



KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation-Religion-King

General Population Census of Cambodia 2019

Series Thematic Report
on
Age and Sex Composition



National Institute of Statistics Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh Cambodia

January 2022



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TABLE CONTENT

	Page
FOREWORD	iii
PREFACE	v
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1. Background.....	1
1.2. Organization Structure.....	1
1.3. Field Operation.....	3
1.4. Objective of the report.....	3
1.5. Data sources.....	5
1.6. Limitations of the report.....	5
CHAPTER 2: EVALUATION OF AGE AND SEX DATA.....	6
2.1. General Age Pattern.....	6
2.2. Evaluation of Age Data	8
CHAPTER 3: AGE STRUCTURE.....	10
3.1. Introduction.....	10
3.2. Age structure.....	10
3.3. Analysis of Age Structure.....	12
3.4. Age Pyramid.....	15
3.5. Population by Broad Age Group	19
3.6. Median age of the population	24
3.7. Age Dependency Ratio	26
3.8. Child Woman Ratio	30
3.9. Future Sex-Age Structure	31
CHAPTER 4: SEX STRUCTURE.....	34

4.1. Sex Composition.....	34
4.2. Sex Ratio.....	34
4.3. Sex Ration at Different Age Groups.....	35
4.4. Sex Ratio at Different Province.....	36
4.5. Sex Ratio by Provinces in Broad Age Group.....	39
CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	41
GLOSSARY	44
Appendix	46

FOREWORD

The General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 provides a crucial opportunity to examine past achievements and to guide future development plans and strategies. Aware of the vital importance of the project, the Royal Government of Cambodia allocated major national resources towards the implementation of the Census.

I am gratified that the Census has been a success and that reliable and timely data will be made available to specialized users and the general public. In addition to the present document, a range of thematic reports will be generated by the National Institute of Statistics, with the assistance of specialists from various sectors, including academia.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I would like to express our deep gratitude to **Samdech Akka Moha Sena Padei Techo HUN SEN, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia**. His unwavering support has been integral to the successful completion of the Census. I would also like to extend our sincerest thanks to **Samdech Kralahorm Sar Kheng, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior and Chairman of the National Census Committee (NCC)** and the others members of the Committee, for their guidance.

As Chair of the Technical Committee and the Publicity Committee for the General Population Census of Cambodia of 2019 - and on behalf of the Ministry of Planning – I would like to thank all members of the census committee working in the capital, provinces, municipalities, districts, khans and communes/sangkats. They did an excellent job and, by working together, we have been able to successfully implement our planned activities and obtain valuable results.

I would also like to thank the United Nations Population Program (UNFPA), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Federal Republic of Germany and their implementer, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Their financial and technical assistance supported the census planning and also the data entry, cleaning and analysis phases. They also provided training in report writing and helped draft the final census report.

I would like to thank **Dr Nott Rama Rao** for providing technical assistance in the census planning process and for reviewing all technical aspects of the census. And **Dr Ricardo Neupert**, Census Chief Technical Advisor, for providing overall technical assistance, particularly in writing the final census report. **Dr Arij Dekker** also provided much-appreciated help with the data cleaning and the preparation of the census priority tables. And **Kjell Tambour**, Senior Advisor with Statistics Sweden/SIDA, provided welcome assistance with the data processing.

I would like to express my special thanks to the Government of the People's Republic of China for providing material assistance worth a total of \$2.5 million to support the census. This valuable contribution included automobiles, motorcycles, desktops, laptops, printers, photocopiers, tablets, servers and other electronic devices.

Last but not least, I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all staff of the National Institute of Statistics. **H.E. Ms. Hang Lina**, Delegate of the Royal Government of Cambodia in-charge of Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics, who carefully coordinated all census operations, with the assistance of Deputy Directors-General **H.E. Sok Kosal**, **H.E. Saint Lundy** and **H.E. They Kheam**. I would like to express particular thanks to

all compatriots who supported and participated in the successful completion of census operations in the Kingdom of Cambodia in 2019.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information of a series thematic report. We hope to receive feedback and contributions from our readers to learn from mistakes and improve subsequent of the Series Census publications.

**Senior Minister
Minister of Planning**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of a stylized 'K' followed by a horizontal line that extends to the right and then curves downwards.

Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than

PREFACE

General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 was conducted not only to obtain the much-needed demographic data following the census, but also to serve as a means to train the staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices in demographic data collection. In particular the level, emphasized for clarity that the analyses of Age and Sex Composition are discussed. This report contains and in-depth analysis on Age and Sex Composition in Cambodia based on the results of GPCC, 2019. There was planned to produce more in-depth studies based on the results of the census, on other topics of interest furthermore, some 18 thematic reports are expected to be issued in 2020 and 2021.

I would like to extend special thanks are due to Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than, Honorable Senior Minister, Minister of Planning whose keen interest in the census and in the survey was always a source of inspiration and encouragement both to the national and international staff of the project.

Our special thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), GIZ and other DPs for undertaking the coordinating role for the census and for their technical support. The Royal Government of Cambodia through the Ministry of Economy and Finance has provided full financial support. I am also grateful to the People's Republic of China for supplying equipment such as vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers and photocopiers, which were and still are essential for census operations.

Finally, I wish to thank all the staff of the National Institute of Statistics, the Provincial Census Officers, the District Census Officers, the Commune Census Officers, village chiefs, field supervisors and enumerators for their dedication and hard work. This has enabled us produce timely data of good quality. My acknowledgements would be incomplete if I did not mention the general public who provided the much-needed information without hesitation

**Delegate of Royal Government of Cambodia
In-charge of Director-General of National Institute of
Statistics**



Ms. Hang Lina

Map: Kingdom 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.

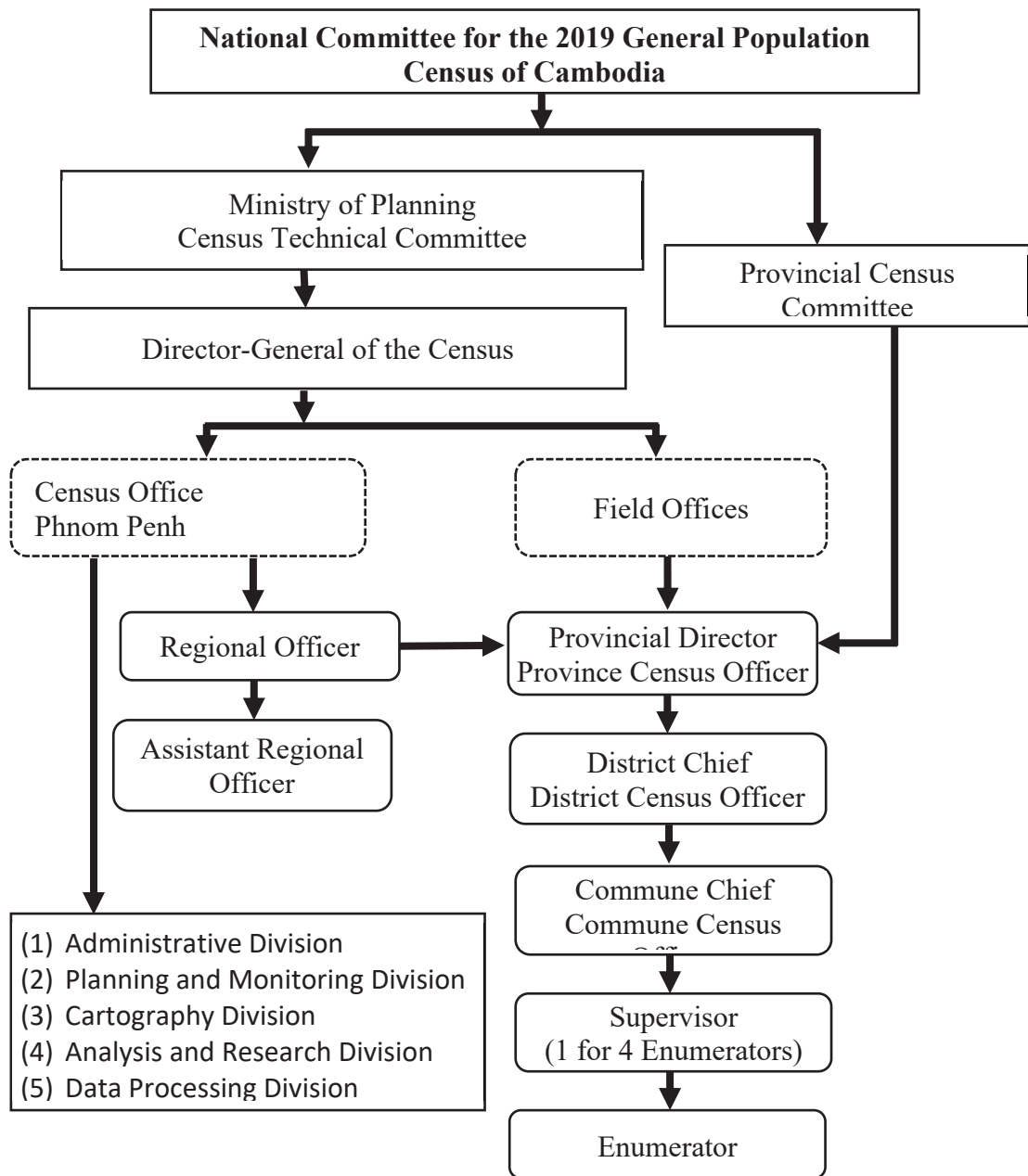
1.2. Organization Structure

As in the past, the National Committee for the Census, headed by **H.E. Samdech Kralahorm Sar Keng**, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the 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. Field Operation

The Census enumerated some 3.6 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 38,447 enumerators and about 9,200 supervisors to collect the data in a total of 14,545 villages. There were a little more than 37,000 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.

Time Table 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 3, 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

1.4. Objective of the report

Age and Sex are the basic biological characteristics of a population. They are different from other characteristics acquired by individuals during their life time. Sex and age composition of a population affects its demographic, social, economic and political structure

as it influences among others, birth and death rates, internal and international migration, human resources and the gross national product. Shifts in the population age structure have had far reaching consequences on a country's work force, economic prospects, public and personal budgets, security risks, cultural organizations and family structures.

Information on sex-age structure is needed by the Government in planning for educational and health services and in the implementation of other welfare measures for its citizens. Industry, trade and commerce sectors also make use of the sex-age distribution of the population. The number of marriages in a monogamous society depends partly on whether there are as many men as women at marriageable ages. A growing disparity between the numbers of males and females in the population has been considered as not desirable from the point of view of family and social stability.

The linkages between population sex-age structure and Government policies may be illustrated by some examples. As is well known education is a major determinant of fertility, mortality and migration levels. In modern times many countries in the developing world like Cambodia have policies to develop human resources and economy by promoting school enrolment and improving the educational attainment of those who enroll. For successful implementation of these policies projections of school-age population at all administrative levels are made from the information on sex-age distribution of the population obtained from the census. On that basis the required numbers of educational institutions in the various parts of the country, buildings, teachers and other infrastructure facilities are planned.

Utilizing the information drawn from the census, population data are usually classified by sex and age. Sex-wise and age-wise data are presented and cross classified in respect of marital status, fertility, mortality, migration, literacy, educational levels, economic characteristics, disability and other characteristics of the population.

Sex and age are considered very important as indicators of social status in a society. Traditionally each individual was ascribed a particular status in society. The expected role of an individual in the family and society is governed by sex and age. As these are culture-based they vary from society to society. Even within a society these norms undergo changes. The traditional attitudes towards women are however changing in modern times when efforts are made by most of the societies to achieve gender equity and equality though with different levels of achievement.

Before the commencement of the demographic transition in Europe in the eighteenth century, the age structures of the populations of the various countries of the world were more or less similar. They had a large population of children and a very small proportion of the elderly due to high fertility and mortality levels. As a consequence of the demographic transition, the age structures of populations in the European countries underwent changes. They became increasingly older. Similar transformations in age structures are taking place gradually though on a lower scale in the developing countries like Cambodia.

This report is particularly intended as a practical information source for policymakers, researchers and other individuals and organizations working in the economic and social arena.

1.5. Data sources

For extensive information on based population, age and sex structures may be requiring for estimate for Cambodia as a whole, urban, rural and all provinces as sub-national level. The data processing of the report, however, followed the rules and guideline for using the data sets. Only aggregated statistical information is presented in the report.

The data presented in this report came from mainly from the General Population Census of Cambodia 2008 and 2019 which conducted and published by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning.

In term of software used, SPSS, and MS Excel were generally used for tabulation, while Arc View and Arc Map were used to generate all maps of the report.

1.6. Limitations of the report

The present report pertains to the analysis of sex and age structure of the Cambodian population as revealed by the 2019 Census. The changes in these characteristics during 2008-2019 are also highlighted in the report. The tables given in the text are compiled from priority tables, raw data in SPSS format have been used for produce of this analytical report.

Although the data set of Cambodia General Population Census, 2019 is perfect for geographically disaggregated information thanks to its complete enumeration characteristic, its enormous undertaking at all households and areas in Cambodia in a short period of time restricted its comprehensiveness in terms of number of variables for analysis. The data is, however, sufficient for the purposes of this report.

- Most detail data available for time series analysis are only from the General Population Census of Cambodia, and to date there are only 2 census data sets available, the population census 2008 and 2019.
- For analysis and comparison, survey data in different years are mostly not useable due to it differences in terms of sampling, methodology, and the questionnaires.

CHAPTER 2

EVALUATION OF AGE AND SEX DATA

2.1 General Age Pattern

The age structure of a population, that is; the distribution of the population in different age groups, constitutes an important subject of demographic analysis and development planning. Age structural dynamics includes fertility, mortality and as well as related changes in family planning and social arrangements. The use of age structure goes beyond demographic analysis to other important areas. Public policies aim to improve the welfare of a population; population welfare in turn is determined and shaped by the needs of present and future population; a population's needs and its potential are strongly shaped by its demographic composition- by age-structural transition. In consideration of various uses of age data, information on age is routinely collected in every census and survey conducted in the country.

According to the definition laid down by the United Nations, age of a person recorded in a census is “the interval of time between the date of birth and date of the census, expressed in completed solar years”. It is also recommended that age information may be obtained by obtaining the date (year, month and day) of birth or by asking directly for age at the respondent's last birth day.

These recommendations were followed in respect of collection of age data in the 1998 and 2008 Censuses of Cambodia. Information on age in completed years as on last birthday was obtained from the respondents. Though it is easy enough to ask questions on age, it is somewhat difficult to obtain correct information about age when people are not literate or when they are very old. Suitable steps were taken to collect information on age as accurately as possible from every respondent. Khmer calendar was used by the enumerators in a number of cases to elicit completed age from the respondents who were not able to tell their age. The enumerators were also given a list of events of national and local importance to be used in assisting the respondents to recall their age.

Figure 2.1 Population Distributions by Single Age Cambodia Total, 2008-2019

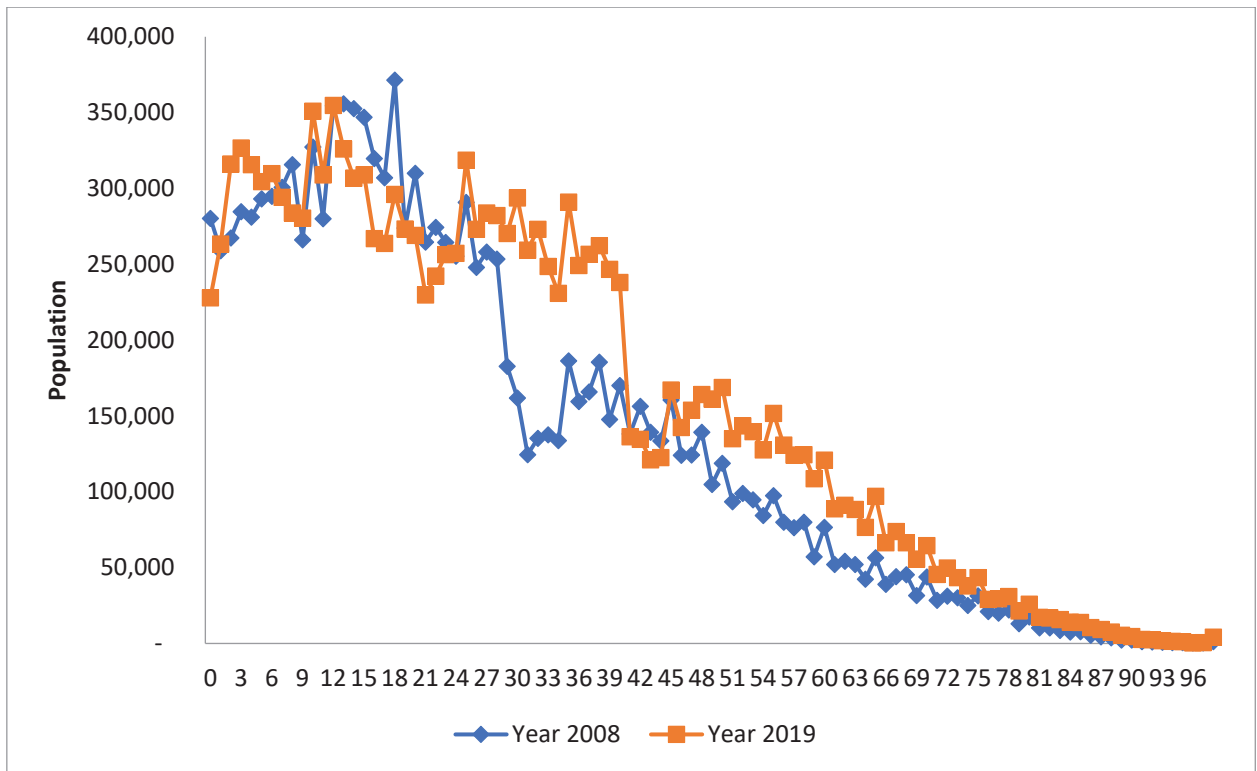
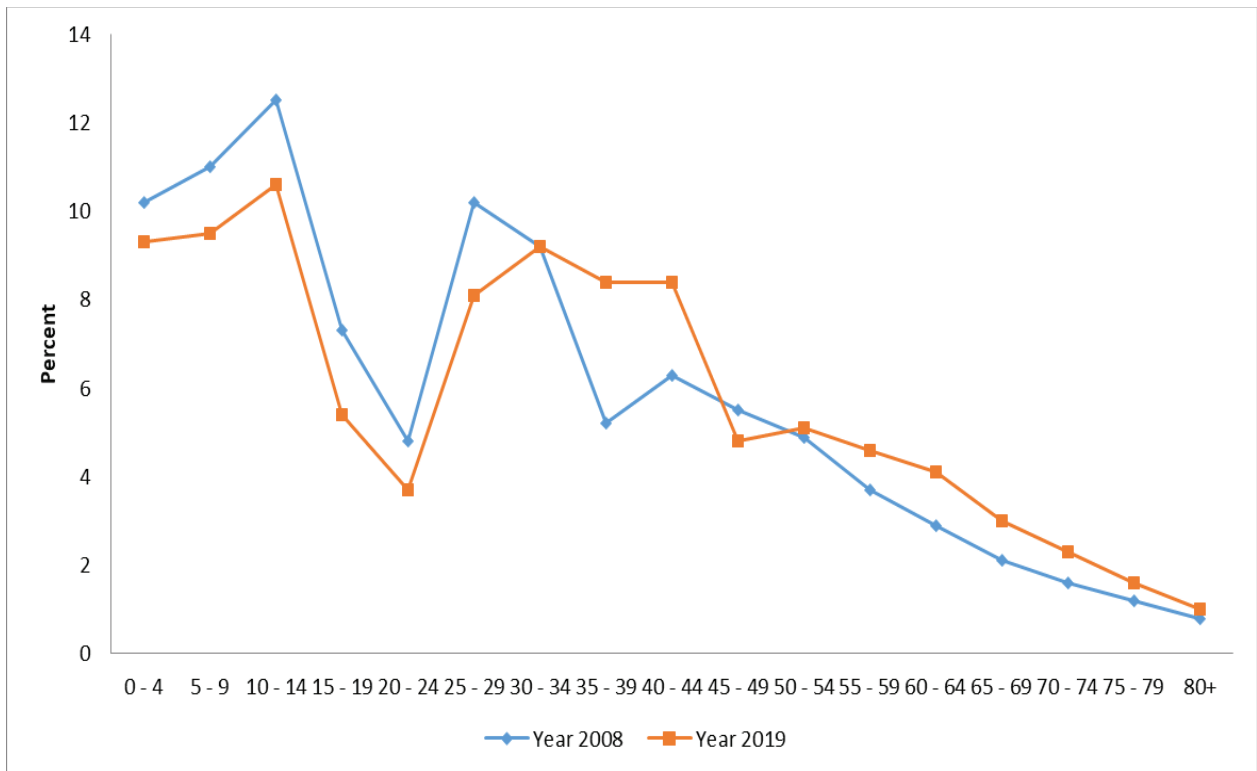


Figure 2.2 Population Distributions by Five Age Group Cambodia Total, 2008-2019



2.2 Evaluation of Age Data

The rate of agreement between the census and the PES in respect of age reported has increased from 89.1 per cent in 1998 to 94.8 in 2008. The aggregate index of inconsistency was low in both the censuses (12.1 percent in 1998 and 6 percent in 2008). According to the census instructions both in 1998 and 2008, the age of every person must be ascertained in completed years as on March 2008. It was observed in 2008 that most of the households in urban and rural areas have each a household book or family book showing the date of birth of each member of household which was not the case ten years ago. Further with improvement in literacy and educational level, people especially the youth, have better awareness of their age.

Whipple's index

As the age data may not be hundred per cent correct due to several reasons in spite of all care taken in the field, it is necessary to evaluate them before use. According to the PES results, the aggregate index of inconsistency was very low in respect of age data of the 2008 Census. The age returns were also tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's and Myers' indices were calculated for this purpose. Whipple's index is a measure of preference for ages ending in 0 and 5. Its range is from 100, indicating no preference for 0 and 5 up to 500 indicating that only 0 and 5 were reported. By statistical method when the Index of age below 105.0 then the quality of ages are reported is excellence, Index of age in the range between 105.0-109.9 then quality of ages are reported is good. However if the Index of age in the range between 110.0-124.9 and quality of ages are reported is acceptable. However if the Index of age in the range between 125.0-174.9 and quality of ages are reported is poor and if the Index of age greeter than 175.0 then quality of ages are reported is not acceptable. Whipple's index for Cambodia worked out to 105.4 and 111.9 showing there was almost no preference for "0" or "5" in the census and that the collected information on age is fairly accurate.

Table. 2.2.1. Whipple's index measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits

Areas/Sex	Digit preference	Numerator	Denominator	Divided digit	Whipple Index
Cambodia	0	821,623	7,752,723	775,272	105.4
	5	1,750,430	7,752,723	1,550,545	111.9
Urban	0	343,859	3,291,148	329,115	104.5
	5	737,659	3,291,148	658,230	112.1
Rural	0	477,764	4,461,575	446,158	107.1
	5	1,012,771	4,461,575	892,315	113.5
Male	0	387,277	3,730,227	373,023	103.8
	5	840,340	3,730,227	746,045	112.6
Female	0	434,346	4,022,496	402,250	108.0
	5	910,090	4,022,496	804,499	113.1

Myer's index

Myer's index is a measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits. The tendency to record or report certain ages in lieu of others is referred to as age heaping, age preference or digit preference (like ages ending in 0 or 5). The theoretical range of Myer's index extends from the minimum of "0" when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all to the maximum of 90 when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit. By statistical method when the Index of age below 10.0 then the quality of ages are reported is excellence, Index of age in the range between 10.0-19.9 then quality of ages are reported is acceptable. However if the Index of age in the range between 20.0-39.9 and quality of ages are reported is poor and if the Index of age greater than 40.0 then quality of ages are reported is not acceptable. Myer's index of Cambodia is calculated as 3.2 for the 2019 Census. This shows that age heaping was within reasonable limits at this census. For the 2008 Census of Cambodia the Myer's index was calculated as 3.9. Hence incidence of age heaping was to a lesser extent in 2008. From the index we can clarify that there is no age referred in census 2019 and even better age recorded than census 2008.

Table.2.2.2. Myer's index measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits

Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female
3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2

United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index

The United Nations has proposed an age-sex accuracy index in which the mean of the differences from age to age in reported sex ratios, without regard to sign, is taken as a measure of the accuracy of the observed sex ratios, on the assumption that these age to age changes should approximate to zero. The UN age-sex accuracy index combines the sum of (i) the mean deviation of the age ratio for males from 100 (ii) the mean deviation of the age ratios for females from 100 and (iii) three times the mean of the age to sex differences in reported sex ratios. For this purpose age ratio is defined as the ratio of the population in a given age group to one half of the sum of the populations in the preceding and the following age groups. Adopting this procedure the UN age-sex accuracy index for Cambodia was arrived at as 32.0. An index of 20 or less is considered as indicative of accurate age-sex data. It is to be pointed out that this method does not take into account decline in the sex ratio with increasing age and real irregularities in age distribution due to migration, war etc as well as normal fluctuations in births. Since all these factors affect the age-sex data of Cambodia the index seems to exceed 20. On the whole age returns of the 2019 Census may be considered fairly reliable despite some irregularities.

Table. .2.2.3. United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index measure of heaping on individual ages or terminal digits

Total	Urban	Rural
32.0	32.2	33.6

CHAPTER 3

AGE STRUCTURE

3.1. Introduction

This chapter presents the distribution of population by age-groups, for Cambodia by province in the period of 1998, 2008 and 2019 Census. This analysis is supplemented by information on changes in the age structure for the period 1998-2019 at the national level and province. The populations in selected age-groups that are known to be very important for policy planning and monitoring the impact of various programmes have also been analyzed. Age-specific sex ratios and median age and age dependency ratios are presented and analyzed in this chapter. Maps and age pyramids have been included for easy comprehensive of the variation across the province and changes in the age composition of population over the last several years.

The age and sex questions remain unchanged from the previous census. Information on the sex of individuals is one of the few items obtained in the original 2019 Census and in every census since.

3.2. Age structure

The age structure of a population is determined by the same three factors which affect the growth rate of any population, namely fertility, mortality and migration. To study the age structure of the population we make use of the percent distribution of the population in different age groups and the graphical presentation called age pyramid which roughly summarizes the demographic history of population.

Table 3.2.1. Distribution of population by single age, sex and residence Cambodia 2019

Single Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
1	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7
2	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1
3	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
4	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.0
0-4	9.3	9.9	8.8	8.4	8.8	7.9	10.0	10.5	9.4
5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
6	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.0
7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9
9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.9
5-9	9.5	10.0	9.0	8.3	8.7	7.9	10.3	10.8	9.7

10	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.3
11	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
12	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.4
13	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.5	2.2
14	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1
10-14	10.6	11.1	10.1	9.0	9.4	8.6	11.6	12.2	11.1
15	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.0
16	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
17	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
18	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
19	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.6
15-19	9.1	9.4	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.2	9.6	8.7
20	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
21	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
22	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
23	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
24	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
20-24	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.2	9.4	7.3	7.4	7.2
25	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
26	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
27	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
28	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
29	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.5
25-29	9.2	9.2	9.1	10.8	10.8	10.8	8.1	8.2	8.1
30	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
31	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
32	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5
33	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5
34	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3
30-34	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.7	9.8	9.7	7.5	7.5	7.5
35	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
36	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
37	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
38	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
39	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
35-39	8.4	8.5	8.3	9.5	9.7	9.3	7.7	7.8	7.6
40	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5
41	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
42	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
43	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
44	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
40-44	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9
45	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
46	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
47	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
48	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
49	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
45-49	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.2
50	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
51	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
52	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
53	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0
54	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
50-54	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	5.1
55	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1
56	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
57	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9

58	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9
59	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
55-59	4.1	3.9	4.3	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.6
60	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
61	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
62	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
63	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
64	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6
60-64	3.0	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.6
65	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
66	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
67	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
68	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
69	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
65-69	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.8
70	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
71	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
72	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
73	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
74	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
70-74	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9
75+	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	2.6

3.3. Analysis of Age Structure

Table 3.3.1 presents the age distribution of population as revealed by the Censuses during 1998-2019. The corresponding data for males and females are presented in the same tables 3.3.1. The percentage distributions of population in five-year age-groups by sex are also presented in table 3.3.1. These tables show the trends in the numbers as well as the percentage share of population in each five-year age-group for persons as well as for males and females since 1998 until 2019.

The number of females in the reproductive age-group of 15-49 years stands at 3,785,629 in 2019, almost 1.5 times the corresponding number of 2,613,707 in 1998. This number has increased by over 45.0 per cent during the last two decade and is likely to continue to increase in absolute terms in the near future. This indicates that the 'impact of fertility 'decline per woman in the country is likely to be more than offset by the increasing number in the reproductive age-group. Thus, the number of children born in the country is unlikely to show any major and sharp decline in the immediate near future unless something dramatic and drastic happens.

Another important noticeable feature is the increasing number of people in the older age-groups. The 2019 Census has reported 1.9 million people above the age of 60 and another 0.8 million people above the age of 70. These numbers show the significant increase in the corresponding numbers from the previous Censuses. It may be noted that due to the overall increase in the population in the younger age-groups in the past, these numbers would increase considerably in the near future. This therefore calls for new strategies to provide facilities for the aged - an area which may not have received enough attention in the past due to the comparatively smaller numbers involved.

Table-3.3.3.1 population in five-year age-groups persons: Cambodia, 1998-2019

Age Group	Population											
	1998				2008				2019			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number											
Total	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374			
0 - 4	1,466,792	747,292	719,500	1,372,615	703,058	669,557	1,450,159	745,963	704,196			
5 - 9	1,772,820	903,976	868,844	1,470,672	752,336	718,336	1,473,104	753,541	719,563			
10 - 14	1,658,196	851,139	807,057	1,670,505	859,412	811,093	1,647,877	842,891	804,986			
15 - 19	871,803	436,957	434,846	973,916	510,851	463,065	839,731	429,061	410,670			
20 - 24	472,455	227,227	245,228	645,374	323,565	321,809	569,619	281,176	288,443			
25 - 29	745,687	354,100	391,587	1,369,202	669,343	699,859	1,255,180	611,377	643,803			
30 - 34	888,540	426,968	461,572	1,233,361	605,706	627,655	1,428,248	698,485	729,763			
35 - 39	782,682	370,090	412,592	693,235	335,046	358,189	1,306,011	639,662	666,349			
40 - 44	695,868	325,331	370,537	844,948	408,295	436,653	1,306,222	645,922	660,300			
45 - 49	497,067	199,722	297,345	737,451	344,275	393,176	753,013	366,712	386,301			
50 - 54	415,931	175,052	240,879	653,650	299,005	354,645	789,334	380,651	408,683			
55 - 59	312,463	132,413	180,050	490,726	195,911	294,815	714,816	331,302	383,514			
60 - 64	256,930	110,189	146,741	391,116	162,328	228,788	640,209	295,613	344,596			
65 - 69	204,994	86,602	118,392	277,611	116,731	160,880	466,242	188,485	277,757			
70 - 74	166,928	70,660	96,268	216,839	90,521	126,318	359,494	144,774	214,720			
75 - 79	112,213	46,769	65,444	158,945	63,938	95,007	241,380	96,255	145,125			
80+	67,528	27,838	39,690	107,886	42,710	65,176	154,544	61,485	93,059			

Table-3.3.3.1 population in five-year age-groups persons: Cambodia, 1998-2019

Age Group	Population											
	1998				2008				2019			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Percent											
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
0 - 4	12.8	13.6	12.1	10.2	10.8	9.7	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.9	8.8	8.8
5 - 9	15.5	16.4	14.7	11.0	11.5	10.4	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.0	9.0
10 - 14	14.5	15.4	13.6	12.5	13.2	11.8	10.6	11.1	10.6	11.1	10.1	10.1
15 - 19	7.6	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.8	6.7	5.4	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.1	5.1
20 - 24	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
25 - 29	6.5	6.4	6.6	10.2	10.3	10.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
30 - 34	7.8	7.7	7.8	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
35 - 39	6.8	6.7	7.0	5.2	5.1	5.2	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3
40 - 44	6.1	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.3
45 - 49	4.3	3.6	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
50 - 54	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1
55 - 59	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.8
60 - 64	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.5	3.3	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.3
65 - 69	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.5
70 - 74	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.7
75 - 79	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8
80+	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2

The census population corresponds to 3 March 2019. To better serve planning purposes, however some indicators need the denominator data corresponding to the middle of the year, which is July 1. To serve this objective we have move the census population from 3 of March to July 1, 2019.

Table-3.3.1 Population according to March 3 and Adjusted of births and under count by enumeration survey (PES) by July 1, 2019

Age	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	1,450,159	745,963	704,196
5 - 9	1,473,104	753,541	719,563
10 - 14	1,647,877	842,891	804,986
15 - 19	1,409,350	710,237	699,113
20 - 24	1,255,180	611,377	643,803
25 - 29	1,428,248	698,485	729,763
30 - 34	1,306,011	639,662	666,349
35 - 39	1,306,222	645,922	660,300
40 - 44	753,013	366,712	386,301
45 - 49	789,334	380,651	408,683
50 - 54	714,816	331,302	383,514
55 - 59	640,209	295,613	344,596
60 - 64	466,242	188,485	277,757
65 - 69	359,494	144,774	214,720
70 - 74	241,380	96,255	145,125
75-79	154,544	61,485	93,059
80+	157,028	58,482	98,546
Total	15,552,211	7,571,837	7,980,374

Age	Total	Male	Female
0 - 4	1,548,984	792,792	756,192
5 - 9	1,518,183	776,600	741,583
10 - 14	1,698,304	868,685	829,619
15 - 19	1,452,478	731,971	720,507
20 - 24	1,293,592	630,087	663,505
25 - 29	1,471,954	719,859	752,095
30 - 34	1,345,977	659,237	686,740
35 - 39	1,346,194	665,688	680,506
40 - 44	776,056	377,934	398,122
45 - 49	813,490	392,300	421,190
50 - 54	732,776	337,526	395,250
55 - 59	659,800	304,659	355,141
60 - 64	480,510	194,253	286,257
65 - 69	370,495	149,204	221,291
70 - 74	248,767	99,201	149,566
75-79	159,272	63,366	95,906
80+	161,834	60,272	101,562
Total	16,078,666	7,823,634	8,255,032

3.4. Age Pyramid

Once of the important tool for analyzing the age and sex composition of the population is the age-sex pyramid. The age-sex pyramid shows the number of males (on the left) and number of females (on the right) by single years of age. The 2008 and 2019 pyramids are superimposed to make it easy to study the population at each point in time and to assess change. The shape of the pyramid can give important information about the population's composition. The 2019 census age sex pyramid is typical of low income countries, showing a broad base with a middle section of nearly the same dimension and then gradually tapering off at the oldest ages to a point at the top. Between 2008 and 2019, the population pyramid has become more rectangular in shape. The lopsided point at the top of the pyramid indicates differences in the number of males and females at older ages. This is a result of differences in mortality for men and women, where women tend to live longer than men. These mortality differences between men and women also impact another important indicator of population composition, the sex ratio.

Figures 3.4.1, 3.42 and 3.4.3 depict the population pyramids (Total, Urban and Rural, Cambodia 2008 and 2019) with the percentage of males and females in five-year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is depicted on the left and that of females on the right side of the center of

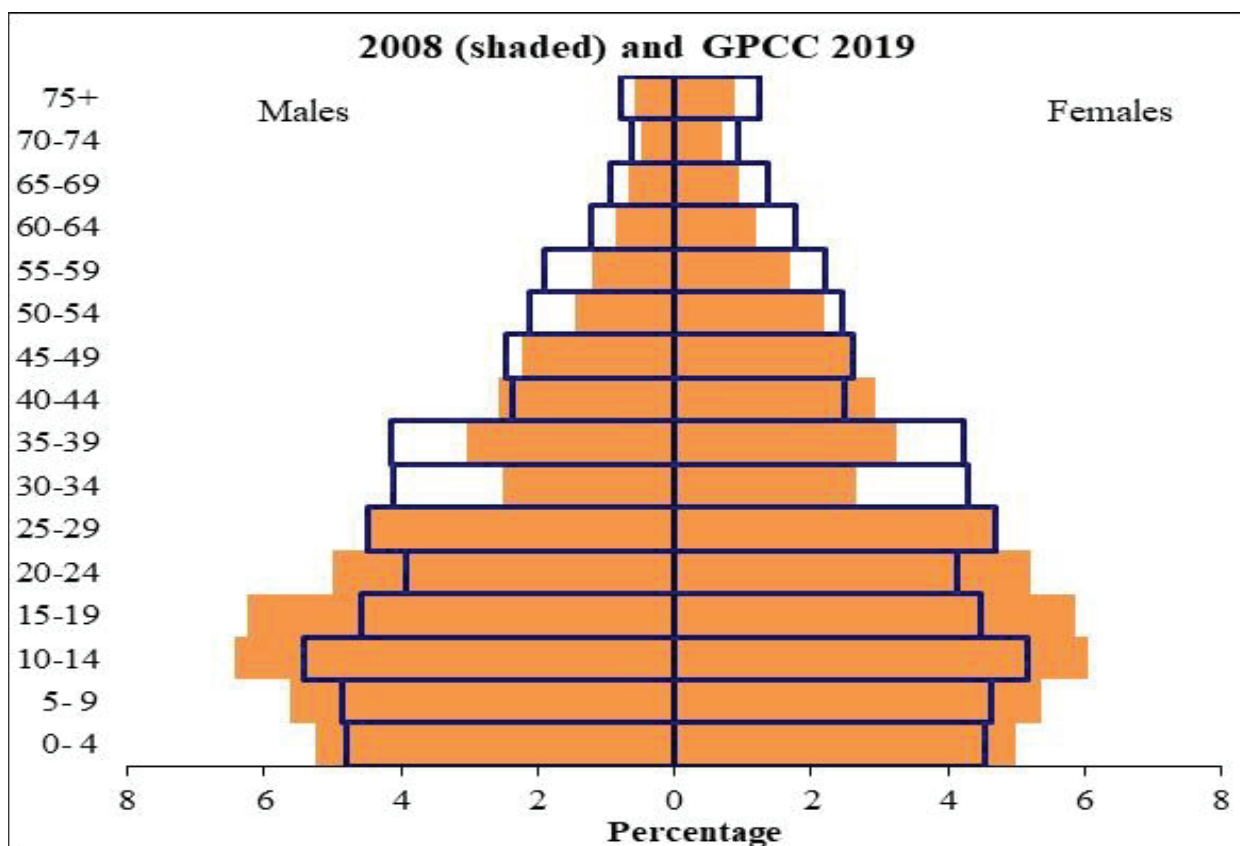
the pyramid. The shaded area shows the population count of the 2008 Census, while the thickly outlined area shows the population count of the GPCC 2019.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2008 and 2019 shows a fairly consistent pattern in the age distribution. A lower proportion of children in the age group 0-4 than that in the age group 5-9 is a characteristic feature of the age distribution as a result of improving health status of the country with declining fertility and mortality during the past period. The proportion of children (less than 15 years of age) has also declined from 33.7 in 2008 to 29.4 in 2019 indicate fertility decline as the main cause. It is interesting to note that the proportion of children in Cambodia which stood at 42.8 in 1998 declined to 33.7 in 2008 at and continued to do so during the eleven years 2008 -2019, reaching the proportion of 29.4 in 2019.

The age pyramid 2019, shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing numbers with increasing age up to age group 20-24. The pattern of pyramid revealed that above the age of 30 are gradually increasing numbers with increasing age the exception of the age group 40-44. The conspicuous decline in the proportion of population in the age group 30-34 in 2008 and eleven years later in the age group 40-44 may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility, and high mortality of those born during the Khmer Rouge period (1976-79). The early 1970s saw escalating civil war and in the late 70s during the Khmer Rouge period a large number of killings took place. The sex and age structure beyond age 40 in 2019 as revealed by the age pyramid reflects the improved in levels of mortality especially among men during the years of turmoil and internal strife in the country.

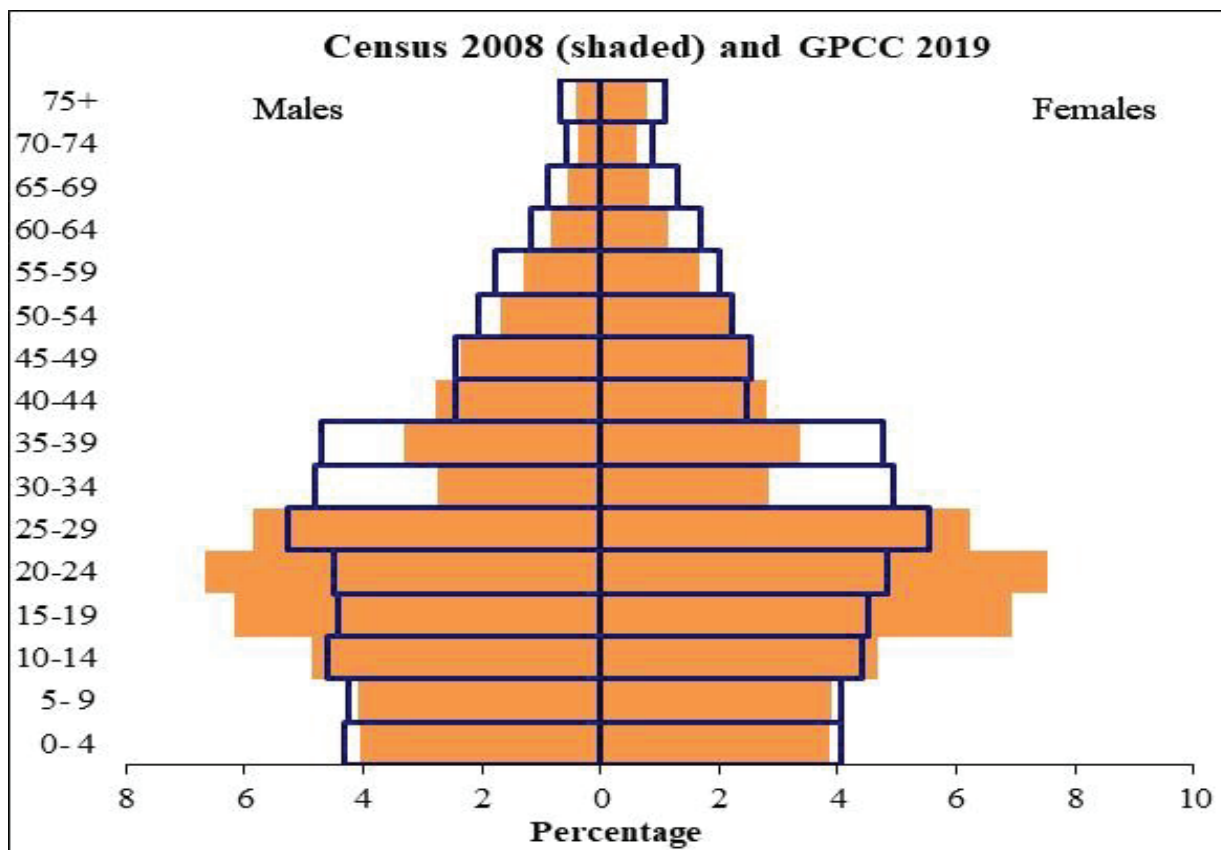
In general, the pyramids show increasing in the working age and aged populations barring age groups 30-34 in 2008 and 45-49 in 2019. In developing or low medium income countries the substantial rise in the working age population due to demographic transition had proved to be a “demographic dividend” for some time. But in the case of Cambodia, it poses a great challenge to absorb the growing labour force in productive work.

Figure 3.4.1. Population pyramid, Cambodia-Total: 2008 and 2019



In 2019, in both urban and rural areas, there is narrowing of the population bar of the 0-4 year old compared to the 5-9 year old showing a smaller number of people aged 0-4 relative to the 5-9 year olds. This phenomenon is more pronounced in urban areas compared to rural areas which may be due to more rapid decline in fertility in rural areas. The urban age pyramid of 2019 shows a minor increase of youth population, particularly age below 10-14. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon could be substantial movement of female labour from rural to urban areas due to the garment factory development. They seem to be mostly young girls.

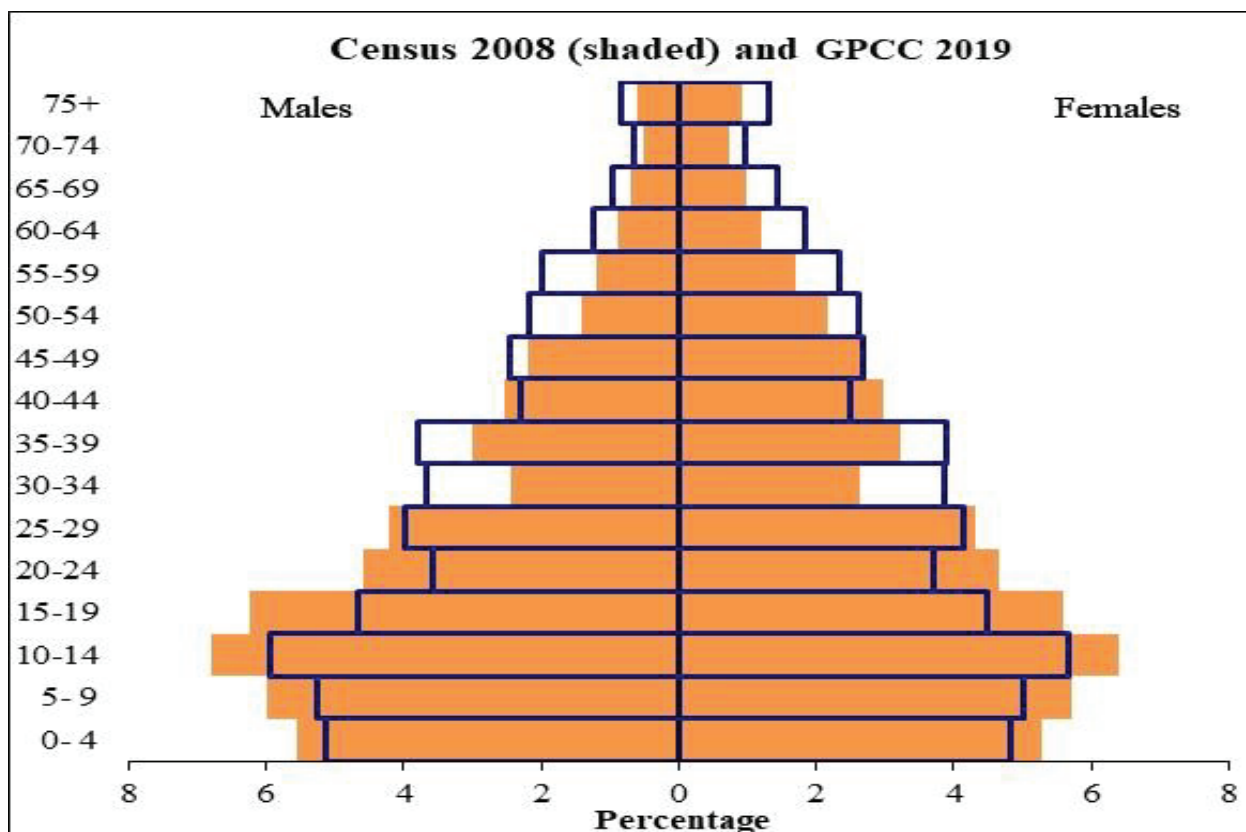
Figure 3.4.2 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Urban: 2008 and 2019



The proportions of children in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 in the rural areas are much higher than their corresponding proportions in the urban areas. This is expected as the fertility level in the rural areas TFR is higher than that in the urban areas. Among migrants in the urban areas who constitute a sizeable portion of the urban population, the proportion of children is small. Moreover out-migration of population in the working age groups is also responsible for a higher share of children in the rural population.

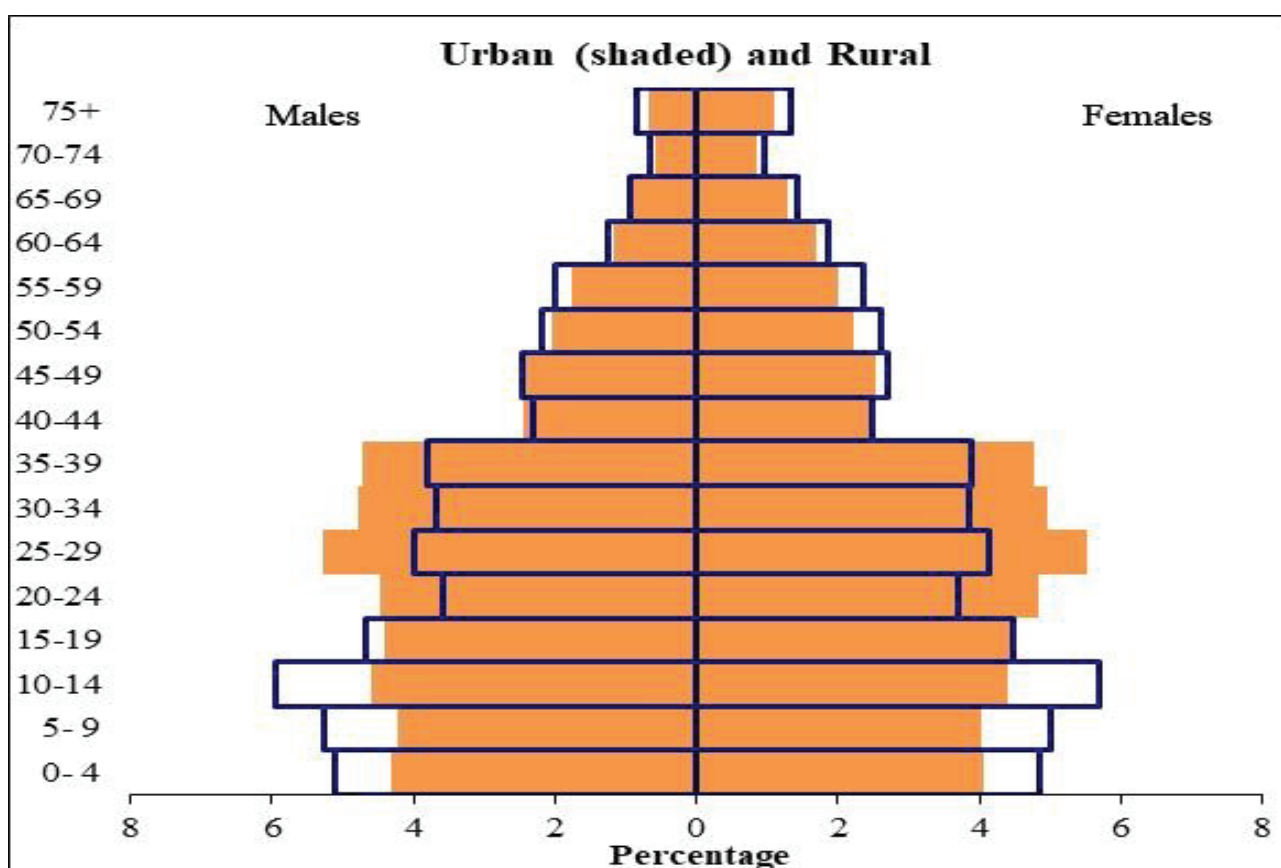
In each of the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 the proportions of the population are much higher in the urban areas than in the rural areas. The persons in these working age groups in the urban areas include migrants from the rural areas. This is true of both males and females. From the age group 40-44 up to 45-49 which are also working age groups of middle aged persons the proportions are higher in the urban areas but the differences between the urban and the rural proportions are smaller. Persons of these age groups do not seem to be attracted much by urban prospects unlike the younger adults. In the age groups 50-54 onwards the rural proportions are higher barring the age group 55-59. From the age group 60-64 onwards the rural proportion is higher in every age group.

Figure 3.4.3. Population pyramid, Cambodia-Rural: 2008 and 2019



There are significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas are observed in the pyramids of Figures 3.5.4. The rural areas have relatively more young people as well as elders. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active working age groups 15-59 years. This is an indication that young population leaves rural areas in search of economic opportunities in urban areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex, implying a large proportion of the working population and a small proportion of the elderly. On the contrary, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas. These patterns are noted in both the years.

Figure 3.4.4. Population pyramid, Urban (shaded)-Rural Cambodia 2019



3.5. Population by Broad Age Group

The shifts in the population age structure have had far reaching consequences on a country’s work force, economic prospects, public and personal budgets, security risks, cultural organizations and family structures. Focusing on a population’s age and sex composition is one of the most basic ways to understand population change over time. Since Census 1998, the population has continued to grow older. The proportions of population in the three broad age groups shown in Table 3.5.1 indicate the general declining trend of percentage of children (0-14) in the population and the rising trend of the working age population (15-59). There has been only a marginal increase in the proportion of the elderly population (60+) during the last decade 2008-2019.

Between 2008 and 2019, the population under the age of 15 in the country has declined from 33.7 per cent in 2008 to 29.4 per cent in 2019 at a rate of 4.3 percentage point. The growth rate was even higher for those aged 15-59. This contrasts with the substantially faster growth rates seen at older ages. The population elderly aged 60 and above increased from 6.3 percent to 8.9 percent. The large growth in this age group is primarily due to the aging of the baby boom population in the last 4 decades. Finally, the population aged 60 and over also grew at a faster rate in annual (4.4 percent) than the population under age 15 at rate in annual only (0.1 percent).

The increasing proportion of working age population has been accompanied in most populations by a steady decline in the proportion of young persons. The impact of low fertility is most immediately evident in the younger age cohorts of a population whose size shrinks in comparison to the other age-groups. The trends in the change in the population of age-group 0-14 years is important as it would determine the future course of population growth in the medium term

up to about next 15-59 years or so. This age-group is the one that would require the provisioning of various educational services and indicates the likely numbers that would reach the employment market in future. Population in the age-group of 15-59 year is generally bracketed economically active or population of working age. As per the UN definition, the age-group of 15-64 years is considered as the working age population. Population in the age-group of 15-59 year in the country has declined from 7.6 million or 60.0 per cent in 2008 to 9.0 million 61.7 per cent in 2019 with annual only (1.4 percent).

In 2019, the proportion of children was higher than the national average in the most of provinces except Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Takeo and Svay Rieng. Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear and Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng have recorded us younger population whereas Phnom Penh Municipality and Preah Sihanouk province have recorded a low percentage of children population it's mean that the population is become ageing.

The proportion of working age population were high in the most of provinces such as Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Koh Kong, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey, Kep, Pailin, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh and Preah Vihear. Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk have a high proportion of working population may be effected by phenomenon may be migration of adult workers to these areas from other provinces.

Ageing population is the result of the decline in fertility, increase in survival rates and improvements in life expectancy. The annual growth rate of population aged 60 and over, increased faster than the general population annual growth rate. There are high percent of elderly among developed province. The low proportion of ageing population found in Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng and Mondul Kiri. There are high proportion of ageing population concentrated in Svay Rieng, Takeo, Tboung Khmum, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang.

Table 3.5.1. Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group in Provinces, 2019

Province	2008			2019		
	0-14	15-59	60+	0-14	15-59	60+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	33.7	60.0	6.3	29.4	61.7	8.9
Banteay Meanchey	33.7	60.9	5.4	29.4	62.2	8.4
Battambang	34.4	59.8	5.8	31.6	58.7	9.7
Kampong Cham	34.7	57.0	8.3	30.4	57.9	11.7
Kampong Chhnang	35.9	57.5	6.6	31.3	59.7	9.0
Kampong Speu	36.5	57.1	6.4	28.8	63.3	7.8
Kampong Thom	37.0	56.4	6.6	32.5	58.5	9.0
Kampot	35.5	57.6	6.9	28.9	61.3	9.8
Kandal	31.6	60.9	7.5	27.5	62.6	9.9
Koh Kong	36.3	59.4	4.3	29.4	63.8	6.8
Kracheh	37.2	56.6	6.2	33.6	58.3	8.0
Mondul Kiri	40.4	56.1	3.5	35.0	61.0	4.0
Phnom Penh	22.7	71.7	5.6	22.3	69.7	8.0
Preah Vihear	39.7	55.8	4.5	33.5	60.7	5.8
Prey Veng	35.1	57.5	7.4	32.4	56.2	11.4
Pursat	35.8	58.5	5.7	33.1	57.9	8.9
Ratanak Kiri	40.5	55.0	4.5	35.0	60.1	5.0
Siem Reap	36.0	59.5	4.5	32.4	60.6	7.1
Preah Sihanouk	32.4	63.0	4.6	22.7	72.2	5.1
Stung Treng	38.3	56.8	4.9	33.8	60.4	5.8
Svay Rieng	33.6	59.5	6.9	29.7	60.5	9.8
Takeo	35.2	57.0	7.7	28.1	61.4	10.5
Otdar Meanchey	37.6	59.1	3.3	33.7	60.3	5.9
Kep	37.3	57.0	5.8	29.5	62.3	8.2
Pailin	33.7	63.5	2.9	31.7	61.7	6.6
Tboung Khmum	33.7	60.0	6.3	31.7	58.7	9.6

Figure 3.5.1 Distribution of Percent Population by Broad Age Group, Province 2008

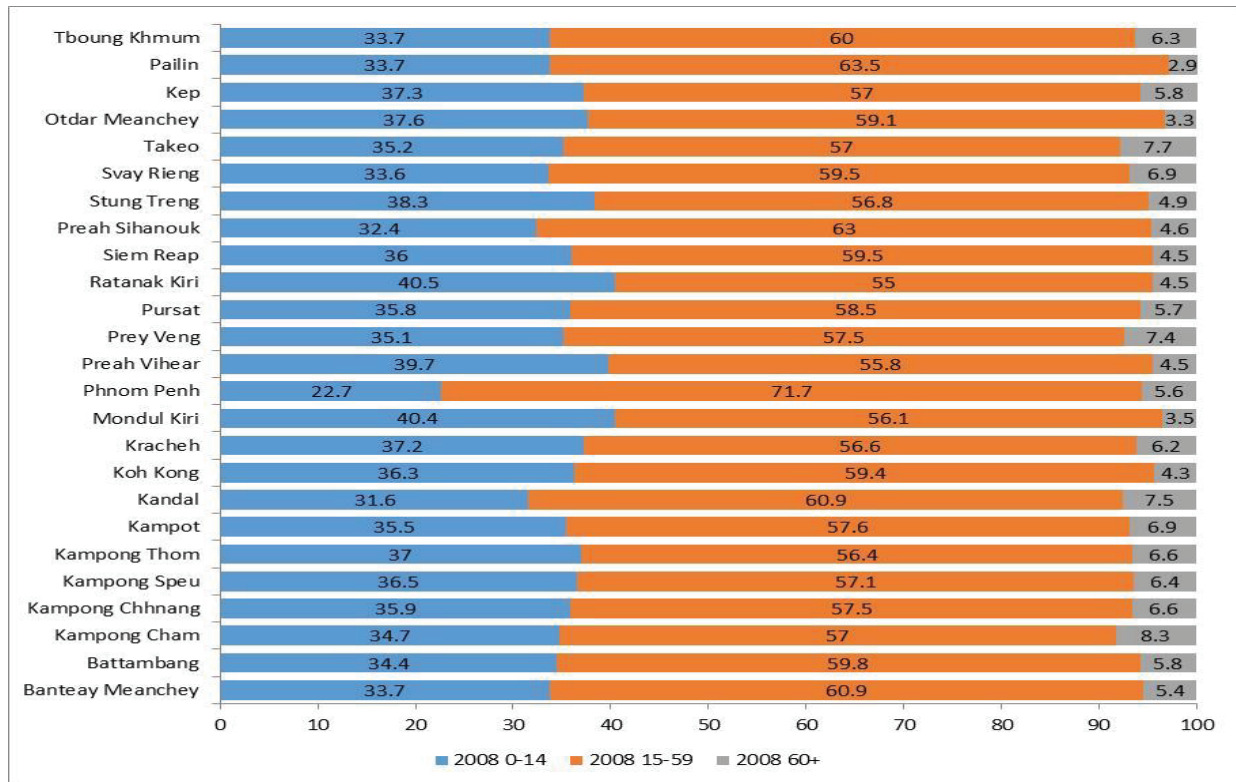
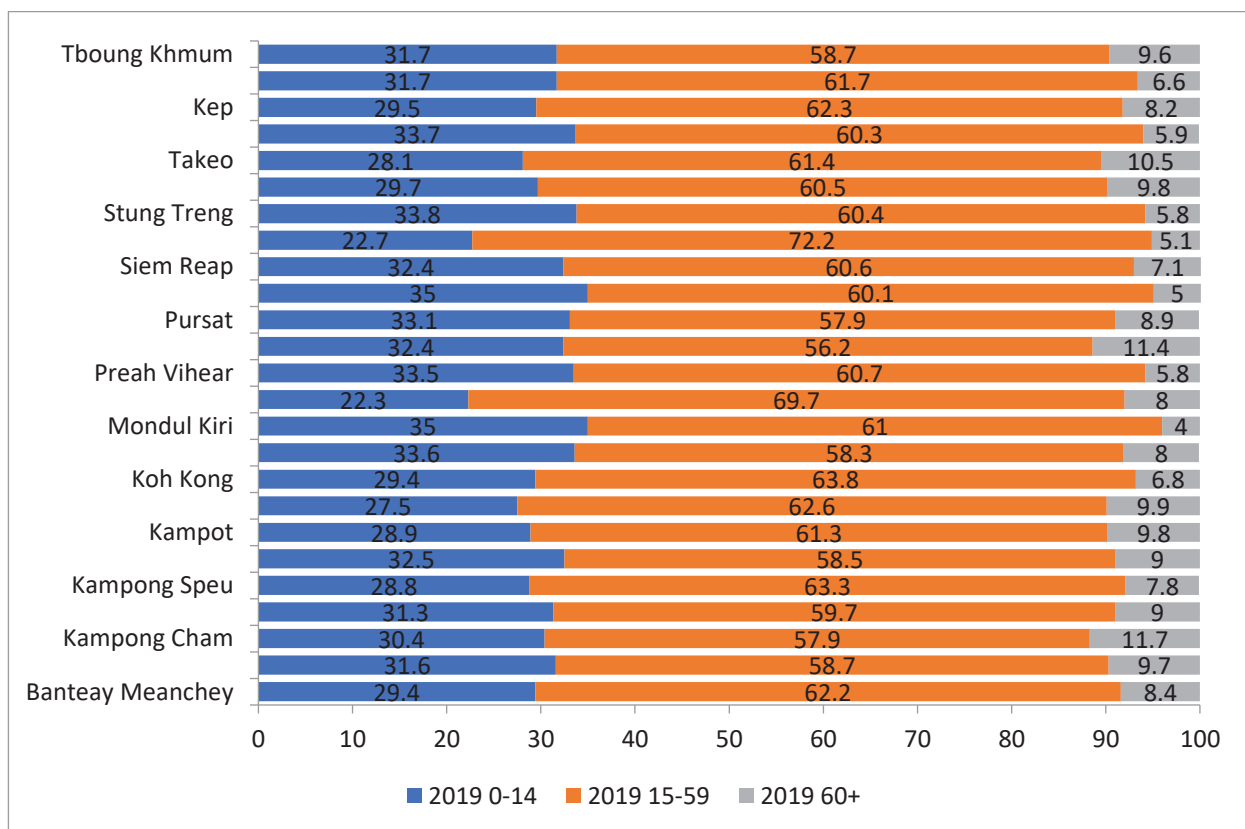
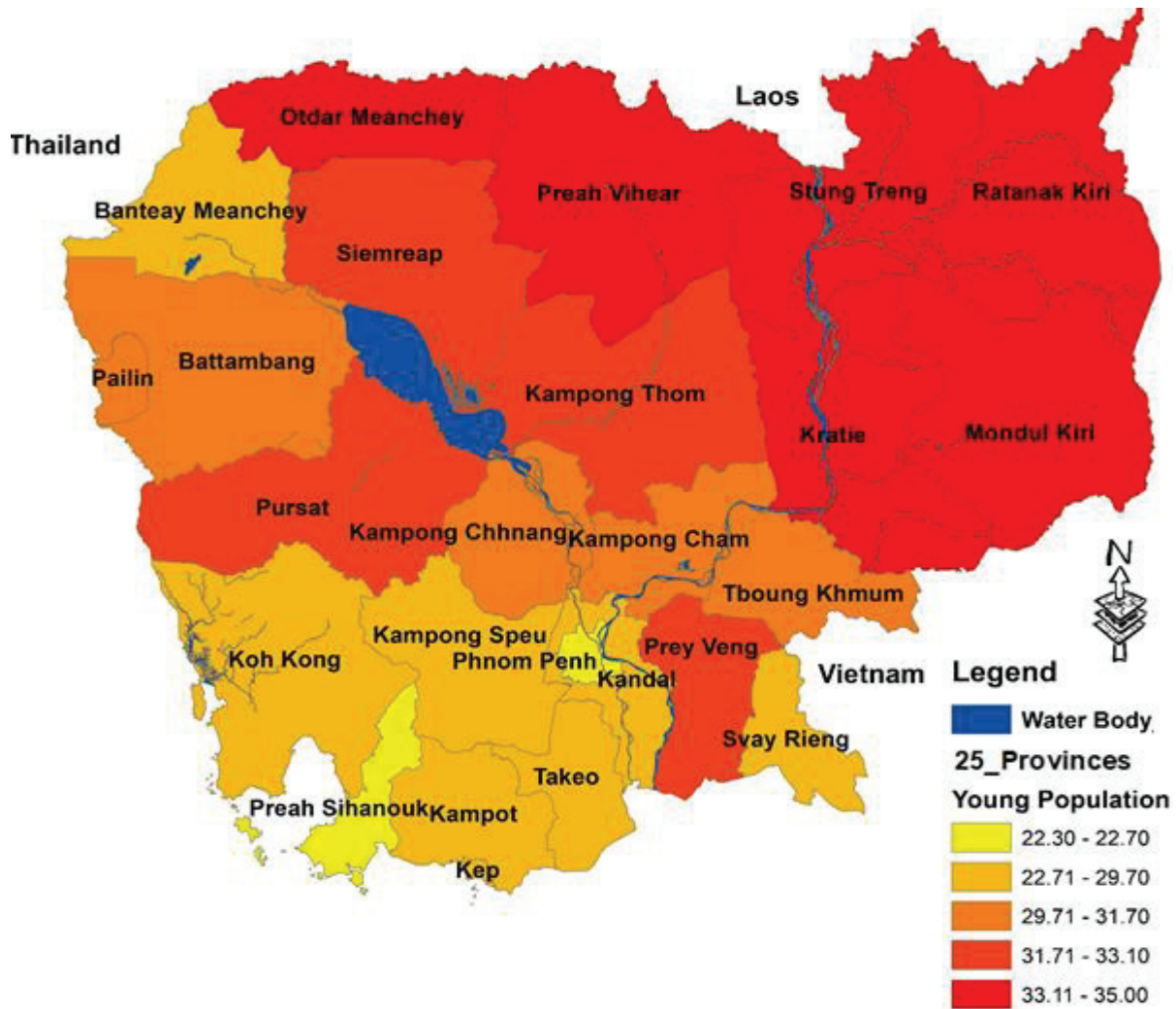


Figure 3.5.1 Distribution of Percent Population by Broad Age Group, Province 2019



Map. 3.5.1 Distribution of Percent Population by Young Age Group, Province 2019



The elderly persons may be further classified as young-old (age 60-69 years), medium-old (age 70-79 years) and the oldest-old (age 80 years and over). Table. 3.5.1. gives the number of persons in each category by sex and its percentage to the total for Cambodia according to the 2019 Census. A large majority of the elderly is found in the young-old category. The medium-old and the oldest old categories account for about 32.3 percent and 8.3 percent of the total elderly population respectively. Among the elderly as a whole and in each of the sub-categories, women outnumber men.

Table 3.5.2. Classification of the Elderly Population by Category and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Category of the Elderly	Population		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Number	1,861,869	786,612	1,075,257
Percent	100	100	100
Young	59.4	61.5	57.9
Medium	32.3	30.6	33.5
Oldest	8.3	7.8	8.7

3.6. Median age of the population

The median age, which divides the population into two equal sizes, one having the population at ages above the median and the other below is considered to be an appropriate measure of the average age of the population. Depending on the value of the median age a population may be described as 'young' or 'old'. Population with median age below 20 years are usually classified as 'young' and that having median age 30 years or above are classified as 'old' while those having the median age between 20-29 are termed as 'intermediate'.

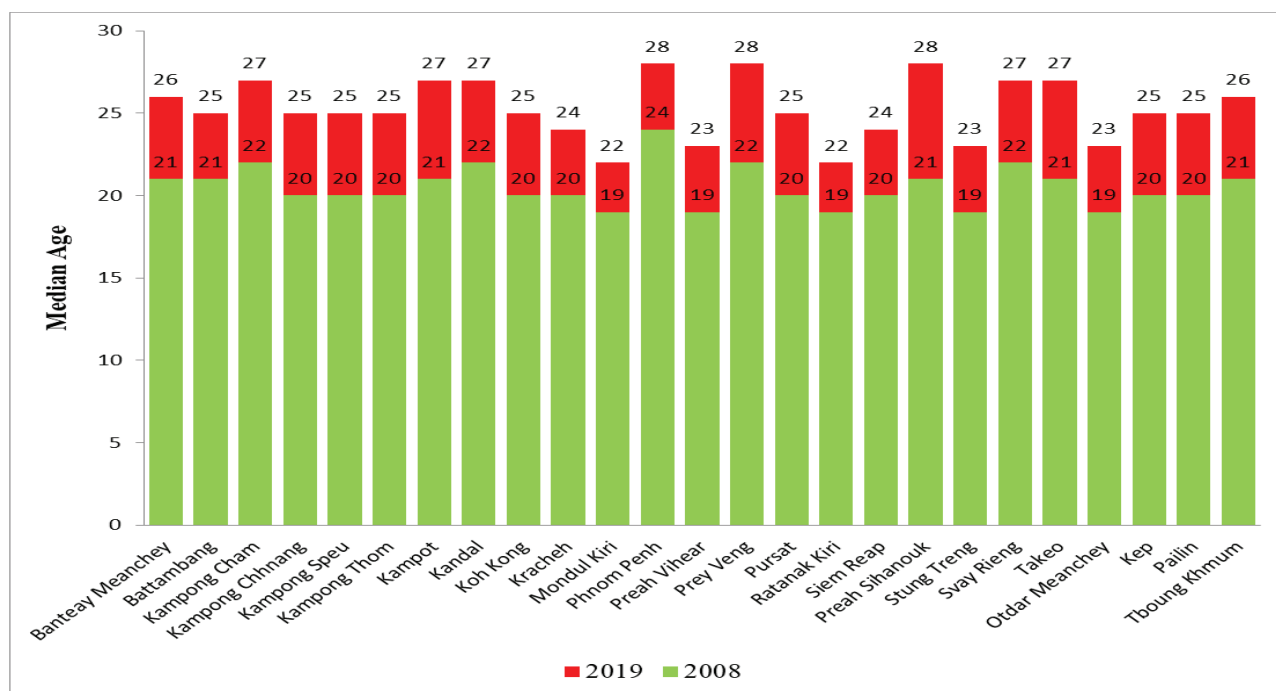
Table 3.6.1 shows the median age of the population for sex and province of Cambodia 2019. The median age for the country as a whole is 26 years while that for male and female population of the country is 25 years and 27 years respectively. There is a wide variation in the median age across the country from a low of 22 years in Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri province to a high of 27 years and above in Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Prea Sihanouk, Svay Rieng and Takeo.

The median age of the population for higher median age of female population compared to males. Similar trends in median age of either sex could also be observed in rural and urban population of the country and the states. Generally the median age for the urban areas is higher than that of rural areas for both males and females. Thus, by and large the Cambodia population in general may fall in 'intermediate' category. However, it is nearer to the, 'young' categorization of the population. urban much higher than those rural almost every province.

Table 3.6.1. Median Age: Sex and Provinces, Cambodia 2019

Province	Median Age of Population								
	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Cambodia	26	25	27	27	27	28	25	24	27
Banteay Meanchey	26	25	27	26	26	27	26	25	27
Battambang	25	24	27	27	26	28	25	24	26
Kampong Cham	27	25	29	28	27	30	27	25	29
Kampong Chhnang	25	24	27	27	25	28	25	23	27
Kampong Speu	25	25	26	26	25	27	25	24	25
Kampong Thom	25	24	27	27	26	29	25	24	27
Kampot	27	25	28	28	27	29	27	25	28
Kandal	27	26	28	27	26	28	28	26	29
Koh Kong	25	25	26	26	26	26	25	24	25
Kracheh	24	24	25	26	26	27	24	23	25
Mondul Kiri	22	22	22	24	24	24	21	21	20
Phnom Penh	28	28	28	28	28	28			
Preah Vihear	23	23	23	26	26	25	23	22	23
Prey Veng	28	25	30	28	27	30	27	25	30
Pursat	25	23	26	27	25	28	25	23	26
Ratanak Kiri	22	21	22	25	25	24	21	21	21
Siem Reap	24	23	25	26	25	26	24	22	25
Preah Sihanouk	28	28	28	29	29	29	25	25	26
Stung Treng	23	23	23	25	24	25	22	22	22
Svay Rieng	27	26	29	27	27	28	27	25	29
Takeo	27	26	29	27	25	28	27	26	29
Otdar Meanchey	23	23	24	23	23	24	23	23	24
Kep	25	25	26	26	25	26	24	23	25
Pailin	25	24	25	25	25	25	23	22	24
Tboung Khmum	26	25	27	27	26	29	26	24	27

Figure 3.6. Median Age: Provinces, Cambodia 2008-2019



3.7 Age Dependency Ratio

The differences observed in the proportions of children, aged persons and the persons of working age are accounted for jointly by the index called age dependency ratio. It is defined as the ratio of the combined child population and aged population to the population of the intermediate age. The formula for the age dependency ratio relates to the number of persons under 15 and 60 and over or on another word dependency ratio for young in the age-group 0-14 years and old for the age-group 60+ years as the number of people per 100 persons in the age-group 15-59 years are presented in the Table 3.7.1. At national level the combined total dependency ratio in 2019 is 62.0, which was to some extent higher (66.8) in 2008. In case of young, it is 47.6 and for old it is 14.4 in 2019 and the respective figures in 2008 were 56.2 and 10.6. This means the young dependency ratio has decreased whereas the old dependency ratio has gone up during 2008-2019. The total dependency ratio in rural is 54.1 as against 38.7 in urban. For the young it is 678 in rural and 491 in urban and for the old the respective figures are 15.8 and 12.4. As can be expected, compared to 2008 figures, the dependency ratio for young has decreased while it has increased in case of old. This is true for both the rural and urban areas, the rates of change being faster in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Table 3.7.1. Age Dependency Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces by Residence, 2008-2019

Province	2008			2019		
	Young	Old	Total	Young	Old	Total
Cambodia	56.2	10.6	66.8	47.6	14.4	62.0
Urban	36.8	8.0	44.8	38.7	12.4	51.2
Rural	61.8	11.3	73.1	54.1	15.8	69.9
Banteay Meanchey	55.4	8.8	64.2	47.3	13.6	60.8
Urban	47.4	6.9	54.3	44.3	12.8	57.1
Rural	58.5	9.6	68.1	49.1	14.0	63.1
Battambang	57.5	9.7	67.2	53.8	16.4	70.2
Urban	45.4	11.2	56.5	43.8	16.9	60.7
Rural	60.3	9.4	69.7	56.6	16.3	72.9
Kampong Cham	60.9	14.6	75.5	52.6	20.1	72.7
Urban	43.5	11.4	54.9	44.1	18.7	62.8
Rural	62.7	14.9	77.6	54.2	20.4	74.6
Kampong Chhnang	62.4	11.5	73.9	52.4	15.1	67.6
Urban	45.1	10.6	55.7	47.1	15.1	62.2
Rural	64.4	11.6	76.0	54.1	15.1	69.3
Kampong Speu	63.9	11.1	75.0	45.5	12.4	57.9
Urban	46.8	9.7	56.5	43.9	12.9	56.8
Rural	65.5	11.3	76.8	47.8	11.6	59.4
Kampong Thom	65.7	11.7	77.3	55.7	15.4	71.1
Urban	45.7	10.8	56.5	49.4	17.3	66.7
Rural	66.9	11.7	78.6	56.4	15.2	71.6
Kampot	61.6	11.9	73.5	47.1	15.9	63.0
Urban	42.8	10.4	53.2	38.4	14.9	53.3
Rural	63.5	12.1	75.6	48.2	16.0	64.2
Kandal	51.8	12.4	64.2	43.9	15.8	59.8
Urban	37.7	8.6	46.3	42.4	14.3	56.8
Rural	53.8	12.9	66.7	46.9	18.7	65.6
Koh Kong	61.1	7.2	68.3	46.1	10.7	56.8
Urban	53.2	6.4	59.6	38.0	9.8	47.8
Rural	64.9	7.6	72.5	54.0	11.6	65.6
Kratie	65.7	10.9	76.6	57.7	13.8	71.4
Urban	50.1	10.4	60.4	49.4	15.3	64.8
Rural	67.9	11.0	78.9	58.7	13.6	72.3
Mondul Kiri	72.0	6.3	78.4	57.4	6.6	64.1
Urban	43.5	3.9	47.4	51.0	7.0	58.0
Rural	75.1	6.6	81.7	61.4	6.4	67.8
Phnom Penh	31.7	7.8	39.5	32.0	11.4	43.4
Urban	29.7	7.5	37.2	32.0	11.4	43.4
Rural	48.8	10.5	59.3			
Preah Vihear	71.2	8.1	79.3	55.1	9.5	64.6
Urban	50.4	7.1	57.4	44.4	9.0	53.4

Rural	72.8	8.2	81.0	56.5	9.5	66.1
Prey Veng	60.9	12.8	73.8	57.5	20.3	77.8
Urban	43.1	9.3	52.4	44.3	17.4	61.7
Rural	61.7	13.0	74.7	58.4	20.5	78.9
Pursat	61.1	9.8	71.0	57.2	15.4	72.7
Urban	43.2	10.8	54.0	51.1	17.4	68.6
Rural	62.5	9.7	72.3	58.6	15.0	73.5
Ratanak Kiri	73.6	8.1	81.7	58.2	8.3	66.5
Urban	47.6	4.8	52.3	45.0	6.8	51.8
Rural	78.3	8.7	87.0	60.8	8.6	69.4
Siem Reap	60.6	7.6	68.2	53.5	11.6	65.1
Urban	45.2	6.6	51.8	44.7	10.5	55.2
Rural	64.8	7.9	72.7	57.8	12.2	70.1
Preah Sihanouk	51.4	7.3	58.7	31.5	7.1	38.6
Urban	39.4	5.4	44.9	28.2	6.3	34.5
Rural	60.9	8.8	69.7	46.7	11.0	57.7
Stung Treng	67.4	8.7	76.1	55.9	9.6	65.6
Urban	46.0	6.3	52.2	48.5	10.1	58.6
Rural	72.0	9.2	81.2	59.1	9.4	68.6
Svay Rieng	56.5	11.7	68.1	49.1	16.1	65.2
Urban	39.6	9.3	48.9	42.0	13.1	55.2
Rural	57.2	11.8	68.9	52.4	17.5	69.9
Takeo	61.8	13.6	75.4	45.8	17.1	62.9
Urban	44.8	9.4	54.2	42.1	14.5	56.6
Rural	62.1	13.7	75.8	47.7	18.4	66.1
Otdar Meanchey	63.7	5.6	69.2	55.9	9.8	65.7
Urban	59.7	5.9	65.6	54.9	9.4	64.3
Rural	64.2	5.5	69.7	56.4	10.0	66.5
Kep	65.4	10.1	75.5	47.4	13.2	60.6
Urban	52.6	9.1	61.7	45.4	13.0	58.4
Rural	67.5	10.3	77.8	56.1	13.9	70.0
Pailin	53.0	4.5	57.5	51.5	10.7	62.1
Urban	48.8	4.3	53.1	48.7	10.4	59.1
Rural	54.3	4.6	58.8	60.8	11.7	72.5
Tboung Khmum	58.5	11.6	70.1	54.0	16.4	70.4
Urban	48.2	11.4	59.6	49.6	16.9	66.5
Rural	59.1	11.7	70.8	54.4	16.3	70.7

Figure 3.7.1. Age Dependency Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces by Residence, 2008

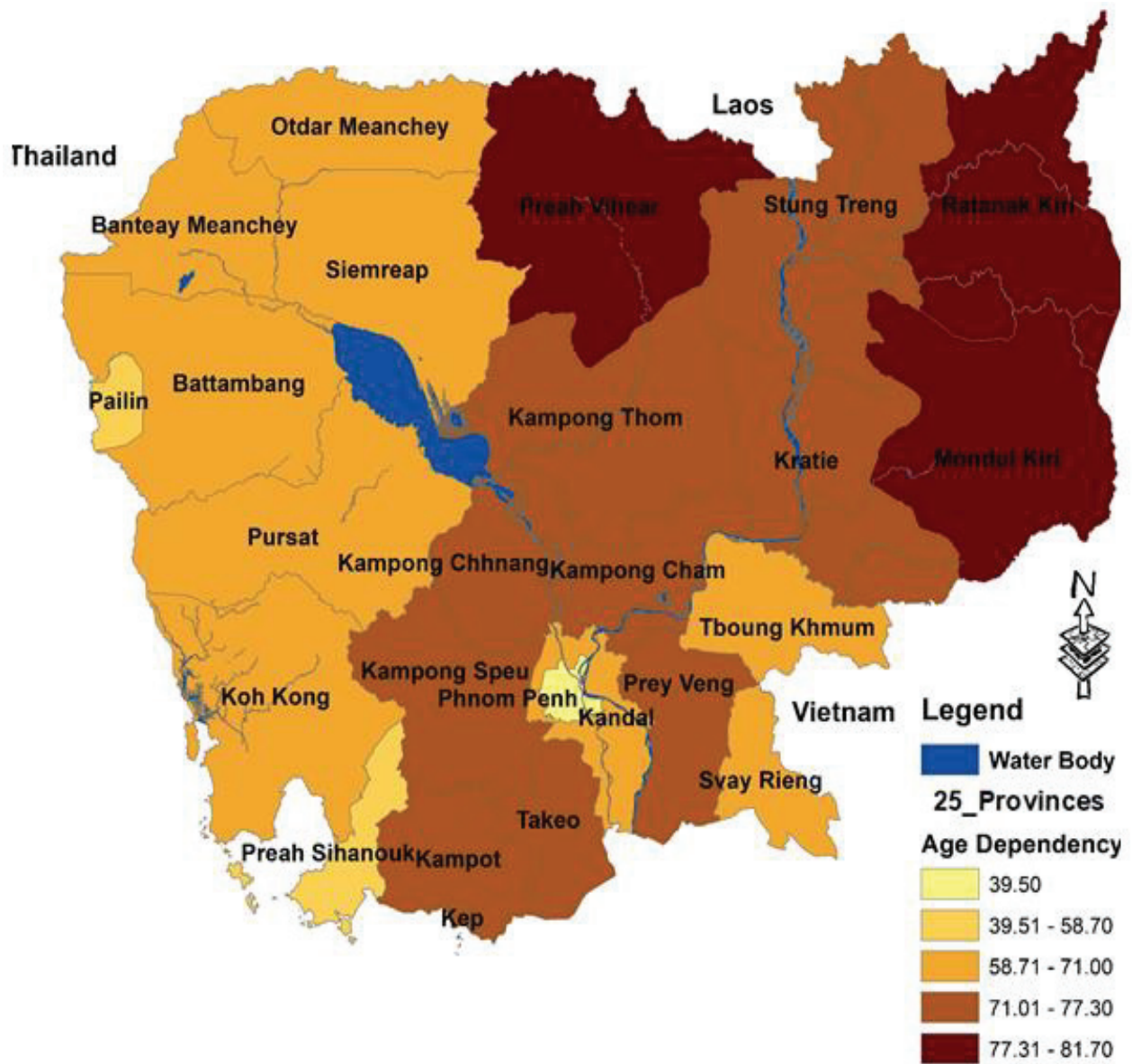
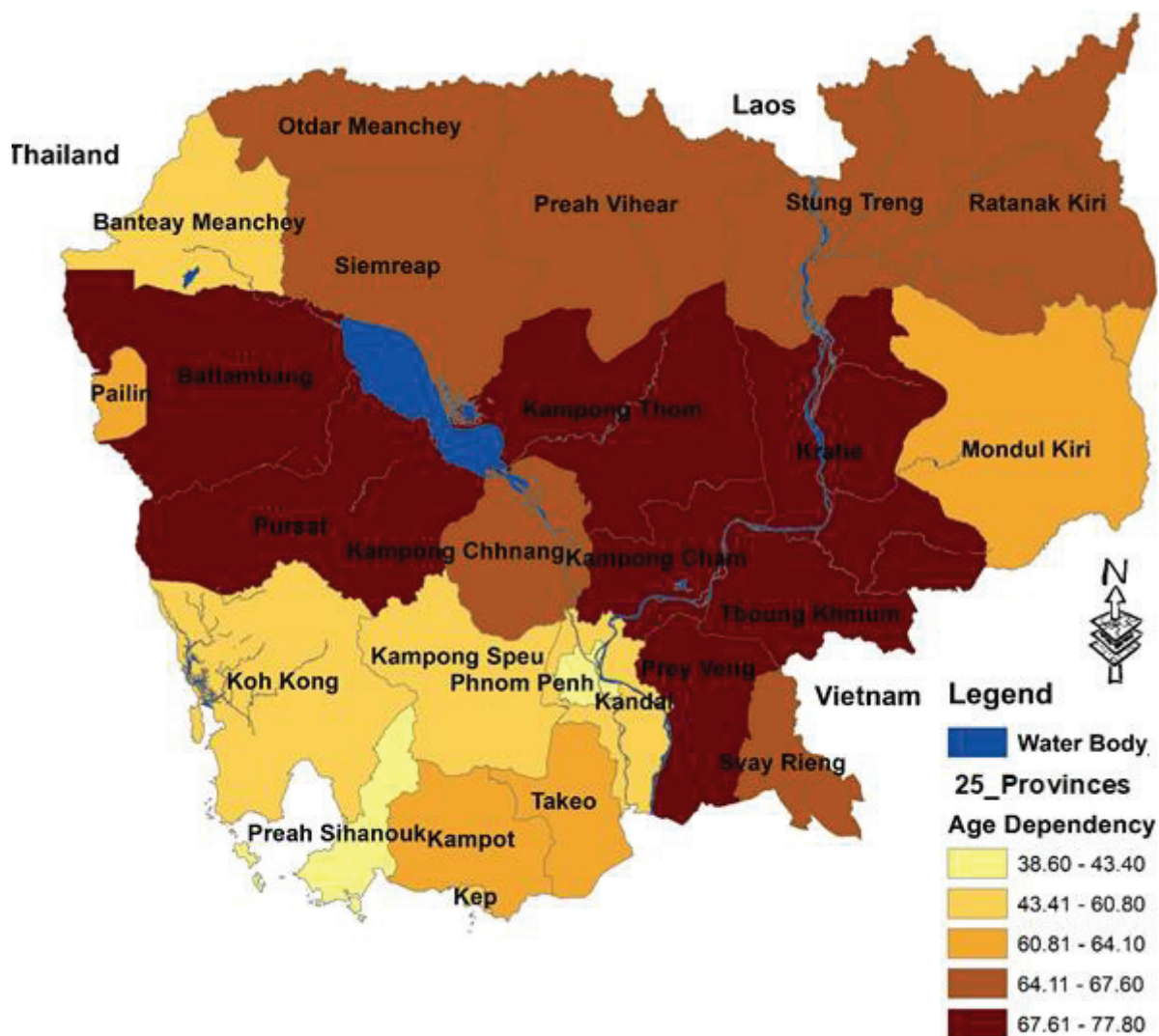


Figure 3.7.2. Age Dependency Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces by Residence, 2019



3.8. Child Woman Ratio

The child-woman ratio or fertility ratio is the number of children in the age-groups 0-4 and 5-9 years per 1000 women age 15-49 years and 20-54 years respectively. Thus there are two ratios, one based on the information on children age 0-4 years and women age 15-49 years and the other based on the information on children age 5-9 years and women age 20-54 years. The numerator and the denominator for the child-woman ratio are drawn from the same universe. For example, the number of children in the age-group 0-4 years of age and the corresponding women in the age-group 15-49 years of age should be from the same Census. It is a crude measure but the value of child woman ratio is directly related to the fertility level. Child-woman ratio is influenced to some extent by coverage errors of net omissions and by age misreporting. If significant percentage of the population in the first years of life is omitted from the Census as is sometimes the case, the child-woman ratio may be affected unless net omissions of women in either of the above mentioned age-groups are proportionately as large as among children of the corresponding age-groups. Again, it can be affected by the relative differential in levels of infant and child mortality.

Child woman ratios for 2008 and 2019 are presented in Table 3.8.1. It is seen that, there are 34.6 children in the age-group 0-4 years per 100 woman in the age-group 15-49 years, whereas the

same ratio is as high as 38.0 in case of children 5-9 years-per 100 woman in the age-group 20-54 years. These are lower than the corresponding figures of 37.6 and 46.5 from the Census 2008.

Table 3.8.1 Child Woman Ratio (CWR) by residence and Province, Cambodia 2008-2019

Province	Child Woman Ratio			
	2008		2019	
	0-4	5-9	0-4	5-9
Cambodia	37.6	46.5	34.6	38.0
Urban	24.5	28.9	28.3	30.3
Rural	41.5	51.7	39.4	43.8
Banteay Meanchey	37.6	46.4	33.8	40.1
Battambang	38.7	49.1	38.7	44.9
Kampong Cham	41.2	49.7	36.0	42.1
Kampong Chhnang	41.6	52.5	37.5	41.6
Kampong Speu	41.5	54.4	32.2	35.2
Kampong Thom	44.0	54.4	41.6	44.4
Kampot	38.6	52.9	35.1	36.7
Kandal	35.1	41.7	32.3	33.9
Koh Kong	42.5	54.3	34.5	39.0
Kracheh	48.2	57.7	43.7	48.9
Mondul Kiri	56.5	66.4	44.3	52.1
Phnom Penh	21.4	24.1	23.1	24.8
Preah Vihear	51.2	63.1	44.7	45.2
Prey Veng	39.1	48.0	41.4	44.7
Pursat	40.8	52.5	43.0	46.1
Ratanak Kiri	53.8	67.6	39.1	52.2
Siem Reap	42.1	50.9	38.6	42.6
Preah Sihanouk	34.2	43.6	24.9	25.7
Stung Treng	50.2	60.2	45.8	48.5
Svay Rieng	36.8	44.2	37.9	38.0
Takeo	38.8	51.8	33.3	35.1
Otdar Meanchey	43.5	57.6	42.2	48.6
Kep	41.5	57.8	36.4	37.6
Pailin	40.0	45.3	38.6	42.3
Tboung Khmum	39.6	47.8	38.6	44.6

3.9 Future Sex-Age Structure

The National Institute of Statistics has made population projections of Cambodia for the future years on a scientific basis after making basic estimates of fertility, mortality and migration from available sources and most importantly on the basis of the 2019 census results. These projections are preliminary and the final projections may vary slightly. However the sex-age structure is not likely to change in the final projections.

According to this projection, the population will increase from 16,078,660 people to 18,496,923 in 2030 and to 20,368,188 in 2050. This is an average annual increase of 1.27 per cent from 2019 to 2030 and 0.76 per cent from 2019 to 2050. The annual growth from 2030 to 2050 is 0.48 per cent. These figures indicates that the population will continue growing moderately rapid

during the present decade, but the pace of increase will diminish substantially during the most distant future. For example, starting in year 2036, the annual population increase will become below 1 percent.

Table 3.9.1 Population projection by sex and absolute and exponential annual growth, 2019-2050

Year	Male	Female	Total	Absolute annual growth	Exponential annual growth
2019	7,823,634	8,255,032	16,078,666		
2020	7,959,992	8,378,095	16,338,087	259,421	1.6
2021	8,093,453	8,498,636	16,592,089	254,002	1.5
2022	8,225,325	8,618,008	16,843,333	251,244	1.5
2023	8,355,443	8,736,021	17,091,464	248,131	1.5
2024	8,483,754	8,852,553	17,336,307	244,843	1.4
2025	8,610,248	8,967,512	17,577,760	241,453	1.4
2026	8,735,112	9,081,031	17,816,143	238,383	1.3
2027	8,858,455	9,193,170	18,051,625	235,482	1.3
2028	8,980,062	9,303,648	18,283,710	232,085	1.3
2029	9,100,171	9,412,562	18,512,733	229,023	1.2
2030	9,216,942	9,519,035	18,735,977	223,244	1.2
2031	9,331,287	9,621,670	18,952,957	216,980	1.2
2032	9,442,865	9,722,376	19,165,241	212,284	1.1
2033	9,551,272	9,819,985	19,371,257	206,016	1.1
2034	9,656,220	9,914,137	19,570,357	199,100	1.0
2035	9,757,855	10,004,886	19,762,741	192,384	1.0
2036	9,856,587	10,092,611	19,949,198	186,457	0.9
2037	9,952,405	10,177,338	20,129,743	180,545	0.9
2038	10,044,874	10,258,708	20,303,582	173,839	0.9
2039	10,132,963	10,335,865	20,468,828	165,246	0.8
2040	10,216,460	10,408,764	20,625,224	156,396	0.8
2041	10,295,707	10,477,984	20,773,691	148,467	0.7
2042	10,370,471	10,543,482	20,913,953	140,262	0.7
2043	10,440,632	10,605,110	21,045,742	131,789	0.6
2044	10,506,159	10,662,716	21,168,875	123,133	0.6
2045	10,567,167	10,716,251	21,283,418	114,543	0.5
2046	10,623,779	10,765,692	21,389,471	106,053	0.5
2047	10,676,009	10,810,981	21,486,990	97,519	0.5
2048	10,723,860	10,852,142	21,576,002	89,012	0.4
2049	10,767,350	10,889,284	21,656,634	80,632	0.4
2050	10,806,195	10,922,251	21,728,446	71,812	0.3

Figure 3.9.1 Population Pyramid of Cambodia 2019 (shaded) and Cambodia 2030

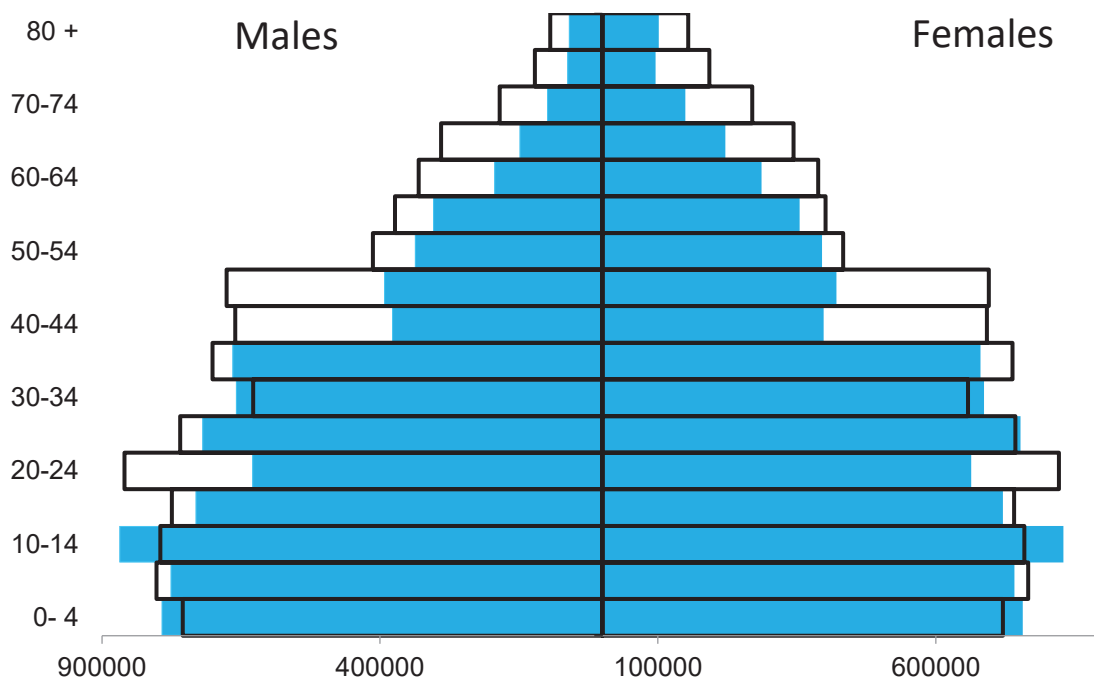
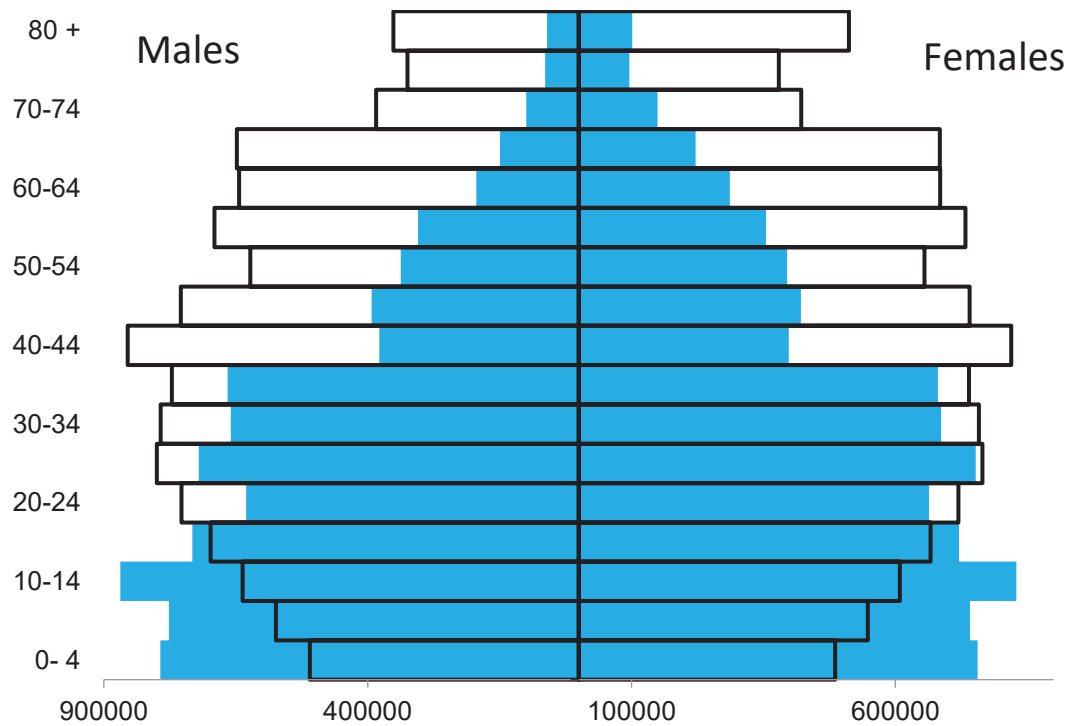


Figure 3.9.2 Population Pyramid of Cambodia 2019 (shaded) and Cambodia 2050



CHAPTER 4

SEX STRUCTURE

4.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic demographic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Changes in sex composition largely reflect the underlying socio-economic and cultural patterns of a society in different ways. Sex ratio defined It is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. A sex ratio above 100 denotes an excess of males, a sex ratio below 100 denotes an excess females, is an important social indicator to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society and influences directly the incidence of marriage, birth, migration, economic activities, etc. Development programmes may also have differential impact on male and female quality of life. Only one indicator is used to study the sex composition of the population of Cambodia (sex ratio).

The basic information made available by a Census is the number of males and females in the population. In both the 2008 and 2019 Censuses of Cambodia, disaggregated information by males and females has been produced for almost all topics. This is a basic requirement in development planning. It also enables determination of gender impacts of development activities and helps respond effectively to gender issues. The final result of population count in the General Population Census of Cambodia 2019 stood at 15,552,211 of which 48.7 percent are male and 51.3 percent are female.

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.

Taken over all ages the sex ratio is 94.9 according to the present final results 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.

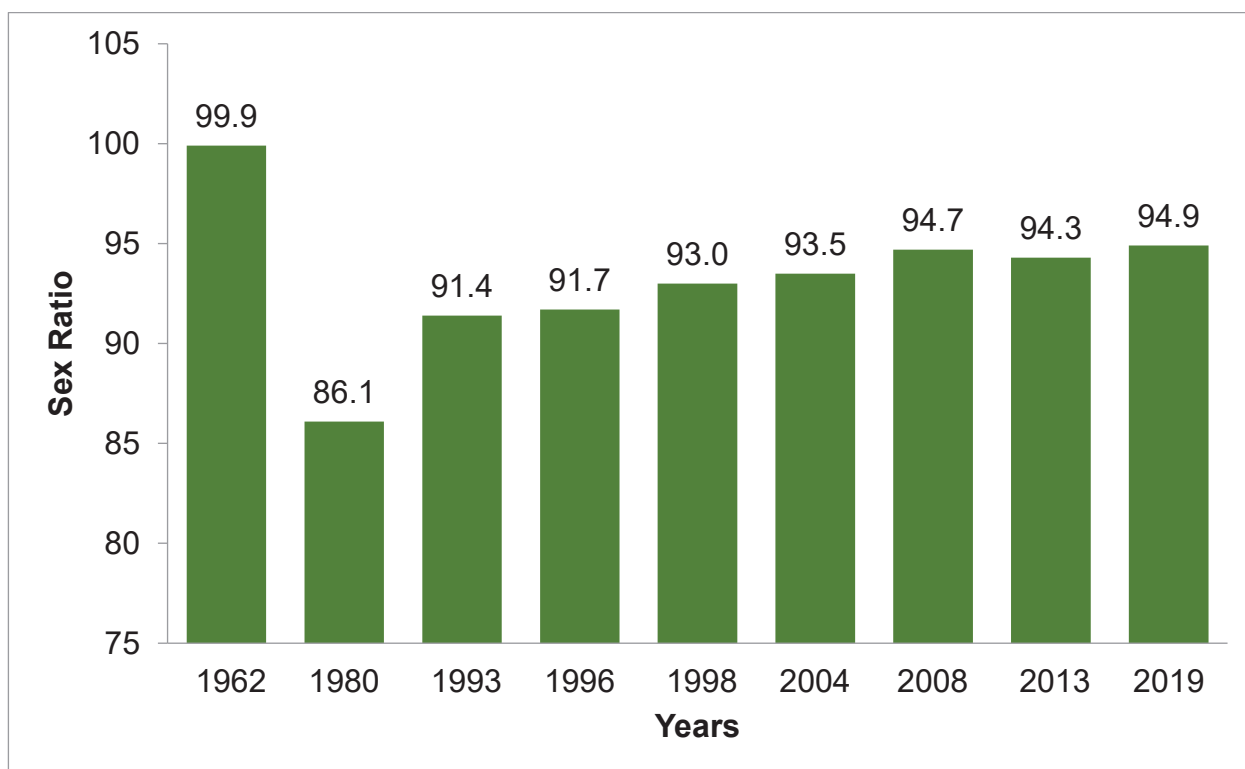
4.2 Sex Ratio

In general, male and female births there is no equality all over the world. The number of male births always has an edge over the number of female births. Studies of births have revealed that the natural sex ratio of births is close to 110 or 110 male babies are born per 100 female babies. It varies within a range of 102 to 110 in most of the countries. The estimated Cambodian sex ratio at birth (105) falls within this range.

As seen in Figure 4.1.1 at the time of the first census 1962, the sex ratio of Cambodia was 99.9. It dipped to 86 in the early 1980s owing to heavy male mortality during the Khmer Rouge period. Since then it has been improving gradually reaching 93.0 in 1998, 94.7 in 2008 and 94.9 in 2019.

With the overall sex ratio of the total population of Cambodia at 94.7 according to the 2008 Census, there is an excess of females in the Cambodian population. In most of the countries of the world sex ratio ranges from 95 to 105. The low sex ratio of Cambodia may be mainly attributed to war and political instability in the country during the second half of the 1970s.

Figure 4.2.1 Sex Ratio of Cambodia according to different sources 1962-2019



4.3 Sex Ratio at Different Age Groups

The overall sex ratio of Cambodia represents the numbers of males per 100 females at the national level. However the sex ratio varies within the country according to certain characteristics the most important. Table 4.3.1 shows the sex ratio by five year age groups according to the 2008 and 2019 Censuses. This table indicates that the higher number of males at birth decreases with age mainly due to higher number of male deaths. It may be noted that sex ratios among children in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 are not very different in 1998, 2008 and 2019. They are also much higher in general. In the age group 15-19 in 1998 and in the corresponding the sex ratio is close to 100 however the sex ratio in the same age group in 2008 and 2019 still male remain above 100.

In the middle and the older ages the number of females very much exceeds the number of males due to higher male mortality. Lower sex ratios from the age group 50-54 onwards in 2008 (60-64 onwards in 2019) are the results of higher mortality among males and large scale exodus of adult males from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge years.

Table 4.3.1 Sex Ratio by Five-Year Age Group and Residence, 1998, 2008 and 2019

Broad age group	Sex ratio		
	1998	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	93.0	94.7	94.9
0 - 4	103.9	105.0	105.9
5 - 9	104.0	104.7	104.7
10 - 14	105.5	106.0	104.7
15 - 19	97.7	106.3	101.6
20 - 24	90.4	95.6	95.0
25 - 29	92.5	96.5	95.7
30 - 34	89.7	93.5	96.0
35 - 39	87.8	93.5	97.8
40 - 44	67.2	87.6	94.9
45 - 49	72.7	84.3	93.1
50 - 54	73.5	66.5	86.4
55 - 59	75.1	71.0	85.8
60 - 64	73.2	72.6	67.9
65 - 69	73.4	71.7	67.4
70 - 74	71.5	67.3	66.3
75 +	67.6	63.2	62.6

4.4 Sex Ratio at Different Province

The sex ratio in Cambodia differs from province to province (Table 3.4.1). In 2019, there were 6 provinces where the sex ratio exceeded 100. Those provinces are Preah Sihanouk (108.6), Mondul Kiri (105.0), Stung Treng (103.8), Pailin (102.9), Ratanak Kiri (102.3), Otdar Meanchey (102.0), Koh Kong and Preah Vihear (101.6), and. The sex ratio in Phnom Penh is only 94.0. Prey Veng 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.

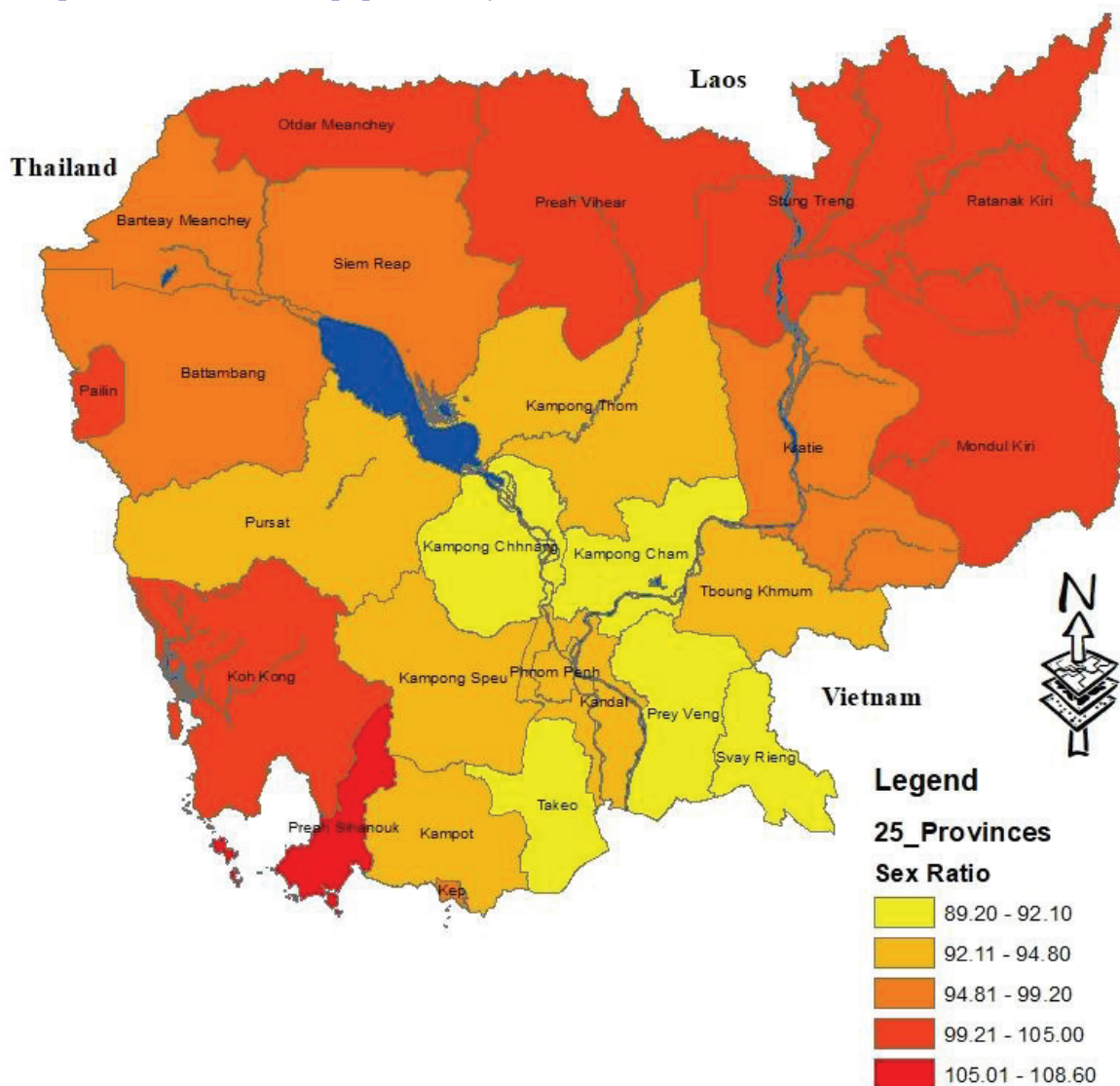
Table 4.4.1. Distribution of population by sex ratio by Residence and Province Cambodia, 2008-2019

Province	Total Population 2008		Total Population 2019		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)
Total	6,516,054	6,879,628	7,571,837	7,980,374	94.7	94.9
Urban	1,255,570	1,358,457	2,993,339	3,141,855	92.4	95.3
Rural	5,260,484	5,521,171	4,578,498	4,838,519	95.3	94.6
Banteay Meanchey	331,715	346,157	427,945	433,938	95.8	98.6
Battambang	506,351	518,823	490,424	506,745	97.6	96.8
Kampong Cham	450,329	475,663	431,327	468,464	94.7	92.1
Kampong Chhnang	227,007	245,334	252,185	274,842	92.5	91.8
Kampong Speu	348,512	368,432	425,102	452,421	94.6	94.0
Kampong Thom	307,724	323,685	330,602	350,947	95.1	94.2
Kampot	284,123	301,727	287,590	306,239	94.2	93.9
Kandal	612,692	652,588	581,563	620,018	93.9	93.8
Koh Kong	59,327	58,154	63,444	62,458	102.0	101.6
Kratie	159,146	160,071	186,658	188,097	99.4	99.2
Mondul Kiri	31,372	29,735	47,242	44,971	105.5	105.0
Phnom Penh	625,540	702,075	1,105,673	1,176,278	89.1	94.0
Preah Vihear	85,319	85,820	128,436	126,391	99.4	101.6
Prey Veng	453,082	494,290	498,711	559,009	91.7	89.2
Pursat	192,954	204,207	204,172	215,780	94.5	94.6
Ratanak Kiri	76,115	74,351	109,978	107,475	102.4	102.3
Siem Reap	439,982	456,461	497,450	516,784	96.4	96.3
Preah Sihanouk	110,777	110,619	161,462	148,610	100.1	108.6
Stung Treng	55,634	56,037	84,394	81,319	99.3	103.8
Svay Rieng	231,578	251,210	249,581	275,916	92.2	90.5
Takeo	410,782	434,124	431,266	469,648	94.6	91.8
Otdar Meanchey	93,646	92,173	139,378	136,660	101.6	102.0
Kep	17,674	18,079	21,064	21,601	97.8	97.5
Pailin	36,340	34,146	38,100	37,012	106.4	102.9
Tbong Khmum	368,333	385,667	378,090	398,751	95.5	94.8

Table 4.4.1. Distribution of population by sex ratio by Residence and Province Cambodia, 2008-2019

Province	Total Population 2008		Total Population 2019		Sex Ratio	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2008	2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)
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Rural	5,260,484	5,521,171	4,578,498	4,838,519	95.3	94.6
Banteay Meanchey	331,715	346,157	427,945	433,938	95.8	98.6
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Kandal	612,692	652,588	581,563	620,018	93.9	93.8
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Kratie	159,146	160,071	186,658	188,097	99.4	99.2
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Kep	17,674	18,079	21,064	21,601	97.8	97.5
Pailin	36,340	34,146	38,100	37,012	106.4	102.9
Tbong Khmum	368,333	385,667	378,090	398,751	95.5	94.8

Map 4.4.2 Distribution of population by sex ratio Province Cambodia, 2019



4.5 Sex Ratio by Provinces in Broad Age Group

Table 4.5.1 shows the sex ratios by broad age group for Cambodia and provinces (Total, Urban and Rural). One general feature noticed in most of the provinces is that the sex ratio among children (0-14) is high and they are not very different in 2019 compared to 2008. Unlike the sex ratio of the total population, sex ratio among children is not influenced much by sex selective spatial mobility of population. Migration in these age groups normally occurs with family. The main determinants of sex composition in these age groups are sex ratio at birth and sex differentials of mortality rates among children. Sex ratio among children may therefore be considered as a better indicator of gender relations in the population.

In the provinces of Koh Kong, Krtie, Mondulkiri, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Otdar and Pailin, males predominate in the working ages. This may be due to influx of male migrant workers. Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo have recorded relatively low sex ratios in the age group 15-59 either due to inflow of women migrant workers from other provinces or out migration of male workers. Among the elderly population, the sex ratio is the lowest of the three age groups.

Table 4.5.1 Sex Ratio by Broad Age Group: Cambodia and Provinces, 1998 and 2008

Cambodia/Province	Sex Ratio by Age group					
	2008			2019		
	0 – 14	15 -59	60+	0 – 14	15 -59	60+
Cambodia	105.3	92.2	69.1	105.1	95.1	66.3
Urban	104.7	90.7	66.0	105.0	95.7	67.3
Rural	105.4	92.7	69.8	105.1	94.6	65.7
Banteay Meanchey	104.2	94.2	68.2	106.6	99.1	72.6
Battambang	105.5	96.0	73.2	106.2	96.4	72.8
Kampong Cham	106.1	91.7	73.3	105.4	91.1	67.7
Kampong Chhnang	103.7	90.2	61.9	104.1	92.2	56.6
Kampong Speu	104.5	92.2	66.8	105.2	93.7	63.0
Kampong Thom	105.2	92.3	69.3	104.0	94.6	63.9
Kampot	105.4	91.6	65.7	105.7	94.4	63.6
Kandal	106.7	91.7	69.8	105.1	94.6	64.4
Koh Kong	104.7	103.1	70.6	103.8	104.3	72.0
Kratie	103.8	99.4	77.0	104.7	100.2	73.5
Mondul Kiri	104.1	107.9	86.6	105.4	106.2	86.4
Phnom Penh	103.6	87.3	66.0	104.6	93.9	69.9
Preah Vihear	104.0	98.5	74.6	105.8	102.2	75.5
Prey Veng	106.1	86.8	69.8	105.4	87.5	60.7
Pursat	104.7	92.2	63.2	105.9	94.5	62.3
Ratanak Kiri	105.1	101.3	91.8	104.3	102.5	87.9
Siem Reap	106.1	93.5	66.2	104.5	96.2	66.1
Preah Sihanouk	106.1	99.8	69.7	105.8	112.8	71.7
Stung Treng	101.4	99.5	82.6	103.6	106.1	83.2
Svay Rieng	104.9	89.5	63.3	103.8	90.8	57.3
Takeo	106.8	92.1	66.5	105.4	91.8	63.1
Otdar Meanchey	106.5	100.4	73.4	105.5	102.0	84.3
Kep	107.5	95.7	64.9	104.7	99.0	66.9
Pailin	107.0	107.2	85.4	106.7	101.9	94.9
Tbong Khmum	104.8	93.1	74.2	104.7	96.0	63.2

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of sex and age structure of is the most important for studies on population which revealed all social researches. The basic information made available by a population census is the number of males and females in the population. In both the 2008 and 2019 Censuses of Cambodia, disaggregated information by males and females has been produced for almost all topics. This is a basic requirement in development planning. It also enables determination of gender impacts of development activities and helps respond effectively to gender issues.

Myer's index of Cambodia is calculated as 3.2 for the 2019 Census. This shows that age heaping was within reasonable limits at this census. For the 2008 Census of Cambodia the Myer's index was calculated as 3.9. Hence incidence of age heaping was to a lesser extent in 2008. From the index we can clarify that there is no age referred in census 2019 and even better age recorded than census 2008.

The age structure of a population is determined by the same three factors which affect the growth rate of any population, namely fertility, mortality and migration. To study the age structure of the population we make use of the percent distribution of the population in different age groups and the graphical presentation called age pyramid which roughly summarizes the demographic history of population.

The number of females in the reproductive age-group of 15-49 years stands at 7,458,024 in 2019, almost 2 times the corresponding number of 4,954,102 in 1998. This number has increased by over 50.5 per cent during the last two decade and is likely to continue to increase in absolute terms in the near future. This indicates that the impact of fertility decline per woman in the country is likely to be more than offset by the increasing number in the reproductive age-group. Thus, the number of children born in the country is unlikely to show any major and sharp decline in the immediate near future unless something dramatic and drastic happens.

The rural areas have relatively more young people as well as elders. On the other hand, the urban areas have relatively more people in the economically active working age groups 15-59 years. This is an indication that young population leaves rural areas in search of economic opportunities in urban areas. The pyramid for the urban areas is rather bulky in the middle and has a relatively narrow apex, implying a large proportion of the working population and a small proportion of the elderly. On the contrary, the pyramid for the rural areas has a relatively broader base and an apex which is not as narrow as that of the urban pyramid. This is a demonstration of the relatively higher proportions of both the young and the old populations in the rural areas. These patterns are noted in both the years.

Between 2008 and 2019, the population under the age of 15 in the country has declined from 33.7 per cent in 2008 to 29.4 per cent in 2019 at a rate of 4.3 percentage point. The growth rate was even higher for those aged 15-59. This contrasts with the substantially faster growth rates seen at older ages. The population elderly aged 60 and above increased from 6.3 percent to 8.9 percent. The large growth in this age group is primarily due to the aging of the baby boom population in the last 4 decades. Finally, the population aged 60 and over also grew at a faster rate in annual (4.4 percent) than the population under age 15 at rate in annual only (0.1 percent).

The proportion of working age population were high in the most of provinces such as Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Koh Kong, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk, Stung

Treng, Svay Rieng, Takeo, Otdar Meanchey, Kep, Pailin, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh and Preah Vihear. Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk have a high proportion of working population may be effected by phenomenon may be migration of adult workers to these areas from other provinces.

Ageing population is the result of the decline in fertility, increase in survival rates and improvements in life expectancy. The annual growth rate of population aged 60 and over, increased faster than the general population annual growth rate. There are high percent of elderly among developed province. The low proportion of ageing population found in Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng and Mondul Kiri. There are high proportion of ageing population concentrated in Svay Rieng, Takeo, Tboung Khmum, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Kampot, Kandal, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Kampong Chhnang.

The median age for the country as a whole is 26 years while that for male and female population of the country is 25 years and 27 years respectively. There is a wide variation in the median age across the country from a low of 22 years in Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri province to a high of 27 years and above in Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Prea Sihanouk, Svay Rieng and Takeo.

The median age of the population for higher median age of female population compared to males. Similar trends in median age of either sex could also be observed in rural and urban population of the country and the states. Generally the median age for the urban areas is higher than that of rural areas for both males and females. Thus, by and large the Cambodia population in general may fall in 'intermediate' category. However, it is nearer to the, 'young' categorization of the population. urban much higher than those rural almost every province.

The elderly persons may be further classified as young-old (age 60-69 years), medium-old (age 70-79 years) and the oldest-old (age 80 years and over). A large majority of the elderly is found in the young-old category. The medium-old and the oldest old categories account for about 32.3 percent and 8.3 percent of the total elderly population respectively. Among the elderly as a whole and in each of the sub-categories, women outnumber men.

At national level the combined total dependency ratio in 2019 is 62.0, which was to some extent higher (66.8) in 2008. In case of young, it is 47.6 and for old it is 14.4 in 2019 and the respective figures in 2008 were 56.2 and 10.6. This means the young dependency ratio has decreased whereas the old dependency ratio has gone up during 2008-2019. The total dependency ratio in rural is 54.1 as against 38.7 in urban. For the young it is 678 in rural and 491 in urban and for the old the respective figures are 15.8 and 12.4. As can be expected, compared to 2008 figures, the dependency ratio for young has decreased while it has increased in case of old. This is true for both the rural and urban areas, the rates of change being faster in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

Child woman ratios for 2008 and 2019 are presented seen that, there are 34.6 children in the age-group 0-4 years per 100 woman in the age-group 15-49 years, whereas the same ratio is as high as 38.0 in case of children 5-9 years-per 100 woman in the age-group 20-54 years. These are lower than the corresponding figures of 37.6 and 46.5 from the Census 2008.

According to this projection, the population will increase from 16,078,660 people to 18,496,923 in 2030 and to 20,368,188 in 2050. This is an average annual increase of 1.27 per cent from 2019 to 2030 and 0.76 per cent from 2019 to 2050. The annual growth from 2030 to 2050 is 0.48 per cent. These figures indicate that the population will continue growing moderately rapid during the present decade, but the pace of increase will diminish substantially during the most distant future. For example, starting in year 2036, the annual population increase will become below 1 percent.

The first census 1962, the sex ratio of Cambodia was 99.9. It dipped to 86 in the early 1980s owing to heavy male mortality during the Khmer Rouge period. Since then it has been improving gradually reaching 93.0 in 1998, 94.7 in 2008 and 94.9 in 2019.

With the overall sex ratio of the total population of Cambodia at 94.7 according to the 2008 Census, there is an excess of females in the Cambodian population. In most of the countries of the world sex ratio ranges from 95 to 105. The low sex ratio of Cambodia may be mainly attributed to war and political instability in the country during the second half of the 1970s.

The overall sex ratio of Cambodia represents the numbers of males per 100 females at the national level. However the sex ratio varies within the country according to certain characteristics the most important. Table 4.3.1 shows the sex ratio by five year age groups according to the 2008 and 2019 Censuses. This table indicates that the higher number of males at birth decreases with age mainly due to higher number of male deaths. It may be noted that sex ratios among children in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 are not very different in 1998, 2008 and 2019. They are also much higher in general. In the age group 15-19 in 1998 and in the corresponding the sex ratio is close to 100 however the sex ratio in the same age group in 2008 and 2019 still male remain above 100.

In the middle and the older ages the number of females very much exceeds the number of males due to higher male mortality. Lower sex ratios from the age group 50-54 onwards in 2008 (60-64 onwards in 2019) are the results of higher mortality among males and large scale exodus of adult males from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge years.

The sex ratio in Cambodia differs from province to province. In 2019, there were 6 provinces where the sex ratio exceeded 100. Those provinces are Preah Sihanouk (108.6), Mondul Kiri (105.0), Stung Treng (103.8), Pailin (102.9), Ratanak Kiri (102.3), Otdar Meanchey (102.0), Koh Kong and Preah Vihear (101.6), and. The sex ratio in Phnom Penh is only 94.0. Prey Veng 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.

In the provinces of Koh Kong, Krtie, Mondulkiri, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk, Stung Treng, Otdar and Pailin, males predominate in the working ages. This may be due to influx of male migrant workers. Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo have recorded relatively low sex ratios in the age group 15-59 either due to inflow of women migrant workers from other provinces or out migration of male workers. Among the elderly population, the sex ratio is the lowest of the three age groups.

GLOSSARY

Age

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

Age pyramid:

The detailed picture of the age-sex structure of a population which consists of bars representing age groups in ascending order pyramided on one another. The number, or percentage, in an age group is indicated by length of its bar from central axis. Absolute pyramids show differences in overall size of total population and in number at each age. Percent pyramids show relative differences in population size at each age-sex group.

Age Dependency Ratio

The percentage of population in the younger (0-14) and older (60 +) age groups to population in the age group 15-59.

Childbearing years: Ages at which a woman can bear a child. The ages traditionally used in demography are 15 to 44 (or 49).

Aging (or Ageing) of Population

This refers to a process in which the proportion of adults and the elderly increases in a population while the proportions of children and adolescents decrease.

Age-Sex Pyramid

Chart showing the number or proportion of the population that falls within each category of a cross-classification by sex and age (or age group).

Age Structure

It is the distribution of persons in a population by age. For example the distribution of population by 5-year age group

Age Transition

The shift from a predominantly younger to a predominantly older population as a society passes through the demographic transition

Demographic Transition

It refers to the process whereby a country moves from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates

Fertility

Fertility is defined as the childbearing performance of a woman or group of women measured in terms of the actual number of children born.

Internal Migration

Permanent change of residence within national boundaries

International Migration

This refers to permanent change of residence involving movement from one country to another.

Median Age

It is defined as the age, which divides the population into two equal size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which older than the median.

Migration

This is the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In the 2008 Census it meant shifting residence by the person enumerated from another village or country (which was his/her previous residence) to the village in which he/she was enumerated.

Migrant

A person who makes a permanent change of residence crossing the boundary of an administrative unit

Net Migration

This is the difference between the numbers of those who move in and those who move out, of a particular area in a given period of time.

Net Migration Rate

Amount of net migration during a time interval divided by population at mid-point of that interval per 1,000

Out Migrant

A person who leaves an area with the intention of changing residence (in internal migration)

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Sex Structure

Distribution of population according to sex

Appendix

Selected indicators of sex and age structure, 2019 to 2050

Indicators	Years							
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Sex ratio	94.8	95.3	95.4	95.7	96.0	96.0	96.2	96.4
Median age	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0
Male	25.8	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.1	27.4	27.6
Female	27.8	28.1	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.6	29.9	30.2
Age dependency ratio	60.7	62.0	61.3	60.6	60.0	59.6	59.4	59.3
Child	47.6	47.3	46.1	44.9	43.8	42.9	42.1	41.5
Aged	13.1	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.2	16.7	17.3	17.8
Ageing index	19.7	20.5	21.5	22.7	23.9	25.3	26.9	28.5

Indicators	Years							
	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034
Sex ratio	96.6	96.8	97.1	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.4
Median age	29.3	29.6	29.9	30.3	30.6	31.0	31.4	31.9
Male	27.9	28.3	28.6	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.3	30.7
Female	30.6	30.9	31.2	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.7	33.0
Age dependency ratio	59.4	59.5	59.4	57.2	58.8	58.4	58.2	58.7
Child	41.0	40.5	39.9	38.6	38.1	37.1	36.3	36.3
Aged	18.4	19.0	19.5	18.6	20.7	21.3	21.9	22.4
Ageing index	30.2	32.0	33.9	35.9	38.1	40.4	42.7	44.4

Indicators	Years							
	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042
Sex ratio	97.5	97.7	97.8	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.4
Median age	32.1	32.8	33.2	33.7	34.2	34.8	35.3	35.8
Male	31.2	31.7	32.2	32.7	33.3	33.8	34.4	34.9
Female	33.5	33.9	34.4	34.8	35.3	35.8	36.3	36.8
Age dependency ratio	57.9	57.1	56.4	55.9	55.8	56.0	56.7	57.5
Child	35.2	34.2	33.2	32.4	31.6	30.9	30.3	29.7
Aged	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.5	24.2	25.1	26.4	27.8
Ageing index	47.1	50.0	52.9	55.8	58.5	61.0	63.3	65.8

Indicators	Years							
	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050
Sex ratio	98.4	98.5	98.6	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.9	98.9
Median age	36.4	36.9	37.5	38.0	38.6	39.1	39.6	40.1
Male	35.5	36.0	36.6	37.1	37.6	38.1	38.7	39.2
Female	37.3	37.9	38.4	38.9	39.5	40.0	40.6	41.1
Age dependency ratio	58.4	59.2	59.8	60.4	60.9	61.4	62.1	63.0
Child	29.2	28.6	28.0	27.4	26.8	26.3	25.7	25.2
Aged	29.2	30.6	31.8	32.9	34.0	35.2	36.4	37.8
Ageing index	68.7	72.5	77.4	83.2	89.7	96.5	103.4	110.2



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	Pre dominant construction material 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	Male	Female	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
0												
Total												

(*Count the numbers recorded and tc**Total

*List of codes

Col. 3. Wall Material	Col. 4. Roof Material	Col. 5. Floor Material
1. Bamboo /Thatch / Grass / Reeds	1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass/ Reeds	1. Earth / Clay
2. Earth	2. Tile	2. Wood / Bamboo planks
3. Wood / Plywood	3. Wood / Plywood	3. Concrete / Brick / Stone
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone	4. Concrete / Brick / Stone	4. Polished stone
5. Galvanised Iron/Aluminium/Other metal sheets	5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets	5. Parquet / Polished wood
6. Asbestos cement sheets	6. Asbestos cement sheets	6. Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
7. Salvaged/Improvised materials	7. Plastic/ Synthetic material sheets	7. Other (specify)
8. Other (specify)	8. Other (specify)	

Name of Enumerator

Signature

Name of Supervisor

Signature



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



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Identification

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Particulars

Name	Province/Municipality	District/Khand/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 (Write the name of the person starting with the head)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)
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 (Write full name of the visitor)	Relationship to head of household (Write in words)	Sex (write in words)	Usual Residence	
				Within Cambodia Write name of Khum/Sangkat, Srok/Khand/Krong, Province in col. 5(a)	Outside Cambodia Write name of country in col. 6(a)
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 (Write full name)	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex (Write in words)	Age in completed years	Location on Census Night			How long absent (in completed months) Write 0 for less than 1 month
					Within Cambodia Write name of Khum/Sangkat, Srok/Khand/Krong, Province in col. 6 (a)	Outside Cambodia Write name of the country in col. 7 (a)	Reason for shifting Code of Location 7 (b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6 (a)	7 (a)	7 (c)	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 20-20 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

Enumerator: Signature: DD MM YYYY
Supervisor: / /

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

□ □

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?				Marital Status	Age at first marriage in completed years	Mother Tongue	For all persons			For other than never married
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															

Codes for Column 3	Codes for Column 6	Codes for Column 7	Codes for Column 9	Column 10	Codes for Column 13	Codes for Column 14: Reason for Migration
Relationship to Head of Household 1. Head 2. Wife / Husband 3. Son / Daughter 4. Father / Mother 5. Grand child 6. Other Relative 7. Non-Relative including boarder	Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for child aged 0-4. If mother not living in this household write '0'.	1. Never Married 2. Married (ie. currently married) 3. Widowed 4. Divorced 5. Separated	Mother Tongue 01. Khmer 02. Vietnamese 03. Chinese 04. Lao 05. Thai 06. French 07. English 08. Korean 09. Japanese 10. Chaaray	1. Buddhism 2. Islam 3. Christianity 4. Other	Duration of Stay 00. less than 1 year 01. 1 to less than 2 years 02. 2 to less than 3 years 10. 10 to less than 11 years 20. 20 to less than 21 years 100. 100 to less than 121 years	01. Transfer of work place 02. In search of employment 03. Education 04. Marriage 05. Family moved 06. Lost land / lost home 07. Natural calamities 08. Dislocated due to Dam construction 09. Dislocated due to other major or small projects 10. In security 11. Repatriation or return after displacement 12. Orphaned 13. Visiting only 14. Other (specify)

SI. 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)	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Can the person read and write with understanding in Khmer language? 1. Yes 2. No (Enter Code)	Can this person read and write with understanding in any other language? -if so which (enter code from list below)	Has the person attended School/ Education Institution?	Currently attending grade for code 2 of col.16(a)? (Enter code from list below)	What is the highest grade completed? (Enter code from list below)	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.	See the note below (Enter code from list below)	Main activity of the person during last year. Enter code from list below	Types of occupation/employment Write the occupation in word Name of Occupation	Employment Status/Class Enter code from list below	Nature of Economic Activity (Agriculture, Industry, Trade or Service) Write the nature of economic activity in words Nature of Economic Activity	Sector in which employed (Enter code from list below)
	1						1 2 3 4 5 6					
	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. Cham 9. Other	1. Never 2. Now 3. Past	For code 1 and 3 in column 16 (a), enter code from list below. For code 2 in column 16 (a), put dash (-) in 16 (b) 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 a 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 8 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

SI. No.	Name of the woman (for woman aged 15 and over)	SI. 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')			Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to woman aged 15-49 years			Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to woman aged 15-49 years			
			How many Children have been born alive to the woman ?		How many of them are living ?		How many of them have died?		Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months? (Give actual number like 1, 2 under the appropriate column, if none write 0) (if no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months, skip to part 4)			
			(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	8 State who assisted her during the delivery. (Enter code from list below)	9 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				
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?	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	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	
(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)	(Enter code)
			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
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Tractor (See note below)	
(a) Big tractor	(b) Hand tractor (Koyaon)
22	23
00	00

State whether the household accesses internet	
At home	Outside home
24	25
00	00
00	00

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 Enter code	Relationship to Head of Household Enter code from list below	Age at Death See note below Enter code from list below	What was the cause of the death? Death caused by illness? (Enter code from list below)	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? (Enter code from list below)	State who attended on her before death? (Enter code from list below)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (a)	8 (b)	8 (c)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for column 4	Codes for column 5	Code for Column 6 Cause of Death	
1. Head	Write the age in total years completed at the time of Death	Illness	Accident
2. Wife / Husband	000: Less than 1 year	01. Fever	13. Land mine
3. Son / Daughter	001: 1 year to less than 2 years	02. Diarrhoea	14. Road accident
4. Father / Mother	002: 2 years to less than 3 years	03. Tuberculosis	15. Drowning
5. Grand child		04. Heart disease	16: Other accident
6. Other Relative		05. Dengue fever	
7. Non-Relative including boarder		06. Malaria	
		07. Tetanus	
		08. HIV/AIDS	
			17: Don't know

Codes for column 8 (b)
Place of Death
1. Hospital
2. Health Center
3. Home
4. Other (specify....)

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



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