KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2013

Analysis of CIPS Results
Report 3

Sex and Age Structure

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Sponsored by
United Nations Population Fund
Japan International Cooperation Agency

December 2013

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FOREWORD

By HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Cambodia

I have great pleasure in presenting this report on Sex and Age Structure of Cambodia, containing an in-depth analysis of the results of the Cambodia Inter-censal population Survey (CIPS), conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in March 2013 under technical and financial support by UNFPA, JICA and Government of Japan. From the point of view of a nationally representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households, this survey could be considered as a major statistical exercise in the country in recent time. This database created by the present survey could be useful on an interim basis until the next population census is conducted.

This survey is follow-up of the successful Population Census conducted in 2008 after Population Census 1998. The census results have been widely disseminated within the line Ministries and among large body of data users and public. The National Population Policy for Cambodia formulated in August 2003 was one of the significant outcomes of the census results.

The successful conduct of the next census is crucial to obtain a correct population count and to update the much needed demographic data in the country. Such information is required for planning not only at national and provincial level but also at district, commune and event at village levels.

The present survey is in the nature of preparation for the gigantic task of the census. More than a thousand staff of the NIS and Provincial Planning Office was trained in this survey. Their services will be available for the next census to train a large number of enumerators and supervisors who will be recruited. The CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population in Cambodia due in the year 2018.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance program with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Area (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

I appreciate the hard work put in by the staff of the NIS under the guidance and supervision of H.E. Mrs. Hang Lina, Director General, NIS and the Provincial Planning Offices in making the survey a success as well as in the preparation of this report. I wish to take this opportunity to thanks all staff in the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who have taken part and contributed to success of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Hans Petterson, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Yi Soktha, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

I am sure this report would be welcomed by the line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, program implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to received feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publication.

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Planning

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
December 2013

PREFACE

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013 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. We are happy to record that the survey achieved both objectives.

This report contains and in-depth analysis on Sex and Age Structure of Cambodia based on the results of CIPS, 2013. A general report at national level and separate report for each province will be prepared later. There was planned to produce more in-depth studies based on the results of the survey, on other topics of interest.

Our special thanks are due to H.E. 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.

We sincerely thank to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS, 2013 including resources and technical assistance with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Area (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

The success of the survey was mainly due to the enthusiastic participation of a large number of staff in fieldwork, data processing and other survey activities. To every one of them our thanks are due. The UNFPA and JICA national project staff closely assisted the NIS and the provincial staff. The names of personnel associated with this report are mentioned separately. We are thankful all of them.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
December, 2013

Hang Lina
Director General
National Institute of Statistics

Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013
Personnel Associated with this report

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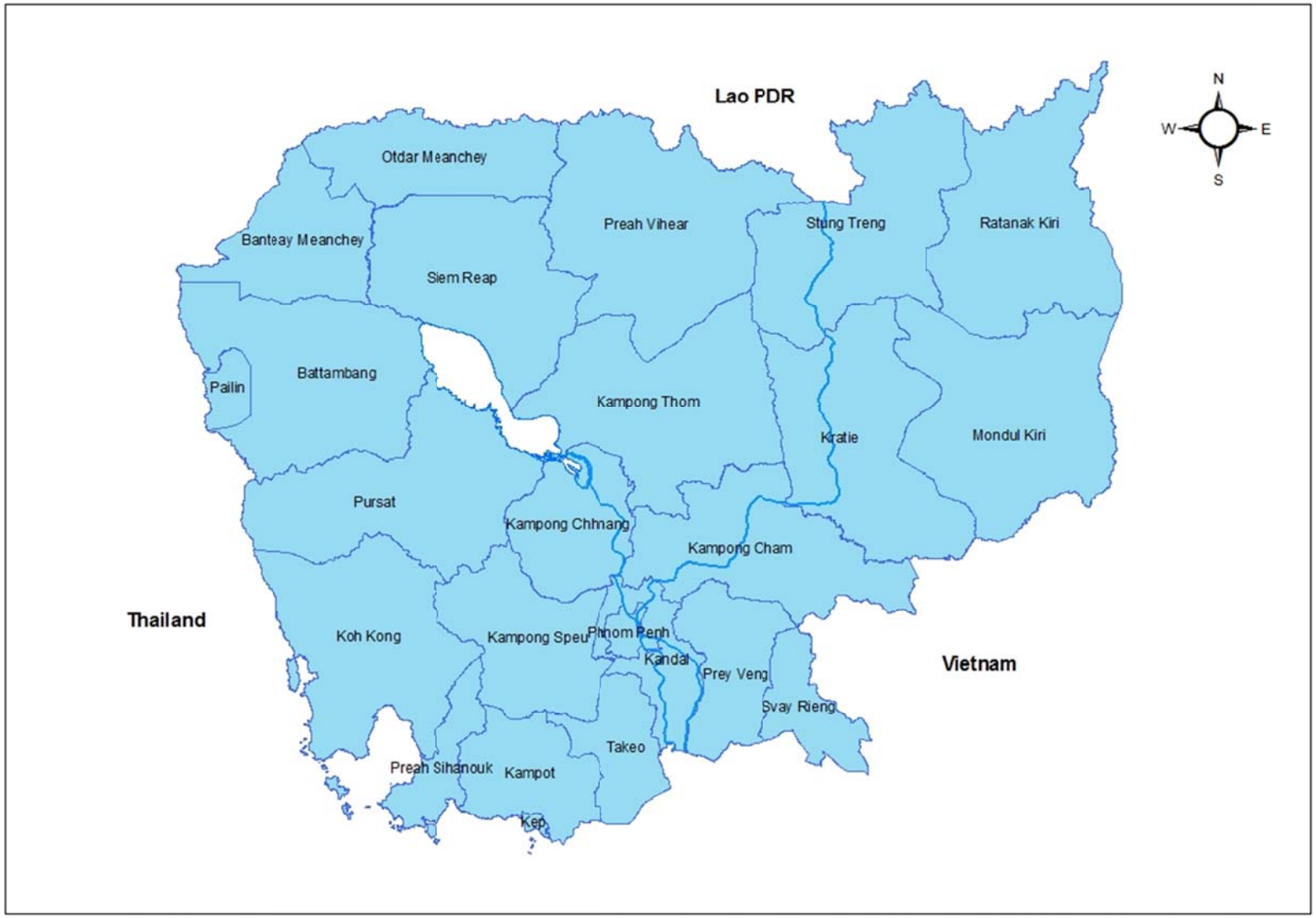
Map 1. Cambodia by province



Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013
Final Result
Figures at a Glance

Basic Characteristics of administrative			
Number of municipality	1		
Number of provinces	23		
Number of cities/Krongs	26		
Number of khans	9		
Number of districts	159		
Number of sangkats	204		
Number of communes	1,429		
Number of villages	14,119		
Characteristics	**Total**	**Males**	**Females**
Total population	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083
Urban population	3,146,212	1,527,479	1,618,734
Percentage of urban population	21.4	21.5	21.4
Annual growth Rate	1.46 %		
Population density	82/sq.km		
Percentage of population under 15	29.4	31.2	27.8
Percentage of population 15-64	65.6	64.7	66.4
Percentage of population 65 +	5.0	4.1	5.8
Age dependency ratio			
Total	52.4	54.5	50.5
Urban	41.8	43.0	40.6
Rural	55.6	57.9	53.5
Sex ratio			
Total	94.3		
Urban	94.4		
Rural	94.2		
Median age			
Total	24.5	23.4	25.6
Urban	26.9	25.8	27.8
Rural	23.9	22.8	25.1
Number of Households	3,163,226		
Percent of female headed households	27.1		
Average household size			
Total	4.6		
Urban	4.8		
Rural	4.6		
Percentage of population aged 15 and over by marital status			
Never married	31.1	35.3	27.4
Married	61.9	62.5	61.3
Widowed	5.0	1.3	8.4
Divorced	1.8	0.8	2.7
Separated	0.2	0.1	0.3

Singulate Mean age at Marriage			
Total	25.0	26.2	23.7
Urban	27.5	29.1	25.8
Rural	24.2	25.4	23.0
Adult literacy rate (population aged 15 and more)			
Total	79.7	86.4	73.6
Urban	90.3	94.2	86.8
Rural	76.5	84.1	69.7
Educational attainment of Literate population aged 7+			
No educational level	3.1	2.8	3.4
Primary not completed	40.8	37.5	44.3
Primary completed	29.4	29.4	29.3
Lower secondary	21	23.4	18.5
Secondary/diploma	3.9	4.5	3.2
Beyond Secondary	1.8	2.4	1.3
Proportion currently attending school/educational institution			
Aged 5-11	74.2	73.2	75.2
Aged 12-14	88.2	88.2	88.2
Aged 15-17	61.4	64.1	58.7
Aged 18-24	21.5	25.4	17.6
Aged 25 +	0.7	1.0	0.4
Percentage of disabled population	2.1	2.2	1.9
Percentage of disabled population by type of disability			
Difficulty in seeing	34.8	31.4	38.6
Difficulty in speech	5.4	4.4	6.5
Difficulty in hearing	9.0	7.4	10.8
Difficulty in movement	33.4	41.4	24.7
Mental	12.2	9.8	14.7
Mental retardation	5.2	3.6	6.8
Mental illness	7.0	6.2	7.9
Any other	3.5	3.9	3.1
Multiple disabilities	1.6	1.7	1.6
Employment and Unemployment			
Labour force participation rate	62.3	63.8	60.9
Employment rate	60.8	62.4	59.3
Unemployment rate	1.5	1.4	1.7
Economically inactive rate	37.7	36.2	39.1
Labour force participation rate aged 15-64			
Total	82.2	84.5	80.0
Urban	73.2	79.5	67.4
Rural	84.8	86.0	83.7
Unemployment rate aged 15-64			
Total	2.3	2.1	2.5
Urban	4.4	3.5	5.4
Rural	1.8	1.7	1.9

Employment rate by industrial sector			
Primary	64.3	62.3	66.3
Secondary	11.5	11.6	11.5
Tertiary	23.8	25.6	21.9
Employed population aged 5 + with secondary activity	42.3	44.3	40.4
Percentage of migrant by place of last residence			
Total	28.9	30.0	27.9
Urban	49.4	48.6	50.1
Rural	23.3	24.9	21.8
Percentage of internal migrants by migration stream			
Rural to Rural	58.4	60.3	56.5
Rural to Urban	24.5	23.5	25.5
Urban to Rural	5.1	5.1	5.1
Urban to Urban	12.0	11.1	12.9
Percentage of buildings by nature of construction	**Permanent**	**Semi-Permane**	**Tem-porary**
Total	73.6	19.7	6.7
Urban	93.0	5.3	1.7
Rural	68.9	23.2	7.9
Percentages of households by source of drinking water			
Piped water	19.8		
Tube/wipe well	29.5		
Protected dug well	6.2		
Unprotected dug well	14.3		
Rain	1.4		
Spring, river, etc	18.7		
Bought	8.6		
Other	1.4		
Percentage of households using electricity as main source of light			
Total	48.0		
Urban	94.0		
Rural	36.0		
Percentage of households by main type of fuel used for cooking			
Firewood	77.9		
Charcoal	8.4		
Kerosene	0.1		
Liquefied Petroleum gas (LPG)	12.1		
Others	1.4		
Percentage of households having toilet facility within premises			
Total	48.7		
Urban	87.5		
Rural	38.5		

Percentage accessibility to internet facility			
No Access	94.5		
Accessed at home	2.6		
Accessed outside home	1.3		
Accessed at home and outside home	1.6		
Total fertility rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	2.8		
Urban	2.1		
Rural	3.1		
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	33		
Urban	9		
Rural	38		
Under five mortality rate per 1,000 live birth			
Total	53		
Urban	15		
Rural	60		
Life expectancy at birth			
Total	68.9		
Urban	76.8		
Rural	67.6		

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CD-Rom	Compact Disc Read-only Memory
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPC	Data Processing Consultant
EA	Enumeration Area
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NIS SC	NIS Survey Coordinators
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Background

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) was conducted in March 2013. The reference time for the survey was the midnight of March 3 (00 hours). This is the second Inter-censal Population Survey to be conducted in Cambodia (CIPS 2013). The first one (CIPS 2004) was conducted in March 2004. The Inter-censal Population Survey in March 2013 was planned to take place exactly in the middle of the two censuses held in 2008 and 2018. For the first time, the 2013 Inter-censal Population Survey provides estimates up to the provincial level. The target population set for CIPS, 2013 was the normal household population (regular households) of Cambodia. People living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police quarters and prisons as well as homeless populations were not covered in the survey. However, normal households residing within institutional settings were covered.

It is a nationally representative sample survey conducted for updating information on population size and growth, fertility, mortality, migration and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities.

The process of formulating a National Population Policy has been greatly advanced through the availability of population and demographic data. At the same time data from specialized surveys such as the socio-economic survey and Demographic and Health Survey, labour force surveys and migration studies have complemented the census data and helped build a body of essential statistics to guide the development process. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 is an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of population data that will enable Cambodia prepare plans and programmes of development supported by a strong database.

1.2 Survey Objective

The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 was conducted with the objective of providing information on the following characteristics of the population: Population size and distribution; sex, age and marital status; fertility and mortality; migration status; disabled population; literacy and educational level; employment and unemployment; housing and household amenities; and other population and household information. These fresh data will enable calculation of reliable estimates and projections of: Population size and growth, fertility and mortality levels, volume of migration, housing and household amenities and related details.The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination.

1.3 Survey Content

The draft questionnaires for the CIPS 2013 were more or less on the 2008 General Census pattern. Some modifications, however, were made by adding new questions and amending some of the old

questions. Two types of questionnaires were used in the CIPS 2013: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Annex 2 and 3).

The Form A was used to collect information on buildings containing one or more households during the preliminary round preceding the survey night (March 3, 2013). Form B which has five parts, was used for the survey enumeration in the period closely following the reference time.

1.4 Survey Organization

The first preliminary field work for the survey was mapping that was carried out with technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Trained NIS staffs were deputed to draw the sketch map of the villages and detailed EA maps.

The Director General of NIS served as the Director of CIPS 2013. The provincial planning directors of each of the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality served as coordinators in their respective areas. About a hundred NIS survey coordinators were drawn from different divisions of NIS and allotted to provinces at the rate of about eight to nine villages per person. They then acted as technical advisors to all survey staff and were responsible for technical aspects of the survey in the allotted province. Their foremost tasks were to train the supervisors and the enumerators, supervise the fieldwork and ensure proper distribution of CIPS materials and collection of completed records.

For every selected enumeration area, there was one enumerator and normally the work of three enumerators was monitored and supervised by one supervisor. Enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the cadre of teachers and other civil servants. Preferably those residing within or near the selected villages were appointed by the provincial directors. In all there were 955 enumerators and 318 supervisors busy in the field during early March 2013. The Senior Minister, Minister of planning, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State, and other Directors of Departments also assisted in supervising the field activities.

A technical consultant appointed by UNFPA undertook a few short-term missions at appropriate stages to provide training and overall guidance to the NIS and to ensure proper organization and implementation of the CIPS field undertaking as well as to assist in the preparation of the tabulation plan and reports. A sampling consultant provided guidance on sampling particularly on estimation procedure and computation of sampling errors. Data Processing consultant (DPC) in his short-term missions gave training to the staff in data processing and guided and supervised the processing of CIPS results.

1.5 Training for Field Staff

The 100 NIS Survey Coordinators (NIS SC) were first intensively trained at the NIS (November-December 2012) by senior officers on updating village/EA maps, sampling, house-listing, interviewing households and filling-in household questionnaires, concepts and definition. The Province Directors (with their Deputy Directors) were trained on CIPS at NIS for one week in January 2013, since they were expected to be deeply involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey was proceeding smoothly. The training of appointed

enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaires and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS survey coordinators assisted by the Provincial Director/Deputy Director for six days (19 to 23 February, 2013).

1.6 Data Collection and Supervision

For every selected EA, a field listing was organized in order to make a current and complete listing of households located within it. At the first step the enumerator would have to update sketch maps of villages and EA maps. Residential and partly residential buildings were numbered using sticker and marked on map by covering a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all buildings in which households resided were accounted for.

During the primary operation of the survey (lasting five days from 26 February to 2 March, 2013) building/structures wholly or partly used for residential purpose in selected EAs (955 in all) were listed in the House List called Form A (Annex 2). After the listing operation was completed in an EA, a fixed sample size of 30 households was selected from the house list by the respective supervisor. This selection was carried out systematically by computing interval in each EA and choosing the random start, by using linear sampling. It was closely supervised by NIS survey coordinators to ensure correctness in the selection process.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire called Form B (Annex 2) was completed by the enumerator in each of the 30 sample households selected in his/her EA. Overall, the supervisory teams found that respondents were willingly answering the survey questions.

1.7 Data Processing

The completed records (Form A , Form B, Form I, Form II, Map, and other prescribed Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due dates and submitted to the team receptionist at NIS. Training on editing and coding of filled-in schedules was conducted for senior staff, who in turn trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness, and to improve the quality of data collected. In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List), Form B (Household Questionnaire) and Form 2 (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

1.8 Tabulation and Analysis Plans

In consultation with data users, NIS decided to produce about 78 basic priority tables (see Annex 4) most of which are for both National and provincial levels. The Provincial level Tables are only for Total and not separately for rural and urban areas due to smallness of the sample size. These tables cover most of the topics included in the CIPS 2013 questionnaires and their cross classification should satisfy most of the requirements of all sections of data users. The production

of priority tables may be followed by the preparation of additional tables called supplementary tables if proposed by the data users, and other tables produced in the course of in-depth analysis.

Analysis of the survey data will include preliminary analysis of provisional population totals, general analysis at the National and Provincial levels of the final survey data as well as in-depth analysis in respect of the following topics by the NIS analysis team with technical assistance by UNFPA and JICA: (i) Fertility and mortality (ii) Population growth and change in spatial distribution (iii) Nuptiality (iv) Gender and age composition (v) Disability (vi) Migration (vii) Literacy and educational attainment (viii) Economic activity and employment (ix) Housing and household amenities (x) Family and Household (xi) Population Projections (xii) Women in Cambodia and (xiii) Urbanization and development in Cambodia. Some more topics may also be taken up for study if needed. A separate report on each topic is expected to be prepared. For this purpose a workshop may be held for each subject involving the national staff not only within the NIS but also from other line Ministries concerned. This will afford an opportunity to the staff concerned to interact with each other and study deeply the survey results and draw conclusions which could be incorporated in the analytical report. Such a system worked very well in the past census analysis programmes.

1.9 Dissemination Plan

The reports mentioned under the analysis plan will be printed and published. The preliminary report based on provisional population totals was released in August 2013. The present report contains general analysis mostly at the national level, of the data contained in the priority tables. This will be followed by the publication of analytical reports mentioned above in stages.

Off-line electronic dissemination products will be mainly in the form of CD-ROM. The project plans to produce a variety of electronic dissemination products based on CD ROMs. These include: a Table Retrieval System, a Community Profile System and a thematic mapping application. Census Info will also be used as dissemination tool. The NIS maintains a web site (www.nis.gov.kh) for providing information from population censuses, the results of various types of surveys, periodical publication, etc. The salient results of CIPS 2013 will be put on the web site. Seminars for the presentation of the survey results and workshops to train planners in the line Ministries and other data users may be conducted in the course of 2013-14 in Phnom Penh and every province/district so as to benefit participants down to the district level.

1.10 Quality Assurance

Adequate steps were taken to ensure quality of data at every stage of the Survey. For quality assurance in field work, the importance of collecting quality information was stressed in the training classes for enumerators and supervisors. The need to collect accurate data by gender was also emphasized. For every four enumerators, there was a field supervisor who closely checked the work of every enumerator under him/her. The data processing division initially carried out manual coding and editing of filled-in schedules. Computer editing was also carried out to produce clean data sets freed of errors and ready for tabulation. QA was maintained in production of tables also so as to maintain timeliness and security of the tables. In the dissemination of census results accessibility, relevance and user satisfaction is proposed to be ensured.

1.11 Limitations of the Survey

The various estimates presented in this report are derived from a sample of the surveyed population. As in any such survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Although the CIPS 2013 sample was chosen at random, the people who took part in the survey might not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the total population. Like all sample surveys the results of the present survey are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true value in the population. Nevertheless the demographic, social and economic indicators produced are broadly comparable with earlier census and survey results contained so as to serve as a measure of change over time, useful for planning and monitoring.

CHAPTER 2
POPULATION STRUCTURE - AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Sex and age 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.

2.2 Importance of Population Structure

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 and survey. On that basis the required numbers of educational institutions in the various parts of the country, buildings, teachers and other infrastructure facilities are planned.

The labour force projections based on the sex-age structure are indispensable for estimating entrants into the labour force and planning for their absorption. The number of voters by constituencies is derived by sex-age structure. In the fields of family and social welfare, reproductive health, organising social services involving mothers and children, the aged and other social groups, the sex age distribution acts as an important tool. For making gender-friendly policies these data are very important. In the private sector, these data are very necessary in organizing promotional campaigns population welfare is determined and shaped by the needs of present and future population. A population's needs and its potentials are strongly shaped by its demographic composition-i.e., by age-structural transitions. The main issue ultimately boils down to resource allocation, especially the allocation of national resources between different age-specific sub-groups in a population.

Utilizing the information drawn from the census or survey, 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.

2.3 Factors Influencing Population Structure

Births, deaths and migration do not apply equally to people of all ages and both sexes. On the contrary, they tend to be concentrated among for instance, the old, the very young or women in the reproductive age group. As a result, the numbers of births, deaths and migration of a population at any point of time are determined not only by its overall size and the fertility, mortality and migration levels but also by its sex and age structure. The sex and age composition is also entirely determined by and provides a record of past fertility and mortality and migration. For instance mortality caused by war results in reduced numbers of young male adults in a population and this will be reflected, say five or six decades later by a relatively smaller elderly male population. The sex and age composition is thus determined by, and is a major determinant of the factors of population growth. An analysis of sex and age structure, therefore, constitutes an integral part of the study of population of a country.

CHAPTER 3
SEX STRUCTURE

3.1 Measurement of Sex Composition

The basic information made available by a Census and Survey is the number of males and females in the population. In both the Census 2008 and CIPS 2013 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.

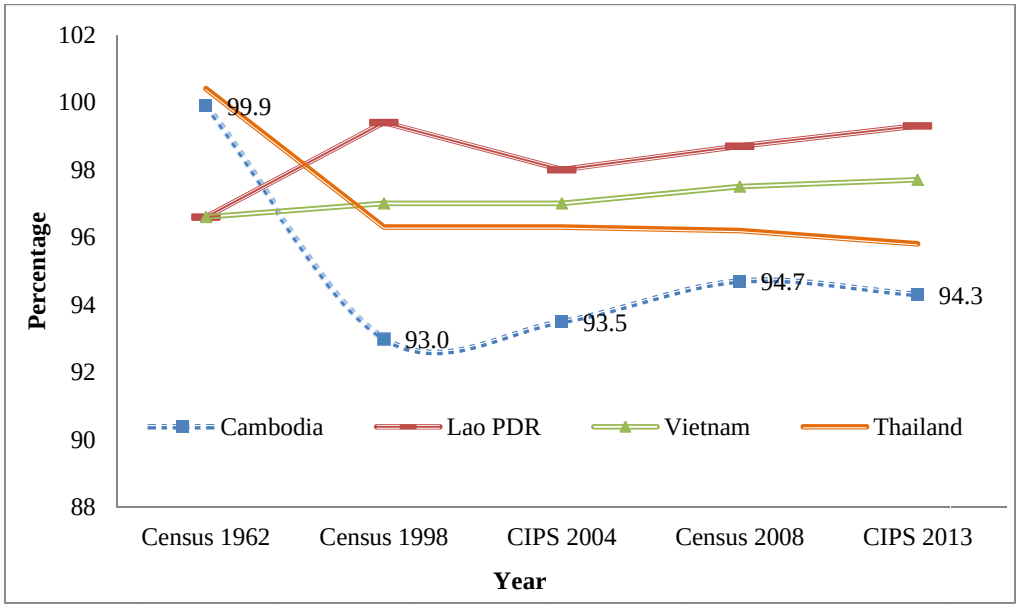
The changes in socio-economic and cultural patterns as well as in the political situations of a society mostly result in changes in its sex composition. The main measure of sex composition in population studies is the sex ratio. It is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population. A sex ratio above 100 denotes an excess of males, a sex ratio below 100 denotes an excess females. In other words, the greater the number of males, is the higher of the sex ratio and the greater the number of females, is the lower of the sex ratio.

3.2 Trends in Sex Ratio

With the overall sex ratio of total population of Cambodia at 92.26 according to the CIPS 2013, there is an excess of females in Cambodian population. In most of the countries of the world sex ration ranges from 95 to 105. The sex ratio of the neighboring countries of Lao PDR, Vietnam and Thailand are in the range of the sex ratio. The low sex ratio of the Cambodia may be mainly attributed to war and political instability in the country during the second half of the 1970s.

At the time of the 1962 Census the sex ratio of Cambodia was 99.9. It dipped to 86 in the early 1990s owing to heavy male mortality during the Khmer Rouge period. Since then it has been improving gradually reaching 93.0 in Census 1998, 94.7 in Census 2008 and fluctuate decrease in the CIPS 2013 at 92.26.

Figure 3.1 Trend in sex ratio by countries



Sources: UN, *World Population Prospects (The 2012 Revision)*, Except Cambodia
Note: Year 1960, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 for Lao PDR, Vietnam and Thailand

3.3 Factors Affecting Sex Ratio

The sex ratio is the result of the cumulative effect of the following factors:

(i) Sex ratio at birth or sex ratio of new born babies

(ii) Differential mortality of males and females

(iii) Sex ratio of the net-migrants

(iv) Sex differential in population enumeration

In the 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 of the CIPS is 107 in range as to show the same pattern of the world.

In Cambodia, census enumerators recorded the sex of each individual correctly as was evident in field supervisions and evaluations. Hence the reason mentioned at (iv) above does not apply. As the international migration in Cambodia is not significant it could not have affected the overall sex structure at the national level either.

3.4 Differential Sex Ratio

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 of which are discussed below:

3.4.1 Religious Communities

Of the total population of Cambodia in 2013, 97.89 percent are Buddhism while Islam account for 1.08 percent and Christians 0.47 percent respectively of the total population.

In CIPS 2013, Buddhists (94.25) who predominate in Cambodia have almost the same sex ratio as the overall sex ratio (94.26). The low sex ratio of Buddhism may be due to male do not like going to the pagoda and especially no time. Among Islam, the sex ratio is (91.67). Among Christians who form comparatively a very big number in Census 2008 (104.4) decrease to 100.41 in CIPS 2013.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Population by Religious Groups and Their Sex Ratios, CIPS 2013, Cambodia

Name of religion	Percentage to the total Population	Sex ratio
Cambodia	**100**	**94.26**
Buddhism	97.89	94.25
Islam	1.08	91.67
Christianity	0.47	100.41
Other	0.56	96.65

3.4.2 Linguistic Groups

The sex ratio of the population whose mother tongue is Khmer language, works out to 94.32 in CIPS 2013. This is almost the same as the national sex ratio (94.26) in CIPS 2013. Among the minority language speakers, it is 90.4 percent. Among the remaining population, the sex ratio of speakers of Laos, Vietnamese and Japanese are 98.42, 92.88 and 27.62 respectively. Among each of the other language groups like English, French and other Asian languages the sex ratio is very much higher than 100 indicating the predominance of males among persons from abroad.

3.4.3 Different Age Groups

Table 3.2 depicts that, the sex ratio by five year age groups according to the 2008 Census and CIPS 2013. Figure 3.2 shows the trends in sex ratio by single year of age in Censuses 1998, 2008 and CIPS 2013. Figures 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 graphically represent the sex ratio by five-year age groups for Cambodia by different residence as per the Census 2008 and CIPS 2013 respectively.

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 slightly fluctuates during 2008-2013. In the age group 15-19 the sex ratio is almost the same both in 2008 and 2013 at a high level of around 106. In the age group 25-29 the sex ratio is close to 100 both in 2008 and 2013. 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 40-44 onwards in 2008 and from 50-54 onwards in 2013 are the results of higher mortality among males and large scale exodus of adult males from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge years.

Table 3.2 Sex Ratio by Five-Year Age Group: Cambodia Census 1998, 2008 and CIPS 2013

Age Group	Sex Ratio according to		
	1998 Census	2008 Census	2013 CIPS
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	**93.00**	**94.72**	**94.26**
0 – 4	103.86	105.00	107.14
5 – 9	104.04	104.73	103.03
10 – 14	105.46	105.96	106.97
15 – 19	97.66	106.31	102.39
20 – 24	90.43	95.64	101.06
25 – 29	92.50	96.50	98.50
30 – 34	89.70	93.54	92.23
35 – 39	87.80	93.51	96.62
40 – 44	67.17	87.56	85.29
45 – 49	72.67	84.31	90.12
50 – 54	73.54	66.45	79.18
55 – 59	75.09	70.95	66.14
60 – 64	73.15	72.56	66.74
65 – 69	73.40	71.66	69.48
70 – 74	71.46	67.30	66.67
75 +	67.64	63.23	64.33

Figure 3.2 Sex Ratio for Age in 5-Year age group, Cambodia Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

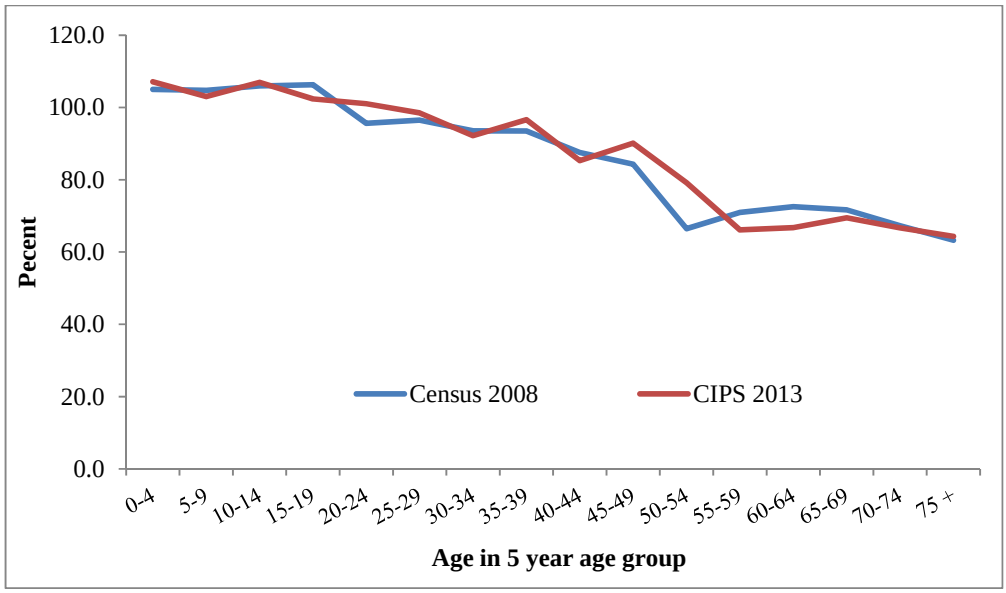


Figure 3.3 Sex Ratio by Five-year Age Group: Cambodia (Total), Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

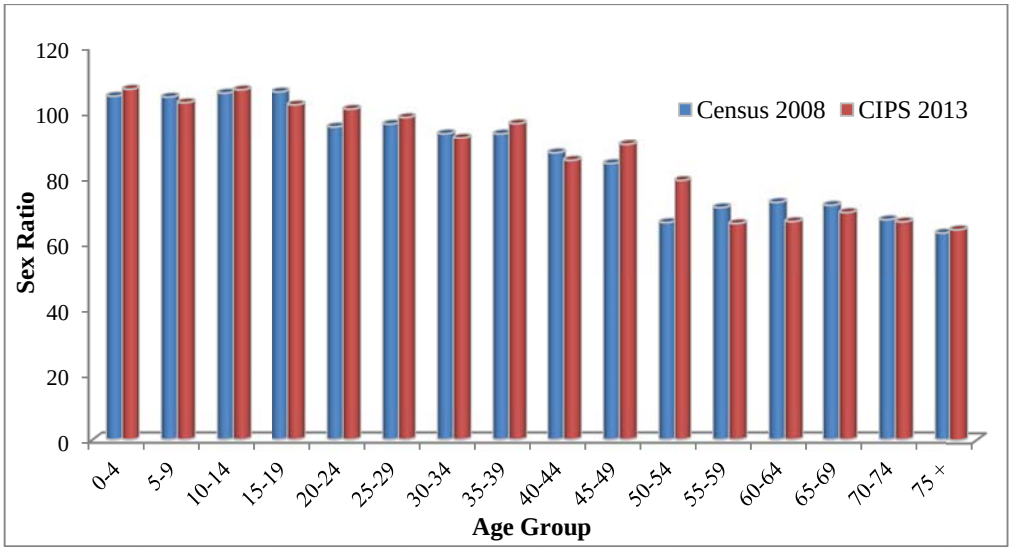


Figure 3.4 Sex Ratio by Five-Year Age Group: Cambodia (Urban), Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

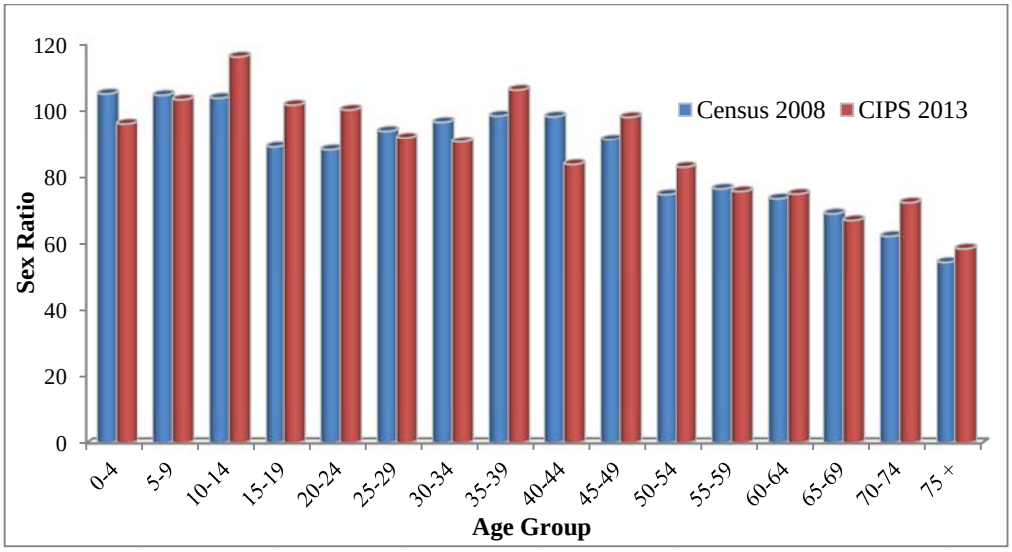


Figure 3.5 Sex Ratio by Five-Year Age Group: Cambodia (Rural), Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

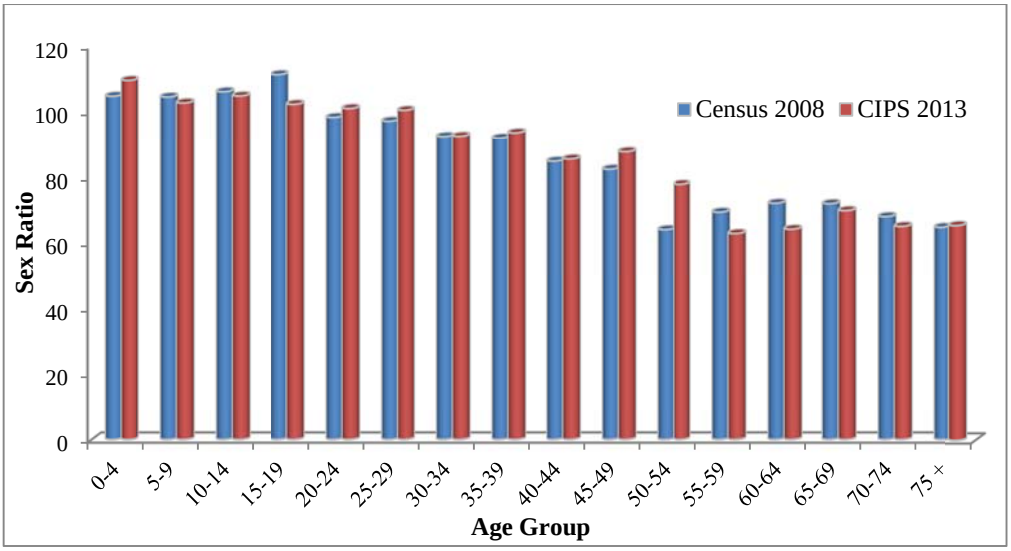


Table 3.3 Sex Ratio by Broad Age Group: Cambodia and Provinces, Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Cambodia/Province	Sex Ratio by Age group					
	0 – 14		15 – 64		65+	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	2008	2013
	Total					
Cambodia	**105.3**	**105.7**	**91.5**	**91.9**	**67.5**	**66.9**
Banteay Meanchey	104.2	107.8	93.4	91.7	66.9	66.8
Battambang	105.5	106.3	95.3	98.7	71.0	64.9
Kampong Cham	105.5	94.4	91.7	91.7	72.6	71.4
Kampong Chhnang	103.7	105.0	89.1	88.7	60.6	56.9
Kampong Speu	104.5	105.8	91.4	90.1	64.4	55.9
Kampong Thom	105.2	106.9	91.3	89.9	69.5	64.7
Kampot	105.4	111.2	90.8	96.8	63.0	65.0
Kandal	106.4	106.3	90.6	90.3	67.8	72.8
Koh Kong	104.7	103.7	102.4	100.8	66.8	68.0
Kratie	103.8	101.0	98.8	93.1	74.0	77.0
Mondul Kiri	104.1	107.3	107.0	102.7	92.6	90.3
Phnom Penh	103.4	110.9	86.7	90.7	62.0	66.4
Preah Vihear	104.0	105.9	98.0	95.8	72.9	68.7
Prey Veng	106.1	112.0	86.0	86.8	70.0	74.1
Pursat	104.7	100.4	91.3	89.5	61.2	66.0
Ratanak Kiri	105.1	97.5	101.0	100.7	93.2	76.8
Siem Reap	106.1	106.9	92.8	90.5	64.5	50.9
Preah Sihanouk	106.1	101.9	99.2	96.7	64.4	67.2
Stung Treng	101.4	110.3	99.3	99.9	78.3	76.9
Svay Rieng	104.9	126.1	88.4	91.6	63.2	59.1
Takeo	106.8	101.3	91.0	89.9	65.3	66.1
Otdar Meanchey	106.5	106.7	100.0	98.3	67.3	88.0
Kep	107.5	106.3	95.3	94.8	57.9	63.6
Pailin	107.0	101.1	106.9	100.0	82.4	79.9

Table 3.3 shows the sex ratio by broad age group for Cambodia and provinces. 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 2013 compared to Census 2008. But except in Kampong Cham and Ratanak Kiri that decreased to below 100 percent. Unlike the sex ratio of the total population, sex ratio among children is not influenced much by sex selective and spatial mobility of population. Migration on 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.

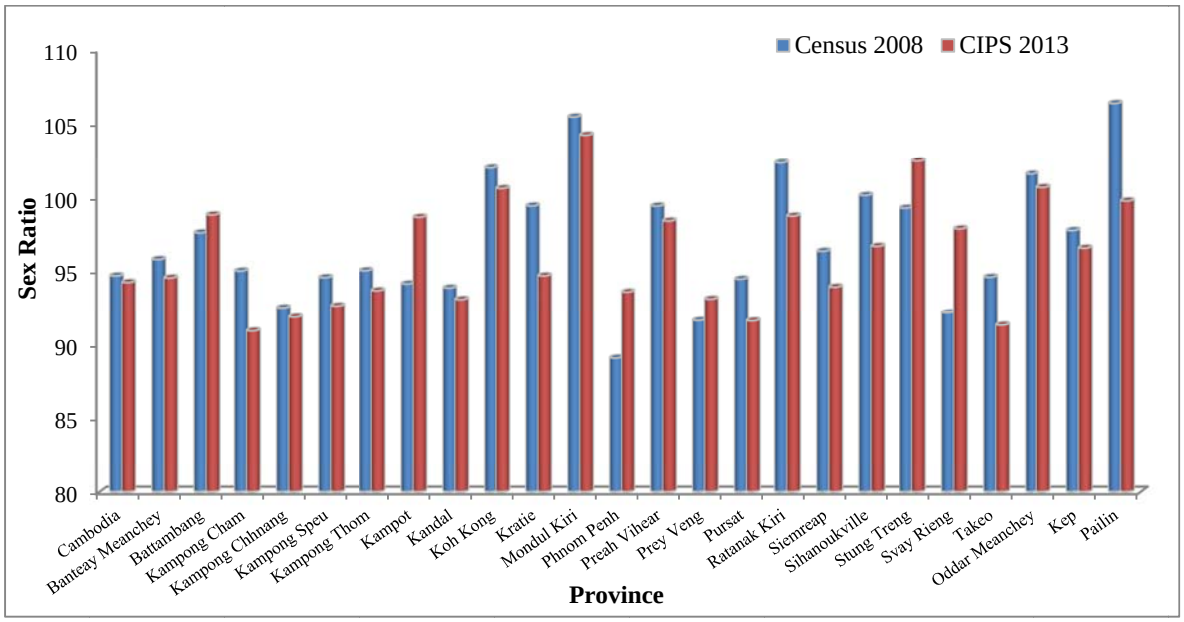
In the province of Koh Kong, Mondol Kiri, Pursat and Pailin male predominate in the working age group. This could be due to influx of male migrant workers. Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Kampong Chhnang and Svay Rieng have recorded relatively low sex ratio in the age group 15-64 either due to inflow of women 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.

3.4.4 Urban and Rural Residence

The urban-rural pattern of sex ratio in Cambodia has changed during 2008-2013 (Table 3.6). In 2008 the urban sex ratio (92.4) was lower than that of rural areas (95.3). But in CIPS 2013 this is trend almost the same as compare to urban and rural area, 94.4 percent and 94.2 percent respectively.

Figure 3.5 shows the comparison of sex ratio by provinces, the pattern of the sex ratio is marginal decreased as is the generally case except in Battambang, Kampot, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Stung Treng and Svay Rieng. Pailin province is noticed change during 2008 and 2013

Figure 3.5 Sex Ratio by Province, Cambodia, Census 2008 and CIPS 2013



3.4.5 Natural Regions

Table 3.4 Sex Ratio: Natural Regions, Cambodia Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Name of Natural Region	Sex Ratio in		Change
	Census 2008	CIPS 2013	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Plain Region: (Kampong Cham, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo)	92.8	92.8	0
Tonle Sap Region: (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siem Reap, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin)	96.2	95.1	-1.1
Coastal Region: (Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kep)	96.6	98.3	1.7
Plateau and Mountain region: (Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng)	97.6	95.6	-2.0

Table 3.4 shows the sex ratio of each Natural Region of the country and the change in it during Census 2008 and CIPS 2013. It is observed that Plain region has recorded the same sex ratio during the decades. The Coastal region has record the highest increase while the Tonle Sap and Plateau and Mountain region has decreased to minus point. This may be due to movement of young male move to another area for the job purpose.

3.4.6 Provinces

Sex ratio also differ from province to province (Table 3.5, Map 2, Figure 3.5). In 2013 the following 10 provinces have recorded a sex ratio each which is lower than for Cambodia as a whole: Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap and Takeo. The remaining 14 provinces have recorded a sex ratio each higher than the national average.

Map 2. Sex Ratio by Province, Cambodia 2013

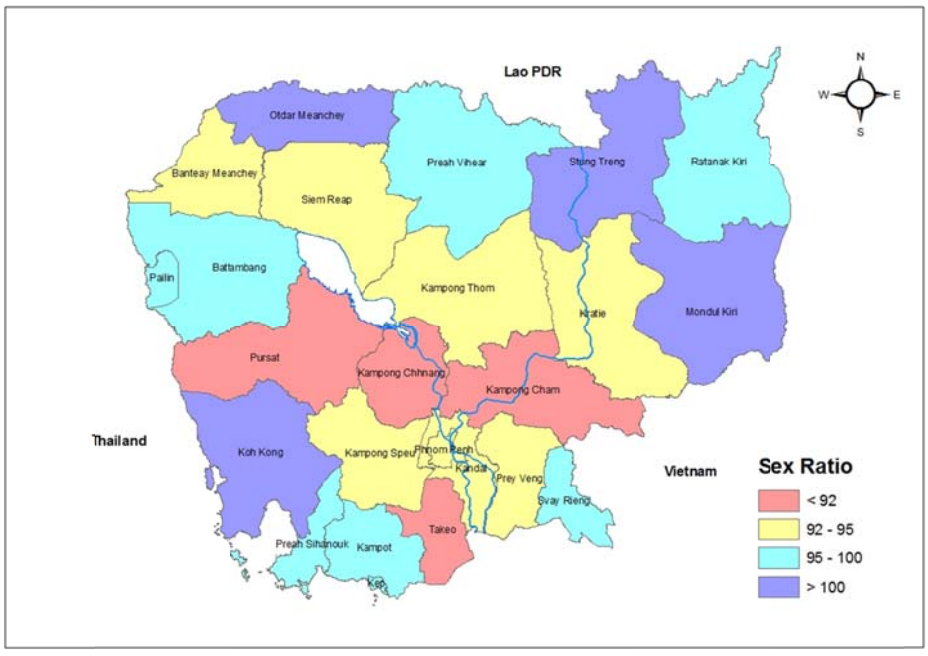


Table 3.5 Sex Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces, Population Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Cambodia/Province	Census 2008	CIPS 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cambodia	**94.7**	**94.3**
Bantey Meanchey	95.8	94.6
Battambang	97.6	98.8
Kampong Cham	95.0	90.9
Kampong Chhnang	92.5	91.9
Kampong Speu	94.6	92.7
Kampong Thom	95.1	93.7
Kampot	94.2	98.7
Kandal	93.9	93.1
Koh Kong	102.0	100.6
Kratie	99.4	94.7
Mondul Kiri	105.5	104.3
Phnom Penh	89.1	93.6
Preah Vihear	99.4	98.4
Prey Veng	91.7	93.1
Pursat	94.5	91.6
Ratanak Kiri	102.4	98.7
Siem Reap	96.4	93.9
Preah Sihanouk	100.1	96.7
Stung Treng	99.3	102.5
Svay Rieng	92.2	97.9
Takeo	94.6	91.3
Otdar Meanchey	101.6	100.7
Kep	97.8	96.6
Pailin	106.4	99.8

3.5 Change in sex ratio during 2008-2013

In accordance with the general decrease in sex ratio between Census 2008 and CIPS 2013 at the national level and most of the provinces also have records decreasingly of sex ratio. The amount of decrease ranges from less than one point in Kampong Chhnang to 6.6 points in Pailin (as derived from table 3.5). In the following six provinces, however, the sex ratio has increased during this period by the number of point indicated: Battambang (1.2), Kampot (4.5), Phnom Penh (4.5), Prey Veng (1.4), Stung Treng (3.2) and Svay Rieng (5.7). This is may be due to the improvement of health system in Cambodia with the decreased in male mortality.

CHAPTER 4
AGE STRUCTURE

4.1 Nature of Age Data

According to the definition laid down by the United Nations, age of a person recorded in a survey is "the interval of time between the date of birth and date of the survey, 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 2008 and 2013 Census and Survey 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.

4.2 Evaluation of Age Data of CIPS 2013

As the age data collected 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. The following standard demographic indices were calculated for this purpose in respect of age data of CIPS 2013.

Table 4.1 Age and Sex data evaluation by residence and sex Cambodia, CIPS 2013

Sex	Myer's Index	Whipple's Index	
		0	5
Both Sexes	10.9	105	109
Male	9.6	102	107
Female	12.1	108	112
United Nations Age-Sex Accuracy Index	31.6		

Myer's index

It 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. The theoretical range of Myer's index (on a 0 to 180 scale) extends from the minimum of "0" when there is neither preference nor avoidance of any particular digit at all to a maximum of 180 when all ages are reported in a single terminal digit. Myer's index of Cambodia is calculated as 10.9 for CIPS 2013. Hence incidence of age heaping is well within the limit.

Whipple's index

The age returns were also tested for digit preference and age heaping in terminal digits. The Whipple's 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. Whipple's index for Cambodia worked out to 105 for preference for the digit zero, indicating that there was almost no preference for "0". The index is 109 for preference for the digit five, indicating almost no preference for the digit "5" in the survey. It is therefore clear that the collected information on age is free from digit preference.

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 age 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 31.6. 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 basis of the above tests it may be concluded that on the whole the age returns of the CIPS 2013 may be considered fairly reliable despite some irregularities.

4.3 Analysis of 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.

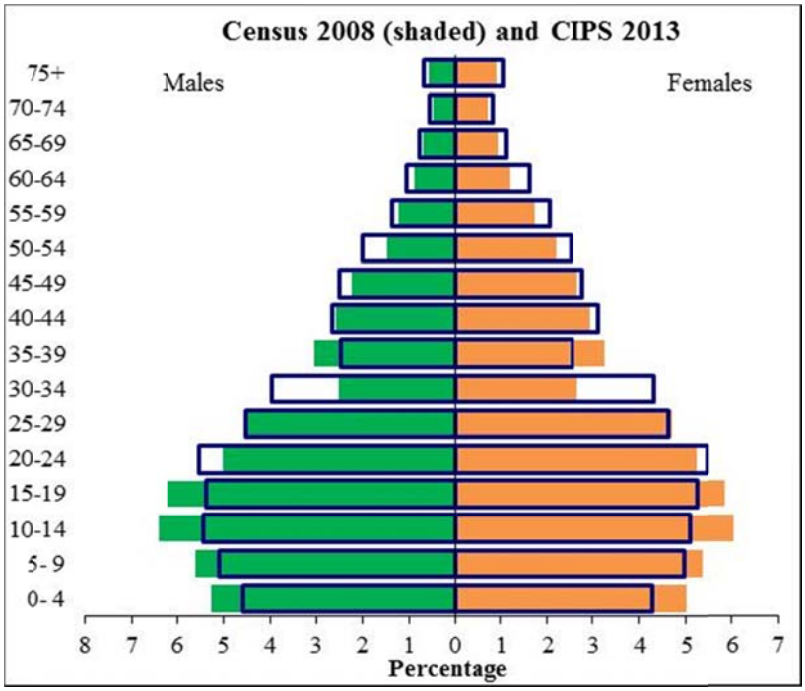
Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 depict the population pyramids (for Total, Urban and Rural, Cambodia 2008 and 2013) with the percentage of males and females in five-year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The percentage of 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 CIPS 2013.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2008 and 2013 shows a fairly consistent pattern in the age distribution. The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 lower 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 period. The proportion of children (less than 15 years of age) has also declined from 33.7 in 2008 to 29.4 in 2013 indicating 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 during the decade 1998-2008 at an average annual rate of 0.91 points and almost continued to do so during the half decade 2008 -2013 reaching the proportion of 29.4 in 2013. The age group 10-14 in 2008 and the age group 20-24 in 2013 are the largest cohorts.

Above the age of 10, the 2008 pyramid shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing numbers with increasing age with the exception of age group 30-34. In 2013 this pattern is revealed above the age of 20 with the exception of the age group 35-39. The conspicuous decline in the proportion of population in the age group 30-34 in 2008 and five years later in the age group 35-39 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 2013 as revealed by the age pyramid reflects the high levels of mortality especially among men during the years of turmoil and internal strife in the country.

In general, the pyramids show increase in the working age and aged populations barring age groups 30-34 in 2008 and 35-39 in 2013. In developed countries the phenomenal 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 4.1 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Total: Census 2008 and CIPS 2013



Significant differences in the age structure between urban and rural areas are observed in the pyramids of Figures 4.2 and 4.3 respectively. The rural areas have relatively more young people as well as senior citizens. 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 senior citizens. 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.

In 2013, both in urban and rural areas, there is narrowing of the population bar of the 0-4 year olds compared to the 5-9 year olds showing a smaller number of people aged 0-4 relative to the 5-9 year olds. This phenomenon is more pronounced in rural areas compared to urban areas which may be due to more rapid decline in fertility in urban areas. The urban age pyramid of 2013 shows a rapid decline of youth population, particularly women of age 15-29. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon could be the return to their permanent homes in rural areas of thousands of garment factory workers, mostly young girls, due to closure of these factories during the period following the last census. This may perhaps could be got confirmed from the authorities concerned.

Figure 4.2 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Urban: Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

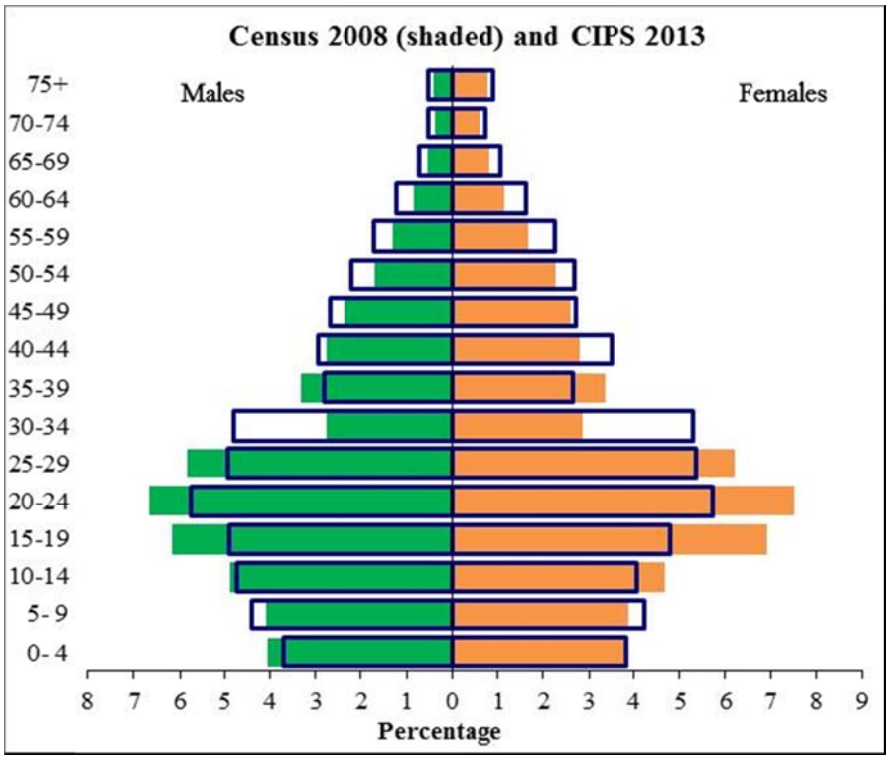


Figure 4.3 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Rural: Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

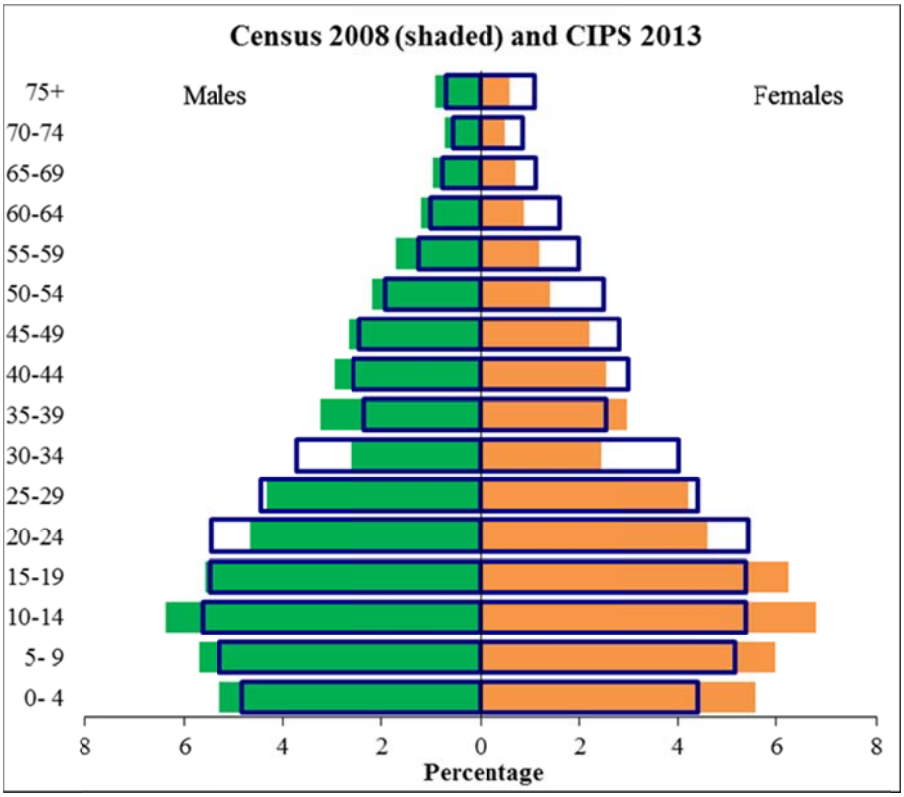


Table 4.1.Percent Distribution of Population by Five-Year Age Group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	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)
Number	**14,676,591**	**7,121,508**	**7,555,083**	**3,146,212**	**1,527,479**	**1,618,734**	**11,530,378**	**5,594,029**	**5,936,349**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 – 4	8.88	9.47	8.33	7.56	7.63	7.48	9.24	9.97	8.56
5 – 9	10.05	10.51	9.61	8.65	9.06	8.26	10.43	10.90	9.98
10 – 14	10.51	11.20	9.87	8.78	9.72	7.88	10.99	11.60	10.41
15 – 19	10.62	11.07	10.19	9.71	10.10	9.35	10.86	11.33	10.42
20 – 24	11.00	11.39	10.62	11.49	11.86	11.14	10.86	11.26	10.49
25 – 29	9.15	9.36	8.95	10.31	10.17	10.44	8.83	9.14	8.55
30 – 34	8.25	8.16	8.34	10.10	9.89	10.29	7.75	7.68	7.81
35 – 39	5.01	5.07	4.95	5.43	5.77	5.12	4.89	4.88	4.90
40 – 44	5.76	5.46	6.03	6.43	6.04	6.80	5.57	5.30	5.83
45 – 49	5.26	5.14	5.38	5.41	5.52	5.30	5.23	5.04	5.40
50 – 54	4.51	4.10	4.89	4.90	4.58	5.20	4.40	3.97	4.80
55 – 59	3.40	2.79	3.97	3.95	3.51	4.37	3.25	2.59	3.86
60 – 64	2.66	2.20	3.10	2.81	2.48	3.13	2.62	2.12	3.09
65 – 69	1.86	1.57	2.13	1.79	1.48	2.08	1.88	1.59	2.14
70 – 74	1.38	1.13	1.60	1.25	1.08	1.41	1.41	1.15	1.66
75+	1.72	1.38	2.03	1.44	1.10	1.76	1.79	1.46	2.10

It is not difficult to make firm generalizations about the effects of fertility and mortality on the age structure of a population since it is possible to identify the age groups which are affected by the changes in these factors. No such general rules can be laid down with regard to the effects of net migration on age structure. The age distribution of the net migrants and the volume of net migration have to be taken into account for determining these effects. In respect of Cambodia the population structure is not affected by international migration which is very small.

The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 is less than that in the age group 5-9. This could have been due to recent decline in fertility, under-reporting of infants and young children or an exaggeration of their ages, or what might not be probable, an increase in infant and child mortality. The age group 10-14 represents the largest cohort (10.51 percent) reported at the 2013 survey (Figure 4.1). This is closely followed by the cohort of ages 15-19 indicating comparatively high fertility level in the early 1990s following a baby boom reported in the early 1980s.

Above the age group of 10-14 the 2008 pyramid shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing numbers with increasing age. There is, however, a conspicuous exception in the age group 30-34 which has shown a steep decline. This may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility, and high mortality of those born in and around 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 35 as revealed by the age pyramid reflects the high levels of mortality especially among men during these years of turmoil and internal strife.

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2008 and 2013 (Figures 4.1) 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 are a characteristic feature of the age distribution in many of the developing countries in Asia, and Cambodia seems to be no exception. The age group 5-9 in 2008 and the age group 10-14 in 2013 are the largest cohorts. As expected the decline in the proportion of the population in the age group 20-24 in 2008 is reflected in the increase in the proportion of the population in the age group 30-34 in 2013 (10 years later).

It is also important to look at the percent change at each age group over time. Table 4.2 shows the percent change for each of the five year age groups between 2008 and 2013. The numbers of children in the age groups 0-4 have decreased and 5-9 slightly increase during the decade at the rates shown in this Table. The number in the age group 10-14 has only marginally decreased. The age groups from 15-19 onwards have shown decreases except the age group 30-34. The highest increase is recorded by the age group 20-24.

Table 4.2 Population of Cambodia and Percent Change by Age, 2008-2013

Age	Population		Change
	Census 2008	CIPS 2013	(Percent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
TOTAL	**13,395,682**	**14,676,591**	9.6
0 – 4	1,372,615	1,303,588	-5.0
5 – 9	1,470,672	1,474,650	0.3
10 – 14	1,670,505	1,543,160	-7.6
15 – 19	1,619,290	1,558,004	-3.8
20 – 24	1,369,202	1,613,940	17.9
25 – 29	1,233,361	1,342,919	8.9
30 – 34	693,235	1,210,936	74.7
35 – 39	844,948	734,970	-13.0
40 – 44	737,451	844,823	14.6
45 – 49	653,650	772,599	18.2
50 – 54	490,726	661,350	34.8
55 – 59	391,116	498,504	27.5
60 – 64	277,611	390,619	40.7
65 – 69	216,839	272,657	25.7
70 – 74	158,945	201,989	27.1
75+	195,516	251,881	28.8

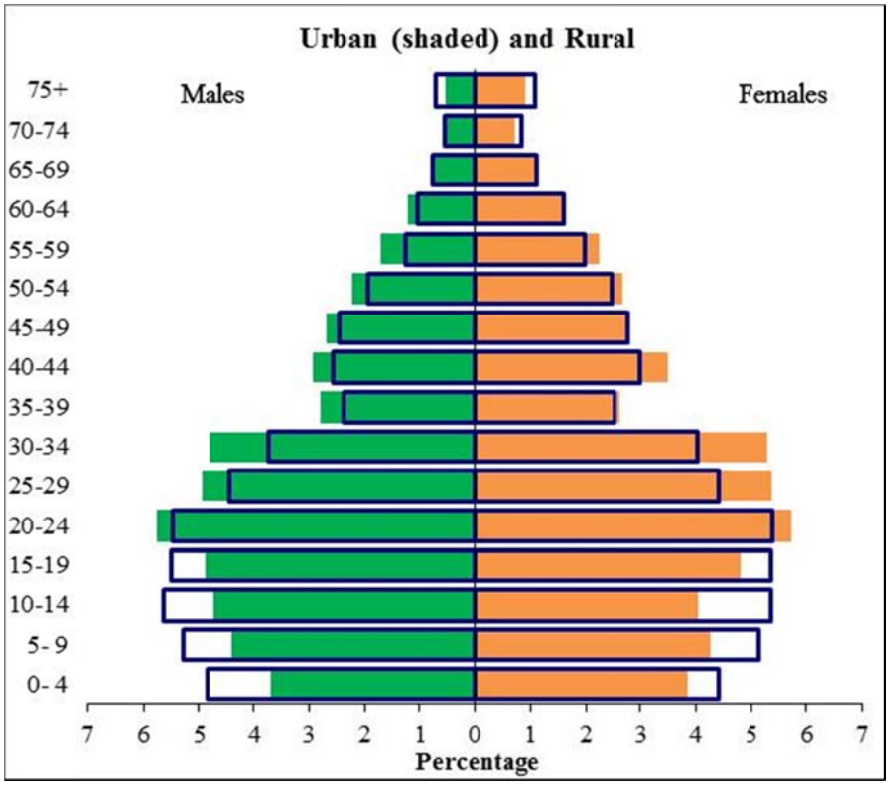
The percentage distributions of population by five-year age group according to the CIPS 2013 for the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality are given in Table AT01 of Annex 1.

4.3.1 Differential Age Structure by Residence

The age structure of the urban population is not the same as that of the rural population (see Figures 4.4). The proportions of children in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 10-14 and 15-19 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 of 3.1) is higher than that in the urban areas (TFR of 2.1). 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 and 30-34 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 30-34 up to 55-59 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 40-44 onwards the rural proportions are lower barring the age group 55-59. From the age group 65-69 onwards the rural proportion is higher in every age group.

Figure 4.4 Population pyramid, Cambodia-Urban and Rural: CIPS 2013



4.3.2 Population Distribution by Broad Age Group

Table 4.3 Percentage Distribution of Population of Cambodia by Broad Age Group according to different Sources

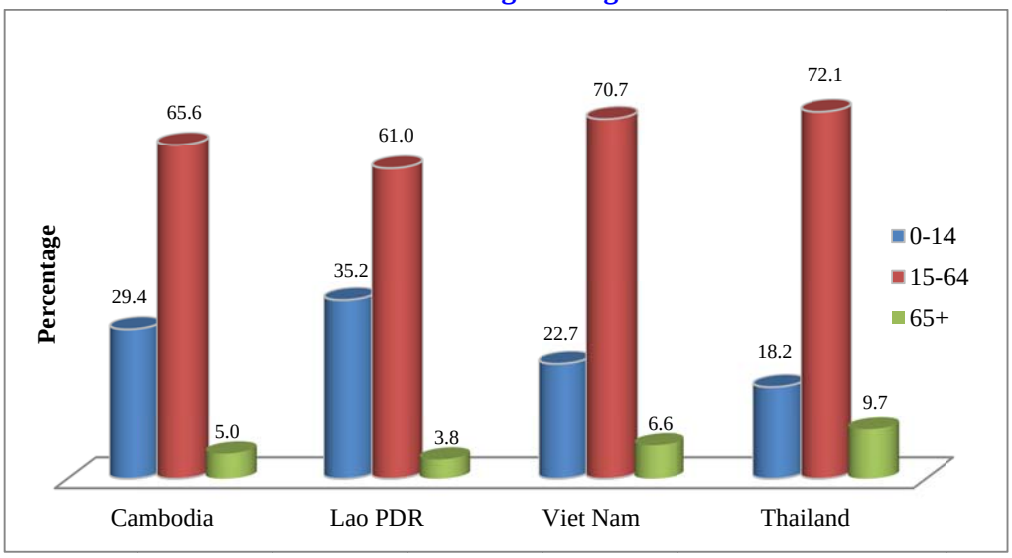
Age Group	Percentage Distribution according to				
	2004 CIPS	2005 CDHS	2010 CDHS	2008 Census	CIPS 2013
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0 – 14	38.6	38.9	34.5	33.7	29.4
15 – 49	49.5	47.9	50.5	53.4	55.0
50 – 64	8.0	8.6	10.0	8.6	10.6
65 +	3.9	4.6	5.0	4.3	5.0

The proportions of population in the four broad age groups drawn from different sources and shown in Table 4.3 indicate the general declining trend of percentage of children (0-14) in the population and the rising trend of the working age population (15-64). There has been only a marginal increase in the proportion of the elderly population (65+) during the decade 2008-2013.

As may be seen from Figure 4.5 the proportion of children in the population is lower in Vietnam and Thailand than that in Cambodia, whereas Lao PDR has a higher proportion. From this it can be inferred that the fertility levels of Vietnam and Thailand are lower than Cambodia's fertility level in that order. Lao PDR seems to have the highest fertility level among the four countries.

Figures 4.6, 4.7 and 4.8 portray the distribution of population (percentage) as in 2013 of the total, urban and rural areas respectively of Cambodia in four broad age groups. The same patterns have been seen for the national level and residence. More than 50 percent have been seen for age group 15-49, followed by age group 0-14 with 30 percent and less than 5 percent for the age group 65+. Table 4.5 provides such a distribution of population for each of the provinces by sex. However in the present analysis, persons of age 65 and more only are considered as the elderly population.

Figure 4.5 Distribution of Population (Percentage) by Age, Cambodia and Neighboring Countries



Sources: World Bank 2013 estimation. CIPS 2013 for Cambodia

Figure 4.6 Distribution of Population (Percentage) by Age Group, Cambodia (Total), 2013

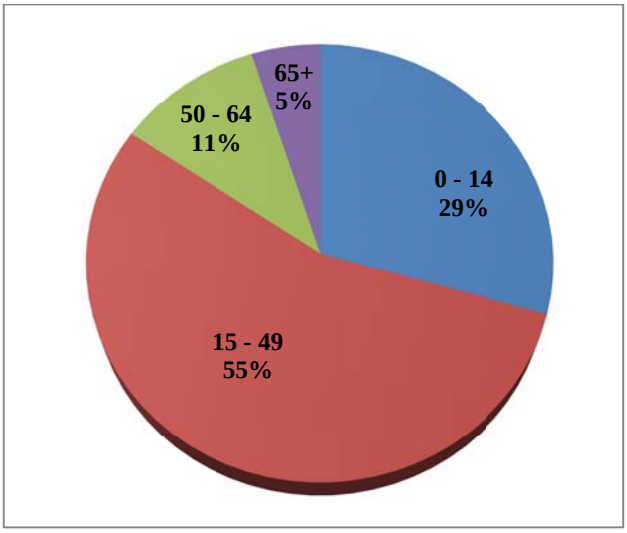


Figure 4.7 Distribution of Population (Percentage) by Age Group, Cambodia (Urban), 2013

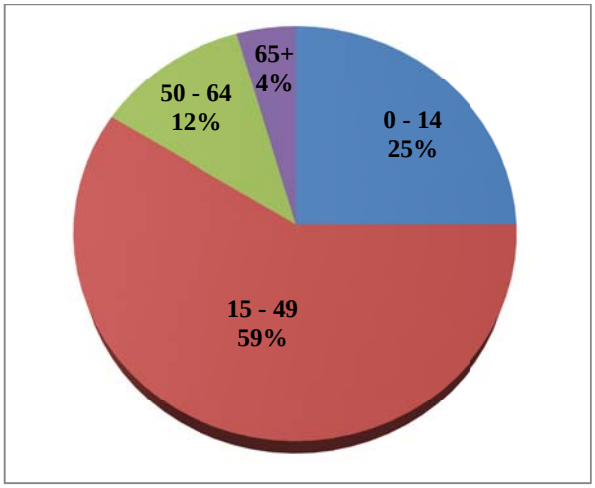
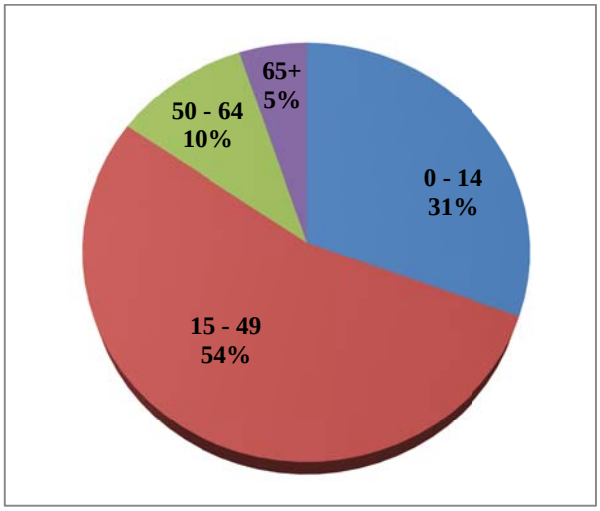


Figure 4.8 Distribution of Population (Percentage) by Age Group, Cambodia (Rural), 2013



Figures 4.10 depict the percentage distributions of the 2013 population by the three broad age groups 0-14, 15-64 and 65+ at provincial level.

4.3.3 The Median Age

The median age which corresponds to 50-percentile mark in the age distribution divides the population into two equal size groups, one which is younger and the other which is older than the median age. The median age of the Cambodian population works out to 24.5 in 2013 which is about two years more than what it was in 2008 (Table 4.4). Among the countries of the world according to the estimation in 2010, the median age varies from 15.0 in Uganda to 44.6 in Japan and 48.9 in Monaco. In most of the European countries it is above 40. Within the South East Asian region it is 35.1 in Thailand and 28.7 in Vietnam. The median age for males in Cambodia is 23.4 in 2013 as against 22.06 in 2008. In respect of females it is 24.5 in 2013 as against 23.26 in 2008. According to computations, the median age is higher in the urban areas of Cambodia (26.9) than in the rural areas (23.9).

Table 4.4 Median age of Southeast Asian Countries by sex

Name of the Country	Total	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brunei Darussalam	29.0	28.7	29.2
Cambodia	**24.5**	**23.4**	**25.8**
Indonesia	28.9	28.4	**29.5**
Lao People‘s Democratic Republic	21.6	21.4	21.9
Malaysia	27.4	27.2	27.6
Myanmar	27.6	27.0	28.2
Philippines	23.3	22.8	23.8
Singapore	33.6	33.5	33.7
Thailand	35.1	34.2	36.1
Timor-Least	18.4	17.8	19.0
Vietnam	28.7	27.6	29.7

Sources: The World Factbook 2013 estimation, CIA. CIPS 2013 for Cambodia

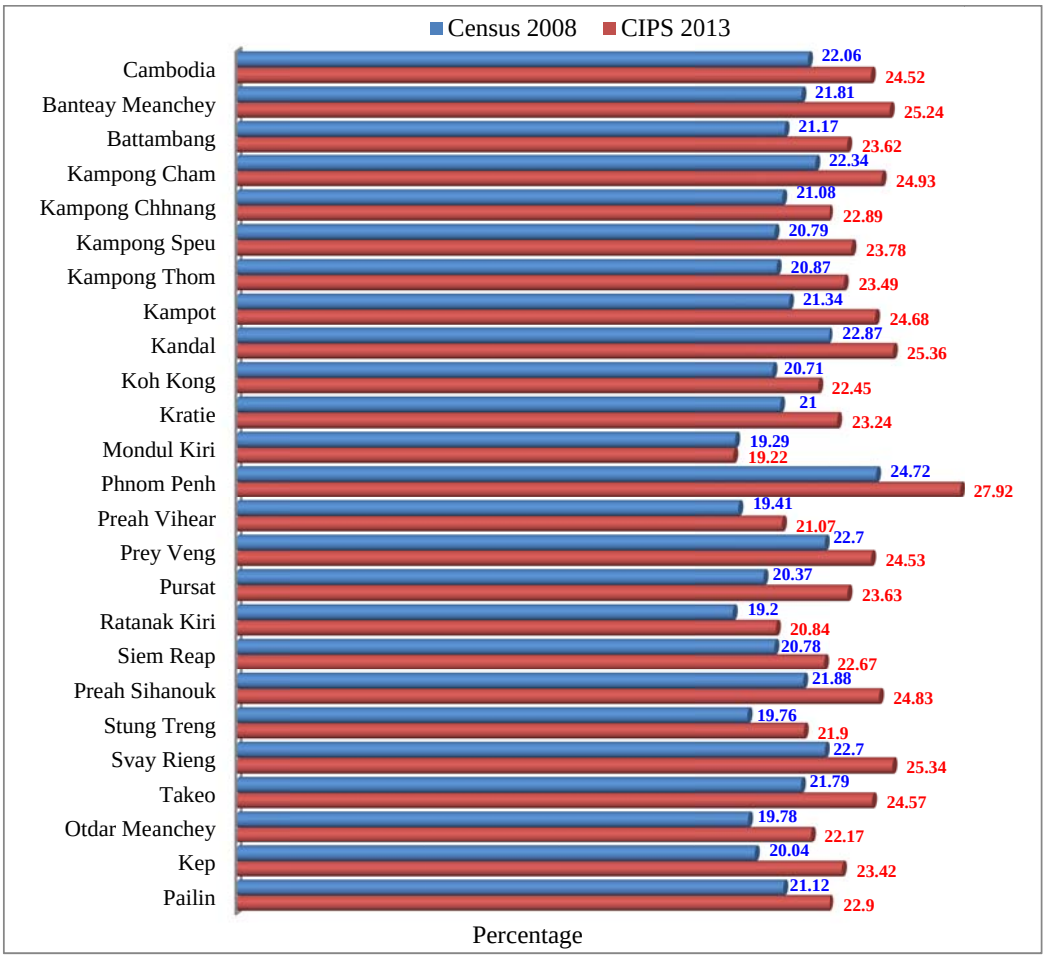
Table 4.4 A Median Age by Sex: Cambodia and Provinces, Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Province	Census 2008			CIPS 2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	**22.06**	**20.81**	**23.26**	**24.52**	**23.40**	**25.77**
Banteay Meanchey	21.81	20.99	22.59	25.24	24.36	26.25
Battambang	21.17	20.28	22.08	23.62	22.51	24.92
Kampong Cham	22.34	20.69	23.97	24.93	23.78	26.21
Kampong Chhnang	21.08	19.58	22.67	22.89	21.42	24.17
Kampong Speu	20.79	19.37	22.38	23.78	22.75	24.90
Kampong Thom	20.87	19.36	22.68	23.49	22.42	24.52
Kampot	21.34	19.78	22.92	24.68	23.78	25.73
Kandal	22.87	21.58	20.69	25.36	23.99	27.06
Koh Kong	20.71	20.32	21.12	22.45	22.25	22.65
Kratie	21.00	20.21	21.80	23.24	22.73	23.72
Mondul Kiri	19.29	19.47	19.11	19.22	19.08	19.37
Phnom Penh	24.72	24.56	24.85	27.92	26.71	28.96
Preah Vihear	19.41	18.96	19.87	21.07	20.48	21.62
Prey Veng	22.70	20.05	25.25	24.53	22.94	26.33
Pursat	20.37	19.36	21.57	23.63	22.69	24.57
Ratanak Kiri	19.20	19.01	19.39	20.84	20.79	20.89
Siem Reap	20.78	19.84	21.72	22.67	21.66	23.64
Preah Sihanouk	21.88	21.40	22.36	24.83	24.31	25.49
Stung Treng	19.76	19.60	19.92	21.90	21.51	22.31
Svay Rieng	22.70	20.48	24.89	25.34	23.56	27.44
Takeo	21.79	19.74	24.03	24.57	23.22	26.20
Otdar Meanchey	19.78	19.42	20.20	22.17	21.62	22.68
Kep	20.04	19.11	21.39	23.42	22.35	24.40
Pailin	21.12	21.19	21.05	22.90	22.93	22.87

In the 2008 census the median age varies from province to province, the median age of both sexes vary from 19.20 in Ratanak Kiri to 24.72 in Phnom Penh Municipality, the corresponding for males and females vary from 19.01 and 19.36 in Ratanak Kiri to 24.56 and 24.85 in Phnom Penh Municipality respectively.

In the CIPS 2013 the median age of both sexes vary from 19.22 in Mondul Kiri to 27.92 in Phnom Penh Municipality, the corresponding for males and females vary from 19.08 and 19.37 in Ratanak Kiri to 26.71 and 28.96 in Phnom Penh Municipality respectively.

Figure 4.9 Median Age: Cambodia and Provinces, Census 2008 and CIPS 2013



The median age of the total population has increased in all provinces during 2008-2013 though in varying degrees (See Table 4.4 and Figure 4.9) except in Mondul Kiri it is slightly decrease. The median age is the highest in Phnom Penh Municipality. This is understandable since the fertility level of Phnom Penh (TFR 2.0 in 2008 and more than 1.63 in 2013) is the lowest in the country. In the North and Northeast provinces of the Mountain and Plateau region like Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri the median age is below 20 in 2008. It is the lowest in Ratanak Kiri. In Mondul Kiri the median age is still below 20 in 2013. It is the lowest in the country.

The national level TFR is 3.1 according to the Analytical Report on Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia (February 2010) in 2008 and 2.8 in 2013. The provinces in the mountain and plateau region mentioned above have each a TFR level (more than 4 in 2008, less than 4.5 in 2013) which is much higher than the National level. In Otdar Meanchey province also where the TFR (3.3 in 2008, less than 3.2 in 2013) is higher than that at the national level the median age is lower. Though the median age of females is generally higher, it is marginally lower than that of males in the provinces of Kandal and Mondol Kiri in 2008 (Table 4.4), in 2013 the median age of females is higher than for males for all provinces in the country.

4.3.4 The Proportion of Children in the Population

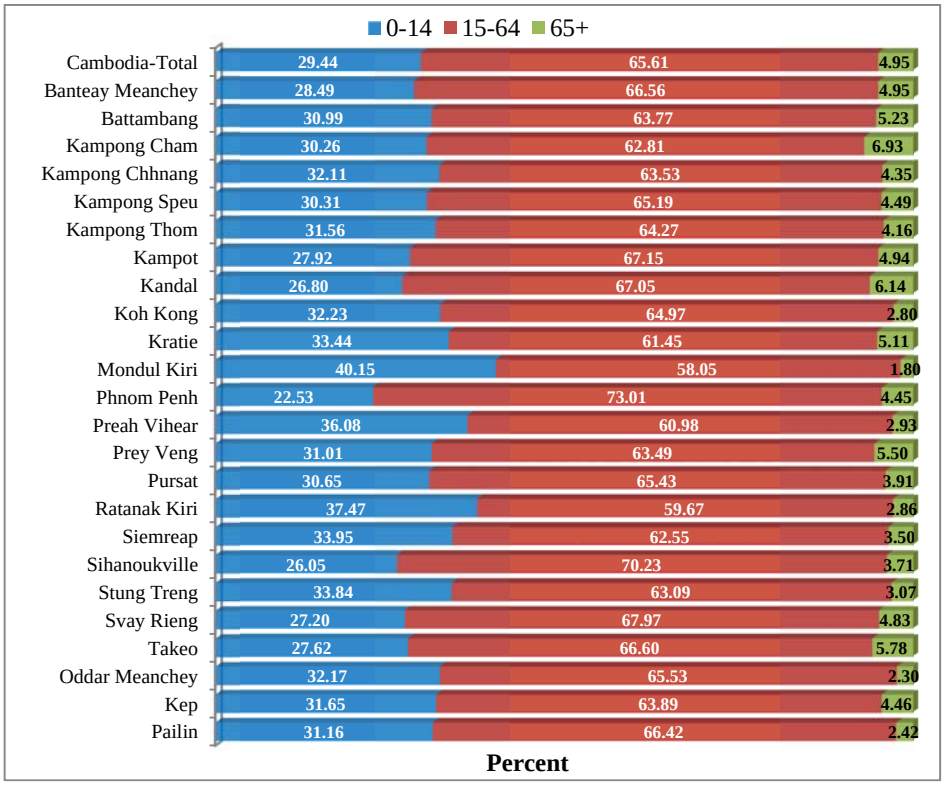
Numerically the population of children (aged 0-14 years) in the country has decreased from 4,513,792 in 2008 to 4,320,788 in 2013. In terms of proportion it has declined from 33.7 per cent to 29.4 per cent, that is, by 4.3 points. In 2013 the proportion of children was lower than the national average in all the provinces except Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Svay Rieng and Takeo (Table 4.5). In each of the following provinces it was higher by more than two percentage points: Phnom Penh Municipality and Kandal. In Stung Treng province it was lower by 4.4 percentage points. Phnom Penh Municipality has recorded the lowest percentage of children (22.53) and Mondul Kiri has recorded the highest percentage of children (40.15). In Banteay Meanchey province the proportion was lower than the national average by less than one percentage point. That the proportions of children in the populations of the provinces are not uniform will be evident from Table 4.5 and Figure 4.10.

Table 4.5 Population Distribution (Percentage) by Broad Age Group: Cambodia and Provinces by Sex, 2013

Province	Sex	Number	Percentage Distribution				
			Total	0 - 14	15 - 49	50 - 64	65+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total Area							
Cambodia-Total	**Both Sexes**	**14,676,591**	**100**	**29.44**	**55.04**	**10.56**	**4.95**
	Males	**7,121,508**	**100**	**31.18**	**55.65**	**9.09**	**4.09**
	Females	**7,555,083**	**100**	**27.81**	**54.47**	**11.96**	**5.76**
Banteay Meanchey	B.S	729,569	100	28.49	53.89	12.68	4.95
	Males	354,604	100	30.40	54.00	11.53	4.07
	Females	374,965	100	26.68	53.78	13.77	5.77
Battambang	B.S	1,121,019	100	30.99	52.60	11.17	5.23
	Males	557,164	100	32.13	53.78	9.95	4.15
	Females	563,855	100	29.88	51.44	12.37	6.31
Kampong Cham	B.S	1,757,223	100	30.26	52.53	10.28	6.93
	Males	836,965	100	30.85	54.73	8.35	6.06
	Females	920,258	100	29.72	50.53	12.03	7.72
Kampong Chhnang	B.S	523,202	100	32.11	53.20	10.33	4.35
	Males	250,548	100	34.35	53.61	8.74	3.30
	Females	272,654	100	30.06	52.83	11.79	5.33
Kampong Speu	B.S	755,465	100	30.31	56.13	9.07	4.49
	Males	363,337	100	32.40	56.66	7.60	3.35
	Females	392,128	100	28.38	55.64	10.43	5.55
Kampong Thom	B.S	690,414	100	31.56	54.13	10.15	4.16
	Males	333,979	100	33.72	53.92	8.99	3.38
	Females	356,434	100	29.55	54.32	11.23	4.90
Kampot	B.S	611,557	100	27.92	56.64	10.51	4.94
	Males	303,709	100	29.60	57.66	8.82	3.92
	Females	307,849	100	26.26	55.63	12.17	5.94
Kandal	B.S	1,115,965	100	26.80	55.89	11.16	6.14
	Males	538,040	100	28.65	56.39	9.60	5.37
	Females	577,924	100	25.09	55.43	12.62	6.87
Koh Kong	B.S	122,263	100	32.23	55.35	9.62	2.80
	Males	61,319	100	32.72	55.92	9.10	2.26
	Females	60,944	100	31.74	54.79	10.14	3.34
Kratie	B.S	344,195	100	33.44	51.34	10.11	5.11
	Males	167,425	100	34.53	51.48	9.42	4.57
	Females	176,770	100	32.40	51.22	10.76	5.63
Mondul Kiri	B.S	72,680	100	40.15	51.73	6.33	1.80
	Males	37,098	100	40.71	51.52	6.11	1.67
	Females	35,582	100	39.57	51.95	6.56	1.93
Phnom Penh	B.S	1,688,044	100	22.53	60.71	12.31	4.45
	Males	816,145	100	24.50	60.70	11.12	3.68

Province	Sex	Number	Percentage Distribution				
			Total	0 - 14	15 - 49	50 - 64	65+
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	Females	871,900	100	20.69	60.71	13.42	5.18
Preah Vihear	B.S	235,370	100	36.08	53.24	7.74	2.93
	Males	116,737	100	37.42	52.54	7.63	2.41
	Females	118,633	100	34.77	53.94	7.85	3.45
Prey Veng	B.S	1,156,739	100	31.01	53.00	10.49	5.50
	Males	557,793	100	33.97	52.79	8.39	4.86
	Females	598,946	100	28.25	53.19	12.45	6.11
Pursat	B.S	435,596	100	30.65	54.32	11.11	3.91
	Males	208,292	100	32.12	55.44	9.18	3.25
	Females	227,305	100	29.31	53.29	12.89	4.52
Ratanak Kiri	B.S	183,699	100	37.47	52.37	7.30	2.86
	Males	91,265	100	37.23	53.32	6.96	2.50
	Females	92,434	100	37.71	51.44	7.63	3.21
Siem Reap	B.S	922,982	100	33.95	53.62	8.93	3.50
	Males	447,089	100	36.22	53.98	7.36	2.44
	Females	475,893	100	31.82	53.27	10.41	4.50
Preah Sihanouk	B.S	250,180	100	26.05	59.14	11.09	3.71
	Males	123,007	100	26.74	59.72	10.50	3.04
	Females	127,173	100	25.39	58.57	11.67	4.37
Stung Treng	B.S	122,791	100	33.84	54.69	8.40	3.07
	Males	62,149	100	35.07	54.57	7.72	2.64
	Females	60,641	100	32.58	54.81	9.10	3.51
Svay Rieng	B.S	578,380	100	27.20	57.22	10.75	4.83
	Males	286,073	100	30.67	57.33	8.38	3.63
	Females	292,307	100	23.81	57.12	13.07	6.01
Takeo	B.S	923,373	100	27.62	56.36	10.24	5.78
	Males	440,805	100	29.12	57.63	8.43	4.82
	Females	482,568	100	26.25	55.19	11.90	6.66
Otdar Meanchey	B.S	231,390	100	32.17	55.86	9.67	2.30
	Males	116,090	100	33.10	55.77	8.98	2.15
	Females	115,299	100	31.23	55.95	10.36	2.46
Kep	B.S	38,701	100	31.65	54.26	9.62	4.46
	Males	19,016	100	33.20	55.05	8.22	3.53
	Females	19,685	100	30.16	53.50	10.98	5.37
Pailin	B.S	65,795	100	31.16	55.62	10.80	2.42
	Males	32,859	100	31.36	55.56	10.92	2.15
	Females	32,936	100	30.96	55.67	10.69	2.69

Figure 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Population by Broad Age Group Cambodia and Provinces, 2013



4.3.5 The Working Age Population

As may be seen from Table 4.3 the percentage of working age population (aged 15-64 years) of Cambodia has increased from 62.0 percent in 2008 to 65.6 percent in 2013. From the Single-Year Age Tables of the 2008 and 2013 Censuses (Annex 5) it is found that the percentage of working age population has increased from 60.9 percent to 64.7 percent in the case of males and from 63.1 percent to 66.4 percent for females during 2008-2013. In other words both in respect of males and females there have been substantial increases in the working age populations. It is also noted that the gap in the proportions of males and females has reduced form about 2 points in 2008 to 1 points in 2013.

Among the provinces the proportion of working age population ranges from about 58.05 percent in the province of Mondul Kiri to about 73.01 percent in Phnom Penh (Figure 4.10). The percentage of working age population is higher than the national average in each of the following height provinces: Banteay Meanchey, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk, Svay Rieng Takeo and Pailin The main reason for this phenomenon may be migration of adult workers to these areas from other provinces. In the remaining sixteen provinces each, the proportion is lower than the national average.

4.3.6 The Elderly Population

The proportion of the elderly population (aged 65 years and over) in the country as a whole has increased from 4.3 percent in 2008 to 5 percent in 2013 i.e. by less than one percentage point (Table 4.3). In 2013 the percentage of the elderly among females is higher than that among males by 1.67 percentage points. Among the provinces, the percentage of elderly population varies from less than 3 percent in Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Otdar Meanchey and Pailin to 5 percent or little more than that in the provinces of Battambang Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng and Takeo. The remaining provinces have proportions in the intermediate range (Figure 4.10).

The elderly persons may be further classified as young-old (age 65-74 years), medium-old (age 75-84 years) and the oldest-old (age 85 years and over). Table 4.6 compiled from Priority Table A1-1 at Annex 5 gives the number of persons in each category by sex and its percentage to the total for Cambodia according to the CIPS 2013. A large majority of the elderly is found in the young-old category (65.33). The medium-old and the oldest old categories account for about 28.76 percent and 5.91 percent of the total elderly population respectively. Among the elderly as a whole and in each of the sub-categories, women outnumber men. The sex ratio of the elderly population is 66.88. In the young-old, the medium-old and the oldest-old categories the sex ratios are 68.27, 63.57 and 68.13 respectively.

Table 4.6 Classification of the Elderly Population by Category and Sex, Cambodia Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Category of the Elderly	Census 2008			CIPS 2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	**571,300**	**230,192**	**341,108**	**726,527**	**291,178**	**435,349**
Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100
Young-Old	65.78	67.10	64.88	65.33	66.14	64.79
Medium Old	28.44	27.65	28.98	28.76	27.89	29.34
Oldest-Old	5.78	5.25	6.14	5.91	5.98	5.87

4.3.7 Categorization of Cambodia's population based on Age Structure

The median age and measures like the proportion of aged persons, the proportion of children under 15, the aged-child ratio or the ratio of the number of elderly persons to the number of children, are used as the basis for describing a population as "young" or "old". Populations with median age under 20 are considered as "young" and those with 30 or more are treated as "old". Those with medians in the range of 20 to 29 are categorized as of "intermediate "age. On this basis Cambodia comes under the "intermediate" category.

A population with 10 per cent or more of persons aged 65 years and over is considered old and one with less than 5 percent is considered "young ". The percentage of persons of aged 65 or more in Cambodia in 2013 is 5.0 (Table 4.3). Hence the population of Cambodia falls under the category of "intermediate" population on this basis. If the proportion of children (under 15) is under 30 per cent in a population it is categorized as "old" population. If the proportion is between 30 and 40 it is to be treated as of "intermediate age". If it is 40 per cent and over the

population is “young”. As children form 29.4 per cent of the total population in Cambodia (Table 4.3), Cambodia comes under the category of “intermediate” population. The aging index called aged-child ratio is also regarded as an indicator of a young or old population and of a population that is aging or becoming young. It is the ratio of the number of elderly persons (65+) to the number of children (0-14) expressed as a percentage. For Cambodia it is calculated as 16.81 for 2013. Table 4.7 presents this index in respect of each province by residence for 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.*7* Aged-Child Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces by Residence, Cambodia Census 2008 and CIPS 2013

Cambodia/Province	Census 2008	CIPS 2013
Cambodia	**12.66**	**16.81**
Banteay Meanchey	10.34	17.36
Battambang	11.28	16.89
Kampong Cham	15.42	22.91
Kampong Chhnang	12.56	13.56
Kampong Speu	11.74	14.83
Kampong Thom	12.16	13.19
Kampot	13.22	17.68
Kandal	16.34	22.92
Koh Kong	7.63	8.67
Kratie	11.45	15.29
Mondul Kiri	5.49	4.47
Phnom Penh	15.65	19.77
Preah Vihear	7.87	8.13
Prey Veng	14.35	17.75
Pursat	10.65	12.76
Ratanak Kiri	7.14	7.62
Siem Reap	7.97	10.31
Preah Sihanouk	9.21	14.26
Stung Treng	8.76	9.07
Svay Rieng	13.97	17.76
Takeo	14.94	20.94
Otdar Meanchey	5.52	7.16
Kep	10.77	14.10
Pailin	5.25	7.77

As population with aged-child ratio above the value of 15 is described as intermediate. Cambodia’s population has to be treated as intermediate from this point of view. Among the provinces, Banteay Meanchey, Battambamg, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kandal, Kratie and Phnom Penh Municipality, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo contain comparatively older population as the aged-child ratio is above 15 in each of them.

Taking into account all these indices at the National level, the Cambodian population may be described as “intermediate” that appears to be moving towards the category of “old age” and ultimately perhaps to the category of “Aging population” in the long run. It has to be pointed out here that aging of a population is different from aging of individuals, an increase in the longevity of individuals or an increase in the average length of life in respect of a population.

4.5. 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 65 and over to the number 15 to 64: $\frac{P_{0-14} + P_{65+}}{P_{15-64}}$

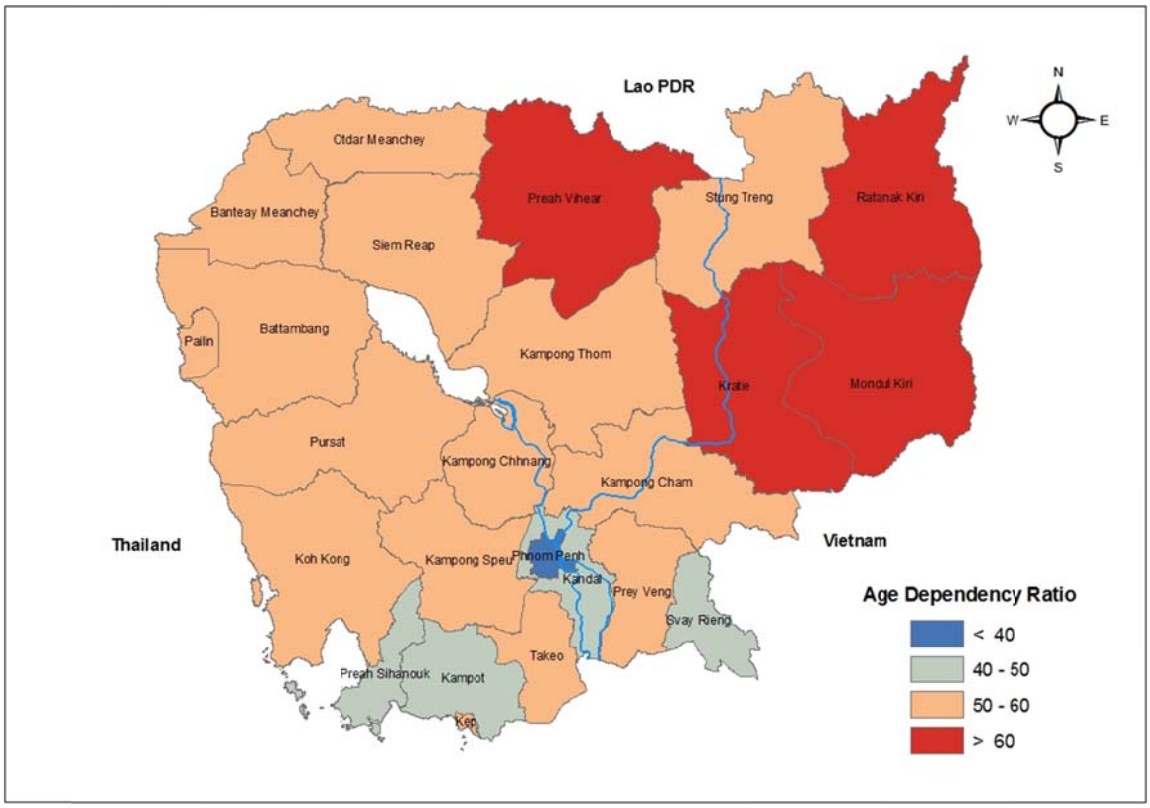
The age-dependency ratio for Cambodia has shown a declining trend during 2008-2013 (Table 4.8) indicating a reduction in the dependency burden. The decline is faster in urban areas as it has come down by about 41.67 percent as against about 55.62 percent in rural areas. The dependency ratio is lower in the urban areas in all the provinces except in Kampong Cham province.

Table 4.8 Age Dependency Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces, 2008 and 2013

Cambodia/Province	Census 2008	CIPS 2013
Cambodia	**61.19**	**52.43**
Banteay Meanchey	59.25	50.23
Battambang	61.91	56.81
Kampong Cham	66.37	59.21
Kampong Chhnang	67.77	57.40
Kampong Speu	68.93	53.39
Kampong Thom	71.03	55.58
Kampot	67.15	48.93
Kandal	56.97	49.13
Koh Kong	64.17	53.91
Kratie	70.78	62.73
Mondul Kiri	74.23	72.26
Phnom Penh	33.99	36.96
Preah Vihear	74.92	63.98
Prey Veng	66.96	57.51
Pursat	65.48	52.83
Ratanak Kiri	76.61	67.59
Siem Reap	63.62	59.87
Preah Sihanouk	54.72	42.39
Stung Treng	71.36	58.51
Svay Rieng	62.02	47.13
Takeo	68.04	50.16
Otdar Meanchey	65.87	52.60
Kep	70.27	56.53
Pailin	54.89	50.56

The proportion of age dependency ratio was found lowest in Phnom Penh (36.96 percent) that is the city which a lot of working population and highest in Ratanak Kiri (67.59) may be due to this province located in mountain area and the working population move to another province for job purpose. As compared to the national level, it is lower than the national average in the provinces of Kampot, Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Svay Rieng (See Table 4.8 and Map 3).

Map 3. Age Dependency Ratio by province, Cambodia 2013



4.6 Projected Sex-Age Structure

Based on 2008 Population Census, The NIS has produce the population projection report of Cambodia for the future years on a scientific basis after making basic estimates of fertility, mortality and migration from available sources.

The projected sex-age structures of Cambodia for the years 2020 and 2030 (mid-year) are shown in the age pyramids (Figures 4.11). In which, the shaded area shows the population count in 2020, while the thickly outlined area shows the population count in 2030. Table 4.9 gives the projected mid-year population and the percent distribution of the population by sex and five-year age group for the years 2020 and 2030.

It is observed that the percentage of children in the population will decrease to 28.25 and 25.07 in 2020 and 2030 respectively from its present level of 29.4 percent mainly due to decline in fertility. There will be gradual increases in the proportion of the working age population and the elderly over the years.

Figure 4.11 Population Pyramid, Cambodia 2020 and 2030

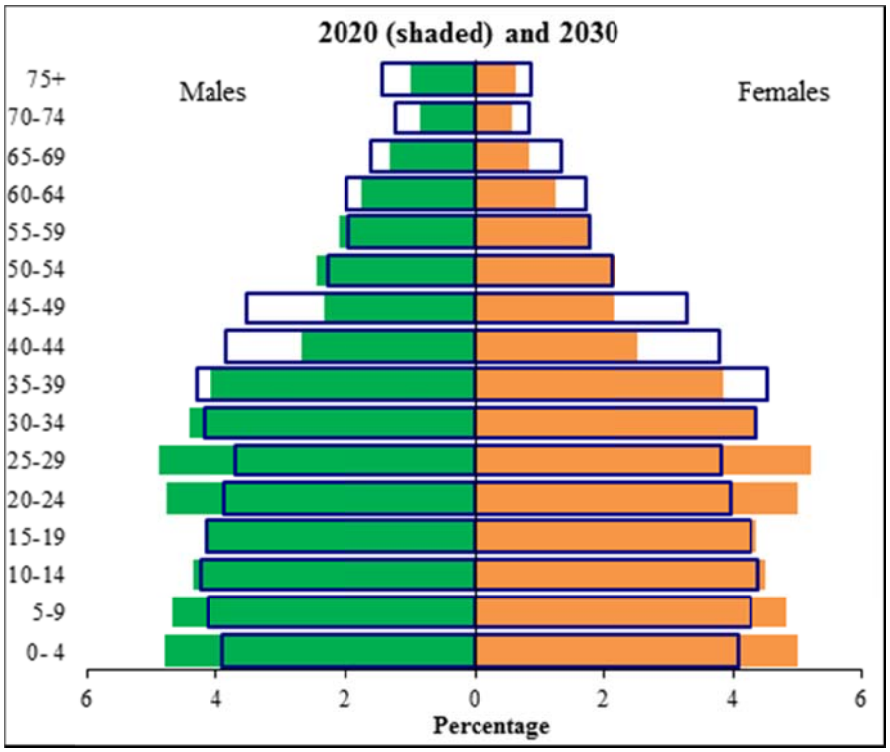


Table 4.9 Population Projections and Percent Distribution by Five-Year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia, 2020 and 2030

Age Group	2020			2030		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number	**16,505,156**	**8,127,496**	**8,377,660**	**18,390,683**	**9,117,812**	**9,272,871**
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
0- 4	9.82	10.17	9.49	7.97	8.21	7.74
5-9	9.54	9.85	9.25	8.44	8.68	8.20
10-14	8.89	9.17	8.62	8.66	8.89	8.44
15-19	8.56	8.87	8.27	8.46	8.66	8.27
20-24	9.80	10.18	9.43	7.85	8.02	7.68
25-29	10.15	10.62	9.69	7.52	7.71	7.34
30-34	8.82	8.92	8.73	8.58	8.83	8.35
35-39	7.94	7.84	8.04	8.86	9.18	8.55
40-44	5.22	5.15	5.29	7.67	7.67	7.67
45-49	4.49	4.39	4.59	6.84	6.67	6.99
50-54	4.64	4.43	4.83	4.43	4.31	4.54
55-59	3.90	3.64	4.15	3.72	3.58	3.86
60-64	3.00	2.55	3.44	3.71	3.48	3.94
65-69	2.15	1.73	2.57	2.94	2.68	3.20
70-74	1.43	1.19	1.66	2.07	1.70	2.43
75+	1.64	1.31	1.96	2.29	1.75	2.82

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report relates to an analysis of sex and age structure of the Cambodian population as revealed by the CIPS 2013. The changes in these characteristics during 2008-2013 are also highlighted in the report. The basic information made available by a population census is the number of males and females in the population. In both the Census 2008 and CIPS 2013 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.

5.1 The Levels of Sex Ratio

The changes in socio-economic and cultural patterns as well as in the political situations mostly influence the sex composition or sex structure of a population. With the overall sex ratio of total population of Cambodia at 92.26 according to the CIPS 2013, there is an excess of females in Cambodian population. In most of the countries of the world sex ration ranges from 95 to 105. The sex ratio of the neighboring countries of Lao PDR, Vietnam and Thailand are in the range of the sex ratio.

The low sex ratio of the Cambodia may be mainly attributed to war and political instability in the country during the second half of the 1970s. The period of war spanning three decades witnessed unprecedented male mortality in the country that resulted in differential mortality between males and females. As the international migration in Cambodia is not significant it could not have affected the overall sex structure at the national level.

5.2 Sex Ratio Differentials

As regards to sex ratio by religion, Buddhists (94.25) who predominate in Cambodia have almost the same sex ratio as the overall sex ratio (94.26). Among Islam, the sex ratio is (91.67). Among Christians who form comparatively a very big number in Census 2008 (104.4) decrease to 100.41 in CIPS 2013.

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 slightly fluctuates during 2008-2013. In the age group 15-19 the sex ratio is almost the same both in 2008 and 2013 at a high level of around 106. In the age group 25-29 the sex ratio is close to 100 both in 2008 and 2013. 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 40-44 onwards in 2008 and from 50-54 onwards in 2013 are the results of higher mortality among males and large scale exodus of adult males from Cambodia during the Khmer Rouge years.

In the province of Koh Kong, Mondol Kiri, Pursat and Pailin male predominate in the working age group. This could be due to influx of male migrant workers. Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, and Svay Rieng have recorded relatively low sex ratio in the age group 15-64 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.

The urban-rural pattern of sex ratio in Cambodia has changed during 2008-2013. In 2008 the urban sex ratio (92.4) was lower than that of rural areas (95.3). But in CIPS 2013 this is trend almost the same as compare to urban and rural area, 94.4 percent and 94.2 percent respectively.

As regards to sex ratio of the Natural Region, it is observed that Plain region has recorded the same sex ratio during the decades. The Coastal region has record the highest increase while the Tonle Sap and Plateau and Mountain region has decreased to minus point. This may be due to movement of young male move to another area for the job purpose. The reports also show that, sex ratio differ from province to province. In 2013 the following 10 provinces have recorded a sex ratio each which is lower than for Cambodia as a whole: Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Pursat, Siem Reap and Takeo. The remaining 14 provinces have recorded a sex ratio each higher than the national average.

5.3 Age-sex Structure of Cambodia

An evaluation made adopting different methodologies has shown that the age returns of the 2008 Census could be considered as fairly reliable despite some irregularities. 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. Cambodian population structure is not affected by international migration as it is very small. However internal migration affects the age structure of provincial populations.

The proportion of children in the age group 0-4 is less than that in the age group 5-9. This could have been due to recent decline in fertility, under-reporting of infants and young children or an exaggeration of their ages, or what might not be probable, an increase in infant and child mortality. The age group 10-14 represents the largest cohort (10.51 percent) reported at the 2013 survey (Figure 4.1). This is closely followed by the cohort of ages 15-19 indicating comparatively high fertility level in the early 1990s following a baby boom reported in the early 1980s.

Above the age group of 10-14 the 2008 pyramid shows the usual pattern of gradually decreasing numbers with increasing age. There is, however, a conspicuous exception in the age group 30-34 which has shown a steep decline. This may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility, and high mortality of those born in and around 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 35 as revealed by the age pyramid reflects the high levels of mortality especially among men during these years of turmoil and internal strife.

5.4 Changes in Age-sex Structure

A comparison of the age pyramids for 2008 and 2013 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 are a characteristic feature of the age distribution in many of the developing countries in Asia, and Cambodia seems to be no exception. The age group 5-9 in 2008 and the age group 10-14 in 2013 are the largest cohorts. As expected the decline in the proportion of the population in the age group 20-24 in 2008 is reflected in the increase in the proportion of the population in the age group 30-34 in 2013 (10 years later).

The proportions of children in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 10-14 and 15-19 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 of 3.1) is higher than that in the urban areas (TFR of 2.1). 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 and 30-34 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 30-34 up to 55-59 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 40-44 onwards the rural proportions are lower barring the age group 55-59. From the age group 65-69 onwards the rural proportion is higher in every age group. The proportions of population in the four broad age groups drawn from different sources and shown in Table 4.3 indicate the general declining trend of percentage of children (0-14) in the population and the rising trend of the working age population (15-64). There has been only a marginal increase in the proportion of the elderly population (65+) during the decade 2008-2013. The proportion of children in the population is lower in Vietnam and Thailand than that in Cambodia, whereas Lao PDR has a higher proportion. From this it can be inferred that the fertility levels of Vietnam and Thailand are lower than Cambodia's fertility level in that order. Lao PDR seems to have the highest fertility level among the four countries.

5.5 The Median Age

The median age of the Cambodian population works out to 24.5 in 2013 which is about two years more than what it was in 2008. Within the South East Asian region it is 35.1 in Thailand and 28.7 in Vietnam. The median age for males in Cambodia is 23.4 in 2013 as against 22.06 in 2008. In respect of females it is 24.5 in 2013 as against 23.26 in 2008. According to computations, the median age is higher in the urban areas of Cambodia (26.9) than in the rural areas (23.9).

The median age which corresponds to 50-percentile mark in the age distribution divides the population into two equal size groups, one which is younger and the other which is older than the median age. The median age of the Cambodian population works out to 24.5 in 2013 which is about two years more than what it was in 2008. Among the countries of the world according to the

estimation in 2010, the median age varies from 15.0 in Uganda to 44.6 in Japan and 48.9 in Monaco. In most of the European countries it is above 40. Within the South East Asian region it is 35.1 in Thailand and 28.7 in Vietnam. The median age for males in Cambodia is 23.4 in 2013 as against 22.06 in 2008. In respect of females it is 24.5 in 2013 as against 23.26 in 2008. According to computations, the median age is higher in the urban areas of Cambodia (26.9) than in the rural areas (23.9).

Among the provinces, the median age is the highest in Phnom Penh Municipality. This is understandable since the fertility level of Phnom Penh (TFR 2.0 in 2008 and more than 1.63 in 2013) is the lowest in the country. In the North and Northeast provinces of the Mountain and Plateau region like Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri the median age is below 20 in 2008. It is the lowest in Ratanak Kiri. In Mondul Kiri the median age is still below 20 in 2013. It is the lowest in the country.

The national level TFR is 3.1 according to the Analytical Report on Fertility and Mortality in Cambodia (February 2010) in 2008 and 2.8 in 2013. The provinces in the mountain and plateau region mentioned above have each a TFR level (more than 4 in 2008, less than 4.5 in 2013) which is much higher than the National level. In Otdar Meanchey province also where the TFR (3.3 in 2008, less than 3.2 in 2013) is higher than that at the national level the median age is lower. Though the median age of females is generally higher, it is marginally lower than that of males in the provinces of Kandal and Mondol Kiri in 2008, in 2013 the median age of females is higher than for males for all provinces in the country.

5.6 Population of Children (Aged 0-14 years)

Numerically the population of children (aged 0-14 years) in the country has decreased from 4,513,792 in 2008 to 4,320,788 in 2013. In terms of proportion it has declined from 33.7 per cent to 29.4 per cent, that is, by 4.3 points. The proportions of children in the population of the provinces are not uniform.

5.7 The Working Age Population (Aged 15-64 years)

The percentage of working age population of Cambodia has increased from 62.0 percent in 2008 to 65.6 percent in 2013. In other words both in respect of males and females there have been substantial increases in the working age populations. It is also noted that the gap in the proportions of males and females has reduced form about 2 points in 2008 to 1 points in 2013. Among the provinces the proportion of working age population ranges from about 58.05 percent in the province of Mondul Kiri to about 73.01 percent in Phnom Penh.

5.8 The Elderly Population (Aged 65+)

The proportion of the elderly population (aged 65 years and over) in the country as a whole has increased from 4.3 percent in 2008 to 5 percent in 2013 i.e. by less than one percentage point. In 2013 the percentage of the elderly among females is higher than that among males by 1.67 percentage points. Among the provinces, the percentage of elderly population varies from less than 3 percent in Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Otdar Meanchey

and Pailin to 5 percent or little more than that in the provinces of Battambang Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kratie, Prey Veng and Takeo. The remaining provinces have proportions in the intermediate range.

The elderly persons may be further classified as young-old (age 65-74 years), medium-old (age 75-84 years) and the oldest-old (age 85 years and over). A large majority of the elderly is found in the young-old category (65.33). The medium-old and the oldest old categories account for about 28.76 percent and 5.91 percent of the total elderly population respectively. Among the elderly as a whole and in each of the sub-categories, women outnumber men. The sex ratio of the elderly population is 66.88. In the young-old, the medium-old and the oldest-old categories the sex ratios are 68.27, 63.57 and 68.13 respectively.

5.9 Categorization of the Cambodian Population

The aging index called aged-child ratio is also regarded as an indicator of a young or old population and of a population that is aging or becoming young. It is the ratio of the number of elderly person (65+) to the number of children (0-14) expressed as a percentage. For Cambodia it is calculate as 12.7 in 2008 and increase to 16.81 in CIPS 2013.

Taking into account all these indices at the National level, the Cambodian population may be described as “intermediate” that appears to be moving towards the category of “old age” and ultimately perhaps to the category of “Aging population” in the long run. It has to be pointed out here that aging of a population is different from aging of individuals, an increase in the longevity of individuals or an increase in the average length of life in respect of a population.

5.10 Declining in Age Dependency Ratio

The age-dependency ratio for Cambodia has shown a declining trend during 2008-2013 indicating a reduction in the dependency burden. The decline is faster in urban areas as it has come down by about 41.67 percent as against about 55.62 percent in rural areas. The dependency ratio is lower in the urban areas in all the provinces except in Kampong Cham province.

5.11 Provisional Projections

Based on 2008 Census, NIS has made the population projection report. It is observed that the percentage of children in the population will decrease to 28.25 and 25.07 in 2020 and 2030 respectively from its present level of 29.4 percent mainly due to decline in fertility. There will be gradual increases in the proportion of the working age population and the elderly over the years.

Annexes Tables:

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Banteay Meanchey, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	729,569	100.0	354,604	48.6	374,965	51.4
0 - 4	60,158	8.2	30,608	4.2	29,550	4.1
5-9	69,348	9.5	34,735	4.8	34,613	4.7
10-14	78,349	10.7	42,473	5.8	35,876	4.9
15 - 19	70,327	9.6	35,706	4.9	34,622	4.7
20 - 24	83,335	11.4	38,754	5.3	44,581	6.1
25 - 29	68,792	9.4	35,736	4.9	33,055	4.5
30 - 34	56,584	7.8	25,669	3.5	30,915	4.2
35 - 39	36,653	5.0	18,600	2.5	18,053	2.5
40 - 44	40,071	5.5	18,774	2.6	21,297	2.9
45 - 49	37,375	5.1	18,233	2.5	19,142	2.6
50 - 54	40,612	5.6	18,743	2.6	21,869	3.0
55 - 59	29,705	4.1	12,893	1.8	16,812	2.3
60 - 64	22,178	3.0	9,236	1.3	12,941	1.8
65 - 69	13,389	1.8	5,933	0.8	7,456	1.0
70 - 74	11,099	1.5	4,466	0.6	6,633	0.9
75 - 79	5,262	0.7	2,212	0.3	3,050	0.4
80 - 84	4,920	0.7	1,274	0.2	3,647	0.5
85 - 89	1,235	0.2	383	0.1	853	0.1
90 - 94	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
95 +	177	0.0	177	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Battambang, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	1,121,019	100.0	557,164	49.7	563,855	50.3
0 - 4	108,767	9.7	54,539	4.9	54,228	4.8
5-9	118,696	10.6	61,636	5.5	57,060	5.1
10-14	119,990	10.7	62,818	5.6	57,172	5.1
15 - 19	124,542	11.1	66,334	5.9	58,209	5.2
20 - 24	122,371	10.9	66,177	5.9	56,195	5.0
25 - 29	98,424	8.8	48,380	4.3	50,044	4.5
30 - 34	84,824	7.6	43,666	3.9	41,158	3.7
35 - 39	47,738	4.3	23,741	2.1	23,997	2.1
40 - 44	60,828	5.4	27,655	2.5	33,173	3.0
45 - 49	50,954	4.5	23,677	2.1	27,277	2.4
50 - 54	58,390	5.2	28,341	2.5	30,048	2.7
55 - 59	40,224	3.6	17,339	1.5	22,885	2.0
60 - 64	26,600	2.4	9,762	0.9	16,837	1.5
65 - 69	20,789	1.9	9,205	0.8	11,584	1.0
70 - 74	18,066	1.6	5,412	0.5	12,654	1.1
75 - 79	10,041	0.9	4,550	0.4	5,490	0.5
80 - 84	6,983	0.6	2,954	0.3	4,029	0.4
85 - 89	2,447	0.2	979	0.1	1,469	0.1
90 - 94	345	0.0	-	0.0	345	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Kampong Cham, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	1,757,223	100.0	836,965	47.6	920,258	52.4
0 - 4	165,877	9.4	85,232	4.9	80,644	4.6
5-9	179,428	10.2	83,472	4.8	95,956	5.5
10-14	186,354	10.6	89,475	5.1	96,879	5.5
15 - 19	168,458	9.6	88,378	5.0	80,080	4.6
20 - 24	180,986	10.3	95,149	5.4	85,837	4.9
25 - 29	137,896	7.8	71,182	4.1	66,714	3.8
30 - 34	134,461	7.7	63,582	3.6	70,879	4.0
35 - 39	97,704	5.6	44,432	2.5	53,271	3.0
40 - 44	101,537	5.8	45,445	2.6	56,092	3.2
45 - 49	102,110	5.8	49,941	2.8	52,169	3.0
50 - 54	72,684	4.1	32,070	1.8	40,614	2.3
55 - 59	56,865	3.2	19,175	1.1	37,690	2.1
60 - 64	51,040	2.9	18,673	1.1	32,367	1.8
65 - 69	46,586	2.7	20,694	1.2	25,892	1.5
70 - 74	30,035	1.7	12,077	0.7	17,958	1.0
75 - 79	22,324	1.3	8,698	0.5	13,627	0.8
80 - 84	13,721	0.8	4,414	0.3	9,307	0.5
85 - 89	6,290	0.4	3,560	0.2	2,730	0.2
90 - 94	2,867	0.2	1316	0.1	1,551	0.1
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Kampong Chhang, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	523,202	100.0	250,548	47.9	272,654	52.1
0 - 4	48,814	9.3	25,128	4.8	23,686	4.5
5-9	57,981	11.1	28,645	5.5	29,336	5.6
10-14	61,219	11.7	32,293	6.2	28,926	5.5
15 - 19	59,602	11.4	31,459	6.0	28,143	5.4
20 - 24	58,856	11.2	27,373	5.2	31,483	6.0
25 - 29	44,196	8.4	21,907	4.2	22,288	4.3
30 - 34	37,456	7.2	15,820	3.0	21,636	4.1
35 - 39	21,684	4.1	11,206	2.1	10,478	2.0
40 - 44	30,702	5.9	15,118	2.9	15,584	3.0
45 - 49	25,871	4.9	11,437	2.2	14,434	2.8
50 - 54	21,962	4.2	9,003	1.7	12,959	2.5
55 - 59	17,458	3.3	6,779	1.3	10,679	2.0
60 - 64	14,620	2.8	6,124	1.2	8,496	1.6
65 - 69	8,956	1.7	4,074	0.8	4,882	0.9
70 - 74	5,079	1.0	1,835	0.4	3,244	0.6
75 - 79	3,779	0.7	1,087	0.2	2,692	0.5
80 - 84	2,883	0.6	816	0.2	2,067	0.4
85 - 89	1,786	0.3	446	0.1	1,339	0.3
90 - 94	115	0.0	-	0.0	115	0.0
95 +	185	0.0	-	0.0	185	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Kampong Speu, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	755,465	100.0	363,337	48.1	392,128	51.9
0 - 4	67,724	9.0	34,707	4.6	33,017	4.4
5-9	81,315	10.8	41,602	5.5	39,712	5.3
10-14	79,953	10.6	41,403	5.5	38,550	5.1
15 - 19	86,625	11.5	40,459	5.4	46,167	6.1
20 - 24	82,130	10.9	42,750	5.7	39,380	5.2
25 - 29	79,032	10.5	38,561	5.1	40,471	5.4
30 - 34	65,156	8.6	31,627	4.2	33,529	4.4
35 - 39	35,728	4.7	18,922	2.5	16,806	2.2
40 - 44	37,725	5.0	17,668	2.3	20,057	2.7
45 - 49	37,634	5.0	15,864	2.1	21,770	2.9
50 - 54	30,123	4.0	13,465	1.8	16,657	2.2
55 - 59	19,637	2.6	6,636	0.9	13,001	1.7
60 - 64	18,728	2.5	7,495	1.0	11,232	1.5
65 - 69	11,166	1.5	3,885	0.5	7,280	1.0
70 - 74	8,896	1.2	3,528	0.5	5,368	0.7
75 - 79	7,104	0.9	2,652	0.4	4,452	0.6
80 - 84	4,860	0.6	1,728	0.2	3,132	0.4
85 - 89	1,573	0.2	265	0.0	1,308	0.2
90 - 94	214	0.0	119	0.0	95	0.0
95 +	145	0.0	-	0.0	145	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Kampong Thom, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	690,414	100.0	333,979	48.4	356,434	51.6
0 - 4	65,168	9.4	33,809	4.9	31,359	4.5
5-9	74,967	10.9	37,939	5.5	37,028	5.4
10-14	77,777	11.3	40,856	5.9	36,922	5.3
15 - 19	81,990	11.9	39,088	5.7	42,902	6.2
20 - 24	64,891	9.4	31,664	4.6	33,227	4.8
25 - 29	58,626	8.5	28,779	4.2	29,848	4.3
30 - 34	56,683	8.2	28,706	4.2	27,977	4.1
35 - 39	39,008	5.6	17,627	2.6	21,381	3.1
40 - 44	37,353	5.4	18,421	2.7	18,932	2.7
45 - 49	35,149	5.1	15,783	2.3	19,365	2.8
50 - 54	32,700	4.7	13,181	1.9	19,519	2.8
55 - 59	22,075	3.2	9,617	1.4	12,458	1.8
60 - 64	15,285	2.2	7,222	1.0	8,063	1.2
65 - 69	9,389	1.4	3,058	0.4	6,331	0.9
70 - 74	8,845	1.3	4,266	0.6	4,580	0.7
75 - 79	5,538	0.8	1,628	0.2	3,910	0.6
80 - 84	3,337	0.5	1,242	0.2	2,095	0.3
85 - 89	1,165	0.2	626	0.1	538	0.1
90 - 94	391	0.1	391	0.1	-	0.0
95 +	76	0.0	76	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Kampot, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	611,557	100.0	303,709	49.7	307,849	50.3
0 - 4	45,951	7.5	23,449	3.8	22,502	3.7
5-9	57,442	9.4	30,255	4.9	27,187	4.4
10-14	67,336	11.0	36,186	5.9	31,150	5.1
15 - 19	67,309	11.0	35,361	5.8	31,948	5.2
20 - 24	72,351	11.8	35,180	5.8	37,172	6.1
25 - 29	57,276	9.4	30,150	4.9	27,126	4.4
30 - 34	49,395	8.1	26,360	4.3	23,035	3.8
35 - 39	28,532	4.7	14,597	2.4	13,935	2.3
40 - 44	36,226	5.9	15,506	2.5	20,720	3.4
45 - 49	35,279	5.8	17,974	2.9	17,305	2.8
50 - 54	29,055	4.8	12,804	2.1	16,251	2.7
55 - 59	20,462	3.3	8,600	1.4	11,862	1.9
60 - 64	14,751	2.4	5,397	0.9	9,354	1.5
65 - 69	10,509	1.7	4,665	0.8	5,844	1.0
70 - 74	9,661	1.6	3,413	0.6	6,249	1.0
75 - 79	4,910	0.8	1,787	0.3	3,123	0.5
80 - 84	3,680	0.6	1,712	0.3	1,968	0.3
85 - 89	1,133	0.2	121	0.0	1,012	0.2
90 - 94	193	0.0	193	0.0	-	0.0
95 +	106	0.0	-	0.0	106	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Kandal, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	1,115,965	100.0	538,040	48.2	577,924	51.8
0 - 4	88,192	7.9	53,025	4.8	35,167	3.2
5-9	102,321	9.2	50,027	4.5	52,293	4.7
10-14	108,593	9.7	51,070	4.6	57,523	5.2
15 - 19	125,864	11.3	62,793	5.6	63,070	5.7
20 - 24	126,049	11.3	65,304	5.9	60,744	5.4
25 - 29	97,597	8.7	48,719	4.4	48,877	4.4
30 - 34	92,883	8.3	42,568	3.8	50,315	4.5
35 - 39	54,582	4.9	26,651	2.4	27,930	2.5
40 - 44	67,957	6.1	32,089	2.9	35,868	3.2
45 - 49	58,794	5.3	25,278	2.3	33,516	3.0
50 - 54	49,502	4.4	21,426	1.9	28,076	2.5
55 - 59	40,661	3.6	16,811	1.5	23,849	2.1
60 - 64	34,418	3.1	13,405	1.2	21,013	1.9
65 - 69	22,949	2.1	7,731	0.7	15,217	1.4
70 - 74	21,872	2.0	9,105	0.8	12,767	1.1
75 - 79	13,666	1.2	7,485	0.7	6,182	0.6
80 - 84	5,100	0.5	2,292	0.2	2,808	0.3
85 - 89	3,837	0.3	1,522	0.1	2,314	0.2
90 - 94	1,130	0.1	736	0.1	393	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Koh Kong, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	122,263	100.0	61,319	50.2	60,944	49.8
0 - 4	11,852	9.7	6,201	5.1	5,651	4.6
5-9	12,982	10.6	6,491	5.3	6,491	5.3
10-14	14,575	11.9	7,374	6.0	7,202	5.9
15 - 19	15,080	12.3	7,496	6.1	7,584	6.2
20 - 24	13,567	11.1	6,889	5.6	6,678	5.5
25 - 29	10,738	8.8	5,824	4.8	4,915	4.0
30 - 34	8,928	7.3	4,203	3.4	4,725	3.9
35 - 39	5,115	4.2	2,805	2.3	2,310	1.9
40 - 44	7,630	6.2	3,602	2.9	4,028	3.3
45 - 49	6,619	5.4	3,470	2.8	3,149	2.6
50 - 54	5,787	4.7	2,685	2.2	3,101	2.5
55 - 59	3,627	3.0	2,047	1.7	1,580	1.3
60 - 64	2,344	1.9	848	0.7	1,497	1.2
65 - 69	1,559	1.3	613	0.5	947	0.8
70 - 74	1,005	0.8	473	0.4	533	0.4
75 - 79	504	0.4	225	0.2	279	0.2
80 - 84	128	0.1	57	0.0	72	0.1
85 - 89	204	0.2	16	0.0	187	0.2
90 - 94	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
95 +	18	0.0	-	0.0	18	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Kratie, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	344,195	100.0	167,425	48.6	176,770	51.4
0 - 4	34,839	10.1	16,494	4.8	18,344	5.3
5-9	40,529	11.8	21,160	6.1	19,368	5.6
10-14	39,717	11.5	20,160	5.9	19,557	5.7
15 - 19	36,155	10.5	17,419	5.1	18,735	5.4
20 - 24	32,165	9.3	15,539	4.5	16,626	4.8
25 - 29	24,999	7.3	12,259	3.6	12,741	3.7
30 - 34	25,641	7.4	12,939	3.8	12,703	3.7
35 - 39	20,774	6.0	9,262	2.7	11,512	3.3
40 - 44	20,735	6.0	10,581	3.1	10,153	2.9
45 - 49	16,258	4.7	8,189	2.4	8,069	2.3
50 - 54	14,065	4.1	6,647	1.9	7,419	2.2
55 - 59	11,733	3.4	5,417	1.6	6,316	1.8
60 - 64	8,987	2.6	3,706	1.1	5,281	1.5
65 - 69	5,972	1.7	2,890	0.8	3,083	0.9
70 - 74	4,544	1.3	1,788	0.5	2,757	0.8
75 - 79	3,502	1.0	1,606	0.5	1,896	0.6
80 - 84	1,735	0.5	816	0.2	919	0.3
85 - 89	1,277	0.4	383	0.1	894	0.3
90 - 94	364	0.1	130	0.0	234	0.1
95 +	205	0.1	42	0.0	163	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Mondul Kiri, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	72,680	100.0	37,098	51.0	35,582	49.0
0 - 4	9,589	13.2	4,979	6.9	4,610	6.3
5-9	10,270	14.1	5,578	7.7	4,692	6.5
10-14	9,323	12.8	4,545	6.3	4,778	6.6
15 - 19	8,473	11.7	4,224	5.8	4,248	5.8
20 - 24	6,616	9.1	3,390	4.7	3,227	4.4
25 - 29	6,085	8.4	3,111	4.3	2,974	4.1
30 - 34	5,157	7.1	2,677	3.7	2,480	3.4
35 - 39	4,224	5.8	2,071	2.8	2,153	3.0
40 - 44	3,764	5.2	1,797	2.5	1,967	2.7
45 - 49	3,275	4.5	1,840	2.5	1,435	2.0
50 - 54	2,206	3.0	1,009	1.4	1,198	1.6
55 - 59	1,454	2.0	794	1.1	660	0.9
60 - 64	938	1.3	463	0.6	475	0.7
65 - 69	666	0.9	335	0.5	332	0.5
70 - 74	262	0.4	114	0.2	148	0.2
75 - 79	256	0.4	131	0.2	125	0.2
80 - 84	100	0.1	40	0.1	60	0.1
85 - 89	14	0.0	-	0.0	14	0.0
90 - 94	7	0.0	-	0.0	7	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Phnom Penh, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	1,688,044	100.0	816,145	48.3	871,900	51.7
0 - 4	114,733	6.8	58,538	3.5	56,195	3.3
5-9	130,659	7.7	67,650	4.0	63,009	3.7
10-14	134,970	8.0	73,800	4.4	61,170	3.6
15 - 19	155,470	9.2	80,256	4.8	75,214	4.5
20 - 24	198,395	11.8	98,003	5.8	100,393	5.9
25 - 29	188,295	11.2	87,449	5.2	100,846	6.0
30 - 34	192,992	11.4	88,854	5.3	104,138	6.2
35 - 39	90,345	5.4	47,792	2.8	42,552	2.5
40 - 44	111,339	6.6	51,408	3.0	59,932	3.6
45 - 49	87,895	5.2	41,632	2.5	46,264	2.7
50 - 54	84,613	5.0	37,638	2.2	46,975	2.8
55 - 59	71,234	4.2	29,768	1.8	41,466	2.5
60 - 64	51,909	3.1	23,361	1.4	28,548	1.7
65 - 69	31,492	1.9	11,916	0.7	19,576	1.2
70 - 74	21,704	1.3	10,395	0.6	11,309	0.7
75 - 79	13,434	0.8	4,655	0.3	8,779	0.5
80 - 84	6,365	0.4	2,727	0.2	3,638	0.2
85 - 89	1,898	0.1	303	0.0	1,595	0.1
90 - 94	301	0.0	-	0.0	301	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Preah Vihear, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	235,370	100.0	116,737	49.6	118,633	50.4
0 - 4	26,430	11.2	13,124	5.6	13,305	5.7
5-9	29,507	12.5	15,357	6.5	14,150	6.0
10-14	28,992	12.3	15,202	6.5	13,790	5.9
15 - 19	27,279	11.6	13,498	5.7	13,781	5.9
20 - 24	25,526	10.8	12,276	5.2	13,250	5.6
25 - 29	17,131	7.3	8,322	3.5	8,809	3.7
30 - 34	19,812	8.4	9,764	4.1	10,048	4.3
35 - 39	12,125	5.2	6,370	2.7	5,755	2.4
40 - 44	11,576	4.9	5,404	2.3	6,172	2.6
45 - 49	11,870	5.0	5,698	2.4	6,172	2.6
50 - 54	8,870	3.8	4,684	2.0	4,186	1.8
55 - 59	5,494	2.3	2,297	1.0	3,198	1.4
60 - 64	3,856	1.6	1,931	0.8	1,924	0.8
65 - 69	2,273	1.0	944	0.4	1,329	0.6
70 - 74	2,077	0.9	814	0.3	1,263	0.5
75 - 79	1,425	0.6	533	0.2	892	0.4
80 - 84	691	0.3	325	0.1	367	0.2
85 - 89	377	0.2	195	0.1	183	0.1
90 - 94	60	0.0	-	0.0	60	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Prey Veng, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	1,156,739	100.0	557,793	48.2	598,946	51.8
0 - 4	103,466	8.9	53,284	4.6	50,182	4.3
5-9	124,093	10.7	66,465	5.7	57,628	5.0
10-14	131,130	11.3	69,727	6.0	61,403	5.3
15 - 19	117,724	10.2	57,097	4.9	60,626	5.2
20 - 24	112,587	9.7	55,021	4.8	57,566	5.0
25 - 29	88,984	7.7	43,677	3.8	45,307	3.9
30 - 34	87,272	7.5	41,681	3.6	45,591	3.9
35 - 39	65,984	5.7	30,426	2.6	35,558	3.1
40 - 44	71,887	6.2	33,966	2.9	37,921	3.3
45 - 49	68,602	5.9	32,566	2.8	36,035	3.1
50 - 54	49,513	4.3	19,839	1.7	29,674	2.6
55 - 59	42,157	3.6	14,487	1.3	27,669	2.4
60 - 64	29,668	2.6	12,460	1.1	17,208	1.5
65 - 69	22,613	2.0	9,640	0.8	12,972	1.1
70 - 74	16,073	1.4	6,319	0.5	9,754	0.8
75 - 79	12,155	1.1	5,149	0.4	7,006	0.6
80 - 84	7,626	0.7	3,645	0.3	3,981	0.3
85 - 89	4,464	0.4	2,344	0.2	2,120	0.2
90 - 94	743	0.1	-	0.0	743	0.1
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Pursat, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	435,596	100.0	208,292	47.8	227,305	52.2
0 - 4	41,441	9.5	19,608	4.5	21,833	5.0
5-9	47,277	10.9	24,900	5.7	22,376	5.1
10-14	44,808	10.3	22,399	5.1	22,409	5.1
15 - 19	46,884	10.8	23,387	5.4	23,497	5.4
20 - 24	51,514	11.8	25,740	5.9	25,773	5.9
25 - 29	47,220	10.8	21,504	4.9	25,716	5.9
30 - 34	35,509	8.2	18,908	4.3	16,601	3.8
35 - 39	14,361	3.3	7,207	1.7	7,154	1.6
40 - 44	20,482	4.7	8,730	2.0	11,751	2.7
45 - 49	20,646	4.7	10,011	2.3	10,634	2.4
50 - 54	21,102	4.8	8,778	2.0	12,324	2.8
55 - 59	16,358	3.8	6,452	1.5	9,907	2.3
60 - 64	10,955	2.5	3,895	0.9	7,060	1.6
65 - 69	8,186	1.9	3,690	0.8	4,496	1.0
70 - 74	4,289	1.0	1,790	0.4	2,499	0.6
75 - 79	2,085	0.5	402	0.1	1,683	0.4
80 - 84	1,952	0.4	890	0.2	1,061	0.2
85 - 89	379	0.1	-	0.0	379	0.1
90 - 94	151	0.0	-	0.0	151	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Ratanak Kiri, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	183,699	100.0	91,265	49.7	92,434	50.3
0 - 4	22,853	12.4	11,289	6.1	11,564	6.3
5-9	23,927	13.0	12,212	6.6	11,716	6.4
10-14	22,059	12.0	10,477	5.7	11,582	6.3
15 - 19	19,838	10.8	10,209	5.6	9,629	5.2
20 - 24	18,918	10.3	9,164	5.0	9,754	5.3
25 - 29	16,808	9.1	8,915	4.9	7,893	4.3
30 - 34	15,005	8.2	7,521	4.1	7,484	4.1
35 - 39	9,798	5.3	4,812	2.6	4,986	2.7
40 - 44	8,505	4.6	4,181	2.3	4,324	2.4
45 - 49	7,338	4.0	3,857	2.1	3,481	1.9
50 - 54	5,763	3.1	3,015	1.6	2,748	1.5
55 - 59	4,277	2.3	1,765	1.0	2,512	1.4
60 - 64	3,364	1.8	1,570	0.9	1,794	1.0
65 - 69	2,065	1.1	1,205	0.7	860	0.5
70 - 74	1,538	0.8	509	0.3	1,028	0.6
75 - 79	767	0.4	272	0.1	495	0.3
80 - 84	347	0.2	147	0.1	200	0.1
85 - 89	418	0.2	145	0.1	273	0.1
90 - 94	70	0.0	-	0.0	70	0.0
95 +	41	0.0	-	0.0	41	0.0

AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Siem Reap, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	922,982	100.0	447,089	48.4	475,893	51.6
0 - 4	98,999	10.7	51,407	5.6	47,592	5.2
5-9	105,244	11.4	53,021	5.7	52,223	5.7
10-14	109,123	11.8	57,505	6.2	51,618	5.6
15 - 19	93,806	10.2	45,255	4.9	48,551	5.3
20 - 24	101,537	11.0	49,390	5.4	52,147	5.6
25 - 29	89,619	9.7	44,553	4.8	45,066	4.9
30 - 34	72,069	7.8	35,384	3.8	36,685	4.0
35 - 39	45,138	4.9	22,787	2.5	22,351	2.4
40 - 44	47,444	5.1	22,112	2.4	25,331	2.7
45 - 49	45,248	4.9	21,875	2.4	23,373	2.5
50 - 54	36,525	4.0	15,840	1.7	20,685	2.2
55 - 59	23,944	2.6	9,081	1.0	14,862	1.6
60 - 64	21,985	2.4	7,981	0.9	14,005	1.5
65 - 69	15,438	1.7	5,713	0.6	9,726	1.1
70 - 74	8,385	0.9	2,326	0.3	6,060	0.7
75 - 79	4,556	0.5	893	0.1	3,663	0.4
80 - 84	2,555	0.3	1,238	0.1	1,317	0.1
85 - 89	1,206	0.1	727	0.1	479	0.1
90 - 94	159	0.0	-	0.0	159	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Preah Sihanouk, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	250,180	100.0	123,007	49.2	127,173	50.8
0 - 4	21,934	8.8	10,770	4.3	11,164	4.5
5-9	19,730	7.9	10,107	4.0	9,624	3.8
10-14	23,519	9.4	12,019	4.8	11,499	4.6
15 - 19	30,337	12.1	14,843	5.9	15,494	6.2
20 - 24	30,586	12.2	15,977	6.4	14,609	5.8
25 - 29	25,867	10.3	13,654	5.5	12,213	4.9
30 - 34	20,407	8.2	9,042	3.6	11,365	4.5
35 - 39	11,355	4.5	5,831	2.3	5,524	2.2
40 - 44	14,606	5.8	6,618	2.6	7,988	3.2
45 - 49	14,789	5.9	7,496	3.0	7,293	2.9
50 - 54	11,921	4.8	6,093	2.4	5,828	2.3
55 - 59	9,345	3.7	4,009	1.6	5,336	2.1
60 - 64	6,490	2.6	2,811	1.1	3,679	1.5
65 - 69	3,629	1.5	1,458	0.6	2,171	0.9
70 - 74	2,656	1.1	1,190	0.5	1,466	0.6
75 - 79	1,499	0.6	708	0.3	791	0.3
80 - 84	956	0.4	258	0.1	699	0.3
85 - 89	447	0.2	122	0.0	325	0.1
90 - 94	105	0.0	-	0.0	105	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Stung Steng, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	122,791	100.0	62,149	50.6	60,641	49.4
0 - 4	13,827	11.3	7,394	6.0	6,433	5.2
5-9	13,375	10.9	6,983	5.7	6,392	5.2
10-14	14,352	11.7	7,422	6.0	6,931	5.6
15 - 19	14,653	11.9	7,171	5.8	7,482	6.1
20 - 24	13,643	11.1	6,984	5.7	6,659	5.4
25 - 29	10,033	8.2	5,159	4.2	4,874	4.0
30 - 34	8,930	7.3	4,676	3.8	4,254	3.5
35 - 39	6,716	5.5	3,093	2.5	3,623	3.0
40 - 44	7,203	5.9	3,628	3.0	3,575	2.9
45 - 49	5,971	4.9	3,201	2.6	2,770	2.3
50 - 54	4,736	3.9	2,239	1.8	2,497	2.0
55 - 59	3,321	2.7	1,479	1.2	1,842	1.5
60 - 64	2,259	1.8	1,080	0.9	1,179	1.0
65 - 69	1,152	0.9	535	0.4	617	0.5
70 - 74	1,261	1.0	595	0.5	666	0.5
75 - 79	727	0.6	259	0.2	468	0.4
80 - 84	304	0.2	171	0.1	133	0.1
85 - 89	264	0.2	80	0.1	183	0.1
90 - 94	32	0.0	-	0.0	32	0.0
95 +	31	0.0	-	0.0	31	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Svay Rieng, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	578,380	100.0	286,073	49.5	292,307	50.5
0 - 4	51,331	8.9	29,385	5.1	21,945	3.8
5-9	50,582	8.7	27,993	4.8	22,589	3.9
10-14	55,418	9.6	30,358	5.2	25,059	4.3
15 - 19	60,864	10.5	30,877	5.3	29,988	5.2
20 - 24	66,974	11.6	34,349	5.9	32,625	5.6
25 - 29	58,333	10.1	29,769	5.1	28,565	4.9
30 - 34	47,129	8.1	23,349	4.0	23,780	4.1
35 - 39	30,395	5.3	13,620	2.4	16,775	2.9
40 - 44	31,966	5.5	13,926	2.4	18,040	3.1
45 - 49	35,284	6.1	18,103	3.1	17,181	3.0
50 - 54	28,212	4.9	11,693	2.0	16,519	2.9
55 - 59	18,655	3.2	6,250	1.1	12,405	2.1
60 - 64	15,298	2.6	6,019	1.0	9,279	1.6
65 - 69	10,298	1.8	3,614	0.6	6,684	1.2
70 - 74	7,197	1.2	3,020	0.5	4,178	0.7
75 - 79	6,033	1.0	2,128	0.4	3,905	0.7
80 - 84	3,152	0.5	897	0.2	2,255	0.4
85 - 89	811	0.1	411	0.1	400	0.1
90 - 94	448	0.1	312	0.1	136	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Takeo, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	923,373	100.0	440,805	47.7	482,568	52.3
0 - 4	70,096	7.6	35,246	3.8	34,850	3.8
5-9	89,788	9.7	44,468	4.8	45,320	4.9
10-14	95,155	10.3	48,656	5.3	46,499	5.0
15 - 19	105,739	11.5	55,712	6.0	50,027	5.4
20 - 24	110,378	12.0	56,360	6.1	54,018	5.9
25 - 29	87,530	9.5	43,371	4.7	44,159	4.8
30 - 34	70,523	7.6	32,270	3.5	38,253	4.1
35 - 39	41,358	4.5	21,302	2.3	20,056	2.2
40 - 44	57,011	6.2	23,683	2.6	33,328	3.6
45 - 49	47,840	5.2	21,333	2.3	26,507	2.9
50 - 54	37,314	4.0	15,954	1.7	21,360	2.3
55 - 59	28,972	3.1	11,068	1.2	17,904	1.9
60 - 64	28,275	3.1	10,129	1.1	18,146	2.0
65 - 69	19,990	2.2	8,094	0.9	11,896	1.3
70 - 74	15,131	1.6	6,338	0.7	8,793	1.0
75 - 79	9,785	1.1	3,625	0.4	6,160	0.7
80 - 84	6,085	0.7	2,097	0.2	3,989	0.4
85 - 89	1,772	0.2	774	0.1	997	0.1
90 - 94	506	0.1	326	0.0	180	0.0
95 +	126	0.0	-	0.0	126	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Otdar Meanchey, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	231,390	100.0	116,090	50.2	115,299	49.8
0 - 4	21,597	9.3	11,040	4.8	10,557	4.6
5-9	24,068	10.4	12,074	5.2	11,994	5.2
10-14	28,771	12.4	15,315	6.6	13,456	5.8
15 - 19	28,876	12.5	15,184	6.6	13,692	5.9
20 - 24	28,570	12.3	13,714	5.9	14,856	6.4
25 - 29	19,857	8.6	10,556	4.6	9,301	4.0
30 - 34	16,303	7.0	7,918	3.4	8,385	3.6
35 - 39	10,294	4.4	5,238	2.3	5,056	2.2
40 - 44	12,662	5.5	5,879	2.5	6,784	2.9
45 - 49	12,685	5.5	6,250	2.7	6,435	2.8
50 - 54	10,847	4.7	4,886	2.1	5,961	2.6
55 - 59	6,925	3.0	3,750	1.6	3,175	1.4
60 - 64	4,607	2.0	1,792	0.8	2,815	1.2
65 - 69	2,321	1.0	1,191	0.5	1,130	0.5
70 - 74	1,353	0.6	723	0.3	630	0.3
75 - 79	913	0.4	321	0.1	591	0.3
80 - 84	362	0.2	174	0.1	188	0.1
85 - 89	309	0.1	85	0.0	224	0.1
90 - 94	69	0.0	-	0.0	69	0.0
95 +	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five -Year Age Groups and Sex, Kep, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	38,701	100.0	19,016	49.1	19,685	50.9
0 - 4	3,562	9.2	1,743	4.5	1,819	4.7
5-9	4,077	10.5	2,180	5.6	1,897	4.9
10-14	4,610	11.9	2,390	6.2	2,220	5.7
15 - 19	4,286	11.1	2,269	5.9	2,017	5.2
20 - 24	4,116	10.6	1,969	5.1	2,147	5.5
25 - 29	3,713	9.6	1,836	4.7	1,876	4.8
30 - 34	3,005	7.8	1,541	4.0	1,464	3.8
35 - 39	2,059	5.3	1,044	2.7	1,015	2.6
40 - 44	2,039	5.3	1,001	2.6	1,038	2.7
45 - 49	1,781	4.6	809	2.1	973	2.5
50 - 54	1,453	3.8	691	1.8	762	2.0
55 - 59	1,473	3.8	570	1.5	903	2.3
60 - 64	799	2.1	302	0.8	497	1.3
65 - 69	565	1.5	287	0.7	278	0.7
70 - 74	510	1.3	173	0.4	337	0.9
75 - 79	308	0.8	102	0.3	206	0.5
80 - 84	198	0.5	64	0.2	135	0.3
85 - 89	82	0.2	26	0.1	56	0.1
90 - 94	46	0.1	19	0.0	27	0.1
95 +	17	0.0	-	0.0	17	0.0

Table AT01. Percent distribution of Population by Five- Year Age Groups and Sex, Pailin, 2013

Age in Single Years	Total Population	% of Population	Number of Males	% of Males	Number of Females	% of Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TOTAL	65,795	100.0	32,859	49.9	32,936	50.1
0 - 4	6,388	9.7	3,272	5.0	3,116	4.7
5-9	7,046	10.7	3,384	5.1	3,662	5.6
10-14	7,067	10.7	3,648	5.5	3,419	5.2
15 - 19	7,823	11.9	3,711	5.6	4,113	6.3
20 - 24	7,880	12.0	4,117	6.3	3,763	5.7
25 - 29	5,868	8.9	3,027	4.6	2,840	4.3
30 - 34	4,813	7.3	2,272	3.5	2,541	3.9
35 - 39	3,300	5.0	1,739	2.6	1,562	2.4
40 - 44	3,577	5.4	1,690	2.6	1,887	2.9
45 - 49	3,331	5.1	1,702	2.6	1,630	2.5
50 - 54	3,395	5.2	1,527	2.3	1,868	2.8
55 - 59	2,448	3.7	1,370	2.1	1,078	1.6
60 - 64	1,266	1.9	693	1.1	573	0.9
65 - 69	704	1.1	405	0.6	299	0.5
70 - 74	451	0.7	130	0.2	321	0.5
75 - 79	235	0.4	83	0.1	153	0.2
80 - 84	75	0.1	32	0.0	43	0.1
85 - 89	87	0.1	43	0.1	44	0.1
90 - 94	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
95 +	41	0.1	14	0.0	26	0.0

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Royal Government of Cambodia
Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013

FORM A HOUSELIST

Page Number……..
Total Number of pages used for the EA…..

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Identification Particulars

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

Building / Structure and Household Particulars

Line No.	Building/ Structure Number	Predominant Construction Material of Building/ Structure*			Purpose of Building/Structure 1. Residence 2. Residence & Shop 3. Residence & workshop 4. Residence & any other establishment (specify) (Enter Code)	Household No.	Particulars of Head of Household		Number of Persons Usually living in the Household			Remarks	Seriel No. of Household
		Wall	Roof	Floor			Name	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter Code)	Males	Females	Persons		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
	(**Count the number of entries and give total)				**Total			Total					

*KEY TO CODES

Wall Material (Column 3)
1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass / Reeds
2. Earth
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Salvaged / Improvised materials
8. Other (specify)

Roof Material (Column 4)
1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass
2. Tiles
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Plastic / Synthetic material sheets
8. Other (specify)

Floor Material (Column 5)
1. Earth / Clay
2. Wood / Bamboo planks
3. Concrete / Brick / Stone
4. Polished stone
5. Parquet / Polished wood
6. Mosaic / Ceramic tles
7. Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator : .....

Signature / / Day Month Year

Name of Supervisor : .....

Signature / / Day Month Year

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Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013

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FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Identification Particulars

	Khet /Municipality	Srok / Khand/ Krong	Khum / Sangkat	Phum/Mondol	Enumeration Area No.	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household	S. No.of Household Selected (Copy from col.14 of Form A)
Name									
Code									

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Survey Night

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Survey Night

Sl. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Usual Residence: Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Usual Residence: Outside Cambodia Give name of country
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Survey Night

SL. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Age	Location on Survey Night: Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Location on Survey Night: Outside Cambodia Give name of country	How long Absent (in completed months). Write 0 for less than 1 month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2

Total No. of Persons in Statements 1.1 & 1.2

Number of Form B used for the Household

Enumerator: ..... Name ..... Signature ..... Day Month Year

Supervisor : ..... Name ..... Signature ..... Day Month Year

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

	For all persons					For Persons aged 0-14	For all persons	For other than Never Married	For all persons					
Sl. No.	Full Name of the person	Relationship	Sex	Age	Mother	Whether living with own mother	Marital status	Age at first marriage	Mother Tongue	Religion	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Stay	Reason for Migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Names of Usual Members Present and Visitors *(Please refer to Statements 1.1 and 1.2 in* Part 1)	Relationship to Head of Household *(Enter Code from the list* below)	1: Male 2: Female *(Enter* Code)	Age in completed years 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year 02: 2 years ..... 97: 97 years 98: 98 years and over	Is Mother(i.e natural mother) of the person alive? 1= Yes(for person aged 15 and over skip to col. 8 2= No(skip to col. 8) 3=Don't know (skip to col. 8)	Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for a child aged 0-14 If mother not living in the household write "0"	1: Never Married 2: Married (i.e. currently married) 3: Widowed 4: Divorced 5: Separated (Enter Code) For code 1- Never married , skip to col.10	Age at first marriage in completed years (Ask only married ,widowed, divorced or separated person)	Mother Tongue *(Enter Code from the list* below)	Religion 1: Buddhism 2: Islam 3: Christianity 4: Other (Specify)	Place of Birth of the person if in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of the country.	Where has the person been living before ? If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to col. 16 If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of province within brackets If outside Cambodia, write name of the country	How long has the person lived in this village? (Enter Code from the list below)	Give reason for change of residence, if present residence is different from previous residence. (Enter Code from the list below)
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
0														

Codes for column 3
Relationship to Head of Household
1: Head
2: Wife / Husband
3: Son / Daughter
4:Step child
5:Adopted/ Foster child
6: Father / Mother
7: Sibling
8: Grand child
9:Niece/nephew
10: Son/Daughter-in-law
11:Brother/Sister in- law
12:Father/mother in law
13: Other Relative
14: Servant
15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for column 10
Mother Tongue

01: Khmer	11: Cham	21: Ro Ong
02: Vietnamese	12: Kauveat	22: Kraol
03: Chinese	13: Khieng	23: Raadear
04: Lao	14: Kuoy	24: Thmoon
05: Thai	15: Krueng	25: Mel
06: French	16: Lon	26: Khogn
07: English	17: Phnong	27: Por
08: Korean	18: Proav	28: Suoy
09: Japanese	19: Tunpoon	29: Other (specify)
10: Chaaraay	20: Stieng	

Codes for column 14
Duration of Stay
00: less than 1 year
01: 1 year to less than 2 years
02: 2 years to less 3 years
03: 3 years to less than 4 years
04: 4 years to less than 5 years
.....
10: 10 years to less than 11 years
.....
20: 20 years to less than 21 years
.....
97: 97 years to less than 98 years
98 : 98 years and over

Codes for column 15
Reason for Migration
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: Insecurity
09: Repatriation or return after displacement
10: Orphaned
11: Visiting only
12: Other (specify)

For All Persons

Literacy		Full Time Education						Physical/Mental Disability, if any	Main Activity	Employment Period	Occupation	Employment Status	Industry, Trade or Service	Sector of Employment	Secondary economic activity (For all Codes 1 to 8 in Col 19)	
16		17						18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
(a) Can the person read and write with under-standing in Kimer language ? 1: Yes 2: No (Enter Code)	(b) Can this person read and write with under-standing in any other language? If so which language? (Enter code from list below)	(a) Has the person attended School /Educational Insitution ? 1: Never 2: Now 3: Past (Enter Code)	(b) Currently atten-ding Grade for code 2 of col. 15(a) (Enter Code from list below)		(c) Highest Grade completed (Enter Code from list below)		(d) Main subject of study for codes 15 to 20 in Col 17(b) or 17(c) (For other codes in col. 17(b),(c) skip to col. 18)	If the person is physically/ mentally disabled give appropriate code number from the list below. Otherwise enter (0)	Main activity of the person during last year (Enter Code from list below)	Number of months employed in the last 12 months	Name of Occupation	Employment Status/Class (Enter Code from list below)	Nature of Industry, Trade orService	Sector in which Employed (Enter Code from list below)	In terms of contribution to income or subsistence, what was the second most important economic activity of this individual over the last year? (Enter code from list below)	
							Description	Code								

Codes for column 16(b) Literacy in any other language
1: No other language
2: Vietnamese
3: Chinese
4: Lao
5: Thai
6: French
7: English
8: Cham
9: Other (Specify)

Codes for column 17(b) Currently attending Grade
For code 1&3 in col.17(a) put dash (-) in 17(b)
For codes 2 in col. 17(a) , Code from list below.

Codes for column 17(c) Highest Grade/Degree/Diploma completed
For code 1 in Col. 17(a) put dash (-) in col. 17(c)
For codes 2 &3 in col.17(a), Code from the list below

COMMON CODES FOR COL.17(b) and 17 (c)
00: Pre-school/Kindergarten
01: Grade 1
02: Grade 2

11: Grade 11
12: Grade 12

Separate Codes for Col. 17(b)
15: Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate Course
16:Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate Course
17: Undegraduate Course
18: Post Graduate Course
19: Post-Master Degree Course
20: Any other course (specify)

Separate Codes for Col. 17(c)
13: Lower Secondary Diploma/Certificate
14: Upper Secondary Diploma/Certificate/Baccalaureate
15: Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
16:Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
17: Graduate Degree
18: Master's Degree
19: Ph.D. Dergree
20: Any other Diploma Degree completed (specify)
88: No grade completed

Codes for column 18 Type of disability
1: In seeing
2: In speech
3: In hearing
4: In movement
5: Mental Retardation
6: Mental Illness
7:Any Other(specify)
8: Multiple Disability (specify by code)

Codes for Column 19 Main Activity During last Year
1 : Employed (Fill in cols. 20 to 24)
2 : Unemployed (Employed any time before)
(Fill in cols. 20 to 24 for last employment,
3 : Unemployed (Never employed any time before)
4 : Home naker
5 : Student
6 : Dependent
7 : Rent-receiver, Retired or other income recipient
8 : Other (Specify)
(For codes 3, 4,5, 6,7 & 8 put dash (-) in Cols. 20 to 24)

Codes for Column 22 Employment Status/ Class
1 : Employer
2 : Paid employee
3 : Own-account worker
4 : Unpaid family worker
5 : Other (Specify)

Codes for column 24 Sector of employment
1. Government
2. State owned enterprise
3. Cambodian enterprise (Private)
4. Foreign enterprise
5. Non profit institution
6. Household sector
7. Embassies, International institutions, and foreign aid and development agencies
8. Other, specify.....

Codes for Column 25 Secondary economic activity
01. None
Farming (growing crops)
02. Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
03. Paid Employment (Wage labourer)
Livestock farming
04. Unpaid Employment (Self-employed or employed in family enterprise)
05. Paid Employment (Wage labourer)
Other Activities
06. Fishing
07. Other household -based production or services
08. Construction
09. Wholesale or retail trade
10. Transport
11. Ohter paid employment (services liko teaching, cooking, child care, medical,etc.)

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 3 : FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER LISTED IN COLUMN 2 OF PART 2

Sl. No.	Full Name of woman	Sl. No. in col.1 of Part 2	Age of woman at the time of birth of first child	FERTILITY INFORMATION									
			Give the age in completed 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 women 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,put dash(-) in Col.9&10)		State who assisted her during the delivery (Enter Code from list below)	Did she get the birth of this child registered with the civil authority? Yes = 1 No = 2 (Enter code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	(10)
				(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female		
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													

Codes for Column 9
1. Doctor
2. Nurse
3. Midwife
4. Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5. Other
6. None

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

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

PARTICULARS OF THE DECEASED										
Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Relationship to Head of Household (Use Code given for col.3 of Par 2)	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death 00: Less then 1 year 01: 1 year to less than 2 years 02: 2 years to less than 3 years . . 97: 97 years to less than 98 years 98: 98 years and over	What was the cause of death? (Enter Code from the list below)	Has this death been registered with the civil authority? 1: Yes 2: No	For women aged 15-49 years who died			
							Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth ? 1: Yes 2: No	If "Yes" in column 7(a)		
								State where the death took place *(Enter Code from the list below)*	State who attended on her before death *(Enter Code from the 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
Relationship to Head of Household
1: Head
2: Wife / Husband
3: Son / Daughter
4:Step child
5:Adopted/ Foster child
6: Father / Mother
7: Sibling
8: Grand child
9:Niece/nephew
10: Son/Daughter-in-law
11:Brother/Sister in- law
12:Father/mother in law
13: Other Relative
14: Servant
15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for col. 6
Cause of Death

ILLNESS	ACCIDENT	NOT KNOWN
01: Fever 02: Diarrhoea 03: Tuberculosis 04: Heart disease 05: Dengue fever 06: Malaria 07: Tetanus 08: HIV/AIDS 09: Pregnancy complication 10: Delivery complication 11: Other illness (specify.....)	12: Land mine 13: Road Accident 14: Drowning 15: Other accident (specify.....)	16: Don't known

Codes for Col. 8(b)
Place of Death

1: Hospital
2: Health Center
3: Home
4: Other

Codes for Col. 8 (c)

1: Doctor
2: Nurse
3: Midwife
4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5: Other (Specify)...
6: None

6

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5 : HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES

(Enter Code in the box below)

On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Toilet facility within premises	Main Source of drinking water supply	Location of Drinking water source	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
1 : Owner occupied 2 : Rent 3 : Not owner, but rent free 4 : Other (specify) ..... ☐ (Enter Code)	1 : City power 2 : Generator 3 : Both city power and generator 4 : Kerosene 5 : Candle 6 : Battery 7 : Other (specify) ..... ☐ (Enter Code)	1 : Firewood 2 : Charcoal 3 : Kerosene 4 : Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5 : Electricity 6 : None 7 : Other (specify) ..... ☐ (Enter Code)	1 : Not available If available give one of the codes 2 to 5: 2 : Connected to sewerage 3 : Septic tank 4 : Pit latrine 5 : Other type of toilet (specify)..... ☐ (Enter Code)	1 : Pped water 2 : Tube / pipe well 3: Protected dug well 4 : Unprotected dug well 5 : Rain 6 : Spring, river, stream, lake/pond 7 : Bought 8 : Other (specify)..... ☐ (Enter Code)	1: Within the premises 2: Near the premises 3: Away ☐ (Enter Code)	1 : One Room 2 : Two Rooms 3 : Three Rooms 4 : Four Rooms 5 : Five Rooms 6 : Six Rooms 7 : Seven Rooms 8 : Eight Rooms and above ☐ (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No ☐ (Enter Code)

INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP OF SOME FACILITIES BY THE HOUSEHOLD (Under each item write "00" in the square if not available, or give the actual number if available)

Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone (Desk phone)	Cell phone	Personal Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Air-Conditioner	Fan	Car/Van	Boat
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐	☐☐

Tractor	
22	
(a) Big tractor	(b) Hand tractor (Koyaon)
☐☐	☐☐

State whether the household accesses the Internet

At home	Outside home	At home and Outside home
23	24	25
1: Yes 2: No ☐ (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No ☐ (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No ☐ (Enter Code)

Annex 4

Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013)
List of Priority Tables

The List of Priority Tables for CIPS is drawn from the corresponding List of 2008 Census with some revisions, additions and deletions in view of the various changes in the questionnaire. The following List contains the old Tables, the new Tables and the revised Tables as indicated.

Table No. Title
(i) A Series. General Population Tables
1. A1 Population by Single Years of Age and Sex.
2. A2 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
3. A3 Population by Mother Tongue, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
4. A3A Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages), 5-year Age Group and Sex.
5. A4 Population by Religion, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
6. A5 Population by Relationship to Head of Household, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
7. A6 Population by Place of Enumeration (classified by Total, Urban and Rural), Place of Birth and Sex.
(ii) B Series. Literacy and Education Tables
8. B1 (Revised) Population aged 7 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Usual Activity Status, Age Group and Sex.
9. B1A Population aged 7 and over by Language Literacy, Age Group and Sex.
10. B2 (Revised) Population aged 5 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Literacy, Level of Education, Age Group and Sex.
11. B3 (New). Population aged 7 and Over by Completed Level of Education, Main Subject of Study and Sex
(iii) C Series. Economic Tables
12. C1 Population by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
13. C2 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
14. C3 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Sector of Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.

15. C4 Unemployed Persons aged 5 and over by Status in last Employment, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
16. C5 Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
17. C6 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Secondary Economic Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
18. C7 Employed Persons aged 5 and over by Employment Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
19. C8 Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
20. C9 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Categories, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
21. C10 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Industrial Section, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
22. C11 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Major Group of Occupation, Age Groups and Sex.
23. C12 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Industry and Sex.
24. C13 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Main Status in Employment, Occupation and Sex.
25. C14 Employed Population aged 5 and over by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, Occupation and Sex.
26. C15 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Industrial Sections and Marital Status.
27. C16 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Occupational Group and Marital Status.
28. C17 Employed Population aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance, Single Year of Age and Sex.
(iv) D Series. Migration Tables
29. D1 Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration and Sex.
30. D2 Migrants from other Provinces classified by Province of Enumeration, Province of Previous Residence, Duration of Stay and Sex.
31. D3 Migrants by Place of Last Residence, Reason for Migration, Duration of Residence and Sex.
32. D4 Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Industrial Section and Sex.
33. D5 Migrants Economically Active Population aged 5 and over by Place of Last Residence, Major Group of Occupation and Sex.
34. D6 Migrants from Place of Last Residence aged 7 and over by Educational Level, Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
35. D7 Migrants in the previous five years by 5-year Age Group and Sex.
(v) E Series. Disability Tables
36. E1 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by 5-year Age Group and Sex.
37. E2 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Marital Status and Sex.

38. E3 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Literacy in any language, Level of Education, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
39. E3A (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Literacy in any Language, Level of Education and Sex.
40. E4 (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Main Activity, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
41. E4A (Revised) Physically/Mentally Disabled Persons by Category of Disability, Main Activity and Sex.
(vi) F Series. Fertility Tables
42. F1 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Educational level and Births during last year by Birth order.
43. F2 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group, Usual Activity Status and Births during last year by Birth order.
44. F3 Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Educational Level.
45. F4 Females aged 15 and over by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.
46. F5 Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Educational level.
47. F6 Females aged 15 and over by Number of Surviving Children, 5-year Age Group and Usual Activity Status.
48. F7 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing children during last year by 5-year Age Group and Type of Assistance during Delivery.
49. F8 (New) Registration of Birth in the last year by Educational Level of Mother
50. F9. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and Current Age
51. F10. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and by Number of Children Ever Born
52. F11. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Marriage and Number of Children Ever Born
53. F12. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age at First Marriage
54. F13. (New) Children Living with Own Mother by Age and Age of Mother
55. F14. (New) Females Aged 15 and above Living with Own Children by Parity, Total children Ever Born and Age
56. F15. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Current Age
57. F16. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Number of Children Ever Born
58. F17. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Age at First Child Birth and Number of Children
59. F18. (New) Ever Married Females Aged 15 and above by Parity, Total Children Ever Born, Age at First Child
60. F19. (New) Ever Married Population by Age at First Married and Sex of Respondent
(vii) G Series. Mortality Tables

61. G1 Population, Number of Deaths in Households in the last year by broad Age Group and Sex.
62. G2 Deaths in Households in the last year by Cause of Death, broad Age Group and Sex.
63. G3 Maternal Deaths by Type of Assistance, Place of Death and 5-year Age Group.
64. G4. (New) Number of Deaths in Households in the Year by Death Registration, Broad Age Groups and Sex
(viii) H Series. Household and Housing Amenity Tables
65. H1 Buildings/Structures with Households by Type of Use.
66. H2 Buildings/Structures (Residential + Partly Residential) by Predominant material of Roof, Wall and Floor.
67. H3 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied.
68. H4 Households by Size of Households, Number of Economically Active Members and Sex of Head of Household
69. H5 Head of Households (aged 10 and over) by Usual Activity Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex.
70. H6 Households by Main source of Light used and Household Size.
71. H7 Households by Type of Fuel used for Cooking and Household Size.
72. H8 Households classified by Main source of Drinking Water, Location of Source and Household Size.
73. H9 Households by Tenure Status of Dwelling and Toilet Facility Category.
74. H10 Households and Population (in 10,000's) by Tenure Status of Dwelling, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
75. H11 Households classified by source of Drinking Water, Availability of Electric Power and Toilet Facility.
76. H12 (Revised) Households by Type and Number of Assets owned.
77. H13 (Revised) Households by Household Size and Access to Internet.
78. H14 (New) Households with Separate Kitchen by Household Size and Number of Rooms Occupied

Note: The lowest level of presentation of all tables is Province except Tables D2 and D3 which are presented at National Level

Table A1-A-1. Population by Single Years of Age and Sex 2008

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
Cambodia 2008 - Total						
TOTAL	**13,395,682**	**100**	**6,516,054**	**48.6**	**6,879,628**	**51.4**
0 - 4	1,372,615	10.2	703,058	10.8	669,557	9.7
0	280,238	2.1	143,302	2.2	136,936	2
1	258,989	1.9	134,094	2.1	124,895	1.8
2	267,524	2	136,203	2.1	131,321	1.9
3	284,790	2.1	145,670	2.2	139,120	2
4	281,074	2.1	143,789	2.2	137,285	2
5 - 9	1,470,672	11	752,336	11.5	718,336	10.4
5	293,165	2.2	149,290	2.3	143,875	2.1
6	294,786	2.2	151,230	2.3	143,556	2.1
7	300,872	2.2	153,827	2.4	147,045	2.1
8	315,677	2.4	161,357	2.5	154,320	2.2
9	266,172	2	136,632	2.1	129,540	1.9
10 - 14	1,670,505	12.5	859,412	13.2	811,093	11.8
10	327,322	2.4	170,795	2.6	156,527	2.3
11	280,085	2.1	144,590	2.2	135,495	2
12	354,675	2.6	182,441	2.8	172,234	2.5
13	355,786	2.7	184,866	2.8	170,920	2.5
14	352,637	2.6	176,720	2.7	175,917	2.6
15 - 19	1,619,290	12.1	834,416	12.8	784,874	11.4
15	347,017	2.6	185,577	2.8	161,440	2.3
16	319,739	2.4	165,513	2.5	154,226	2.2
17	307,160	2.3	159,761	2.5	147,399	2.1
18	371,484	2.8	185,455	2.8	186,029	2.7
19	273,890	2	138,110	2.1	135,780	2
20 - 24	1,369,202	10.2	669,343	10.3	699,859	10.2
20	310,148	2.3	152,161	2.3	157,987	2.3
21	264,672	2	131,110	2	133,562	1.9
22	274,450	2	134,069	2.1	140,381	2
23	264,570	2	128,961	2	135,609	2
24	255,362	1.9	123,042	1.9	132,320	1.9
25 - 29	1,233,361	9.2	605,706	9.3	627,655	9.1
25	290,958	2.2	141,712	2.2	149,246	2.2
26	248,050	1.9	121,335	1.9	126,715	1.8
27	258,115	1.9	127,643	2	130,472	1.9
28	253,444	1.9	124,051	1.9	129,393	1.9
29	182,794	1.4	90,965	1.4	91,829	1.3
30 - 34	693,235	5.2	335,046	5.1	358,189	5.2
30	161,797	1.2	77,689	1.2	84,108	1.2
31	124,624	0.9	62,152	1	62,472	0.9
32	135,292	1	65,645	1	69,647	1
33	137,703	1	66,119	1	71,584	1
34	133,819	1	63,441	1	70,378	1
35 - 39	844,948	6.3	408,295	6.3	436,653	6.3
35	186,281	1.4	89,403	1.4	96,878	1.4
36	159,516	1.2	76,043	1.2	83,473	1.2
37	165,919	1.2	80,599	1.2	85,320	1.2
38	185,466	1.4	90,106	1.4	95,360	1.4
39	147,766	1.1	72,144	1.1	75,622	1.1
40 - 44	737,451	5.5	344,275	5.3	393,176	5.7
40	170,101	1.3	77,573	1.2	92,528	1.3
41	138,184	1	65,514	1	72,670	1.1

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
42	156,370	1.2	73,993	1.1	82,377	1.2
43	139,271	1	65,352	1	73,919	1.1
44	133,525	1	61,843	0.9	71,682	1
45 - 49	653,650	4.9	299,005	4.6	354,645	5.2
45	160,737	1.2	75,884	1.2	84,853	1.2
46	124,179	0.9	56,865	0.9	67,314	1
47	124,369	0.9	57,303	0.9	67,066	1
48	139,364	1	63,046	1	76,318	1.1
49	105,001	0.8	45,907	0.7	59,094	0.9
50 - 54	490,726	3.7	195,911	3	294,815	4.3
50	118,911	0.9	46,893	0.7	72,018	1
51	93,553	0.7	38,452	0.6	55,101	0.8
52	99,009	0.7	39,323	0.6	59,686	0.9
53	94,861	0.7	37,382	0.6	57,479	0.8
54	84,392	0.6	33,861	0.5	50,531	0.7
55 - 59	391,116	2.9	162,328	2.5	228,788	3.3
55	97,494	0.7	39,169	0.6	58,325	0.8
56	80,027	0.6	33,451	0.5	46,576	0.7
57	76,485	0.6	32,144	0.5	44,341	0.6
58	79,914	0.6	33,483	0.5	46,431	0.7
59	57,196	0.4	24,081	0.4	33,115	0.5
60 - 64	277,611	2.1	116,731	1.8	160,880	2.3
60	76,722	0.6	31,429	0.5	45,293	0.7
61	52,052	0.4	22,161	0.3	29,891	0.4
62	54,335	0.4	22,960	0.4	31,375	0.5
63	52,159	0.4	22,137	0.3	30,022	0.4
64	42,343	0.3	18,044	0.3	24,299	0.4
65 - 69	216,839	1.6	90,521	1.4	126,318	1.8
65	56,604	0.4	23,454	0.4	33,150	0.5
66	39,030	0.3	16,343	0.3	22,687	0.3
67	44,183	0.3	18,637	0.3	25,546	0.4
68	45,450	0.3	18,857	0.3	26,593	0.4
69	31,572	0.2	13,230	0.2	18,342	0.3
70 - 74	158,945	1.2	63,938	1	95,007	1.4
70	43,922	0.3	17,406	0.3	26,516	0.4
71	28,545	0.2	11,790	0.2	16,755	0.2
72	31,165	0.2	12,551	0.2	18,614	0.3
73	30,195	0.2	12,128	0.2	18,067	0.3
74	25,118	0.2	10,063	0.2	15,055	0.2
75 - 79	107,886	0.8	42,710	0.7	65,176	0.9
75	31,511	0.2	12,338	0.2	19,173	0.3
76	21,137	0.2	8,373	0.1	12,764	0.2
77	20,036	0.1	8,012	0.1	12,024	0.2
78	22,069	0.2	8,744	0.1	13,325	0.2
79	13,133	0.1	5,243	0.1	7,890	0.1
80 - 84	54,604	0.4	20,930	0.3	33,674	0.5
80	17,598	0.1	6,621	0.1	10,977	0.2
81	10,421	0.1	4,148	0.1	6,273	0.1
82	10,348	0.1	4,005	0.1	6,343	0.1
83	8,604	0.1	3,262	0.1	5,342	0.1
84	7,633	0.1	2,894	-	4,739	0.1
85 - 89	23,994	0.2	8,882	0.1	15,112	0.2
85	7,816	0.1	2,929	-	4,887	0.1
86	5,408	-	2,016	-	3,392	-
87	4,449	-	1,629	-	2,820	-
88	3,894	-	1,389	-	2,505	-
89	2,427	-	919	-	1,508	-
90 - 94	6,240	-	2,213	-	4,027	0.1
90	2,307	-	790	-	1,517	-

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
91	1,289	-	511	-	778	-
92	1,147	-	389	-	758	-
93	906	-	321	-	585	-
94	591	-	202	-	389	-
95 +	2,792	-	998	-	1,794	-
95	619	-	213	-	406	-
96	510	-	175	-	335	-
97	449	-	170	-	279	-
98	1,214	-	440	-	774	-
Cambodia 2008 - Urban						
TOTAL	2,614,027	100	1,255,570	48	1,358,457	52
0 - 4	206,551	7.9	105,929	8.4	100,622	7.4
0	43,643	1.7	22,496	1.8	21,147	1.6
1	38,237	1.5	19,734	1.6	18,503	1.4
2	41,850	1.6	21,387	1.7	20,463	1.5
3	42,521	1.6	21,853	1.7	20,668	1.5
4	40,300	1.5	20,459	1.6	19,841	1.5
5 - 9	208,541	8	106,752	8.5	101,789	7.5
5	41,303	1.6	21,137	1.7	20,166	1.5
6	40,964	1.6	20,896	1.7	20,068	1.5
7	43,096	1.6	22,156	1.8	20,940	1.5
8	47,069	1.8	24,092	1.9	22,977	1.7
9	36,109	1.4	18,471	1.5	17,638	1.3
10 - 14	249,259	9.5	127,075	10.1	122,184	9
10	45,108	1.7	23,456	1.9	21,652	1.6
11	40,904	1.6	21,144	1.7	19,760	1.5
12	51,771	2	26,593	2.1	25,178	1.9
13	54,750	2.1	27,912	2.2	26,838	2
14	56,726	2.2	27,970	2.2	28,756	2.1
15 - 19	342,335	13.1	161,301	12.8	181,034	13.3
15	59,799	2.3	30,281	2.4	29,518	2.2
16	61,516	2.4	29,449	2.3	32,067	2.4
17	64,949	2.5	30,983	2.5	33,966	2.5
18	88,618	3.4	39,871	3.2	48,747	3.6
19	67,453	2.6	30,717	2.4	36,736	2.7
20 - 24	370,621	14.2	173,769	13.8	196,852	14.5
20	83,828	3.2	38,262	3	45,566	3.4
21	71,285	2.7	33,405	2.7	37,880	2.8
22	75,575	2.9	35,686	2.8	39,889	2.9
23	70,866	2.7	33,779	2.7	37,087	2.7
24	69,067	2.6	32,637	2.6	36,430	2.7
25 - 29	314,864	12	152,581	12.2	162,283	11.9
25	76,915	2.9	36,586	2.9	40,329	3
26	63,033	2.4	30,328	2.4	32,705	2.4
27	65,545	2.5	31,915	2.5	33,630	2.5
28	65,161	2.5	31,747	2.5	33,414	2.5
29	44,210	1.7	22,005	1.8	22,205	1.6
30 - 34	146,363	5.6	71,963	5.7	74,400	5.5
30	36,454	1.4	17,647	1.4	18,807	1.4
31	24,657	0.9	12,394	1	12,263	0.9
32	29,653	1.1	14,648	1.2	15,005	1.1
33	28,248	1.1	13,839	1.1	14,409	1.1
34	27,351	1	13,435	1.1	13,916	1
35 - 39	174,291	6.7	86,532	6.9	87,759	6.5
35	38,792	1.5	19,149	1.5	19,643	1.4
36	32,723	1.3	16,121	1.3	16,602	1.2
37	32,477	1.2	16,168	1.3	16,309	1.2

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
38	40,302	1.5	19,963	1.6	20,339	1.5
39	29,997	1.1	15,131	1.2	14,866	1.1
40 - 44	145,549	5.6	72,185	5.7	73,364	5.4
40	35,803	1.4	17,480	1.4	18,323	1.3
41	26,906	1	13,458	1.1	13,448	1
42	31,588	1.2	16,013	1.3	15,575	1.1
43	26,699	1	13,251	1.1	13,448	1
44	24,553	0.9	11,983	1	12,570	0.9
45 - 49	129,703	5	61,938	4.9	67,765	5
45	31,851	1.2	15,843	1.3	16,008	1.2
46	23,709	0.9	11,394	0.9	12,315	0.9
47	23,823	0.9	11,484	0.9	12,339	0.9
48	29,218	1.1	13,764	1.1	15,454	1.1
49	21,102	0.8	9,453	0.8	11,649	0.9
50 - 54	103,822	4	44,434	3.5	59,388	4.4
50	24,342	0.9	10,101	0.8	14,241	1
51	19,226	0.7	8,500	0.7	10,726	0.8
52	21,968	0.8	9,314	0.7	12,654	0.9
53	20,182	0.8	8,515	0.7	11,667	0.9
54	18,104	0.7	8,004	0.6	10,100	0.7
55 - 59	77,859	3	33,758	2.7	44,101	3.2
55	19,393	0.7	8,314	0.7	11,079	0.8
56	16,507	0.6	7,309	0.6	9,198	0.7
57	15,175	0.6	6,595	0.5	8,580	0.6
58	16,357	0.6	7,019	0.6	9,338	0.7
59	10,427	0.4	4,521	0.4	5,906	0.4
60 - 64	51,236	2	21,725	1.7	29,511	2.2
60	14,214	0.5	5,900	0.5	8,314	0.6
61	9,634	0.4	4,100	0.3	5,534	0.4
62	10,091	0.4	4,224	0.3	5,867	0.4
63	9,578	0.4	4,129	0.3	5,449	0.4
64	7,719	0.3	3,372	0.3	4,347	0.3
65 - 69	35,697	1.4	14,589	1.2	21,108	1.6
65	9,513	0.4	3,827	0.3	5,686	0.4
66	6,436	0.2	2,711	0.2	3,725	0.3
67	7,049	0.3	2,890	0.2	4,159	0.3
68	7,844	0.3	3,146	0.3	4,698	0.3
69	4,855	0.2	2,015	0.2	2,840	0.2
70 - 74	25,621	1	9,843	0.8	15,778	1.2
70	7,049	0.3	2,697	0.2	4,352	0.3
71	4,553	0.2	1,852	0.1	2,701	0.2
72	5,263	0.2	2,000	0.2	3,263	0.2
73	4,933	0.2	1,830	0.1	3,103	0.2
74	3,823	0.1	1,464	0.1	2,359	0.2
75 - 79	16,738	0.6	6,111	0.5	10,627	0.8
75	4,825	0.2	1,714	0.1	3,111	0.2
76	3,485	0.1	1,233	0.1	2,252	0.2
77	2,974	0.1	1,130	0.1	1,844	0.1
78	3,517	0.1	1,315	0.1	2,202	0.2
79	1,937	0.1	719	0.1	1,218	0.1
80 - 84	9,110	0.3	3,131	0.2	5,979	0.4
80	2,778	0.1	894	0.1	1,884	0.1
81	1,813	0.1	694	0.1	1,119	0.1
82	1,815	0.1	605	-	1,210	0.1
83	1,503	0.1	512	-	991	0.1
84	1,201	-	426	-	775	0.1
85 - 89	4,082	0.2	1,349	0.1	2,733	0.2
85	1,218	-	408	-	810	0.1
86	997	-	314	-	683	0.1

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
87	797	-	278	-	519	-
88	692	-	223	-	469	-
89	378	-	126	-	252	-
90 - 94	1,268	-	450	-	818	0.1
90	434	-	142	-	292	-
91	277	-	118	-	159	-
92	245	-	80	-	165	-
93	195	-	69	-	126	-
94	117	-	41	-	76	-
95 +	517	-	155	-	362	-
95	120	-	34	-	86	-
96	99	-	30	-	69	-
97	77	-	22	-	55	-
98	221	-	69	-	152	-
Cambodia 2008 - Rural						
TOTAL	10,781,655	100	5,260,484	48.8	5,521,171	51.2
0 - 4	1,166,064	10.8	597,129	11.4	568,935	10.3
0	236,595	2.2	120,806	2.3	115,789	2.1
1	220,752	2	114,360	2.2	106,392	1.9
2	225,674	2.1	114,816	2.2	110,858	2
3	242,269	2.2	123,817	2.4	118,452	2.1
4	240,774	2.2	123,330	2.3	117,444	2.1
5 - 9	1,262,131	11.7	645,584	12.3	616,547	11.2
5	251,862	2.3	128,153	2.4	123,709	2.2
6	253,822	2.4	130,334	2.5	123,488	2.2
7	257,776	2.4	131,671	2.5	126,105	2.3
8	268,608	2.5	137,265	2.6	131,343	2.4
9	230,063	2.1	118,161	2.2	111,902	2
10 - 14	1,421,246	13.2	732,337	13.9	688,909	12.5
10	282,214	2.6	147,339	2.8	134,875	2.4
11	239,181	2.2	123,446	2.3	115,735	2.1
12	302,904	2.8	155,848	3	147,056	2.7
13	301,036	2.8	156,954	3	144,082	2.6
14	295,911	2.7	148,750	2.8	147,161	2.7
15 - 19	1,276,955	11.8	673,115	12.8	603,840	10.9
15	287,218	2.7	155,296	3	131,922	2.4
16	258,223	2.4	136,064	2.6	122,159	2.2
17	242,211	2.2	128,778	2.4	113,433	2.1
18	282,866	2.6	145,584	2.8	137,282	2.5
19	206,437	1.9	107,393	2	99,044	1.8
20 - 24	998,581	9.3	495,574	9.4	503,007	9.1
20	226,320	2.1	113,899	2.2	112,421	2
21	193,387	1.8	97,705	1.9	95,682	1.7
22	198,875	1.8	98,383	1.9	100,492	1.8
23	193,704	1.8	95,182	1.8	98,522	1.8
24	186,295	1.7	90,405	1.7	95,890	1.7
25 - 29	918,497	8.5	453,125	8.6	465,372	8.4
25	214,043	2	105,126	2	108,917	2
26	185,017	1.7	91,007	1.7	94,010	1.7
27	192,570	1.8	95,728	1.8	96,842	1.8
28	188,283	1.7	92,304	1.8	95,979	1.7
29	138,584	1.3	68,960	1.3	69,624	1.3
30 - 34	546,872	5.1	263,083	5	283,789	5.1
30	125,343	1.2	60,042	1.1	65,301	1.2
31	99,967	0.9	49,758	0.9	50,209	0.9

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
32	105,639	1	50,997	1	54,642	1
33	109,455	1	52,280	1	57,175	1
34	106,468	1	50,006	1	56,462	1
35 - 39	670,657	6.2	321,763	6.1	348,894	6.3
35	147,489	1.4	70,254	1.3	77,235	1.4
36	126,793	1.2	59,922	1.1	66,871	1.2
37	133,442	1.2	64,431	1.2	69,011	1.2
38	145,164	1.3	70,143	1.3	75,021	1.4
39	117,769	1.1	57,013	1.1	60,756	1.1
40 - 44	591,902	5.5	272,090	5.2	319,812	5.8
40	134,298	1.2	60,093	1.1	74,205	1.3
41	111,278	1	52,056	1	59,222	1.1
42	124,782	1.2	57,980	1.1	66,802	1.2
43	112,572	1	52,101	1	60,471	1.1
44	108,972	1	49,860	0.9	59,112	1.1
45 - 49	523,947	4.9	237,067	4.5	286,880	5.2
45	128,886	1.2	60,041	1.1	68,845	1.2
46	100,470	0.9	45,471	0.9	54,999	1
47	100,546	0.9	45,819	0.9	54,727	1
48	110,146	1	49,282	0.9	60,864	1.1
49	83,899	0.8	36,454	0.7	47,445	0.9
50 - 54	386,904	3.6	151,477	2.9	235,427	4.3
50	94,569	0.9	36,792	0.7	57,777	1
51	74,327	0.7	29,952	0.6	44,375	0.8
52	77,041	0.7	30,009	0.6	47,032	0.9
53	74,679	0.7	28,867	0.5	45,812	0.8
54	66,288	0.6	25,857	0.5	40,431	0.7
55 - 59	313,257	2.9	128,570	2.4	184,687	3.3
55	78,101	0.7	30,855	0.6	47,246	0.9
56	63,520	0.6	26,142	0.5	37,378	0.7
57	61,310	0.6	25,549	0.5	35,761	0.6
58	63,557	0.6	26,464	0.5	37,093	0.7
59	46,769	0.4	19,560	0.4	27,209	0.5
60 - 64	226,375	2.1	95,006	1.8	131,369	2.4
60	62,508	0.6	25,529	0.5	36,979	0.7
61	42,418	0.4	18,061	0.3	24,357	0.4
62	44,244	0.4	18,736	0.4	25,508	0.5
63	42,581	0.4	18,008	0.3	24,573	0.4
64	34,624	0.3	14,672	0.3	19,952	0.4
65 - 69	181,142	1.7	75,932	1.4	105,210	1.9
65	47,091	0.4	19,627	0.4	27,464	0.5
66	32,594	0.3	13,632	0.3	18,962	0.3
67	37,134	0.3	15,747	0.3	21,387	0.4
68	37,606	0.3	15,711	0.3	21,895	0.4
69	26,717	0.2	11,215	0.2	15,502	0.3
70 - 74	133,324	1.2	54,095	1	79,229	1.4
70	36,873	0.3	14,709	0.3	22,164	0.4
71	23,992	0.2	9,938	0.2	14,054	0.3
72	25,902	0.2	10,551	0.2	15,351	0.3
73	25,262	0.2	10,298	0.2	14,964	0.3
74	21,295	0.2	8,599	0.2	12,696	0.2
75 - 79	91,148	0.8	36,599	0.7	54,549	1
75	26,686	0.2	10,624	0.2	16,062	0.3
76	17,652	0.2	7,140	0.1	10,512	0.2
77	17,062	0.2	6,882	0.1	10,180	0.2
78	18,552	0.2	7,429	0.1	11,123	0.2
79	11,196	0.1	4,524	0.1	6,672	0.1
80 - 84	45,494	0.4	17,799	0.3	27,695	0.5
80	14,820	0.1	5,727	0.1	9,093	0.2

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
81	8,608	0.1	3,454	0.1	5,154	0.1
82	8,533	0.1	3,400	0.1	5,133	0.1
83	7,101	0.1	2,750	0.1	4,351	0.1
84	6,432	0.1	2,468	-	3,964	0.1
85 - 89	19,912	0.2	7,533	0.1	12,379	0.2
85	6,598	0.1	2,521	-	4,077	0.1
86	4,411	-	1,702	-	2,709	-
87	3,652	-	1,351	-	2,301	-
88	3,202	-	1,166	-	2,036	-
89	2,049	-	793	-	1,256	-
90 - 94	4,972	-	1,763	-	3,209	0.1
90	1,873	-	648	-	1,225	-
91	1,012	-	393	-	619	-
92	902	-	309	-	593	-
93	711	-	252	-	459	-
94	474	-	161	-	313	-
95 +	2,275	-	843	-	1,432	-
95	499	-	179	-	320	-
96	411	-	145	-	266	-
97	372	-	148	-	224	-
98	993	-	371	-	622	-

Table A1-A-1. Population by Single Years of Age and Sex 2013

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
Cambodia 2013 - Total						
TOTAL	**14,676,591**	**100**	**7,121,508**	**100**	**7,555,083**	**100**
0 - 4	1,303,588	8.9	674,274	9.5	629,314	8.3
0	253,977	1.7	131,662	1.8	122,315	1.6
1	208,366	1.4	114,574	1.6	93,792	1.2
2	263,511	1.8	138,915	2.0	124,596	1.6
3	288,082	2.0	142,249	2.0	145,833	1.9
4	289,652	2.0	146,873	2.1	142,779	1.9
5 - 9	1,474,650	10	748,334	10.5	726,316	9.6
5	304,631	2.1	160,141	2.2	144,490	1.9
6	314,750	2.1	161,580	2.3	153,169	2
7	286,926	2	144,336	2	142,590	1.9
8	301,425	2.1	148,754	2.1	152,671	2
9	266,918	1.8	133,522	1.9	133,396	1.8
10 - 14	1,543,160	10.5	797,569	11.2	745,592	9.9
10	324,892	2.2	166,873	2.3	158,019	2.1
11	255,723	1.7	130,595	1.8	125,128	1.7
12	342,063	2.3	178,918	2.5	163,145	2.2
13	334,032	2.3	174,319	2.4	159,713	2.1
14	286,450	2	146,864	2.1	139,586	1.8
15 - 19	1,558,004	10.6	788,186	11.1	769,818	10.2
15	309,546	2.1	159,706	2.2	149,840	2
16	292,492	2	147,082	2.1	145,411	1.9
17	294,296	2	149,562	2.1	144,735	1.9
18	378,185	2.6	191,829	2.7	186,356	2.5
19	283,485	1.9	140,008	2	143,477	1.9
20 - 24	1,613,940	11	811,231	11.4	802,710	10.6
20	361,072	2.5	188,023	2.6	173,050	2.3
21	329,343	2.2	158,544	2.2	170,799	2.3
22	329,933	2.2	168,055	2.4	161,878	2.1
23	308,418	2.1	157,162	2.2	151,255	2
24	285,174	1.9	139,446	2	145,728	1.9
25 - 29	1,342,919	9.2	666,403	9.4	676,517	9
25	316,475	2.2	152,726	2.1	163,749	2.2
26	242,429	1.7	121,589	1.7	120,841	1.6
27	266,518	1.8	132,384	1.9	134,134	1.8
28	277,503	1.9	140,892	2	136,612	1.8
29	239,993	1.6	118,812	1.7	121,181	1.6
30 - 34	1,210,936	8.3	580,996	8.2	629,941	8.3
30	284,189	1.9	136,912	1.9	147,278	1.9
31	218,562	1.5	102,778	1.4	115,784	1.5
32	280,881	1.9	132,785	1.9	148,096	2
33	257,934	1.8	127,782	1.8	130,152	1.7
34	169,371	1.2	80,740	1.1	88,631	1.2
35 - 39	734,970	5	361,176	5.1	373,794	4.9
35	163,891	1.1	82,377	1.2	81,514	1.1
36	135,048	0.9	66,678	0.9	68,370	0.9
37	137,911	0.9	67,108	0.9	70,803	0.9
38	152,896	1	75,933	1.1	76,963	1
39	145,224	1	69,080	1	76,144	1
40 - 44	844,823	5.8	388,882	5.5	455,941	6
40	176,421	1.2	79,998	1.1	96,422	1.3
41	157,647	1.1	73,693	1	83,955	1.1
42	181,199	1.2	81,965	1.2	99,234	1.3
43	185,226	1.3	88,820	1.2	96,406	1.3
44	144,331	1	64,407	0.9	79,924	1.1

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
45 - 49	772,599	5.3	366,219	5.1	406,380	5.4
45	176,518	1.2	81,483	1.1	95,035	1.3
46	135,014	0.9	61,078	0.9	73,936	1
47	154,254	1.1	74,019	1	80,235	1.1
48	168,815	1.2	85,655	1.2	83,160	1.1
49	137,997	0.9	63,982	0.9	74,015	1
50 - 54	661,350	4.5	292,251	4.1	369,099	4.9
50	158,654	1.1	72,873	1	85,782	1.1
51	127,190	0.9	57,667	0.8	69,523	0.9
52	138,002	0.9	58,941	0.8	79,061	1
53	130,072	0.9	61,432	0.9	68,641	0.9
54	107,431	0.7	41,338	0.6	66,093	0.9
55 - 59	498,504	3.4	198,455	2.8	300,049	4
55	130,537	0.9	49,151	0.7	81,386	1.1
56	96,567	0.7	41,452	0.6	55,115	0.7
57	96,278	0.7	38,441	0.5	57,837	0.8
58	97,231	0.7	37,020	0.5	60,211	0.8
59	77,891	0.5	32,390	0.5	45,501	0.6
60 - 64	390,619	2.7	156,355	2.2	234,264	3.1
60	105,712	0.7	40,519	0.6	65,193	0.9
61	70,284	0.5	28,929	0.4	41,355	0.5
62	71,944	0.5	31,399	0.4	40,545	0.5
63	79,539	0.5	30,098	0.4	49,441	0.7
64	63,140	0.4	25,411	0.4	37,729	0.5
65 - 69	272,657	1.9	111,775	1.6	160,882	2.1
65	75,336	0.5	27,117	0.4	48,218	0.6
66	56,947	0.4	24,642	0.3	32,305	0.4
67	55,474	0.4	22,213	0.3	33,261	0.4
68	47,368	0.3	20,766	0.3	26,602	0.4
69	37,532	0.3	17,036	0.2	20,496	0.3
70 - 74	201,989	1.4	80,798	1.1	121,192	1.6
70	47,639	0.3	18,276	0.3	29,363	0.4
71	34,731	0.2	13,690	0.2	21,041	0.3
72	48,094	0.3	21,755	0.3	26,338	0.3
73	39,388	0.3	15,435	0.2	23,953	0.3
74	32,138	0.2	11,642	0.2	20,496	0.3
75 - 79	130,809	0.9	51,190	0.7	79,618	1.1
75	39,968	0.3	15,529	0.2	24,438	0.3
76	26,945	0.2	10,243	0.1	16,703	0.2
77	22,526	0.2	9,288	0.1	13,237	0.2
78	27,627	0.2	11,702	0.2	15,926	0.2
79	13,743	0.1	4,429	0.1	9,314	0.1
80 - 84	78,115	0.5	30,008	0.4	48,107	0.6
80	21,068	0.1	6,724	0.1	14,344	0.2
81	16,567	0.1	6,286	0.1	10,281	0.1
82	14,482	0.1	6,906	0.1	7,576	0.1
83	13,054	0.1	5,656	0.1	7,398	0.1
84	12,944	0.1	4,436	0.1	8,508	0.1
85 - 89	33,475	0.2	13,558	0.2	19,917	0.3
85	12,932	0.1	5,927	0.1	7,004	0.1
86	6,551	0.04	2,314	0.03	4,237	0.1
87	6,234	0.04	2,957	0.04	3,277	0.04
88	4,471	0.03	1,508	0.02	2,963	0.04
89	3,287	0.02	852	0.01	2,435	0.03
90+	9,483	0.1	3,850	0.1	5,633	0.1
Cambodia 2013 - Urban						
TOTAL	**3,146,212**	**100**	**1,527,479**	**100**	**1,618,734**	**100**

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
0 - 4	237,741	7.6	116,593	7.6	121,149	7.5
0	49,743	1.6	23,751	1.6	25,992	1.6
1	38,048	1.2	20,142	1.3	17,906	1.1
2	46,442	1.5	22,496	1.5	23,946	1.5
3	52,822	1.7	25,934	1.7	26,888	1.7
4	50,686	1.6	24,270	1.6	26,416	1.6
5 - 9	272,096	8.6	138,417	9.1	133,678	8.3
5	59,930	1.9	33,050	2.2	26,880	1.7
6	56,222	1.8	29,234	1.9	26,988	1.7
7	49,912	1.6	23,821	1.6	26,091	1.6
8	56,463	1.8	27,476	1.8	28,987	1.8
9	49,569	1.6	24,836	1.6	24,733	1.5
10 - 14	276,132	8.8	148,527	9.7	127,604	7.9
10	50,490	1.6	25,968	1.7	24,521	1.5
11	47,473	1.5	24,912	1.6	22,562	1.4
12	60,411	1.9	33,260	2.2	27,152	1.7
13	63,050	2	34,500	2.3	28,551	1.8
14	54,707	1.7	29,888	2	24,819	1.5
15 - 19	305,578	9.7	154,236	10.1	151,342	9.3
15	56,524	1.8	29,738	1.9	26,786	1.7
16	53,351	1.7	27,552	1.8	25,799	1.6
17	58,092	1.8	29,921	2	28,171	1.7
18	80,916	2.6	39,226	2.6	41,690	2.6
19	56,695	1.8	27,798	1.8	28,896	1.8
20 - 24	361,381	11.5	181,108	11.9	180,272	11.1
20	80,142	2.5	41,264	2.7	38,877	2.4
21	70,210	2.2	34,778	2.3	35,432	2.2
22	75,764	2.4	38,686	2.5	37,078	2.3
23	67,995	2.2	34,147	2.2	33,848	2.1
24	67,270	2.1	32,233	2.1	35,037	2.2
25 - 29	324,283	10.3	155,359	10.2	168,924	10.4
25	76,711	2.4	35,581	2.3	41,130	2.5
26	58,513	1.9	29,229	1.9	29,284	1.8
27	70,498	2.2	30,935	2	39,563	2.4
28	66,806	2.1	33,788	2.2	33,018	2
29	51,756	1.6	25,826	1.7	25,929	1.6
30 - 34	317,697	10.1	151,097	9.9	166,600	10.3
30	76,474	2.4	36,325	2.4	40,149	2.5
31	60,785	1.9	28,946	1.9	31,839	2
32	76,693	2.4	35,997	2.4	40,696	2.5
33	67,856	2.2	33,812	2.2	34,044	2.1
34	35,888	1.1	16,016	1	19,872	1.2
35 - 39	170,974	5.4	88,165	5.8	82,809	5.1
35	37,757	1.2	19,625	1.3	18,132	1.1
36	32,147	1	16,696	1.1	15,452	1
37	32,367	1	17,902	1.2	14,464	0.9
38	36,413	1.2	18,807	1.2	17,606	1.1
39	32,290	1	15,135	1	17,155	1.1
40 - 44	202,275	6.4	92,274	6	110,002	6.8
40	41,885	1.3	19,153	1.3	22,732	1.4
41	34,994	1.1	15,586	1	19,408	1.2
42	42,525	1.4	17,485	1.1	25,040	1.5
43	50,518	1.6	25,748	1.7	24,770	1.5
44	32,354	1	14,302	0.9	18,051	1.1
45 - 49	170,134	5.4	84,312	5.5	85,822	5.3
45	44,031	1.4	22,216	1.5	21,814	1.3
46	25,209	0.8	13,368	0.9	11,841	0.7
47	34,235	1.1	17,433	1.1	16,802	1

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
48	36,575	1.2	18,279	1.2	18,296	1.1
49	30,083	1	13,016	0.9	17,067	1.1
50 - 54	154,221	4.9	69,980	4.6	84,241	5.2
50	36,162	1.1	16,416	1.1	19,746	1.2
51	27,944	0.9	12,434	0.8	15,510	1
52	33,146	1.1	15,362	1	17,784	1.1
53	31,608	1	15,133	1	16,475	1
54	25,362	0.8	10,635	0.7	14,727	0.9
55 - 59	124,337	4	53,599	3.5	70,738	4.4
55	30,476	1	10,995	0.7	19,481	1.2
56	22,959	0.7	11,656	0.8	11,303	0.7
57	22,820	0.7	12,238	0.8	10,582	0.7
58	26,636	0.8	9,575	0.6	17,061	1.1
59	21,447	0.7	9,136	0.6	12,311	0.8
60 - 64	88,548	2.8	37,955	2.5	50,593	3.1
60	22,926	0.7	8,748	0.6	14,179	0.9
61	16,240	0.5	6,556	0.4	9,683	0.6
62	15,120	0.5	7,582	0.5	7,538	0.5
63	20,968	0.7	9,079	0.6	11,889	0.7
64	13,294	0.4	5,991	0.4	7,303	0.5
65 - 69	56,170	1.8	22,563	1.5	33,607	2.1
65	14,433	0.5	5,013	0.3	9,420	0.6
66	11,974	0.4	4,634	0.3	7,340	0.5
67	10,979	0.3	4,844	0.3	6,135	0.4
68	8,767	0.3	4,139	0.3	4,628	0.3
69	10,018	0.3	3,933	0.3	6,085	0.4
70 - 74	39,426	1.3	16,561	1.1	22,865	1.4
70	9,720	0.3	4,948	0.3	4,771	0.3
71	8,968	0.3	3,501	0.2	5,468	0.3
72	7,838	0.2	3,405	0.2	4,432	0.3
73	7,855	0.2	2,842	0.2	5,013	0.3
74	5,045	0.2	1,864	0.1	3,180	0.2
75 - 79	25,501	0.8	9,581	0.6	15,919	1
75	7,733	0.2	3,238	0.2	4,495	0.3
76	5,336	0.2	2,408	0.2	2,927	0.2
77	4,040	0.1	1,239	0.1	2,801	0.2
78	5,345	0.2	2,105	0.1	3,240	0.2
79	3,048	0.1	591	0.04	2,456	0.2
80 - 84	14,332	0.5	5,159	0.3	9,173	0.6
80	3,466	0.1	1,147	0.1	2,319	0.1
81	2,874	0.1	894	0.1	1,980	0.1
82	3,000	0.1	1,345	0.1	1,655	0.1
83	2,794	0.1	1,278	0.1	1,516	0.1
84	2,198	0.1	495	0.03	1,703	0.1
85 - 89	4,082	0.1	1,336	0.1	2,747	0.2
85	2,081	0.1	1,085	0.1	996	0.1
86	639	0.02	179	0.01	460	0
87	404	0.01	-	0	404	0
88	724	0.02	71	0	653	0
89	234	0.01	-	0	234	0
90 - 94	1,305	0.04	657	0	649	0
Cambodia 2013 - Rural						
TOTAL	**11,530,378**	**100**	**5,594,029**	**100**	**5,936,349**	**100**
0 - 4	1,065,847	9.2	557,681	10	508,165	8.6
0	204,234	1.8	107,911	1.9	96,323	1.6
1	170,318	1.5	94,432	1.7	75,886	1.3

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
2	217,069	1.9	116,420	2.1	100,649	1.7
3	235,260	2.0	116,316	2.1	118,944	2
4	238,966	2.1	122,603	2.2	116,363	2
5 - 9	1,202,554	10.4	609,916	10.9	592,638	10
5	244,701	2.1	127,091	2.3	117,610	2
6	258,528	2.2	132,347	2.4	126,182	2.1
7	237,014	2.1	120,515	2.2	116,499	2
8	244,962	2.1	121,278	2.2	123,684	2.1
9	217,349	1.9	108,686	1.9	108,663	1.8
10 - 14	1,267,028	11	649,041	11.6	617,987	10.4
10	274,402	2.4	140,905	2.5	133,497	2.2
11	208,250	1.8	105,683	1.9	102,567	1.7
12	281,652	2.4	145,658	2.6	135,994	2.3
13	270,982	2.4	139,820	2.5	131,162	2.2
14	231,743	2	116,976	2.1	114,767	1.9
15 - 19	1,252,427	10.9	633,951	11.3	618,476	10.4
15	253,022	2.2	129,968	2.3	123,054	2.1
16	239,142	2.1	119,530	2.1	119,612	2
17	236,204	2	119,640	2.1	116,564	2
18	297,269	2.6	152,603	2.7	144,666	2.4
19	226,790	2	112,210	2	114,581	1.9
20 - 24	1,252,560	10.9	630,122	11.3	622,437	10.5
20	280,931	2.4	146,758	2.6	134,173	2.3
21	259,133	2.2	123,766	2.2	135,367	2.3
22	254,169	2.2	129,369	2.3	124,800	2.1
23	240,423	2.1	123,016	2.2	117,408	2
24	217,904	1.9	107,214	1.9	110,691	1.9
25 - 29	1,018,636	8.8	511,044	9.1	507,593	8.6
25	239,765	2.1	117,145	2.1	122,619	2.1
26	183,916	1.6	92,360	1.7	91,557	1.5
27	196,020	1.7	101,450	1.8	94,571	1.6
28	210,698	1.8	107,103	1.9	103,594	1.7
29	188,237	1.6	92,986	1.7	95,252	1.6
30 - 34	893,240	7.7	429,899	7.7	463,341	7.8
30	207,715	1.8	100,587	1.8	107,128	1.8
31	157,777	1.4	73,831	1.3	83,945	1.4
32	204,188	1.8	96,788	1.7	107,400	1.8
33	190,078	1.6	93,969	1.7	96,108	1.6
34	133,482	1.2	64,724	1.2	68,758	1.2
35 - 39	563,996	4.9	273,011	4.9	290,985	4.9
35	126,134	1.1	62,752	1.1	63,382	1.1
36	102,901	0.9	49,982	0.9	52,919	0.9
37	105,545	0.9	49,206	0.9	56,339	0.9
38	116,483	1	57,126	1	59,357	1
39	112,934	1	53,945	1	58,989	1
40 - 44	642,548	5.6	296,609	5.3	345,939	5.8
40	134,536	1.2	60,845	1.1	73,691	1.2
41	122,654	1.1	58,107	1	64,546	1.1
42	138,674	1.2	64,480	1.2	74,194	1.2
43	134,707	1.2	63,072	1.1	71,636	1.2
44	111,977	1	50,104	0.9	61,873	1
45 - 49	602,465	5.2	281,907	5	320,559	5.4
45	132,488	1.1	59,267	1.1	73,221	1.2
46	109,805	1	47,711	0.9	62,094	1
47	120,019	1	56,587	1	63,432	1.1
48	132,240	1.1	67,376	1.2	64,864	1.1
49	107,914	0.9	50,967	0.9	56,947	1
50 - 54	507,128	4.4	222,271	4	284,857	4.8
50	122,493	1.1	56,457	1	66,036	1.1

Single Years	Total Population	% of	Males	% of	Females	% of
51	99,246	0.9	45,233	0.8	54,013	0.9
52	104,856	0.9	43,579	0.8	61,277	1
53	98,465	0.9	46,299	0.8	52,166	0.9
54	82,069	0.7	30,703	0.5	51,366	0.9
55 - 59	374,167	3.2	144,856	2.6	229,311	3.9
55	100,061	0.9	38,156	0.7	61,905	1
56	73,608	0.6	29,796	0.5	43,812	0.7
57	73,458	0.6	26,203	0.5	47,255	0.8
58	70,596	0.6	27,445	0.5	43,150	0.7
59	56,444	0.5	23,254	0.4	33,189	0.6
60 - 64	302,071	2.6	118,400	2.1	183,671	3.1
60	82,785	0.7	31,771	0.6	51,014	0.9
61	54,044	0.5	22,372	0.4	31,672	0.5
62	56,824	0.5	23,817	0.4	33,007	0.6
63	58,571	0.5	21,020	0.4	37,552	0.6
64	49,846	0.4	19,420	0.3	30,426	0.5
65 - 69	216,487	1.9	89,212	1.6	127,275	2.1
65	60,903	0.5	22,105	0.4	38,799	0.7
66	44,973	0.4	20,008	0.4	24,965	0.4
67	44,495	0.4	17,370	0.3	27,126	0.5
68	38,601	0.3	16,627	0.3	21,974	0.4
69	27,514	0.2	13,103	0.2	14,411	0.2
70 - 74	162,563	1.4	64,236	1.1	98,327	1.7
70	37,919	0.3	13,327	0.2	24,592	0.4
71	25,763	0.2	10,190	0.2	15,573	0.3
72	40,256	0.3	18,350	0.3	21,906	0.4
73	31,533	0.3	12,592	0.2	18,941	0.3
74	27,093	0.2	9,777	0.2	17,316	0.3
75 - 79	105,308	0.9	41,609	0.7	63,699	1.1
75	32,235	0.3	12,291	0.2	19,944	0.3
76	21,610	0.2	7,834	0.1	13,776	0.2
77	18,486	0.2	8,049	0.1	10,437	0.2
78	22,282	0.2	9,597	0.2	12,685	0.2
79	10,695	0.1	3,837	0.07	6,857	0.1
80 - 84	63,783	0.6	24,849	0.4	38,934	0.7
80	17,602	0.2	5,577	0.1	12,025	0.2
81	13,693	0.1	5,392	0.1	8,301	0.1
82	11,482	0.1	5,561	0.1	5,921	0.1
83	10,259	0.1	4,378	0.1	5,882	0.1
84	10,746	0.1	3,941	0.07	6,805	0.1
85 - 89	29,392	0.3	12,222	0.2	17,170	0.3
85	10,851	0.1	4,842	0.1	6,009	0.1
86	5,912	0.05	2,134	0.04	3,777	0.1
87	5,830	0.05	2,957	0.1	2,873	0
88	3,747	0.03	1,437	0.03	2,310	0
89	3,053	0.03	852	0	2,201	0
90 - 94	8,177	0.07	3,193	0.1	4,984	0.1


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