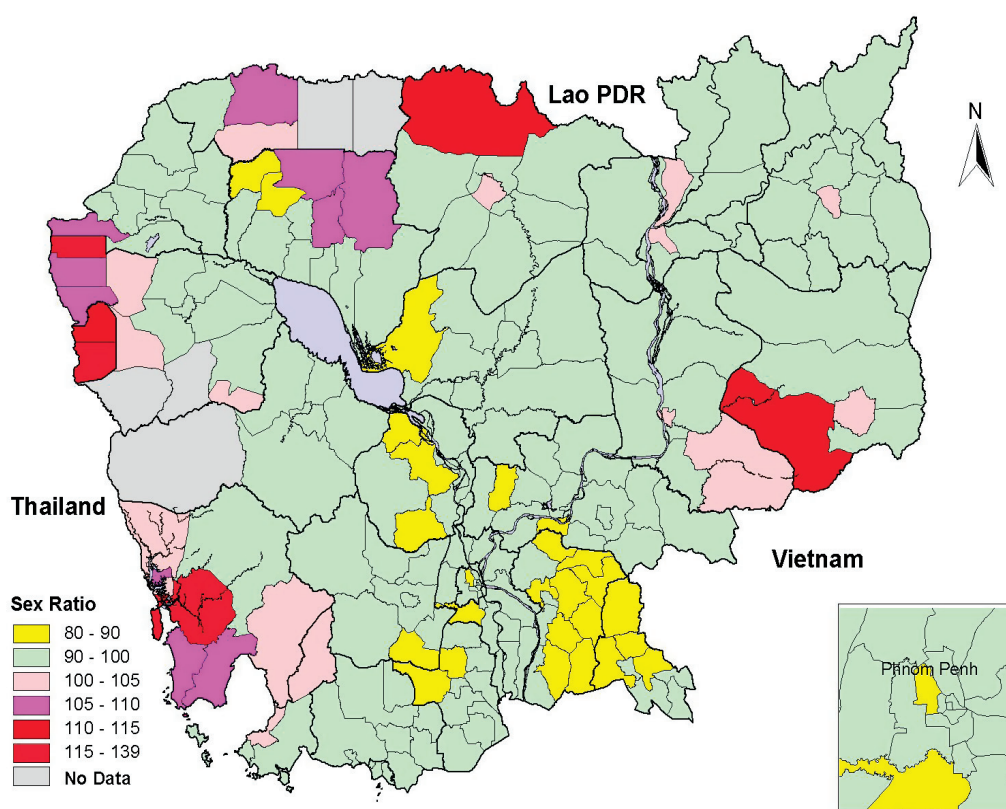


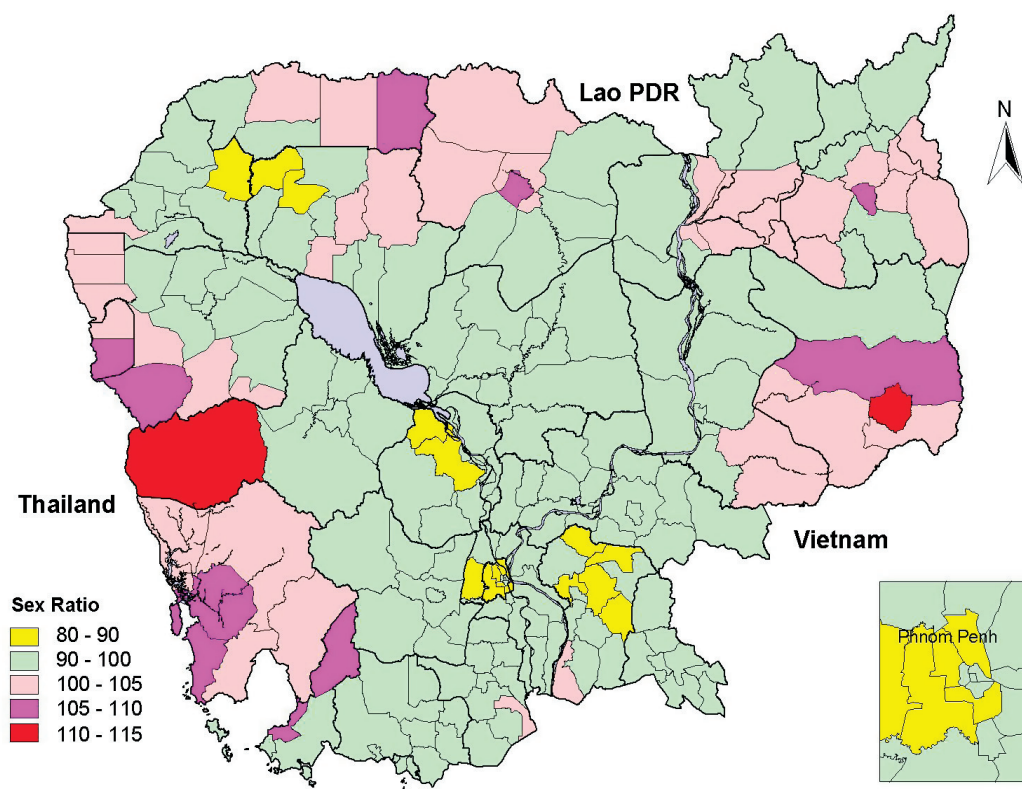
### 3.4.7 Provinces

Sex ratio also differs from province to province (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5). In 2008 the following nine provinces have recorded a sex ratio each which is lower than that for Cambodia as a whole: Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kandal, Phnom Penh Municipality, Prey Veng, Pursat, Svay Rieng and Takeo. The remaining 15 provinces have recorded a sex ratio each higher than the national average.

**Map 2: Sex Ratio by District, Cambodia 1998**



**Map 3: Sex Ratio by District, Cambodia 2008**



**Table 3.5.Sex Ratio: Cambodia and Provinces by Residence, 1998 and 2008**

Cambodia/Province	1998			2008		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cambodia	93.0	94.9	92.6	94.7	92.4	95.3
Bantey Meanchey	96.2	97.0	96.0	95.8	97.8	95.1
Battambang	96.1	93.7	96.7	97.6	93.5	98.5
Kampong Cham	93.1	95.8	92.9	95.0	95.0	95.0
Kampong Chhnang	89.9	93.3	89.5	92.5	93.0	92.5
Kampong Speu	92.3	95.8	92.0	94.6	94.2	94.6
Kampong Thom	92.1	95.2	91.9	95.1	92.7	95.2
Kampot	91.9	93.1	91.8	94.2	95.6	94.0
Kandal	92.3	94.9	91.9	93.9	89.6	94.7
Koh Kong	105.3	103.0	106.6	102.0	99.7	103.1
Kratie	98.0	100.0	97.7	99.4	98.9	99.5
Mondul Kiri	102.2	104.0	102.0	105.5	114.7	104.7
Phnom Penh	93.1	93.1	92.9	89.1	88.8	93.4
Preah Vihear	99.0	102.6	98.8	99.4	106.5	99.0
Prey Veng	88.9	96.1	88.6	91.7	95.5	91.5
Pursat	92.2	89.5	92.4	94.5	88.3	94.9
Ratanak Kiri	97.0	102.4	96.2	102.4	110.4	101.2
Siem Reap	93.7	95.7	93.3	96.4	99.8	95.6
Preah Sihanouk	98.3	99.1	97.7	100.1	98.0	101.6
Stung Treng	98.0	104.0	96.7	99.3	102.7	98.7
Svay Rieng	88.9	94.6	88.7	92.2	94.2	92.1
Takeo	91.2	100.6	91.0	94.6	96.8	94.6
Otdar Meanchey	102.0	119.7	98.5	101.6	102.8	101.5
Kep	95.7	103.9	94.4	97.8	102.9	97.0
Pailin	117.9	138.6	107.2	106.4	104.8	106.9

As already referred to, both urban Kandal and urban Phnom Penh have recorded each a low sex ratio of about 89. Apart from migration of young women, there was sizeable out migration of men from these areas due to economic reasons to provinces like Otdar Meanchey, Pailin, Ratanak Kiri, Preah Vihear and Mondul Kiri. Urban Pursat has also recorded the lowest sex ratio of 88.3. But its population is only 25,650. This is small when compared to the urban populations of Phnom Penh (1,242,992) and Kandal (195,898). There is near parity in respect of sex ratios in Koh Kong (urban), Kratie (rural), Siem Reap (urban) and Preah Sihanouk (total). Sex ratio exceeds 100 in the following areas: Koh Kong (rural), Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear (urban), Ratanak Kiri, Preah Sihanouk (rural), Stung Treng (urban), Otdar Meanchey, Kep (urban) and Pailin.

Though the sex ratio has fallen to 106.4 in 2008 from the level of 117.9 in 1998, Pailin's sex ratio is the highest among the provinces in the country. In 1998 the sex ratios in the provinces of Prey Veng and Svay Rieng was the lowest (88.9). In 2008 also the two provinces have recorded the lowest figure (around 92) among the provinces (with the exception of Phnom Penh Municipality). The sex ratio of Phnom Penh Municipality (89.1) is the lowest in 2008.

### 3.4.8 Districts/Krongs

The sex ratios for the districts/krongs in each province according to the 1998 and 2008 Censuses are given in Annex 1 (Table AT01). The sex ratios in these administrative units vary from 82.8 in Dangkao district of Phnom Penh Municipality to 113.8 in Veal Veang district of Pursat Province. More men than women seem to have migrated to Veal Veang district which was out of bounds at the time of the 1998 Census due to war and unrest. The post-conflict migration in this area appears to have been male-selective. In Dangkao district of Phnom Penh there were many garment factories that attracted women workers from other provinces.

### 3.5 Changes in Sex Ratio during 1998-2008

In accordance with the general increase in sex ratio between 1998 and 2008 at the national level most of the provinces have recorded higher sex ratio in 2008 compared to 1998. The amount of increase ranges from less than one point in Preah Vihear to 5.4 points in Ratanak Kiri (as derived from Table 3.5). In the following provinces, however, the sex ratio has decreased during this period by the number of points indicated: Banteay Meanchey (0.4), Koh Kong (3.3), Phnom Penh Municipality (4), Oddar Meanchey (0.4) and Pailin (11.5).

It would be interesting to examine how far net migration has influenced the sex ratio of Ratanak Kiri province which has increased by a maximum of 5.4 points and the sex ratio of Pailin province which has declined by a maximum of 11.5 points during the decade 1998-2008. In Ratanak Kiri province, the numbers of in-migrants from other provinces and out-migrants to other provinces are 22,593 and 2,597 respectively according to Priority Table D2 of the 2008 Census. The number of in-migrants in Ratanak Kiri province with duration of residence less than one year to nine completed years (or those who were staying in the place of enumeration for less than 9 years and 11 months) works out to 16,784 (9,185 males and 7,599 females) according to Priority Table D1 of Ratanak Kiri province (not published here). As the number of migrants from this province to other provinces for 0 to 9 completed years is not available in the Priority Table, it is estimated on the basis of proportion of in-migrants in 0 to 9 completed years to total in migrants. On this basis the estimated number of net migrants in this province during the decade is 14,855 (8,143 males and 6,717 females). The net migration rate of this province works out to 121 per 1,000 mid-decadal population for both sexes 133 for males and 110 for females. The higher proportion of male migrants and the high sex ratio of 121.2 among them have to a certain extent contributed to the increase in the sex ratio of Ratanak Kiri province from 97.0 in 1998 to 102.4 in 2008.

In Pailin province the numbers of migrants from other provinces and out migrants to other provinces according to the 2008 Census are 47,401 and 4,905 respectively. The number of migrants in Pailin province with duration of residence up to 9 years 11 months works out to 35,670 (18,444 males and 17,226 females) according to Table D1 of Pailin province (not published here). The number of out-migrants from Pailin province is estimated at 3,691 (1,858 males and 1,833 females). The number of net migrants in Pailin province during the decade is calculated approximately as 31,979 (16,586 males and 15,393 females). The net-migration rate of this province works out to 685 per 1000 mid-decadal population of the province (681 for males and 689 for females). The high net migration rate has substantially affected the sex ratio of Pailin province. The higher proportion of female migrants and the sex ratio of 107.8 among the migrants have mainly contributed to the decrease in sex ratio of Pailin province from 117.9 in 1998 to 106.4 in 2008.

The changes in the sex ratio during 1998-2008 at district/krong levels are also shown in Annex 1 (Table AT01). Only one district (Aek Phnum of Battambang province) has not registered any change in its sex ratio during 1998-2008. In the remaining districts/krongs, there have been changes, both positive and negative. The highest rise in the sex ratio is noticed in Tbaeng Mean Chey district of

Preah Vihear Province (11.6 points). It has risen from 90.7 in 1998 to 102.3 in 2008. The sex ratio has decreased by a maximum of 35 points in Sampov Lun District of Battambang Province. It has declined from 138.7 in 1998 to 103.7 in 2008. As these two districts have registered major changes in sex ratios during the decade they are taken as case studies.

*Tbaeng Meanchey district*

Two communes called Kampong Pranak and Pal Hal which formed parts of this district in 1998 have been shifted to be parts of the newly created Krong Preah Vihear under the administrative jurisdictional changes made through the Royal Sub-Decrees. Consequently the re-calculated sex ratio of Tbaeng Mean Chey district for 1998 came down to 90.7 from 98.7 since these two communes in question had higher sex ratios of 102.6 and 101.7.

*Sampov Lun district*

This district, situated in the north-west corner of the country bordering Thailand had in 1998 a population of 12,518 (7,274 males and 5,244 females) with a preponderance of males. As this district was affected by civil disturbances before 1998 it had lesser women than men then. A much higher population in 2008 was presumably due to migration of many families in the post-conflict situation. As against 1,940 households in 1998 there were 7,483 households in 2008 in this district. Correspondingly its population rose to 35,248 (17,492 males and 17,306 females) which amounted to a phenomenal average annual growth rate of 10.35 percent during the decade. The annual growth rate of males was 9.03 percent and that of females was 11.94 percent.

The above analysis shows that the changes in sex ratio in respect of each province, district/krong and in the urban and rural areas may be accounted for by sex-selective internal migration and jurisdictional changes made under the Royal Sub-Decrees in addition to the sex ratio at birth and differential mortality of males and females.