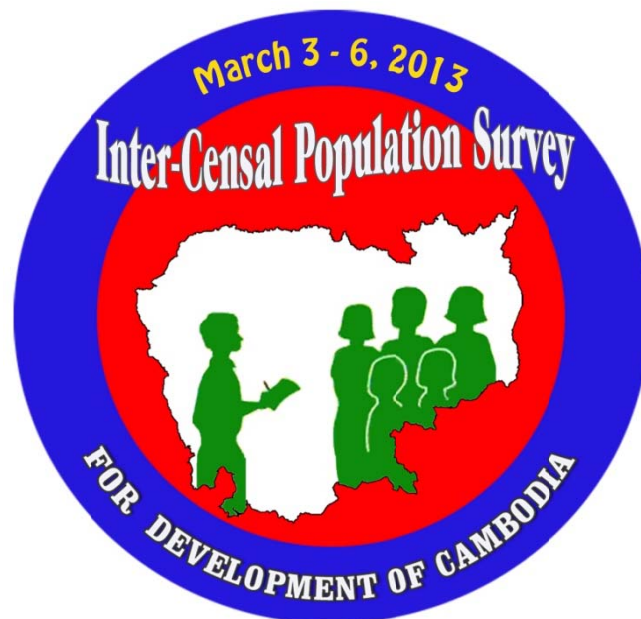


KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

**Analysis of Results of
Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013**

Report 4

NUPTIALITY



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

**Sponsored by
United Nations Population Fund
Japan International Cooperation Agency**

March 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	iv
Preface	vi
NIS Personnel Associated with this report	vii
Cambodia-Province Map	viii
Figures at a Glance	ix
List of Abbreviations and Acronyms	xiii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Survey Objective	1
1.3 Survey Content	1
1.4 Survey Organization	2
1.5 Training for Field Staff	2
1.6 Data Collection and Supervision	3
1.7 Data Processing	3
1.8 Tabulation and Analysis Plans	3
1.9 Dissemination Plan	4
1.10 Quality Assurance	5
1.11 Limitations of the Survey	5
CHAPTER 2: SAMPLING DESIGN, ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION	6
2.1 Introduction	6
2.2 Sampling Frame	6
2.3 Stratification	6
2.4 Sample Size and Sample Allocation	6
2.5 Sample design	7
2.5.1 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)	7
2.5.2 Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)	8
2.6 Probability Selection	8
2.6.1 Probability 1	9
2.6.2 Probability 2	9
2.7 Extrapolation	9
2.7.1 Basic weight	9
2.7.2 Adjustment weight	10
2.8 Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals	10

2.8.1 Confidence Intervals	11
2.9. The Present Report	12
CHAPTER 3: PATTERN OF NUPTIALITY IN CAMBODIA	13
3.1 Overview	13
3.2 The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) 2013 Questions on Marital Status ..	14
3.3 General Trends in Marital Status in 2013, 2008 and 1998.....	14
3.4 Marital Status by Age	17
3.4.1 Persons Never Married	19
3.4.2 Persons Currently Married.....	21
3.4.3 Persons Widowed.....	22
3.4.4 Persons Divorced/ Separated	23
3.4.5 Marital Status at Provincial Level.....	25
3.5 Sex Ratio by Marital Status	29
3.6 Marriage Squeeze	29
CHAPTER 4: SINGLULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE.....	31
4.1 Estimation of Mean Age at Marriage	31
4.2 SMAM at the National Level	31
4.3 SMAM of Other Selected Countries in Southeast Asia	32
4.4 Effect of Urbanization on SMAM.....	32
4.5 SMAM by Province.....	32
4.6 Impact of Education and Economic Activity on SMAM	37
4.7 Median Age at First Marriage among Women.....	39
CHAPTER 5: NUPTIALITY PATTERN AT CRUCIAL AGES.....	40
5.1 General.....	40
5.1.1 Singles in the Age Group 20-24.....	40
5.1.2 Celibate Persons	40
5.1.3 Widowed and Divorced/Separated among the Elderly.....	40
5.2 Differentials in Marital Status	41
5.2.1. Differentials by Province	41
5.3 Urban-Rural Variations	45
5.4 Role of Education in Postponement of Marriage	46
5.4.1 Impact of Education on Celibacy, Divorce and Widowhood	47
5.5 Influence of Economic Activity on Marital Pattern	48

5.6 Teenage Marriage	49
CHAPTER 6	53
REFERENCES.....	57
GLOSSARY	58
ANNEX TABLES.....	61
ANNEXES.....	73

FOREWORD

By HE. Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, Cambodia

I have great pleasure in presenting this report on Nuptiality 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 a 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 a 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.HansPetterson, Dr.Gouranga Das Varma, Mr.Gregory Martin, 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 receive feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publication. *Hor dr or*



Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
March, 2014

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Planning

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.

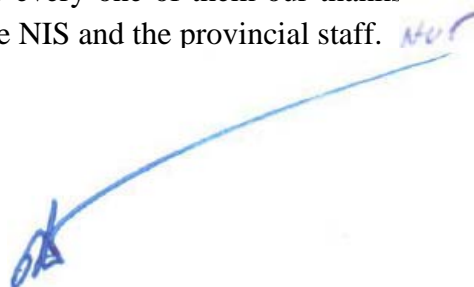
This report contains in-depth analysis on Nuptiality of Cambodia based on the results of CIPS 2013. A general report at the national level and a separate report for each province will be prepared later. It is planned to produce more in-depth studies based on the results of the survey on other topics 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 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.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
March, 2014



Hang Lina
Director General
National Institute of Statistics

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

National Institute
of Statistics

H.E.Mrs. Hang Lina
Director General

H.E. Meng Kimhor
Deputy Director General

Mr.Yem Suong
Adviser to Ministry of Planning

Mr. They Kheam
Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department

Mr.Sin Sereivuth
Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey
Department

Mr.Chan Nipol
Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey
Department

Mr. Vy Sothealy
Deputy Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey
Department

Mr.Chan Samrith
Bureau Chief of Statistical Policies and Cooperation Department

Ms.Som Somaline
Bureau Chief of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department

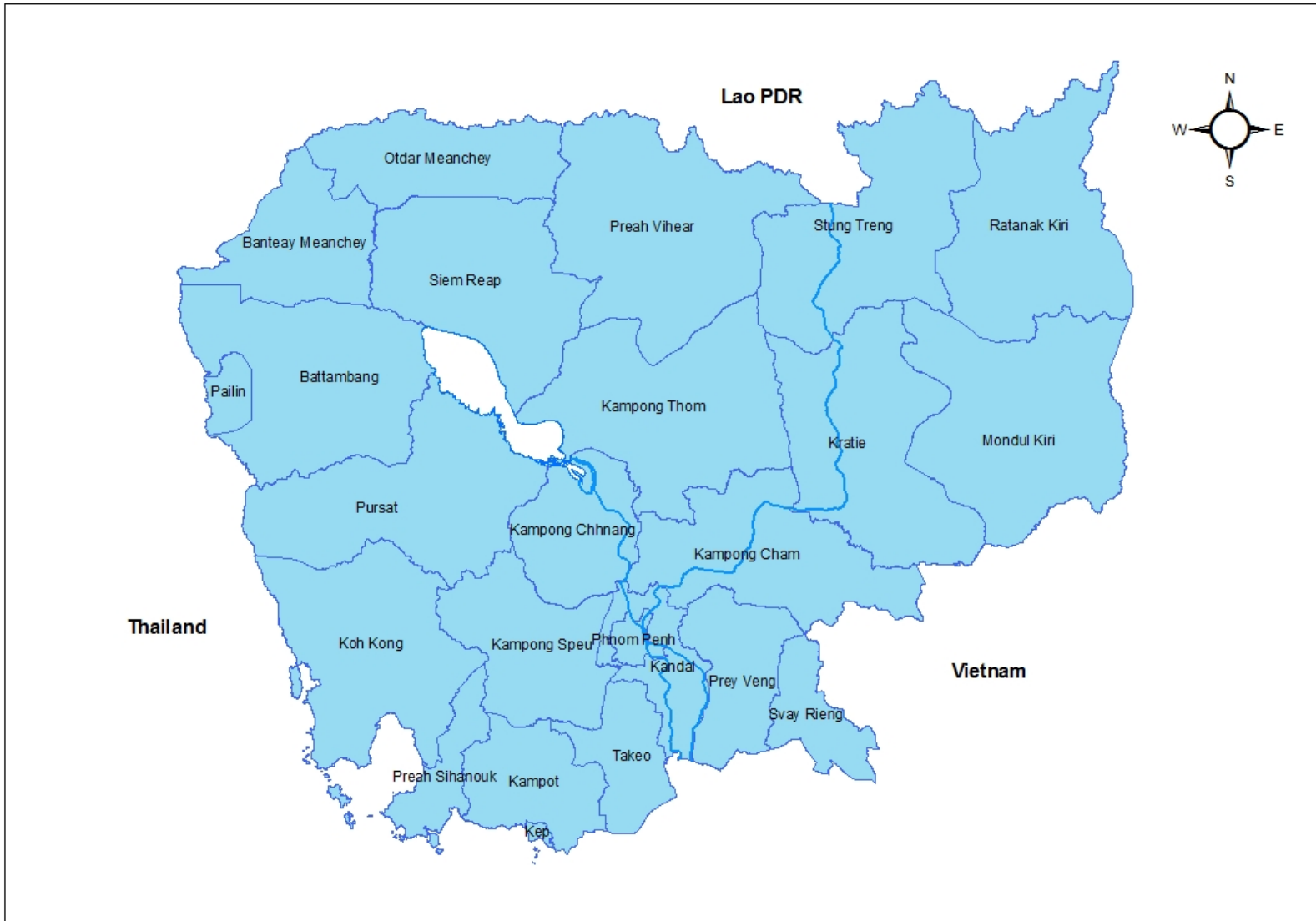
Mr.Vong Vuthy
Staff of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department

UNFPA

Mr.Yi Soktha
Program Manager for Population and Development, UNFPA

Mr.Chap Rathana
Office Manager and Project Coordinator, NIS/MoP

Map 1. Cambodia by province



Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013
Final Results
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 aged under 15	29.4	31.2	27.8
Percentage of population aged 15-64	65.6	64.7	66.4
Percentage of population aged 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			
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) (percent)			
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+ (percent)			
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 (percent)			
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 aged 5 and over (percent)			
Labour force participation rate	62.3	63.8	60.9
Employed	60.8	62.4	59.3
Unemployed	1.5	1.4	1.7
Not Economically Active	37.7	36.2	39.1
Labour force participation rate aged 15-64 (percent)			
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 (percent)			
Total	2.3	2.1	2.5
Urban	4.4	3.5	5.4
Rural	1.8	1.7	1.9

Employed population by industrial sector (percent)			
Primary	64.3	62.2	66.3
Secondary	11.5	11.6	11.5
Tertiary	24.2	26.2	22.2
Employed population aged 5 + with secondary activity (percent)	42.3	44.3	40.4
Percentage of migrants (with previous residence outside place of enumeration)			
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/pipe 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	Japan 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 to 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 1 and 2).

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 sampling design and estimation procedure adopted in the survey are described in Chapter 2. 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 had to update sketch maps of villages and EA maps. Residential and partly residential buildings were numbered using stickers and marked on maps 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 1). 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 II (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

At the first instance a quick tabulation of population totals based on Enumerator's Summary was made. This was checked again with reference to the results from the processing of Form B (Household Questionnaire). The Provisional Report was released on 15 August 2013 presenting the population totals, with a brief analysis, in respect of Cambodia and its provinces so as to

provide advanced information about the latest estimate of the size of population at the national and sub-national levels.

It was followed by the Final Report released on 25 November 2013, touching various aspects of the country's population.

In consultation with data users, NIS decided to produce about 79 basic priority tables (see Annex 3) most of which are for both National and Provincial levels. The Provincial level Tables are only for totals 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) Spatial Distribution and Growth of Population (iii) Sex and age composition (iv) Nuptiality (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) Population Aging in Cambodia. Some more topics may also be taken up for study if needed. A separate report on each topic is being prepared at the time of writing this report, and a workshop may be held to explain the results and demonstrate the use of CIPS results.

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. As mentioned earlier, the Provisional Report was released on 15 August 2013, and the Final Report on 20 November 2013. In-depth analytical reports are being compiled and published, and the National Profile containing voluminous Priority Tables will be published toward the end of March 2014.

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 survey 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 so as to serve as a measure of change over time, useful for planning and monitoring.

CHAPTER 2

SAMPLING DESIGN, ESTIMATION AND EVALUATION

2.1 Introduction

This is the second Inter-censal Population Survey to be conducted in Cambodia (CIPS 2013). The total sample size determined in order to make reliable estimates at provincial level was 955 out of 28,000 Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the 2008 Census as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 28,650 households as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

The survey was designed to provide reliable estimates for urban and rural areas at the national level but at provincial level, it was expected to provide reliable estimates only for total population disaggregated by sixth sample fraction varied by stratum and data were weighted to correctly represent the population. Usually data would be weighted if the sample design gave each individual an equal chance of being selected. This can be achieved by using survey weights. Weights can also serve other purposes, such as helping to correct for non-response.

2.2 Sampling Frame

The sampling frame used for the 2013 CIPS was the complete list of all EAs of the 2008 General Population Census of Cambodia. The list was updated to reflect administrative changes since the last census up to September 2011. The main administrative change was the relocation of the boundary between Kandal and Phnom Penh provinces with the result that 20 communes were shifted from Kandal province to Phnom Penh. Twelve new communes were established, six of them in Battambang province. In addition there were less significant changes like shifting of communes from one district to another within a province, splitting and merging of villages etc. and creation of another Khan in Phnom Penh (called Khan Pur Senchey) by annexing some part of Khan Dangkor and Kandal province. Taking into account all aspects, some geographic areas have been re-coded for construction of a revised and updated sampling frame for utilization in the multistage sample design.

2.3 Stratification

The main domains of study for the survey are the provinces. Reliable estimates were required for each province. Consequently, the sampling frame was stratified by province. Within province a further stratification by urban and rural was done. There was no explicit stratification of province as urban and rural in the Demographic Survey of 1996 and CIPS 2004. The list of EAs was geographically ordered in a serpentine fashion within each stratum. This ordering provided a further implicit stratification on geographical location within the explicit strata as systematic sampling was employed.

2.4 Sample Size and Sample Allocation

An approximately equal allocation number of households over the provinces were employed, giving a sample of approximately 1,200 households in each province. The size of the provinces

(population-wise) varies substantially; the largest province represents 13.1 percent of the total households in the country; the smallest one represents just 0.3 percent of the total households in the country. Within each province the sample was allocated approximately proportionally between urban and rural areas.

Table 2.1 Distribution of Sample Enumeration Areas (EA) and Households by provinces

Province	Sample Size	
	Enumeration Areas (EAs)	Households
(1)	(2)	(3)
Cambodia	955	28,650
Banteay Meanchey	41	1,230
Battambang	41	1,230
Kampong Cham	41	1,230
Kampong Chhnang	40	1,200
Kampong Speu	41	1,230
Kampong Thom	40	1,200
Kampot	40	1,200
Kandal	41	1,230
Koh Kong	39	1,170
Kratie	40	1,200
Mondul Kiri	37	1,110
Phnom Penh	41	1,230
Preah Vihear	39	1,170
Prey Veng	41	1,230
Pursat	40	1,200
Ratanak Kiri	39	1,170
Siem Reap	41	1,230
Preah Sihanouk	40	1,200
Stung Treng	39	1,170
Svay Rieng	40	1,200
Takeo	41	1,230
Otdar Meanchey	40	1,200
Kep	35	1,050
Pailin	38	1,140

2.5 Sample design

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sampling design, where the Enumeration Areas (EAs) were considered as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the households as Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).

2.5.1 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

The EAs or the primary sampling units (PSUs) were well-defined geographic units for which reliable population data are available. The EAs were arranged by geographical codes like province code, district code, commune code, and village code and enumeration area code. The sample EAs were then selected using the Linear Systematic Sampling without Replacement (LSSWR).

Selected EAs with less than 40 regular households were discarded and replaced by a neighboring EA of sufficient size. Altogether 12 EAs were replaced in this manner. This procedure was not strictly correct. It meant that the households in the small EAs had no chance of being included in

the sample-a violation of the basic principle in sampling. The proper procedure would be to combine the selected EA with a neighboring EA in a random way. However, the number of replacements being so small, it does not significantly affect the quality of the estimates.

Large EAs-the number of households exceeding 150-were divided into roughly equal sized segments containing approximately 60-80 households and one segment was selected randomly. In the case of segmenting, the field team recorded the number of segments that were created and the segment that was selected out of them. The EA map prepared clearly indicated the EA and the segments created within the EA.

An important principle followed was that as far as possible the selected sample of EAs should not be tampered with. If a selected EA turned out to have very few households, still this EA was kept in the sample. Still, in a few cases practical considerations might have overruled this principle. There were two cases where whole villages were relocated from one place to another because the old place had to be cleared for development projects (villages 09020103 and 09020302). In these cases it was decided to keep the villages in the sample.

2.5.2 Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs)

For the purpose of selection of the secondary sampling unit, a household was defined as follows to guide the field staff:” It is a group of people who presently live together and take food from a common kitchen. By this definition, a household does not include persons who are currently living elsewhere for purposes of study or work. The household includes domestic workers or temporary visitors. And, in practice, we want to select our respondent from among persons in the household who will be available for interview on that same day”.

In multi-household dwelling structures (like blocks of flats, compounds with multiple houses, or backyard dwellings for rent, relatives, or household workers), each household was treated as a separate sampling unit.

At this stage, sample households in the sample EA were selected, by Linear Systematic Sampling (LSS) with Random start method as described below:

R1 = 1 to I: Random start in range between 01 to Interval (R = 1 to I)
 I = Interval between household to another households in the listing sheet

Where:

$$I = M_{hi} / m_{hi}$$

M_{hi} : Actual number households in a listed in EA at the time of survey

m_{hi} : (30hhs) the sample of households select from the selected EA

Assume R =R1 Random start or the 1 sample household (R = 01 to I)

The 30 sample households are calculate as below

$$R = R1, R2 = R1 + I, R3 = R1 + 2I, \dots, R30 = R1 + 29I$$

2.6 Probability Selection

There was no proportional allocation of the sample at the national level. The spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared to facilitate the

calculation. Sampling was carried out based on separate sampling probabilities for each sampling stage.

2.6.1 Probability 1

The first-stage sampling probability involved in selection of each i^{th} EA in h^{th} Stratum is:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_{hi}}{N_{hi}}$$

Where:

n_{hi} is the number of EAs selected in h^{th} stratum. N_{hi} is the total number of EAs in the h^{th} stratum

2.6.2 Probability 2

The second-stage sampling probability involved in selection of certain households within the selected EA in stratum h is:

$$P_{2hi} = \frac{m_{hi}}{M_{hi} \cdot S_{hi}}$$

Where:

m_{hi} is the number of households selected in EA i in stratum h (m_{hi} is usually =30; will be less than 30 if the EA is very small, having less than 30 households in total).

M_{hi} is the number households listed in EA (or segment) i in stratum h .

S_{hi} is the number of segments created in the EA (in most cases=1, i.e. when no segmentation has been done. If 3 segments have been created then S_{hi} is equal to 3).

2.7 Extrapolation

A spreadsheet containing all sampling parameters and selection probabilities were prepared to facilitate the calculation of sampling weights. Sampling weights were adjusted for household and individual records. The overall selection probability of each household in cluster i of stratum h is the product of the two stages of selection probabilities.

$$P_{hi} = P_{1hi} \cdot P_{2hi}$$

2.7.1 Basic weight

The sampling weight (design weight) for each household in cluster i of stratum h is the inverse of its overall selection probability:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{1}{P_{hi}} = \frac{1}{P_{1hi}} \cdot \frac{1}{P_{2hi}} = w_{1hi} \cdot w_{2hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \cdot \frac{M_{hi} \cdot S_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

2.7.2 Adjustment weight

A study of the sizes of the sampled EAs in terms of number of households showed that the EA sizes (M_{hi}) were on the low side. There was probably some confusion in some areas regarding the exact location of the EA boundaries resulting in under listing of households. Furthermore, there could be cases where the EA was segmented but the segmentation was not properly recorded in the sampling sheets. It was therefore decided to introduce an adjustment to the design weights with the effect that the sample households in the EA would not be raised to the EA-total (M_{hi}) but rather to the number of households per EA in the village where the EA is located. The weights became:

$$w_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} \cdot \frac{\bar{M}_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

Where \bar{M}_{hi} is the number of households per EA in the village where the EA is located.

These weights were used for estimates of household characteristics based on Form B data. The weights can be expressed in terms of first and second stage weights as:

$$w_{hi} = w_{1hi} \cdot w_{2ji} = \frac{N_h \cdot \bar{M}_{hi}}{n_h \cdot M_{hi}} \cdot \frac{M_{hi}}{m_{hi}}$$

The first stage weight (w_{1hi}) was used for estimates of household characteristics based on the Form A questionnaire. (Form A covered all households in the selected EA so there was no need for the second stage weight).

The sum of the first stage weights over the sample constituted an estimate of the total number of regular households in the country. The estimate of total number of households was short of the number of households reported in the Commune Data Base (CDB). It was therefore decided to adjust the first stage household weights slightly upwards so that the estimates would agree with CDB totals. This “calibration” of the weights was done at the province level by urban/rural. A further adjustment was done in Phnom Penh and Kandal provinces due to the changes in boundaries between the two provinces (20 Kandal communes were transferred to Phnom Penh province in 2011).

2.8 Standard Errors and Confidence Intervals

The sample survey is always affected by two types of errors: non-sampling errors and sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. To minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically. Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. It is usually measured in terms of the standard error for a particular statistic (mean, proportion), which is the

square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. The standard errors are calculated in the SPSS Complex Samples module. The variance of an estimate of a total is:

$$V(\hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right)^2 \right],$$

where:

$$\hat{Y}_{hi} = \sum_{j=1}^{m_h} W'_{hi} y_{hij}$$

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \hat{Y}_{hi}$$

Some of the estimates from the CIPS will be in the form of proportions or percentages. The variance estimator of a ratio can be expressed as follows:

$$V(\hat{R}) = \frac{1}{\hat{X}^2} \left[V(\hat{Y}) + \hat{R}^2 V(\hat{X}) - 2 \hat{R} COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) \right],$$

where:

$$COV(\hat{X}, \hat{Y}) = \sum_{h=1}^L \left[\frac{n_h}{n_h - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \left(\hat{X}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{X}_h}{n_h} \right) \left(\hat{Y}_{hi} - \frac{\hat{Y}_h}{n_h} \right) \right]$$

$V(\hat{Y})$ and $V(\hat{X})$ are calculated according to the formula for the variance of a total.

2.8.1 Confidence Intervals

Table 2.2 provides standard errors, confidence intervals and coefficients of variation for estimated number of people by province. The overall reliable estimate at 95 percent of confidence interval of population figures at national level of the CIPS 2013 falls between 14,356,392 and 14,996,882. These confidence intervals vary from province to province of Cambodia as may be seen in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Standard Errors, Confidence Intervals and Coefficient of Variation for
estimated number of people by Province**

Province	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower	Upper	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cambodia	14,676,607	163,166	14,356,392	14,996,822	.011
Banteay Meanchey	729,624	38,444	654,177	805,071	.053
Battambang	1,121,001	42,729	1,037,145	1,204,857	.038
Kampong Cham	1,757,190	66,630	1,626,427	1,887,953	.038
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	28,006	468,240	578,164	.054
Kampong Speu	755,465	35,831	685,145	825,785	.047
Kampong Thom	690,386	39,344	613,172	767,599	.057
Kampot	611,583	30,548	551,632	671,534	.050
Kandal	1,115,959	37,863	1,041,652	1,190,267	.034
Koh Kong	122,258	6,417	109,664	134,853	.052
Kratie	344,195	14,053	316,615	371,775	.041
Mondul Kiri	72,680	4,338	64,166	81,194	.060
Phnom Penh	1,688,040	66,892	1,556,763	1,819,318	.040
Preah Vihear	235,355	10,925	213,914	256,796	.046
Prey Veng	1,156,821	34,578	1,088,962	1,224,680	.030
Pursat	435,562	18,288	399,672	471,453	.042
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	15,812	152,667	214,730	.086
Siem Reap	922,975	65,890	793,665	1,052,285	.071
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	19,315	212,274	288,086	.077
Stung Treng	122,791	7,168	108,724	136,857	.058
Svay Rieng	578,461	21,575	536,121	620,802	.037
Takeo	923,297	29,982	864,457	982,137	.032
Otdar Meanchey	231,387	11,328	209,156	253,618	.049
Kep	38,700	842	37,047	40,353	.022
Pailin	65,795	2,407	61,071	70,520	.037

2.9. The Present Report

This report pertains to the analysis of nuptiality in Cambodia as revealed by the results of the CIPS 2013. The tables given in the text are compiled from the priority tables and special tables produced in the course of the analysis. Priority Table A2 on Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, CIPS 2013 (reproduced as Annex Table 1 in this report) serves as the main source for most of the tables given in the text, unless otherwise stated. The corresponding Table of the 2008 Census of Cambodia is Priority Table A1 published in the NIS Report 2008 (see References).

CHAPTER 3

PATTERN OF NUPTIALITY IN CAMBODIA

3.1 Overview

Nuptiality is a demographic term that refers to the study of the frequency of marital unions, the characteristics of persons united in marriage and the dissolution of marital unions. For a proper understanding of the mechanisms through which the demographic structure and dynamics react to socio-economic changes, an evaluation of nuptiality trends and patterns is very essential. Nuptiality has also been recognized as an important factor influencing the size and structure of households and families.

Marital status is closely related to biological, social, economic, legal and more often than not to religious aspects. In population dynamics marital status is considered important as it affects fertility greatly and influences mortality and migration to some extent. It has been shown that age at marriage and fertility have an inverse relationship with each other (the higher the age at marriage, the lower the level of fertility) provided marriage occurs within the child-bearing period and not before it. Age at marriage is also significant in reproductive health programmes and in promoting gender equality and empowering women. The effect of marital status on school enrolment, economic activity and other social and economic characteristics is considered important in young adult age groups.

Changes in age at marriage, the rate of marriage in the age groups 20 to 24 (when most of the marriages take place) and the proportion of unmarried at the end of the reproductive span of 15-49 years impact considerably on fertility levels and also affect the social and economic conditions that call for decisions on policy and programmes by the government. An analysis of information on marriage collected at the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 in conjunction with age, education, economic activity and other related variables may therefore be useful in plans and programmes of socio-economic development.

In the Cambodian society marriage is nearly universal and the majority of reproduction takes place only within marriage. As a prelude to the analysis of census data relating to nuptiality it would be useful to mention some of the general views expressed by the Ministry of Women's Affairs with regard to the system of marriage in Cambodia: Traditional institutions such as marriage are changing. While many marriages are still arranged, more women are choosing their own partners. More young people in both the rural and urban areas report that they have greater freedom to choose their own marriage partners. Some of the youth are marrying without parental approval, and many of the marriages are not formally registered. Most Cambodian marriages, while held in accordance with the Cambodian tradition, do not have formal legal status under Cambodian Law. While marriage is illegal for women under the age of 16 (the Marriage and Family Law sets the legal age of marriage at 18 years) it is still common in some ethnic minority communities. The traditional practice of Khmer married couples living with the wife's family is declining (MOWA, 2008).

3.2 The Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) 2013 Questions on Marital Status

One simple question was asked in the CIPS 2013 in respect of marital status (Col. 6 of Form B Household Questionnaire- see Annex 2). The enumerator was expected to record the marital status of the respondent using the following codes: Code 1 for Never Married i.e. for those who had never entered into any form of marital union. Code 2 for Married i.e. those who are currently married, Code 3 for widowed, Code 4 for divorced and Code 5 for separated.

The category "Married" included those persons who were contractually married but not living as man and wife. The category "Separated" included both legal and *de facto* separations. Persons who were widowed or divorced but had remarried were recorded as married. A similar question with the same definitions was adopted in the 1998 and 2008 Population Census also.

3.3 General Trends in Marital Status in 2013, 2008 and 1998

Table 3.1 gives the absolute numbers of persons enumerated at the two censuses and CIPS 2013 classified by marital status categories for total population and for each sex.

Table 3.1 Total Populations by Marital Status and Sex, Cambodia, 1998, 2008 and 2013

Marital Status	Population by Marital Status								
	1998			2008			2013		
	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female	Both Sex	Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	11,437,656	5,511,408	5,926,248	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083
Never married	6,821,392	3,489,929	3,331,463	7,414,871	3,867,426	3,547,445	7,546,078	3,950,675	3,595,403
Married	4,009,327	1,944,194	2,065,133	5,346,767	2,555,915	2,790,852	6,407,469	3,064,904	3,342,565
Widowed	428,647	48,336	380,311	444,249	54,550	389,699	520,664	63,849	456,815
Divorced	154,397	24,211	130,186	179,299	35,325	143,974	182,564	36,829	145,735
Separated	23,893	4,738	19,155	10,496	2,838	7,658	19,816	5,251	14,565

While the above table gives the marital status pattern of the total population, the age group 0-14 relating to children has to be omitted in marital status analysis. Fifteen years of age is taken as the lowest age for this purpose. However, a relatively small number of persons (126) below that age were reported in the CIPS 2013 as ever married. They are not taken into account in the present analysis.

Figure 3.1a Percentage of Population aged 15 and above by Sex, Marital Status and Residence, Cambodia, 2013

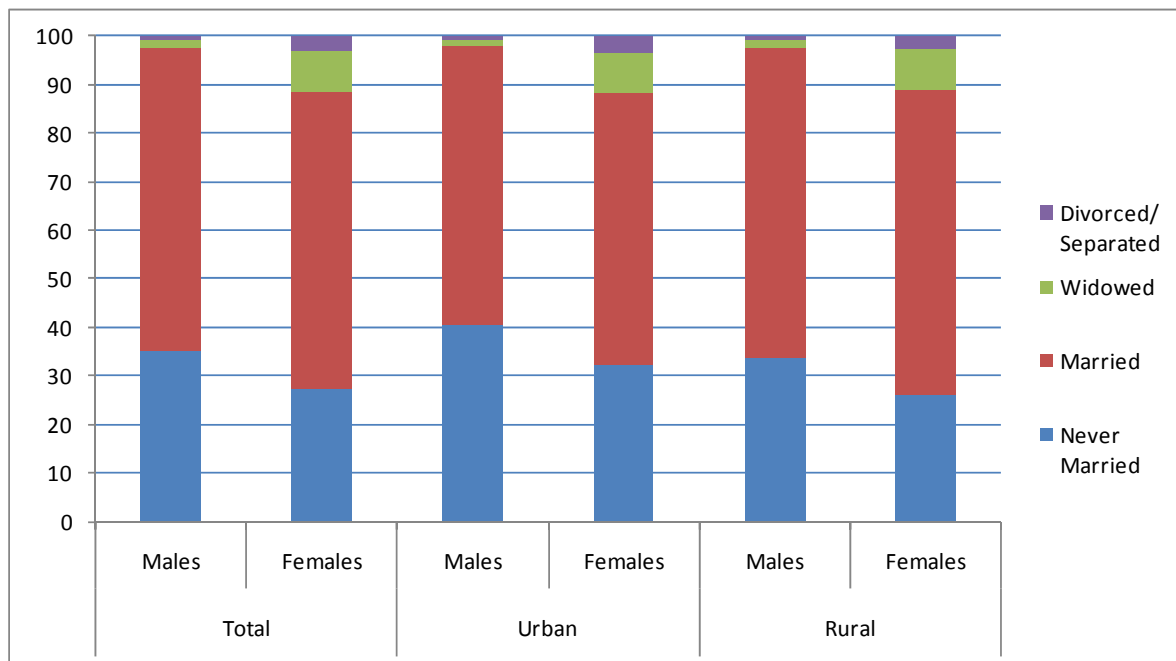


Figure 3.1b Percentage of Population aged 15 and above by Sex, Marital Status and Residence, Cambodia, 2008

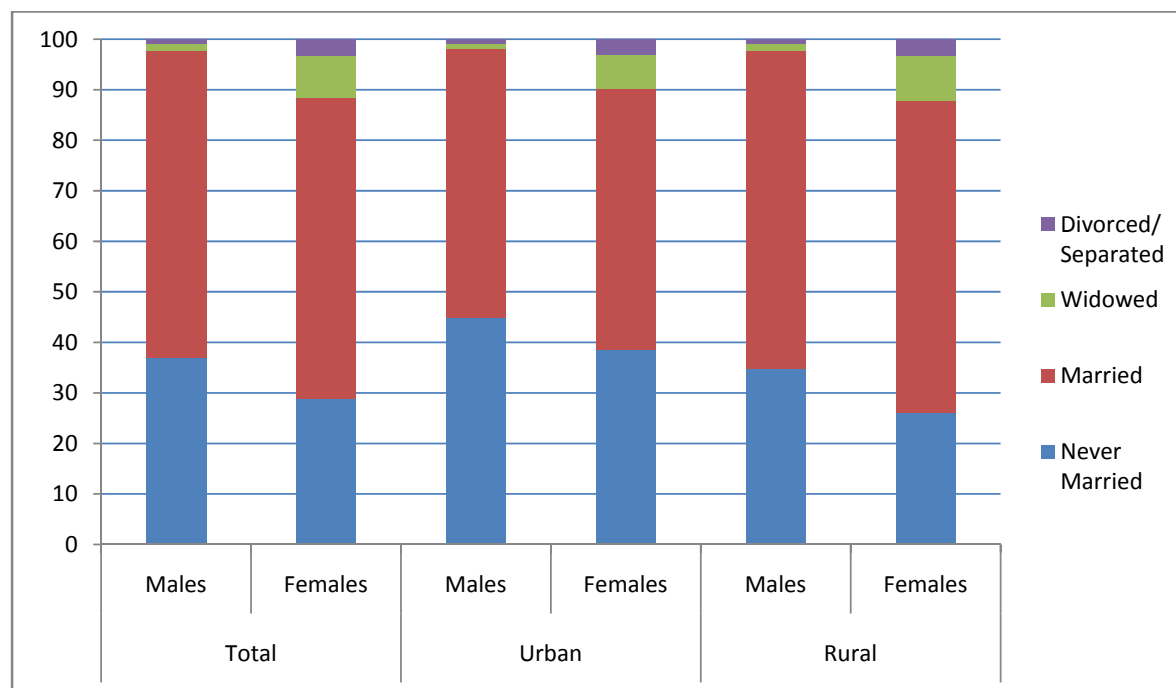


Figure 3.1c Percentage of Population aged 15 and above by Sex, Marital Status and Residence, Cambodia, 1998

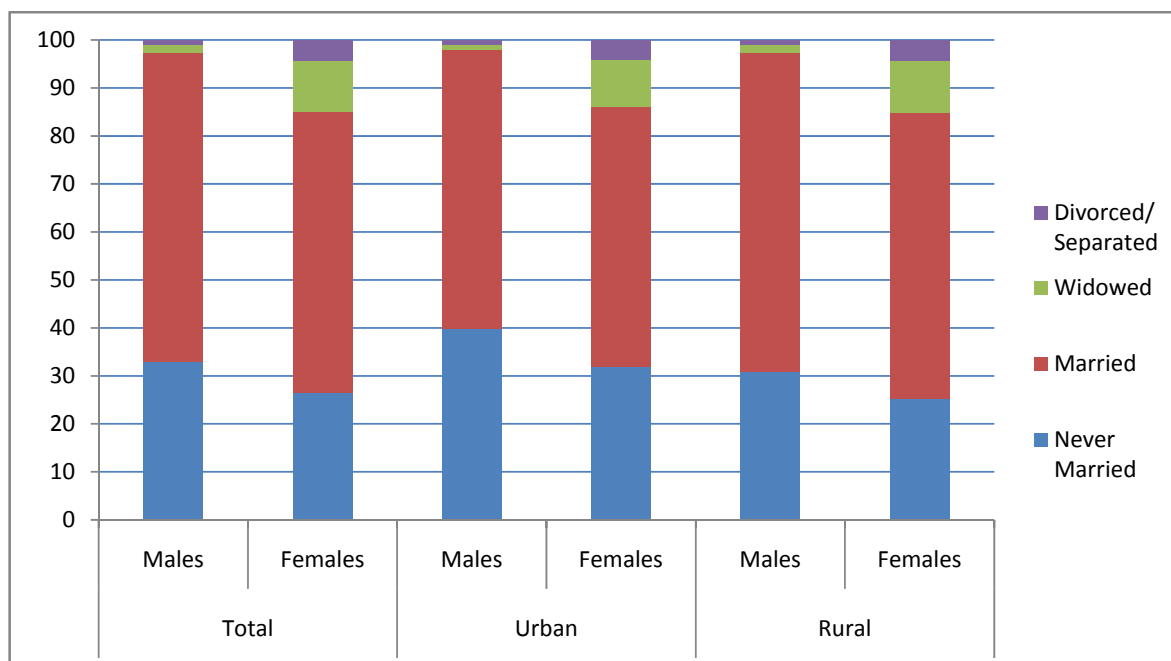


Table 3.2 presents the percentage distribution of adult (aged 15 and above) population by sex and marital status at the national level according to the CIPS 2013, 2008 and 1998Censuses.

Table 3.2 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and above by Marital Status, Sex and Residence, Cambodia, 2013, 2008 and 1998

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex	Number	Marital status of population					
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2013								
Total	Both Sexes	10,355,191	100	31.14	61.88	5.03	1.76	0.19
	Males	4,901,333	100	35.31	62.53	1.30	0.75	0.11
	Females	5,453,862	100	27.40	61.29	8.38	2.67	0.27
Urban	Both Sexes	2,360,244	100	36.22	56.63	4.95	1.99	0.21
	Males	1,123,942	100	40.70	57.16	1.35	0.68	0.00
	Females	1,236,302	100	32.14	56.16	8.22	3.18	0.30
Rural	Both Sexes	7,994,949	100	29.64	63.42	5.05	1.70	0.19
	Males	3,777,391	100	33.70	64.13	1.29	0.77	0.11
	Females	4,217,559	100	26.01	62.79	8.42	2.52	0.26
2008								
Total	Both Sexes	8,881,890	100	32.71	60.16	4.99	2.02	0.12
	Males	4,201,248	100	37.00	60.80	1.29	0.84	0.07
	Females	4,680,642	100	28.86	59.59	8.32	3.07	0.16
Urban	Both Sexes	1,949,676	100	41.54	52.38	4.06	1.89	0.13
	Males	915,814	100	44.79	53.38	0.95	0.80	0.08

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Sex	Number	Marital status of population					
			Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Rural	Females	1,033,862	100	38.67	51.50	6.81	2.85	0.17
	Both Sexes	6,932,214	100	30.23	62.35	5.26	2.05	0.11
	Males	3,285,434	100	34.83	62.88	1.38	0.85	0.06
	Females	3,646,780	100	26.08	61.87	8.75	3.14	0.16
1998								
Total	Both Sexes	6,539,848	100	29.46	61.27	6.55	2.36	0.36
	Males	3,009,001	100	32.85	64.59	1.60	0.80	0.16
	Females	3,530,847	100	26.56	58.46	10.76	3.68	0.54
Urban	Both Sexes	1,325,949	100	35.63	56.09	5.70	2.30	0.28
	Males	627,016	100	39.77	58.19	1.10	0.80	0.14
	Females	698,933	100	31.92	54.21	9.82	3.64	0.41
Rural	Both Sexes	5,213,899	100	27.89	62.60	6.76	2.37	0.38
	Males	2,381,985	100	31.03	66.28	1.73	0.80	0.16
	Females	2,831,914	100	25.24	59.49	11.00	3.70	0.57

As may be seen from Table 3.2 and Figures 3.1a, 3.1b and 3.1c, three at the CIPS 2013, 2008 and 1998 Censuses, the proportions of “Never married” (single) and “Married” (currently married) among males are higher than the corresponding proportions of females. The position is reversed in the other three marital status categories: widowed, divorced and separated. The proportion never married among both males and females has increased 3.25 percent from 1998 to 2008 and decreased 1.57 percent from 2008 to 2013, the decrease being higher in the case of males. The proportion married is increased 1.73 percent, 1.72 percent, 1.70 percent for both sexes, males and females from 2008 to 2013 respectively against slightly declined from 1998 to 2008. Both in respect of males and females the proportions widowed is higher in 2013 and divorced is lower than in 2008 except separated. With this general background the marital status may be analysed by age.

3.4 Marital Status by Age

Table 3.3 presents the proportion by each marital status category for both sexes, males and females. That marriage is nearly universal in Cambodia as only 3.4 percent of persons in the age group 45-49 remained single for 2013 and 3.3 percent of persons in this age group in 2008.

Table 3.3 Percent distribution of Population Aged 15 and above of Cambodia by Marital Status, Sex and Five-year Age Group, 2013

Age Group	Number	Percentage of				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Both Sexes						
15+	10,355,191	31.1	61.9	5.0	1.8	0.2
15-19	1,558,004	94.7	5.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
20-24	1,613,940	63.3	35.1	0.4	1.2	0.1

Age Group	Number	Percentage of				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
25-29	1,342,919	30.4	67.3	0.6	1.6	0.2
30-34	1,210,936	12.5	84.1	1.0	2.2	0.2
35-39	734,970	6.2	88.6	2.3	2.7	0.2
40-44	844,823	4.6	89.7	3.3	2.0	0.4
45-49	772,599	3.4	88.8	4.9	2.7	0.2
50-54	661,350	3.1	85.8	8.1	2.9	0.2
55-59	498,504	2.8	82.2	11.9	2.7	0.4
60-64	390,619	2.5	76.4	18.7	2.2	0.2
65-69	272,657	2.2	71.3	24.1	2.1	0.3
70-74	201,989	2.6	66.4	29.4	1.4	0.3
75+	251,881	1.6	56.6	39.5	2.2	0.2
Males						
15+	4,901,333	35.3	62.5	1.3	0.8	0.1
15-19	788,186	98.0	2.0	-	0.0	-
20 - 24	811,231	75.1	24.2	0.1	0.5	0.1
25 - 29	666,403	36.1	62.5	0.3	1.0	0.1
30 - 34	580,996	12.2	85.8	0.3	1.6	0.2
35 - 39	361,176	4.6	93.1	0.7	1.4	0.2
40 - 44	388,882	2.4	96.1	1.0	0.5	0.0
45 - 49	366,219	1.5	96.5	1.2	0.6	0.2
50 - 54	292,251	0.7	96.5	2.0	0.7	0.1
55 - 59	198,455	0.5	96.6	2.2	0.5	0.1
60 - 64	156,355	0.6	93.9	4.2	1.0	0.2
65 - 69	111,775	0.1	13.0	1.0	0.1	-
70 - 74	80,798	1.7	87.8	9.4	1.0	-
75+	98,606	0.6	81.0	16.6	1.3	0.4
Females						
15+	5,453,862	27.4	61.3	8.4	2.7	0.3
15-19	769,818	91.4	8.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
20 - 24	802,710	51.3	46.1	0.6	1.8	0.2
25 - 29	676,517	24.7	72.0	0.9	2.1	0.2
30 - 34	629,941	12.7	82.5	1.7	2.8	0.2
35 - 39	373,794	7.7	84.2	3.9	4.0	0.2
40 - 44	455,941	6.5	84.2	5.3	3.3	0.7
45 - 49	406,380	5.1	81.8	8.3	4.7	0.2
50 - 54	369,099	4.9	77.4	12.9	4.5	0.2
55 - 59	300,049	4.3	72.6	18.3	4.1	0.6
60 - 64	234,264	3.7	64.7	28.3	3.0	0.2
65 - 69	160,882	3.5	57.2	35.9	2.9	0.5
70 - 74	121,192	3.1	52.0	42.7	1.7	0.5
75+	153,275	2.2	40.9	54.1	2.8	-

Sex and age differentials in marital status in 2013, 2008 and 1998 are clearly seen in the Population Pyramids given as Figures 3.1d, 3.1e and 3.1f respectively.

Figure 3.1d Population Pyramid (for Ages 15 and above) by Sex, Age group and Marital Status, Cambodia, 2013 **Figure 3.1e Population Pyramid (for Ages 15 and above) by Sex, Age group and Marital Status, Cambodia, 2008**

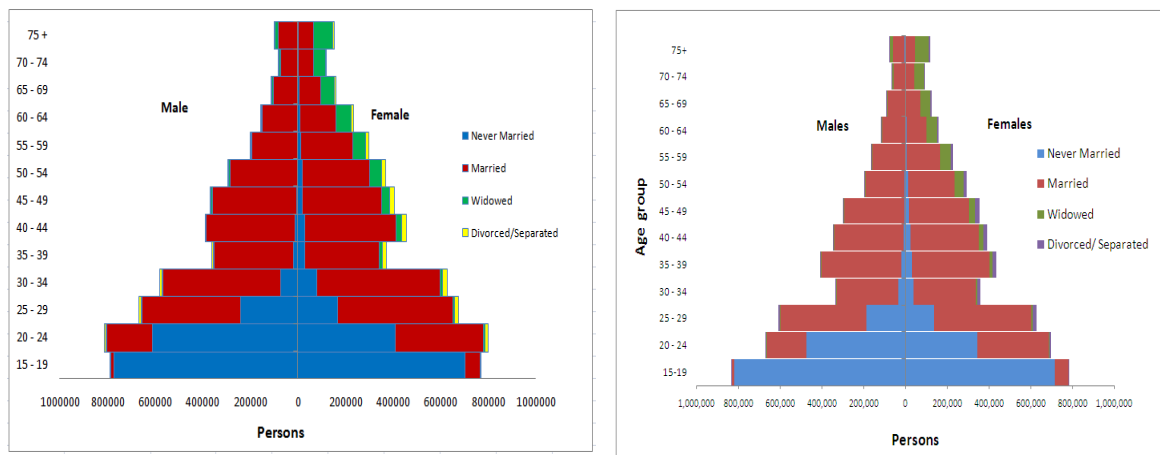
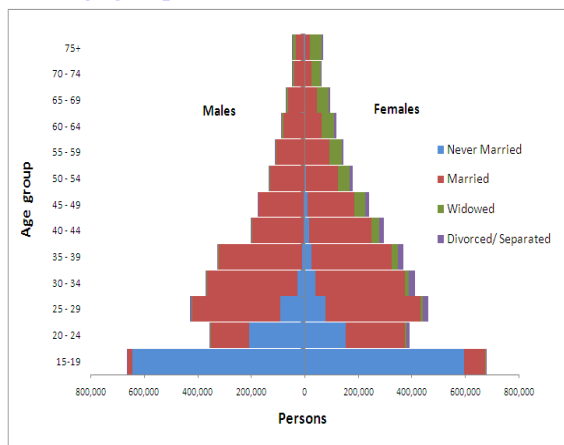


Figure 3.1f Population Pyramid (for Ages 15 and above) by Sex, Age group and Marital Status, Cambodia, 1998



Figures 3.2a to 3.5b depict the trends in marital status categories in 2013, 2008 and 1998 by sex, age and residence.

3.4.1 Persons Never Married

Table 3.3 shows that in 2013, 98 percent of males and 91.4 percent of females are single in the age group 15-19 and similarly in 2008, 98.2 percent of males and 91.3 percent of females. About fifty percent of the Cambodian women are married by the age of 20 and about 75 percent are married by the age of 25. By the age of 30 the proportion of those never married is reduced to about 12 percent in the case of men and 13 percent among women. In other words nearly 90 percent of the adult population get married by that age. Beyond the age of 50 the never married population mostly remained single throughout their life time. The extent of non-marriage in population (celibacy level) is higher for females than males. Among males, the fall in the proportion of 'single' from its high level in the age group 15-19 to about 12 percent in the age group 30-34 reveals their tendency not to get married until they are well above 20 years of age. The same tendency is observed in the case of females with the proportion of single falling more steeply around the age of 20. The proportion of single males is very much higher than the

corresponding proportion of single females in every age group below 30. From the age group 30-34 onwards the already low proportion of single males in each age group is much lower than the corresponding proportion among females. As may be seen from Table 3.3, the marital status pattern in Cambodia as revealed by CIPS 2013 is almost similar to that observed in the 2008 Census.

Figure 3.2a Percentage of Never Married in each Age Group Among Males Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998

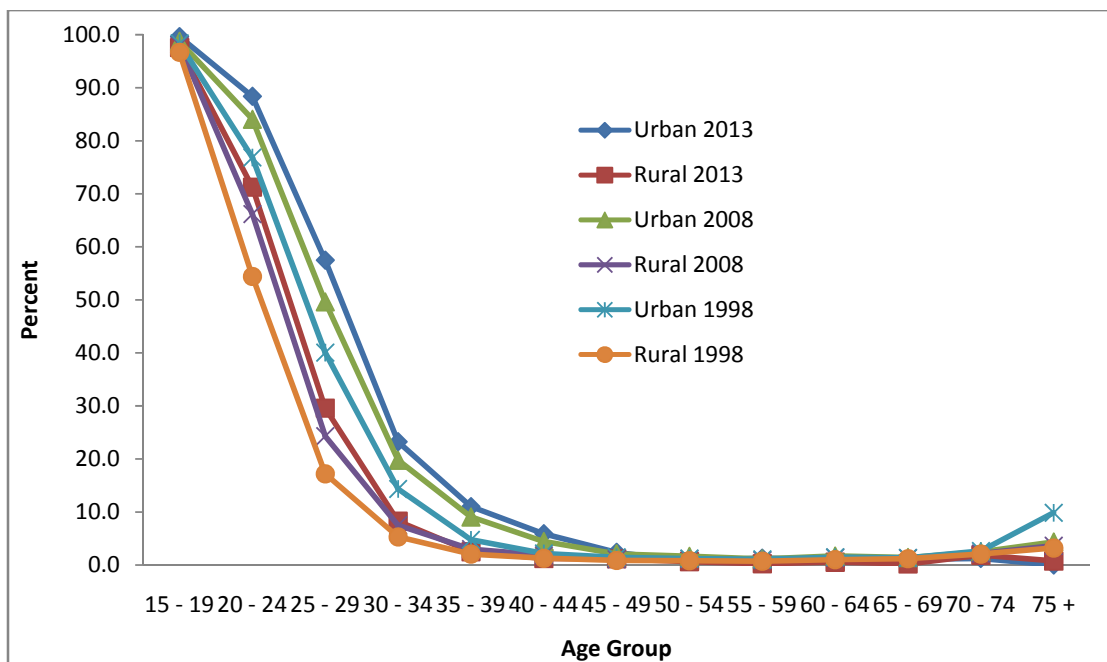
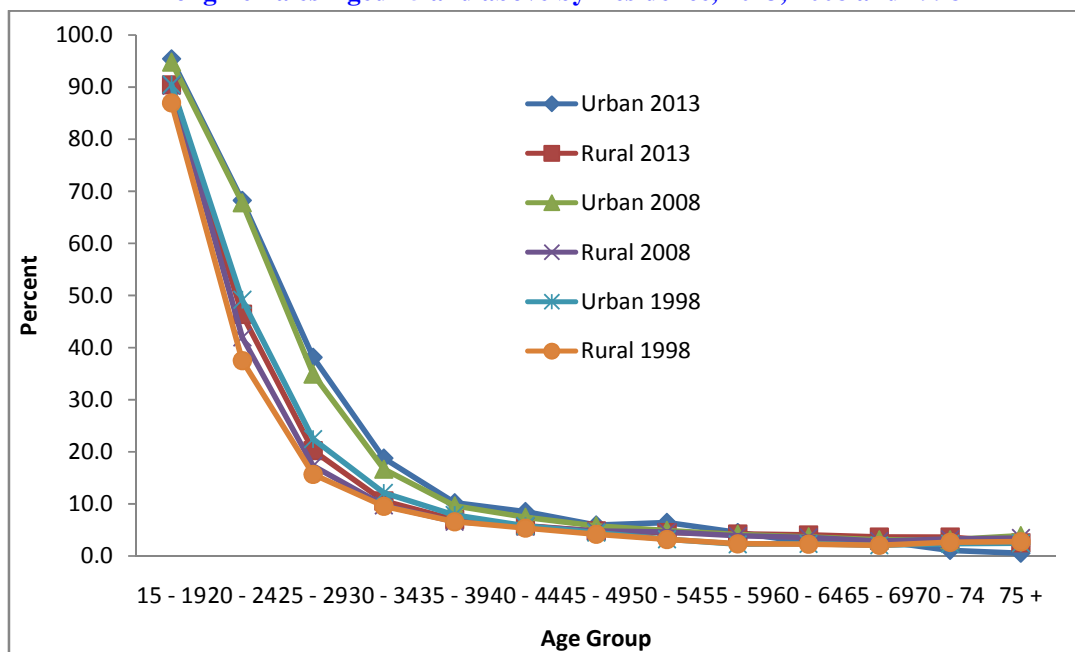


Figure 3.2b Percentage of Never Married in each Age Group Among Females Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998



In the higher age groups, males marry much younger women either for the first time or as remarriage once they have lost their spouses or have got divorced or separated. Such a tendency is not prevalent among older women.

3.4.2 Persons Currently Married

The age group 30-34 marks the great divide as the proportion married is higher for females than males in each age group below the age of 30 and the opposite trend is observed in each age group above the age of 34. In the age group 30-34 which is the turning point, the difference between the proportion of males and females is at its minimum (3.3 percentage points). It is declined if compared with the proportion of males and female is at its minimum (5.2 percentage points) in 2008.

After this age group more males than females are married and the gap between the proportions becomes wider and wider. At the age group 30-34 about 86 percent of the males are married and by the age group 50-54 the proportion rises to about 97 percent. In the case of females, however the highest proportion of the currently married is observed in the age group 35-39 (84.2 percent). A similar pattern existed in 2008 and 1998 also.

Figure 3.3a Percentage of Married in each Age Group among Males Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998

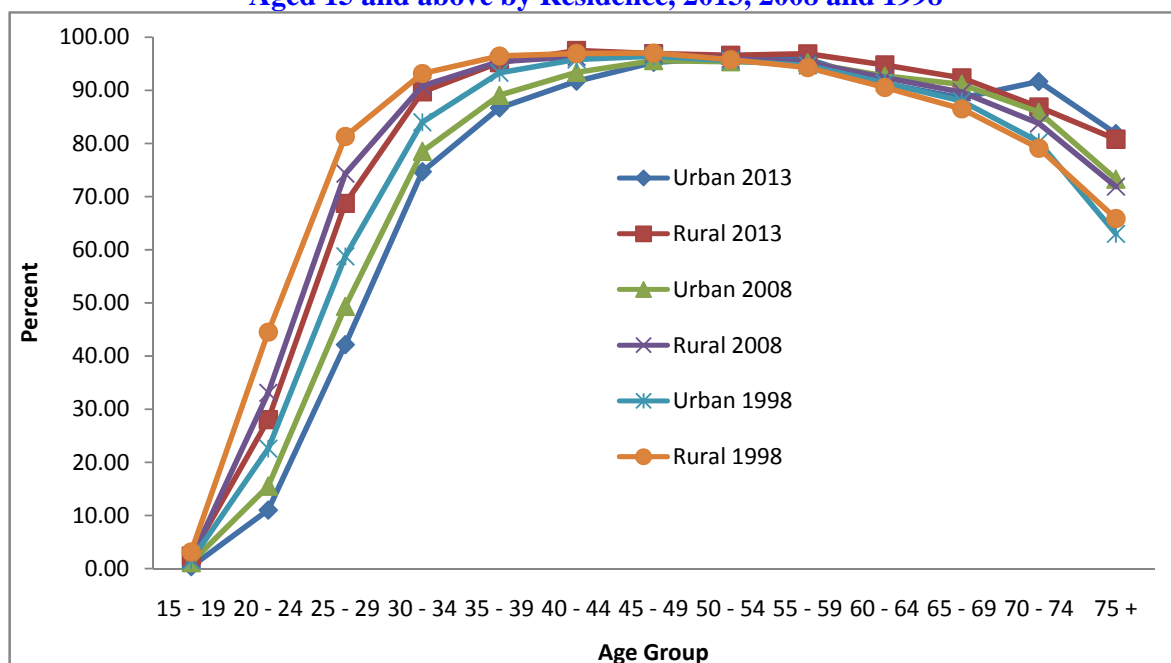
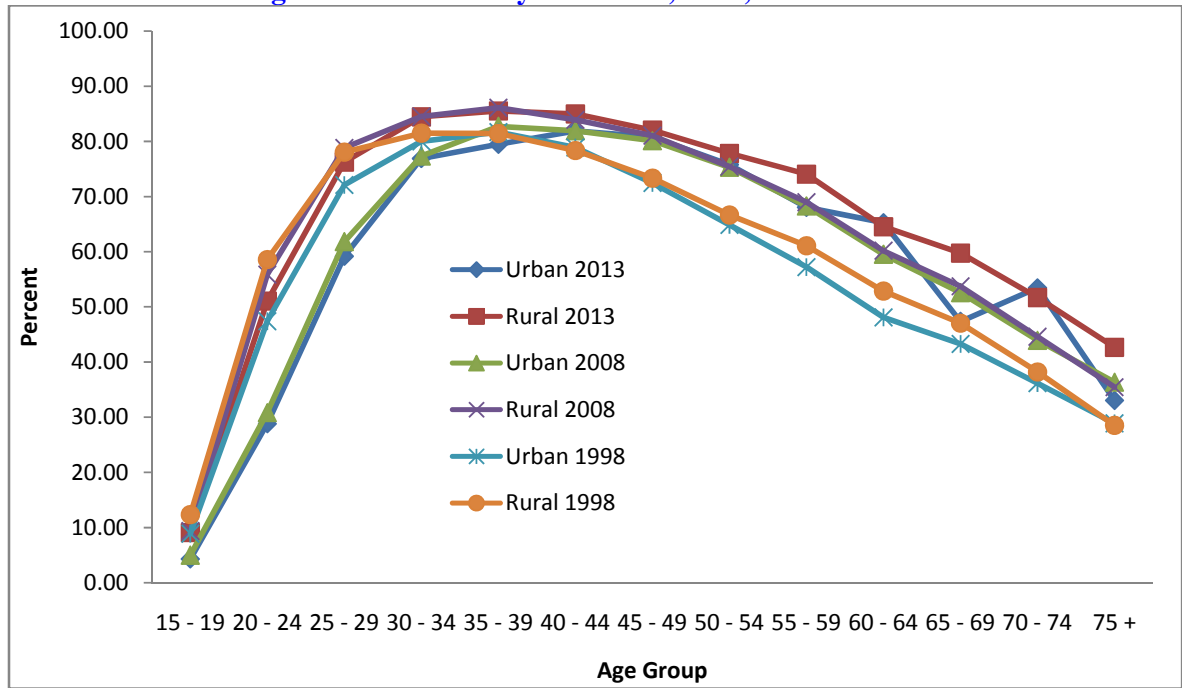


Figure 3.3b Percentage of Married in each Age Group among Females Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998



3.4.3 Persons Widowed

As expected the proportions in Col. 5 of Table 3.3 relating to widowed persons increase with age due to mortality. Among the adult population (age 15+), the proportion of widows is more than seven times that of widowers (1.3 percent and 8.4 percent respectively). In 2008 also a similar situation prevailed with proportions of widowers and widows at 1.3 percent and 8.3 percent respectively. The difference in the proportion of widowers and widows has not changed about 7 in 2008 to about 7.1 percentage points in 2013. The proportion of widowed is the highest in the age group 75+ both in respect of males and females. In all the age groups the proportion of widows is higher with its rise being faster compared to that of widowers. In the age group 50-54 for example the number of widows reaches 47,797 as against 5,802 widowers. The high proportion of widowhood among women is due to three factors. Firstly, in conformity with the Asian culture, wives are generally younger than their husbands. Secondly, the expectation of life is higher for women than men. Thirdly, men tend to remarry at a proportion very much higher than women.

Figure 3.4a Percentage of Widowed in each Age Group among Males Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998

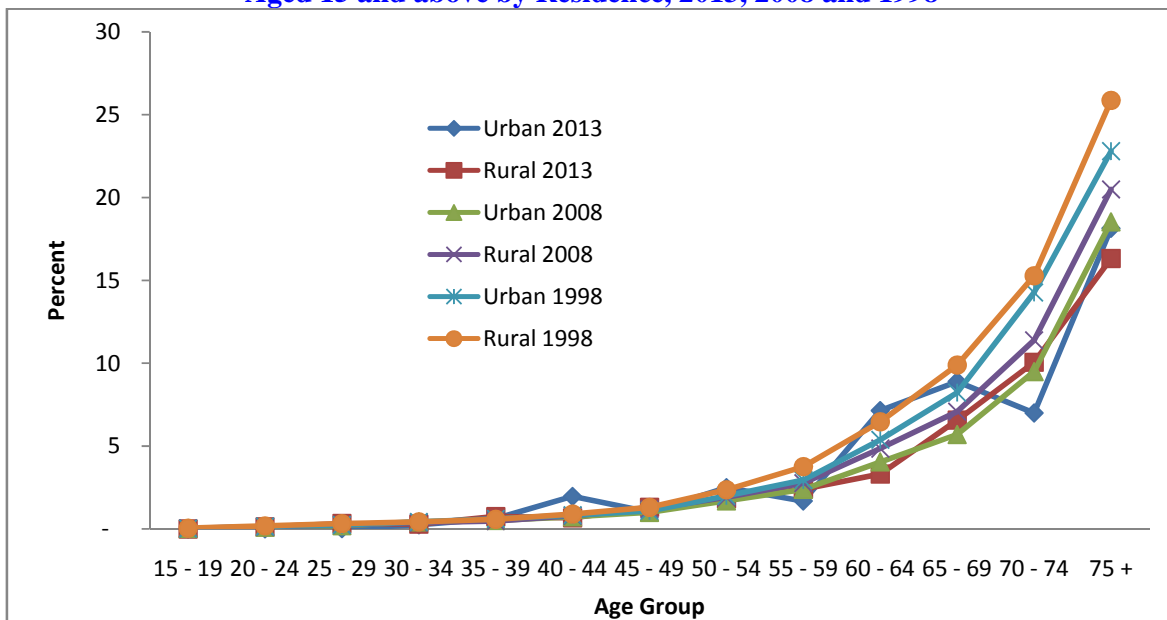
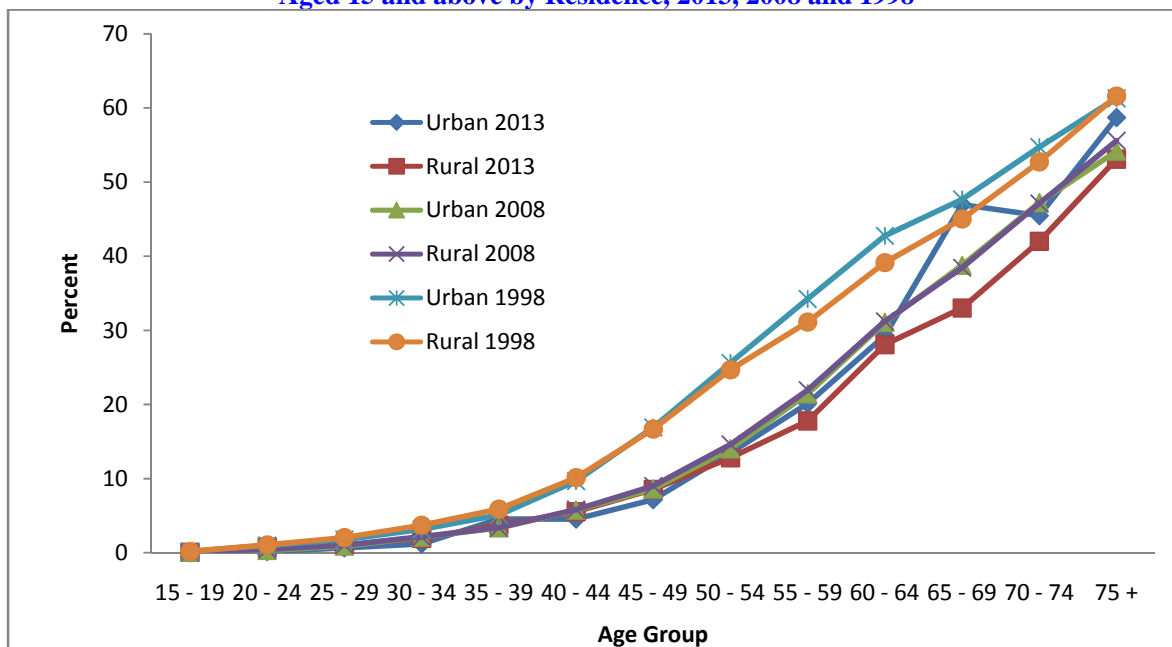


Figure 3.4b Percentage of Widowed in each Age Group among Females Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998



3.4.4 Persons Divorced/ Separated

Dissolution of marriage union by divorce or separation is generally viewed as a consequence of economic development and modernisation. In Cambodia 1.8 percent and 0.2 percent of adults are divorced and separated respectively (Table 3.3). The corresponding proportions in 2008 were 2 percent and 0.1percent. For the purpose of this analysis the two categories are clubbed together since the category "Separated" shows a negligible percentage.

Figure 3.5a Percentage of Divorced/ Separated in each Age Group among Males Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998

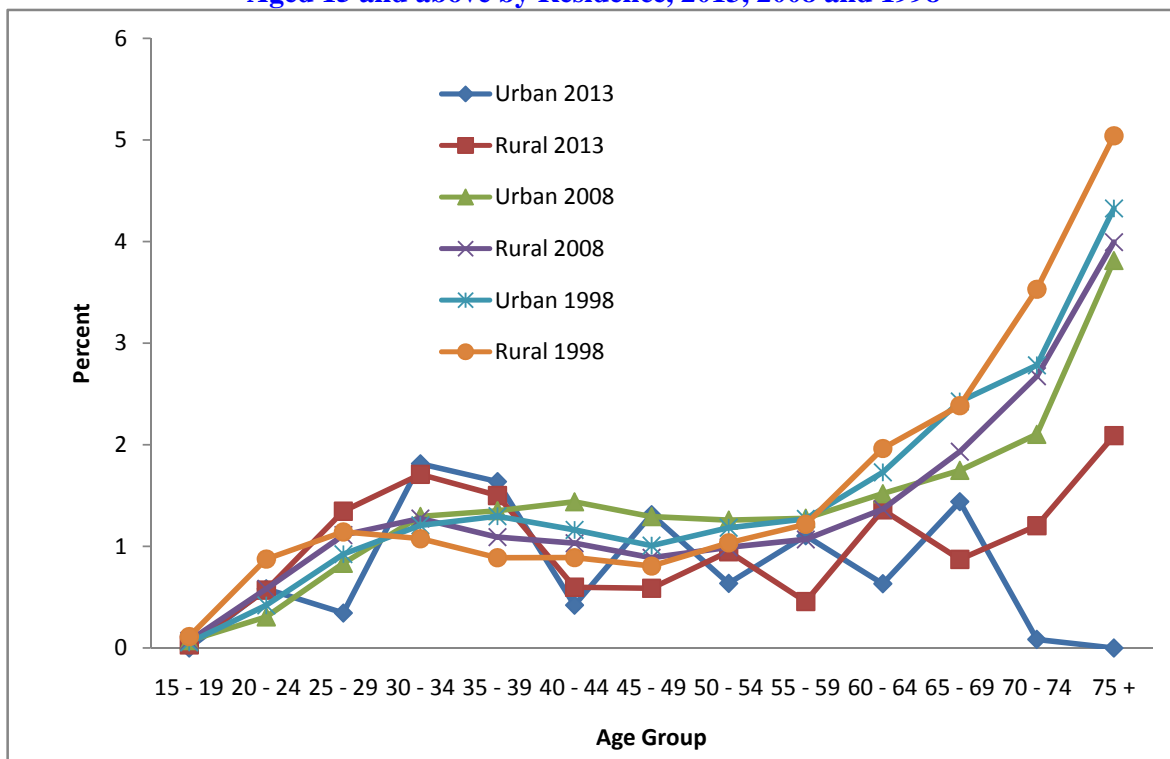
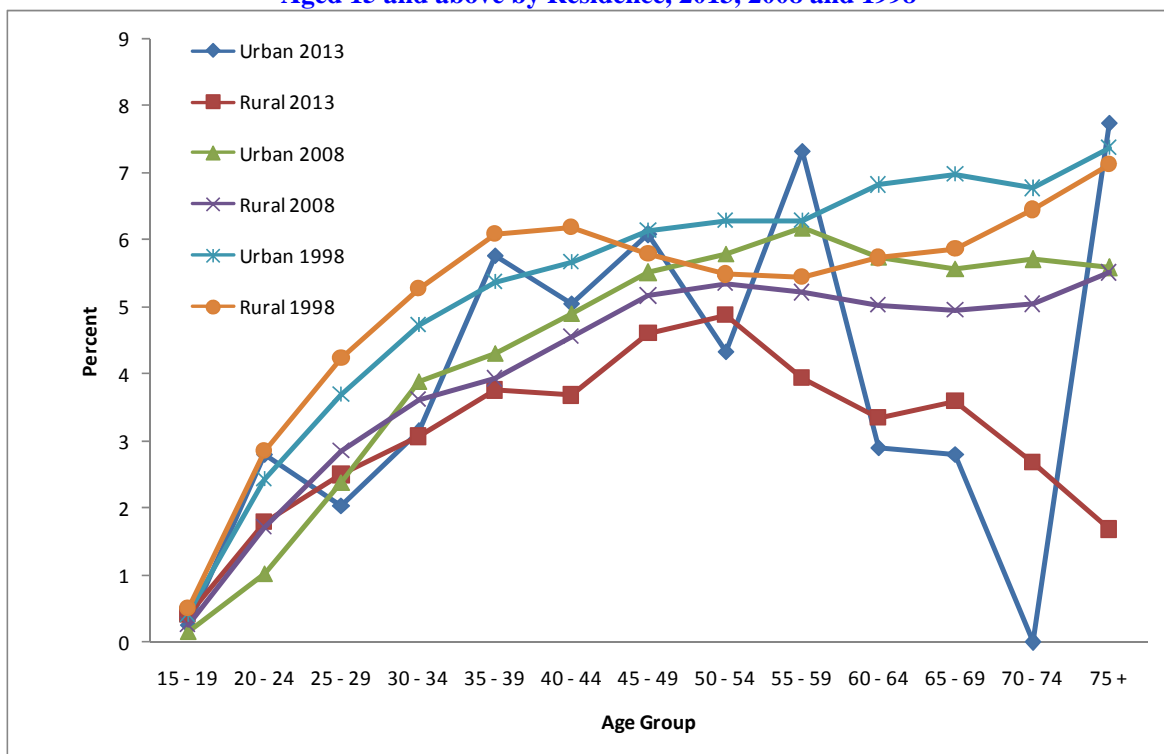


Figure 3.5b Percentage of Divorced/ Separated in each Age Group among Females Aged 15 and above by Residence, 2013, 2008 and 1998



The proportion of divorced/ separated among men aged 15 and above is about 1 percent as against 3 percent among women of that age (Table 3.3). The proportion of divorced/ separated among

males which is hovering around 1 percent up to the age of 60, increases thereafter and reaches 2percent at the age of 75+.In the case of females, on the other hand, the proportion of divorced/ separated gradually increases from the age of 20 and peaks at the age of 55-59. In 2008 the proportion of divorced/ separated among women was in the order of 5 percent at ages 40 to 69 whereas in 2013 the corresponding proportion is 4 percent (as computed from Annex Table 1, and Table A2 of the 2008 Census).Compared to males, females have a higher proportion of divorced/ separated in every age group in 2013 and it is similar pattern in 2008. It is four times the proportion of divorced/separated males in each of the age groups 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59.

The higher remarriage rate among males reduces the proportion of divorced/ separated among them. The scenario of divorced/ separated in Cambodia is typical of a developing country whose people are influenced very much by religion and culture.

3.4.5 Marital Status at Provincial Level

The proportion in each marital status category for each sex in respect of every province could be compared to highlight differentials if any in the marital status pattern (see Figures 3.6a to 3.9b). It is observed that the overall marital situation at the national level is reflected in each province albeit some variations in the proportions. The percentages in the never married category among males are higher than the corresponding proportions among females in all the provinces. All provinces the proportion of married among females is higher than that of males. In each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated the proportion of females is still much higher than males in all the provinces.

Figure 3.6a Percentage of Never Married among Males Aged 15 and over by Province

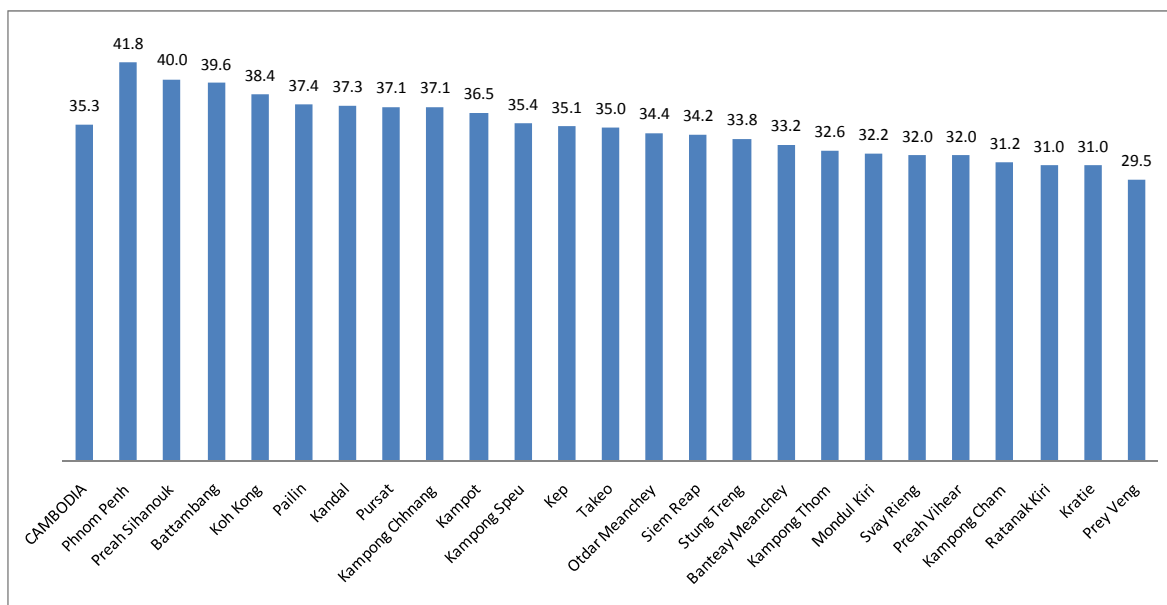


Figure 3.6b Percentage of Never Married among Females Aged 15 and over by Province

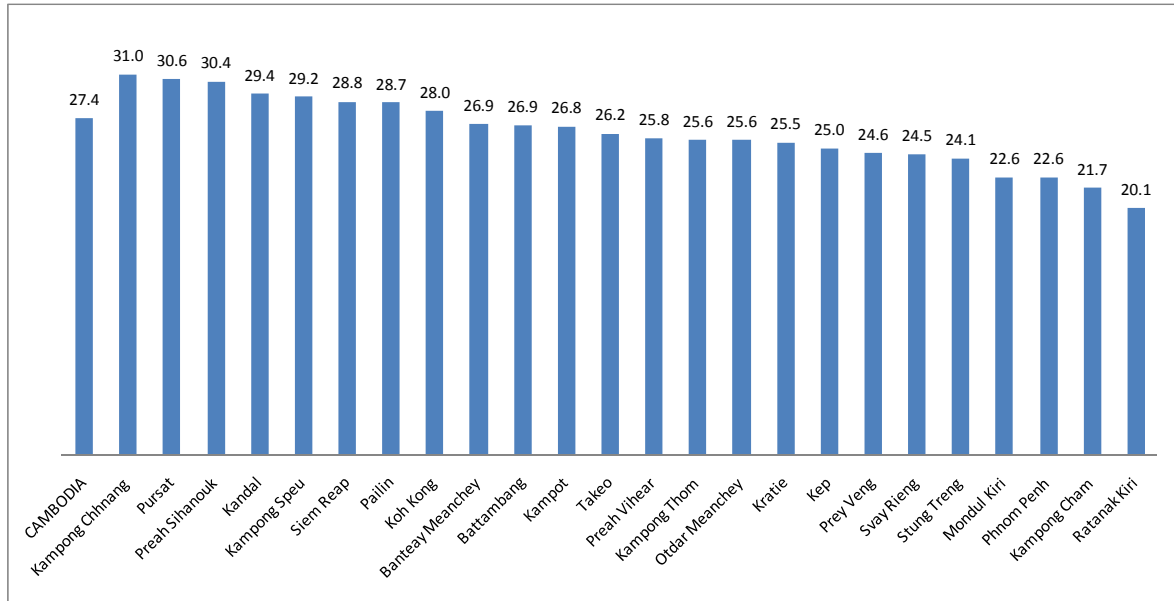


Figure 3.7a Percentage of Married among Males Aged 15 and over by Province

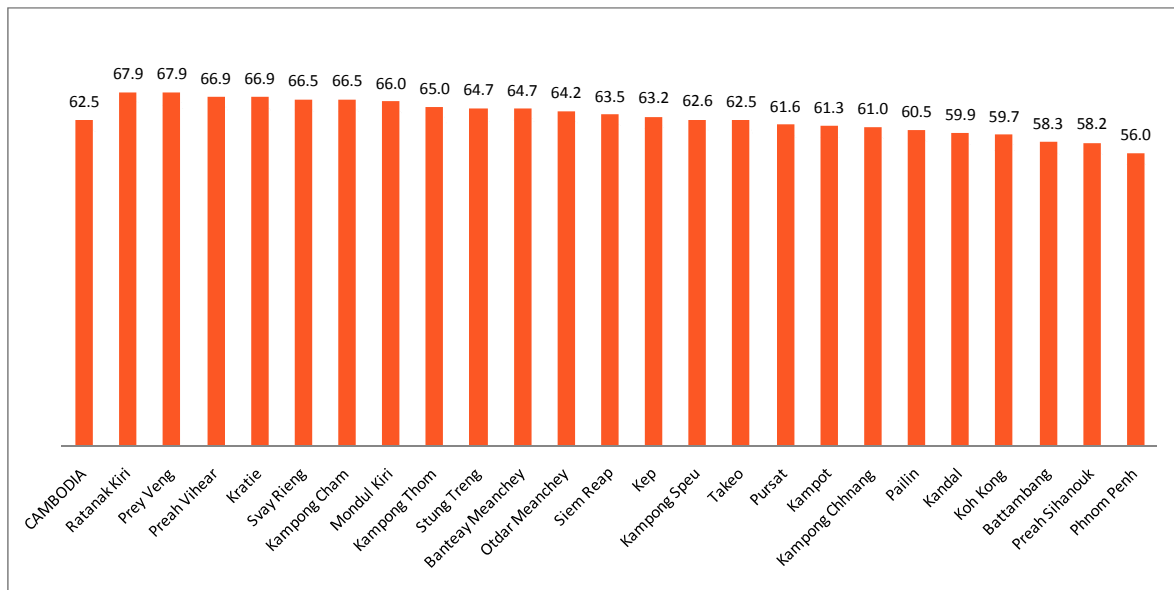
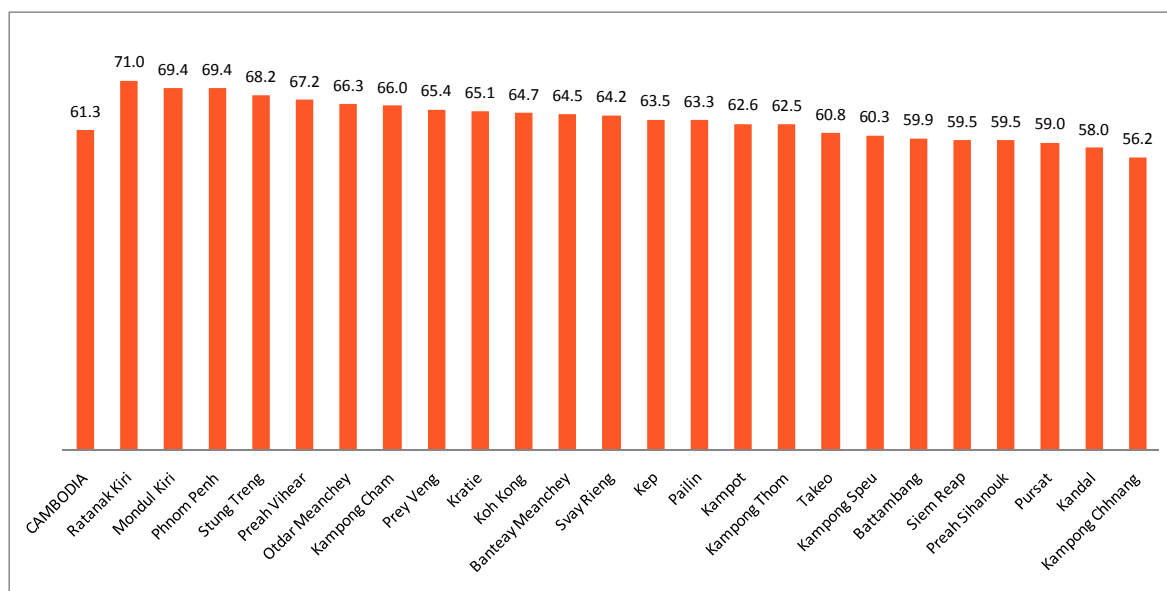


Figure 3.7b Percentage of Married among Females Aged 15 and over by Province



The highest proportions of never married males are observed in Phnom Penh and females are observed in Kampong Chhnang. The lowest proportions of this category are seen in the relatively backward provinces of Ratanak Kiri and Prey Veng. This scenario is changed from 2008 Census. In 2008 Census, the highest proportions of never married males and females are observed in Phnom Penh Municipality. The lowest proportions of this category are seen in the relatively backward provinces of Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri.

The provincial distributions re-confirm the following conclusions drawn already: (i) higher proportions of women than men do not re marry once they have lost their husbands (ii) men have better chances of remarrying than women and (iii) mortality is higher among men than women.

Figure 3.8a Percentage of Widowed among Males Aged 15 and over by Province

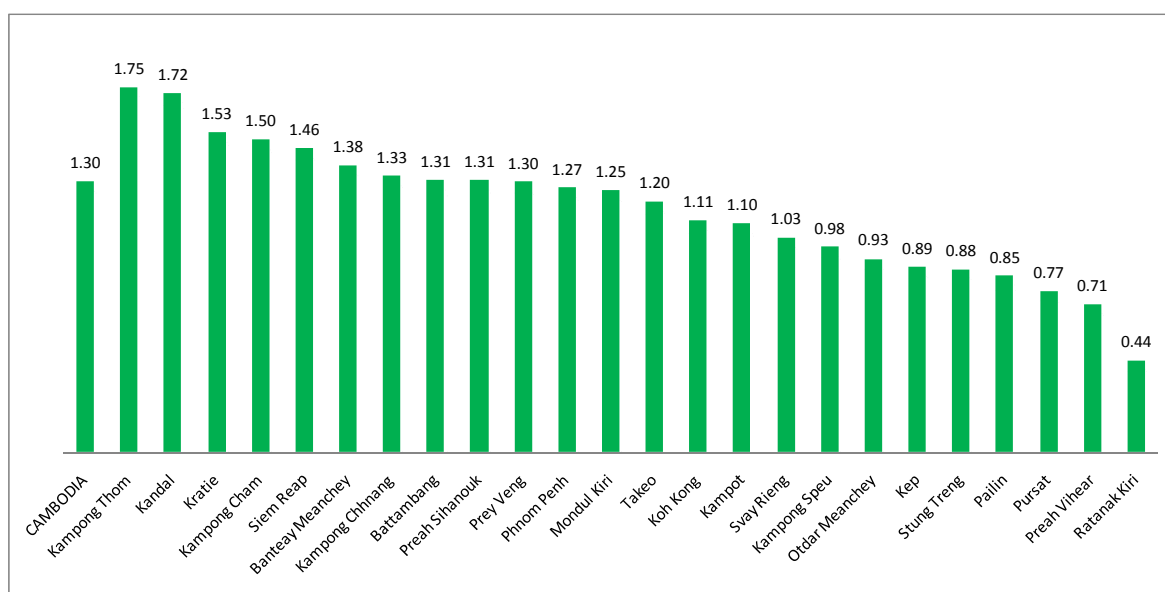


Figure 3.8b Percentage of Widowed among Females Aged 15 and over by Province

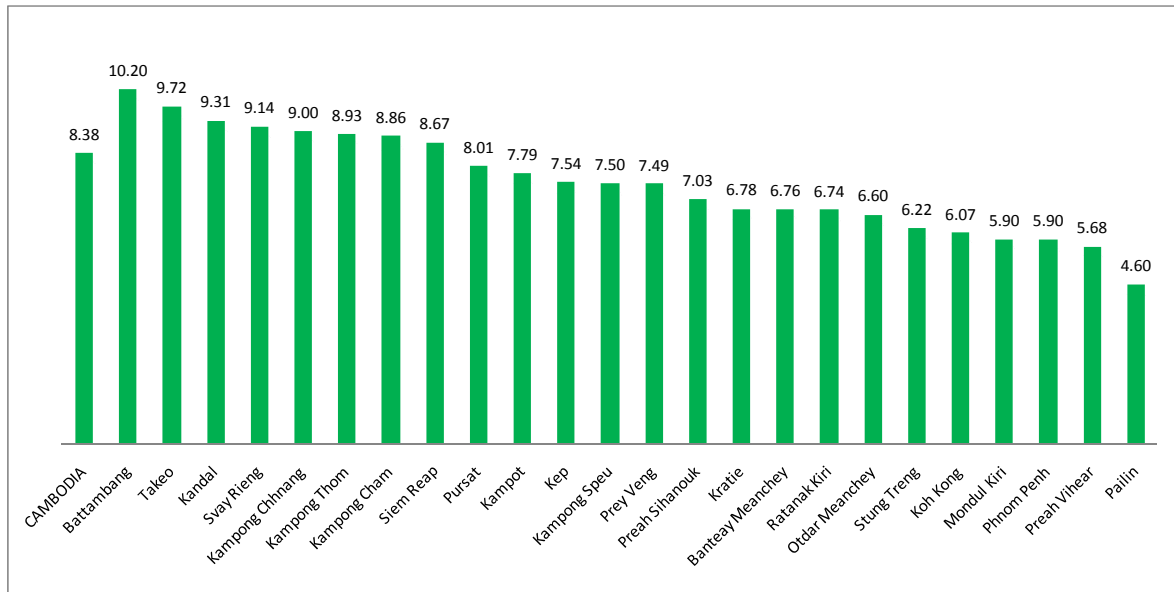


Figure 3.9a Percentage of Divorced/ Separated among Males Aged 15 and over by Province

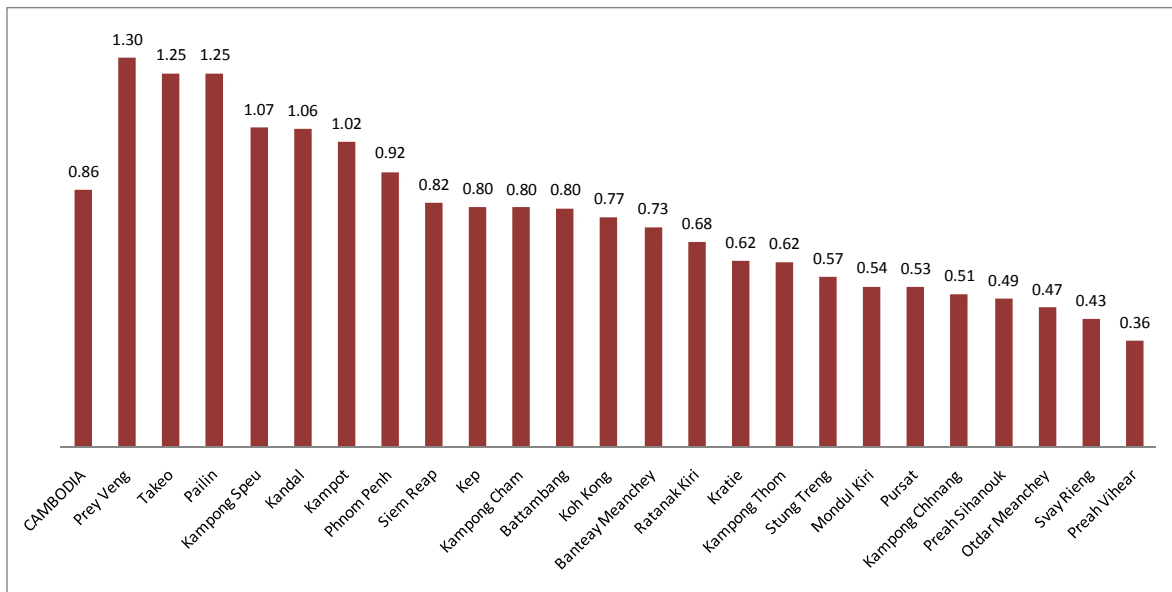
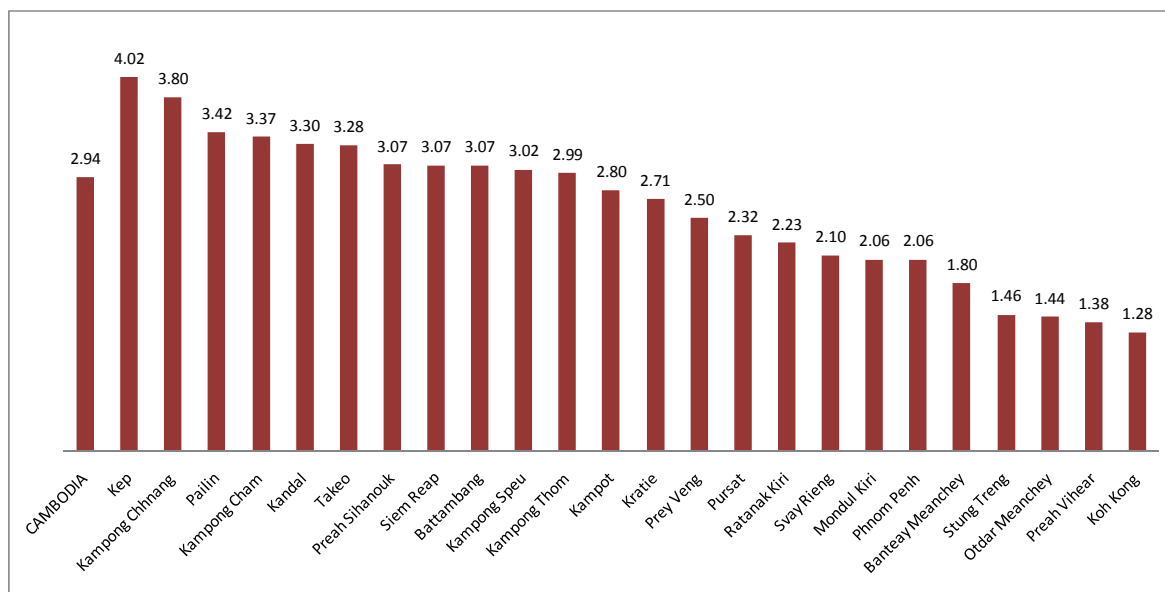


Figure 3.9b Percentage of Divorced/ Separated among Females Aged 15 and over by Province



3.5 Sex Ratio by Marital Status

Table 3.4 Sex-Ratio of Population by Marital Status and Residence

Cambodia/ Residence	Sex Ratio						
	Total Population	Population aged 15 years and above					
		Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	94.3	89.9	115.8	91.7	14	25.3	36.1
Urban	94.4	90.9	115.1	92.5	15	19.4	33.9
Rural	94.2	89.6	116.1	91.5	13.7	27.4	36.8

Table 3.4 gives the sex-ratio of the population aged 15 years and above by marital status. It is observed that among the currently married persons the number of females exceeds the number of males in both urban and rural areas. In 2013 the number of currently married females is 3,342,565 as against 3,064,904 males (Table 3.1). In a population which is mainly monogamous and where the effect of migration is not significant, the number of currently married males should be the same as the number of married females. The reasons for the deviation observed in this regard may be: (i) a large number of married males who had out-migrated had not returned to their place of residence at the time of the census and (ii) more women than men who were separated might have reported at the survey as married. This type of situation existed in 2008 and 1998 also.

3.6 Marriage Squeeze

The CDHS 2005 (reference NIS 2005) has found that “only 19 percent of ever married women chose their husband (chose alone, or the respondent and her husband chose each other jointly). In addition, 29 percent of women chose their husband jointly with someone else. The remaining majority of women (52 percent) did not participate at all in the choice of their husband”. However, the trend of girls choosing their own partners is gaining ground especially in the urban

areas. There is an average difference of 2.5 years in the ages at marriage of males (26.2 years) and females (23.7 years) based on SMAM.

Taking this in to account, the number of males in the population who are 3 years older than females per hundred females at ages 18, 19, 20 and 21 has been calculated for the year 2013 as 85, 117, 91 and 82 respectively. Overall, for 100 females in the age group 18-21, the number of males who are 3 years older in 2013 was around 93 and 2008 was around 85. There is, therefore, a possibility of a deficit of available marriage partners or a marriage squeeze for women at these ages. In 1998, such a marriage squeeze was noticed for women at ages 16-20 when the average difference in the ages of spouses was 1.7 years.

Of late some local women marry foreign husbands. Though no data on such marriages are available it may be said that they are comparatively smaller in number. The grooms in such cases are mostly from the countries of the region (e.g. South Korea, Taiwan)

Though not immediately, in course of time, one more dimension may be added to the marriage squeeze at the early ages with progress of education and employment among women. More than shortage of required number of males, it may be shortage of equally or better educated men or shortage of better employed men. In cities where sex ratios in the younger age groups are lowered due to predominant female migration this problem is likely to be more acute.

CHAPTER 4

SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE

4.1 Estimation of Mean Age at Marriage

There were no direct questions on age at marriage in the census. Hence the mean age at marriage has to be estimated by indirect method from data on marital status by age. The "Singulate Mean Age at Marriage" or SMAM (developed by John Hajnal in 1953) is an estimate of the average number of years lived by a cohort of women or men before their first marriage.

The SMAM is derived from the proportion of single persons of each sex in successive age groups. The main assumption involved in this computation is that change in the proportion single from age x to $x+1$ is a measure of the proportion of a birth cohort who married at age x . The methodology enables computation of mean age at marriage of persons (male or female) aged 15 years and above before they attain the age of 50. In other words it provides an estimate of the average number of years lived in the never married status by those who marry before the age of 50.

4.2 SMAM at the National Level

For Cambodia as a whole SMAM is calculated as 26.2 for males and 23.7 for females (Table 4.1) using the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey (CIPS) 2013 age distribution of persons never married (See Annex Table 1).

Table 4.1 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2013, 2008 and 1998

Residence	Year	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage		Difference
		Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	1998	24.2	22.5	1.7
	2008	25.6	23.3	2.3
	2013	26.2	23.7	2.5
Urban	1998	26.8	23.8	3.0
	2008	28	25.5	2.5
	2013	29.1	25.8	3.3
Rural	1998	23.5	22.1	1.4
	2008	24.8	22.5	2.3
	2013	25.4	23	2.4

In Cambodia SMAM has always been higher for males than females. It has increased during the last half decade both in respect of males and females. The rate of increase has been higher for males (2.3 percent) than for females (1.7 percent) leading to an increased gap in SMAM between males and females in 2013 (2.5 years) compared to 2008 (2.3 years). This shows that over time, men in Cambodia tend to marry women much younger to them.

4.3 SMAM of Other Selected Countries in Southeast Asia

In general the SMAM for males in Cambodia is lower than the corresponding figures of some of the selected countries in the region (Table 4.2). In respect of females it is slightly higher than SMAM in 2005 of Vietnam but lower than that of other countries. This shows that marriages (called “Rirpka” in Khmer) take place of spouses of younger ages in Cambodia than in most countries of the region.

Table 4.2 SMAM for Selected Countries in Southeast Asia

Name of the Country	Year	SMAM	
		Male	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Malaysia	2000	28.5	24.9
Singapore	2005	30.1	26.9
Thailand	2000	27.4	24.1
Vietnam	2005	26.0	23.1
Indonesia	2005	27.0	23.4
Myanmar	2001	27.6	25.8
Philippines	2000	26.4	23.9
Cambodia	2013	26.2	23.7

Source: Gavin Jones and Bina Gubhaju, 2010

4.4 Effect of Urbanization on SMAM

The SMAM of urban areas has always been higher than that of rural areas both in respect of males and females. The rural-urban difference in SMAM of males has been 3.3 in 1998, 3.2 in 2008 and 3.7 in 2013 showing a marginal decrease from 1998 to 2008 but it increase from 2008 to 2013 (Table 4.1). In the case of females, however the difference has increased from 1.7 in 1998 to 2.3 in 2008 and 2.5 in 2013. The trend towards later marriage of women is more prominent in urban areas, especially in the cities. It is mainly related to rise in educational attainment and increased labour force participation.

4.5 SMAM by Province

The SMAM has increased in all the provinces during 2008-2013 for both the sexes (Table 4.3) except in respect of males in Kratie, Mondul Kiri, and Stung Treng and females in Kampong Cham, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng.

**Table 4.3 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) by Sex in
Natural Regions and Provinces 2013, 2008 and 1998**

Natural Region /Province	2013					2008					1998				
	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Difference Between Male and Female	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Difference Between Male and Female	Male	Rank	Female	Rank	Difference Between Male and Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Plain	26.6		24		2.6	26		23.8		2.2	24.4		22.8		1.5
Kampong Cham	25.3	14	22.1	20	3.2	25	13	22.4	13	2.6	23.7	15	22.2	8	1.5
Kandal	26.7	4	23.9	4	2.8	26.2	3	24	2	2.1	24.6	7	23.1	2	1.6
Phnom Penh	29.7	1	26.9	1	2.8	28.5	1	26.3	1	2.2	27.5	1	24.7	1	2.8
Prey Veng	25.1	17	22.6	16	2.5	24.5	17	22	20	2.4	22.9	21	22.4	6	0.5
Svay Rieng	24.9	18	22.7	15	2.2	24.4	20	22.1	19	2.4	22.5	24	21.9	13	0.6
Takeo	24.9	18	23.8	5	1.1	24.8	15	22.7	9	2.1	22.8	22	22	12	0.8
Tonle Sap	26		23.5		2.5	25.3		23		2.3	24.2		22.3		1.8
Banteay Meanchey	26.2	6	23.5	10	2.7	25.3	9	22.9	8	2.4	24.1	11	21.8	17	2.3
Battambang	27.2	3	23.8	5	3.4	25.9	4	23.4	4	2.5	25.1	5	22.8	3	2.3
Kampong Chhnang	25.7	10	24.2	3	1.5	25.3	8	23.1	7	2.2	23.7	14	22.2	9	1.5
Kampong Thom	24.9	18	22.4	18	2.5	24.8	14	22.5	12	2.3	23.6	16	22.4	6	1.2
Pursat	26.1	9	24.2	3	1.9	25.2	12	23.3	5	1.9	24.1	9	22.2	10	1.9
Siem Reap	25.6	11	23.4	11	2.2	25.2	10	23.2	6	2	24.1	10	22.7	4	1.4
Otdar Meanchey	24.6	21	22.3	19	2.3	24.1	23	21.7	22	2.4	23	19	20.3	23	2.7
Pailin	26.2	6	23.8	5	2.4	25.7	5	22.6	10	3.1	26.4	2	21.6	19	4.8
Coastal	26.5		23.6		2.9	25.1		22.7		2.4	24		21.9		2.1
Kampot	26.2	6	23.2	12	3	24.4	21	22.4	15	2	22.9	20	21.9	15	1
Koh Kong	26.7	4	23.1	13	3.6	25.6	6	22.2	18	3.4	25.4	4	21.3	20	4
Preah Sihanouk	27.5	2	24.9	2	2.6	26.5	2	23.6	3	2.8	25.6	3	22.4	5	3.3
Kep	25.6	11	22.9	14	2.7	24.5	19	22.4	14	2	23.7	13	21.9	14	1.8
Plateau and Mountain	25.1		22.5		2.6	24.7		22.1		2.6	23.7		21.6		2
Kampong Speu	25.6	11	23.6	9	2	24.5	18	22.6	11	1.8	23.1	18	21.9	15	1.3
Kratie	25.3	14	22.5	17	2.8	25.5	7	22.1	17	3.4	24.7	6	22.1	11	2.6
Mondul Kiri	24.4	22	21.0	23	3.1	24.7	16	20.7	23	4	24	12	20.6	22	3.3
Preah Vihear	24.3	23	21.6	21	2.7	24.2	22	21.7	21	2.5	23.6	17	21	21	2.6
Ratanak Kiri	24.2	24	20.6	24	3.6	23.9	24	20.7	24	3.3	22.7	23	20.1	24	2.6
Stung Treng	25.2	16	21.6	21	3.6	25.3	11	22.3	16	3	24.6	8	21.7	18	2.9

Both in 2008 and 2013 the SMAM of males and females are similar situation in the Natural Regions of Plains, Tonle Sap, Coastal and Plateau and Mountain. The major variations observed in 2013 both in respect of the natural regions and provinces are described below:

The SMAM of males in the Plains (26.6) and Coastal region are slightly higher than the SMAM at the national level (26.2) , and Tonle Sap (26.0) and Plateau and Mountain (25.1) are lower than the national level. The SMAM of 24 of female in Plain region is higher than the SMAM of female at national level and in other three regions it is less than national level (Table 4.3).

The difference between SMAM of males and females is the lowest in the Tonle Sap region (Table 4.3). In this region which is more urbanised than others, the trend in favour of late marriage is more pronounced in respect of both males and females.

Among the provinces, the SMAM of males (in 2013) ranges from 24.2 (Ratanak Kiri) to 29.7 (Phnom Penh). The SMAM of females ranges from 20.6 (Ratanak Kiri) to 26.9 (Phnom Penh). The situation among the province, SMAM of males and females are similar but the SMAM for females, some provinces are the same figure such as Pailin, Battambang and Takeo (23.8). The SMAM of males and females in 2013 are higher than SMAM of males and females in 2008 and 1998. The highest difference in SMAM between males and females is observed in Koh Kong, Stung Treng and Ratanak Kiri (3.6) follow by Battambang (3.4) but during 2008, the Mondul Kiri (4.0) is the highest. The lowest difference exists in Takeo (1.1) and follow by Kampong Chhnag. One striking feature is that SMAM for both the sexes is the highest in Phnom Penh Municipality which is the prime city in Cambodia with all urban characteristics. It has also a predominant migrant population. The lowest SMAM of both the sexes is observed in Ratanak Kiri of the comparatively less developed Plateau and Mountain region. In sum, the SMAM seems to be directly related to the level of development of a region or province

Figure 4.1 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex in the Provinces of the Plains Region 2013,2008 and 1998

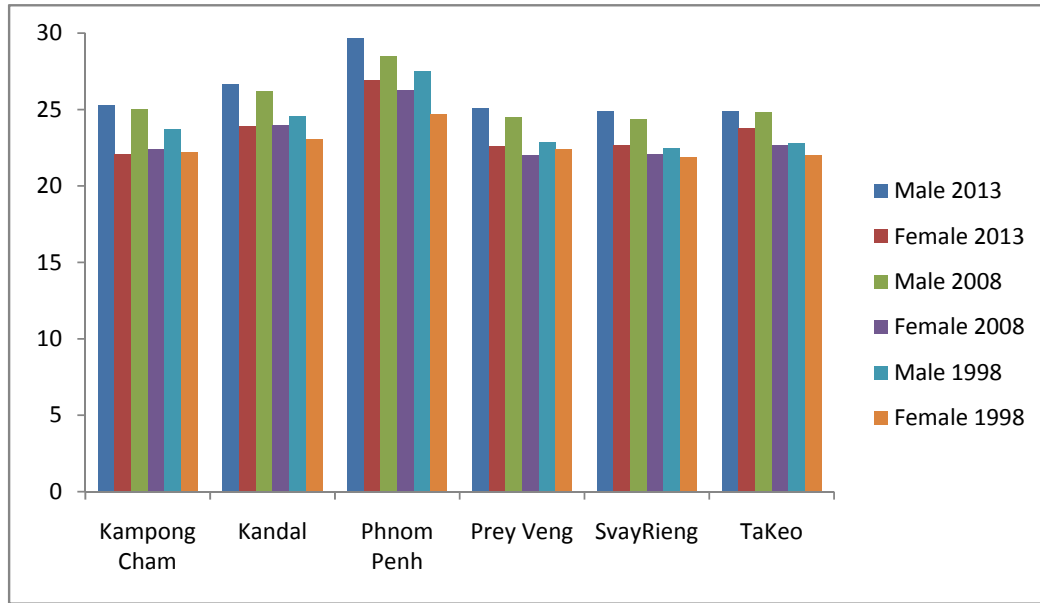


Figure 4.2 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex in the Provinces of the Tonle Sap Region 2013, 2008 and 1998

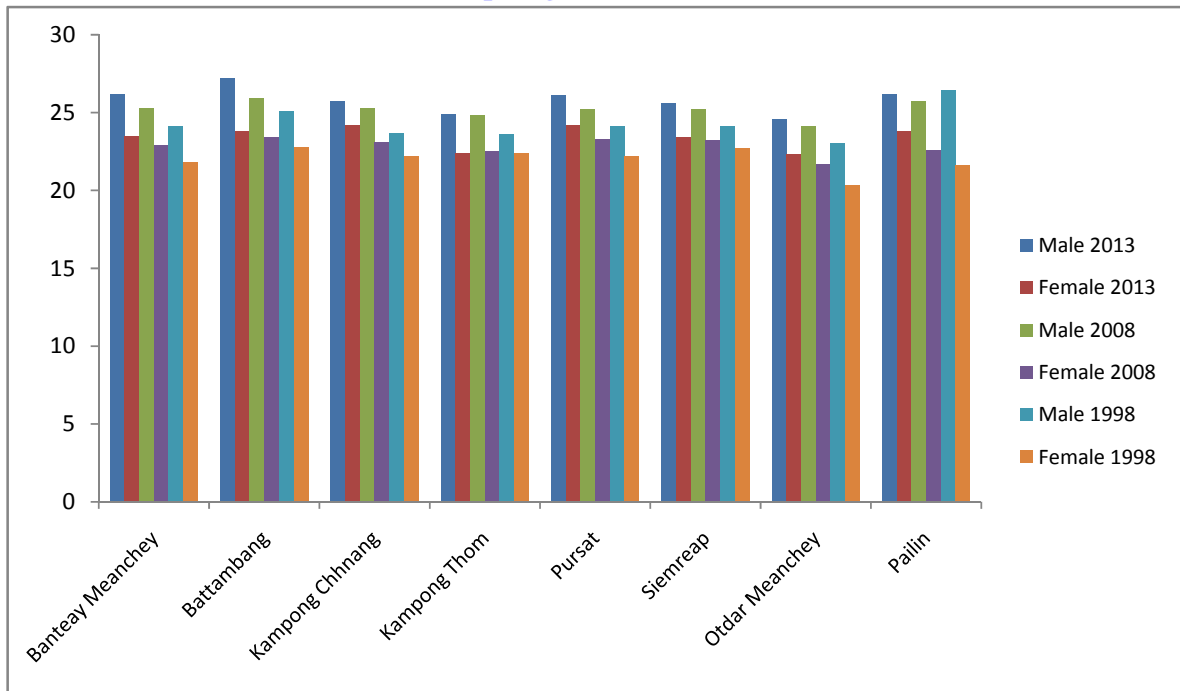


Figure 4.3 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex in the Provinces of the Coastal Region 2013, 2008 and 1998

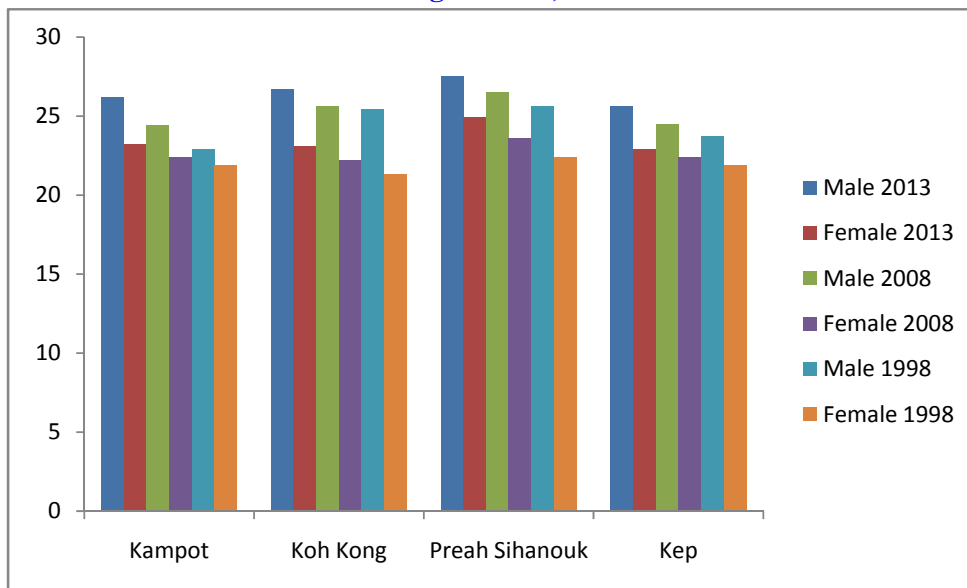
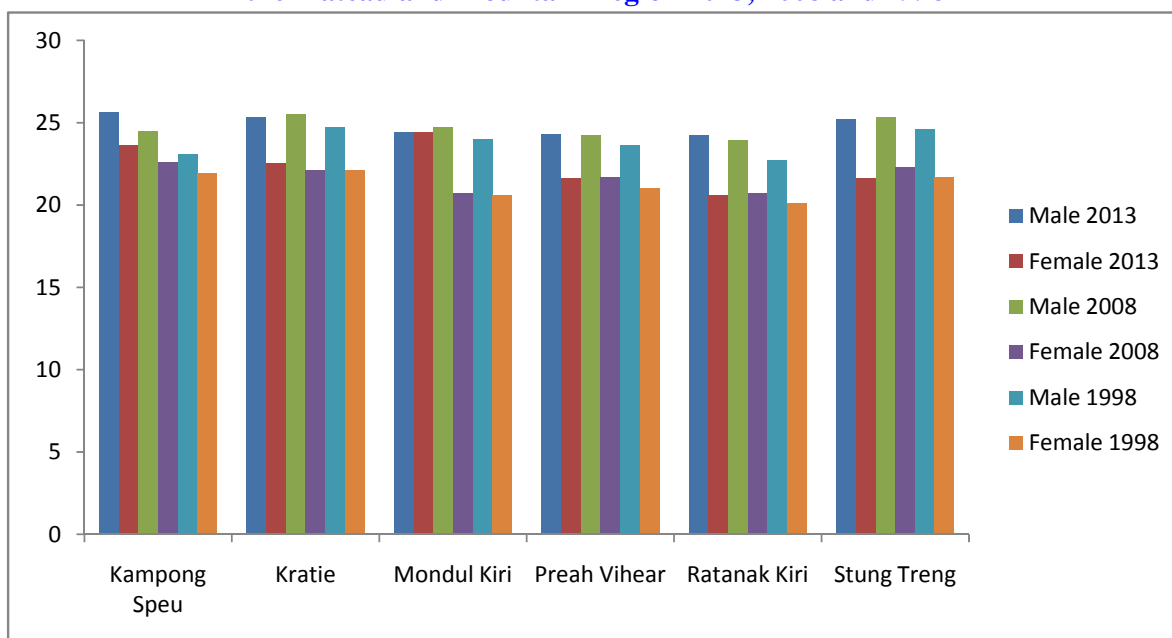


Figure 4.4 Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Sex in the Provinces of the Plateau and Mountain Region 2013, 2008 and 1998



4.6 Impact of Education and Economic Activity on SMAM

Table 4.4 SMAM by Education, Cambodia 2013, 2008 and 1998

Educational Level	2013			2008			1998		
	Male	Females	Difference	Males	Females	Difference	Males	Females	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Literate	26.4	24	2.4	25.9	23.7	2.2	24.4	22.6	1.8
Illiterate	24.8	21.7	3.1	23.8	21.6	2.2	23.0	22.2	0.8
Literate without educational level	24.6	21.9	2.7	25.6	22.8	2.8	24.1	22.7	1.4
Primary not Completed	24.7	22.6	2.1	24.5	22.6	1.9	23.5	22.3	1.2
Primary Completed	25.4	23.4	2	25.2	23.5	1.7	24.2	22.7	1.5
Lower Secondary	27.1	24.6	2.5	27.1	25.4	1.7	25.7	23.7	2.0
Secondary/ Diploma	31.3	28.6	2.7	28.9	26.5	2.4	27.8	25.7	2.1
Beyond Secondary	30.3	27.6	2.7	30.6	27.7	2.9	30.3	28.0	2.3

Source: - General Population Census of Cambodia 2008
- General Population Census of Cambodia 1998

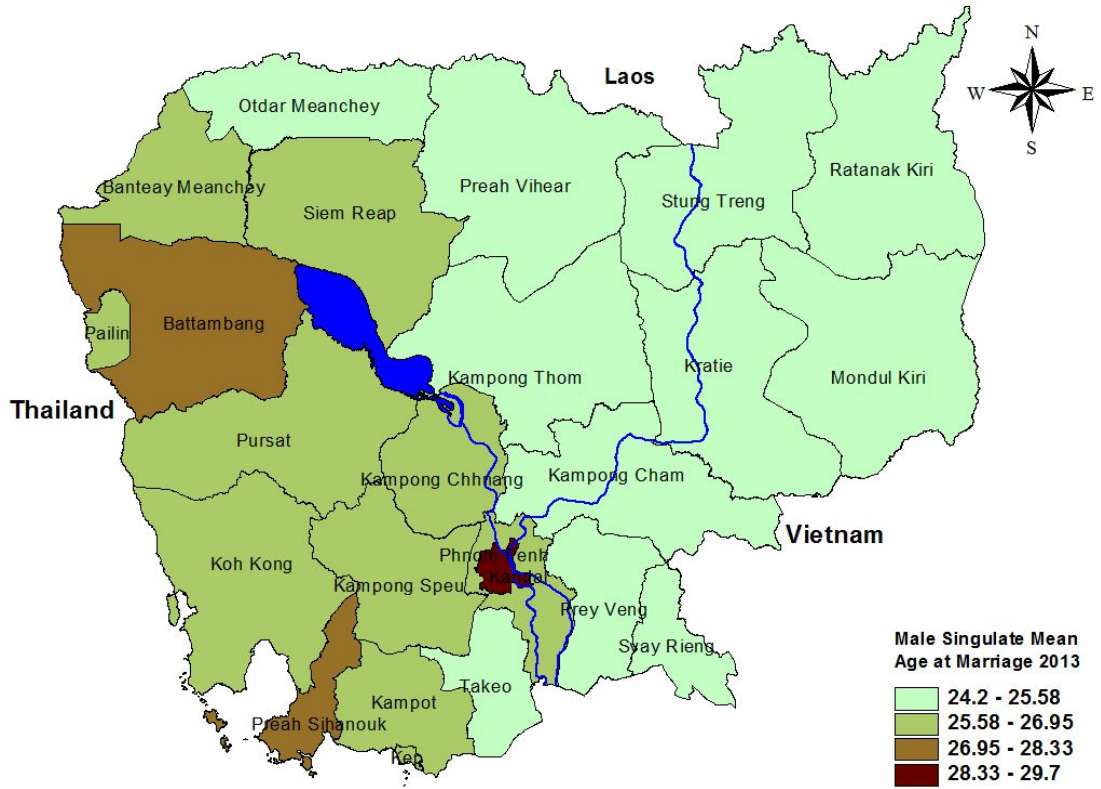
The differentials in SMAM due to education and economic activity are shown in Tables 4.4 and 4.5 respectively. The 1998 and 2008 Census data are also incorporated in these Tables for comparison. The situations in 1998, 2008 and 2013 regarding educational attainment and economic activity vis-a-vis SMAM are not very different. The 2013 scenario is described below: In general SMAM increases with literacy and education. It is the highest for males and females who have an educational level higher than the Secondary level. The SMAM of literate males and females is higher than that of illiterate males and females by about 2 years each.

Table 4.5 SMAM by Economic Activity, Cambodia 2013, 2008 and 1998

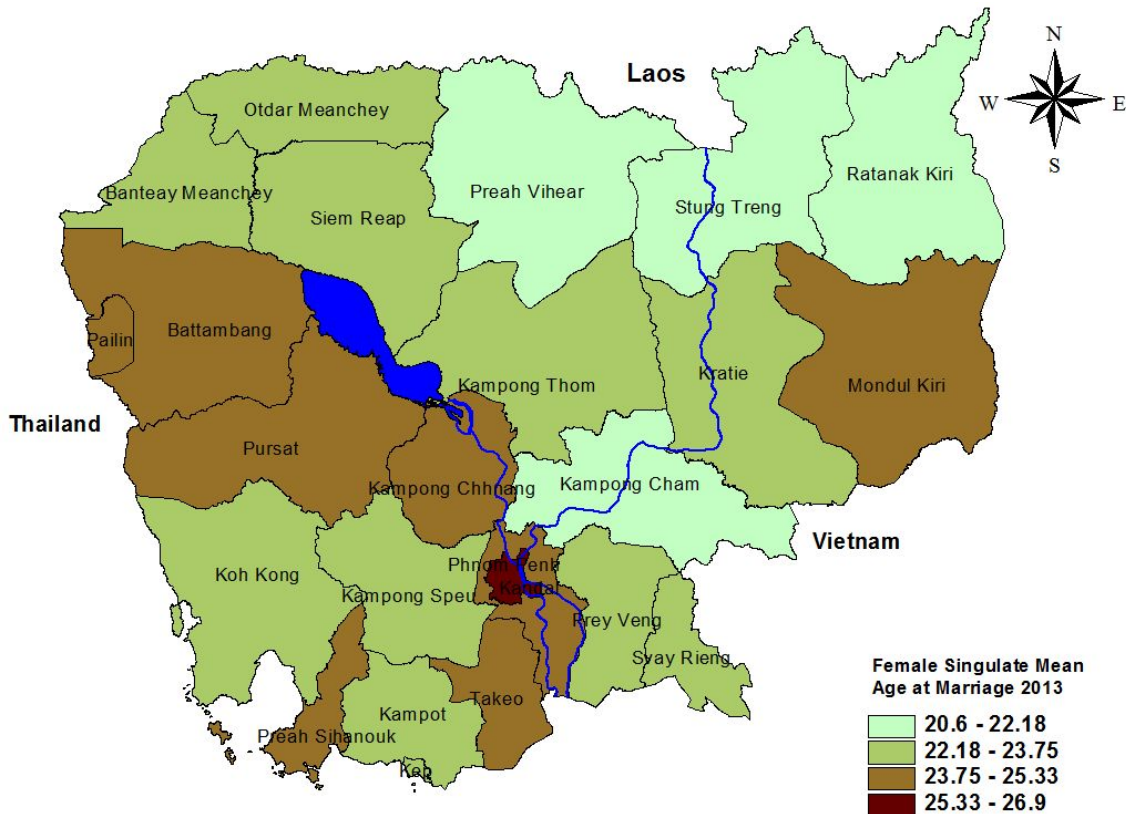
Economic Activity/ Labour Force	2013			2008			1998		
	Males	Females	Difference	Males	Females	Difference	Males	Females	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Economically Inactive	33.2	24.7	8.6	32.5	24.1	8.4	30.4	22.4	8.0
Economically Active	25.7	23.1	2.6	25.6	23.3	2.3	23.6	22.3	1.3
Employed	25.6	23.1	2.5	24.9	22.8	2.1	23.3	22.0	1.3
Primary Sector	24.5	21.8	2.7	24.0	21.6	2.4	22.4	21.5	0.9
Secondary Sector	27	24.7	2.3	26.3	26.5	-0.2	25.8	26.2	-0.4
Tertiary Sector	27.3	24.6	2.7	26.8	24.3	2.5	25.3	23.4	1.9
Unemployed	30.8	22.6	8.2	29.8	24.6	5.1	28.4	26.0	2.4

Source: - General Population Census of Cambodia 2008
- General Population Census of Cambodia 1998

Map 2 Male Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Province 2013



Map 3 Female Singulate Mean Age at Marriage by Province 2013



4.7 Median Age at First Marriage among Women

Demographic Health Survey provides data on exact age at first marriage which enables assessment of changes in marital timings by age group. According to CDHS 2010, the median age at first marriage for females in Cambodia in the age group 45-49 (22.0 years) is only marginally higher than that for the age group 25-29 (20.6 years). Hence the median age at first marriage among women in Cambodia has remained fairly stable at about 20 years over two decades. Men have older median age at first marriage of 24 years.

CHAPTER 5

NUPTIALITY PATTERN AT CRUCIAL AGES

5.1 General

Apart from SMAM, significant parameters of nuptiality pattern are the levels of marital statuses of males and females at crucial ages. Study of the marriage pattern in the age groups 20-24, 45-49 and 60 and over can best reveal the marriage scenario of an area for the following reasons: early marriage behaviour is reflected by the age group 20-24; the proportion single in the age group 45-49 indicates the general celibacy level; and the extent of widowhood and dissolution of marriage union by divorce or separation can best be studied at ages 60 and over.

The proportion never married in the age group 20-24 and the proportion widowed among the population in the older age group of 60 and over for Cambodia and all the provinces are presented in Table 5.1. Corresponding data of the 2008 Census are given in Annex Table 2 which may be referred to for detailed comparison.

5.1.1 Singles in the Age Group 20-24

At the national level males have a much higher proportion of singles in this age group. The proportion single has increased by 28.5 percent and 19.5 percent for males and females respectively during the 2008-2013 (computed from Table 4.1 and Annex Table 2). As a result, the difference in proportions single between the sexes has risen from 21.61 to 23.80 percentage points. It has to be noted that SMAM of females (23.7) at the national level falls in this age group while SMAM of males happens to be in the next higher age group of 25-29. The rate of increase of SMAM for males is higher than that of females in the country as a whole during the half decade (see Chapter 3).

5.1.2 Celibate Persons

Among males of the age group 45-49 the proportion never married continued to be very low in 2013 (about 1.5 percent) whereas the proportion single is about 5.1 percent among women of the same age group (Table 3.3). When they are young, men delay their marriage, but at the end they all get married. As may be seen from Table 5.2 the celibacy level among women in Cambodia as a whole has increased by less than one percentage point only during the half decade 2008-2013. However the present marital pattern where about 5 percent of women in the age group 45-49 remain never married is however different from the universal marriage situation that existed in Cambodia in earlier times.

5.1.3 Widowed and Divorced/Separated among the Elderly

The proportion widowed among females in the elderly age group of 60 and over is at a high level in 2013 (38.66 percent). It is remarkable that it has declined by 3.2 percent from 41.81 percent in 2008 (Table 5.1 and Annex Table 2). This may be due to increased expectation of life of both males and females during the half decade and higher expectation of life of women compared to men. Further, the proportion of women aged 60 and above for widowed and devoice/separated decrease from 2008 (47.03) to 2013 (41.65) are similarly, the proportion of men aged 60 and above for widower is decrease from 2008 (12.14) percent to 2013 (9.83) percent (computed from

Annex Table 1 and Table A2 of 2008 Census).The proportion of divorced and separated women (60+) in Cambodia has decreased by about 2 percentage point during the half decade (Table 5.3).This may also be attributed to a lower rate of increase of the number of divorced/separated women compared to the decadal increase of the number of elderly women. It is said that a woman divorced or separated from her husband might say in Khmer language that she was widower “ Memai ” which means that she was “widowed”. The enumerators who were cautioned about this tendency during training had ascertained the answers after putting probing questions in cases of doubt. However it is possible that this tendency could have contributed to a marginal increase in the number of widows and decrease in the number of divorced/separated women.

5.2 Differentials in Marital Status

Geographical distribution of population and migration trends due to social and economic reasons, give rise to differential nuptiality. Moreover tradition, culture and ethnicity have a lasting influence on the nuptiality pattern both at the national and sub-national levels. Differentials in marital pattern by province as well as urban-rural variations are also examined for a clearer understanding of the marital status behaviour of males and females in the country.

5.2.1 Differentials by Province

Table 5.1 Percent of Never Married among the Population Aged 20-24 and Percentage of Widowed among the Population Aged 60 and above by Sex and Province, 2013

Cambodia/ Region/ Province	Never Married			Widowed		
	Age 20 - 24			Age 60 and above		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	75.09	51.29	23.80	8.61	38.66	-30.05
Plains Region	74.35	53.24	21.11	20.70	38.11	-17.41
Kampong Cham	70.66	41.07	29.59	8.18	33.55	-25.37
Kandal	81.85	60.29	21.56	28.23	39.62	-11.39
Phnom Penh	89.74	73.58	16.15	30.83	46.96	-16.12
Prey Veng	67.00	40.60	26.40	5.94	31.77	-25.84
Svay Rieng	65.75	37.70	28.05	6.18	38.63	-32.45
Takeo	74.11	49.66	24.44	8.83	39.17	-30.34
Tonle Sap Region	73.39	50.93	22.46	9.33	41.11	-31.77
Banteay Meanchey	70.79	54.40	16.39	8.54	33.10	-24.56
Battambang	79.03	49.67	29.36	8.79	46.22	-37.43
Kampong Chhnang	74.72	60.29	14.43	10.10	40.76	-30.66
Kampong Thom	71.02	40.84	30.18	11.17	48.92	-37.76
Pursat	77.03	56.29	20.74	4.29	40.17	-35.88
Siem Reap	69.45	49.58	19.87	12.54	38.33	-25.79
Otdar Meanchey	61.32	42.70	18.62	7.54	32.94	-25.40
Pailin	81.39	54.29	27.10	4.21	26.34	-22.12
Coastal Region	76.61	52.38	24.23	7.88	37.60	-29.72
Kampot	78.47	51.88	26.59	8.46	38.66	-30.20
Koh Kong	79.10	46.89	32.21	6.63	32.43	-25.79
Preah Sihanouk	80.86	57.17	23.69	5.74	35.48	-29.74

Cambodia/ Region/ Province	Never Married			Widowed		
	Age 20 - 24			Age 60 and above		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Kep	75.98	45.55	30.43	6.47	43.01	-36.54
Plateau and Mountain Region	70.24	43.07	27.17	7.77	35.04	-27.27
Kampong Speu	75.47	50.97	24.50	6.49	33.30	-26.81
Kratie	73.70	43.68	30.01	11.17	35.35	-24.18
Mondul Kiri	61.47	29.44	32.04	12.75	45.13	-32.38
Preah Vihear	60.50	38.87	21.63	9.05	40.32	-31.27
Ratanak Kiri	60.31	24.91	35.40	2.75	40.93	-38.17
Stung Treng	64.96	36.43	28.53	5.74	29.33	-23.59

According to Table 5.1, Phnom Penh Municipality has the highest proportion never married among both males (89.74 percent) and females (73.58 percent) of the age group 20-24. The same position existed in 2008 also but with 85.89 percent for males and 72.66 percent for females (Annex Table 2). The striking increase in the proportion of young never married females in the capital during the half decade underlines the growing number of young married women moving to Phnom Penh from other provinces to work in industries like the garment factories and other establishments. The rapid all round development of Phnom Penh with the consequent increase in the number of new entrants to the labour force and educational institutions, is the main reason for the increase during the half decade in the proportion of single males by about 3.85 percentage points and the relatively higher increase in the proportion of single females by 0.92 percentage points during the half decade (Table 5.1 and Annex Table 2). In 2013, in the case of men the incidence of postponement of marriage is higher than the national level (75.09 percent) in the following provinces (other than Phnom Penh): Kandal, Battambang, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Koh Kong, Pursat, Preah Sihanouk, Kep and Pailin. As regards women, the corresponding provinces are Kampong Chhnang, Kandal, Banteay Meanchey, Pursat, Kampot, Preah Sihanouk and Pailin. The provinces of Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri where people mostly follow traditional marriage practices have recorded comparatively low proportion of never married females of the younger age group (20-24).

The difference between the male and female proportion of the never married in the age group 20-24 indicates the different marital pattern between the two sexes existing in the provinces. The highest gender differential is noted (Table 5.1) in Ratanak Kiri province (35 percentage points) followed by the provinces of Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri. The gender gap is the lowest in Kampong Chhnang (14 percentage points) and Phnom Penh (16 percentage points). In the provinces, delay in marriage is caused by different factors in respect of both young men and women. These factors depend on various opportunities and constraints existing in each province.

Kandal province has highest celibacy levels in 2013 against Pailin and Otdar Meanchey provinces have recorded lowest celibacy levels in 2013. The corresponding provinces in 1998 were Kampong Chhnang and Pailin (Table 5.2) and 2008 is similar like 2013. The provinces in the Plains Region continue to have high celibacy level among women during the five years. The provinces in the Plateau and Mountain Region have low celibacy levels in 2013. In the Tonle Sap Region the celibacy levels vary widely among the provinces both in 2008 and 2013.

Table 5.2 Percentage of Never Married among Women Aged 45-49, Cambodia, Region and Province 2013, 2008 and 1998

Cambodia/ Region/ Province	Percentage of Never married females aged 45-49		
	2013	2008	1998
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	5.06	4.96	4.23
Plains Region	5.46	5.90	4.80
Kampong Cham	3.79	5.08	4.33
Kandal	7.32	6.77	5.05
Phnom Penh	6.46	6.40	4.80
Prey Veng	6.09	6.01	5.46
Svay Rieng	5.87	6.16	5.58
Takeo	3.57	5.26	4.01
Tonle Sap Region	4.89	4.22	3.98
Banteay Meanchey	4.38	3.26	3.00
Battambang	6.15	4.41	3.84
Kampong Chhnang	5.38	6.38	6.06
Kampong Thom	5.26	4.57	3.76
Pursat	5.72	3.79	3.58
Siem Reap	4.37	4.43	4.04
Otdar Meanchey	0.67	0.98	2.54
Pailin	0.00	1.39	1.57
Coastal Region	2.73	3.47	2.67
Kampot	2.97	3.83	3.13
Koh Kong	1.65	1.97	1.96
Preah Sihanouk	2.69	3.17	1.69
Kep	2.26	4.23	2.26
Plateau and Mountain Region	2.22	3.69	2.90
Kampong Speu	4.84	3.98	3.16
Kratie	5.79	4.13	3.30
Mondul Kiri	1.11	3.69	3.24
Preah Vihear	6.98	3.04	2.04
Ratanak Kiri	4.97	2.37	1.59
Stung Treng	2.89	3.01	1.81

Widowhood is at a high level among older women (60+) in almost all the provinces (Table 5.1). The percentage of widows is the lowest in Pailin province (26.3 percent). On the other hand, Kampong Thom has the highest proportion of widows (48.9 percent) followed by Phnom Penh (47.0 percent) and Battambang (46.22 percent). The proportion of widowers is much lower than that of widows in all provinces for reasons stated already. Among the provinces the difference between the two proportions ranges from about 11.4 percent in Kandal to 38.2 percent in Ratanak Kiri. These statistics underline the urgent need for programmes of welfare of the widowed elderly in all the provinces.

As may be seen from Table 5.1 and Annex Table 2, the most of provinces except Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Mondul Kiri and Ratanak Kiri, the percentage of elderly widows was higher in 2008 than 2013. In 2008, Pailin, Mondul Kiri and Stung Treng, the percentage of elderly widows was higher in 1998 than in 2008. In 1998, Preah Sihanouk province had the highest percentage of elderly widows (54.22 percent) followed by Kep (51.76 percent).

According to Table 5.3 the highest percentage of divorced or separated women in 2013 is observed in Pailin (11.93) and it is also 2008 (8.76). The lowest is in Siem Reap (4.50) in 2008 but in 2013, the lowest percentage of divorced or separated women in Ratanak Kiri (0.36). The corresponding provinces in 1998 are Mondul Kiri (9.73 percent) and Prey Veng (4.93 percent).

Table 5.3 Percentage of Divorced/ Separated among Women Aged 60 and above, Cambodia, Region and Province, 2013, 2008 and 1998

Cambodia/ Region/ Province	Percentage		
	2013	2008	1998
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	3.00	5.22	6.28
Plains Region	2.78	4.94	5.97
Kampong Cham	3.47	4.92	6.29
Kandal	1.48	4.91	5.49
Phnom Penh	2.89	5.42	7.54
Prey Veng	3.11	4.67	4.93
Svay Rieng	2.41	4.61	5.01
Takeo	2.62	4.93	6.06
Tonle Sap Region	3.24	5.37	6.49
Banteay Meanchey	1.07	5.31	6.53
Battambang	3.86	6.24	7.35
Kampong Chhnang	3.26	5.07	5.69
Kampong Thom	3.67	4.78	5.88
Pursat	2.56	5.89	8.75
Siem Reap	4.09	4.50	5.30
Otdar Meanchey	3.15	5.80	5.40
Pailin	11.93	8.76	8.60
Coastal Region	2.88	5.76	6.94
Kampot	3.16	5.32	6.80
Koh Kong	0.68	7.52	6.95
Preah Sihanouk	2.72	6.67	7.83
Kep	3.86	5.99	5.87
Plateau and Mountain Region	3.57	5.87	7.03
Kampong Speu	5.17	5.90	7.42
Kratie	3.01	5.57	5.78
Mondul Kiri	0.95	5.86	9.73
Preah Vihear	0.57	5.55	7.11
Ratanak Kiri	0.36	7.18	6.46
Stung Treng	1.27	5.75	8.25

5.3 Urban-Rural Variations

Both among men and women the proportion single is higher and the proportion married lower in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas (see Figures 3.2a to 3.3b). The higher proportion of singles in the urban areas is mainly due to higher age at marriage and migration of unmarried young men and women for the purpose of study or employment.

The situation regarding urban-rural differential in marital pattern in 2013 is explained below: The percentage of currently married males by age and urban-rural residence is presented in Figure 3.3a. The trend in the percentage of currently married females is shown in Figure 3.3b. No major difference is noticed between the urban and rural areas with regard to trend in the proportion married among females. In the younger ages, however, the proportion married is much higher in the rural areas. In respect of males the biggest gap between the proportions married in the urban and rural areas (with proportion being lower in urban areas) is seen at the ages 25 to 29. It evens out after age 35 (Figure 3.3a).

The urban-rural gap in proportion single at ages 20-24 (Annex Table 4; Figures 3.2a and 3.2b) is higher for females (21.9 percentage points) compared to males (17.1 percentage points). But in the next higher age group of 25-29 the gap in this respect is quite significant for males. The influence of urbanisation on the youth especially men as one of the major factors responsible for postponing marriage is evident. As per Annex Table 4, the percentage of population never married at the age of 45-49 (celibates) though low in general, is higher for both men and women in the urban areas than in the rural areas (for men it is 2.39 percent in the urban areas and 1.18 percent in the rural areas; the corresponding percentages for women are 5.95 and 4.82 respectively). The higher celibacy level in the urban areas may perhaps be attributed partially to urbanisation influence though it essentially reflects traditional and cultural influences.

There are no major urban-rural differences in the widowhood pattern in general but it is fluctuation for urban in age 40-45, 54 and over as may be seen from Figures 3.4a and 3.4b. The conspicuous differential is by sex with proportions of widows being higher than widowers in all the age groups particularly in the older age groups. The percentage of widows increases with age in both urban and rural areas reaching about 13.5 percent in the age group 50-54. It ultimately rises to 58.7 percent in the urban areas and 53.1 percent in the rural areas at the ripe old ages of 75 years and above.

The proportion of widowers in the age group 60-64 is 7.1 percent in the urban areas and 3.3 percent in the rural areas. It ultimately rises to 18.1 percent in the urban areas and 16.3 percent in the rural areas at the very old ages. As regards divorced/ separated category also no major urban-rural differential exists for males. In the case of females in the rural areas, however, it increases initially up to age 54 and declines thereafter.

The trend in currently married category is more or less the same in both type of residences in 2008 and 2013 (Figures 3.3a and 3.3b). The tendency of urban males getting married at later years than their rural counterparts continued in the last five years with further increase in age at marriage from its level in 2008. The urban-rural gap in proportion single of males was the highest in the age group 20-24 in 2008. The proportion of widows continued to be higher than that of widowers at age 60 and above both in the urban and rural areas during in the five years. There is a small decrease in the difference between the proportions of widows and widowers in both urban and rural areas (Table 5.5 and Annex Table 3) during that period.

5.4 Role of Education in Postponement of Marriage

Substantially higher proportion of singles among literate males and females aged 20-24 compared to their illiterate counterparts (Table 5.4) clearly indicate that literacy has a strong influence on postponement of marriage by youngsters. The proportion of single males is considerably higher than that of single females among both literate and illiterate population. This is due to the general lower age at marriage of women than men. In general, there is a substantial increase in the proportion single among both males and females of the age group 20-24 with increase in educational levels (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Percentage of Never Married among the Population Aged 20-24 by Sex, Residence, Education, Labour Force and Industrial Sector, Cambodia 2013

Socio-economic Variables	Never Married Aged 20-24		
	Male	Female	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	75.09	51.29	23.80
Urban	88.40	68.24	20.16
Rural	71.27	46.39	24.88
Education			
Literate	76.89	53.54	23.35
Illiterate	58.84	33.94	24.90
Literate without Educational Level	72.81	44.85	27.96
Primary Not Completed	66.22	40.76	25.46
Primary Completed	69.30	46.03	23.27
Lower Secondary	82.58	61.41	21.17
Secondary/Diploma	96.97	88.36	8.61
Beyond Secondary	90.04	79.01	11.03
Labour Force			
Economically Active	69.24	46.61	22.63
Employed	68.73	46.57	22.16
Unemployed	87.63	47.86	39.77
Economically Not Active	97.73	70.30	27.43
Industry			
Primary Sector	63.44	36.39	27.06
Secondary Sector	76.34	63.31	13.04
Tertiary Sector	76.92	59.34	17.58

Source: Special Tabulation

But for a minor exception at the primary not completed level there is a consistent rise in the percentage single among both males and females with increase in education. Among illiterate males aged 20-24 the proportion single is 58.8 percent. The proportion increases to 72.8 percent, 66.2 percent, 69.3 percent, 82.6 percent, 97.0 percent and 90.0 percent for literate with no educational level, primary not completed, primary completed, lower secondary, secondary/diploma and beyond secondary educational level respectively. The highest proportion of never married is found among those with Secondary/Diploma education level and Beyond Secondary educational level decreased a little bit for males and females.

With an overall lower proportion of never married, young women have also the same marital pattern as young men with regard to relationship of educational level and proportion single. The gender gap in the postponement of marriage reduces gradually from illiterate level (25 percentage points). It decreases slightly (with the exception of literate without educational level) in lower educational groups and reaches a comparatively lower gap at the lower secondary level and ends with the lowest difference of about 9 to 11 percentage points in the higher educational levels. This trend is due to the cumulative effect of gender difference in the prospect of getting jobs at different educational levels, desire to have a family, availability of suitable grooms or brides with matching educational qualifications and the level of development.

The gap in proportion single between literate and illiterate men in the age group 20-24 is 18.0 percentage points. The corresponding gap among women is slightly higher (19.6 percentage points). In 2008, these differences were calculated as 18.8 and 19.6 respectively (Annex Table 3). There has therefore been no change in the gap in the proportion single between literate and illiterate women during the five years.

5.4.1 Impact of Education on Celibacy, Divorce and Widowhood

From a special tabulation made it is found that with the increase in educational level there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of never married women in the age group 45-49 which marks the end of reproductive span. It is 26.34 percent for women who have completed primary level, 19.53 percent for those who have completed lower secondary, 2.86 percent for women who have completed secondary/diploma and 4.3 percent for women qualified beyond secondary. This decrease in the celibacy level of women alongside decrease in their educational level may be due to drop to study in the higher educational level.

The proportion of divorced/separated among the elderly (60+) males (1.22 percent) is much lower than that of elderly females (3.00 percent). According to computations made, among the elderly women the proportion divorced is 3.18 percent for illiterate women and 2.74 percent for literate women. It is very small figure for the elderly women who are literate with non formal education from the survey. At the primary, lower secondary and secondary/diploma of education the proportions of divorced among the elderly women are 3.00 and 2.20 respectively. The impact of education on marriage dissolution does not appear to be considerable. Unfortunately, this survey it is not shown figure for and beyond secondary level.

Table 5.5 Percentage of Widowed among the population Aged 60 and above by Sex, Residence, Education, Labour Force and Industrial Sector, Cambodia 2013

Socio-economic Variables	Widowed Aged 60 and above		
	Male	Female	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Cambodia	8.61	38.66	-30.05
Urban	9.50	42.58	-33.08
Rural	8.37	37.66	-29.29
Education			
Literate	7.88	31.79	-23.90
Illiterate	11.70	43.78	-32.08
Literate without Educational Level	14.53	37.59	-23.06

Socio-economic Variables	Widowed Aged 60 and above		
	Male	Female	Difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Primary Not Completed	11.17	31.44	-20.27
Primary Completed	4.32	29.01	-24.69
Lower Secondary	5.63	34.53	-28.90
Secondary/Diploma	7.72	36.57	-28.84
Beyond Secondary	7.33	0.00	7.33
Labour Force			
Economically Active	5.49	30.93	-25.44
Employed	4.88	30.31	-25.43
Unemployed	27.84	44.01	-16.17
Economically Not Active	16.35	46.60	-30.25
Industry			
Primary Sector	4.82	28.00	-23.18
Secondary Sector	8.56	43.89	-35.32
Tertiary Sector	4.49	40.14	-35.65

Source: Special Tabulation

Table 5.5 shows that widowhood level is generally lower among literate persons in the age group 60 and more. In the case of elderly males the percentage widowed reduces gradually with increase in educational level from 11.7 among illiterate persons to 7.33 among those qualified beyond secondary level. In the case of females also a similar trend is noted with the exception in the lower secondary and secondary/diploma level when the proportion widowed increases by one to two percent from its previous level and then falls drastically at the level of beyond secondary level.

Though in general the gender gap reduces due to literacy and education it increases at the lower secondary and secondary/diploma level of education. At the secondary and higher levels, men seem to be at an advantage when compared to women in this regard.

5.5 Influence of Economic Activity on Marital Pattern

Economic activity or labour force participation affects the marriage patterns of both men and women. Though participation in gainful employment may call for lot of adjustments in domestic life it provides a window of opportunities for women. Decision to get married early or to delay it has to be taken by women who have started working in a factory or any establishment taking into account the economic status of their families.

According to Table 5.4, in the age group 20-24, proportion single among the economically not active persons is higher than that of the economically active persons. It has to be pointed out in this connection that majority of the population in the younger age groups are economically active. The proportions single among the economically active and inactive males of this age group are 69.2 percent and 97.7 percent respectively. The corresponding proportions among females are 46.6 percent and 70.3 percent. The difference in the proportion is higher for males (28.5 percentage points) than females (23.7 percentage points). Gender difference is very much higher in the case of economically inactive category (27.4 percentage points) than in the case of economically active category (22.6 percentage points). Most of the economically inactive males

would like to postpone their marriage. Some of them, especially the urban residents, may be students pursuing higher education who would not like to think of marriage till they completed their study. The proportions single among the young unemployed males and females are 87.6 percent and 47.9 percent respectively.

Table 5.4 shows that among the industrial sectors the proportion never married is the lowest in the primary sector for both men and women of the age group 20-24. More than 70 percent of males remain single in the secondary and tertiary sectors as against 63.4 percent in the primary sector. One striking feature noticed is that only 36.4 percent of women remain single in the primary sector while 63.3 percent remain single in the secondary sector and 59.3 percent do so in the tertiary sector. Women primary sector workers who are mostly in the rural areas tend to marry early. The work in factories and other manufacturing industries is of such nature that it is more suited for single women. In most cases, women workers in factories also run the risk of losing their jobs if they marry and beget children. Women who are in trade and service (tertiary sector) have comparatively no such restrictions.

As regards the population aged 60 and over the proportions of widowed males and females are higher in the economically not active category compared to the economically active category (Table 5.5). About half of the elderly widowed women are economically inactive, while about one-third of the widowed men are in that category. Special policy for the welfare of elderly widows especially those who are poor, appears imperative.

5.6 Teenage Marriage

Teenage marriages essentially commence at age 15 though a few marriages in the ages 12 -14 are also reported at the survey. The proportion never married in the age group 15-19 serves as a convenient and useful indicator of teenage marriage though it suffers from substantial underestimation of proportion of teenage marriages as many of those in this age group who remained single at the time of the census get married as teenagers (before attaining the age 20).

According to Annex Table 4, 2.0 percent among males and 8.1 percent among females in the age group of 15-19, are ever married in Cambodia in 2013. Thus the proportion ever married females is about four times higher than males in this very young age group. The proportions ever married in urban and rural areas are 0.7 and 2.4 percent for males. The corresponding proportions for females are 9.1 percent and 9.6 percent. The gap between the proportions ever married among males and females is 7.2 percentage points in rural areas as against 8.4 percentage points in the urban areas.

Table 5.6 Percentage of Ever Married Females and Males aged 15-19 in some countries of Southeast Asia

Country	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)
Indonesia	1.0	8.7
Thailand	5.3	12.0
Myanmar	2.6	8.4
Singapore Malays	0.3	2.4
Singapore Chinese	0.1	0.5

Country	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)
Singapore Indians	0.1	2.0
Cambodia *	2.0	8.6

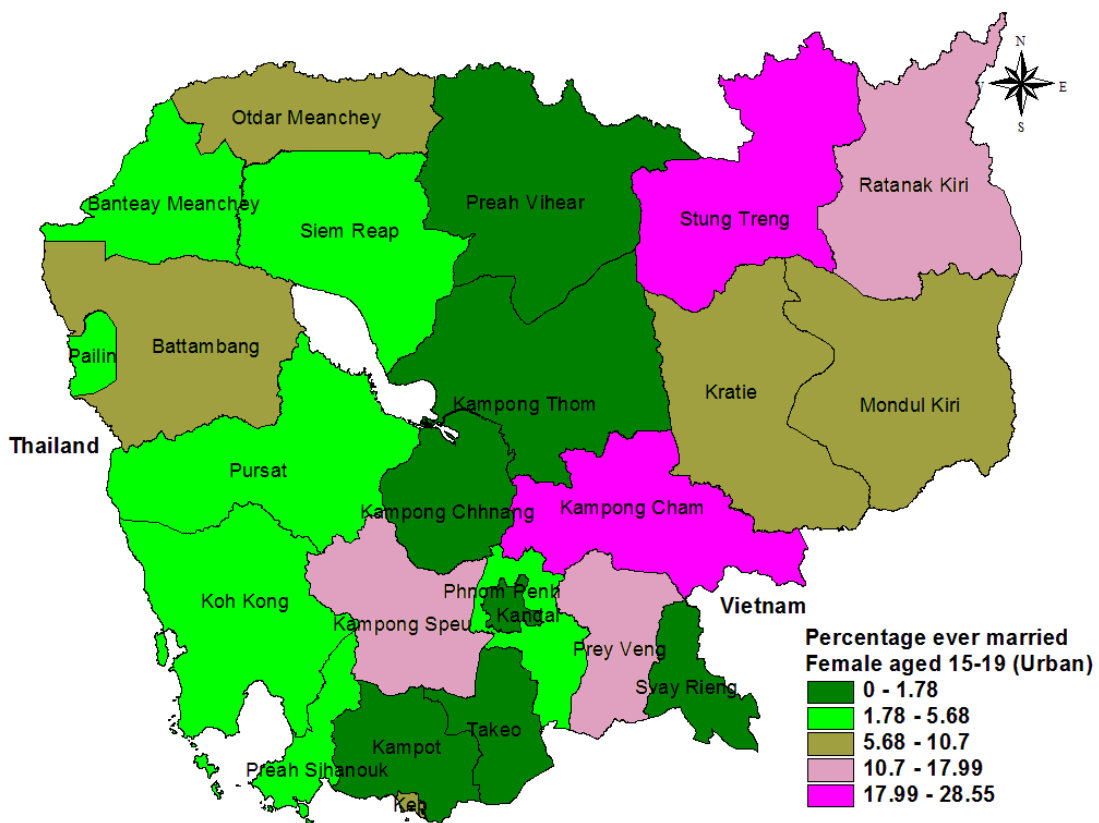
Source: - Gavin Jones and BinaGubbaju,2010 for all countries except Cambodia
- * Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

As may be seen from Table 5.6, the proportion of females ever married in Cambodia in 2013 is lower than that of Thailand and it is the same as that of Indonesia for female and male is a little higher. This proportion is very much lower in Singapore. In Cambodia, within the age-group 15-19 itself, the percentage ever married rises from 1.4 percent at age 15 to 1.9 percent, 6.6 percent, 11.9 percent and 20.6 percent at ages 16, 17, 18 and 19 respectively. Generally the proportion of teenage marriage decreases when there is an increase in the age at marriage. Cambodia is no exception to this trend. The percentage ever married females in the age-group 15-19 has a little declined from 8.7 percent in 2008 to 8.6 percent in 2013 when the corresponding increase in mean age at marriage is from 23.3 years to 23.7 years. However, the fact remains that a high proportion of teen age marriages of females do take place in Cambodia.

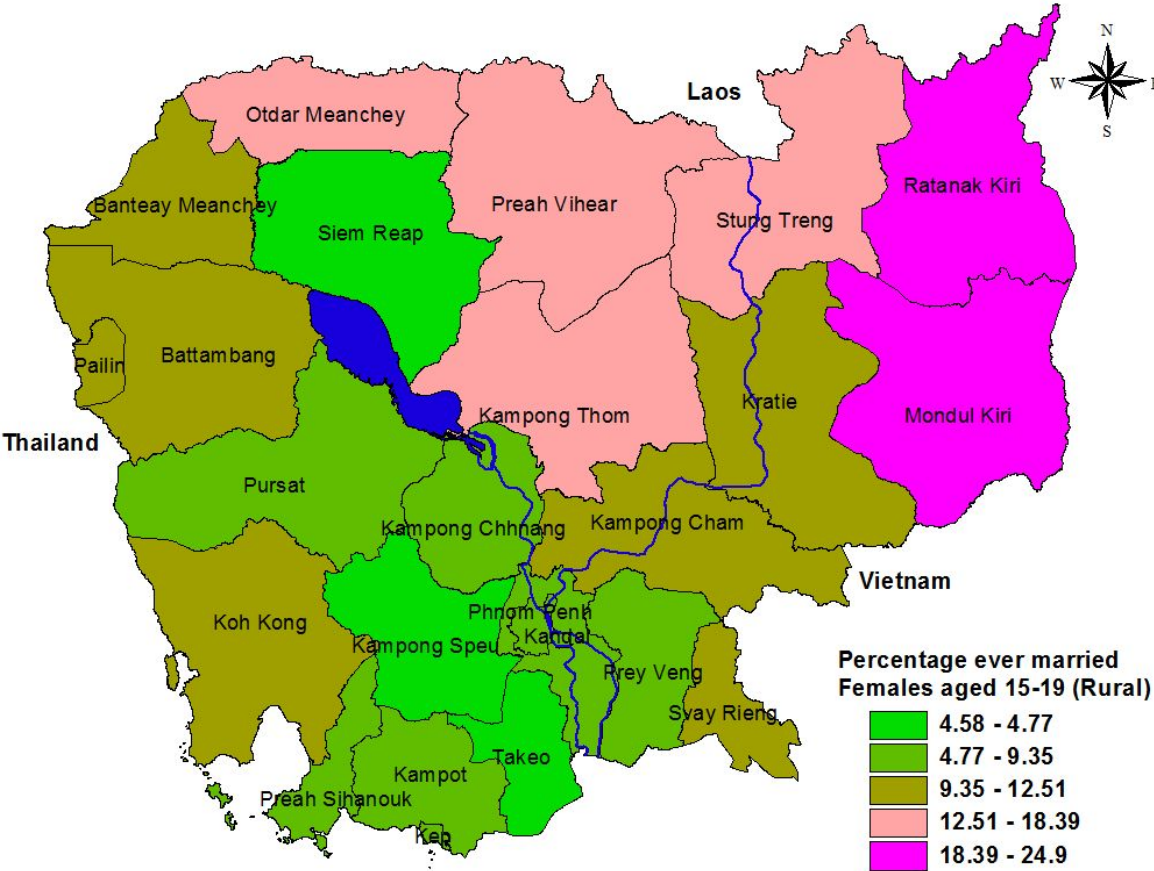
The percentage of ever married women in the age group 15-19 in urban is highest in Stung Treng and Kampong Cham ranging from 18 to 29 per cent and the lowest in Preah Vihear, Kampong Thom, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Takeo, Svay Rieng and Phnom Penh ranging from 0 to 2 per cent (see Map 4).

The percentage of ever married women in the age group 15-19 in rural varies over a wide range among the provinces. It is 4.6 in Siem Reap and Takeo and 24.9 in Ratanak Kiri (see Map 5). It is high in the Plateau and Mountain Region and low in the Plains with Tonle Sap and Coastal regions having intermediate values. Hence the proportion of teenage marriage seems to be inversely related to development. Teenage marriage is essentially a problem of female adolescents rather than that of their male counter parts. The problem is more acute in the rural areas with nearly 10 percent of female adolescents in the ever married status. In comparison with women who marry late, teenage married women lose the opportunity of schooling. Most of them therefore remain uneducated. Pregnancy at an early age throws many challenges (e.g. reproductive health) for which they are not mature enough to face. All these issues call for special programmes for their welfare and development.

Map 4. Percentage of Ever-married Females in the 15-19 Age Group in Urban Areas by Province, Cambodia 2013



Map 5. Percentage of Ever-married Females in the 15-19 Age Group in Rural Areas by Province, Cambodia 2013



CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the Cambodian society marriage is nearly universal and the majority of reproduction takes place only within marriage. Both at the CIPS 2013 and 2008 Census, the proportions of “Never married” (single) and “Married” (currently married) among males have been higher than the corresponding proportions of females. The position had reversed in the other three marital status categories: widowed, divorced and separated.

In 2013, 98.0 percent of males and 91.4 percent of females are single in the age group 15-19. About fifty six percent of the Cambodian women are married by the age of 20 and about 72 percent are married by the age of 25. By the age of 30 the proportion of those never married is reduced to about 12.1 percent in the case of men and 12.7 percent among women. In other words nearly 90 percent of the adult population get married by that age. Beyond the age of 50 the never married population mostly remained single throughout their life time.

The extent of non-marriage in population (celibacy level) is higher for females than males. The proportion of single males is very much higher than the corresponding proportion of single females in every age group below 30. From the age group 30-34 onwards the already low proportion of single males in each age group is much lower than the corresponding proportion among females. In the higher age groups, males marry much younger women either for the first time or as remarriage once they had lost their spouses or had got divorced or separated. Such a tendency is not prevalent among older women.

The age group 30-34 marks the great divide as the proportion married is higher for females than males in each age group below the age of 30 and the opposite trend is observed in each age group above the age of 34. In the age group 30-34 which is the turning point, the difference between the proportion of males and females is at its minimum (1.2 percentage points).

After this age group more males than females are married and the gap between the proportions becomes wider and wider. At the age group 30-34 about 86 percent of the males are married and by the age group 50-54 the proportion rises to about 97 percent. In the case of females, however the highest proportion of the currently married is observed in the age group 35-39 (84.2 percent). A similar pattern existed in 2008 also.

Among the adult population (age 15+), the proportion of widows is more than six times that of widowers. In 2008 also a similar situation prevailed with proportions of widowers and widows at 1.3 percent and 8.3 percent respectively.

The high proportion of widowhood among women is due to three factors. Firstly, in conformity with the Asian culture, wives are generally younger than their husbands. Secondly, the expectation of life is higher for women than men. Thirdly, men tend to remarry at a proportion very much higher than women. Compared to males, females have a higher proportion of divorced/separated in every age group. It is about five times the proportion of divorced/separated males in each of the age groups 45-49, 50-54 and 55-59.

It is observed that the overall marital situation at the national level is reflected in each province albeit some variations in the proportions. The provincial distributions re-confirm the following

conclusions drawn already: (i) higher proportions of women than men do not re marry once they have lost their husbands (ii) men have better chances of remarrying than women and (iii) mortality is higher among men than women.

Taking this in to account, the number of males in the population who are 3 years older than females per hundred females at ages 18, 19, 20 and 21 has been calculated for the year 2008 as 85, 117, 91 and 82 respectively. There is, therefore, a possibility of a deficit of available marriage partners or a marriage squeeze for women in the age group 18-21. Though not immediately, in course of time, one more dimension may be added to the marriage squeeze at the early ages with progress of education and employment among women. More than shortage of required number of males, it may be shortage of equally or better educated men or shortage of better employed men. In cities where sex ratios in the younger age groups are lowered due to predominant female migration this problem is likely to be more acute.

According to CDHS 2005, the median age for women in Cambodia has remained fairly stable at about 20 years over the last two half decades. Men have a slightly older median age at first marriage (22 years). The Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM) calculated using CIPS 2013 data has always been higher for males than females and it is similar 2008. It has increased during the five years 2008-2013 both in respect of males and females- from 25.6 years to 26.2 years and from 23.3 years to 23.7 years respectively. The rate of increase has been higher for males (2.3 percent) than for females (1.7 percent) leading to an increased gap in SMAM between males and females in 2013 (2.5 years) compared to 2008 (2.3 years). This shows that over time, men in Cambodia tend to marry women much younger to them.

In general the SMAM for males in Cambodia is lower than the corresponding figures of other countries in the region except Vietnam. In respect of females it is slightly higher than SMAM of Vietnam and Indonesia but lower than that of other countries. This shows that comparatively marriage is less delayed in Cambodia. The trend towards later marriage of women is more prominent in urban areas, especially in the cities. It is mainly related to rise in educational attainment and increased labour force participation. The SMAM has increased in all the provinces during 2008-2013 for both the sexes except in respect of females in Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kandal.

In addition to SMAM, the levels of marital statuses of males and females at crucial ages also yield significant parameters. Study of the marriage pattern in the age groups 20-24, 45-49 and 60 and over reveal the marriage scenario of an area for the following reasons: early marriage behaviour is reflected by the age group 20-24; the proportion single in the age group 45-49 indicates the general celibacy level; and the extent of widowhood and dissolution of marriage union by divorce or separation can best be studied at ages 60 and over.

At the national level males have a much higher proportion of singles in the age group 20-24. The proportion single has increased by 6.1 percent and 4.2 percent for males and females respectively in this age group during the five years 2008-2013. As a result the difference in proportions single between the sexes has risen from 21.6 to 23.8 percentage points. About 5 percent of women in the age group 45-49 remain never married.

The proportion widowed among females in the elderly age group of 60 and over though at a high level in 2013 (38.66 percent) has declined from 41.81 percent in 2008. This may be due to

increased expectation of life of both males and females during the half decade and higher expectation of life women compared to men. The proportion of divorced and separated women (60+) in Cambodia has decreased by about two percentage point during the five years. This may also be attributed to a comparatively lower rate of decrease of the number of divorced/separated women (-23.3 percent) of this age group.

Variations are noticed in the marital status levels among the provinces. Phnom Penh Municipality has the highest proportion never married among both males (89.74 percent) and females (73.58 percent) of the age group 20-24. The same position existed in 2008 also but with 85.89 percent for males and 72.66 percent for females. A large number of young married women have moved into Phnom Penh from other provinces to work in industries like the garment factories and other establishments. The rapid all round development of Phnom Penh with the consequent increase in the number of new entrants to the labour force and educational institutions, is the main reason for the increase during the five years in the proportion of single males by about 3.85 percentage points and the relatively higher increase in the proportion of single females by 15.34 percentage points during the five years.

The difference between the male and female proportion of the never married in the age group 20-24 indicates the different marital pattern between the two sexes existing in the provinces. The highest gender differential is noted in Ratanak Kiri province (35 percentage points) followed by the provinces of Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri. The gender gap is the lowest in Kampong Chhnang (14 percentage points). In the provinces, delay in marriage is caused by different factors depending on various opportunities and constraints existing in each province.

The highest and lowest celibacy levels in 2013 are recorded by Kandal and Pailin provinces. The corresponding provinces in 2008 were Kandal and Otdar Meanchey. The provinces in the Plains Region continue to have high celibacy level among women during the five years. The provinces in the Plateau and Mountain Region have low celibacy levels for CIPS 2013 but 2008 Census is Castle Region. In the Tonle Sap Region the celibacy levels vary widely among the provinces both in 2008 and 2013.

Widowhood is at a high level among older women (60+) in almost all the provinces. The percentage of widows is the lowest in Pailin province (26.34 percent). On the other hand, Kampong Thom has the highest proportion of widows (48.92 percent) followed by Phnom Penh (46.96 percent) and Battambang (46.22 percent). The proportion of widowers is much lower than that of widows in all the provinces for reasons stated already.

Both among men and women the proportion single is higher and the proportion married lower in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas. The higher proportion of singles in the urban areas is mainly due to higher age at marriage and migration of unmarried young men and women for the purpose of study or employment.

The tendency of urban males getting married at later years than their rural counterparts continued in the five year with further increase in age at marriage from its level in 2008. The urban-rural gap in proportion single of males was the highest in the age group 20-24 in 2008. The proportion of widows continued to be higher than that of widowers at the age 60 and above both in the urban and rural areas during the five years. There is a small decrease in the difference between the proportions of widows and widowers in both urban and rural areas.

The analysis reveals that with the advancement in educational attainment there is a substantial increase in the proportion single among both males and females belonging to the age group 20-24. The proportion of widowed women also declines from primary not completed to primary completed in educational level and later is small increased. The impact of education on marriage dissolution by divorce/separation among women aged 60 and more is not considerable as of now. The proportion single among the economically not active persons is higher than that of economically active persons in the age group 20-24. These data should prove useful in the implementation of population policy and policies relating to education, and labour and employment by the RGC.

Teenage marriage is essentially a problem of female adolescents rather than that of their male counter parts. The problem is more acute in the rural areas with nearly 5 percent of female adolescents in the ever married status. There is a need for special programmes for the welfare and development of teenage brides.

The future marriage scenario is likely to be quite different from what it is now. With the gradual weakening of the system of arranged marriages the motivation for delaying marriages may be that of marriage partners instead of parents. Increased educational attainment and labour force participation in the tertiary sectors by women especially in the urban areas may result in postponement of marriages and marriage squeeze.

REFERENCES

- National Institute of Statistics, 2010, *Analysis of Census Results, Report 2, Nuptiality*, Phnom Penh.
- Gavin Jones and Bina Gubbaju, 2010. *Southeast Asian Demography*, Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
- Gavin W. Jones, 2010. Teenage Marriage Trends in insular Southeast Asia (forthcoming in Gavin W. Jones, Terence Hull and Mazneh Mohamed, *Changing Marriage Patterns in Southeast Asia: Economic and Socio-Cultural Dimensions*, Routledge, London.
- Hajnal, John, 1953, *Age at Marriage and Proportions Marrying*, Population Studies, London
- MOWA, 2008. *A Fair Share for Women: Cambodia Gender Assessment*, Phnom Penh
- National Institute of Public Health and National Institute of Statistics 2006, *Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey, 2005*, Phnom Penh
- National Institute of Statistics, 1999, *Analysis of Census Results, Report 2, Nuptiality*, Phnom Penh
- National Institute of Statistics, 2010a, *Analysis of Census Results, 2008, Report 1, Sex and Age Structure*, Phnom Penh
- National Institute of Statistics, 2010b, *Analysis of Census Results, 2008, Report 13, Gender in Cambodia*, Phnom Penh
- Shryock, Henry S., Jacob S. Siegel and Associates, 1976. *The Methods and Materials of Demography*, US Bureau of the Census, Washington DC,

GLOSSARY

Age

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

Aging (or Ageing) of Population

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

Age Structure

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

Annual Exponential Growth Rate

$$r = \frac{\log_e P_t - \log_e P_o}{t} \qquad P_t = P_o e^{rt}$$

Where, P_o is the population at the base year, P_t is the population at the year 't' and 't' is the number of years between P_o and P_t . Here the compounding with the rate of growth 'r' is done on a continuous basis.

Economically Active Population (or labour force)

Persons with main activity as employed or unemployed during the reference period of one year preceding the survey date.

Fertility

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

Gender

Refers to roles, attitudes and values assigned by culture and society to women and men

Industrial Sector

Refers to the activity of the establishment or enterprise in which the individual works. Industries are grouped according to following sectors:

Primary Sector

Includes Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry; and Fishing.

Secondary Sector

Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity; Gas and Water supply; Construction.

Tertiary Sector

Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods; Hotels and restaurants; Transport, storage and communication; Financial intermediation;

Real estate, renting and business activities; Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; Education; Health and social work; Other community, social and personal service activities; Private households with employed persons; Extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of infants under age one year per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Internal Migration

Permanent change of residence within national boundaries

International Migration

Permanent change of residence involving movement from one country to another.

Literacy

Refers to the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In the 2008 Census, information on literacy in Khmer language and literacy in any other language was ascertained from respondent. By definition all children of the age of 6 years or less are treated as illiterate.

Married

Those who are currently married

Median Age

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

Migration

This is the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In the CIPS 2013 it meant shifting residence by the person enumerated from another village or country (which was his/her previous residence) to the village in which he/she was enumerated.

Migrant

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

Net Migration

The difference between those who move in and those move out, of a particular area in a given period of time.

Net Migration Rate

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

Never Married

Those who had never entered into any form of marital union

Out Migrant

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

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Sex Structure

Distribution of population according to sex

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

This is an estimate of the mean age at marriage. It is the number of years lived by a cohort of persons before first marriage

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for the particular year and if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction. Therefore Total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive span. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the “Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia, 2011” (February 2011). Please see Chapter 1, Introduction, for details.

ANNEX TABLES

Annex Table 1* Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia 2013 - Total						
BOTH SEXES	14,676,591	7,546,078	6,407,469	520,664	182,564	19,816
0 - 4	1,303,588	1,303,588	-	-	-	-
5-9	1,474,650	1,474,650	-	-	-	-
10-14	1,543,160	1,543,034	126	-	-	-
15 - 19	1,558,004	1,476,199	78,202	439	2,717	447
20 - 24	1,613,940	1,020,913	566,309	5,895	18,656	2,167
25 - 29	1,342,919	407,670	903,695	8,040	20,988	2,526
30 - 34	1,210,936	150,844	1,018,019	12,596	26,998	2,479
35 - 39	734,970	45,476	651,042	17,225	19,672	1,554
40 - 44	844,823	38,633	757,815	27,960	17,298	3,117
45 - 49	772,599	25,910	685,852	38,106	21,198	1,533
50 - 54	661,350	20,218	567,464	53,598	18,870	1,200
55 - 59	498,504	13,969	409,684	59,399	13,303	2,148
60 - 64	390,619	9,716	298,411	73,026	8,664	801
65 - 69	272,657	6,066	194,315	65,666	5,744	867
70 - 74	201,989	5,223	134,026	59,325	2,840	576
75+	251,881	3,968	142,509	99,389	5,617	398
MALES	7,121,508	3,950,675	3,064,904	63,849	36,829	5,251
0 - 4	674,274	674,274	-	-	-	-
5-9	748,334	748,334	-	-	-	-
10-14	797,569	797,569	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	788,186	772,465	15,524	-	198	-
20 - 24	811,231	609,170	196,610	802	4,044	605
25 - 29	666,403	240,560	416,708	1,721	6,491	923
30 - 34	580,996	70,647	498,630	1,628	9,077	1,014
35 - 39	361,176	16,622	336,412	2,601	4,893	649
40 - 44	388,882	9,142	373,776	3,801	2,095	68
45 - 49	366,219	5,354	353,524	4,575	2,066	699
50 - 54	292,251	1,957	281,940	5,802	2,142	411
55 - 59	198,455	1,082	191,733	4,385	1,005	250
60 - 64	156,355	1,004	146,862	6,639	1,615	235
65 - 69	111,775	451	102,352	7,869	1,103	-
70 - 74	80,798	1,408	70,980	7,623	787	-
75+	98,606	635	79,855	16,404	1,313	398

Note: *Annex Table 1 is same as Priority Table A2 of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Annex Table 1 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia 2013 - Total						
FEMALES	7,555,083	3,595,403	3,342,565	456,815	145,735	14,565
0 - 4	629,314	629,314	-	-	-	-
5-9	726,316	726,316	-	-	-	-
10-14	745,592	745,466	126	-	-	-
15 - 19	769,818	703,735	62,678	439	2,519	447
20 - 24	802,710	411,744	369,699	5,092	14,612	1,562
25 - 29	676,517	167,110	486,987	6,319	14,497	1,603
30 - 34	629,941	80,196	519,389	10,969	17,921	1,465
35 - 39	373,794	28,855	314,631	14,624	14,779	905
40 - 44	455,941	29,490	384,040	24,159	15,203	3,049
45 - 49	406,380	20,555	332,328	33,531	19,132	835
50 - 54	369,099	18,260	285,524	47,796	16,728	790
55 - 59	300,049	12,887	217,951	55,015	12,297	1,899
60 - 64	234,264	8,712	151,549	66,387	7,049	566
65 - 69	160,882	5,615	91,963	57,797	4,640	867
70 - 74	121,192	3,814	63,046	51,702	2,053	576
75+	153,275	3,333	62,654	82,985	4,304	-

Annex Table 1 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia 2013- Urban						
BOTH SEXES	3,146,212	1,640,750	1,336,721	116,794	47,002	4,944
0 - 4	237,741	237,741	-	-	-	-
5-9	272,096	272,096	-	-	-	-
10-14	276,132	276,132	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	305,578	298,105	7,083	-	335	55
20 - 24	361,381	283,100	71,909	279	5,434	658
25 - 29	324,283	153,732	165,423	1,142	3,528	459
30 - 34	317,697	66,398	240,967	2,373	6,815	1,143
35 - 39	170,974	18,205	142,234	4,314	6,221	-
40 - 44	202,275	14,818	174,710	6,815	5,009	924
45 - 49	170,134	7,120	149,678	7,017	5,778	541
50 - 54	154,221	5,936	131,118	13,078	4,081	8
55 - 59	124,337	3,903	99,526	15,139	4,999	770
60 - 64	88,548	1,639	67,668	17,535	1,706	-
65 - 69	56,170	1,221	35,897	17,789	878	386
70 - 74	39,426	453	27,404	11,555	14	-
75+	45,220	152	23,105	19,758	2,205	-
MALES	1,527,479	860,958	642,419	15,217	7,633	1251
0 - 4	116,593	116,593	-	-	-	-
5-9	138,417	138,417	-	-	-	-
10-14	148,527	148,527	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	154,236	153,672	564	-	-	-
20 - 24	181,108	160,092	19,963	-	1,045	9
25 - 29	155,359	89,310	65,482	33	438	97
30 - 34	151,097	35,120	112,852	383	2,213	528
35 - 39	88,165	9,728	76,437	556	1,444	-
40 - 44	92,274	5,446	84,623	1,816	380	8
45 - 49	84,312	2,015	80,323	866	748	359
50 - 54	69,980	517	67,273	1,745	445	-
55 - 59	53,599	709	51,397	902	342	250
60 - 64	37,955	356	34,646	2,713	240	-
65 - 69	22,563	250	19,981	2,007	325	-
70 - 74	16,561	207	15,182	1,159	14	-
75+	16,733	-	13,696	3,036	-	-

Annex Table 1 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia 2013 - Urban						
FEMALES	1,618,734	779,792	694,302	101,578	39,369	3,693
0 - 4	121,149	121,149	-	-	-	-
5-9	133,678	133,678	-	-	-	-
10-14	127,604	127,604	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	151,342	144,433	6,519	-	335	55
20 - 24	180,272	123,009	51,946	279	4,390	649
25 - 29	168,924	64,422	99,941	1,109	3,090	362
30 - 34	166,600	31,278	128,115	1,990	4,602	615
35 - 39	82,809	8,477	65,797	3,758	4,777	-
40 - 44	110,002	9,372	90,087	4,999	4,628	916
45 - 49	85,822	5,104	69,355	6,151	5,030	182
50 - 54	84,241	5,419	63,846	11,333	3,636	8
55 - 59	70,738	3,194	48,129	14,237	4,657	520
60 - 64	50,593	1,283	33,021	14,822	1,466	-
65 - 69	33,607	971	15,916	15,781	553	386
70 - 74	22,865	246	12,222	10,397	-	-
75+	28,487	152	9,409	16,722	2,205	-

Annex Table 1 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia 2013 - Rural						
BOTH SEXES	11,530,378	5,905,328	5,070,747	403,870	135,561	14,872
0 - 4	1,065,847	1,065,847	-	-	-	-
5-9	1,202,554	1,202,554	-	-	-	-
10-14	1,267,028	1,266,903	126	-	-	-
15 - 19	1,252,427	1,178,094	71,119	439	2,382	392
20 - 24	1,252,560	737,813	494,400	5,615	13,222	1,509
25 - 29	1,018,636	253,939	738,272	6,898	17,460	2,068
30 - 34	893,240	84,446	777,052	10,224	20,183	1,336
35 - 39	563,996	27,272	508,808	12,911	13,451	1,554
40 - 44	642,548	23,815	583,105	21,145	12,289	2,193
45 - 49	602,465	18,790	536,174	31,089	15,420	992
50 - 54	507,128	14,282	436,346	40,520	14,789	1,192
55 - 59	374,167	10,067	310,158	44,260	8,304	1,378
60 - 64	302,071	8,077	230,744	55,491	6,958	801
65 - 69	216,487	4,845	158,418	47,877	4,866	481
70 - 74	162,563	4,770	106,622	47,769	2,826	576
75+	206,661	3,816	119,404	79,631	3,412	398
MALES	5,594,029	3,089,717	2,422,485	48,632	29,195	4,000
0 - 4	557,681	557,681	-	-	-	-
5-9	609,916	609,916	-	-	-	-
10-14	649,041	649,041	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	633,951	618,793	14,960	-	198	-
20 - 24	630,122	449,078	176,646	802	3,000	596
25 - 29	511,044	151,250	351,226	1,688	6,053	826
30 - 34	429,899	35,528	385,777	1,245	6,864	486
35 - 39	273,011	6,894	259,975	2,045	3,449	649
40 - 44	296,609	3,697	289,152	1,985	1,715	60
45 - 49	281,907	3,339	273,202	3,709	1,318	339
50 - 54	222,271	1,440	214,667	4,057	1,697	411
55 - 59	144,856	374	140,336	3,483	663	-
60 - 64	118,400	648	112,216	3,926	1,375	235
65 - 69	89,212	202	82,371	5,862	778	-
70 - 74	64,236	1,201	55,798	6,464	773	-
75+	81,873	635	66,159	13,367	1,313	398

Annex Table 1 Population by Marital Status, 5-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated

Cambodia 2013 - Rural

FEMALES	5,936,349	2,815,611	2,648,263	355,238	106,366	10,872
0 - 4	508,165	508,165	-	-	-	-
5-9	592,638	592,638	-	-	-	-
10-14	617,987	617,861	126	-	-	-
15 - 19	618,476	559,301	56,159	439	2,184	392
20 - 24	622,437	288,735	317,754	4,813	10,223	913
25 - 29	507,593	102,688	387,046	5,210	11,407	1,242
30 - 34	463,341	48,918	391,274	8,979	13,319	850
35 - 39	290,985	20,378	248,834	10,866	10,002	905
40 - 44	345,939	20,118	293,953	19,160	10,575	2,134
45 - 49	320,559	15,451	262,972	27,380	14,102	653
50 - 54	284,857	12,842	221,679	36,464	13,092	782
55 - 59	229,311	9,693	169,822	40,777	7,641	1,378
60 - 64	183,671	7,428	118,528	51,565	5,583	566
65 - 69	127,275	4,644	76,047	42,016	4,087	481
70 - 74	98,327	3,568	50,824	41,305	2,053	576
75+	124,788	3,181	53,245	66,263	2,099	-

Annex Table 2* Percentage Never Married among the Population Aged 20-24 and Percentage Widowed among the Population Aged 60 and over by Sex and Province, 2008 Census of Cambodia

Regions and Provinces	Never Married Aged 20-24			Widowed Aged 60 and over		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
Cambodia	70.84	49.23	21.61	9.83	41.81	-31.99
Plains						
Kampong Cham	67.33	40.57	26.76	10.07	39.07	-29.01
Kandal	75.73	56.58	19.15	10.12	40.13	-30.01
Phnom Penh	85.89	72.66	13.23	7.23	39.68	-32.45
Prey Veng	64.03	37.08	26.95	10.81	41.87	-31.06
Svay Rieng	63.61	38.72	24.89	10.02	45.90	-35.88
Takeo	69.06	43.34	25.72	10.67	42.03	-31.36
Tonle Sap Region						
Banteay Meanchey	68.05	44.86	23.19	10.70	42.28	-31.58
Battambang	72.42	49.46	22.96	10.16	42.03	-31.87
Kampong Chhnang	70.25	48.90	21.35	9.88	46.60	-36.72
Kampong Thom	66.78	40.74	26.04	10.43	43.95	-33.51
Otdar Meanchey	68.48	48.10	20.38	8.49	43.04	-34.55
Pailin	67.90	47.68	20.22	11.52	43.39	-31.87
Pursat	58.58	34.43	24.16	9.07	43.21	-34.15
Siem Reap	69.52	41.22	28.30	9.92	38.89	-28.97
Coastal Region						
Kampot	62.00	40.08	21.93	9.98	43.74	-33.76
Koh Kong	71.11	39.67	31.44	6.99	40.78	-33.79
Preah Sihanouk	77.09	53.43	23.65	6.94	43.07	-36.13
Kep	64.45	40.68	23.77	8.50	47.28	-38.79
Plateau and Mountain Region						
Kampong Speu	63.77	41.47	22.30	9.42	42.45	-33.03
Kratie	71.11	38.79	32.32	9.65	42.77	-33.12
Mondul Kiri	63.92	27.48	36.44	10.04	42.03	-31.99
Preah Vihear	60.01	34.23	25.78	9.73	44.97	-35.24
Ratanak Kiri	55.44	27.85	27.59	4.97	35.23	-30.27
Stung Treng	63.61	38.72	24.89	10.02	45.90	-35.88

Source: Table CST 4, 5, and 6

Note: *This is Table 4.1 of the Analysis of Census Results, Report 4 on Nuptiality of 2008 Census of Cambodia published by NIS (2010).

Annex Table 3* Percentage Never Married among the Population Aged 20-24, and Percentage Widowed among the Population Aged 60 and over by Sex, Residence, Education, Labour Force, and Industrial Sector, 2008 Census of Cambodia

Socio-economic Variables	Never Married Aged 20-24			Widowed Aged 60 and over		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
Cambodia	70.8	49.2	21.6	9.8	41.8	-31.9
Urban	84.1	67.8	16.3	8.2	41.3	-33.1
Rural	66.2	42.0	24.2	10.1	41.9	-31.8
Education						
Literate	73.2	52.9	20.3	8.6	34.5	-25.9
Illiterate	54.4	33.3	21.1	13.9	46.1	-32.1
Literate without educational level	67.1	44.5	22.7	11.4	40.1	-28.7
Primary not completed	61.8	42.0	19.8	9.9	34.7	-24.8
Primary Completed	69.0	49.9	19.1	7.5	31.6	-24.1
Lower Secondary	82.7	66.9	15.8	6.8	32.7	-25.9
Secondary/Diploma	92.2	83.4	8.8	5.2	34.0	-28.8
Beyond Secondary	95.5	88.0	7.4	3.2	18.5	-15.3
Labour Force						
Economically Active	64.2	45.8	18.4	6.5	34.3	-27.8
Employed	63.6	45.4	18.1	6.4	34.2	-27.8
Unemployed	86.0	58.2	27.8	9.6	41.1	-31.6
Not Economically Active	95.5	64.0	31.4	20.2	50.5	-30.4
Industry						
Primary Sector	58.2	35.0	23.3	6.6	33.7	-27.2
Secondary Sector	73.2	70.8	2.3	4.6	37.0	-32.3
Tertiary Sector	76.0	59.9	16.1	6.3	38.6	-32.3

Source: Table CST 4, 5, and 6

Note: *This is Table 4.4 and 4.5 of the Analysis of Census Results, Report 4 on Nuptiality of 2008 Census of Cambodia published by NIS (2010).

Annex Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Males and Females Aged 15 and above by Marital Status Categories, Five-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Population	Percentage				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total Cambodia						
Males						
15 - 19	788,186	98.01	1.97	0.00	0.03	0.00
20 - 24	811,231	75.09	24.24	0.10	0.50	0.07
25 - 29	666,403	36.10	62.53	0.26	0.97	0.14
30 - 34	580,996	12.16	85.82	0.28	1.56	0.17
35 - 39	361,176	4.60	93.14	0.72	1.35	0.18
40 - 44	388,882	2.35	96.12	0.98	0.54	0.02
45 - 49	366,219	1.46	96.53	1.25	0.56	0.19
50 - 54	292,251	0.67	96.47	1.99	0.73	0.14
55 - 59	198,455	0.55	96.61	2.21	0.51	0.13
60 - 64	156,355	0.64	93.93	4.25	1.03	0.15
65 - 69	111,775	0.40	91.57	7.04	0.99	0.00
70 - 74	80,798	1.74	87.85	9.43	0.97	0.00
75+	98,606	0.64	80.98	16.64	1.33	0.40
Females						
15 - 19	769,818	91.42	8.14	0.06	0.33	0.06
20 - 24	802,710	51.29	46.06	0.63	1.82	0.19
25 - 29	676,517	24.70	71.98	0.93	2.14	0.24
30 - 34	629,941	12.73	82.45	1.74	2.84	0.23
35 - 39	373,794	7.72	84.17	3.91	3.95	0.24
40 - 44	455,941	6.47	84.23	5.30	3.33	0.67
45 - 49	406,380	5.06	81.78	8.25	4.71	0.21
50 - 54	369,099	4.95	77.36	12.95	4.53	0.21
55 - 59	300,049	4.29	72.64	18.34	4.10	0.63
60 - 64	234,264	3.72	64.69	28.34	3.01	0.24
65 - 69	160,882	3.49	57.16	35.93	2.88	0.54
70 - 74	121,192	3.15	52.02	42.66	1.69	0.48
75+	153,275	2.17	40.88	54.14	2.81	0.00

Annex Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Males and Females Aged 15 and above by Marital Status Categories, Five-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Population	Percentage				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated

Urban Cambodia

Males

15 - 19	154,236	99.63	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 - 24	181,108	88.40	11.02	0.00	0.58	0.00
25 - 29	155,359	57.49	42.15	0.02	0.28	0.06
30 - 34	151,097	23.24	74.69	0.25	1.46	0.35
35 - 39	88,165	11.03	86.70	0.63	1.64	0.00
40 - 44	92,274	5.90	91.71	1.97	0.41	0.01
45 - 49	84,312	2.39	95.27	1.03	0.89	0.43
50 - 54	69,980	0.74	96.13	2.49	0.64	0.00
55 - 59	53,599	1.32	95.89	1.68	0.64	0.47
60 - 64	37,955	0.94	91.28	7.15	0.63	0.00
65 - 69	22,563	1.11	88.56	8.90	1.44	0.00
70 - 74	16,561	1.25	91.67	7.00	0.08	0.00
75+	16,733	0.00	81.85	18.14	0.00	0.00

Females

15 - 19	151,342	95.43	4.31	0.00	0.22	0.04
20 - 24	180,272	68.24	28.82	0.15	2.44	0.36
25 - 29	168,924	38.14	59.16	0.66	1.83	0.21
30 - 34	166,600	18.77	76.90	1.19	2.76	0.37
35 - 39	82,809	10.24	79.46	4.54	5.77	0.00
40 - 44	110,002	8.52	81.90	4.54	4.21	0.83
45 - 49	85,822	5.95	80.81	7.17	5.86	0.21
50 - 54	84,241	6.43	75.79	13.45	4.32	0.01
55 - 59	70,738	4.52	68.04	20.13	6.58	0.74
60 - 64	50,593	2.54	65.27	29.30	2.90	0.00
65 - 69	33,607	2.89	47.36	46.96	1.65	1.15
70 - 74	22,865	1.08	53.45	45.47	0.00	0.00
75+	28,487	0.53	33.03	58.70	7.74	0.00

Annex Table 4 Percentage Distribution of Males and Females Aged 15 and above by Marital Status Categories, Five-year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2013

Age Group	Population	Percentage				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Rural Cambodia						
Males						
15 - 19	633,951	97.61	2.36	0.00	0.03	0.00
20 - 24	630,122	71.27	28.03	0.13	0.48	0.09
25 - 29	511,044	29.60	68.73	0.33	1.18	0.16
30 - 34	429,899	8.26	89.74	0.29	1.60	0.11
35 - 39	273,011	2.53	95.23	0.75	1.26	0.24
40 - 44	296,609	1.25	97.49	0.67	0.58	0.02
45 - 49	281,907	1.18	96.91	1.32	0.47	0.12
50 - 54	222,271	0.65	96.58	1.83	0.76	0.18
55 - 59	144,856	0.26	96.88	2.40	0.46	0.00
60 - 64	118,400	0.55	94.78	3.32	1.16	0.20
65 - 69	89,212	0.23	92.33	6.57	0.87	0.00
70 - 74	64,236	1.87	86.86	10.06	1.20	0.00
75+	81,873	0.78	80.81	16.33	1.60	0.49
Females						
15 - 19	633,951	97.61	2.36	0.00	0.03	0.00
20 - 24	630,122	71.27	28.03	0.13	0.48	0.09
25 - 29	511,044	29.60	68.73	0.33	1.18	0.16
30 - 34	429,899	8.26	89.74	0.29	1.60	0.11
35 - 39	273,011	2.53	95.23	0.75	1.26	0.24
40 - 44	296,609	1.25	97.49	0.67	0.58	0.02
45 - 49	281,907	1.18	96.91	1.32	0.47	0.12
50 - 54	222,271	0.65	96.58	1.83	0.76	0.18
55 - 59	144,856	0.26	96.88	2.40	0.46	0.00
60 - 64	118,400	0.55	94.78	3.32	1.16	0.20
65 - 69	89,212	0.23	92.33	6.57	0.87	0.00
70 - 74	64,236	1.87	86.86	10.06	1.20	0.00
75+	81,873	0.78	80.81	16.33	1.60	0.49

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Specimen of Form A –House list of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Annex 2. Specimen of Form B- Household Questionnaire of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Annex 3. List of Priority Tables

Annex 4. List of Publications



Draft as on 21/ 02 / 2012



FORM A HOUSELIST

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

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

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	Serial 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)

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

Roof Material (Column 4)

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

Floor Material (Column 5)

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

Name of Enumerator :

_____/_____/_____
Signature Day Month Year

Name of Supervisor :

_____/_____/_____
Signature Day Month Year

Draft as on 20/ 02 / 2012



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



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
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	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		How long Absent (in completed months). Write 0 for less than 1 month
					Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	
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

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 understanding in Khmer language? 1: Yes 2: No (Enter Code)	(b) Can this person read and write with understanding in any other language? If so which language? (Enter code from list below)	(a) Has the person attended School/Educational Institution? 1: Never 2: Now 3: Past (Enter Code)	(b) Currently attending 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 or Service	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: Undergraduate 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. Degree
 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 maker
 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: Other paid employment (services like teaching, cooking, child care, medical, etc.)

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 3 : FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALE 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									
				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			
(1)	(2)	(3)	Give the age in completed 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)
				(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(8)	(9)
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 than 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)	
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	12: Land mine	16: Don't known
02: Diarrhoea	13: Road Accident	
03: Tuberculosis	14: Drowning	
04: Heart disease	15: Other accident (specify.....)	
05: Dengue fever		
06: Malaria		
07: Tetanus		
08: HIV/AIDS		
09: Pregnancy complication		
10: Delivery complication		
11: Other illness (specify.....)		

- 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

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) <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1 : City power 2 : Generator 3 : Both city power and generator 4 : Kerosene 5 : Candle 6 : Battery 7 : Other (specify) <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1 : Firewood 2 : Charcoal 3 : Kerosene 4 : Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5 : Electricity 6 : None 7 : Other (specify) <input type="text"/> (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)..... <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1 : Piped 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)..... <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1: Within the premises 2: Near the premises 3: Away <input type="text"/> (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 <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (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
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Tractor	
22	
(a) Big tractor <input type="text"/>	(b) Hand tractor (Koyao) <input type="text"/>

State whether the household accesses the Internet

At home	Outside home	At home and Outside home
23	24	25
1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No <input type="text"/> (Enter Code)

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

Annex 3

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.

SL. No.	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.

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
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.

SL. No.	Table No.	Title
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) Population, Number of Deaths in Household in the last year by broad Age Group
	(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) Household by Household Size and Kitchen separated

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

**List of Publications and Electronic Products containing the results of the
Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey, 2013**

*: released

National Report on Final CIPS 2013 Results*(2 Volumes in Khmer and in English)

Provincial Report on Final CIPS 2013 Results

(2 volumes in Khmer and English versions for each of 24 Provinces will be published.)

National Profile of Statistical Tables

(2 volumes consisting of Part One and Part Two will be published.)

Provincial Profile of Statistical Tables

(2 volumes consisting of Part One and Part Two for each of 24 Province will be published.)

Analysis of the Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 Results Report

1. Estimates of Fertility and Mortality*
2. Spatial Distribution and Growth of Population in Cambodia*
3. Sex and Age Structure*
4. Nuptiality
5. Disability*
6. Migration
7. Literacy and Educational Attainment*
8. Economic Activity and Employment
9. Housing and Household Amenities*
10. Family and Household*
11. Population Projections
12. Woman in Cambodia
13. Population Ageing in Cambodia

CIPS 2013 Organization and Administration Report

Statistical Maps* (Wall map in A0 size)

Statistical Atlas* (A collection of Statistical Maps in A4 size)

Electronic Dissemination Products

1. CD-Rom Redatam⁺ SP Population Database
2. CD-Rom Table Retrieval System
3. CD-Rom Community Profile System
4. CD-Rom Mapping Database Application
5. CensusInfo



**From
the People of Japan**