 Km², with density 1,471 persons/ Km²; 2. urban communities include 500,356 people, 87,581 families resident in 4 Khans Khan Chamkar Mon, Khan Doun Penh, Khan Prampir Meakkakra and Khan Toulkok, covering on 28.28 Km², with density 17,743 persons/ Km². Population growth in Phnom Penh is 3.92% (projection demography 2001-2010)

2.1.2. Distribution by age group

Table 2.1: Distribution by age group in suburban and urbane communities

Age Group	suburban community				urbane community				Total			
	Total		Female		Total		Female		Total		Female	
	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
0-5 years	8,814	0.87	4,461	0.44	61,974	6.13	31,944	3.16	70,788	7.0	36,405	3.6
6-14 years	20,012	1.98	10,099	1	172,030	17.01	91,229	9.02	192,042	19.0	101,328	10.02
15-17 years	8,276	0.82	4,183	0.41	88,755	8.78	49,009	4.85	97,031	9.6	53,192	5.26
18-64 years	42,795	4.23	22,451	2.22	558,095	55.19	291,063	28.78	600,890	59.4	313,514	31
65 years up	4,910	0.49	2,751	0.27	45,603	4.51	25,564	2.53	50,513	5.0	28,315	2.8
Total	84,807	8.38	43,945	4.35	926,457	91.62	488,809	48.34	1,011,264	100.0	532,754	52.68

(Source: Municipality department of Planning 2003)

Base on Table 2.2, show that the percentage of group age at 18-64 years, 59.40% is a higher other age group and group of 65 years and up is lowest. Balance female and male in Phnom Penh female is more than male (Women 52.68% and 47.32%). The total of age group 0-5 years is 7% include women 3.60%, total of age group 6-14 years is 19% include women 10.02%, total of age group 15-17 years is 9.60% include women 5.26%, total of age group 18-64 years is 59.40% include women 31% and group age 65 and up is 5% include 2.80%. The suburban community resident in 13 Sangkat out of 76 Sangkat in Phnom Penh, total population 84,807 people equal to 8.38% included women 43,945. Population of urban community is 926,457 people equal to 91.62% included women 488,809.

2.1.3. Families and Family size

Table : 2.1 Family and Family Size

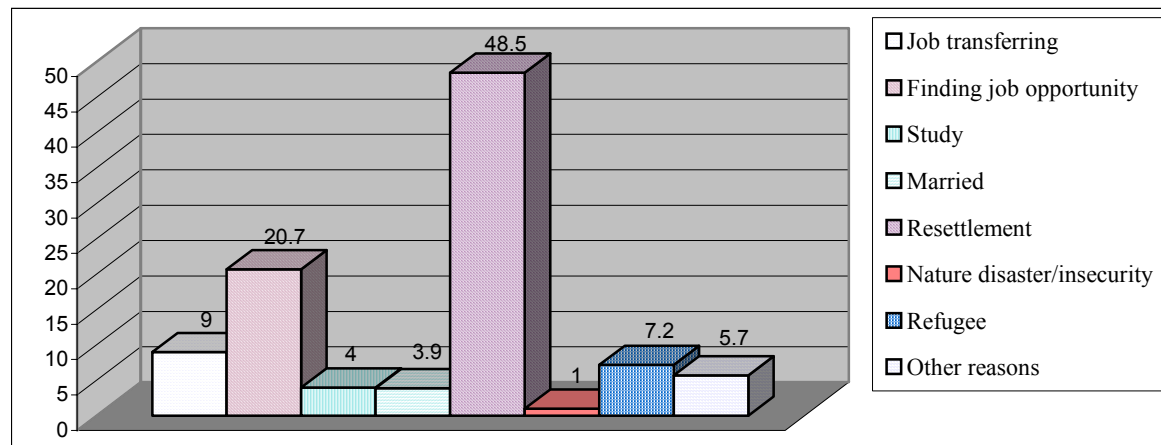
No	Localtion(Khan)	Number of family	Family size	Total population	Male	Female
1	Chamkar Mon	27,243	5.80	158,143	80,764	77,379
2	Doun Penh	19,534	5.74	112,187	57,671	54,516
3	Prampir Meakkakra	15,956	5.60	89,353	46,225	43,128
4	Toul kok	24,848	5.66	140,673	73,036	67,637
5	Dengkaev	26,286	5.02	131,995	73,167	58,828
6	Mean Chey	27,960	5.73	160,135	86,998	73,137
7	Reusseï Kaev	39,436	5.55	218,778	114,893	103,885
Grant total		181,263	5.58	1,011,264	532,754	478,510

Total of families are 181,263 which urban communities 167,320 families equal 92.30% and suburban communities 7.7% with women being head of family 25.8%.

Regarding to Table2.2 illustrated that the total families in the city are 181,263 with average family size 5.58 person but Khan Dangkaev is almost of suburban villages have average family size 5 persons is lower than other 7 Khans. On the contrary, all villages in Khan Chamkar Mon, Khan Doun Penh, Khan Prampir Meakkara, and Khan Toul Kouk are urban area; the average of family size is 5.57 higher than Khan Dangkaev. The bigger family size is 5.8 in Khan Chamkar Mon.

2.2. Resettlement in Phnom Penh City

Figure: 2.1. Rational resettlement in Phnom Penh City

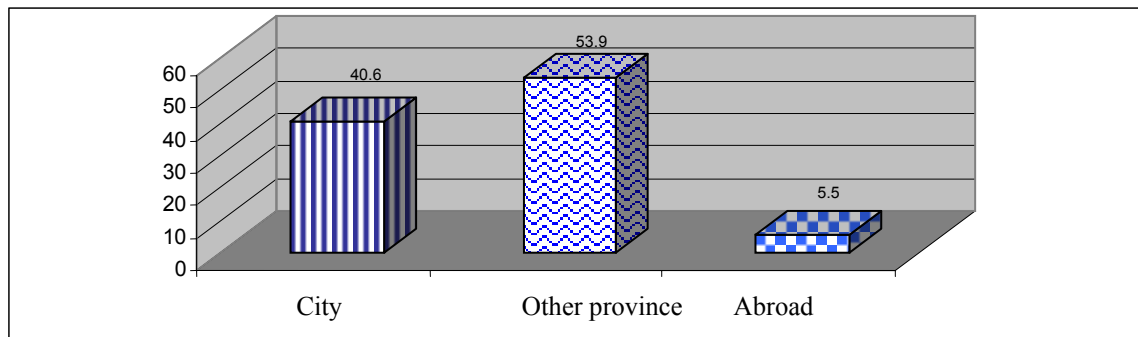


(Source: Municipal department of Planning 2003)

Referring to Figure 2.1 indicated that the resettlement of Phnom Penh was classified into 7 main categories (the resettlement indicates in percentage). Finding job opportunities is a main reason and a highest amount of resettlement from other area into Phnom Penh approximates 48.5%, indicated that almost of people prefer living in the place, where have more facilities and services than in rural areas. Second, resettlement by finding job opportunities is approximately 20.7% that kind of resettlement was happening in cities and towns due to jobs finding. The third, the study opportunities are approximate 97%, that happening among young generation. Other reason is retuning of refugee after the war finishing. The figure 2.1 also shows that the new resettlement is also caused by nature disasters or insecurities approximately 1%; it is lowest amount compare to others.

2.3. Type of migration

Figure: 2.2. Classification of migrations base on settlement (%)



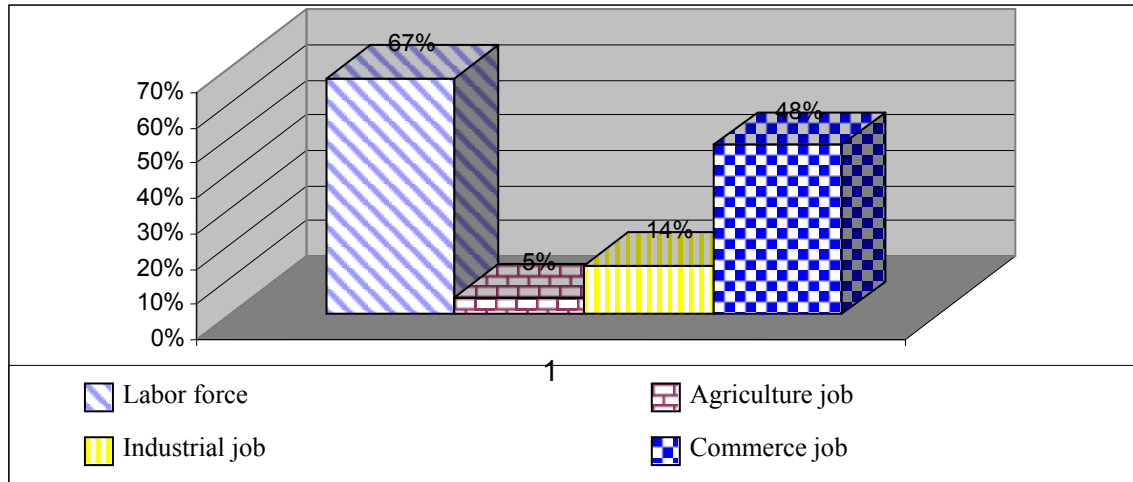
(Source: Municipal department of planning 2003)

Base on Figure 2.2 illustrated that the immigration activities happen in Phnom Penh City are divided into 3 types: in the city, other provinces, and abroad. Largest immigrations are getting from other provinces due to cities have most opportunity for jobs, studies, facilities, services and security. Second, the immigration in Phnom Penh is caused by city expansion and economic developments that converts the type of land use, from settlement zones to commercial zones, urban areas to settlement zones and rice fields to industrial zones. Third, the lowest immigrations are only 5.5%, this migration cause by investment from abroad and Khmer oversea and returnees.

2.4 The occupation status

Regarding to Figure 2.3 indicated the occupation of people in Phnom Penh city were divide inter 4 types, the labor force is 67% highest than the other. The type of commerce, industrial job, agriculture is respectively 48%, 14% and 5%. Due to this figure, most of people in Phnom Penh city did not do agriculture even the suburban Khan is potential of agriculture land.

Figure: 2.3 Occupation statuses



(Source: Municipal Department of Agriculture, 2003)

2.5 Poverty line in city

Table: 2.3 Level of poverty in city 2002

People under Poverty line	Community	House of the poor number	Poor family number	the poor people number
25%	569	58.011	68.249	374.826

(Source: Municipal Department of Planning Year 2003)

The poverty line is basic for reflection on the livelihood of people in the area of the country or city, Table 2.3 show that the people under poverty are 25% in Phnom Penh city. This proves that the Marjory of people is still get poor especially the people who live in urban poor communities got to 68,249 families equally 374,426 persons even though the city is developing.

2.6 Education Status

2.6.1 Students, Teachers and Classroom

Regarding to Table 2.4, the education status in Phnom Penh was included together with kindergarten, primary school, high school totally 245,767 students, 7,022 teachers, and 5,433 classrooms. If we compare classrooms with students it shown that the junior high school gets highest proportion of 54 students per classroom. But if we compare proportion of teacher and pupil, the primary school get the highest proportion of 40 pupils per teacher and the junior high school 29 pupil per teacher. Both proportions are very important factor to consider pedagogy of educating students.

Table: 2.4 proportion student to classroom numbers and teacher numbers

Description	Teacher	Student	Grad	Classroom	student/1 room	student/1 teacher
Kindergarten	212	3,816	127	127	30	18
Primary	4,051	162,040	3,769	3,768	43	40
Secondary	2,759	80,011	1,558	1,538	52	29
Gant total	7,022	245,867	5,454	5,433	125	87

2.6.2 Statistic of 6 - 14 years old student

Refer to Table 2.5 illustrated that student of 6-14 years old attended school. The girl student and boy student is respectively 94,179 student, 93,952 student. The both genders of student who have got opportunity to study equal to 89% included girl 84,280 persons and boy 82,457 persons. The percentage of 6-14 years old go to school is 45% for girl and 44% for boy student. Those notified that girl and boy goes to school was similar percentage, it means that Cambodian people get to understand of values of study and judge boy and girl are the same value.

Table: 2.5 statistic of 6 -14 years old student

No	source	Sangkath Data information							Total in PhnomPenh
		Chamkar mon	Doun Penh	7Makara	Toul Kok	Dong Koa	Mean Chay	Russey Keo	
1	Girl 6-14 years old	13,942	9,810	7,200	12,842	13,567	13,796	23,022	94,179
2	Boy 6-14 year old	14,585	9,792	7,261	11,818	13,807	14,660	22,029	93,952
3	Girl 6-14 years old studied	13,220	9,358	6,996	11,705	11,654	12,977	18,370	84,280
4	Boy 6-14 year old studied	12,971	9,459	7,076	10,685	12,431	12,697	17,138	82,457

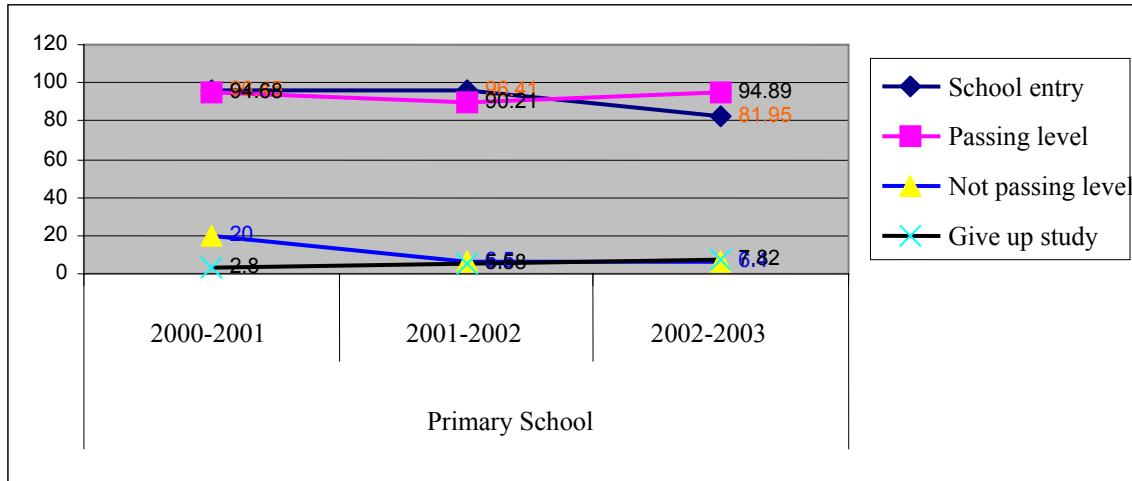
(Source: Sangkat data, 2003)

2.6.3 Rate of student goes to school and give up study

2.6.3.1 Rate of student goes to school and give up study at primary school

Refer to Figure 2.4 illustrated that rate of student at primary school and other level passing level is 90% approximately in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. The student goes to school increasing rate 94% as same as the previous year but the rate of levels passed seems decreasing to 81.95% and the fall student is dropping down from 20% to 6.58% in year of 2001-2003 and 6.4% in 2002-2003. In contradictory, the rate of student who gives up their study is increasing from 2.8% to 5.58% in year of 2001-2002 and 7.82% in 2002-2003.

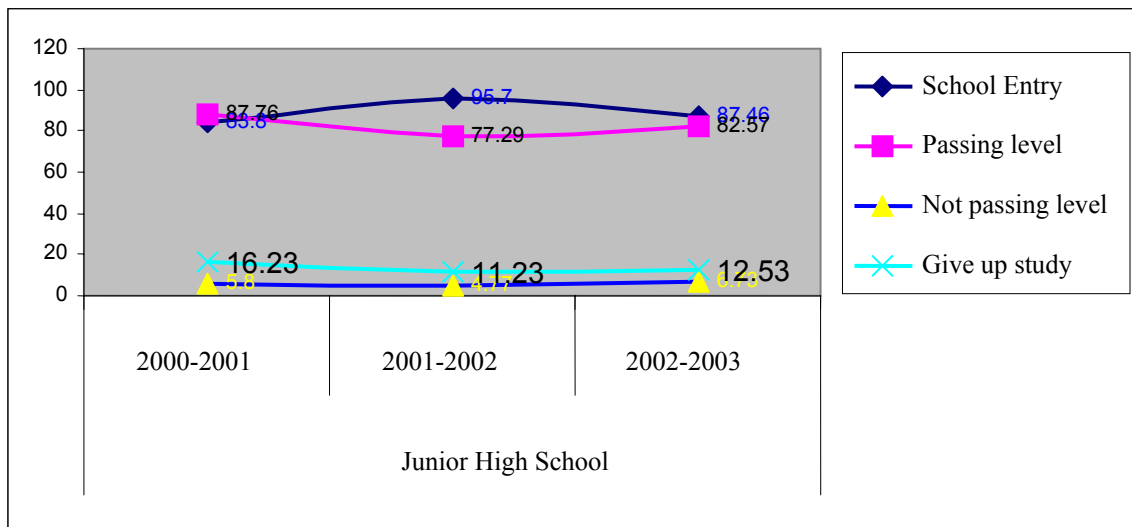
Figure: 2.4 Rate of student goes to school and give up study at primary school



(Source: Municipal Department of Education)

2.6.3.2 Rate of student goes to school and give up for their study in junior high school

Figure: 2.5 Rate of student goes to school and give up study at junior high school



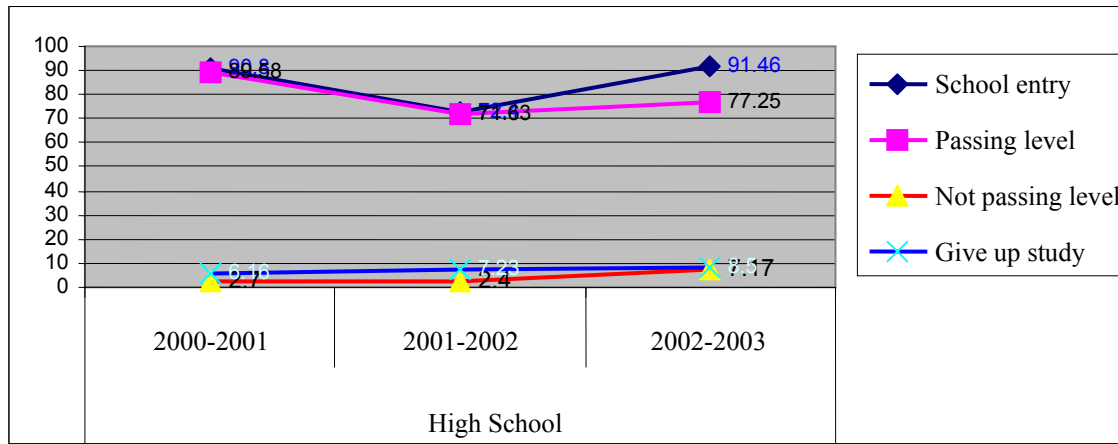
(Source: Municipal Department of Education, 2003)

Referring to Figure 2.5 illustrated the rate of student in junior high school and passed levels are approximately 83.6% in 2000-2001 and 2001-2002. This proved that all students who go to school successfully passed their grad in this year. But the rate of student is increasing 95.7% reversible to student who passed level fall down to 77.29% in 2001-2002 and the rate of student didn't pass their level decrease during those 3 years as well. But the rate of student who gave up their study has dramatically changed in a few years from 5.80% to 4.70 and 6.73%.

2.6.3.3 Rate of student goes to school and give up study at high school

According to Figure 2.6 illustrated that rate of student at high school and passed levels is 90 % the same as in 2000-2001 and it dropped down 71.63% the same in 2001-2002. It was different in 2002-2003 of student goes to school rise to 91.46% and passed levels was only 77.25%. This proved that students who didn't pass their level and giving up their study have increased this year. Those were clarified that rate of student who didn't pass their level and giving up their study increased from 61.16% to 8.50% and 2.78% to 7.17% in the past few years.

Figure: 2.6 rate of student goes to school and give up study at High School



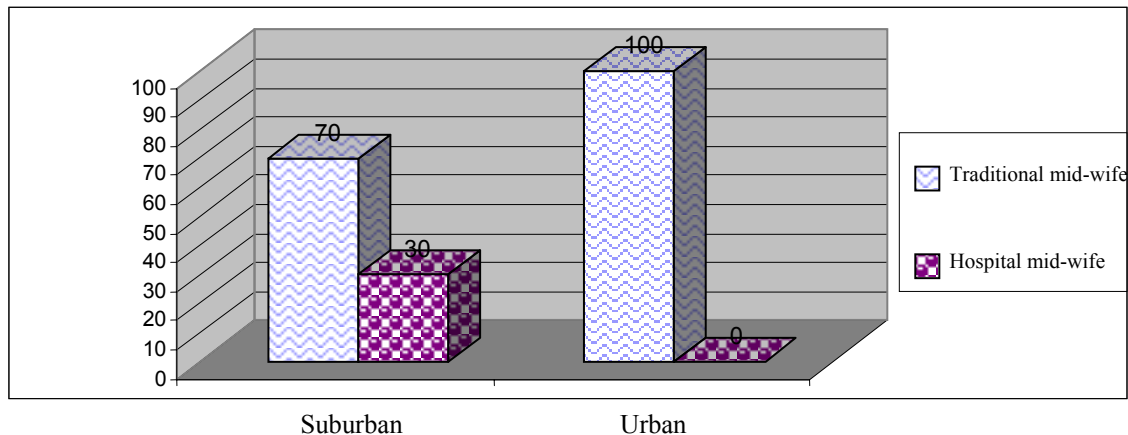
(Source: Municipal Department of Education, 2003)

2.7 Health status

2.7.1 Rate of women gives birth by traditional midwife and hospitalized

Due to Figure, 2.7 shown 100% of women give birth by hospitalized in urban areas. This proved that the people in urban area get more awareness of hospital and safety giving birth. And only 30% in suburban areas did not give birth at hospital, it means that they were impossible to hospital or did not believe giving birth at hospital.

Figure: 2.6 Rate of women gives birth by traditional midwife and hospitalized



(Source: Sangkat Data, 2003)

2.7.2 Mortality rate of babies and Children

Referring to Table 2.6 illustrated the proportion of babies less than 1 year died 99 among 1,000 babies and the proportion of children less than 5 years died 125 among 1,000 children. Those indicated that the mortality rate of children less than 5 years is more increase than mortality rate of babies less that 1 year.

Table: 2.6 Mortality rates of babies and children

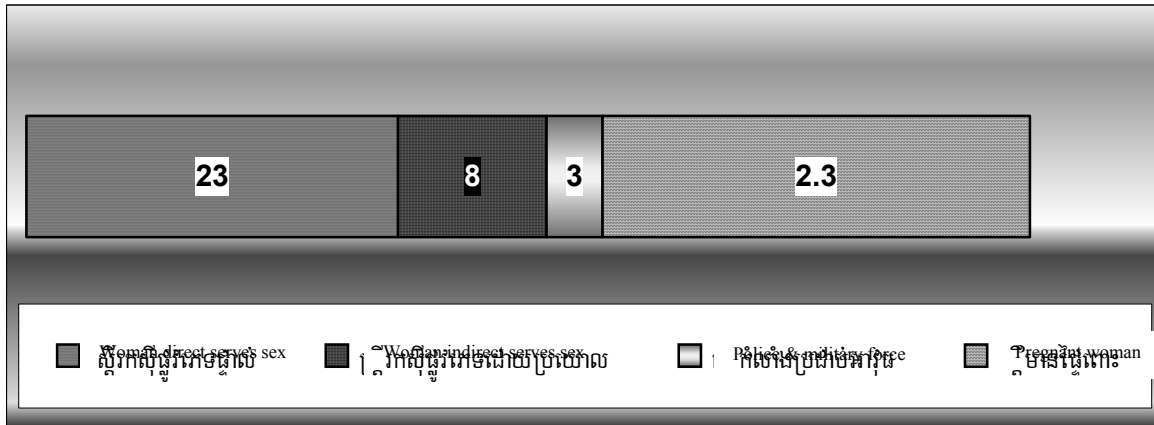
Mortality rate	Baby less than one year	Children under 5 years
	95/1000	125/1000

(Source: Department of Health, 2003)

2.7.3 HIVS rate among vulnerable person by occupation

According to Figure 2.8 shows that the woman directly serves sex is the highest aids rate equal to 23% and the second one, woman indirectly serves sex affected by Aid is 8% police and military force is 3% and pregnant women is 2.3 %.

Figure: 2.8 Aids rate among vulnerable person by occupation



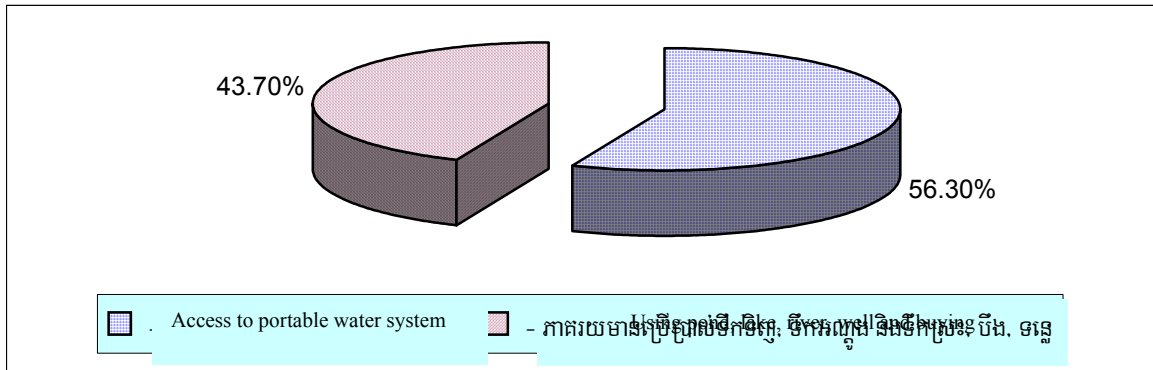
(Source: Phnom Penh municipal department of health, 2003)

2.8 Portable water and Sanitation

2.8.1 Portable water

Regarding to Figure.2.10, indicated that 53.30% of family in Phnom Penh city has access to portable water and 43.7% of families are being using water from pond, lake, river, and well and buying.

Figure: 2.9 people has access to portable water system

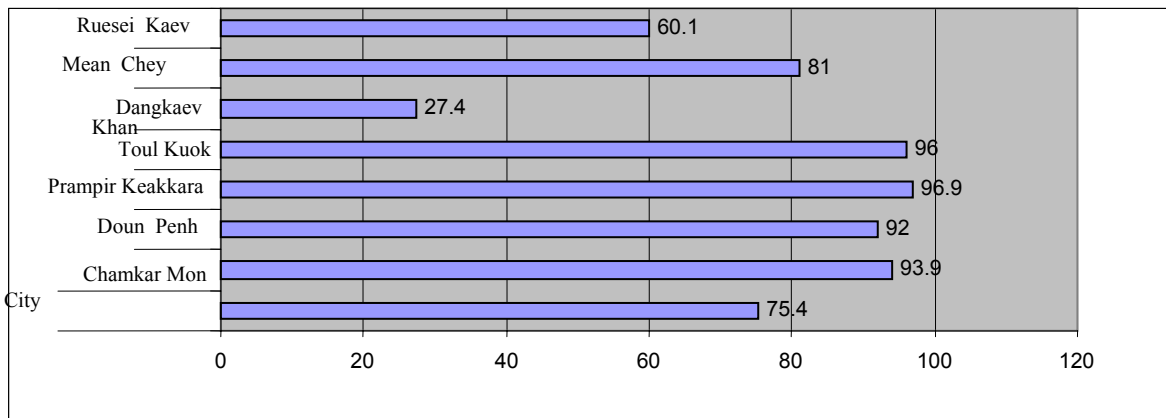


(Source: Sangkat Data 2003)

2.8.2. Sanitation

Referring to Figure.2.10 show that 75.4% of families of Phnom Penh City have access to latrine. The highest rate using latrine is 90% in 4 urban Khan, Chamkar Mon, Doun Penh, Prampir Meakkakra, and Toul Kuok . The 3 suburban Khan, Dangkao is lowest one, 27.4% has access to latrine and other two, Ruessei Kaev and Mean Chey is respectively 60.1% and 81% has access to latrine.

Figure: 2.10 Percentage of families has access to latrine



(Source: Sangkat Data 2003)

Table: 2.7 Percentage of family has access to rubbish service

City	Khan							
	Chamkar Mon	Doun Penh	Prampir Makkakra	Toul Kuok	Dangkaev	Mean Chey	Reusei Kaev	
Rubbish service	58.30	87.10	81.3	100	78.70	8.20	46.80	33.20

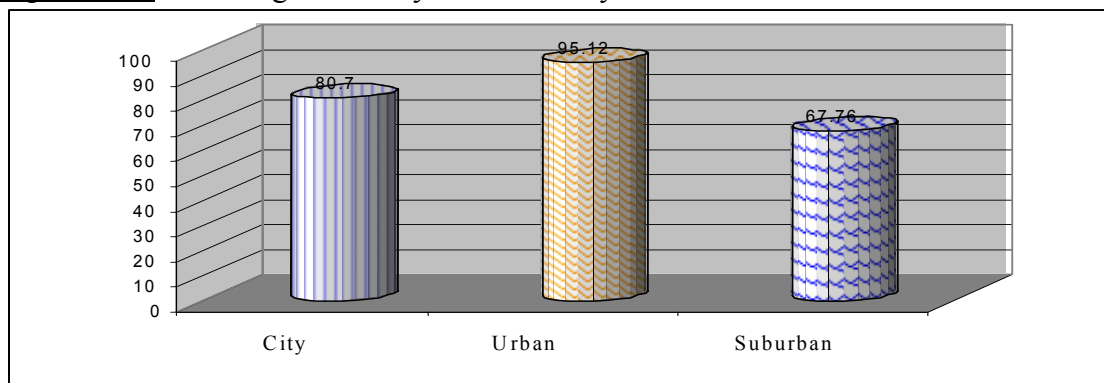
(Source: Sangkat Data 2003)

Referring to Table 2.7 found that 100% of family in Khan Prampir Meakkakra has access rubbish services and the lowest is 8.2% of family in Khan Dangkaev having access to rubbish service. The other 2 suburban Khan Mean Chey and Reusei Kaev is respectively 48.8% and 33.2% having access to rubbish services.

2.9. Electricity Services

Regarding to Figure 2.11 emphasize that 80.7% of family have access to electricity services. The urban and suburban area is respectively 95.12% and 67.76% having access to electricity services, this show that the urban Sangkat higher than suburban 27.36%.

Figure: 2.11 Percentage of family has electricity services

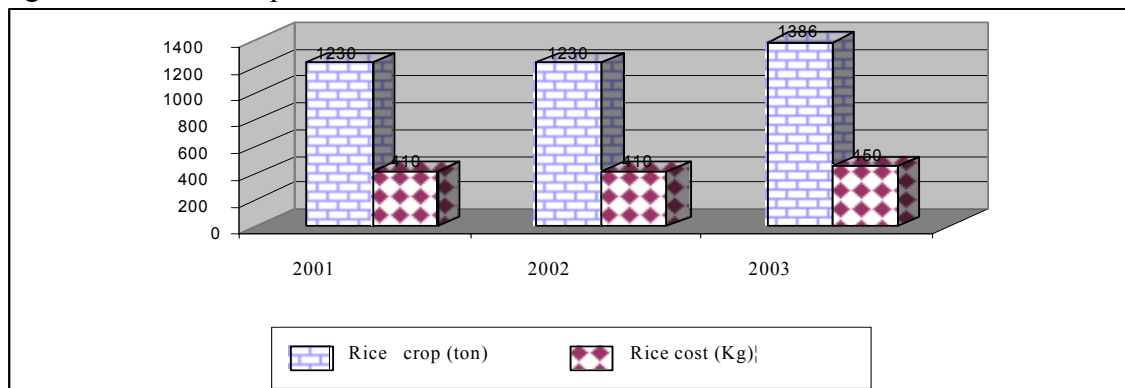


(Source: Sangkat Data 2003)

2.10. Agriculture

2.10.1. Rice crop and Cost of rice

Figure: 2.12 Rice crop and cost of rice



(Source: Sangkat Data 2003)

According to Figure 2.12 indicated that in the year of 2002, rice crop and rice cost of Phnom Penh city is continuously 1,230 ton and 410 Riel/Kg equal to year of 2002. The rice crop and rice cost of 2003 is respectively 1,386 and 450 Riel/Kg.

2.10.2 Raising of Cow, buffalos, pigs, bird, fish

Table: 2.8. Raising of Cow, buffalos, pigs, bird, fish

Description	Year 2001	Year 2002	Year 2003
Cow and buffalos for meat	15,330	15,695	16,060
Cow and buffalos for plough	5,670	5,805	5,940
Pig	21,00	22,000	23,000
Bird	260,000	265,000	290,000
Fish pond	406	406	420

Regarding to Table 2.8 indicated that cow & buffalos for meet and cow & buffalos for plough increased from 2001 to 2003. at the same time, the raising of pig, bird and fish for this 3 years was also increasing, it mean that even in the city the raising of cow, buffalos, pig, bird, and fish is necessary for income generation.

2.10.3 Fishery

Table 2.9 Fishery

Type of product	Unit	Total
River fish/hydro generation	Ton/year	6000 2700 (hydro generation)
River fish processing	Ton/year	3000
Number of fish man		
- Family	Family	15,370
- fishery communities	community	02
- company	Company	22
Number of fish raising	Place	979 (pond) 1821 (lot in the river)
Type of rare fish	Type	13
Family with fish raising	family	679
Fish product exportation	Ton/year	2200 (fresh fish) 1875 (fish processing)

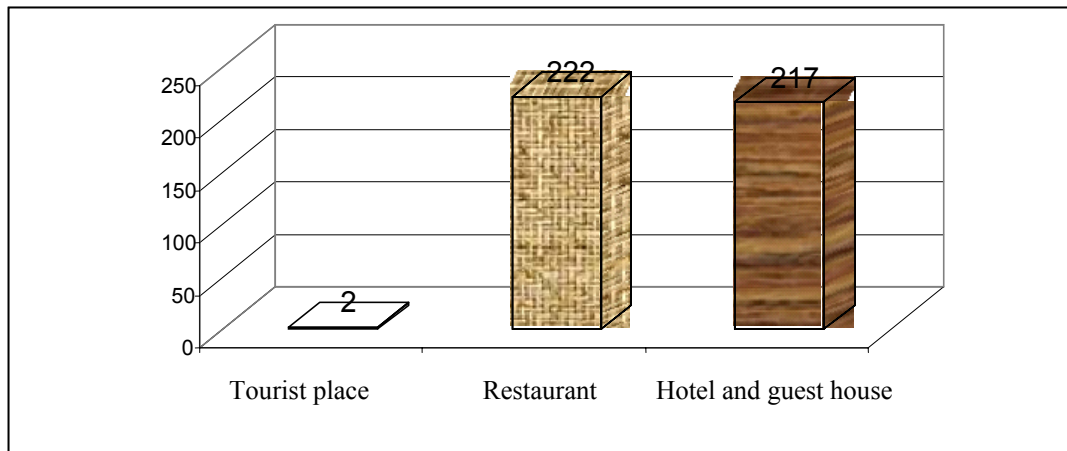
(Source: Department of Agriculture 2003)

2-11 Tourist and entertainment

In 2003, the World Tourist Organization selected Cambodia as host to celebrate the Asian tourist day. And the same time the tourist enters Cambodia by Cambodia international airport consist of 279,103 people, 143 nationalities. It is 1115 person from the previous years. At the same time department of tourism has strengthened the management of Tourist Corporation through allowing the tourist license, controlling the tourist in hotel and guest house, surveying and create the entertainment place and disseminating the good equability of tourist services.

The tourism mechanism is most important to attract the tourist to visit Phnom Penh Capital City. Due to work plan, the pace of tourist in 2001-2005 is 37% of tourist increasing and in 1999-2000 is only 14% increased.

Figure: 2.13 Hotel, Guest house, Restaurant and Tourist place



(Source: Department of Tourism, 2003)¹

□ Local tourist is 348,796 people