## Cambodia

## Road Safety Profile

Population (2023) <b>16.9 Million</b>		(1) Share of road crash fatalities by mode (2016)								
Below 18 years old <b>34%</b>	Above 60 years old <b>10%</b>			■ Moto	rized 2/3W	Ped	estrian <mark>–</mark> Cycl	ist ∎ LDV ■	Others	
GDP, PPP (2022)			(2)	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	
<b>89.7 Billion USD</b> Lower middle income				Cost of roa (2016)	Cost of road crash fatalities and serious in (2016)					
Every 3 hours, someone dies in a road crash in Cambodia			(3)	<b>1.2 Billion USD</b> As a share of GDPHealth expenditure(6)6%6%						
Road crash fatalities (2019) <b>3,223 deaths</b>			(3)				(in compari	·		
Annual average growth rate 2000-2015				Road infrastructure availability (2023)(7) <b>4 kilometers per thousand population</b> (7)Road infrastructure density (2023)						
2015-2019 4.6%				381 met						
Road crash is the top 10th cause of death in Cambodia			(4)	Motorway 4%	/s, share (	2019)	Paved road 19%	ratio (202	20) (8)	
Road crash fatality rates by different sources WHO (2019) <b>19.6 per 100,000 population</b> GBD (2019) <b>18 per 100,000 population</b> Country official statistics () <b>n.d.</b>			(3)		ng for ea ccupant n	ch roa	ure with 3-s of user cates Motorcyclis 22% Bicyclist 9% th	gory	ter (9)	
Share of road crash fatalities by gender Male Female 74% 26% Share of road crash fatalities by age 100% 50% 0% 2000 2005 2010 2015 2019 15 to 44 years >45 years old <14 years old		(3)	<ul> <li>77 vehicles per thousand population</li> <li>2-wheelers</li> <li>38 per thousand population</li> <li>LDV</li> <li>34 per thousand population</li> </ul>							
Sources (1) UN Population Database (20 (2) World Bank (2022) (3) World Health Organization (4) Global Burden of Disease (2 (5) World Bank Road Safety Op	(2021) 019)	hallenges (2019)		(6) World Ba (7) Compute (8) IRF (2020 (9) IRAP (20	ed using cou ))	intry offi	cial statistics Developed	with the sup	oport of:	





The Asian Transport Outlook (ATO) project collects, collates, and organizes data from publicly available official, as well as reputable and peer-reviewed secondary sources, which may contain incomplete or inconsistent data. It is important to note that the ATO does not generate data. Moreover, while the ATO carries out quality control and assurance of whether