KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation - Religion – King

CAMBODIA INTER- CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2013

Analysis of CIPS Results
Report 10
Family and Household

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

Sponsored by
United Nations Population Fund
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FOREWORD

This report presents the results of Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013 (CIPS, 2013) that was carried out in March 2013 on a *de facto* basis by the National Institute of Statistics. It is a nationally representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households. This survey was taken between two censuses, the 2008 census and the proposed 2018 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, educational attainment, labour and employment, fertility, mortality, migration, disabled population, and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. The main objective of the CIPS, 2013 was to provide demographic and socio-economic data, necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and sub-national levels. It was also intended to provide statistical information that would be useful to measure progress towards achieving the national objectives and targets of the various plans and programmes. This survey has been designed to estimate most of the indicators disaggregated by sex, for Total, Urban and Rural areas at the national level and in the case of each province for total areas only. The tables, figures and text are related to the most important indicators consistent with the objectives of the survey.

More than a thousand staff members of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices were trained for conducting the survey. Their services would be utilized to train in turn a large number of enumerators and supervisors who would be recruited for the next Census. The CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population Census in Cambodia due in the year 2018. The National Institute of Statistics emphasizes the importance of close collaboration with international development partners and national counterparts to ensure transfer of knowledge to improve analytical methodologies, and plan and organize national reports. This emphasis will facilitate the long term sustainability of demographic analysis in the country.

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 Areas (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 thank all staff in the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who have taken part and contributed to the success of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Gouranga Das Varma, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to receive feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publications.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
March 2014

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Ministry of Planning

PREFACE

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013) is a nationwide survey covering 24 provinces of Cambodia, representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households. CIPS 2013 is generally a costly and time consuming activity however because of the need to know the population level and its characteristics for planning and policy formulation purposes, governments around the world, including the RGC have committed to undertake such an exercise in order to provide certainly a very rich source of information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the country.

I am very grateful to the Ministry of Planning, Royal Government of Cambodia for designating the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) as the nodal institute for conducting CIPS 2013. In particular, I would like thank H.E Chhay Than, Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of Planning for his advice, suggestions and support.

On behalf of the National Institute of Statistics I want to extend words of thanks to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting almost 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 Areas (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results. It is important to note that while there is room and scope for more in-depth analysis on the topics shown in this report, the idea behind this report is basically to provide key findings that planners and policy makers could easily understand and use. I acknowledge also with thanks to Dr. Derveeuw Marc G.L, UNFPA representative and Mr. Fumihiko Nishi Chief Expert from JICA counterpart for their fully support in all aspects of this survey.

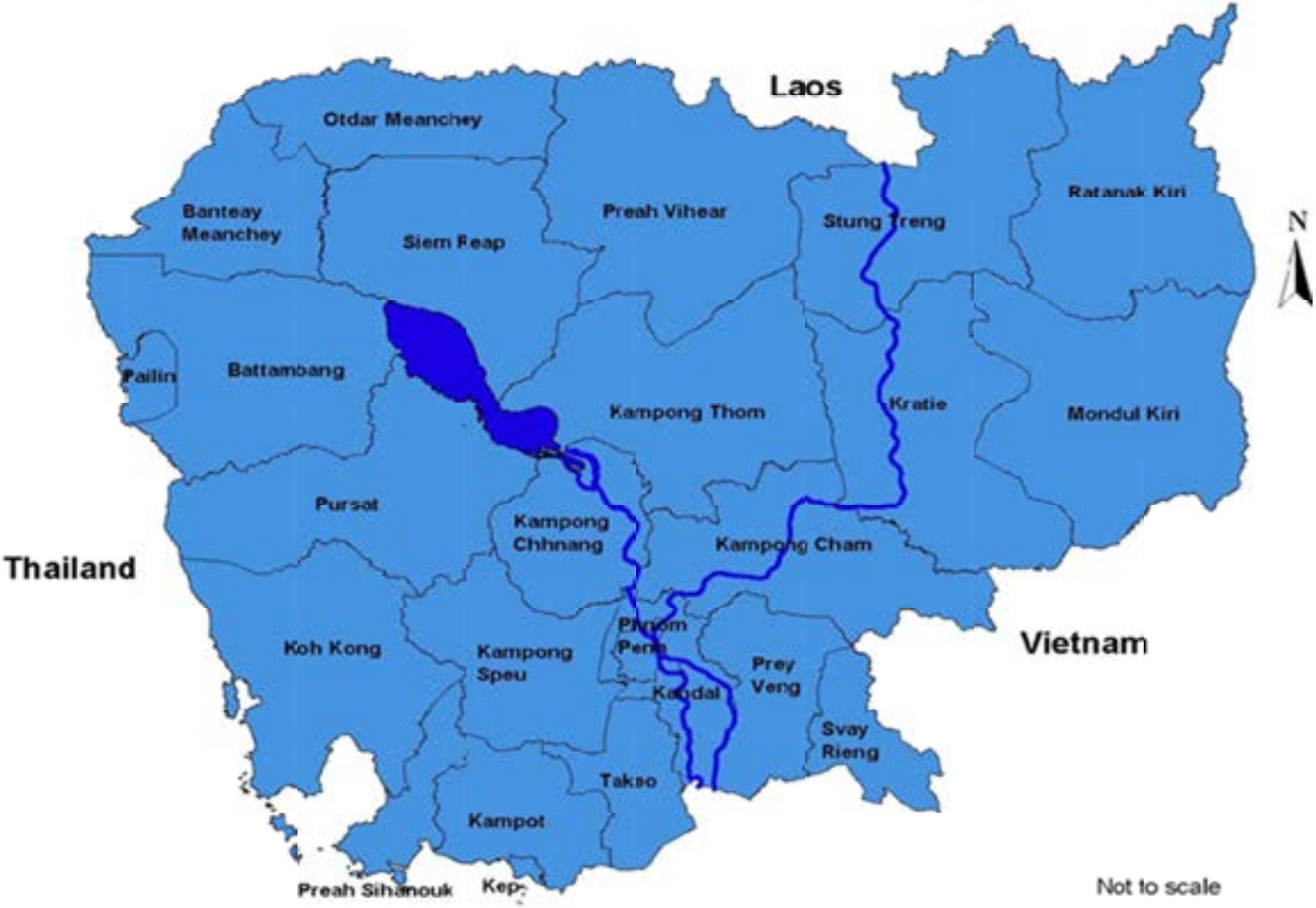
I am thankful to Mr. Sok Kosal, Deputy Director General National Institute of Statistics and his staffs for their keen interest and guidance in all stages of the survey. I also acknowledge the contributions of technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Gouranga Das Varma, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi in various states, as well as of Monitoring Agencies involved in the process of CIPS 2013.

Finally, special thanks to all respondents who spared their valuable time and cooperated with us by providing the required information.

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
March 2014

Hang Lina
Director General
National Institute of Statistics

Cambodia - Province Map



Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Number of Administrative Areas	
Municipality	1
Provinces	23
Districts	159
Khans	9
Cties/Krongs	26
Communes	1,429
Sangkats	204
Villages	14,119
Total Population	
Both sexes	14,676,591
Males	7,121,508
Females	7,555,083
Urban Population	
Both sexes	3,146,212
Males	1,527,479
Females	1,618,734
Rural Population	
Both sexes	11,530,379
Males	5,594,029
Females	5,936,349
Urban and Rural Composition	
Urban population (%)	21.4
Rural population (%)	78.6
Population Density	
Total population per square km	82
Population Growth between 2008 and 2013	
Quinquennial growth rate (%)	9.56
Annual growth rate (%)	1.46
Households in Number	
Total households [1)]	3,163,226
Normal or regular households	3,163,226
Average Size of Normal orRregular households	
Total	4.6
Urban	4.8
Rural	4.6
Household's Composition by Household's Head	
Male	72.9
Female	27.1
Sex Ratio (number of males per 100 females)	
Total	94.3
Urban	94.4
Rural	94.2
Age Composition of Population	
0-14 years old (%)	29.4
15-64 years old (%)	65.6
65 and over (%)	5.0
Age Dependency Ratio	
Total	52.4
Urban	41.8
Rural	55.6
Marital Status (%)	
Both sexes	
Never Married	31.1
Married	61.9

Marital Status (%) (Continued)		
	Widowed	5.0
	Divorced	1.8
	Separated	0.2
Males		
	Never Married	35.3
	Married	62.5
	Widowed	1.3
	Divorced	0.8
	Separated	0.1
Females		
	Never Married	27.4
	Married	61.3
	Widowed	8.4
	Divorced	2.7
	Separated	0.3
Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (years old)		
Total	Bth Sexes	25.0
	Males	26.2
	Females	23.7
Urban	Both Sexes	27.5
	Males	29.1
	Females	25.8
Rural	Both Sexes	24.2
	Males	25.4
	Females	23.0
Adult Literacy Rate (population aged 15 and over)		
Total		
	Both sexes	79.7
	Males	86.4
	Females	73.6
Urban		
	Both sexes	90.3
	Males	94.2
	Females	86.8
Rural		
	Both sexes	76.5
	Males	84.1
	Females	69.7
Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7+ (%)		
No educational Level		
	Both sexes	3.1
	Males	2.8
	Females	3.4
Primary not completed		
	Both sexes	40.8
	Males	37.5
	Females	44.3
Primary		
	Both sexes	29.4
	Males	29.4
	Females	29.3
Lower Secondary		
	Both sexes	21.0
	Males	23.4

Note 1)The survey of nstitutional households was not conducted in CIPS.

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)

Educational attainment of Literate population aged 7+ (continued) (%)	
Females	18.5
Secondary/Diploma	
Both sexes	3.9
Males	4.5
Females	3.2
Beyond Secondary	
Both sexes	1.8
Males	2.4
Females	1.3
Proportion Currently Attending School/Educational Institution	
Aged 5-11	
Both sexes	74.2
Males	73.2
Females	75.2
Aged 12-14	
Both sexes	88.2
Males	88.2
Females	88.2
Aged 15-17	
Both sexes	61.4
Males	64.1
Females	58.7
Aged 18-24	
Both sexes	21.5
Males	25.4
Females	17.6
Aged 25 years old and over	
Both sexes	0.7
Males	1.0
Females	0.4
Percentage of Disabled Population	2.1
Percentage of Disabled Population by Type of Disablity	
Difficulty in Seeing	34.8
Difficulty in Speaking	5.4
Difficulty in Hearing	9.0
Difficulty in Movement	33.4
Mental	12.2
Mental Retardation	5.2
Mental Illness	7.0
Any Other	3.5
Multiple Disabilities	1.6
Labour Force Status	
Labour Force Participation Rate Aged 5+(%)	
Both sexes	62.3
Males	63.8
Females	60.9

Labour Force Status (Continued)	
Employment Rate (%)	
Both sexes	60.8
Males	62.4
Females	59.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	
Both sexes	1.5
Males	1.4
Females	1.7
Not in Labour Force (%)	
Both sexes	37.7
Males	36.2
Females	39.1
Labour Force Participation Rate Aged 15-64(%)	
Both sexes	82.2
Males	84.5
Females	80.0
Unemployment rate aged 15-64(%)	
Both sexes	2.3
Males	2.1
Females	2.5
Employment Rate by Industrial Sectors (%)	
Primary	64.3
Secondary	11.5
Tertiary	23.8
Employment Status (% of employed persons aged 5 and over)	
Employer	0.3
Employee	22.0
Own account worker	39.5
Unpaid family worker	38.2
Other	0.1
Percentage of Migrant by Place ofLast Residence	
Total	28.9
Urban	49.4
Rural	23.3
Percentage of Internal Migrants by Migration Stream	
Rural to Rural	58.4
Rural to Urban	24.5
Urban to Rural	5.1
Urban to Urban	12.0
Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Contruction	
Permanent	
Total	73.6
Urban	93.0
Rural	68.9

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)

Percentage of Buildings by Nature of Contruction (Continued)	
Semi-Permanent	
Total	19.7
Urban	5.3
Rural	23.2
Temporary	
Total	6.7
Urban	1.7
Rural	7.9
Percentage of Households by Source of Drinking Water	
Piped Water	19.8
Tube/Wipe Well	29.5
Protected Dug Well	6.2
Unprotected Dug Well	14.3
Rain	1.4
Spring, River, etc.	18.7
Bought	8.6
Other	1.4
Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Light(%)	
Total	48.0
Urban	94.0
Rural	36.0
Households having Toilet Facility within Premises (%)	
Total	48.7
Urban	87.5
Rural	38.5

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 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 Births	
Total	2.8
Urban	2.1
Rural	3.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Total	33
Urban	9
Rural	38
Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
Total	53
Urban	15
Rural	60
Life Expctancy at Birth	
Total	68.9
Urban	76.8
Rural	67.6

Note:
The six district of Kampong Cham province was divided and became new province called Tboung Khmum Province as 25th province in Cambodia which is located east side from the Mekong river on December 2013. The capital city of the province is Krong Suong (Suong City). However CIPS 2013 was surveyed as Kampong Cham province, because the survey was conducted on March 3-6, 2013.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALR	Adult Literacy rate
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAMInfo	Cambodia Information
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CWR	Child Woman Ratio
CS	Children Surviving
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DEVInfo	Development Information
DDG	Deputy Director General, NIS
DG	Director General, NIS
DUSC	Data Users Service Center
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLR	General Literacy Rate
ICPS	Inter-Censal Population Survey
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NCC	National Census Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PCO	Provincial Census Officer
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
POPMAP	Population Map
QA	Quality Assurance
REDATAM	Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UN Census Info	United Nations Census Information
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WinR+	Redatam Plus for Windows

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The process of formulating a National Population Policy has been greatly advanced in Cambodia through the availability of population census data and other demographic information. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) in March 2013 is an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of population data that will enable Cambodia prepare plans and programs of development supported by a strong database. The reference time for CIPS 2013 was the midnight (00 hours) of March 3 on a de facto basis. It was planned to take place exactly in the middle of the two censuses held in 2008 and 2018. Unlike CIPS 2004, CIPS 2013 was designed to provide 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 barracks and prison as well as homeless populations were not covered in the survey.

1.2 Objectives of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS)

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; other population and household information. These fresh data will enable calculation and reliable projections of population size and growth, fertility level, mortality level, volume of migration and related details.

The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination. The draft questionnaires for 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 CIPS 2013: Form A House-list and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix 1 and 2).

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.

1.3 Sampling

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sampling. The first stage units consisted of Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. The total sample sizes adopted to make reliable estimates at provincial level were 955 EAs as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 28,650 households as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs).An EA is compact unit within a village with about 90 to 100 households. The second stage of sampling was

carried out by the supervisor prior to the start of the interviews in the EA. Thirty households were selected by systematic equal probability sampling from a list of households in the EA (or a segment of the EA in the cases where a large EA has been segmented and one segment has been selected randomly). The selected EAs were located in 924 villages.

The survey provides reliable estimates separately for urban and rural areas at the national level, but at provincial level it provides reliable estimates only for total population by sex. The sample fraction varied by stratum and data had to be weighted to correctly estimate population. The weights also served other purposes, such as helping to correct for non-response. Estimation is made for total population including institutional, homeless etc. population. See Appendix 2 for more details.

1.4 Organization of the Survey

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

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, and Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and other Directors of Departments also supervised the field activities.

A technical consultant appointed by UNFPA undertook a few short-term missions at appropriate stages to provide assistance in questionnaire design, training and overall guidance to the NIS, and 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 of 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 definitions adopted. 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 closely involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey was proceeding on track. The training of appointed enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaires and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS survey coordinators assisted by the Provincial Director/Deputy Director for six days (19 to 23 February 2013).

1.6 Data Collection and Supervision

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

During the primary operation of the survey (lasting five days from 26 February to 2 March, 2013) building/structures wholly or partly used for residential purpose in selected EAs (955 in all) were listed in the House List (Form A). 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 an interval in each EA and choosing a random start. 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 (Form B) 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 Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due dates and submitted to the team receptionist at NIS. Training on editing and coding of filled-in schedules was conducted for senior staff, who in turn trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness, and to improve the quality of data collected.

In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List), Form B (Household Questionnaire) and Form 2 (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

1.8 Publications and Dissemination of the Results

At the first instance a quick tabulation of population totals based on Enumerators 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 on15 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 General Report touching the different aspects of the country's population released on 20 November 2013. Then, a great number of Priority Tables were tabulated and disseminated, basically based on which 13 in-depth analytical reports by topic were compiled. In parallel with such work, various statistical maps were drawn for presentation and analysis of the results.

1.9 The Present Report

This report titled "Family and Households" is No.10 of the series of in-depth analytical reports, presenting the current situations and change in family and households in Cambodia. As mentioned above, this survey covers only normal or regular household and not institutional or homeless household. However, total population is estimated to include both normal household population and estimates of institutional, homeless etc. population (*CIPS 2013, Provisional Report*).

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

The analytical report concerning family and households is released for the first time in 2008 and continued in CIPS 2013. In CIPS 2013, more detail classification of household member in relationship to the household-head is introduced, 7 classification of them in 2008 increases to 15 classification in 2013 below shown. For analyzing family and household characteristics, the following information were collected through Form B (Appendix II). It may, therefore, be noted that, various contents on family and household are covered in the report to the extent such data have been collected. For family and household, the following information was collected during the survey in Part 1 and 2 of Form B for each regular household enumerated is used:

(i) Head of household
(ii) Member of persons

(iii) Relationship to the head of household
(iv) Sex of the head of household and household members
(v) Age of the head of household and household members
(vi) Marital status of the head of household
(vii) Literacy of the head of household
(viii) Educational attainment of the head of household
(ix) Economic activity status of the head of household
(x) Occupational status of the head of household

The main objective of this analysis is to find out the characteristics of family and household and type of family composition. In Chapter 2 of this report, concerns the households and household size which has been dealt with along with growth during 2008-2013. In Chapter 3 dealt with type of household and household composition. In Chapter 4 dealt with the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of household heads.

In this report, all percentages are rounded off. A '0' (zero) means that there is a value. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) is used and means few or no observations in the cell.

10. Terms and Classification related to This Report

Household

A household is a group of persons who commonly live together in the same house and would take their meals from a common kitchen. It also includes a person living alone or a person living with others but having his or her own food arrangements. Although persons may be living in the same house, they may not be members of the same household. In CIPS 2013 like 2008 population census, the analysis of households adopted the "de facto" approach whereby only persons present in the household on survey night (March 3, 2013) were taken into account. Household members who were away on survey night were excluded from that household; however, they were enumerated in another household on survey night if they were in Cambodia. The "de facto" approach is difficult to collect the person who was away on survey night, compared to a "de jure" approach whereby all persons on survey night were enumerated according to their place of usual residence.

Type of Household

In 2013 CIPS, only normal or regular household was covered, but institutional or homeless household was not covered. The survey also didn't cover the households of transient population which should be covered on *de facto* basis survey. However, population is estimated to include not only normal household population but also institutional or homeless household and households of transient population.

The various types of households are shown in the followings, for 2013 survey purpose is covered only the category 1) normal or regular household.

1) Normal or regular household.
2) Institutional household (i.e. a household of unrelated persons like boarding houses, hostels, residential hotels, jails, pagodas etc.)
3) Homeless household (e.g. households who do not live in a building, like those who live on the road side, pavements, park, in open space outside a pagoda or market etc.).
4) Households of boat population or persons live in boats which are on the move.
5) Households of transient population (e.g. those who stay on the census night in airports, railway stations, bus terminal, harbors ships etc., or nomadic population who camped in a village site on census night).

Head of Household

The head of a normal household is the person generally acknowledged as such by other members of the household. The head is normally the oldest male or female in the member, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house or the person who manages the affairs of the household.

Age-specific Headship Rate

The age-specific headship rate, expressed in percentage, is the proportion of household heads in a given age group to the total number of persons in the same age group.

Household Size

Household size refers to the total members in the normal households or regular households (i.e. excluding institutional and homeless households and households of boat and transient population), including non-relative persons such as maids.

Average Household Size

The average household size is defined as the average number of persons in the normal household or regular households. It is computed based on summary table as the following two methods;

1) Average household size (crude) = total population ÷ number of total normal households
2) Average household size (refined) = Σ (number of normal households (i) × household size (j)) ÷ number of total normal households

Here, household size j=1 to 10;
household size "10 and over" is treated as 10.

It is noted that population include both normal and institutional households as mentioned above. Therefore, an average household size (crude) is not the average household size of normal households.

Family

A family is not always the same as a household. The difference is that a household may consist of one person or more persons not necessarily related by blood. A family is defined as a group of persons related through kinship, marriage or adoption. Although the two terms are conceptually different, in many instances a family unit may coincide with that of a household. The concept of family is not used in the survey.

Relationship to Head of Household

This determines how each household member is related to the head of household.

Classification in 2013

1: Head	9: Niece/nephew
2: Wife / Husband	10: Son/daughter-in-law
3: Son / Daughter	11: Brother/sister-in-law
4: Stepchild	12: Father/Mother-in-law
5: Adopted/ foster child	13: Other Relative
6: Father / Mother	14: Servant
7: Sibling	15: Non-relative including boarder
8: Grand Child	

Classification in 2008

1 Head
2. Spouse: a woman/man married to and living with head.
3. Child (son/daughter): head's own child, stepchild, or adopted child.
4. Parent: father/ mother of head.
5. Grand-child: child of the son or daughter of head.
6. Other relative: a household member related to head by blood, brother/sister.
7. Non-relative: any person in the household who is a non-relative of head. Boarders and maids are included in this category.

Family Composition of Household

1. One-person households
2. Nuclear Family Households:
   (a) Households comprising the head of household and spouse only,
   (b) Households comprising the head of household, spouse and unmarried children, step-child, adopted/ foster child
   (c) Households consisting of a parent (widowed or divorced/separated) and unmarried children,step-child, adopted/ foster child

3. Extended Family Households:
   These households refer to households consisting of a nuclear family as well as parents, or married children or other related members.
4. Other Relative Households
   These households refer to households consisting of the head of household and members related to the head, but not included the categories above mentioned.
5. Non-Relative Household
   Households consisting of the head of household and members unrelated to the head.

Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members

This is number of working members (usually economically active persons) in the household. Boarders and maids in the household are excluded from working members in the household.

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the "Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia, 2011" (February 2012). The criteria adopted for the 2013 survey to every commune to treat it as urban:

(a) Population density exceeding 200 per km^2

(b) Percentage of persons (both sexes) employed in agriculture below 50 percent

(c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

Rural

Areas other than urban are treated as Rural.

Chapter 2 Household and Household Size

2.1 Change of Normal Household

2.1.1 Change of Number of Household

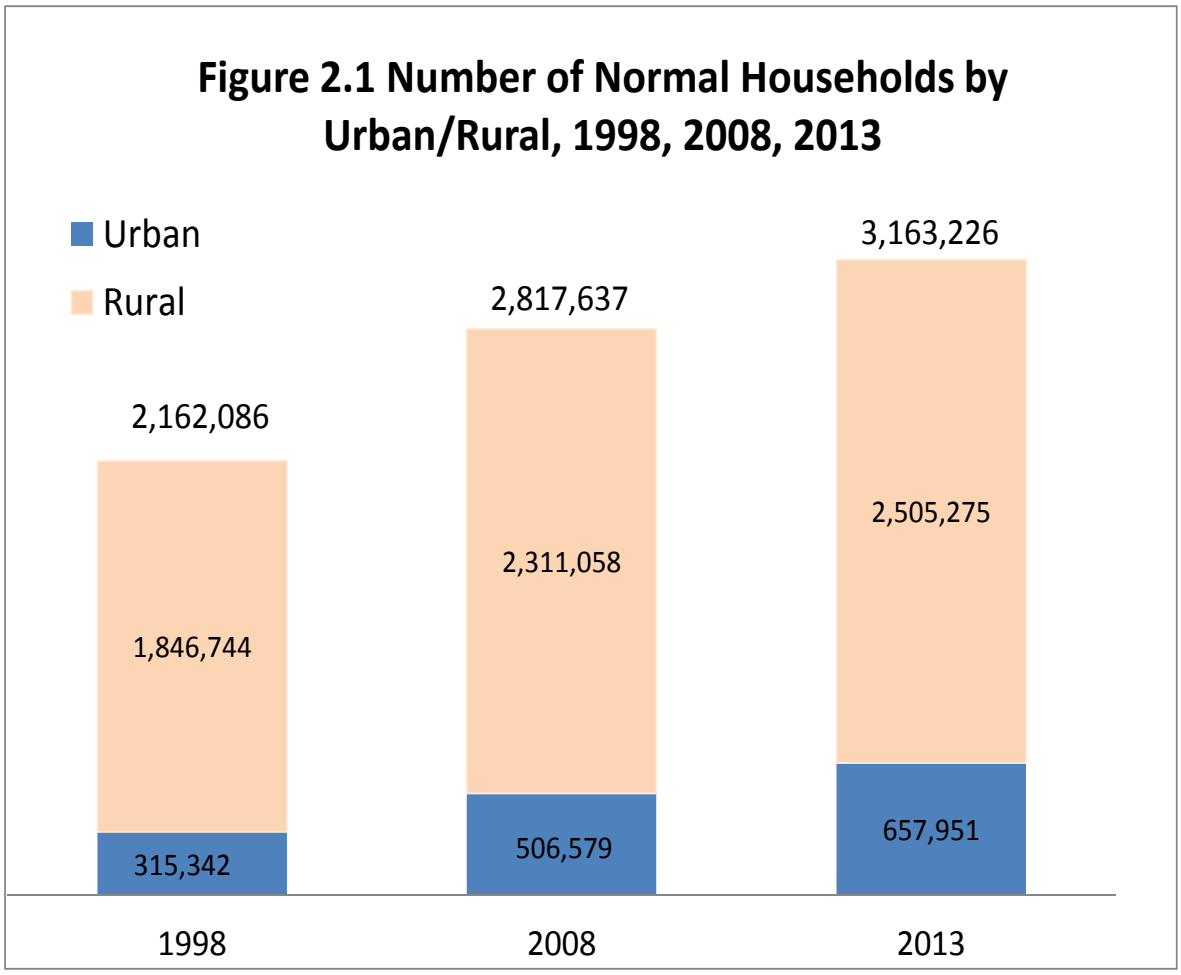
As stated in "10. Terms and Classification related to This Report" in Chapter 1, Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 covers only normal or regular household and not institutional or homeless household. CIPS estimated 3.16 million normal households in 2013 (Table 2.1). The number of normal households has been continuously increased since 1998, 2.16 million in 1998, 2.81 million in 2008 and 3.16 million in 2013. Its annual growth rate is 2.31 percent for 2008-2013 and has dropped by 034 percent point in comparison with 2.65 percent for 1998-2008 (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Type of Households by Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Normal Households						Annual Growth Rates(%)	
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998-2008	2008-2013
Total	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,163,226	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.65	2.31
Urban	315,342	506,579	657,951	14.6	18.0	20.8	4.74	5.23
Rural	1,846,744	2,311,058	2,505,275	85.4	82.0	79.2	2.24	1.61
	Institutional							
Total	15,187	21,588		100.0	100.0		3.52	
Urban	4,524	14,219		29.8	65.9		11.45	
Rural	10,663	7,369		70.2	34.1		-3.69	
	Homeless, Boat, Transient							
Total	11,390	2,672		100.0	100.0		-14.50	
Urban	2,380	912		20.9	34.1		-9.59	
Rural	9,010	1,760		79.1	65.9		-16.33	

2.1.2 Normal Household by Urban/Rural

The number of normal households in urban area has been increased with progress of the urbanization in Cambodia. It increased from 0.3 million in 1998, 0.5 million in 2008 to 0.6 million in 2013. Its annual growth rate is 5.23 percent as compared to 1.61 percent in rural areas during 20008-2013. The percentage of households in urban area among total households also increased from 14.6 in 1998, 18.0 in 2008 to 20.8 in 2013. On the other hand, the growth rate of rural households decreased by 2.24 percent for 1998-2008 to 1.61 percent for 2008-2013(Table 2.1, Figure 2.1).



The growth of urban households may depend on not only migration of persons from rural to urban area, but also expanding urban area by transformation of rural settlements into urban places, annexation of adjoining areas and etc.

2.1.3 Household by Province

Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2 show number of household by province. In Figure 2.2, Tthe number of normal household is arranged in decending order by size of households by province in 2013 Kampong Cham has the largest household (403,628), follows Phnom Penh and PreyVeng. Kep has the smallest (8,378), follows Pailin and Mondul Kiri. Phnom Penh increased by 102,105 households for 2008-2013, on the other hand, Kandal decreased 16,594 households for a half decade (Table 2.2). The increase of households in Phnom Penh is due to the changes in boundaries of 2 provinces between Phnom Penh and Kandal in 2011. Phnom Penh increased the area more than double, from 294 km^2 in 2008 to 684 km^2 in 2011 as shown in Table 2.2. On the other hand, Kandal decreased the area from 3,564 km^2 in 2008 to 3,253 km^2 in 2013. Preah Vihear and Phnom Penh have shown the higher annual average growth rate at around 7 percent than other provinces in the number of household during a half decade.

Table 2.2 Number of Households, Population and Annual Growth Rates: Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

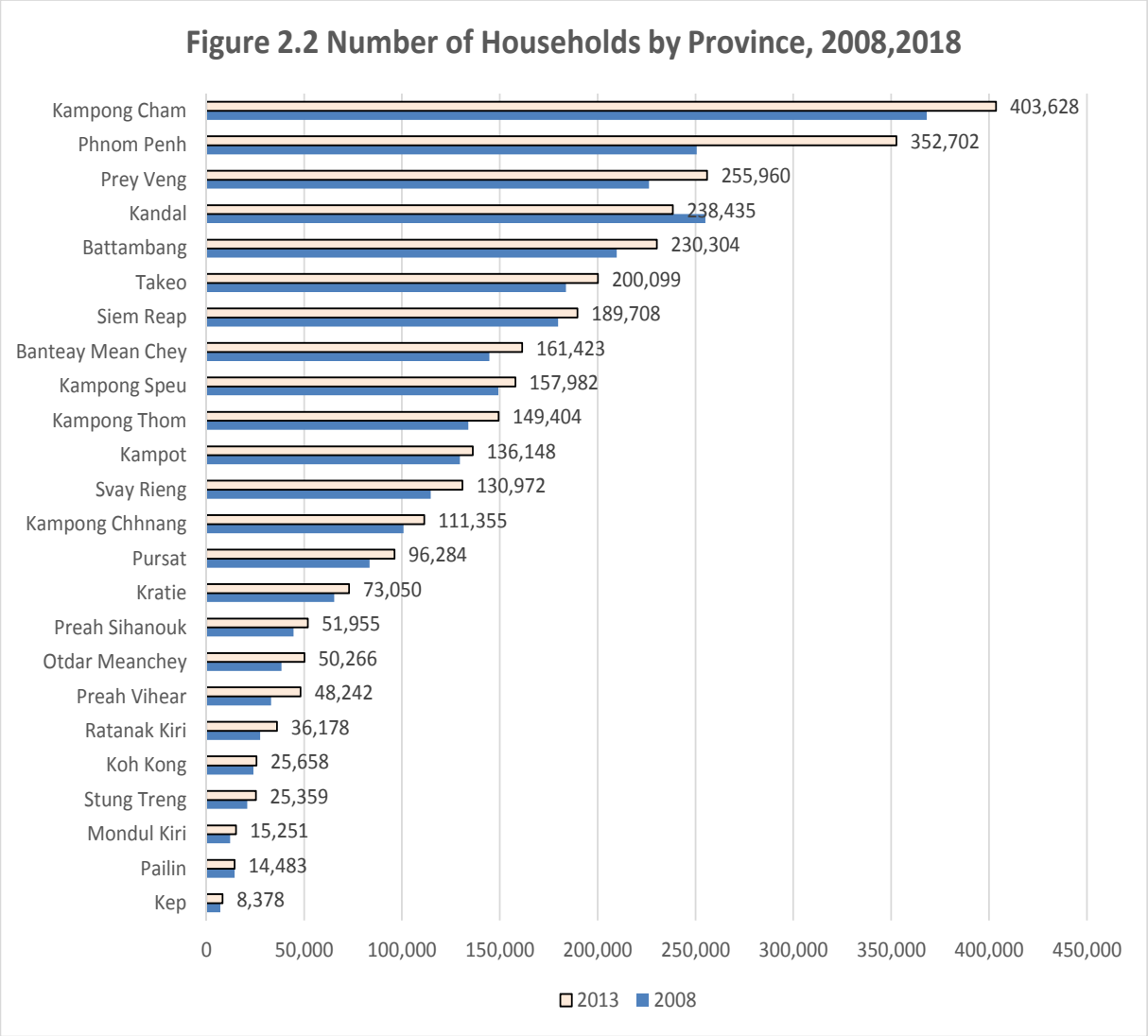
Urban/Rural, Province	Normal Households		Population		Area (km²)			Annual GrowthRate(%),2008-2013	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	2008	2013	Dfference 2013-2008	Normal Household	Population
Cambodia Total	2,817,637	3,163,226	13,395,682	14,676,591	1) 181,035	178,114	-2,921	2.31	1.83
Urban	506,579	657,951	2,614,027	3,146,212				5.23	3.71
Rural	2,311,058	2,505,275	10,781,655	11,530,378				1.61	1.34
Province									
Banteay Mean Chey	144,658	161,423	677,872	729,569	6,679	6,679	0	2.19	1.47
Battambang	209,702	230,304	1,025,174	1,121,019	11,702	11,702	0	1.87	1.79
Kampong Cham	368,114	403,628	1,679,992	1,757,223	9,799	9,799	0	1.84	0.90
Kampong Chhnang	100,801	111,355	472,341	523,202	5,521	5,521	0	1.99	2.05
Kampong Speu	149,270	157,982	716,944	755,465	7,017	7,017	0	1.13	1.05
Kampong Thom	133,878	149,404	631,409	690,414	13,814	13,814	0	2.19	1.79
Kampot	129,646	136,148	585,850	611,557	4,873	4,873	0	0.98	0.86
Kandal	255,029	238,435	1,265,280	1,115,965	3,564	3,253	-311	-1.35	-2.51
Koh Kong	24,166	25,658	117,481	122,263	10,090	10,090	0	1.20	0.80
Kratie	65,323	73,050	319,217	344,195	11,094	11,094	0	2.24	1.51
Mondul Kiri	12,270	15,251	61,107	72,680	14,288	14,288	0	4.35	3.47
Phnom Penh	250,597	352,702	1,327,615	1,688,044	294	684	390	6.84	4.80
Preah Vihear	33,115	48,242	171,139	235,370	13,788	13,788	0	7.52	6.37
Prey Veng	226,312	255,960	947,372	1,156,739	4,883	4,883	0	2.46	3.99
Pursat	83,412	96,284	397,161	435,596	12,692	12,692	0	2.87	1.85
Ratanak Kiri	27,485	36,178	150,466	183,699	10,782	10,782	0	5.50	3.99
Siem Reap	179,754	189,708	896,443	922,982	10,299	10,299	0	1.08	0.58
Preah Sihanouk	44,656	51,955	221,396	250,180	1,938	1,938	0	3.03	2.44
Stung Treng	20,922	25,359	111,671	122,791	11,092	11,092	0	3.85	1.90
Svay Rieng	114,758	130,972	482,788	578,380	2,966	2,966	0	2.64	3.61
Takeo	183,742	200,099	844,906	923,373	3,563	3,563	0	1.71	1.78
Otdar Meanchey	38,398	50,266	185,819	231,390	6,158	6,158	0	5.39	4.39
Kep	7,193	8,378	35,753	38,701	336	336	0	3.05	1.58
Pailin	14,436	14,483	70,486	65,795	803	803	0	0.07	-1.38

Note Area in 2008 includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000 km²) and area in 2013 is total area of 24 provinces and excludes the Lake..

Areas of Phnom Penh, Kandal, Koh Kong and Prea Sihanouk provinces were 290, 3,568, 11,160 and 868 square km in 1998 and changed as shown in the Table.

Areas of Phnom Penh and Kandal were further changed in 2013 as shown in the Table.

The source of area figures is based on Ministry of Interior.



2.2 Household and Population

2.2.1 Change of Population and Number of Households

The population of Cambodia according to CIPS 2013 stood respectively at 14.67 million comprising 7.12 million males (48.5 percent of total population) and 7.55 million females (51.5 percent). The population in 2008 was 13.39 million for both sexes, 65.16 million (48.6 percent) for males and 68.79 million (51.4 percent) for females. The Cambodia's population has increased by about 1.28 million and the annual population growth rate is 1.34 percent for 2008-2013(Table 2.3). Regarding households, the annual growth rate is 2.31 percent for a half decade and much higher than the annual population growth rate. Both male-headed and female-headed households also increased rapidly and higher than the annual population growth rate by sex. Particularly, female-headed households increased 0.72 million in 2008 to 0.85 million and the growth rate is 3.44 percent during a half decade, as against the male-headed household of 1.91 percent (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Population and Households by Urban/ Rural and Sex, 2008, 2013

Residence	Total			Urban			Rural		
Households / Population	2008	2013	Annual Growth Rate(%) 2008-2013	2008	2013	Annual Growth Rate(%) 2008-2013	2008	2013	Annual Growth Rate(%) 2008-2013
Population									
Both Sexes	13,395,682	14,676,591	1.83	2,614,027	3,146,212	3.71	10,781,655	11,530,378	1.34
Males	6,516,054	7,121,508	1.78	1,255,570	1,527,479	3.92	5,260,464	5,594,029	1.23
Females	6,879,628	7,555,083	1.87	1,358,457	1,618,734	3.51	5,521,171	5,936,349	1.45
Sex Ratio(%)	94.7	94.3		92.4	94.4	–	95.3	94.2	
Normal Households									
Total	2,817,637	3,163,226	2.31	506,579	657,951	5.23	2,311,058	2,505,275	1.61
Male-Headed	2,096,518	2,306,765	1.91	369,413	472,422	4.92	1,727,105	1,834,342	1.20
Female-Headed	721,119	856,462	3.44	137,166	185,529	6.04	583,953	670,933	2.78
Female-Headed Households(%)	25.6	27.1		27.1	28.2		25.3	26.8	
Sex Ratio of Head(%)	290.7	269.3		269.3	254.6		295.8	273.4	
Percent Urban Population	19.5	21.4							
Percent Urban Households	18.0	20.8							

Although, a large majority of households in Cambodia is male-headed household, the proportion of female-headed household has increased from 25.7 percent in 2008 to 27.1 percent in 2013. The sex ratio of household head has dropped from 291 to 269, compared with 92, the sex ratio of population aged 10 and over during a half decade. Relatively high female-headship rate in Cambodia is owing to loss of men by civil war in the 1970s. Households have increased during a half decade and annually by 2.31, 1.91 and 3.44 percent respectively for both sexes, male-headed and female headed.

2.2.2 Change of Population and Households by Urban and Rural

The urban population of Cambodia which stood at about 2.61 million in 2008 has increased to about 3.14 million in 2013. Correspondingly the rural population of the country has expanded from about 10.78 million counted in 2008 to about 11.53 million in 2013. The percentage of urban population to total population which is the measure of urbanization has increased from 19.5 in 2008 to 21.4 in 2013. The annual growth rates of population in urban and rural areas are 3.71 percent and 1.34 percent, respectively (Table 2.3). This means that urban population increased rapidly than that of rural population.

The urban normal household has increased from 315,342 in 1998, 506,579.in 2008 to 657,951 in 2013. Correspondently, the total rural normal household has risen from 1.85 million in 1998 to 2.31 million in 2008 and 2.50 million in 2013. The urban annual growth rate of normal households was 4.74 percent for 1998-2008 and accelerated to 5.23 percent for 2008-2013. On the other hand, the rural annual growth of normal household was 2.24 percent for 1998-2008 and reduced to 1.61 percent for 2008-13. The percentage of urban normal households to the total normal household has risen from 14.6 in 1998 and 18.0 in 2008 to 20.8 in 2013 (Table 2.3, Figure 2.1).

Regarding the male-/female-headed normal household, the annual increase rate of urban female-headed

household is 6.04 percent during 2008-13, in contrast to 4.92 percent of urban male-headed normal household. Correspondently, the annual increase rate of rural male-headed and female-headed household is 1.20 percent and 2.78 percent, respectively. It is clear that female-headed normal household increased rapidly than male-headed normal household in both urban and rural areas.

2.2.3 Change of Population and Households by Province

Among 24 provinces, comparing with the annual population growth rates of 1.83 percent of the country, ten provinces found their annual growth rates higher than the national level. Provinces of Preah Vihear (6.4%), Phnom Penh (4.8%), Otdar Meanchey (4.4%), Ratanak Kiri (4.0%) d Prey Veng (4.0%) showed the extremely high growth rate. On the other hand, Kandal (-2.5%) and Pailin) (-1.4%) showed the decrease and other 12 provinces had recorded their annual growth rates lower than the national level. Provinces of Kampong Cham, Kampot, Koh Kong and Siem Reap and showed their annual growth rates less than 1 percent. These phenomena of extremely high or low growth rates are due to not only social and natural increase but also the changes in boundaries and etc. For example, 2 provinces between Phnom Penh and Kandal changed the boundary in 2011. Phnom Penh increased the area more than double, Kandal, however decreased the area as shown in Table 2.2. The net-migration rate of Preah Vihear and Ratanak Kiri showed 13.0% and 9.2%, respectively, and total fertility rate was 3.9 and 3.6 in 2013(Table 1). On the other hand, net migration rate of Kampong Cham and Kadal was -3.5% and -2.4%, respectively. It seems that migration and fertility affected the population growth in these provinces.

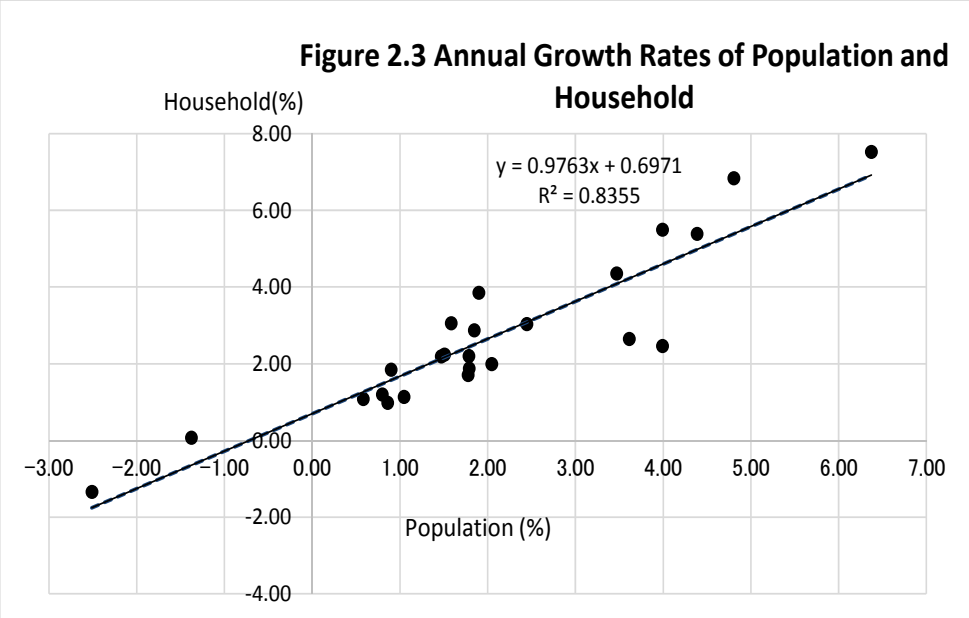


Figure 2.3 Annual Growth Rates of Population and Household

Regarding the normal households, the annual growth rates are much higher than the population growth rates in all provinces. The comparison of the annual growth rate of normal household of Cambodia which is of 2.31 percent, 12 provinces among 24 provinces found that have their annual growth rates of normal households which are less than the national level. These provinces are by ascending order of growth rates, Kandal (-1.3%), Pailin (0.1%), Kampot (1.0%), Siem Reap (1.1%) and Kampong Speu (1.1%) are the provinces of very low growth rates. On the other hand, the remaining 12 provinces are higher than the national growth rate and the province of Prea Vihear, Phnom Penh, Ratanak Kiri, Otdar Meanchey recorded higher than 5 percent. These provinces with very high growth rate or very low

growth rates are due to the change of area and net migration is positive or negative as mentioned above. Figure 2.3 shows the relationship between annual growth rates and annual household growth rates in 2013. It is clear that high correlation between growths of population and household.

Table 2.4 shows the household heads by sex. The percent of female-headed households ranges from 14.4 in Ratanak Kiri to 35.0 in Preah Sihanouk in 2013, while it was from 11.8 in Ratanak Kiri to 34.9 in Prey Veng in 2008. Situations customarily associated with female headship are varied and encompass a wide range of circumstances, highlighted widowhood, migration of men, separation and etc. The sex ratio of household-head is the highest in Ratanak Kiri (592), and the lowest in Preah Sihanouk (185). In comparison with the sex ratio of population, Ratanak Kiri recorded 99, and Preah Sihanouk recorded 97. Most provinces except 9 provinces has dropped the sex ratio, meaning the rise of the female headed households in 2013.

Table 2.4 Households Heads by Sex, Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Households Heads				Female Headed Household(%)		Annual Growth Rate%), 2008-2013		Sex Ratio		
	2008		2013						Household Heads(%)		Population
	Males	Females	Males	Females	2008	2013	HH-Males	HH-Females	2008	2013	2013
Cambodia Total	2,096,518	721,119	2,306,765	856,462	25.6	27.1	1.9	3.4	291	269	94.3
Urban	369,413	137,166	472,422	185,529	27.1	28.2	4.9	6.0	269	255	94.4
Rural	1,727,105	583,953	1,834,342	670,933	25.3	26.8	1.2	2.8	296	273	94.2
Province											
Banteay Mean Chey	112,178	32,480	128,178	33,245	22.5	20.6	2.7	0.5	345	386	94.6
Battambang	156,798	52,904	173,697	56,607	25.2	24.6	2.0	1.4	296	307	98.8
Kampong Cham	275,062	93,052	289,095	114,532	25.3	28.4	1.0	4.2	296	252	90.9
Kampong Chhnang	77,515	23,286	85,715	25,641	23.1	23.0	2.0	1.9	333	334	91.9
Kampong Speu	113,525	35,745	110,607	47,374	23.9	30.0	-0.5	5.6	318	233	92.7
Kampong Thom	96,076	37,802	112,655	36,750	28.2	24.6	3.2	-0.6	254	307	93.7
Kampot	99,142	30,504	102,418	33,731	23.5	24.8	0.7	2.0	325	304	98.7
Kandal	197,205	57,824	176,941	61,494	22.7	25.8	-2.2	1.2	341	288	93.1
Koh Kong	16,521	7,645	18,844	6,814	31.6	26.6	2.6	-2.3	216	277	100.6
Kratie	55,072	10,251	60,324	12,726	15.7	17.4	1.8	4.3	537	474	94.7
Mondul Kiri	10,491	1,779	12,377	2,874	14.5	18.8	3.3	9.6	590	431	104.3
Phnom Penh	179,270	71,327	243,436	109,266	28.5	31.0	6.1	8.5	251	223	93.6
Preah Vihear	28,321	4,794	38,555	9,687	14.5	20.1	6.2	14.1	591	398	98.4
Prey Veng	147,285	79,027	169,991	85,969	34.9	33.6	2.9	1.7	186	198	93.1
Pursat	63,106	20,306	70,864	25,419	24.3	26.4	2.3	4.5	311	279	91.6
Ratanak Kiri	24,252	3,233	30,952	5,226	11.8	14.4	4.9	9.6	750	592	98.7
Siem Reap	137,913	41,841	142,386	47,322	23.3	24.9	0.6	2.5	330	301	93.9
Preah Sihanouk	33,067	11,589	33,747	18,208	26.0	35.0	0.4	9.0	285	185	96.7
Stung Treng	17,591	3,331	20,078	5,281	15.9	20.8	2.6	9.2	528	380	102.5
Svay Rieng	79,770	34,988	94,863	36,109	30.5	27.6	3.5	0.6	228	263	97.9
Takeo	127,684	56,058	133,806	66,293	30.5	33.1	0.9	3.4	228	202	91.3
Otdar Meanchey	30,873	7,525	38,312	11,954	19.6	23.8	4.3	9.3	410	321	100.7
Kep	5,776	1,417	6,577	1,801	19.7	21.5	2.6	4.8	408	365	96.6
Pailin	12,025	2,411	12,345	2,139	16.7	14.8	0.5	-2.4	499	577	99.8

Whereas most provinces have risen in the percent of female-headed normal households, eight provinces have fallen during 2008-2013. They are Koh Kong, Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng, Pailin, and Banteay Mean Chey and so on. According to Map1 and Figure 2.4, the provinces with high proportion of female-headed households are concentrated in the southern area neighboring Phnom Penh. On the other hand, the western area neighboring Ratanak Kiri have recorded the low proportion of female-headed

households. The demographic and cultural differentials by province might have reflected the status of women and the situation of female-headship.

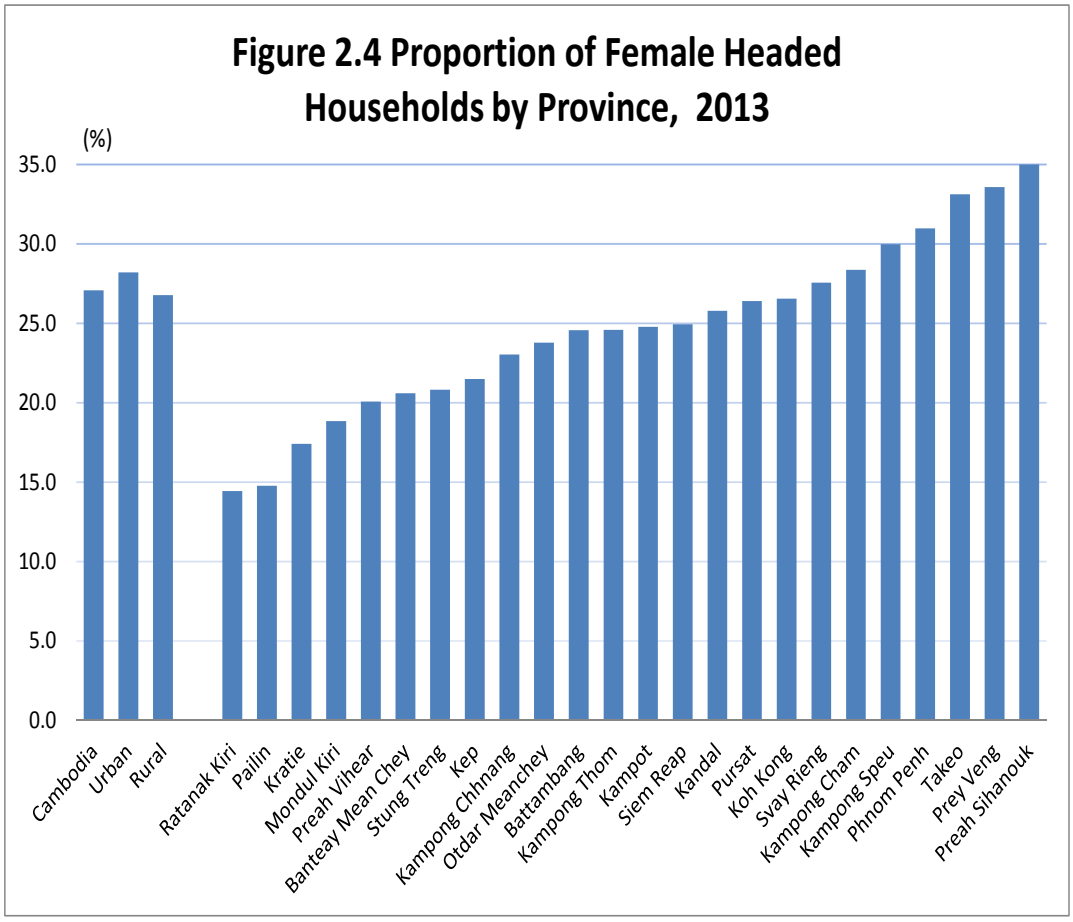


Figure 2.5.1 shows the relationship between the proportions of female primary completed and female household heads. A relatively strong positive correlation is observed among them, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.4786. While Figure 2.5.2 shows the relationship between the proportions of female widowed, divorced & separated and female household heads. A relatively weak positive correlation is observed among them, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.2179. Though the proportion of female headed household is tended to be high among widowed women aged 50 and over, the correlation between the education of women, one of feature of women's status, and female headed households was high based on these findings.

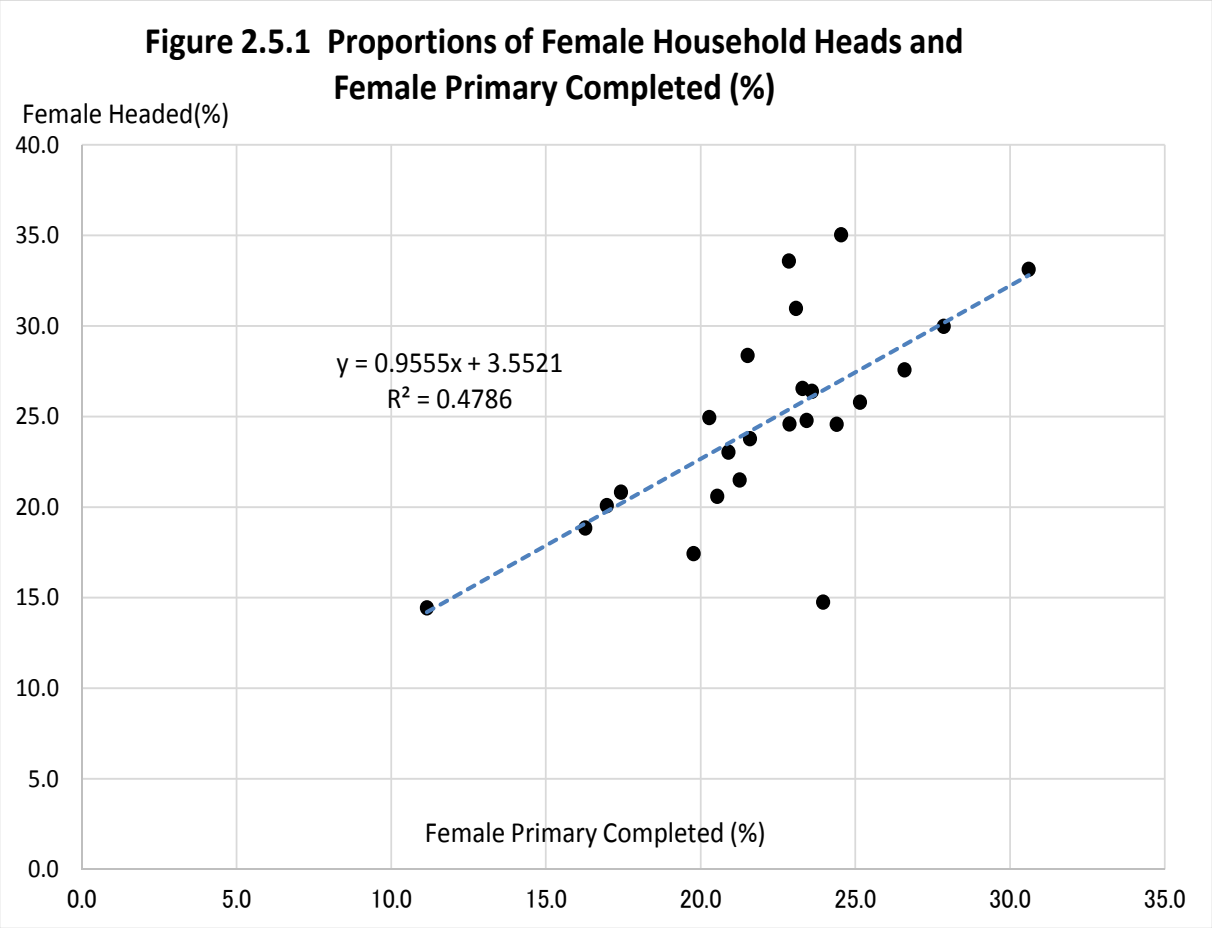


Figure 2.5.1 Proportions of Female Household Heads and Female Primary Completed (%)
Female Headed(%)
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
y = 0.9555x + 3.5521
R² = 0.4786
Female Primary Completed (%)
0.0
5.0
10.0
15.0
20.0
25.0
30.0
35.0

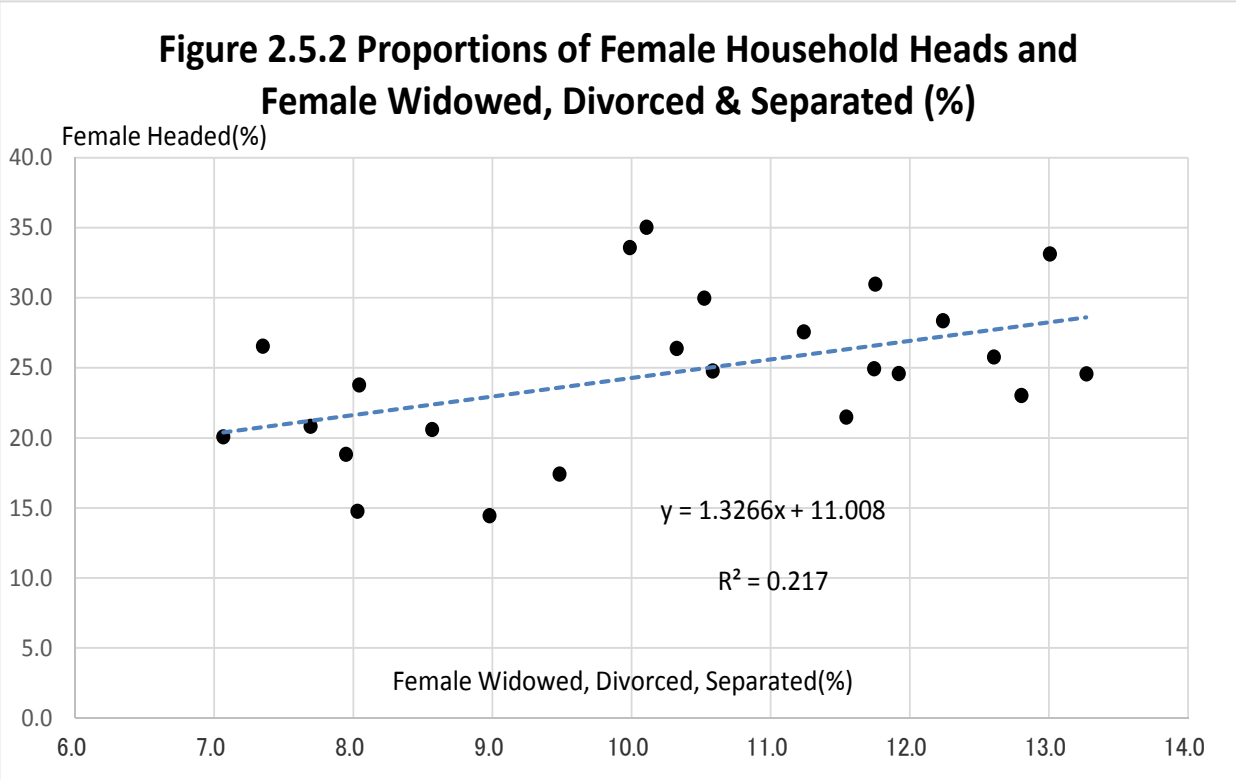
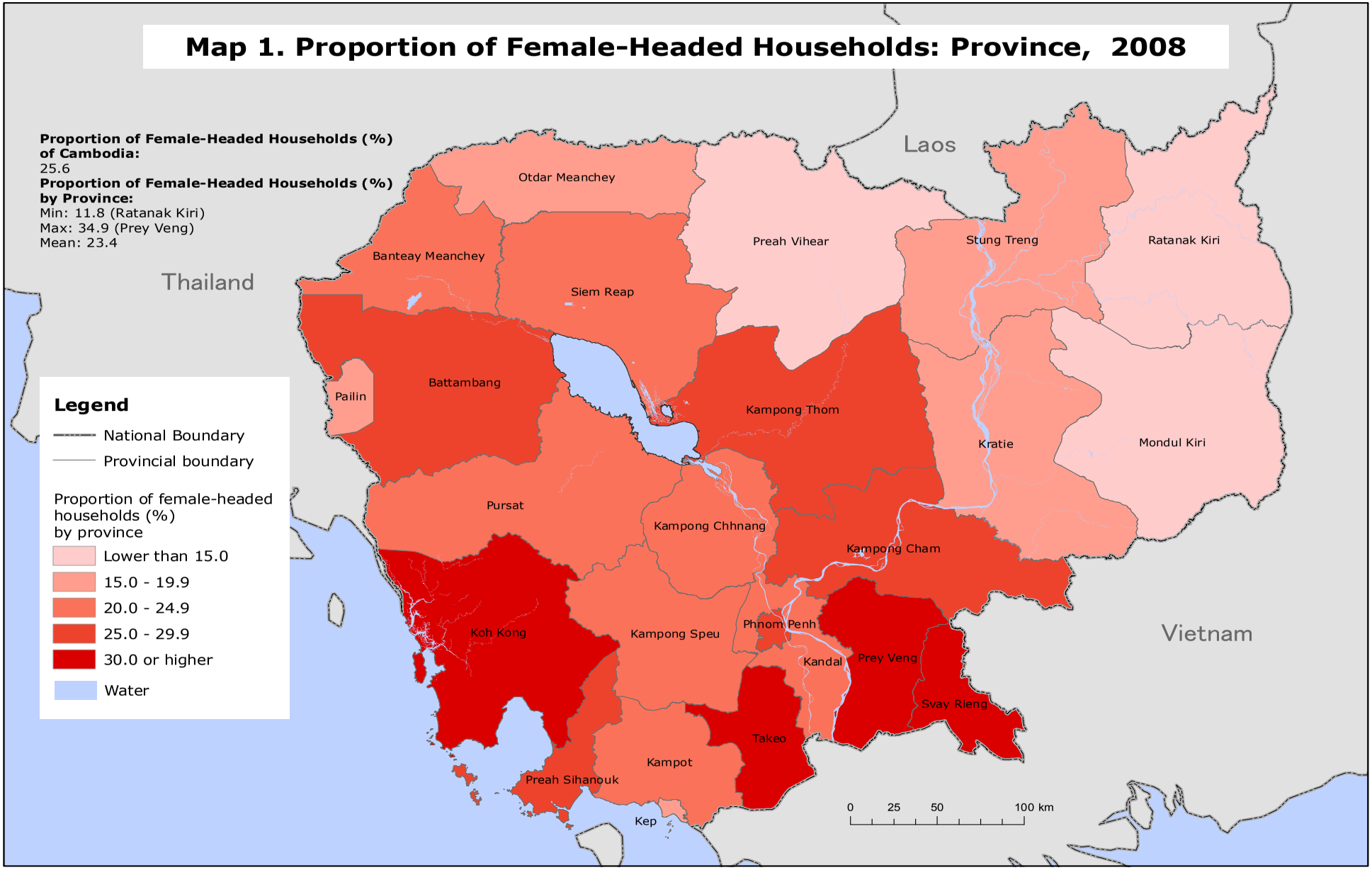


Figure 2.5.2 Proportions of Female Household Heads and Female Widowed, Divorced & Separated (%)
Female Headed(%)
40.0
35.0
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
y = 1.3266x + 11.008
R² = 0.217
Female Widowed, Divorced, Separated(%)
6.0
7.0
8.0
9.0
10.0
11.0
12.0
13.0
14.0


Map 1. Proportion of Female-Headed Households: Province, 2008
Proportion of Female-Headed Households (%) of Cambodia:
25.6
Proportion of Female-Headed Households (%) by Province:
Min: 11.8 (Ratanak Kiri)
Max: 34.9 (Prey Veng)
Mean: 23.4
Legend
National Boundary
Provincial boundary
Proportion of female-headed households (%) by province
Lower than 15.0
15.0 - 19.9
20.0 - 24.9
25.0 - 29.9
30.0 or higher
Water
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Otdar Meanchey
Banteay Meanchey
Siem Reap
Preah Vihear
Stung Treng
Ratanak Kiri
Pailin
Battambang
Kampong Thom
Kratie
Mondul Kiri
Pursat
Kampong Chhnang
Kampong Cham
Koh Kong
Kampong Speu
Phnom Penh
Kandal
Prey Veng
Svay Rieng
Takeo
Kampot
Preah Sihanouk
Kep
0 25 50 100 km

2.3 Household Size

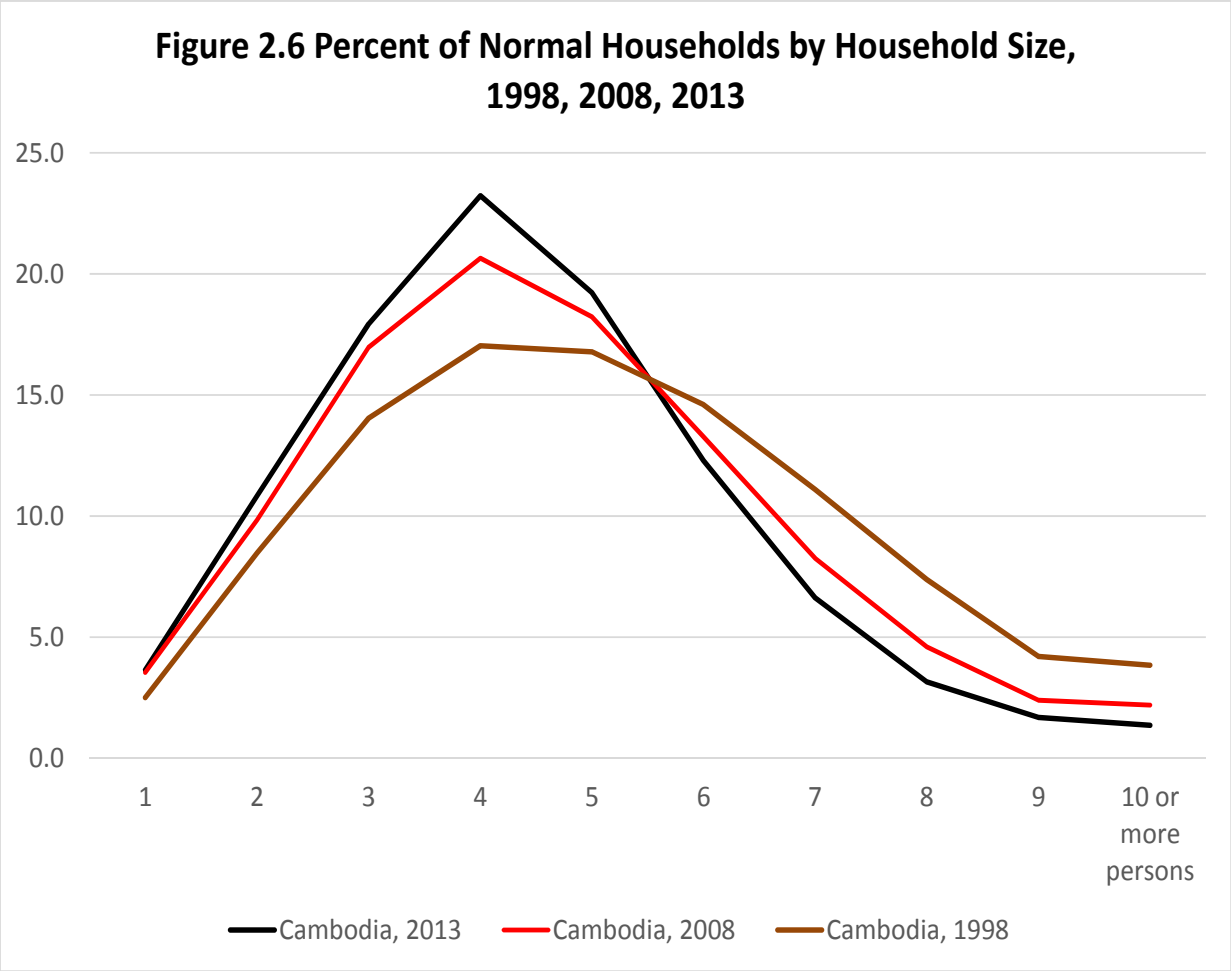
2.3.1 Change of the Household Size

The household size is measured by number of household members per household. Table 2.5 presents the Cambodian household composition by household size. The household size becomes small since 1998. The average number of household size is 4.42 in 2013, whereas it was 4.66 in 2008, and 5.14 in 1998. This decrease is due to the decline in the fertility rate in Cambodia, and the new system in 2004 on the application for the new family book after the wedding of new couples. New couples compulsorily have to do the registration of the act of marriage and the application of new family book separately from their parents'. In case new couples live together with their parents in the same house, however new couples have their own food arrangements, they are taken as different household in the CIPS 2013 same as in 2008 Population Census. This resulted decrease of household size and increase of households number.

Table 2.5 Normal Households by Household Size and Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013

Residence	Total	Household Size (Persons)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
	Number										
2013											
Cambodia	3,163,226	115,125	342,927	567,302	735,069	608,400	388,916	209,425	99,613	53,445	43,003
Urban	657,951	17,957	64,080	99,372	154,529	130,605	88,461	47,856	25,101	12,925	17,065
Rural	2,505,275	97,168	278,847	467,930	580,540	477,796	300,455	161,569	74,513	40,520	25,938
2008											
Cambodia	2,817,637	99,786	277,259	478,393	582,021	513,894	374,376	232,702	129,668	67,591	61,947
Urban	506,579	19,302	48,885	76,048	98,568	89,491	66,682	43,193	26,510	16,236	21,664
Rural	2,311,058	80,484	228,374	402,345	483,453	424,403	307,694	189,509	103,158	51,355	40,283
1998											
Cambodia	2,162,086	54,316	183,491	303,501	368,306	362,977	315,630	240,025	159,745	90,958	83,137
Urban	315,342	8,618	23,987	38,628	50,002	51,348	46,155	35,901	24,699	15,377	20,627
Rural	1,846,744	45,698	159,504	264,873	318,304	311,629	269,475	204,124	135,046	75,581	62,510
2013	Percent										
Cambodia	100.0	3.6	10.8	17.9	23.2	19.2	12.3	6.6	3.1	1.7	1.4
Urban	100.0	2.7	9.7	15.1	23.5	19.9	13.4	7.3	3.8	2.0	2.6
Rural	100.0	3.9	11.1	18.7	23.2	19.1	12.0	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.0
2008											
Cambodia	100.0	3.5	9.8	17.0	20.7	18.2	13.3	8.3	4.6	2.4	2.2
Urban	100.0	3.8	9.7	15.0	19.5	17.7	13.2	8.5	5.2	3.2	4.3
Rural	100.0	3.5	9.9	17.4	20.9	18.4	13.3	8.2	4.5	2.2	1.7
1998											
Cambodia	100.0	2.5	8.5	14.0	17.0	16.8	14.6	11.1	7.4	4.2	3.8
Urban	100.0	2.7	7.6	12.2	15.9	16.3	14.6	11.4	7.8	4.9	6.5
Rural	100.0	2.5	8.6	14.3	17.2	16.9	14.6	11.1	7.3	4.1	3.4
	Annual Growth Rate (%), 1998-2008										
Cambodia	2.65	6.08	4.13	4.55	4.58	3.48	1.71	-0.31	-2.09	-2.97	-2.94
Urban	4.74	8.06	7.12	6.77	6.79	5.56	3.68	1.85	0.71	0.54	0.49
Rural	2.24	5.66	3.59	4.18	4.18	3.09	1.33	-0.74	-2.69	-3.86	-4.39
	Annual Growth Rate (%), 2008-2013										
Cambodia	2.31	2.86	4.25	3.41	4.67	3.38	0.76	-2.11	-5.27	-4.70	-7.30
Urban	5.23	-1.44	5.41	5.35	8.99	7.56	5.65	2.05	-1.09	-4.56	-4.77
Rural	1.61	3.77	3.99	3.02	3.66	2.37	-0.48	-3.19	-6.51	-4.74	-8.80

According to the percent distribution by household size, three or less household member accounts for 32 percent of total households, four or less household member accounts for 56 percent and five or less household member accounts for 75 percent as of 2013. In comparison with the past trend, the three or less household member, four or less and five or less was 30%, 51% and 69% in 2008, respectively, while they were 25%, 42% and 59% in 1998. It may safely be said that small family with three or less or four or less household has been increasing since 1998.The proportion of four-person households is the highest among all distributions by household size in 2013 as well as in both 1998 and 2008. The proportion of "one-person household" is 3.6 percent in 2013, and it has been increasing in comparison with the past trend in 1998 (2.5 percent) and 2008 (3.5 pecent) (Figure 2.6, Table 2.5).



There are two types of methods for estimating the average household size based on summary table, these are the crude one and the refined one as described in the definition (10. Terms and Classification related in This Report, Chapter 1). As mentioned above, this survey covers only normal or regular household and not institutional or homeless household. However, total population is estimated to include both normal household population and estimates of institutional, homeless etc. population. That's why the computation of the average normal household size by refined method is better than the crude method. According to Table 2.6, average household size by crude method is always larger than that by refined one irrespective of years.

Table 2.6 Average Normal Household Size by Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013

(unit: persons)

Residence	1998	2008	2013
Average household size (crude)			
Total	5.29	4.75	4.64
Urban	5.75	5.16	4.78
Rural	5.20	4.67	4.60
Average household size (refined)			
Total	5.14	4.66	4.42
Urban	5.39	4.86	4.66
Rural	5.10	4.61	4.36

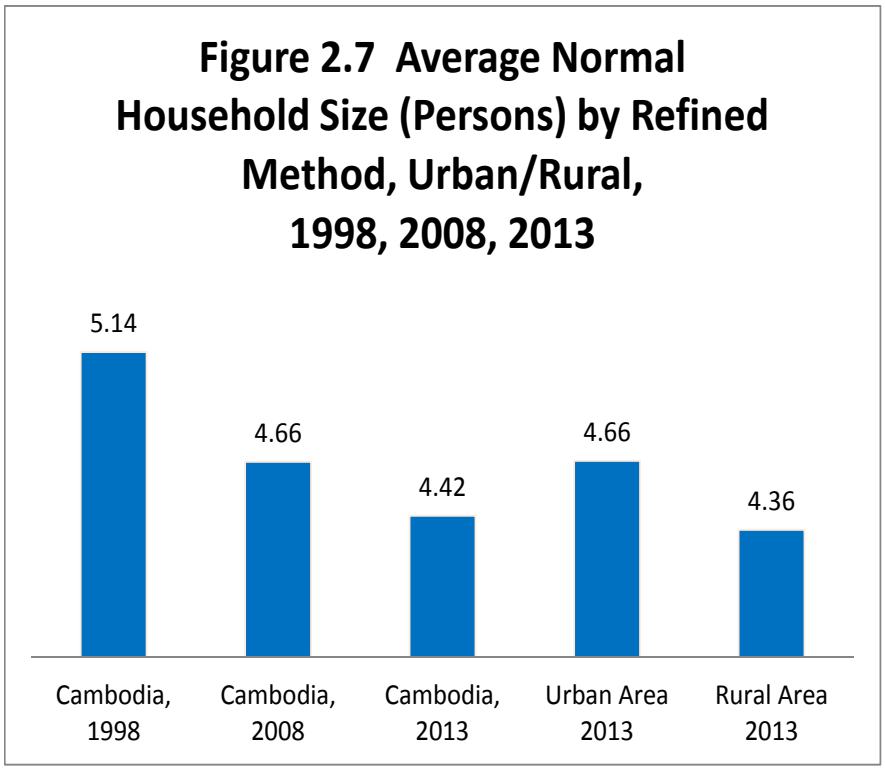
Note: Averge household size is computed as the following method;

1) Average household size (crude) = total population ÷ number of total normal households

2) Average household size (refined) = Σ (number of normal households(i) × household size(j)).
÷ number of total normal households

Here the household size j =1 to 10;

Household size "10 and over" is treated as 10.



The average size of normal households by both crude and refined methods has been decreasing (Table 2.6, Figure 2.7). The decreasing trend in the size of households combined with a steep increase in the number of household points to a shift from the system of joint and extended family towards nuclear family.

2.3.2 Household Size by Urban/Rural

In urban areas, the average household size by refined method has drastically decreased from 5.39 persons in 1998, 4.86 persons in 2008 to 4.42 in 2013. In rural areas, it has also decreased from 5.10 persons in 1998, 4.61 persons in 2008 to 4.36 persons in 2013. The average household size in urban areas is larger than that in the rural areas (see Table 2.6 and Figure 2.7). The large household size in urban area might be specific to Cambodia due to housing situation and other socioeconomic factors. Generally speaking, the household size in urban area is smaller than that in rural area due to the fertility differentials and socioeconomic circumstances in most Asian countries. For instance, the average household size in urban areas for Malaysia in 2000 is 4.5 persons, compared with 4.8 persons in rural areas (Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2000).

According to the percent distribution of household size in urban area, three or less household member accounts for 28 percent of total urban households, four or less accounts for 51 percent and five or less accounts for 71 percent as of 2013. Whereas, three or less household member accounts for 34 percent of total rural households, four or less accounts for 57 percent and five or less accounts for 76 percent in rural area. It is found that the proportion of three or less household member in urban area is much lower than that in rural area in 2013 as well as in 2008 and 1998 (Table 2.5).

The proportion of four-person households is the highest among all distributions by household size in urban area as well as in rural area in 2013. However, the proportion of "one-person household" in urban area (2.7 percent) is lower than that in rural area (3.9 percent). In comparison with the past results, the proportion of "one-person household" in urban area increased from 2.7 percent in 1998 to 3.8 percent in 2008, but it dropped 1.1 point in 2013. On the other hand, the proportion of "one-person household" in rural area has been increasing since 1998. Generally, small family norm is popular in urban area rather than in rural area, however Cambodia does not appear like other countries. It may be due to not only housing situation but also various socioeconomic factors.

2.3.3 Change of Household Size by Province

The average household size has decreased in all the provinces during 2008-2013. Ratanak Kiri has the largest average household size of 4.92 persons in 2013, but it decreased against 5.33 persons in 2008. Svay Rieng has the smallest average household size of 3.97 in 2013 against 4.17 persons in 2008. The average household size in Phnom Pen which has the third largest size among provinces in 2013, also decreased from 5.51 persons in 1998, 4.94 persons in 2008 to 4.78 persons in 2013 (see Table 2.7 and Figure 2.8).

Map 2 shows the average household size by province. It is known that three provinces Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri located near the national boundary, and Phnom Penh have large household size around 5 persons. On the other hand, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng and Kampot located in south of Cambodia have small household size.

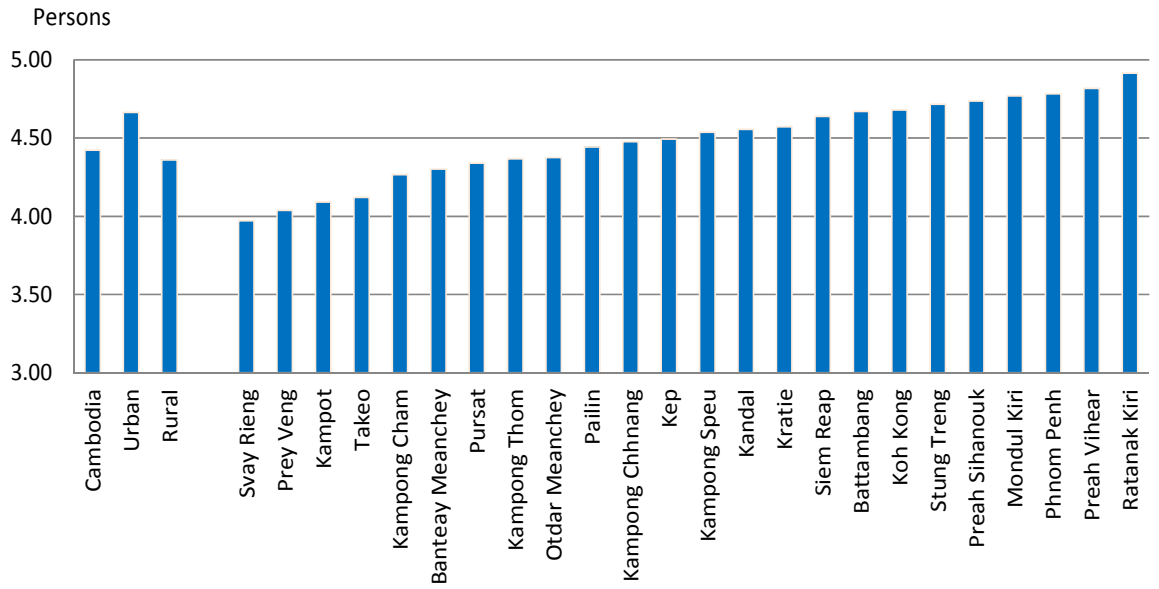
Table 2.7 Average Normal Household Size by Urban/Rural, Province, 1998, 2008, 2013

(unit: persons)

Urban/Rural, Province	2013 crude	2013 refined	2008	1998	Change 2008-2013R	Change 1998-2013R	Urban/Rural, Province	2013 crude	2013 refined	2008	1998	Change 2008-2013R	Change 1998-2013R
Cambodia	4.64	4.42	4.66	5.14	-0.24	-0.72	Mondul Kiri	4.77	4.77	4.84	5.53	-0.07	-0.76
Urban	4.78	4.66	4.86	5.39	-0.20	-0.73	Phnom Penh	4.79	4.78	4.94	5.51	-0.16	-0.73
Rural	4.60	4.36	4.61	5.10	-0.25	-0.74	Preah Vihear	4.88	4.82	5.09	5.47	-0.27	-0.65
Province							Prey Veng	4.52	4.04	4.15	4.83	-0.11	-0.79
Banteay Meanchey	4.52	4.30	4.60	5.11	-0.30	-0.80	Pursat	4.52	4.34	4.71	5.21	-0.37	-0.87
Battambang	4.87	4.67	4.80	5.23	-0.13	-0.56	Ratanak Kiri	5.08	4.92	5.33	5.52	-0.41	-0.61
Kampong Cham	4.35	4.27	4.52	5.09	-0.25	-0.82	Siem Reap	4.87	4.64	4.90	5.37	-0.26	-0.73
Kampong Chhnang	4.70	4.48	4.63	4.99	-0.15	-0.51	Preah Sihanouk	4.82	4.74	4.81	5.40	-0.07	-0.66
Kampong Speu	4.78	4.54	4.75	5.11	-0.21	-0.57	Stung Treng	4.84	4.72	5.17	5.58	-0.45	-0.87
Kampong Thom	4.62	4.37	4.66	5.27	-0.29	-0.90	Svay Rieng	4.42	3.97	4.17	4.84	-0.19	-0.86
Kampot	4.49	4.09	4.48	4.99	-0.39	-0.90	Takeo	4.61	4.12	4.56	5.06	-0.44	-0.94
Kandal	4.68	4.56	4.84	5.15	-0.28	-0.59	Otdar Meanchey	4.60	4.38	4.73	5.27	-0.36	-0.89
Koh Kong	4.77	4.68	4.78	5.10	-0.10	-0.42	Kep	4.62	4.49	4.90	5.28	-0.41	-0.78
Kratie	4.71	4.57	4.82	5.27	-0.25	-0.70	Pailin	4.54	4.44	4.71	5.14	-0.27	-0.69

Note: The method of average normal household size is shown in Table 2.6. 2013R means the data for 2013 in refined method.

Figure 2.8 Average Household Size by Province, 2013



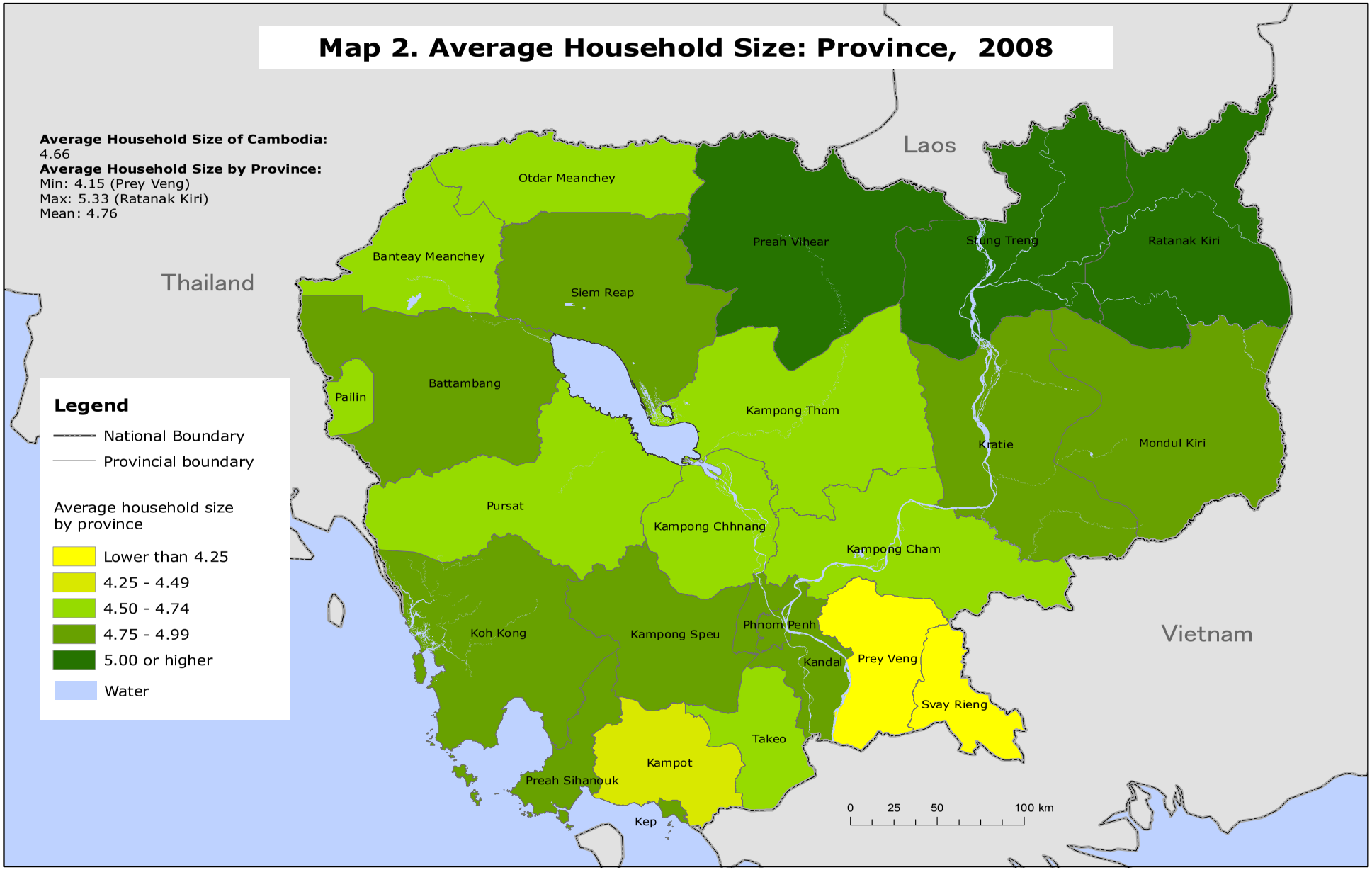
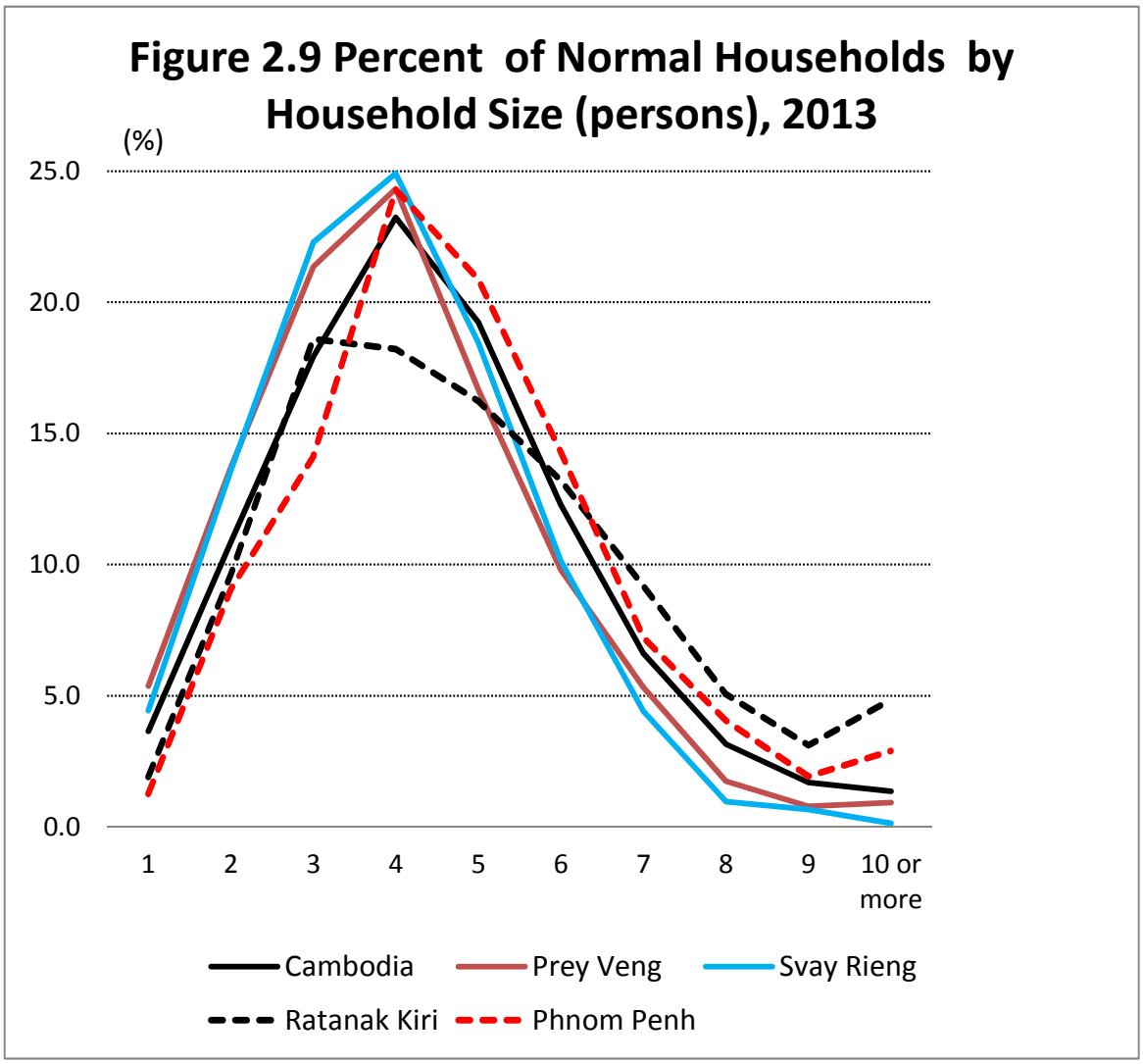

Map 2. Average Household Size: Province, 2008
Average Household Size of Cambodia:
4.66
Average Household Size by Province:
Min: 4.15 (Prey Veng)
Max: 5.33 (Ratanak Kiri)
Mean: 4.76
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Otdar Meanchey
Banteay Meanchey
Siem Reap
Preah Vihear
Stung Treng
Ratanak Kiri
Battambang
Pailin
Kampong Thom
Kratie
Mondul Kiri
Pursat
Kampong Chhnang
Kampong Cham
Koh Kong
Kampong Speu
Phnom Penh
Kandal
Prey Veng
Svay Rieng
Takeo
Kampot
Preah Sihanouk
Kep
0 25 50 100 km
Legend
National Boundary
Provincial boundary
Average household size by province
Lower than 4.25
4.25 - 4.49
4.50 - 4.74
4.75 - 4.99
5.00 or higher
Water

Figure 2.9 shows the percent distribution by household size for selected provinces with small average household size less than 4.0 (Prey Veng and Svay Rieng) and large average household size more than 4.8 (Ratanak Kiri and Phnom Penh) in 2013. It is known that the proportion of household by size differs by province, the proportion of four-person households is the highest among all distributions by household size in the provinces except Ratanak Kiri, whose highest proportion is three-person household.



2.4 Comparison in Households among ASEAN Counries

We consider the situation of Cambodian household in comparison with ASEAN countries (Association of South-East Asian Nations).Table 2.8 indicates the change of population and households in ASEAN countries in the latest year. The number of households in every country is growing at around 2 % or more annually, and the growth rate of household is higher than the population growth rate for every country. Thailand is the lowest at the annual population growth rate and Malaysia is the highest. Cambodia is the country which is high in a rate of population growth to the fourth next to Laos. Regarding households, Indonesia is the lowest at the annual household growth rate and Malaysia is the highest. Cambodia has the country where thirdly has low household growth rate next to Singapore.

Table 2.8 Population and Household in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year of Previous and Latest Census		Population		Households		Annual Growth Rate(%)	
			Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Population	Households
Cambodia	2008	2013	13,395,682	14,676,591	2,817,637	3,163,226	1.83	2.31
Indonesia	2000	2010	201,241,999	237,641,326	50,977,180	61,157,592	1.66	1.82
Laos	1995	2005	4,575,000	5,622,000	748,529	952,386	2.06	2.41
Malaysia	1991	2000	18,379,700	23,274,700	3,537,600	4,777,576	2.62	3.34
Philippines	2000	2007	76,332,470	88,304,615	15,278,808	18,539,769	2.08	2.76
Singapore	2000	2010	3,273,363	3,771,721	923,325	1,145,920	1.42	2.16
Thailand	2000	2010	60,916,441	65,981,659	15,877,186	20,364,331	0.80	2.49
Vietnam	1999	2009	76,323,173	85,846,997	16,661,366	22,444,322	1.18	2.98

Note:Households in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand are for the private households, and household for Cambodia is normal household..

Population for Singapore shows the resident population.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 2.9 Percent of Households by Household Size in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year	Average Household Size	Total	Household Size (persons)								
				Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Cambodia	2013	4.42	3,163,226	100.0	3.6	10.8	17.9	23.2	19.2	12.3	6.6	6.2
Indonesia	2010	3.89	61,157,592	–	7.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lao PDR	2005	5.71	952,386	–	1.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malaysia	2000	4.60	4,777,576	100.0	7.1	11.5	14.0	18.3	19.6	29.5	–	–
Philippines	2007	4.80	18,539,769	100.0	5.9	10.8	15.4	18.1	16.6	33.3	–	–
Singapore	2010	3.50	1,145,920	100.0	12.2	18.8	20.2	23.0	14.7	6.8	2.7	1.6
Thailand	2010	3.10	20,364,331	100.0	18.4	23.2	21.5	18.5	9.7	5.5	1.7	1.6
Vietnam	2009	3.81	22,444,322	100.0	7.2	14.3	20.9	28.7	15.1	8.3	2.7	2.7

Note: Maximum of household size is classified as "7 or more for Malaysia. The aveage household size for Cambodia is the refined one.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 2.9 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of persons in the household and the average household size in ASEAN countries. Laos has the largest average household size in the ASEAN countries, while Thailand has the smallest (Table 2.9, Figure 2.10). The average household size of Cambodia is big with the fourth place next to Malaysia in the ASEAN countries. About 70 percent or more of households have 3 or less persons in Thailand, Singapore and Viet Nam. In Cambodia, households with 4 or less member occupy 56 percent. In Malaysia and Philippines, a household occupies 50% more than five persons. Conversely, the proportion of “one-person household” is the highest in Thailand and the lowest in Laos in ASEAN countries. The ratio of Cambodian one-person household is low next to Laos.

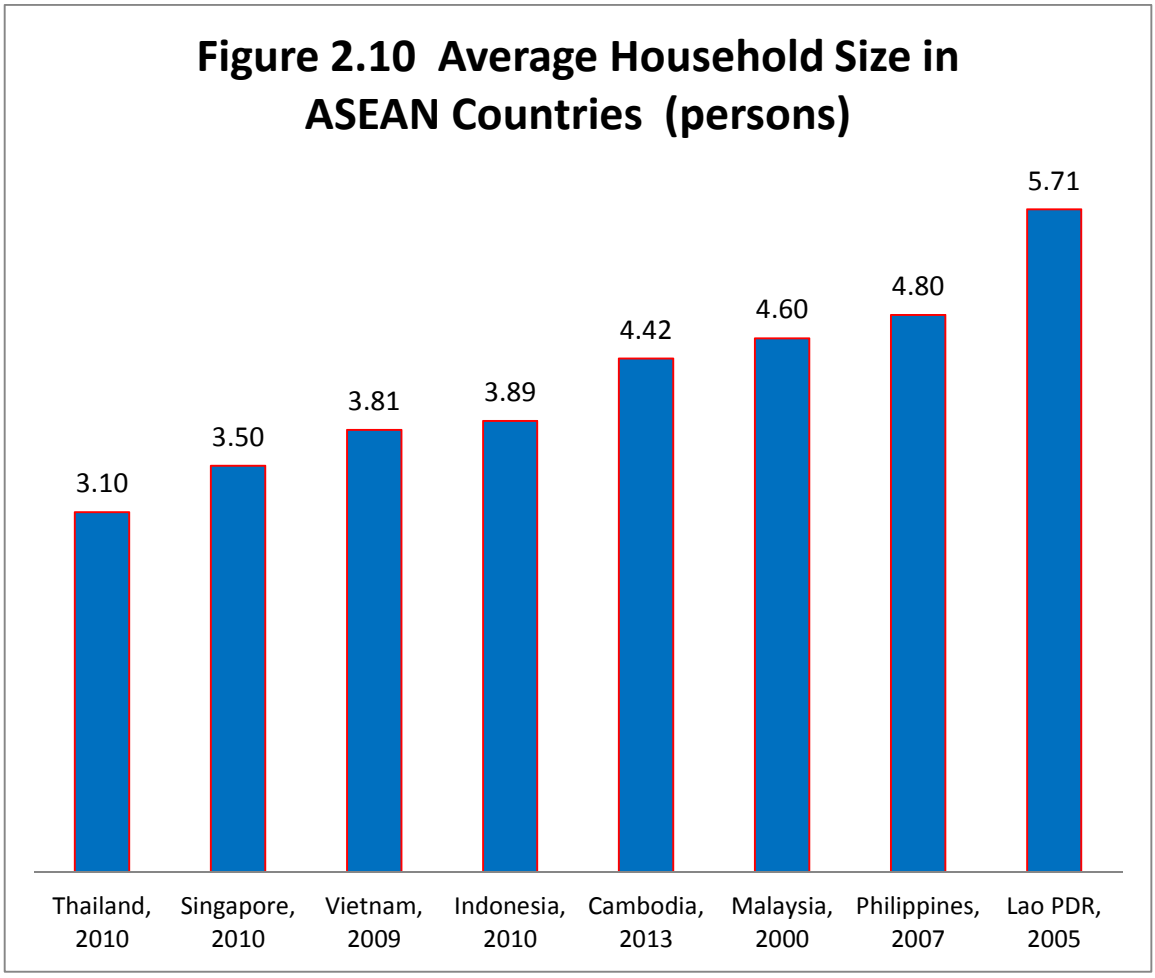


Figure 2.10 Average Household Size in ASEAN Countries (persons)
3.10
3.50
3.81
3.89
4.42
4.60
4.80
5.71
Thailand, 2010
Singapore, 2010
Vietnam, 2009
Indonesia, 2010
Cambodia, 2013
Malaysia, 2000
Philippines, 2007
Lao PDR, 2005

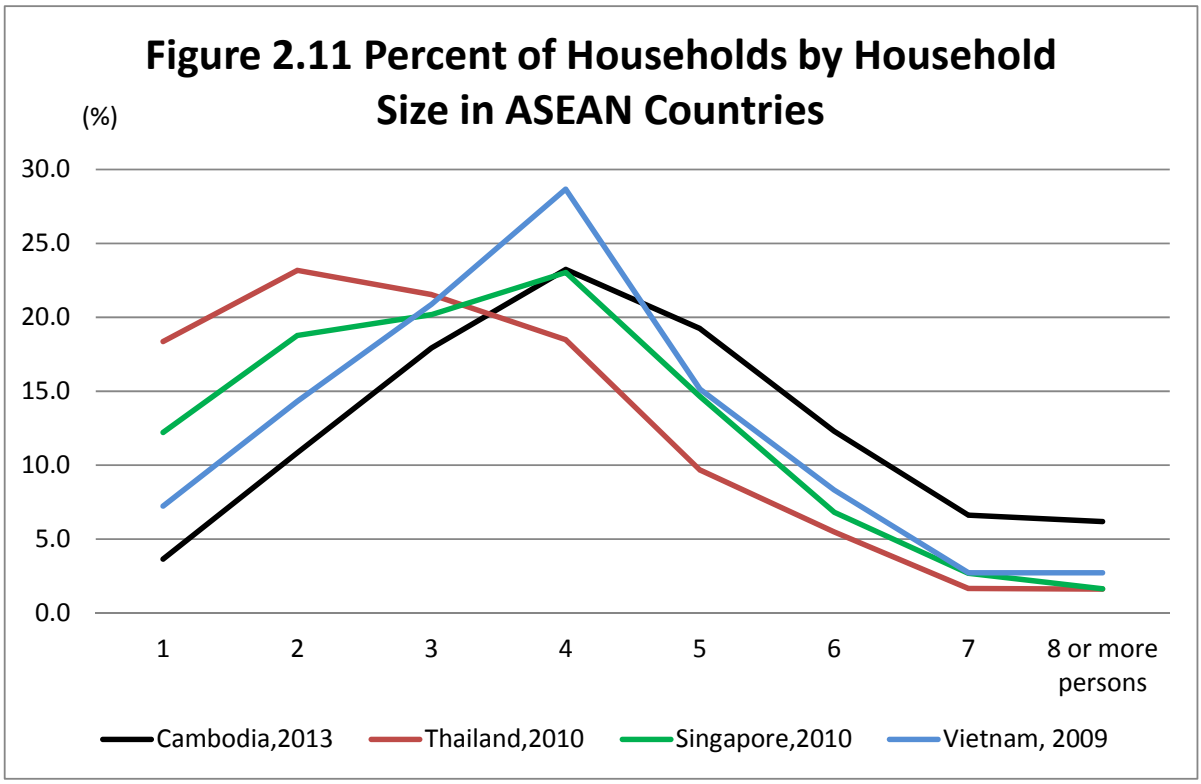


Figure 2.11 Percent of Households by Household Size in ASEAN Countries
(%)
30.0
25.0
20.0
15.0
10.0
5.0
0.0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 or more persons
Cambodia,2013
Thailand,2010
Singapore,2010
Vietnam, 2009

According to Figure 2.11, Thailand has the highest proportion of household size at second size. While other countries have the highest proportion of household size at fourth size, however starting at fifth size, the proportions are reducing drastically in Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. In Cambodia, it is reducing slowly.

Table 2.10 shows the household heads and average household size by sex in ASEAN countries. The proportion of female-headed households in Cambodia is high next to Thailand. High female-headed household rate in Cambodia is owing to loss of males by the civil war and socioeconomic circumstances. The low female headship rates in some ASEAN countries means that male is still designated as the head of household under the gender system in each society. Situations customarily associated with female headship are varied gradually due to aging, widowhood, migration of men and /or women, empowerment of women and other socioeconomic change. The average household size for female-headed households is smaller than that for the male-headed households in every ASEAN countries.

Table 2.10 Household Heads by Sex in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year	Number of Households by Sex			Percentage of Female-Headed	Average Household Size(persons)		
		Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed		Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Cambodia	2013	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	27.1	4.64	4.90	3.93
Indonesia	2010	61,157,592	52,619,192	8,538,400	14.0	3.89	-	-
Laos	2005	952,386	855,994	96,392	10.1	5.71	5.83	4.64
Malaysia	2000	4,777,576	4,114,315	663,261	13.9	4.60	-	-
Philippines	2007	18,539,769	15,669,944	2,869,825	15.5	4.76	4.93	3.84
Singapore	2010	1,145,920	898,196	247,724	21.6	3.70	3.91	2.70
Thailand	2010	20,364,331	13,297,558	7,066,772	34.7	3.10	-	-
Vietnam	2009	22,444,322	-	-	-	3.81	-	-

Note The average household size in Cambodia is computed as crude method which is total population divided by total households..

Chapter 3 Family Composition of Households

3.1 Cambodian Family

The family is the major unit of both production and consumption. Within this unit are the strongest emotional ties, the assurance of aid in the event of trouble, economic cooperation in labor, sharing of produce and income, and contribution as a unit to ceremonial obligations. A larger grouping, the personal kindred that includes a nuclear family with the children, grandchildren, grandparents, uncles, aunts, first cousins, nephews, and nieces, may be included in the household. Family organization is weak, and ties between related families beyond the kindred are loosely defined at best. There is no tradition of family names. Most Khmer genealogies extend back only two or three generations, which contrasts with the veneration of ancestors by the Vietnamese and by the Chinese. Noble families and royal families, some of which can trace their descent for several generations, are exceptions (Internet from Khmer household and Family Structure (http://asiarecipe.com/camfamily.html/).

Legally, the husband is the head of the Khmer family, but the wife has considerable authority, especially in family economics. The husband is responsible for providing shelter and food for his family; the wife is generally in charge of the family budget, and she serves as the major ethical and religious model for the children, especially the daughters. In rural areas, the male is mainly responsible for such activities as plowing and harrowing the rice paddies, threshing rice, collecting sugar palm juice, caring for cattle, carpentry, and buying and selling cows or buffaloes and chickens. Women are mainly responsible for pulling and transplanting rice seedlings, harvesting and winnowing rice, tending gardens, making sugar, weaving, and caring for the household money. Both males and females may work at preparing the rice paddies for planting, tending the paddies, and buying and selling land.

In urban areas, the male is mainly responsible in majority for such activities as gain food including: armed forces, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support worker, service and sales worker, craft and related workers, plant and machine operator, and assembler, and elementary occupations. Women are also participating economic activities, but mainly responsible in minority for the above cited activities and take care of their young children.

Ownership of property among the rural Khmer was vested in the nuclear family. Descent and inheritance is bilateral. Legal children might inherit equally from their parents. The division of property was theoretically equal among siblings, but in practice the oldest child might inherit more. Each of the spouses might bring inherited land into the family, and the family might acquire joint land during the married life of the couple. Each spouse was free to dispose of his or her land as he or she chose. A will was usually oral, although a written one was preferred.

3.2 Family Composition of Households

3.2.1 Type of Family Composition of Households

Taken the normal or regular household due to its importance, aspect and situation of residence and number of person to consider the family composition of household, Table 3.1 provides the each type of family composition of household. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the categories on relationship to household-head turned into 15 categories from 7 categories between 2008 population census and 2013 CIPS, and the family classification was affected, too. A careful consideration is needed for the comparison of family between 2008 and 2013. The normal households by type of family composition is shown in Table 3.1.

Total normal households consists of three types of households; A. relative households, B. one-person household and C. non relative household. As shown in Table 3.1, relative household is an overwhelming majority (96 percent of total normal households). Particularly, the male-headed relative household accounts for 99 percent of total male-headed households, while for female-headed relative households accounts for 90 percent.

Table 3.1 Normal Households by Type of Family Composition of Households, Household Heads by Sex, 2008, 2013

Type of Family Composition of Households	2013			2008	2013			2008
	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total
Total Household A+B+C	**3,163,226**	**2,306,765**	**856,462**	**2,817,635**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
A. Relative Households : 1)+2)+3)+4)	*3,047,415*	*2,278,046*	*769,370*	*1,942,022*	*96.3*	*98.8*	*89.8*	68.9
1)Nuclear Family (one or two generations)	2,085,944	1,667,484	418,459	1,863,968	65.9	72.3	48.9	66.2
Married Couple Only	172,122	158,598	13,524	131,252	5.4	6.9	1.6	4.7
Parents with children	1,574,370	1,455,017	119,353	1,436,201	49.8	63.1	13.9	51.0
One Parent with children(Father/Mother with his/her children)	315,776	36,733	279,044	292,592	10.0	1.6	32.6	10.4
Couple withe their parent	23,675	17,137	6,538	3,923	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1
2)Extended Family Households	128,965	120,722	8,242	0	4.1	5.2	1.0	0.0
Couple with his/her chidren and both parents	15,426	14,501	924	0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0
Couple with his/her chidren and one-parent	113,539	106,221	7,318	0	3.6	4.6	0.9	0.0
3)Other Relatives Households(Other relative members)	832,507	489,839	342,668	78,054	26.3	21.2	40.0	2.8
B. One-person Household	*115,125*	*28,451*	*86,674*	*99,786*	*3.6*	*1.2*	*10.1*	3.5
C. Non-Relative Household	*686*	*268*	*418*	*775,827*	*0.0*	*0.0*	*0.0*	27.5

Note: In CIPS 2013, category of family code(relationship to head of household), increase from 7 (2008) to 13 (2013).
New category are stepchild, adopted/foser child, sibling, niece/nephew, child-in-law, subling-in-law, parent-in-law,servant.
These new categories might be classified into other relatives or non-relative household in 2008.
Other relatives households include father/mother with his/her children and both parents or one-parent in 2013.

Relative households consists of three type of households: 1) nuclear family households, 2) extended family households and 3) other relative households. A nuclear family household account for 66 percent of total normal households and an extended family is only 4 percent, while other relative is 26 percent. It is shown for more detail as follows;

1) Nuclear Family Households.
   By definition it refers to

(a) Households comprising the head of household and spouse only. The number of household is 172,122 (5% of total households) for both sexes comprising 158,598 male-headed households and 13,524 female-headed households in 2013. The male-headed households are in majority among them.
(b) Households comprising the head of household, spouse and unmarried children, the number of household is 1,574,370 (50% of total households) for both sexes comprising 1,455,017 male-heads and 119,353 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.

(c) Households consisting of a parent (widowed or divorced/separated) and unmarried children. The 2013 survey obtained the number of this category of 23,675 (1% of total households) for both sexes comprising 17,137 male-heads and 6,538 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.

2) Extended Family Households.
These households refer to the households consisting of a nuclear family as well as parents, or married children or other related members. In 2013, these households are 128,965 (4% of total households) for both sexes comprising 120,722 male-heads and 8,242 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.

3) Other Relative Households
These households refer to the households consisting of the head of household and members related to the head, but not included the categories above mentioned. In 2013 these households are 832,507 (26% of total households) for both sexes comprising 489,839 male-heads and 342,668 female-heads. The female-heads other relative households accounts for 42% of total other-relative households.

B. One-person households.

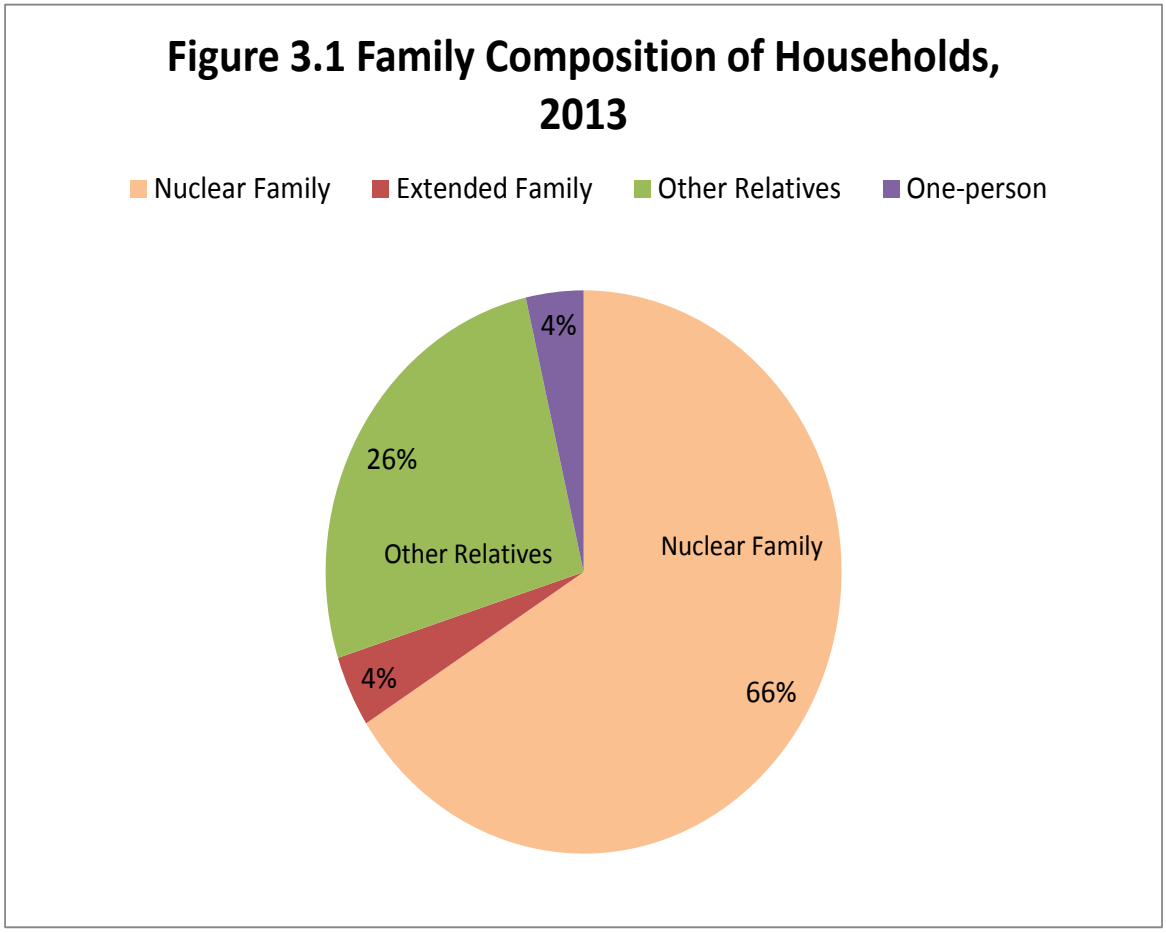
It refers to household of a person of the two sexes with the marital status of single, divorced, widowed and separated living economically active or inactive. In CIPS 2013, the number of "one-person household" is 115,125 (4% of total households) for both sexes comprising 28,451 male heads and 86,674 female heads. It is to be noted that female-headed households are in majority among "one-person household."

C. Non-Relative Households

By definition, these households refer to the households consisting of the head of household and members unrelated to the head. In 2013 these households are only 686 (0%).

Observing family composition according to male-headed and female-headed households, the proportion of nuclear family is 72 percent for male-headed and 49 percent for female-headed, while proportion of other relatives are 21 percent and 40 percent, extended family are 5 percent and 1 percent, and one-person household is 1 percent and 10 percent for total male-headed and female-headed households, respectively. It is noted that nuclear and extended family are in majority for male-headed household, while other relatives and one-person are in majority for female-headed household.

Figure 3.1 presents family composition of households. It is recorded that nuclear family accounted for 66 percent and other relatives account for 26 percent, while both one-person household and extended family was relatively very small (4%).



3.2.2 Family Composition of Households by Province

Table 3.2 presents the normal households by family composition and province. In every province, the relative households, particularly nuclear family are in majority. Phnom Penh has the least share of the relative households (58.8 percent), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the greatest (77.9 percent) in 2013. The proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh is the highest among provinces (37.0 percent), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the smallest (14.8 percent). There are unexpectedly few an extended family. The proportion of an extended family is distributed between 2.3 percent in Otdar Meanchey at the minimum and 5.5 percent in Takeo at the maximum. The proportion of non-relative households is less than 0.8 percent (Kep) in most provinces. The proportion of one-person household is distributed between 1.3 percent in Phnom Penh at the minimum and 5.7 percent in Kampot at the maximum. Such an unexpected few one-person household and a high proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh reminds of housing and socioeconomic problems. The close kinship among Cambodian society might result in the high proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh.

Table 3.2 Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition and Province, 2013

Province	Total Normal Household	Total Normal Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	100.0	96.3	65.9	4.1	26.3	3.6	0.0
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	96.0	65.9	4.8	25.3	4.0	0.0
Battambang	100.0	96.0	62.1	3.9	30.0	4.0	0.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	96.2	66.2	4.9	25.2	3.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	94.8	71.4	4.4	18.9	5.2	0.0
Kampong Speu	100.0	96.9	69.5	4.4	23.0	3.1	0.1
Kampong Thom	100.0	96.9	66.5	4.3	26.1	3.0	0.1
Kampot	100.0	94.3	69.1	3.1	22.1	5.7	0.0
Kandal	100.0	96.0	66.3	4.8	24.9	4.0	0.0
Koh Kong	100.0	97.2	73.9	3.2	20.1	2.5	0.2
Kratie	100.0	97.2	69.5	5.2	22.5	2.7	0.1
Mondul Kiri	100.0	96.1	77.9	3.4	14.8	3.4	0.5
Phnom Penh	100.0	98.7	58.8	3.0	37.0	1.3	0.0
Preah Vihear	100.0	98.3	74.3	5.5	18.5	1.7	0.0
Prey Veng	100.0	94.6	61.1	3.7	29.8	5.4	0.0
Pursat	100.0	96.3	75.4	2.9	18.0	3.7	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	97.8	70.5	3.8	23.6	1.9	0.3
Siem Reap	100.0	96.5	64.5	2.7	29.3	3.5	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	97.7	65.7	3.7	28.3	2.3	0.0
Stung Treng	100.0	98.2	66.6	4.9	26.8	1.7	0.1
Svay Rieng	100.0	95.6	68.4	4.0	23.1	4.4	0.0
Takeo	100.0	95.4	66.3	5.5	23.6	4.6	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	97.6	74.0	2.3	21.2	2.3	0.1
Kep	100.0	96.6	68.7	4.9	23.0	2.7	0.8
Pailin	100.0	96.2	73.8	2.9	19.6	3.7	0.1

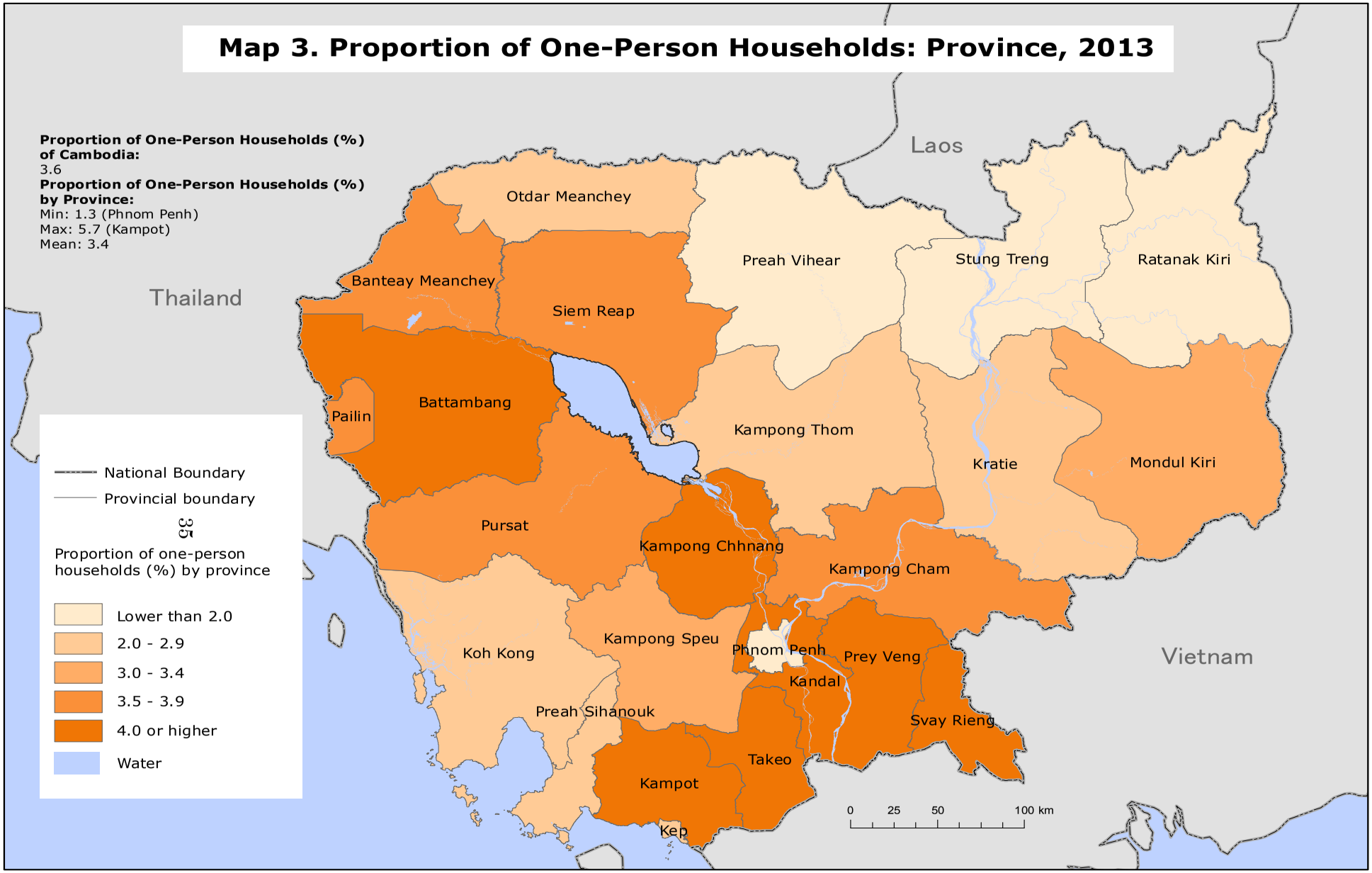
Table 3.3 presents the normal households by family composition by sex and province. Female-headed households is characterized by relatively lower proportion of nuclear family and higher proportion of other relatives and "one-person household", compared to male-headed households. The proportion of nuclear family is distributed between 65.8 percent in Phnom Penh and 83.2 percent in Pursat for male-headed households, while that for female-headed households is distributed between 38.2 percent in Battambang and 64.7 percent in Prea Vihear, The highest proportion of extended family is 7.7 percent in Takeo for male headed households, and 3.4 percent in Preah Sihanouk for female headed households. The highest proportion of other relative family is 29.7 percent (Phnom Penh) for male-headed households and 53.2 percent (Phnom Penh) for female headed households. The highest proportion of one-person family is 2.5 percent (Kampot) for male-headed households and 17.8 percent (Kampong Chnang) for female headed households. This result shows the different family composition between male-headed and female-headed households and among provinces.

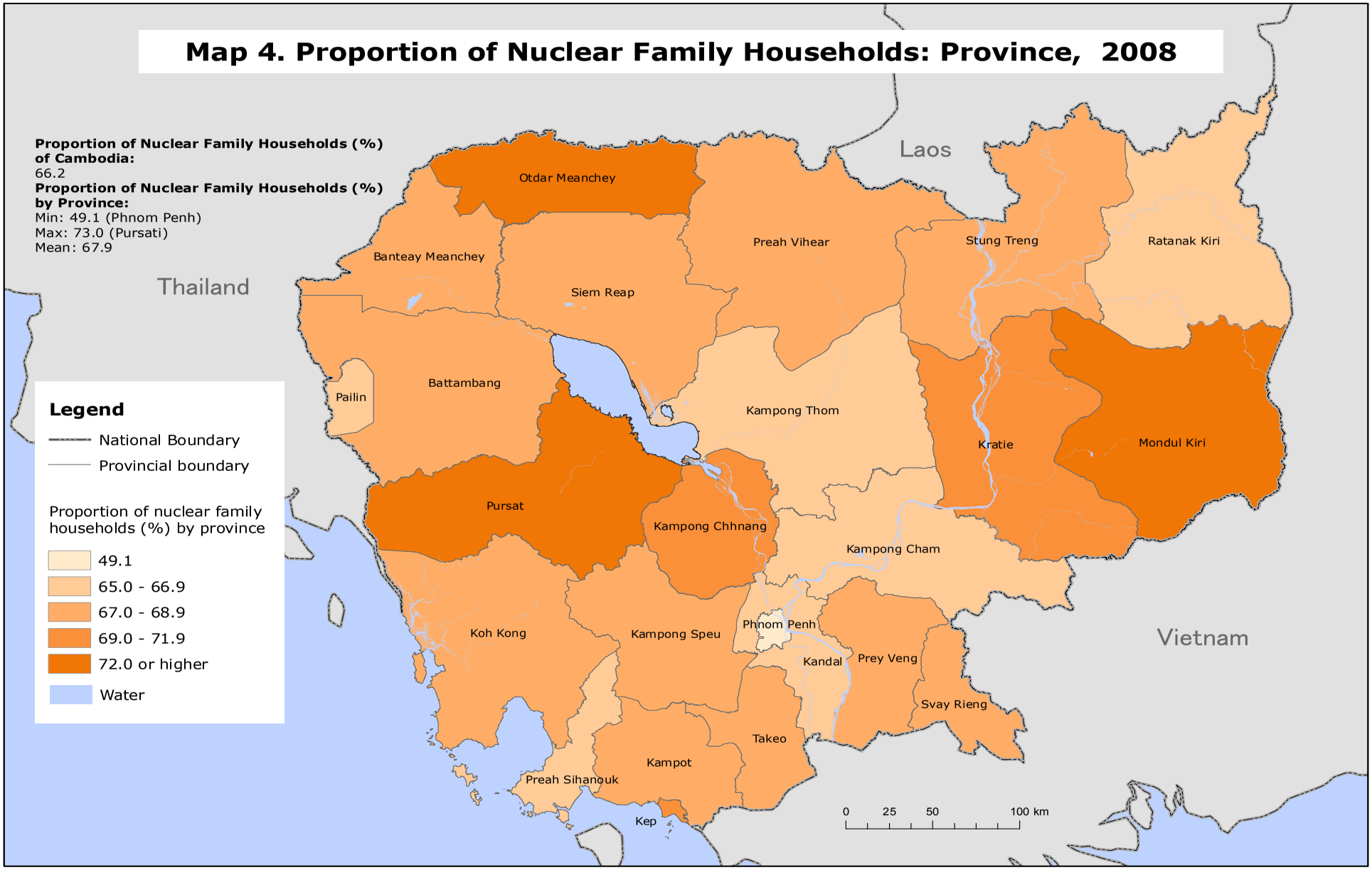
Table 3.3 Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, Sex and Province, 2013

Province	Total Normal Male-headedHousehold						Total Normal Female-headedHousehold					
	Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative	Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives				Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	98.8	72.3	5.2	21.2	1.2	0.0	89.8	48.9	1.0	40.0	10.1	0.0
Banteay Mean Chey	98.8	71.1	6.0	21.7	1.2	0.0	85.4	45.8	0.4	39.2	14.6	0.0
Battambang	98.2	69.8	4.9	23.5	1.8	0.0	89.1	38.2	0.7	50.2	10.9	0.0
Kampong Cham	99.1	71.6	6.3	21.1	0.9	0.0	89.1	52.5	1.3	35.3	10.9	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	98.5	78.1	5.7	14.6	1.5	0.0	82.2	49.1	0.0	33.1	17.8	0.0
Kampong Speu	99.3	77.7	5.0	16.6	0.7	0.0	91.0	50.2	3.0	37.8	8.7	0.3
Kampong Thom	99.1	71.4	5.6	22.0	0.9	0.0	90.4	51.5	0.3	38.6	9.3	0.3
Kampot	97.5	75.7	4.0	17.8	2.5	0.0	84.5	49.1	0.3	35.1	15.5	0.0
Kandal	98.3	72.6	6.0	19.6	1.7	0.0	89.2	47.9	1.3	40.0	10.8	0.0
Koh Kong	98.5	78.7	3.4	16.4	1.2	0.3	93.7	60.7	2.4	30.5	6.3	0.0
Kratie	99.1	74.0	6.3	18.7	0.9	0.0	88.4	48.2	0.0	40.1	11.1	0.5
Mondul Kiri	97.7	81.8	3.4	12.4	1.9	0.5	89.4	61.2	3.4	24.8	10.1	0.5
Phnom Penh	99.4	65.8	3.9	29.7	0.6	0.0	97.2	43.0	1.0	53.2	2.8	0.0
Preah Vihear	99.2	76.7	6.7	15.8	0.8	0.0	94.7	64.7	0.7	29.3	5.3	0.0
Prey Veng	98.6	68.3	5.4	24.9	1.4	0.0	86.8	47.0	0.3	39.5	13.2	0.0
Pursat	99.1	83.2	3.7	12.2	0.9	0.0	88.3	53.5	0.5	34.2	11.7	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	98.6	72.0	4.1	22.5	1.2	0.2	93.6	61.7	2.1	29.8	5.9	0.5
Siem Reap	98.9	71.4	3.5	24.0	1.1	0.0	89.3	43.9	0.4	45.0	10.7	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	98.8	68.2	3.8	26.8	1.2	0.0	95.7	61.1	3.4	31.2	4.3	0.0
Stung Treng	98.9	69.0	5.8	24.1	1.0	0.1	95.6	57.2	1.4	37.0	4.4	0.0
Svay Rieng	99.0	76.6	5.4	17.0	1.0	0.0	86.6	46.7	0.5	39.3	13.4	0.0
Takeo	98.2	71.7	7.7	18.8	1.8	0.0	89.7	55.4	1.1	33.2	10.3	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	98.8	78.7	2.8	17.3	1.2	0.0	93.5	58.9	0.7	33.8	6.1	0.4
Kep	98.6	74.1	6.2	18.2	0.8	0.6	89.3	49.0	0.0	40.3	9.4	1.3
Pailin	98.0	77.5	3.3	17.1	2.0	0.1	86.4	52.2	0.6	33.6	13.6	0.0

Map 3 shows the proportion of "one-person household," It is found that the proportions are unexpectedly low in Phnom Penh, and expectedly low in Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear located at national boundary, in contrast Kandal, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng where located near Phnom Penh, have high proportions of "one-person household."

Map 4 shows the proportion of nuclear family household. It is found that the proportions are higher in Mondul Kiri, Pursat and Preah Vihear, in contrast the proportion is lower in Phnom Penh, due to the high proportion of "other relative household" in Phnom Penh.


Map 3. Proportion of One-Person Households: Province, 2013
Proportion of One-Person Households (%) of Cambodia:
3.6
Proportion of One-Person Households (%) by Province:
Min: 1.3 (Phnom Penh)
Max: 5.7 (Kampot)
Mean: 3.4
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Otdar Meanchey
Banteay Meanchey
Siem Reap
Preah Vihear
Stung Treng
Ratanak Kiri
Battambang
Pailin
Kampong Thom
Kratie
Mondul Kiri
Pursat
Kampong Chhnang
Kampong Cham
Koh Kong
Kampong Speu
Phnom Penh
Prey Veng
Kandal
Preah Sihanouk
Svay Rieng
Takeo
Kampot
Kep
0 25 50 100 km
National Boundary
Provincial boundary
Proportion of one-person households (%) by province
Lower than 2.0
2.0 - 2.9
3.0 - 3.4
3.5 - 3.9
4.0 or higher
Water


Map 4. Proportion of Nuclear Family Households: Province, 2008
Proportion of Nuclear Family Households (%) of Cambodia:
66.2
Proportion of Nuclear Family Households (%) by Province:
Min: 49.1 (Phnom Penh)
Max: 73.0 (Pursati)
Mean: 67.9
Legend
National Boundary
Provincial boundary
Proportion of nuclear family households (%) by province
49.1
65.0 - 66.9
67.0 - 68.9
69.0 - 71.9
72.0 or higher
Water
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Otdar Meanchey
Banteay Meanchey
Siem Reap
Preah Vihear
Stung Treng
Ratanak Kiri
Pailin
Battambang
Kampong Thom
Kratie
Mondul Kiri
Pursat
Kampong Chhnang
Kampong Cham
Koh Kong
Kampong Speu
Phnom Penh
Kandal
Prey Veng
Svay Rieng
Takeo
Kampot
Preah Sihanouk
Kep
0 25 50 100 km

3.3 Relationship to Head of Household

3.3.1 Relationship to Head of Household

The 2008 census and CIPS2013 to facilitate the collection, the arrangement was made that each group of person should have one head in the normal or regular households. By definition the head of a normal household is the person generally acknowledged as such by other members of the household. The head is normally the oldest male or female in the member, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house or the person who manages the affairs of the household.

Table 3.4 shows the number of population by relationship to head of household as of 1998, 2008 and 2013. The percent of the heads had increased from 19.1 in 1998, 21.2 in 2008 and 22.6 in 2013 for both sexes. The percents for both male-heads and female-heads also increased during 1998-2013.

Table 3.4 Population by Relationship to Household Head by Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013

Sex	Population	Household Head	Spouse	Child	Parent	Grand-Child	Other Relative	Non Relative
2013								
Both Sexes	14,676,591	3,311,050	2,460,696	6,843,272	148,381	889,821	984,128	39,244
Males	7,121,508	2,434,060	195,030	3,461,329	29,280	464,193	520,064	17,551
Females	7,555,083	876,990	2,265,666	3,381,943	119,101	425,628	464,063	21,693
2008								
Both Sexes	13,395,682	2,841,897	2,126,561	6,521,330	201,376	600,865	810,417	293,236
Males	6,516,054	2,111,558	155,010	3,316,833	42,690	310,191	405,673	174,099
Females	6,879,628	730,339	1,971,551	3,204,497	158,686	290,674	404,744	119,137
1998								
Both Sexes	11,437,656	2,188,663	1,617,385	6,067,644	127,201	401,490	772,160	263,113
Males	5,511,408	1,628,486	83,127	3,010,877	28,863	205,846	363,573	190,636
Females	5,926,248	560,177	1,534,258	3,056,767	98,338	195,644	408,587	72,477
2013								
Both Sexes	100.0	22.6	16.8	46.6	1.0	6.1	6.7	0.3
Males	100.0	34.2	2.7	48.6	0.4	6.5	7.3	0.2
Females	100.0	11.6	30.0	44.8	1.6	5.6	6.1	0.3
2008								
Both Sexes	100.0	21.2	15.9	48.7	1.5	4.5	6.0	2.2
Males	100.0	32.4	2.4	50.9	0.7	4.8	6.2	2.7
Females	100.0	10.6	28.7	46.6	2.3	4.2	5.9	1.7
1998								
Both Sexes	100.0	19.1	14.1	53.0	1.1	3.5	6.8	2.3
Males	100.0	29.5	1.5	54.6	0.5	3.7	6.6	3.5
Females	100.0	9.5	25.9	51.6	1.7	3.3	6.9	1.2
Sex Ratio (%)								
2013	94.3	277.5	8.6	102.3	24.6	109.1	112.1	80.9
2008	94.7	289.1	7.9	103.5	26.9	106.7	100.2	146.1
1998	93.0	290.7	5.4	98.5	29.4	105.2	89.0	263.0

The proportion of spouse to the head had increased from 14.1 percent for both sexes, 1.5 percent for male spouses and 25.9 percent for female spouses in 1998, and 15.9 percent for both sexes, 2.4 percent for male spouses and 28.7 percent for female spouses in 2008, to 16.8 percent for both sexes, 2.7 percent for male spouses and 30.0 percent for female spouses in 2013. Spouses are predominantly women. The proportion of child accounts for around 50 percent, however, they had decreased from 53.0 percent in 1998, 48.7 percent in 2008 to 46.6 percent in 2013, due to the reduction of fertility.

The decreasing trend in the size of household combined with a steep increase in the number of household points to a shift from the system of joint and extended family towards nuclear family. This shows that the proportion of parent to the head of household could be small due to the tendency that the sons/daughters prefer to form a household separately from the household of the parents. The proportions of parents of the head are very few at around 1 percent in 2013. Female parents are slightly more than male parents, due to mortality differentials by sex.

The proportion of grandchild increased from 3.5 percent in 1998, 4.5 percent in 2008 to 6.1 percent in 2013. The extension of average life expectancy enables the living together with grandchild as well as the housing condition. The proportion of other relative to the head decreased slightly from 6.8 percent in 1998 to 6.0 percent in 2008, and increased again to 6.7 percent in 2013. The relationship between household heads and other relative member might reflect the condition of cohabitation.

3.3.2 Relationship to Head of Household by Province

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of population by relationship to head of household by province in 2013. The proportion of head follows the same pattern as national level. About the proportion of head, the lowest was Ratanak Kiri (20.2%) and the highest was Svay Rieng (24.8%), while in 2008, the lowest was Ratanak Kiri (18.3%) and Svay Rieng was the highest (23.9%), same as in 2013. In case of the spouse, Phnom Penh has the lowest proportion (15.4%), Pailin has the highest proportion (18.4%). About the proportion of child, Prey Veng has the smallest proportion (43.0%), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the highest (52.8%). The differentials of proportion of child may be affected by the fertility differentials among provinces (see Annex Table 19). Incidentally, total fertility rate in Mondul Kiri is 5.2, the highest among provinces in 2013

Regarding other relatives, Phnom Penh has the highest proportion (10.8%), in contrast that Pursat has the lowest (4.6%). About grandchild, Mondul Kiri has the lowest proportion (1.7%), in contrast that Prey Veng has the lowest (8.2%).

Table 3.5 Percent of Population by Relationship to Head of Households by Province, 2013

Province	Population	Total	Household Head	Spouse	Child	Parent	Grand-Child	Other Relative	Non Relative
Cambodia, 2013	14,676,591	100.0	22.6	16.8	46.6	1.0	6.1	6.7	0.3
Province									
Banteay Mean Chey	729,569	100.0	23.1	17.4	46.0	0.9	6.5	6.0	0.1
Battambang	1,121,019	100.0	21.4	16.1	46.9	1.0	7.5	6.9	0.2
Kampong Cham	1,757,223	100.0	23.5	17.9	45.0	1.5	6.4	5.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	100.0	22.2	16.5	51.2	1.0	4.3	4.6	0.2
Kampong Speu	755,465	100.0	22.0	16.4	49.4	1.0	5.5	5.6	0.1
Kampong Thom	690,414	100.0	22.8	16.9	47.2	1.2	4.4	7.0	0.4
Kampot	611,557	100.0	24.2	17.6	46.7	0.7	4.8	5.8	0.2
Kandal	1,115,965	100.0	21.8	16.1	48.5	0.9	6.4	6.3	0.0
Koh Kong	122,263	100.0	21.1	17.3	51.2	0.8	3.8	5.3	0.5
Kratie	344,195	100.0	22.1	18.0	48.0	1.2	4.5	6.2	0.2
Mondul Kiri	72,680	100.0	20.9	17.8	52.8	0.9	1.7	4.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	1,688,044	100.0	20.9	15.4	43.3	0.9	7.5	10.8	1.2
Preah Vihear	235,370	100.0	20.7	17.7	51.9	1.0	3.2	5.3	0.1
Prey Veng	1,156,739	100.0	24.6	16.5	43.0	1.0	8.2	6.7	0.0
Pursat	435,596	100.0	22.9	17.6	50.6	0.5	3.7	4.6	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	100.0	20.2	17.8	48.6	1.0	3.3	8.6	0.5
Siem Reap	922,982	100.0	21.5	15.7	48.2	0.8	5.8	7.9	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	100.0	21.0	16.9	47.6	1.1	5.9	7.1	0.6
Stung Treng	122,791	100.0	21.1	17.3	48.2	1.1	3.7	7.9	0.8
Svay Rieng	578,380	100.0	24.8	18.0	44.0	1.0	6.4	5.7	0.0
Takeo	923,373	100.0	24.0	17.0	46.5	1.1	6.0	5.4	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	231,390	100.0	23.1	17.9	48.5	0.6	4.2	5.6	0.1
Kep	38,701	100.0	22.4	16.9	48.0	0.7	5.0	6.2	0.8
Pailin	65,795	100.0	22.5	18.4	49.8	0.7	2.9	5.5	0.2

3.4 Households by Number of Working Members

3.4.1 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members

As mentioned above, the household is the major unit of production and consumption. It should be considered the number of usually economically active members in the household. Table 3.6 provides the average number of usually economically active members or working members per household size and the average number of household members by number of working member. The average number of working members had registered a slightly rise from 2.43 persons in 2008 to 2.47 persons in 2013 to support the need and consumption in country as a whole. In contrast, the average number of household members for total households had registered a decline of 0.22 from 4.66 persons in 2008 to 4.42 persons in 2013. The average number of household members for total households having 2, 3 and 4, usually economically active members had registered a decline of 0.26, 0.31 and 0.31 from 4.26 persons, 5.22 persons and 6.12 persons in 2008 to 4.00 persons, 4.91 persons and 5.81 persons in 2013 respectively. In contrast, the average number of working members for the total households having 4, 5, 6 members had registered a slightly rise from 2.16 persons, 2.47 persons and 2.85 persons to 2.20 persons, 2.62 persons

and 3.10 persons during the decade 2008-2013 to support the need for the welfare and consumption. It is no surprise that the larger the household size, the more the number of working members. It seems to be the improvement of the employment opportunity influences such results.

Table 3.6 Normal Households by Size of Household and Number of Usually Economically Active Members: 2008, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Total Normal Households	Households with indicated number of Usually Economically Active Members								Average Number of Working Members
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
2013										
TOTAL	3,163,226	71,614	525,086	1,430,084	533,425	333,674	164,930	65,448	38,965	2.47
1	115,125	27,874	87,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
2	342,927	23,095	121,977	197,854	-	-	-	-	-	1.51
3	567,302	10,803	121,482	334,949	100,069	-	-	-	-	1.92
4	735,069	5,935	102,199	433,393	125,243	68,299	-	-	-	2.20
5	608,400	2,015	56,945	277,440	143,220	89,165	39,616	-	-	2.62
6	388,916	1,714	25,201	123,837	95,759	80,994	45,306	16,105	-	3.10
7	209,425	177	6,580	44,647	41,295	54,950	37,146	18,974	5,656	3.72
8	99,613	0	2,290	13,066	18,230	22,589	19,089	14,013	10,338	4.27
9	53,445	0	808	3,994	5,725	9,527	15,821	8,800	8,772	4.82
10 or more	43,003	0	354	905	3,884	8,151	7,953	7,557	14,199	5.37
Average Number of HH Members	4.42	2.12	3.08	4.00	4.91	5.81	6.70	7.58	8.81	
2008										
TOTAL	2,817,637	60,902	466,336	1,326,685	463,124	281,750	128,404	54,864	35,572	2.43
1	99,786	21,545	78,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78
2	277,259	19,705	91,712	165,842	-	-	-	-	-	1.53
3	478,393	9,840	102,869	286,673	79,011	-	-	-	-	1.91
4	582,021	5,156	87,445	347,958	92,521	48,941	-	-	-	2.16
5	513,894	2,551	55,962	263,168	106,431	62,001	23,781	-	-	2.47
6	374,376	1,148	29,185	151,341	87,089	66,114	28,948	10,551	-	2.85
7	232,702	444	12,804	69,637	53,879	49,966	29,515	12,182	4,275	3.28
8	129,668	227	5,114	27,662	26,508	29,681	21,839	12,350	6,287	3.75
9	67,591	136	1,858	9,658	11,245	14,918	13,164	9,380	7,232	4.25
10 or more	61,947	150	1,146	4,746	6,440	10,129	11,157	10,401	17,778	5.05
Average Number of HH Members	4.66	2.27	3.29	4.26	5.22	6.12	7.04	7.94	9.08	

Note: "Usually Economically Active Members" is shown as "working members".

Averge number of HH members (household size) and average number of working member are computed as follows;

Average household size= Σ (number of households(i) * household size(i)) / total household. Here, household size I = 1 to 10, and "10 and over" is treated as 10.

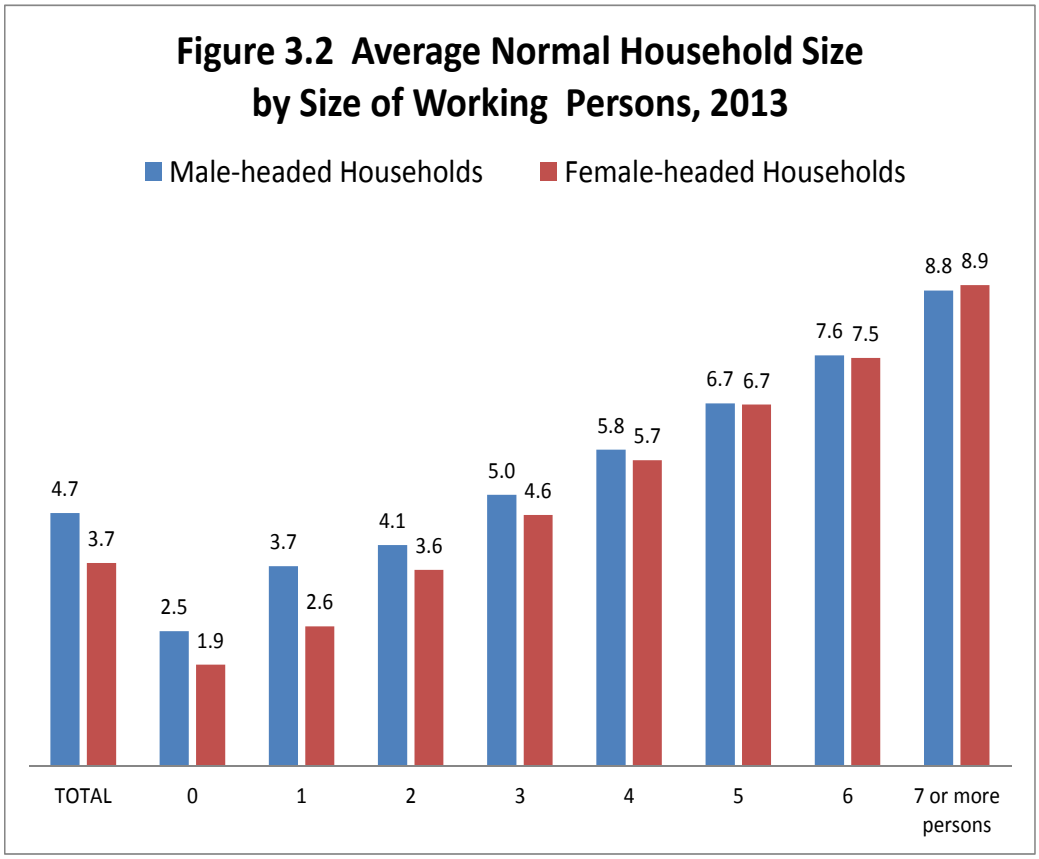
Average number of working member= Σ (number of households(i) * number of working members(i)) / total household.

Here the number of working member size I = 1 to 7, and "7 and over" is treated as 7.

Table 3.7 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member: 1998, 2008, 2013

Number of Usually Economically Active Members	Average Normal Household Size (persons)								
	Total Households			Male-headed Households			Female-headed Households		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
TOTAL	5.14	4.66	4.42	5.48	4.92	4.67	4.17	3.89	3.75
0	2.60	2.27	2.12	2.71	2.46	2.49	2.53	2.14	1.87
1	3.97	3.29	3.08	4.64	3.88	3.69	3.24	2.73	2.58
2	4.84	4.26	4.00	4.98	4.35	4.08	4.20	3.82	3.63
3	5.91	5.22	4.91	6.16	5.37	5.01	5.16	4.78	4.64
4	6.80	6.12	5.81	6.94	6.21	5.85	6.23	5.80	5.65
5	7.65	7.04	6.70	7.73	7.08	6.70	7.30	6.85	6.68
6	8.47	7.94	7.58	8.51	7.96	7.59	8.30	7.85	7.54
7 or more	9.41	9.08	8.81	9.42	9.09	8.79	9.37	9.04	8.89

Note: Same as Table 3.7.

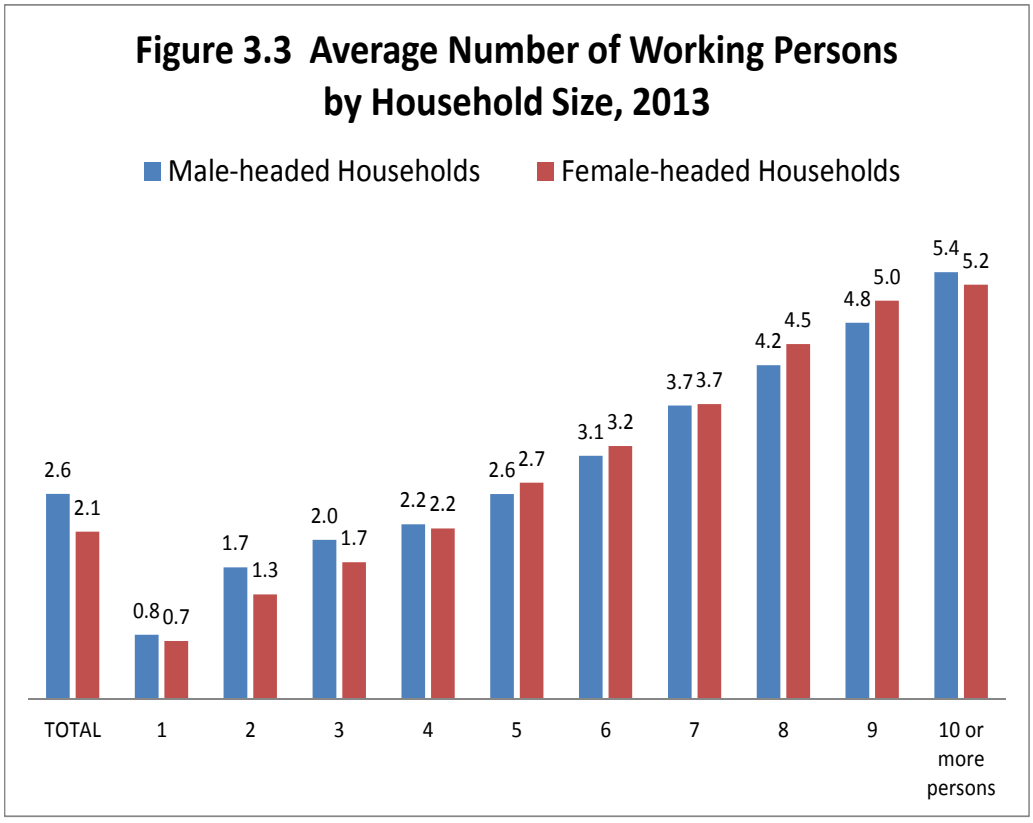


According to Table 3.7and Figures 3.2, the average number of household members decreased for both male-headed and female-headed households, regardless of size of working member, during 2008-2013. Average number of household members for female-headed households is smaller than those for male-headed households for each size of working member.

Table 3.8 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Member by Household Size, 1998, 2008, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members								
	Normal Households, Total			Male-headed Households			Female-headed Households		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
TOTAL	2.28	2.43	2.47	2.40	2.55	2.60	1.94	2.09	2.12
1	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.74
2	1.48	1.53	1.51	1.65	1.69	1.67	1.31	1.34	1.33
3	1.81	1.91	1.92	1.90	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.74	1.73
4	2.02	2.16	2.20	2.06	2.17	2.21	1.91	2.12	2.16
5	2.22	2.47	2.62	2.23	2.46	2.60	2.16	2.51	2.74
6	2.43	2.85	3.10	2.43	2.83	3.08	2.43	2.93	3.20
7	2.67	3.28	3.72	2.66	3.26	3.71	2.72	3.39	3.74
8	2.97	3.75	4.27	2.95	3.73	4.22	3.09	3.85	4.49
9	3.32	4.25	4.82	3.30	4.23	4.76	3.47	4.34	5.04
10 or more	4.16	5.05	5.37	4.12	5.05	5.40	4.42	5.08	5.24

Note: Same as Table 3.7.



Whereas the average number of working members for the male-headed households rose slightly to support the need for the cost of living during 2008-2013. Female-headed households also showed the tendency like the male-headed. The average number of working persons for female-headed households is smaller than those for male-headed households for each size of household members from 1 to 4 persons, on the contrary those for female-headed households become larger than male-headed households for each size of household members from 5 persons or more (Table 3.8 and Figure 3.3).

3.4.2 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Urban and Rural

Table 3.9 provides the average household size by number of usually economically active members in urban and rural areas in 2013. It is found that average household size by working member is larger in urban area than in rural area. Male-headed households have tendency of a larger household size than the female-headed households irrespective of residence and size of working members.

Table 3.9 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member by Urban/Rural, 2013

Number of Usually Economically Active Members	Average Normal Household Size (persons)					
	Total Households		Male-headed Households		Female-headed Households	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	4.66	4.36	4.85	4.63	4.20	3.62
0	2.65	1.98	3.28	2.21	2.05	1.83
1	3.51	2.93	3.96	3.55	2.78	2.54
2	4.11	3.98	4.16	4.07	3.90	3.55
3	5.05	4.87	5.15	4.97	4.83	4.57
4	6.11	5.73	6.09	5.79	6.18	5.50
5	7.13	6.57	7.18	6.57	6.97	6.56
6	7.78	7.53	7.74	7.56	7.94	7.39
7 or more	9.16	8.69	9.11	8.69	9.34	8.69

Note: Same as Table 3.7.

Table 3.10 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Member by Normal Households Size, Urban/Rural, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members					
	Normal Households, Total		Male-headed Households		Female-headed Households	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	2.48	2.47	2.55	2.61	2.31	2.07
1	0.77	0.76	0.87	0.80	0.71	0.74
2	1.46	1.52	1.57	1.69	1.32	1.33
3	1.86	1.94	1.90	2.04	1.81	1.71
4	2.10	2.23	2.09	2.25	2.11	2.17
5	2.48	2.66	2.44	2.64	2.65	2.77
6	2.96	3.15	2.89	3.13	3.18	3.21
7	3.49	3.78	3.51	3.77	3.43	3.86
8	4.31	4.26	4.30	4.20	4.34	4.57
9	4.81	4.82	4.80	4.75	4.84	5.15
10 or more	5.39	5.36	5.47	5.36	5.16	5.34

Note: Same as Table 3.7.

Table 3.10 provides the average number of usually economically active members by household size in urban and rural areas in 2013. It is found that average working member in urban area is smaller than that in rural area irrespective of household size. Male-headed households have tendency of a greater average

working member than the female-headed at household size 1-4 persons, however male-headed households have smaller average working member from household size 5 persons and more than the counterparts.

3.4.3 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Province

Annex Tables 8 and 9 present the average number of usually economically active members by household size and average household size by the number of usually economically active members, respectively in 2013. It is found that the average number of usually economically active members ranges 2.21 in Prey Veng to 2.72 in Ratanak Kiri, and the average household size ranges 3.97 in Prey Veng to 4.92 in Ratanak Kiri. It is also found that the larger the household size, the more the number of working members in any province.

3.5 Comparison in Family Composition of Households among ASEAN Countries

Based on the relationship of household members to the head of household in each ASEAN countries, type of family composition is shown in Table 3.11. Unfortunately there are few countries compiling statistics of the family composition. It is known that there is a tendency for formations of nuclear family households and thus a corresponding decline in extended family households in most ASEAN countries. Singapore has the highest percentage for nuclear family households (76.2 percent) compared to that for Cambodia (65.9 percent), Malaysia (65.2 percent). On the other hand, Cambodia had the smallest proportion of extended family households (4.1 percent), whilst Malaysia had the largest proportion (20.3 percent) among ASEAN countries. The proportion of un-related is high in Singapore. The proportion of "one-person household" is the highest in Thailand (18.4 percent), followed by Singapore (12.2 percent) and Malaysia (7.1 percent). Cambodia has the second lowest proportion of "one-person household" (3.6 percent) next to Laos (1.3 percent).

Table 3.11 Type of Family Composition of Households in ASEAN Countries

Country	Year	Number of Households	Type of Household (%)				
			One-person	Nuclear	Extended	Other related	Un-related
Cambodia	2013	3,163,226	3.6	65.9	4.1	26.3	0.0
Indonesia	2010	61,157,592	7.4	-	-	-	-
Laos	2005	952,386	1.3	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2000	4,777,600	7.1	65.2	20.3	4	4
Philippines	2007	18,539,769	5.9	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2010	1,145,920	12.2	76.2	6.7	-	4.9
Thailand	2010	20,364,332	18.4	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2009	22,444,322	7.2	-	-	-	-

Note: The un-related members in household includes "other household" in Cambodia.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Chapter 4 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Household Heads

Traditionally in the Cambodian Custom, the head of a normal household is the person generally acknowledged as such by other members of the household. The head is normally the oldest male or female in the member, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house or the person who manages the affairs of the household. He/She could be a powerful religious and customary advisor in a household. He/She could be a non-economically active persons. Sometimes, the village people called him/her as daddy or mammy. In some ceremonies like the wedding in the religious part the village people follows his/her recommendations.

4.1 Age Composition of Household Heads

4.1.1 Household Heads by Sex and Age

Table 4.1 presents the number of household heads in absolute numbers and percentages by age group starting at 10 and over and sex. Figures 4.1 presents the population pyramids of household heads in 2008 and 2013, respectively. The majority of household heads was situated at the age group 40-49 for male-headed and 50-59 for female-headed in 2013, five years older than that in 2008 for both males and females heads. The male household heads have higher proportions than female household heads at most age groups.

Figure 3.2 presents the population pyramid of household heads in urban and rural areas in 2013, respectively. Same tendency as the national case that male household heads have higher proportions than female household heads was found in both urban and rural areas. There is less male heads in urban area at 45 years old or younger than male heads in rural area, however the situation reverses at 45 years old and over. The female household heads in urban area have higher proportions than female household heads in rural area. It is considered that the low headship rate for women is related with the status of women in rural area.

Table 4.1 Number and Percent Distribution of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group: 1998, 2008, 2013

Age Group	Number of Normal Household Heads									Sex ratio		
	1998			2008			2013					
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1998	2008	2013
10 and over	2,162,086	1,606,303	555,783	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	289	291	269
10-14	2,675	1,220	1,455	5,289	2,457	2,832	2,130	907	1,223	84	87	74
15 - 19	22,337	12,271	10,066	22,425	11,637	10,788	16,492	7,834	8,658	122	108	90
20 - 24	111,443	88,762	22,681	138,292	105,390	32,902	99,900	75,533	24,366	391	320	310
25 - 29	287,566	240,636	46,930	336,000	279,480	56,520	271,644	221,573	50,071	513	494	443
30 - 34	329,684	269,986	59,698	279,531	231,416	48,115	403,805	329,281	74,524	452	481	442
35 - 39	334,331	264,683	69,648	398,419	324,945	73,474	316,859	260,030	56,829	380	442	458
40 - 44	241,090	171,554	69,536	372,245	290,415	81,830	405,771	315,129	90,641	247	355	348
45 - 49	223,624	155,421	68,203	351,276	262,236	89,040	407,040	303,768	103,272	228	295	294
50 - 54	178,200	119,104	59,096	261,725	174,145	87,580	367,058	259,440	107,618	202	199	241
55 - 59	149,596	98,601	50,995	223,339	145,535	77,804	279,656	177,551	102,105	193	187	174
60 - 64	114,464	74,297	40,167	160,850	102,288	58,562	229,796	140,009	89,786	185	175	156
65 - 69	85,032	55,970	29,062	120,375	75,772	44,603	160,396	95,151	65,244	193	170	146
70 - 74	47,993	31,595	16,398	77,798	47,895	29,903	106,081	61,855	44,226	193	160	140
75 and over	34,051	22,203	11,848	70,073	42,907	27,166	96,599	58,701	37,898	187	158	155
Mean Age	42.5	41.4	45.6	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2			

Table 4.1 Number and Percent Distribution of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group: 1998, 2008, 2013

(Continued)

Age Group	Percent of Normal Household Heads								
	1998			2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
10 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
15 - 19	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.0
20 - 24	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.8
25 - 29	13.3	15.0	8.4	11.9	13.3	7.8	8.6	9.6	5.8
30 - 34	15.2	16.8	10.7	9.9	11.0	6.7	12.8	14.3	8.7
35 - 39	15.5	16.5	12.5	14.1	15.5	10.2	10.0	11.3	6.6
40 - 44	11.2	10.7	12.5	13.2	13.9	11.3	12.8	13.7	10.6
45 - 49	10.3	9.7	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.9	13.2	12.1
50 - 54	8.2	7.4	10.6	9.3	8.3	12.1	11.6	11.2	12.6
55 - 59	6.9	6.1	9.2	7.9	6.9	10.8	8.8	7.7	11.9
60 - 64	5.3	4.6	7.2	5.7	4.9	8.1	7.3	6.1	10.5
65 - 69	3.9	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	7.6
70 - 74	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.4	2.7	5.2
75 and over	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.4

Figure 4.1 Population Pyramid of Household Heads, 2008, 2013

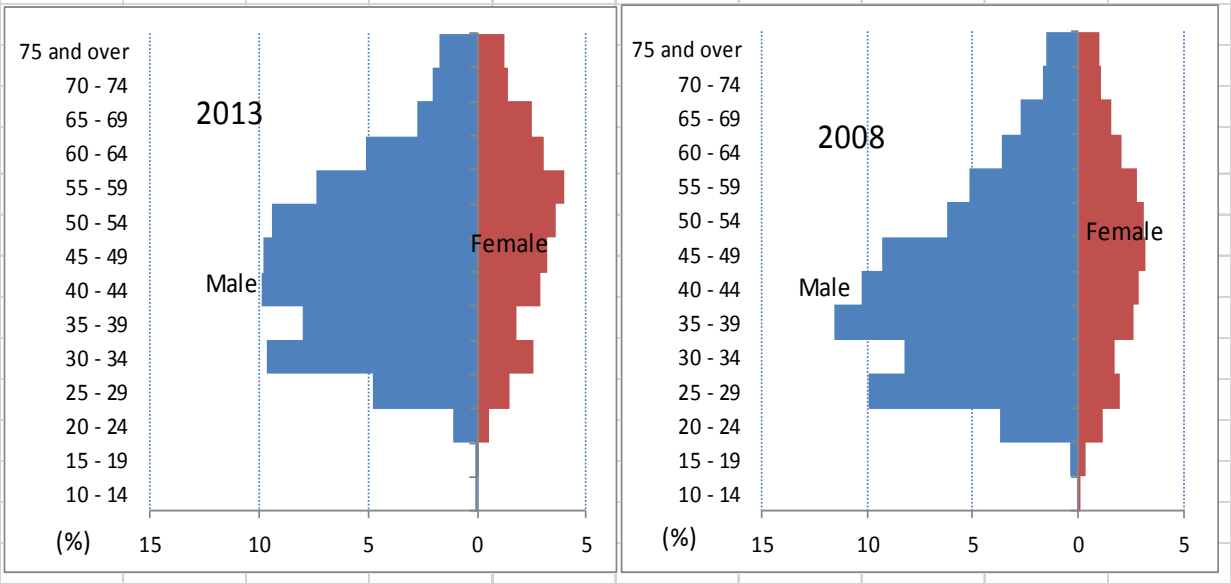
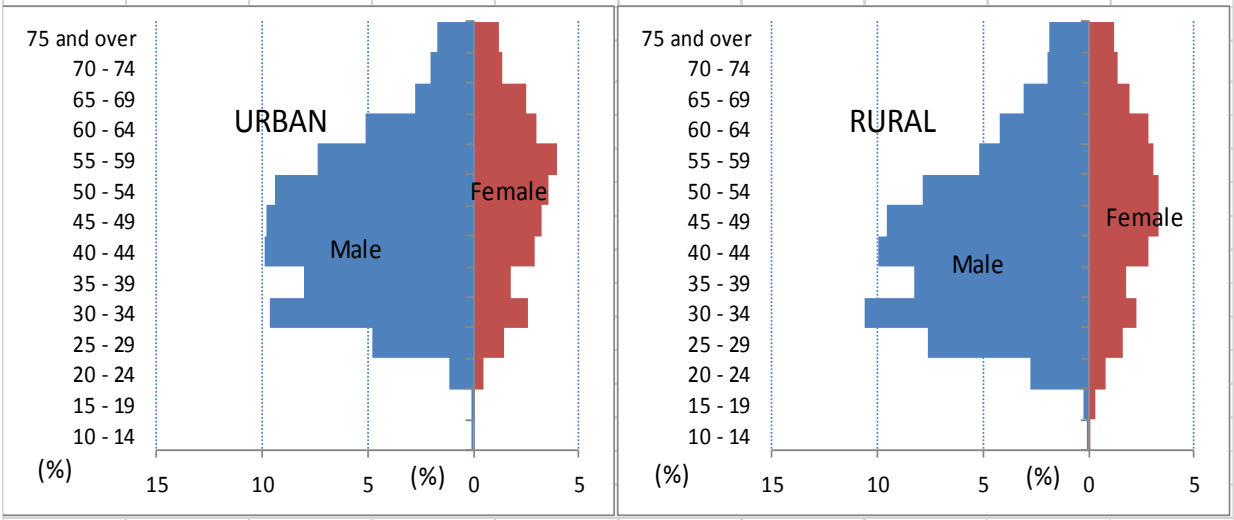


Figure 4.2 Population Pyramid of Household Heads: Urban/Rural, 2013



4.1.2 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex

Table 4.2 presents the mean age of household heads by sex and household size. The mean age of household heads by sex was worked out by taking the middle of each age group multiply with the number household head and divide the summation by total number of each households. The mean age of household heads as of 2013 is older than the age of 2008, 46.5 years old versus 44.4 years old. The mean age of male household heads is younger than that for females in both 2008 and 2013 (45.1 for males and 50.2 for females in 2013, 43.2 for males and 47.8 for females in 2008). There is a tendency that the age of household head becomes older with household size 4 persons and over, irrespective of sex. It should be noted that the mean age of male household heads is younger than that of female household heads irrespective of household size. The mean age of one-person female household head is 57.3 years old in

2013. This may be related to widowhood in the household with empty nest. The mean age of two-persons for both male and female heads is younger than the mean age of 3 persons and more persons, it may be related to the household with empty nest which child leaves the nest.

Table 4.2 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Household Size, 2008, 2013

(unit: years)

Household Size	2008			2013			Difference of Age, 2013-2008			Difference (M-F)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013
Total	44.4	43.2	47.9	46.5	45.1	50.2	2.1	2.0	2.3	-4.7	-5.1
1	49.8	41.2	53.7	54.8	47.1	57.3	4.9	6.0	3.6	-12.5	-10.1
2	46.8	45.3	48.6	50.6	50.3	51.1	3.8	5.0	2.5	-3.3	-0.8
3	41.3	39.3	45.9	43.5	41.7	47.2	2.2	2.4	1.3	-6.6	-5.5
4	41.7	40.5	45.8	43.2	42.0	47.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	-5.3	-5.6
5	43.8	43.0	47.1	45.7	44.8	49.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	-4.0	-4.7
6	45.5	45.0	48.0	48.0	47.3	51.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	-3.0	-3.7
7	46.7	46.4	48.8	49.5	49.0	52.0	2.8	2.6	3.2	-2.5	-3.1
8	47.8	47.5	49.5	50.7	50.0	53.7	2.9	2.5	4.2	-2.0	-3.7
9	48.7	48.5	50.1	52.6	52.0	54.9	3.8	3.5	4.8	-1.6	-3.0
10 or more	50.2	50.0	51.3	52.8	51.9	56.6	2.6	1.9	5.2	-1.3	-4.7

Note: Difference (M-F) shows the difference of age between male heads and female heads.

Table 4.3 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Difference of Age, 2013-2008			Difference (M-F)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013
Total	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	−4.7	−5.1
Urban	45.0	44.1	47.5	48.1	46.8	51.2	3.0	2.7	3.8	−3.4	−4.4
Rural	44.2	43.0	47.9	46.1	44.7	49.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	−4.9	−5.2
Difference between Urban and Rural											
	0.8	1.1	-0.4	2.0	2.1	1.3					

Table 4.3 presents the mean age of household heads by sex and urban/rural areas. The mean age of household heads in urban area is older than those in rural area, irrespective of sex. The mean age of household heads as of 2013 is older than the age of 2008 in both urban and rural areas. The mean age of female household heads is older than the age of male household head in both urban and rural area, irrespective of years

4.1.3 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Province

Table 4.4 presents mean age of household heads by sex and province in 2013. The mean age of male-heads ranges 40.3 years old in Mondul Kiri to 47.3 years old in Kandal, in contrast the mean age of female-heads ranges 42.1 years old in Mondul Kiri to 53.5 years old in Kandal. The mean age of male heads was younger than that for female heads for most provinces except Prea Sihanouk. The large difference of mean ages between male and female heads was found in Kep (7.8), followed by Kampong Chnang (7.4). As to the mean age of household heads by household size and province, please refer Annex Table 11.

Table 4.4 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex, Province, 2013

(unit = years)

Province	Male-head	Female-head	Difference (F-M)	Province	Male-head	Female-head	Difference (F-M)
Cambodia	**45.1**	**50.2**	**5.1**				
Banteay Mean Chey	46.3	52.5	6.2	Preah Vihear	41.6	44.1	2.5
Battambang	45.9	51.1	5.1	Prey Veng	45.9	48.8	3.0
Kampong Cham	45.8	49.8	4.0	Pursat	43.5	50.8	7.3
Kampong Chhnang	44.3	51.7	7.4	Ratanak Kiri	40.9	42.8	1.9
Kampong Speu	43.4	49.0	5.6	Siem Reab	42.8	49.8	7.0
Kampong Thom	43.1	48.9	5.8	Preah Sihanouk	46.9	44.9	-2.0
Kampot	45.0	50.8	5.8	Stung Treng	42.3	45.6	3.4
Kandal	47.3	53.5	6.2	Svay Rieng	44.7	51.1	6.5
Koh Kong	43.6	46.8	3.2	Takeo	45.4	50.7	5.3
Kratie	44.6	49.4	4.7	Otdar Meanchey	41.9	45.3	3.4
Mondul Kiri	40.3	42.1	1.8	Kep	43.6	51.4	7.8
Phnom Penh	47.3	51.7	4.4	Pailin	43.7	48.6	4.9
Minimum	40.3	42.1	1.8				
Maximum	47.3	53.5	6.2				
Mean	44.2	48.8	4.6				

Note: Difference(F-M) means the difference of mean age between male-heads and female heads.

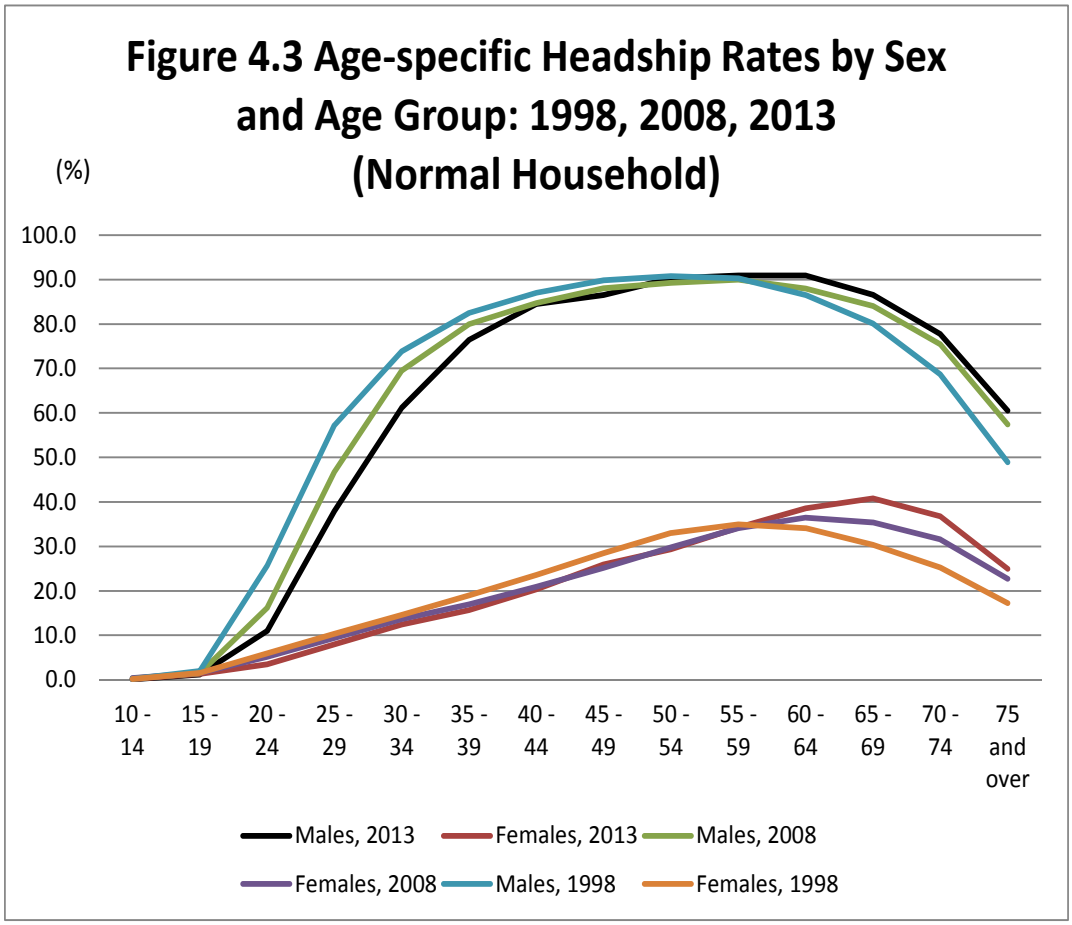
4.1.4 Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group

The "age-specific headship rates", which is the proportion of normal household heads in a given age group to the total number of persons in the same age group is shown in Table 4.5. These rates are primarily used in the preparation of household projections, which in turn serves as an input to estimating future housing needs and other socio-economic facilities. Table 4.5 provides the headship rates for Cambodia and urban and rural residence by sex and age group, comparing the number of male heads and female heads aged 10 years and above to the number of male population and the number of female population of the same age. It is found that the male headship rates from 10-14 to 45-49 age group as of 2013 are lower than that of male headship rates as of 2008. The female headship rates from 10-14 to 40-44 age group.in 2013 are also lower than that of female headship rates in 2008. It is to be noted that in both census and survey, male headship rates were predominantly higher than female headship rates for all age group. The male headship rates present the highest at ages 55-59, while for females, the highest age is 65-69. At the ages of 60-64 and over for males, and the ages of 70-74 and over for females, the rates declines with increase in age. Figure 4.3 clearly shows the above mentioned tendency for the headship rates by sex and age group.

Table 4.5 Age-specific Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Normal Household)

Age Group	Total, 2008			Total, 2013			Urban, 2013			Rural, 2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
10 and over	21.2	32.4	10.6	27.8	42.7	14.1	25.4	38.0	13.7	28.5	44.1	14.3
10 - 14	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
15 - 19	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
20 - 24	10.5	16.1	5.1	7.2	11.0	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.0	8.4	12.9	3.9
25 - 29	27.7	46.7	9.4	22.8	37.9	7.9	13.3	21.4	5.8	25.8	42.9	8.7
30 - 34	40.7	69.6	13.6	35.8	61.2	12.4	26.0	43.3	10.2	39.3	67.4	13.2
35 - 39	47.4	80.0	17.0	45.5	76.4	15.7	38.9	61.7	14.6	47.5	81.2	16.0
40 - 44	50.7	84.7	20.9	49.9	84.5	20.3	42.5	72.2	17.5	52.2	88.3	21.2
45 - 49	53.9	88.0	25.2	54.7	86.5	25.9	51.6	78.8	24.8	55.5	88.8	26.2
50 - 54	53.5	89.2	29.8	56.3	90.3	29.4	55.6	88.9	28.0	56.5	90.7	29.7
55 - 59	57.3	90.0	34.1	56.8	90.9	34.2	60.1	90.8	36.8	55.7	91.0	33.5
60 - 64	58.1	87.9	36.5	59.5	90.9	38.6	60.5	89.0	39.1	59.3	91.6	38.4
65 - 69	55.7	84.1	35.4	59.6	86.6	40.8	61.9	81.4	48.9	59.0	88.0	38.7
70 - 74	49.2	75.4	31.5	53.2	77.8	36.8	57.3	82.0	39.4	52.2	76.7	36.2
75 and over	36.2	57.4	22.7	38.8	60.5	24.9	43.5	68.9	28.6	37.8	58.8	24.1

Note: The age-specific headship rate, is the proportion of normal household heads in a given age group to the total number of persons in the same age group.



Male headship rates in urban areas are lower than male headship rates in rural area at all ages in 2013. In contrast, female headship rates in urban area are lower than that in rural area from 10-14 to 50-54 age groups. It might be due to early marriage in rural area and housing situation in urban area might relate the difference of age of headship rates between urban and rural areas (Table 4.5).

4.1.5 Headship Rates by Province

The male and female headship status are affected by local custom of the region, therefore, male and female headship rates differs by province. It is no question that the male headship rates are higher than the female headship rates in all provinces. The insight analysis of each province provides more information (see Annex Table 12).

Table 4.5 shows the provinces which have the highest and lowest headship rates by sex in 1998, 2008 and 2013. The province with highest headship rate are Kratie for males, and Prey Veng for female in both 2008 and 2013.While, the province with lowest headship rate for males are Phnom Penh in 2008, Preah Sihanouk in 2013, those for females are Ratanak Kiri in both 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.6 Headship Rates by Sex in Selected Povinces, 1998, 2008 and 2013 (Normal Household)

Year	2013		2008		1998	
Sex	Province	Headship Rate(%)	Province	Headship Rate(%)	Province	Headship Rate(%)
	The Highest Headship Rate					
Both Sexes	Prey Veng	30.6	Prey Veng	30.5	Svay Rieng	28.8
Males	Kratie	48.6	Kratie	46.1	Ratanak Kiri	46.2
Females	Prey Veng	18.5	Prey Veng	20.1	Pailin	18.1
	The Lowest Headship Rate(%)					
Both Sexes	Phnom Penh	24.4	Phnom Penh	21.9	Phnom Penh	21.1
Males	Preah Sihanouk	33.3	Phnom Penh	33.7	Pailin	30.1
Females	Ratanak Kiri	7.8	Ratanak Kiri	6.0	Ratanak Kiri	6.2

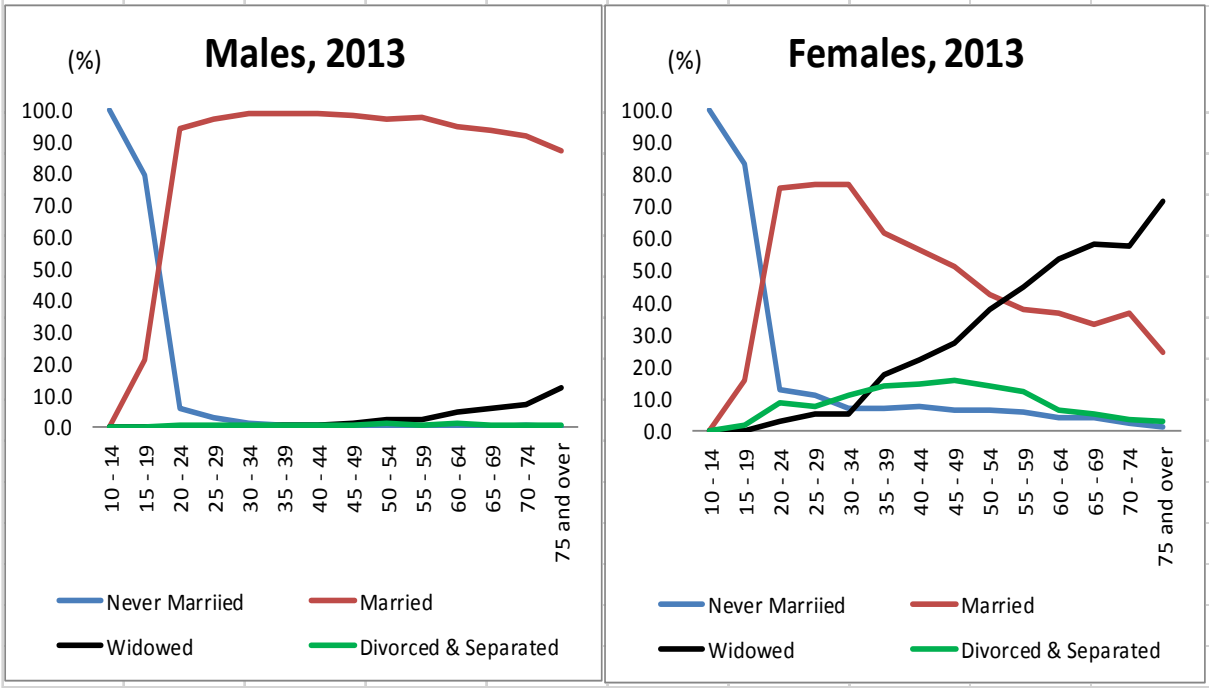
4.2 Socio Economic Characteristics of Household Heads

4.2.1 Marital Status of Normal Household Heads

In Cambodian society the majority of reproduction takes place only in wedlock. Marriage is an important fertility indicator for most Cambodian women. About the Cambodian marriage, the singulate mean age at first marriage for males and females are 26.2 and 23.7 in 2013, respectively. The marital status distribution of household heads by sex and age group has been shown in Annex Table 13. The proportion of “never married” is 1.1 percent and 6.9 percent for male and female heads, respectively. The proportion of “Married” for male heads is 96.6 percent, and higher than the corresponding proportion of females (48.7 percent). The proportion of “widowed” is 1.7 percent and 33.8 percent for male and female heads, and the proportion of “divorced and separated” are 0.5 percent and 10.5 percent for male and female heads, respectively. The position for female household heads is reversed in the three marital status categories: widowed, divorced and separated. Higher proportions of widowed for female household heads seems that they have not remarried once they had lost their husbands or got divorced.

Figure 4.4 shows the contrasting characteristics of marital status of household heads by sex and age groups. The proportion of never-married is the highest at ages 10-14 and 15-19 for male and female household-heads, respectively. The proportion of married has been going up at ages 20 and over for males and females. In contrast, the proportion of divorced and separated for female heads are gradually increasing at ages 30-34 and over, thereafter the proportion of widowed women has been also increasing at ages 35-39 and over. On the contrary, the proportions of divorced and separated males present a very small proportion, and widowed shows increase at ages 60-64 and over.

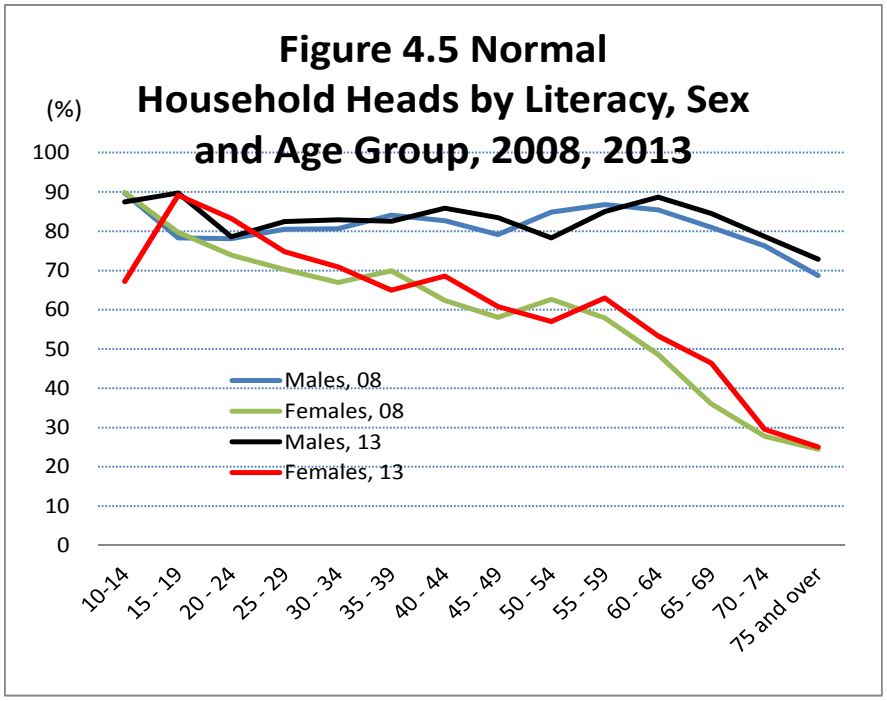
Figure 4.4 Normal Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group,2013



4.2.2 Literacy Status of Normal Household Heads

The level of literacy of household heads is regarded as one of the indicators of social development. The general literacy rate of household heads is the percentage of total normal heads of household aged 10 and over in literate household heads of same age group. In 2013, the literacy rate was 76.5 percent for both sexes, 82.9 percent for male heads and 59.2 percent for female heads. The literacy rates rose in comparison with 2008; 75.8 percent for both sexes, 81.8 percent for male heads, 58.4 percent for female heads in 2008 (see Annex Table 14).

The contrasting feature of literacy for household heads by sex was shown in Figure 4.5. Whereas the literacy rate for male household heads was around 80 percent at ages 10-14 to 70-74, that for female household heads has dropped with increasing age.



4.2.3 Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment

Table 4.7 provides the number and the percentage of normal household heads by educational attainment and sex. The "primary not completed" had the majority of the percentage (29.4%) in 2013. Barring the percentage of "none + not stated", the "primary" (23.0%) occupies the second position followed by "lower secondary" (13.9 percent) and "secondary and above" (7.4 percent). The household heads with "none + not stated" educational attainment include persons of both illiterate and literate but not any level.

Table 4.7 Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2008, 2013

Educational Attainment	Number of Household Heads by Educational Attainment			Percentage of Household Heads by Educational Attainment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2013						
Total	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	100.0	100.0	100.0
None + Not Stated	826,123	453,926	372,197	26.1	19.7	43.5
Primary Not Completed	929,954	675,319	254,635	29.4	29.3	29.7
Primary	729,060	597,408	131,652	23.0	25.9	15.4
Lower Secondary	441,171	369,958	71,213	13.9	16.0	8.3
Secondary & above	234,903	208,372	26,531	7.4	9.0	3.1
Other	2,016	1,782	234	0.1	0.1	0.0
2008						
Total	2,685,479	1,976,037	709,442	100.0	100.0	100.0
None + Not Stated	692,930	384,931	307,999	25.8	19.5	43.4
Primary Not Completed	949,811	703,961	245,850	35.4	35.6	34.7
Primary	581,910	490,146	91,764	21.7	24.8	12.9
Lower Secondary	389,456	333,637	55,819	14.5	16.9	7.9
Secondary & above	69,002	61,324	7,678	2.6	3.1	1.1
Other	2,370	2,038	332	0.1	0.1	0.0

Male heads had higher percentage of educational attainment for "primary and above" than that of female heads in each category. It is noted that female heads have higher proportion of "none + not stated" and "primary not completed." The educational attainment of both male and female household heads was considerably improved in comparison with 2008.

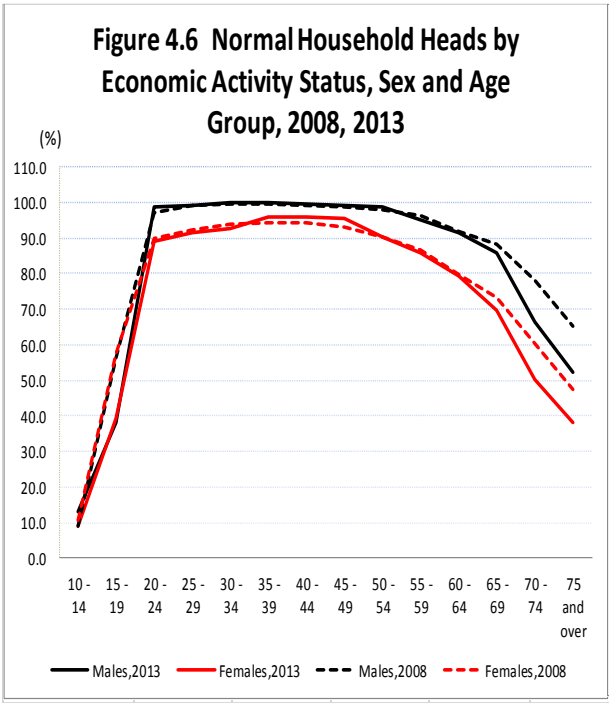
Annex Table 15 presents the household heads by educational attainment, sex and province. Phnom Penh had the lowest (16.5 percent) in "primary not completed", Preah Vihear had the highest (40.8 percent). Phnom Penh presented lower percentage in male heads with "primary not completed" (14.9%) than female heads (19.9%). The same tendency was observed for other 23 province. The proportion of household heads of both sexes with educational attainment qualified as "primary completed" recorded the highest (30.8%) in Kampong Speu, the lowest (15.2%) in Ratanak Kiri province. It is observed that the male household heads have higher proportion of "primary completed" than female household heads.

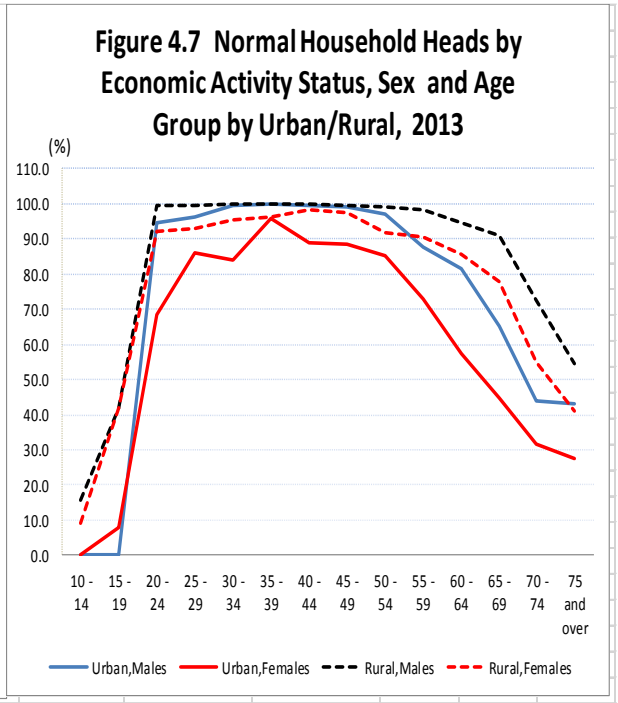
The proportion of household heads of both sexes with "lower secondary" presented the lowest (9.0%) in Preah Vihear, and the highest rate was observed in Phnom Penh (19.5%). The "secondary and beyond" includes secondary, technical- pre-secondary, technical-post secondary, undergraduate, graduate/post-graduate. The proportion of household heads of both sexes with "secondary and beyond" recorded the lowest (3.3%) in Preah Vihear, and the highest in Phnom Penh(26.7%). In all provinces, male household heads are more qualified in "secondary and beyond" than females. The insight analysis of each province provides more information (see Annex Table 15).

4.2.4 Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status

Information on the economic activity status of household heads provides one of important socioeconomic aspects of households. Figure 4.6 and Annex Table 16 provide the proportion of usually active heads of households aged 10 and above by sex and age group, 2008 and 2013. In 2013, the proportion of usually active male household heads was lower than that of female household heads at the age groups 15-19, as the usually active male heads participated in economic activity later than their female cohort. At ages 20-24 up to the 75 and over, the proportions of usually active male household heads showed higher proportions than usually active female household heads, and the gap between males and females also become wide with age.

In urban areas, the proportions of usually active male household heads at the two age groups 10-14 and 15-19 was low in 2013. They might be still in the school or educational institutions. Starting at the ages 20-24, the proportions of usually active male household heads are increasing and higher than their female cohort in each age group. The proportions of usually active male household heads in urban area are lower than those in rural area, presumably due to the higher participation of males in farm labour in rural areas and higher proportion of school attendance in urban areas. The same phenomena are noticed for usually active female household heads in urban and rural areas. The proportions of usually active female heads in urban areas are lower than those in rural areas (see Figure 4.7 and Annex Table 16).





4.2.5 Household Heads by Occupation

Table 4.8 provides the household heads by major group of occupation and sex. In 2013, around 60 percent of both male and female household heads engaged in "skilled agricultural and fishery workers." Secondly, "service workers and shop and market sales workers" showed high proportions, 8.3 percent of male household heads and 14.0 percent of female household heads engaged in the service and sales. The proportion of male household heads engaging in "craft and related workers and "elementary occupations" are higher than those of female heads. It is to be noted that about 7 percent of male household heads engaged in "managers, professionals and technicians", while about 3 percent of female heads engaged. A difference was observed in the occupation between male heads and female heads.

Table 4.8 Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013

Major Group of Occupation	2013						2008		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	36,287	33,673	2,614	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.3
2. Professionals	95,437	80,005	15,432	3.0	3.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.0
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	44,260	35,846	8,414	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.0
4. Clerks	55,707	48,704	7,002	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7
5. Servoce Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	311,939	192,215	119,724	9.9	8.3	14.0	7.5	6.6	9.9
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	1,901,068	1,430,397	470,671	60.1	62.0	55.0	68.3	69.1	65.9
7. Craft and Related Workers	178,794	132,294	46,500	5.7	5.7	5.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81,933	80,808	1,126	2.6	3.5	0.1	2.6	3.4	0.2
9. Elementary Occupations	164,845	127,841	37,003	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.8
10. Armed Forces	37,800	36,010	1,790	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.1
Not stated	255,157	108,971	146,186	8.1	4.7	17.1	6.4	3.6	14.5

Table 4.9 presents number and proportion of household heads by household size and occupation of household heads. The majority of household heads are working in "skilled agricultural and fishery workers" irrespective of household size. It is to be noted that the proportion of heads engaging in "skilled agricultural and fishery workers" rose with increase in size of household. The proportion of heads engaging in "managers, professionals and technicians" and "armed forces" slightly rose with increase in size of household. One-person household heads have the highest proportion in "professional."

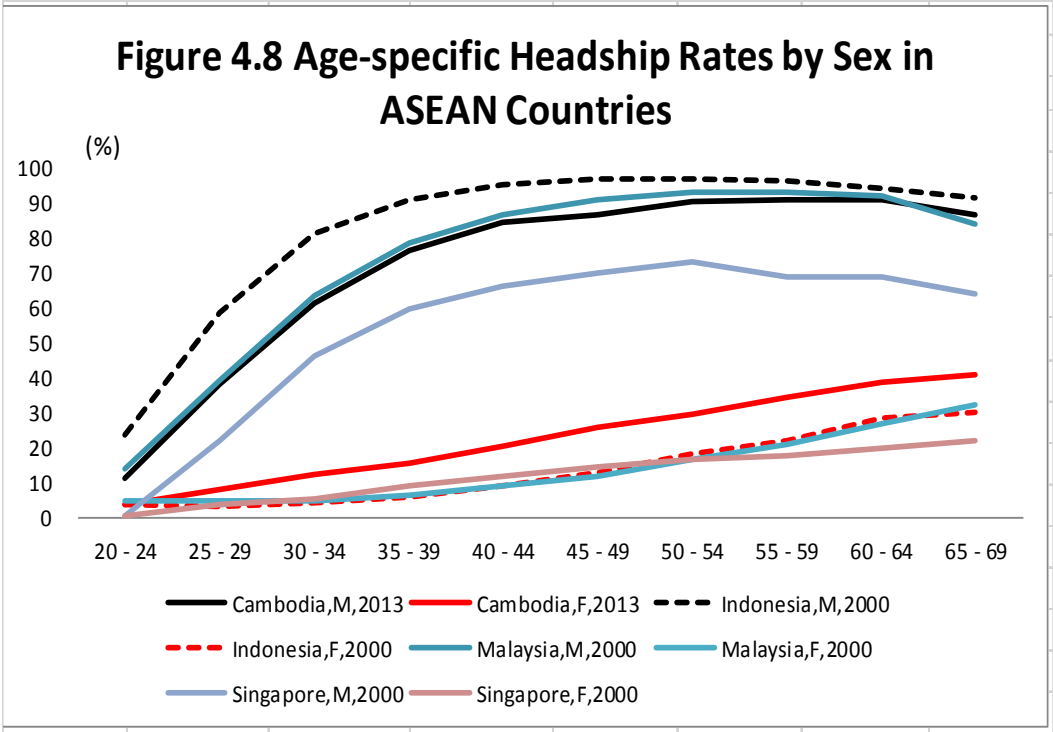
Table 4.9 Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Household Size, 2013

Major Group of Occupation	Household Size						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Total	3,163,226	115,125	342,927	567,302	735,069	608,400	794,403
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	36,287	771	2,906	4,444	6,863	7,251	14,052
2. Professionals	95,437	4,042	8,968	15,060	23,220	19,886	24,261
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	44,260	720	2,790	7,595	12,677	8,305	12,173
4. Clerks	55,707	937	6,049	7,853	13,554	12,951	14,363
5. Servoce Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	311,939	10,792	35,970	56,330	71,252	62,810	74,785
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	1,901,068	54,811	196,003	348,750	454,528	369,808	477,168
7. Craft and Related Workers	178,794	7,673	17,752	38,409	45,025	31,564	38,371
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81,933	829	4,997	12,874	25,879	17,674	19,682
9. Elementary Occupations	164,845	3,801	16,461	30,069	34,285	34,969	45,259
10. Armed Forces	37,800	702	1,568	5,407	8,151	8,527	13,445
Not stated	255,157	30,048	49,461	40,513	39,635	34,655	60,845
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8
2. Professionals	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
4. Clerks	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.8
5. Servoce Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	9.9	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.4
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	60.1	47.6	57.2	61.5	61.8	60.8	60.1
7. Craft and Related Workers	5.7	6.7	5.2	6.8	6.1	5.2	4.8
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.5
9. Elementary Occupations	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.7
10. Armed Forces	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7
Not stated	8.1	26.1	14.4	7.1	5.4	5.7	7.7

Appendix Table 17 presents the provincial feature of household heads by occupation and sex as of 2013. Household heads in Phnom Penh showed the lowest engaged in "skilled agricultural and fishery workers", 8.1 percent for male heads and 8.8 percent for female heads. Household heads in Phnom Penh presented the highest engaged in "service and sales", 23.5 percent for male household heads and 28.9 percent for female household heads. The majority of household heads of all provinces except Phnom Penh engaged in "skilled agricultural and fishery workers."

4.3 Comparison in Demographic Characteristics of Household Heads among ASEAN Countries

Figure 4.8 shows age-specific headship rates by sex in the selected ASEAN countries. It is found that male headship rates are predominantly higher than female headship rates for all age group. Male headship rates tended to rise sharply between the ages of 25-29 and 45-49 years, before a more gradual increase until it peaked at the age group of 50-54 to 55-59 years. It is recognized that female headship rates in Cambodia are higher at the age groups 25-29 to 65-69 than those in other countries.



Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 15 Years and over by Educational Attainment and Sex in Selected ASEAN Countries

Educational Attainment	Cambodia, 2013			Malaysia, 2000			Singapore, 2010		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	26.1	19.7	43.5	13	10	33	14.9	-	-
Primary Not Completed	29.4	29.3	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	23.0	25.9	15.4	29	29	29	7.6	-	-
Lower Secondary	13.9	16.0	8.3	45	47	28	11.9	-	-
Secondary & above	7.4	9.0	3.1	9	10	7	65.6	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	3	2	-	-	-

Note: "No qualification" in Singapore and "Never attended" in Malaysia are shown in "None" in the table.
"Unknown" in Cambodia shows the "Not Stated" including illiterate persons. Persons aged 10 years and over for Cambodia.
Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 4.10 shows the educational attainment of household heads by sex in Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. Disparities were seen in the educational attainment between male and female heads of households, especially at higher educational level, in all countries. It is noticed that educational attainment at higher level of Cambodian household heads are much lower than those in Malaysia and Singapore.

Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 15 years and over by Marital Status and Sex in Selected ASEAN Countries

Marital Status	Cambodia, 2013		Cambodia, 2008		Malaysia, 2000		Singapore, 2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Marriied	1.1	6.8	1.6	7.4	6.7	18.9	8.7	30.7
Married	96.7	48.8	96.3	49.1	90.9	27.8	87.1	25.3
Widowed	1.7	33.9	1.4	31.8	2.0	46.1	1.7	26.0
Divorced & Separated	0.5	10.5	0.6	11.7	0.4	7.3	2.5	18.0

Table 4.11 presents the marital status of household heads by sex in Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. Large disparities were seen in the marital status between male and female heads of households in all countries. It is noticed that the proportion of married for female household heads are much lower than the male household heads, on the other hand the proportion of widowed and divorced & separated for female household heads are much higher than the counterparts in all the countries.

Key Indicators on Family and Household in Cambodia, 2013

	1998	2008	2013	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
				1998-2008	2008-2013
Population	11,437,656	13,395,682	14,676,591	1.58	1.83
Total Households	2,188,663	2,841,897		2.61	
Normal Household	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,163,226	2.65	2.31
Urban	315,342	506,579	657,951	4.74	5.23
Rural	1,846,744	2,311,058	2,505,275	2.24	1.61
Normal Households					
Total	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,163,226	2.65	2.31
Male-Headed	1,606,303	2,096,518	2,306,765	2.66	1.91
Female-Headed	555,783	721,119	856,462	2.60	3.44
Female-Headed Households(%)	25.7	25.6	27.1	-	-
Average Normal Household Size					
Total	5.14	4.66	4.42	-	-
Urban	5.39	4.86	4.66	-	-
Rural	5.10	4.61	4.36	-	-
Population by Relationship to Household Heads					
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.58	1.83
Head of of Household	19.1	21.2	22.6	2.61	3.06
Spouse	14.1	15.9	16.8	2.74	2.92
Child	53.0	48.7	46.6	0.72	0.96
Parent	1.1	1.5	1.0	4.59	-6.11
Grand-Child	3.5	4.5	6.1	4.03	7.85
Other Relative	6.8	6.0	6.7	0.48	3.88
Non Relative	2.3	2.2	0.3	1.08	-40.22
Age Composition of Normal Household Heads					
10-29	19.6	17.8	12.3		
30-49	52.2	49.7	48.5		
50-64	20.5	22.9	27.7		
65 and over	7.7	9.5	11.5		
Mean Age of Normal Household Head					
Males	41.4	43.2	45.1		
Females	45.6	47.8	50.2		
Headship Rate, Aged 10 and over					
Males	29.5	32.4	42.7		
Females	9.5	10.6	14.1		
Economic Activity Rates of					
Normal Household Heads Aged 10 and over					
Males	97.2	96.6	95.7		
Females	86.8	85.9	83.9		

Key Indicators on Family and Household in Cambodia, 2013 (Contnued)

Normal Households, 2013	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Type of Family Composition of Household			
Total Household	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative Households	96.3	98.8	89.8
Family Nuclei (one or two generations)	65.9	72.3	48.9
Extended Family Households(three or more generations)	4.1	5.2	1.0
Other Relatives Households(Other relative members)	26.3	21.2	40.0
One-person Household	3.6	1.2	10.1
Literacy of Household Heads Aged 10 and over			
Literate	76.5	82.9	59.2
Illiterate	23.5	17.1	40.8
Educational Attainment of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	26.1	19.7	43.5
Primary Not Completed	29.4	29.3	29.7
Primary	23.0	25.9	15.4
Lower Secondary	13.9	16.0	8.3
Secondary & above	7.4	9.0	3.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0
Marital Status of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Marriied	2.7	1.1	6.9
Married	83.7	96.6	48.7
Widowed	10.4	1.7	33.8
Divorced & Separated	3.3	0.5	10.5
Major Group of Occupation of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	1.1	1.5	0.3
2. Professionals	3.0	3.5	1.8
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	1.4	1.6	1.0
4. Clerks	1.8	2.1	0.8
5. Servoce Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	9.9	8.3	14.0
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	60.1	62.0	55.0
7. Craft and Related Workers	5.7	5.7	5.4
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	3.5	0.1
9. Elementary Occupations	5.2	5.5	4.3
10. Armed Forces	1.2	1.6	0.2
Not stated	8.1	4.7	17.1

ANNEX TABLES

Annex Table 1 Number of Households, Population and Annual Growth Rates: Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Normal Households		Population		GrowthRate (%),2008-13	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	Normal Household	Population
Cambodia Total	2,817,637	3,163,226	13,395,682	14,676,591	2.31	1.83
Urban	506,579	657,951	2,614,027	3,146,212	5.23	3.71
Rural	2,311,058	2,505,275	10,781,655	11,530,378	1.61	1.34
Province						
Banteay Mean Chey	144,658	161,423	677,872	729,569	2.19	1.47
Battambang	209,702	230,304	1,025,174	1,121,019	1.87	1.79
Kampong Cham	368,114	403,628	1,679,992	1,757,223	1.84	0.90
Kampong Chhnang	100,801	111,355	472,341	523,202	1.99	2.05
Kampong Speu	149,270	157,982	716,944	755,465	1.13	1.05
Kampong Thom	133,878	149,404	631,409	690,414	2.19	1.79
Kampot	129,646	136,148	585,850	611,557	0.98	0.86
Kandal	255,029	238,435	1,265,280	1,115,965	-1.35	-2.51
Koh Kong	24,166	25,658	117,481	122,263	1.20	0.80
Kratie	65,323	73,050	319,217	344,195	2.24	1.51
Mondul Kiri	12,270	15,251	61,107	72,680	4.35	3.47
Phnom Penh	250,597	352,702	1,327,615	1,688,044	6.84	4.80
Preah Vihear	33,115	48,242	171,139	235,370	7.52	6.37
Prey Veng	226,312	255,960	947,372	1,156,739	2.46	3.99
Pursat	83,412	96,284	397,161	435,596	2.87	1.85
Ratanak Kiri	27,485	36,178	150,466	183,699	5.50	3.99
Siem Reap	179,754	189,708	896,443	922,982	1.08	0.58
Preah Sihanouk	44,656	51,955	221,396	250,180	3.03	2.44
Stung Treng	20,922	25,359	111,671	122,791	3.85	1.90
Svay Rieng	114,758	130,972	482,788	578,380	2.64	3.61
Takeo	183,742	200,099	844,906	923,373	1.71	1.78
Otdar Meanchey	38,398	50,266	185,819	231,390	5.39	4.39
Kep	7,193	8,378	35,753	38,701	3.05	1.58
Pailin	14,436	14,483	70,486	65,795	0.07	-1.38

Note: Growth rate shows annual growth rate during 2008-2013.

Annex Table 2 Number of Normal Household Heads by Sex, Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Number of Normal Households						Percentage of Female-Headed Households		Average Household Size (persons)					
	2008			2013					2008			2013		
	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	2008	2013	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Cambodia	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	25.6	27.1	4.66	4.92	3.89	4.42	4.67	3.75
Urban	506,579	369,413	137,166	657,951	472,422	185,529	27.1	28.2	4.86	5.05	4.36	4.66	4.85	4.20
Rural	2,311,058	1,727,105	583,953	2,505,275	1,834,342	670,933	25.3	26.8	4.61	4.90	3.78	4.36	4.63	3.62
Province														
Banteay Mean Chey	144,658	112,178	32,480	161,423	128,178	33,245	22.5	20.6	4.60	4.80	3.90	4.30	4.53	3.41
Battambang	209,702	156,798	52,904	230,304	173,697	56,607	25.2	24.6	4.80	5.03	4.14	4.67	4.87	4.05
Kampong Cham	368,114	275,062	93,052	403,628	289,095	114,532	25.3	28.4	4.52	4.78	3.73	4.27	4.54	3.58
Kampong Chhnang	100,801	77,515	23,286	111,355	85,715	25,641	23.1	23.0	4.63	4.99	3.40	4.48	4.80	3.40
Kampong Speu	149,270	113,525	35,745	157,982	110,607	47,374	23.9	30.0	4.75	5.04	3.82	4.54	4.74	4.06
Kampong Thom	133,878	96,076	37,802	149,404	112,655	36,750	28.2	24.6	4.66	4.95	3.91	4.37	4.64	3.55
Kampot	129,646	99,142	30,504	136,148	102,418	33,731	23.5	24.8	4.48	4.77	3.54	4.09	4.35	3.30
Kandal	255,029	197,205	57,824	238,435	176,941	61,494	22.7	25.8	4.84	5.11	3.92	4.56	4.84	3.74
Koh Kong	24,166	16,521	7,645	25,658	18,844	6,814	31.6	26.6	4.78	4.90	4.52	4.68	4.86	4.17
Kratie	65,323	55,072	10,251	73,050	60,324	12,726	15.7	17.4	4.82	5.01	3.77	4.57	4.76	3.67
Mondul Kiri	12,270	10,491	1,779	15,251	12,377	2,874	14.5	18.8	4.84	5.05	3.64	4.77	4.89	4.25
Phnom Penh	250,597	179,270	71,327	352,702	243,436	109,266	28.5	31.0	4.94	5.12	4.50	4.78	4.92	4.48
Preah Vihear	33,115	28,321	4,794	48,242	38,555	9,687	14.5	20.1	5.09	5.25	4.12	4.82	4.97	4.20
Prey Veng	226,312	147,285	79,027	255,960	169,991	85,969	34.9	33.6	4.15	4.48	3.54	4.04	4.42	3.29
Pursat	83,412	63,106	20,306	96,284	70,864	25,419	24.3	26.4	4.71	5.02	3.75	4.34	4.61	3.59
Ratanak Kiri	27,485	24,252	3,233	36,178	30,952	5,226	11.8	14.4	5.33	5.44	4.48	4.92	5.06	4.07
Siem Reap	179,754	137,913	41,841	189,708	142,386	47,322	23.3	24.9	4.90	5.11	4.18	4.64	4.92	3.78
Preah Sihanouk	44,656	33,067	11,589	51,955	33,747	18,208	26.0	35.0	4.81	4.99	4.27	4.74	4.92	4.39
Stung Treng	20,922	17,591	3,331	25,359	20,078	5,281	15.9	20.8	5.17	5.34	4.23	4.72	4.84	4.26
Svay Rieng	114,758	79,770	34,988	130,972	94,863	36,109	30.5	27.6	4.17	4.49	3.42	3.97	4.25	3.24
Takeo	183,742	127,684	56,058	200,099	133,806	66,293	30.5	33.1	4.56	4.86	3.89	4.12	4.40	3.56
Otdar Meanchey	38,398	30,873	7,525	50,266	38,312	11,954	19.6	23.8	4.73	4.88	4.13	4.38	4.54	3.85
Kep	7,193	5,776	1,417	8,378	6,577	1,801	19.7	21.5	4.90	5.17	3.80	4.49	4.73	3.64
Pailin	14,436	12,025	2,411	14,483	12,345	2,139	16.7	14.8	4.71	4.83	4.10	4.44	4.60	3.53

Annex Table 3 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Household Size, Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Household Size (persons)										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
2013											
Cambodia	3,163,226	115,125	342,927	567,302	735,069	608,400	388,916	209,425	99,613	53,445	43,003
Urban	657,951	17,957	64,080	99,372	154,529	130,605	88,461	47,856	25,101	12,925	17,065
Rural	2,505,275	97,168	278,847	467,930	580,540	477,796	300,455	161,569	74,513	40,520	25,938
Province											
Banteay Mean Chey	161,423	6,445	20,406	30,607	35,846	30,424	18,776	10,203	4,202	2,887	1,628
Battambang	230,304	9,228	20,729	32,619	53,247	46,391	28,866	19,772	9,403	5,339	4,711
Kampong Cham	403,628	15,192	49,493	78,613	91,820	80,933	46,365	21,055	8,844	9,059	2,254
Kampong Chhnang	111,355	5,844	11,533	19,115	23,187	20,589	14,922	7,885	4,283	2,279	1,717
Kampong Speu	157,982	4,840	14,389	27,174	38,876	29,782	21,077	11,213	5,648	2,503	2,479
Kampong Thom	149,404	4,478	17,008	26,437	37,004	28,702	19,262	9,312	3,977	1,381	1,844
Kampot	136,148	7,744	17,818	26,859	34,699	21,941	13,424	7,913	3,670	1,385	695
Kandal	238,435	9,639	22,553	40,187	49,886	48,224	32,548	18,040	10,270	4,114	2,973
Koh Kong	25,658	653	2,062	4,461	5,706	5,080	3,378	2,323	1,111	550	333
Kratie	73,050	1,983	7,062	13,261	16,437	13,631	9,542	5,908	2,587	1,519	1,121
Mondul Kiri	15,251	519	1,542	2,640	3,000	2,370	1,898	1,436	990	541	314
Phnom Penh	352,702	4,448	31,979	49,767	85,705	73,654	50,372	25,413	14,326	6,806	10,232
Preah Vihear	48,242	826	3,436	7,971	10,444	9,254	8,116	4,162	2,207	1,007	819
Prey Veng	255,960	13,758	35,056	54,657	62,264	42,671	25,115	13,616	4,451	2,015	2,358
Pursat	96,284	3,594	9,677	20,223	21,850	18,070	11,647	6,161	2,773	1,572	716
Ratanak Kiri	36,178	689	3,485	6,729	6,589	5,872	4,780	3,320	1,831	1,127	1,756
Siem Reap	189,708	6,675	17,813	29,322	41,729	39,189	24,165	15,363	8,101	3,882	3,469
Preah Sihanouk	51,955	1,198	4,566	9,074	10,874	9,514	8,174	3,647	2,537	1,098	1,274
Stung Treng	25,359	426	2,516	4,420	5,506	4,849	3,101	2,030	1,279	720	510
Svay Rieng	130,972	5,814	17,789	29,192	32,631	24,172	13,294	5,773	1,256	873	178
Takeo	200,099	9,200	24,209	39,132	51,219	39,586	20,231	10,236	3,588	1,967	730
Otdar Meanchey	50,266	1,178	5,450	10,625	11,484	8,938	6,939	3,075	1,515	499	564
Kep	8,378	222	820	1,534	1,920	1,611	1,167	640	286	97	81
Pailin	14,483	533	1,534	2,682	3,145	2,953	1,758	929	480	226	245

Annex Table 3 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Household Size: Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

(Continued)

Urban/Rural, Province	Household Size (persons)										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
2013											
Cambodia	100.0	3.6	10.8	17.9	23.2	19.2	12.3	6.6	3.1	1.7	1.4
Urban	100.0	2.7	9.7	15.1	23.5	19.9	13.4	7.3	3.8	2.0	2.6
Rural	100.0	3.9	11.1	18.7	23.2	19.1	12.0	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.0
Province											
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	4.0	12.6	19.0	22.2	18.8	11.6	6.3	2.6	1.8	1.0
Battambang	100.0	4.0	9.0	14.2	23.1	20.1	12.5	8.6	4.1	2.3	2.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	3.8	12.3	19.5	22.7	20.1	11.5	5.2	2.2	2.2	0.6
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	5.2	10.4	17.2	20.8	18.5	13.4	7.1	3.8	2.0	1.5
Kampong Speu	100.0	3.1	9.1	17.2	24.6	18.9	13.3	7.1	3.6	1.6	1.6
Kampong Thom	100.0	3.0	11.4	17.7	24.8	19.2	12.9	6.2	2.7	0.9	1.2
Kampot	100.0	5.7	13.1	19.7	25.5	16.1	9.9	5.8	2.7	1.0	0.5
Kandal	100.0	4.0	9.5	16.9	20.9	20.2	13.7	7.6	4.3	1.7	1.2
Koh Kong	100.0	2.5	8.0	17.4	22.2	19.8	13.2	9.1	4.3	2.1	1.3
Kratie	100.0	2.7	9.7	18.2	22.5	18.7	13.1	8.1	3.5	2.1	1.5
Mondul Kiri	100.0	3.4	10.1	17.3	19.7	15.5	12.4	9.4	6.5	3.5	2.1
Phnom Penh	100.0	1.3	9.1	14.1	24.3	20.9	14.3	7.2	4.1	1.9	2.9
Preah Vihear	100.0	1.7	7.1	16.5	21.6	19.2	16.8	8.6	4.6	2.1	1.7
Prey Veng	100.0	5.4	13.7	21.4	24.3	16.7	9.8	5.3	1.7	0.8	0.9
Pursat	100.0	3.7	10.1	21.0	22.7	18.8	12.1	6.4	2.9	1.6	0.7
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	1.9	9.6	18.6	18.2	16.2	13.2	9.2	5.1	3.1	4.9
Siem Reap	100.0	3.5	9.4	15.5	22.0	20.7	12.7	8.1	4.3	2.0	1.8
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	2.3	8.8	17.5	20.9	18.3	15.7	7.0	4.9	2.1	2.5
Stung Treng	100.0	1.7	9.9	17.4	21.7	19.1	12.2	8.0	5.0	2.8	2.0
Svay Rieng	100.0	4.4	13.6	22.3	24.9	18.5	10.2	4.4	1.0	0.7	0.1
Takeo	100.0	4.6	12.1	19.6	25.6	19.8	10.1	5.1	1.8	1.0	0.4
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	2.3	10.8	21.1	22.8	17.8	13.8	6.1	3.0	1.0	1.1
Kep	100.0	2.7	9.8	18.3	22.9	19.2	13.9	7.6	3.4	1.2	1.0
Pailin	100.0	3.7	10.6	18.5	21.7	20.4	12.1	6.4	3.3	1.6	1.7

Annex Table 3 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Household Size: Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Urban/Rural, Province	Household Size (persons)										
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
2008											
Cambodia	100.0	3.5	9.8	17.0	20.7	18.2	13.3	8.3	4.6	2.4	2.2
Urban	100.0	3.8	9.7	15.0	19.5	17.7	13.2	8.5	5.2	3.2	4.3
Rural	100.0	3.5	9.9	17.4	20.9	18.4	13.3	8.2	4.5	2.2	1.7
Province											
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	2.7	9.2	18.4	22.2	18.9	13.1	7.8	4.1	2.0	1.7
Battambang	100.0	3.2	9.0	16.4	19.5	18.0	13.8	9.0	5.4	2.9	2.6
Kampong Cham	100.0	3.8	10.4	17.8	21.6	18.4	13.0	7.6	4.0	2.0	1.4
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	4.1	10.8	16.9	19.3	17.7	13.2	8.7	4.8	2.6	1.9
Kampong Speu	100.0	3.1	9.3	16.3	19.9	18.6	14.3	9.1	5.1	2.5	1.9
Kampong Thom	100.0	3.4	9.5	16.7	21.0	18.6	13.7	8.6	4.6	2.4	1.7
Kampot	100.0	3.7	10.2	18.1	22.0	18.8	13.1	7.4	3.8	1.6	1.2
Kandal	100.0	3.3	8.9	15.4	19.4	18.4	14.3	9.3	5.4	2.9	2.7
Koh Kong	100.0	3.3	8.9	16.1	20.4	18.4	13.8	8.7	5.2	2.6	2.6
Kratie	100.0	2.5	8.6	16.4	20.7	18.4	13.8	8.8	5.5	2.9	2.3
Mondul Kiri	100.0	3.4	11.5	16.6	16.9	15.6	12.9	9.8	6.5	3.5	3.2
Phnom Penh	100.0	3.7	9.7	14.6	19.0	17.2	13.1	8.6	5.5	3.5	5.2
Preah Vihear	100.0	1.9	7.2	14.9	18.9	17.8	15.3	10.8	6.5	3.7	3.1
Prey Veng	100.0	4.9	12.7	20.2	23.6	18.1	10.9	5.5	2.5	1.1	0.7
Pursat	100.0	3.5	10.1	16.9	19.3	17.6	13.6	9.3	5.0	2.7	2.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	1.8	8.7	14.1	16.2	15.7	13.5	10.9	7.2	4.7	7.0
Siem Reap	100.0	2.6	8.3	15.9	19.7	18.2	14.1	9.6	5.7	3.1	2.8
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	4.0	9.7	15.9	18.9	17.0	13.6	9.2	5.4	3.0	3.3
Stung Treng	100.0	2.5	7.5	13.9	17.8	17.3	14.7	11.0	7.2	4.1	4.0
Svay Rieng	100.0	4.9	12.1	20.5	23.8	18.2	10.8	5.5	2.4	1.1	0.7
Takeo	100.0	3.7	9.6	16.5	21.4	19.8	14.2	8.0	3.9	1.6	1.2
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	2.7	9.1	18.1	19.8	17.8	13.5	9.2	5.1	2.6	2.0
Kep	100.0	2.9	7.6	15.6	19.4	19.1	14.5	9.3	6.1	3.0	2.4
Pailin	100.0	3.7	10.3	17.6	19.6	16.8	12.5	8.3	5.6	2.7	2.9

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, Household Heads by Sex, 2013

Province	Total Normal Household	Total Normal Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	3,163,226	3,047,415	2,085,944	128,965	832,507	115,125	686
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	161,423	154,979	106,388	7,789	40,802	6,445	
Battambang	230,304	221,075	142,937	8,943	69,196	9,228	
Kampong Cham	403,628	388,436	267,198	19,708	101,530	15,192	
Kampong Chhnang	111,355	105,511	79,556	4,928	21,027	5,844	
Kampong Speu	157,982	153,009	109,794	6,894	36,320	4,840	133
Kampong Thom	149,404	144,817	99,393	6,442	38,982	4,478	109
Kampot	136,148	128,404	94,122	4,169	30,113	7,744	
Kandal	238,435	228,796	157,988	11,468	59,339	9,639	
Koh Kong	25,658	24,945	18,964	814	5,167	653	60
Kratie	73,050	70,999	50,793	3,797	16,410	1,983	69
Mondul Kiri	15,251	14,657	11,888	518	2,251	519	75
Phnom Penh	352,702	348,254	207,241	10,643	130,370	4,448	
Preah Vihear	48,242	47,416	35,845	2,640	8,931	826	
Prey Veng	255,960	242,202	156,487	9,491	76,224	13,758	
Pursat	96,284	92,690	72,563	2,749	17,377	3,594	
Ratanak Kiri	36,178	35,397	25,495	1,368	8,534	689	92
Siem Reap	189,708	183,033	122,391	5,134	55,508	6,675	
Preah Sihanouk	51,955	50,757	34,131	1,916	14,711	1,198	
Stung Treng	25,359	24,904	16,876	1,237	6,792	426	28
Svay Rieng	130,972	125,159	89,583	5,273	30,303	5,814	
Takeo	200,099	190,899	132,667	11,046	47,185	9,200	
Otdar Meanchey	50,266	49,044	37,202	1,170	10,672	1,178	44
Kep	8,378	8,092	5,758	408	1,926	222	65
Pailin	14,483	13,939	10,682	422	2,835	533	11

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, Household Heads by Sex, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Total Normal Household	Total Normal Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Nuclear	Extended	Other		
Cambodia	100.0	96.3	65.9	4.1	26.3	3.6	0.0
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	96.0	65.9	4.8	25.3	4.0	0.0
Battambang	100.0	96.0	62.1	3.9	30.0	4.0	0.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	96.2	66.2	4.9	25.2	3.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	94.8	71.4	4.4	18.9	5.2	0.0
Kampong Speu	100.0	96.9	69.5	4.4	23.0	3.1	0.1
Kampong Thom	100.0	96.9	66.5	4.3	26.1	3.0	0.1
Kampot	100.0	94.3	69.1	3.1	22.1	5.7	0.0
Kandal	100.0	96.0	66.3	4.8	24.9	4.0	0.0
Koh Kong	100.0	97.2	73.9	3.2	20.1	2.5	0.2
Kratie	100.0	97.2	69.5	5.2	22.5	2.7	0.1
Mondul Kiri	100.0	96.1	77.9	3.4	14.8	3.4	0.5
Phnom Penh	100.0	98.7	58.8	3.0	37.0	1.3	0.0
Preah Vihear	100.0	98.3	74.3	5.5	18.5	1.7	0.0
Prey Veng	100.0	94.6	61.1	3.7	29.8	5.4	0.0
Pursat	100.0	96.3	75.4	2.9	18.0	3.7	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	97.8	70.5	3.8	23.6	1.9	0.3
Siem Reap	100.0	96.5	64.5	2.7	29.3	3.5	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	97.7	65.7	3.7	28.3	2.3	0.0
Stung Treng	100.0	98.2	66.6	4.9	26.8	1.7	0.1
Svay Rieng	100.0	95.6	68.4	4.0	23.1	4.4	0.0
Takeo	100.0	95.4	66.3	5.5	23.6	4.6	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	97.6	74.0	2.3	21.2	2.3	0.1
Kep	100.0	96.6	68.7	4.9	23.0	2.7	0.8
Pailin	100.0	96.2	73.8	2.9	19.6	3.7	0.1

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, and Household Heads by Sex, 2013

(Continued)

Province	Total Male-Headed Household	Total Male-Headed Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Family nuclei	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	2,306,765	2,278,046	1,667,484	120,722	489,839	28,451	268
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	128,178	126,584	91,154	7,657	27,773	1,595	0
Battambang	173,697	170,611	121,293	8,536	40,782	3,086	0
Kampong Cham	289,095	286,367	207,023	18,250	61,094	2,728	0
Kampong Chhnang	85,715	84,422	66,965	4,928	12,529	1,293	0
Kampong Speu	110,607	109,887	85,992	5,486	18,409	720	0
Kampong Thom	112,655	111,585	80,459	6,343	24,784	1,070	0
Kampot	102,418	99,904	77,556	4,077	18,270	2,514	0
Kandal	176,941	173,944	128,541	10,676	34,727	2,997	0
Koh Kong	18,844	18,563	14,827	648	3,087	221	60
Kratie	60,324	59,754	44,653	3,797	11,304	570	0
Mondul Kiri	12,377	12,088	10,128	421	1,538	230	60
Phnom Penh	243,436	242,042	160,272	9,542	72,228	1,394	0
Preah Vihear	38,555	38,243	29,580	2,570	6,093	312	0
Prey Veng	169,991	167,552	116,069	9,217	42,266	2,440	0
Pursat	70,864	70,256	58,962	2,617	8,677	608	0
Ratanak Kiri	30,952	30,505	22,272	1,258	6,975	379	68
Siem Reap	142,386	140,780	101,618	4,962	34,200	1,606	0
Preah Sihanouk	33,747	33,333	23,003	1,293	9,037	414	0
Stung Treng	20,078	19,856	13,855	1,162	4,839	194	28
Svay Rieng	94,863	93,903	72,709	5,088	16,106	960	0
Takeo	133,806	131,424	95,956	10,294	25,174	2,382	0
Otdar Meanchey	38,312	37,869	30,156	1,082	6,632	443	0
Kep	6,577	6,483	4,875	408	1,200	53	41
Pailin	12,345	12,092	9,566	410	2,116	242	11

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, and Household Heads by Sex, 2013

(Continued)

Province	Total Male-Headed Household	Total Male-Headed Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Family	Extended	Other		
Cambodia	100.0	98.8	72.3	5.2	21.2	1.2	0.0
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	98.8	71.1	6.0	21.7	1.2	0.0
Battambang	100.0	98.2	69.8	4.9	23.5	1.8	0.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	99.1	71.6	6.3	21.1	0.9	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	98.5	78.1	5.7	14.6	1.5	0.0
Kampong Speu	100.0	99.3	77.7	5.0	16.6	0.7	0.0
Kampong Thom	100.0	99.1	71.4	5.6	22.0	0.9	0.0
Kampot	100.0	97.5	75.7	4.0	17.8	2.5	0.0
Kandal	100.0	98.3	72.6	6.0	19.6	1.7	0.0
Koh Kong	100.0	98.5	78.7	3.4	16.4	1.2	0.3
Kratie	100.0	99.1	74.0	6.3	18.7	0.9	0.0
Mondul Kiri	100.0	97.7	81.8	3.4	12.4	1.9	0.5
Phnom Penh	100.0	99.4	65.8	3.9	29.7	0.6	0.0
Preah Vihear	100.0	99.2	76.7	6.7	15.8	0.8	0.0
Prey Veng	100.0	98.6	68.3	5.4	24.9	1.4	0.0
Pursat	100.0	99.1	83.2	3.7	12.2	0.9	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	98.6	72.0	4.1	22.5	1.2	0.2
Siem Reap	100.0	98.9	71.4	3.5	24.0	1.1	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	98.8	68.2	3.8	26.8	1.2	0.0
Stung Treng	100.0	98.9	69.0	5.8	24.1	1.0	0.1
Svay Rieng	100.0	99.0	76.6	5.4	17.0	1.0	0.0
Takeo	100.0	98.2	71.7	7.7	18.8	1.8	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	98.8	78.7	2.8	17.3	1.2	0.0
Kep	100.0	98.6	74.1	6.2	18.2	0.8	0.6
Pailin	100.0	98.0	77.5	3.3	17.1	2.0	0.1

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, and Household Heads by Sex, 2013

(Continued)

Province	Total Female-Headed Household	Total Female-Headed Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Family nuclei	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	856,462	769,370	418,459	8,242	342,668	86,674	418
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	33,245	28,395	15,234	132	13,029	4,850	0
Battambang	56,607	50,465	21,644	407	28,414	6,142	0
Kampong Cham	114,532	102,069	60,175	1,458	40,436	12,463	0
Kampong Chhnang	25,641	21,089	12,591	0	8,499	4,551	0
Kampong Speu	47,374	43,122	23,803	1,408	17,911	4,120	133
Kampong Thom	36,750	33,233	18,935	99	14,199	3,408	109
Kampot	33,731	28,501	16,565	92	11,843	5,230	0
Kandal	61,494	54,852	29,447	792	24,612	6,642	0
Koh Kong	6,814	6,382	4,137	165	2,080	432	0
Kratie	12,726	11,245	6,140	0	5,105	1,412	69
Mondul Kiri	2,874	2,569	1,759	97	713	289	15
Phnom Penh	109,266	106,212	46,969	1,100	58,143	3,054	0
Preah Vihear	9,687	9,173	6,265	70	2,838	514	0
Prey Veng	85,969	74,651	40,418	274	33,959	11,319	0
Pursat	25,419	22,434	13,602	132	8,700	2,986	0
Ratanak Kiri	5,226	4,892	3,223	110	1,559	309	24
Siem Reap	47,322	42,253	20,773	173	21,308	5,069	0
Preah Sihanouk	18,208	17,424	11,127	622	5,674	785	0
Stung Treng	5,281	5,049	3,021	75	1,953	232	0
Svay Rieng	36,109	31,256	16,875	185	14,197	4,854	0
Takeo	66,293	59,475	36,711	752	22,012	6,818	0
Otdar Meanchey	11,954	11,174	7,046	88	4,040	735	44
Kep	1,801	1,609	883	0	726	169	24
Pailin	2,139	1,848	1,116	12	719	291	0

Annex Table 4 Number and Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, and Household Heads by Sex, 2013

(Continued)

Province	Total Female-Headed Household	Total Female-Headed Household					
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
			Family	Extended	Other		
Cambodia	100.0	89.8	48.9	1.0	40.0	10.1	0.0
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	85.4	45.8	0.4	39.2	14.6	0.0
Battambang	100.0	89.1	38.2	0.7	50.2	10.9	0.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	89.1	52.5	1.3	35.3	10.9	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	82.2	49.1	0.0	33.1	17.8	0.0
Kampong Speu	100.0	91.0	50.2	3.0	37.8	8.7	0.3
Kampong Thom	100.0	90.4	51.5	0.3	38.6	9.3	0.3
Kampot	100.0	84.5	49.1	0.3	35.1	15.5	0.0
Kandal	100.0	89.2	47.9	1.3	40.0	10.8	0.0
Koh Kong	100.0	93.7	60.7	2.4	30.5	6.3	0.0
Kratie	100.0	88.4	48.2	0.0	40.1	11.1	0.5
Mondul Kiri	100.0	89.4	61.2	3.4	24.8	10.1	0.5
Phnom Penh	100.0	97.2	43.0	1.0	53.2	2.8	0.0
Preah Vihear	100.0	94.7	64.7	0.7	29.3	5.3	0.0
Prey Veng	100.0	86.8	47.0	0.3	39.5	13.2	0.0
Pursat	100.0	88.3	53.5	0.5	34.2	11.7	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	93.6	61.7	2.1	29.8	5.9	0.5
Siem Reap	100.0	89.3	43.9	0.4	45.0	10.7	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	95.7	61.1	3.4	31.2	4.3	0.0
Stung Treng	100.0	95.6	57.2	1.4	37.0	4.4	0.0
Svay Rieng	100.0	86.6	46.7	0.5	39.3	13.4	0.0
Takeo	100.0	89.7	55.4	1.1	33.2	10.3	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	93.5	58.9	0.7	33.8	6.1	0.4
Kep	100.0	89.3	49.0	0.0	40.3	9.4	1.3
Pailin	100.0	86.4	52.2	0.6	33.6	13.6	0.0

Annex Table 5 Percent of Population by Relationship to Head of Households, Province, 2008, 2013

Province	Population	Total	Household Head	Spouse	Child	Parent	Grand-Child	Other Relative	Non Relative
Cambodia, 2013	14,676,591	100.0	22.6	16.8	46.6	1.0	6.1	6.7	0.3
Province									
Banteay Mean Chey	729,569	100.0	23.1	17.4	46.0	0.9	6.5	6.0	0.1
Battambang	1,121,019	100.0	21.4	16.1	46.9	1.0	7.5	6.9	0.2
Kampong Cham	1,757,223	100.0	23.5	17.9	45.0	1.5	6.4	5.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	100.0	22.2	16.5	51.2	1.0	4.3	4.6	0.2
Kampong Speu	755,465	100.0	22.0	16.4	49.4	1.0	5.5	5.6	0.1
Kampong Thom	690,414	100.0	22.8	16.9	47.2	1.2	4.4	7.0	0.4
Kampot	611,557	100.0	24.2	17.6	46.7	0.7	4.8	5.8	0.2
Kandal	1,115,965	100.0	21.8	16.1	48.5	0.9	6.4	6.3	0.0
Koh Kong	122,263	100.0	21.1	17.3	51.2	0.8	3.8	5.3	0.5
Kratie	344,195	100.0	22.1	18.0	48.0	1.2	4.5	6.2	0.2
Mondul Kiri	72,680	100.0	20.9	17.8	52.8	0.9	1.7	4.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	1,688,044	100.0	20.9	15.4	43.3	0.9	7.5	10.8	1.2
Preah Vihear	235,370	100.0	20.7	17.7	51.9	1.0	3.2	5.3	0.1
Prey Veng	1,156,739	100.0	24.6	16.5	43.0	1.0	8.2	6.7	0.0
Pursat	435,596	100.0	22.9	17.6	50.6	0.5	3.7	4.6	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	100.0	20.2	17.8	48.6	1.0	3.3	8.6	0.5
Siem Reap	922,982	100.0	21.5	15.7	48.2	0.8	5.8	7.9	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	100.0	21.0	16.9	47.6	1.1	5.9	7.1	0.6
Stung Treng	122,791	100.0	21.1	17.3	48.2	1.1	3.7	7.9	0.8
Svay Rieng	578,380	100.0	24.8	18.0	44.0	1.0	6.4	5.7	0.0
Takeo	923,373	100.0	24.0	17.0	46.5	1.1	6.0	5.4	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	231,390	100.0	23.1	17.9	48.5	0.6	4.2	5.6	0.1
Kep	38,701	100.0	22.4	16.9	48.0	0.7	5.0	6.2	0.8
Pailin	65,795	100.0	22.5	18.4	49.8	0.7	2.9	5.5	0.2

Annex Table 6 Number of Normal Households by Size of Household and Number of Usually Economically Active Members, 2008, 2013

Household Size (Persons)	Total Normal Households	Number of Usually Economically Active Members								Average Number of Working Members	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	2013	2008
Total Normal Households, 2013											
TOTAL	3,163,226	71,614	525,086	1,430,084	533,425	333,674	164,930	65,448	38,965	2.47	2.43
1	115,125	27,874	87,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76	0.78
2	342,927	23,095	121,977	197,854	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.53
3	567,302	10,803	121,482	334,949	100,069	-	-	-	-	1.92	1.91
4	735,069	5,935	102,199	433,393	125,243	68,299	-	-	-	2.20	2.16
5	608,400	2,015	56,945	277,440	143,220	89,165	39,616	-	-	2.62	2.47
6	388,916	1,714	25,201	123,837	95,759	80,994	45,306	16,105	-	3.10	2.85
7	209,425	177	6,580	44,647	41,295	54,950	37,146	18,974	5,656	3.72	3.28
8	99,613	0	2,290	13,066	18,230	22,589	19,089	14,013	10,338	4.27	3.75
9	53,445	0	808	3,994	5,725	9,527	15,821	8,800	8,772	4.82	4.25
10 or more	43,003	0	354	905	3,884	8,151	7,953	7,557	14,199	5.37	5.05
Average Number of HH Members	4.42	2.12	3.08	4.00	4.91	5.81	6.70	7.58	8.81		
Male-headed Households, 2013											
TOTAL	2,306,765	28,837	234,448	1,180,339	385,048	262,910	129,927	53,520	31,737	2.60	2.55
1	28,451	5,238	23,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.79
2	182,938	13,411	33,604	135,924	-	-	-	-	-	1.67	1.69
3	381,677	5,015	47,228	265,602	63,833	-	-	-	-	2.02	1.98
4	576,249	2,574	60,404	376,679	85,281	51,312	-	-	-	2.21	2.17
5	491,444	1,376	41,230	241,967	107,457	68,707	30,705	-	-	2.60	2.46
6	315,158	1,045	20,198	106,946	73,173	64,485	36,423	12,888	-	3.08	2.83
7	170,579	177	5,285	37,601	32,238	45,767	28,512	16,198	4,801	3.71	3.26
8	82,610	0	2,277	10,950	15,597	18,917	15,434	10,857	8,579	4.22	3.73
9	43,158	0	670	3,797	4,921	6,984	12,965	7,007	6,814	4.76	4.23
10 or more	34,500	0	340	874	2,548	6,738	5,886	6,570	11,544	5.40	5.05
Average Number of HH Members	4.67	2.49	3.69	4.08	5.01	5.85	6.70	7.59	8.79		
Female-headed Households, 2013											
TOTAL	856,462	42,777	290,639	249,745	148,377	70,764	35,004	11,928	7,228	2.12	2.09
1	86,674	22,636	64,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74	0.78
2	159,988	9,685	88,374	61,930	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	1.34
3	185,625	5,787	74,254	69,347	36,236	-	-	-	-	1.73	1.74
4	158,820	3,361	41,795	56,714	39,962	16,988	-	-	-	2.16	2.12
5	116,957	639	15,714	35,473	35,763	20,458	8,911	-	-	2.74	2.51
6	73,758	669	5,004	16,891	22,586	16,508	8,883	3,217	-	3.20	2.93
7	38,846	0	1,295	7,047	9,057	9,183	8,633	2,776	855	3.74	3.39
8	17,003	0	13	2,116	2,633	3,672	3,654	3,155	1,759	4.49	3.85
9	10,287	0	138	197	804	2,543	2,855	1,793	1,958	5.04	4.34
10 or more	8,504	0	14	31	1,336	1,413	2,067	987	2,655	5.24	5.08
Average Number of HH Members	3.75	1.87	2.58	3.63	4.64	5.65	6.68	7.54	8.89		

Note: "Usually Economically Active Members" is shown as "working members".

Averge number of HH members (household size) and average number of working member are computed as follows;

Average household size= Σ (number of households(i) * household size(i)) / total household.

Here the household size i=1 to 10, "10 or over" is treated as 10.

Average number of working member= Σ (number of households(i) * number of working members(i)) / total household.

Here the number of working member size i=1 to 7, "7 and over" is treated as 7.

Annex Table 7 Number of Normal Households by Size of Household and Number of Usually Economically Active Members, Urban/Rural, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Total Normal Households	Number of Usually Economically Active Members								Average Number of Working Members
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
Total Households, Urban										
TOTAL	657,951	15,187	133,914	257,850	118,960	69,598	38,435	13,958	10,049	2.48
1	17,957	4,181	13,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.77
2	64,080	4,722	25,320	34,038	-	-	-	-	-	1.46
3	99,372	1,987	27,886	51,399	18,101	-	-	-	-	1.86
4	154,529	1,950	31,501	81,927	28,212	10,937	-	-	-	2.10
5	130,605	1,190	21,652	50,945	33,534	16,295	6,989	-	-	2.48
6	88,461	1,158	10,295	25,859	21,102	17,533	9,029	3,486	-	2.96
7	47,856	0	2,599	11,075	9,286	13,533	8,202	2,627	533	3.49
8	25,101	0	788	2,407	5,820	4,889	4,512	3,848	2,836	4.31
9	12,925	0	82	33	1,340	3,147	5,747	1,401	1,175	4.81
10 or more	17,065	0	14	167	1,564	3,264	3,956	2,595	5,505	5.39
Average Number of HH Members	4.66	2.65	3.51	4.11	5.05	6.11	7.13	7.78	9.16	
Male-headed Households, Urban										
TOTAL	472,422	7,464	82,537	200,661	81,189	53,916	28,147	10,646	7,862	2.55
1	6,704	892	5,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.87
2	34,639	2,377	10,097	22,166	-	-	-	-	-	1.57
3	60,131	1,121	13,186	36,584	9,241	-	-	-	-	1.90
4	121,632	959	22,788	70,337	19,478	8,070	-	-	-	2.09
5	102,876	1,070	18,111	41,013	25,129	12,513	5,040	-	-	2.44
6	68,844	1,045	9,440	20,714	14,140	14,603	6,029	2,874	-	2.89
7	36,389	0	2,233	8,419	6,137	10,762	6,232	2,073	533	3.51
8	19,259	0	788	1,229	5,133	3,755	3,299	2,786	2,270	4.30
9	9,364	0	82	33	1,180	1,685	4,703	810	871	4.80
10 or more	12,583	0	0	167	751	2,527	2,844	2,103	4,189	5.47
Average Number of HH Members	4.85	3.28	3.96	4.16	5.15	6.09	7.18	7.74	9.11	
Female-headed Households, Urban										
TOTAL	185,529	7,723	51,377	57,189	37,771	15,682	10,288	3,312	2,187	2.31
1	11,253	3,289	7,964	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.71
2	29,441	2,345	15,223	11,872	-	-	-	-	-	1.32
3	39,241	866	14,700	14,815	8,860	-	-	-	-	1.81
4	32,896	991	8,713	11,591	8,734	2,867	-	-	-	2.11
5	27,729	120	3,541	9,932	8,405	3,782	1,949	-	-	2.65
6	19,617	113	854	5,145	6,962	2,930	3,000	613	-	3.18
7	11,467	0	366	2,656	3,149	2,771	1,970	554	0	3.43
8	5,841	0	0	1,178	687	1,134	1,213	1,062	566	4.34
9	3,561	0	0	0	160	1,462	1,044	591	304	4.84
10 or more	4,483	0	14	0	813	737	1,111	492	1,316	5.16
Average Number of HH Members	4.20	2.05	2.78	3.90	4.83	6.18	6.97	7.94	9.34	

Note: Same as Annex Table 6.

Annex Table 7 Number of Normal Households by Size of Household and Number of Usually Economically Active Members, Urban/Rural, 2013 (Continued)

Household Size (persons)	Total Normal Households	Number of Usually Economically Active Members								Average Number of Working Members
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
Total Households, Rural										
TOTAL	2,505,275	56,427	391,173	1,172,234	414,465	264,076	126,496	51,490	28,916	2.47
1	97,168	23,693	73,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
2	278,847	18,373	96,657	163,816	-	-	-	-	-	1.52
3	467,930	8,816	93,596	283,550	81,968	-	-	-	-	1.94
4	580,540	3,984	70,697	351,465	97,031	57,363	-	-	-	2.23
5	477,796	825	35,293	226,495	109,686	72,869	32,628	-	-	2.66
6	300,455	557	14,907	97,978	74,657	63,461	36,277	12,618	-	3.15
7	161,569	177	3,981	33,572	32,008	41,416	28,943	16,347	5,124	3.78
8	74,513	0	1,502	10,658	12,410	17,700	14,577	10,164	7,502	4.26
9	40,520	0	726	3,961	4,385	6,380	10,073	7,399	7,596	4.82
10 or more	25,938	0	340	738	2,320	4,887	3,997	4,962	8,694	5.36
Average Number of HH Members	4.36	1.98	2.93	3.98	4.87	5.73	6.57	7.53	8.69	
Male-headed Households, Rural										
TOTAL	1,834,342	21,373	151,911	979,678	303,859	208,994	101,780	42,873	23,875	2.61
1	21,747	4,346	17,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.80
2	148,299	11,034	23,507	113,758	-	-	-	-	-	1.69
3	321,546	3,895	34,042	229,018	54,592	-	-	-	-	2.04
4	454,617	1,615	37,616	306,342	65,803	43,242	-	-	-	2.25
5	388,568	306	23,120	200,954	82,328	56,194	25,666	-	-	2.64
6	246,314	0	10,757	86,232	59,034	49,882	30,394	10,014	-	3.13
7	134,189	177	3,051	29,181	26,101	35,005	22,280	14,125	4,268	3.77
8	63,351	0	1,488	9,721	10,464	15,162	12,136	8,071	6,309	4.20
9	33,794	0	588	3,764	3,741	5,299	8,262	6,197	5,943	4.75
10 or more	21,917	0	340	707	1,796	4,210	3,042	4,466	7,355	5.36
Average Number of HH Members	4.63	2.21	3.55	4.07	4.97	5.79	6.57	7.56	8.69	
Female-headed Households, Rural										
TOTAL	670,933	35,054	239,262	192,556	110,606	55,082	24,716	8,616	5,041	2.07
1	75,421	19,348	56,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.74
2	130,548	7,339	73,151	50,058	-	-	-	-	-	1.33
3	146,384	4,921	59,554	54,532	27,376	-	-	-	-	1.71
4	125,923	2,370	33,081	45,123	31,228	14,121	-	-	-	2.17
5	89,227	519	12,173	25,541	27,357	16,676	6,962	-	-	2.77
6	54,141	557	4,150	11,746	15,624	13,578	5,883	2,604	-	3.21
7	27,379	0	929	4,391	5,907	6,412	6,663	2,222	855	3.86
8	11,162	0	13	937	1,946	2,538	2,441	2,093	1,193	4.57
9	6,726	0	138	197	644	1,081	1,811	1,202	1,653	5.15
10 or more	4,021	0	0	31	523	676	956	495	1,339	5.34
Average Number of HH Members	3.62	1.83	2.54	3.55	4.57	5.50	6.56	7.39	8.69	

Annex Table 8 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Member by Normal Household Size, Urban/Rural, Province, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Household Size (persons)										
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
Cambodia	2.47	0.76	1.51	1.92	2.20	2.62	3.10	3.72	4.27	4.82	5.37
Urban	2.48	0.77	1.46	1.86	2.10	2.48	2.96	3.49	4.31	4.81	5.39
Rural	2.47	0.76	1.52	1.94	2.23	2.66	3.15	3.78	4.26	4.82	5.36
Province											
Banteay Mean Chey	2.50	0.68	1.55	1.95	2.25	2.65	3.24	3.95	4.69	5.01	6.50
Battambang	2.48	0.63	1.43	1.78	2.06	2.56	3.14	3.67	4.09	4.27	5.37
Kampong Cham	2.34	0.63	1.34	1.86	2.17	2.64	2.95	3.87	4.37	4.94	4.30
Kampong Chhnang	2.56	0.83	1.65	2.07	2.32	2.65	3.22	3.58	3.74	5.17	5.58
Kampong Speu	2.72	0.92	1.64	2.08	2.36	2.70	3.24	4.44	4.73	5.52	5.80
Kampong Thom	2.48	0.81	1.52	1.98	2.21	2.62	3.10	3.97	4.65	4.37	5.34
Kampot	2.32	0.78	1.51	1.95	2.23	2.50	3.23	3.59	4.07	5.15	5.59
Kandal	2.59	0.75	1.44	1.92	2.21	2.65	3.24	3.98	4.48	5.51	5.84
Koh Kong	2.35	0.95	1.46	1.86	2.05	2.39	2.71	3.26	3.30	4.22	5.04
Kratie	2.55	0.61	1.57	1.91	2.29	2.70	3.14	3.81	3.92	4.21	4.95
Mondul Kiri	2.63	1.00	1.86	2.02	2.25	2.65	3.03	3.39	4.01	4.31	4.72
Phnom Penh	2.60	0.80	1.52	1.92	2.12	2.61	3.01	3.61	4.55	5.07	5.14
Preah Vihear	2.55	0.82	1.65	1.99	2.24	2.54	2.78	3.31	4.06	4.32	5.14
Prey Veng	2.21	0.74	1.48	1.83	2.14	2.61	3.04	3.34	3.54	4.17	5.05
Pursat	2.44	0.83	1.65	2.07	2.22	2.60	3.10	3.55	3.83	3.80	5.05
Ratanak Kiri	2.72	0.94	1.73	2.09	2.28	2.57	3.10	3.23	3.83	4.56	5.56
Siem Reap	2.52	0.80	1.52	1.87	2.23	2.49	3.05	3.59	4.16	4.28	5.95
Preah Sihanouk	2.45	0.65	1.40	1.82	1.91	2.53	2.89	3.45	4.00	4.82	5.56
Stung Treng	2.71	0.86	1.66	2.11	2.28	2.63	3.15	3.67	4.58	5.07	5.37
Svay Rieng	2.43	0.83	1.57	2.02	2.43	2.86	3.32	3.85	3.97	5.62	7.00
Takeo	2.36	0.84	1.61	1.92	2.20	2.70	3.23	3.56	4.50	5.17	4.38
Otdar Meanchey	2.52	0.96	1.60	1.92	2.28	2.67	3.29	3.69	4.61	4.89	5.25
Kep	2.47	0.89	1.62	1.92	2.18	2.47	3.01	3.70	4.38	4.96	5.68
Pailin	2.37	0.85	1.64	1.91	2.05	2.47	2.74	3.68	4.19	4.45	4.83

Note: Same as Annex Table 6.

Annex Table 9 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member, Urban/Rural, Province, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Number of Usually Economically Active Members (persons)								
	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more
Cambodia	4.42	2.12	3.08	4.00	4.91	5.81	6.70	7.58	8.81
Urban	4.66	2.65	3.51	4.11	5.05	6.11	7.13	7.78	9.16
Rural	4.36	1.98	2.93	3.98	4.87	5.73	6.57	7.53	8.69
Province									
Banteay Mean Chey	4.30	2.02	2.99	3.82	4.77	5.62	6.68	7.41	8.72
Battambang	4.67	2.34	3.46	4.19	5.31	5.87	6.92	7.25	9.14
Kampong Cham	4.27	2.01	3.18	3.95	4.85	5.60	6.61	7.69	8.35
Kampong Chhnang	4.48	1.71	2.68	4.01	4.89	5.93	6.63	7.91	9.33
Kampong Speu	4.54	2.35	2.62	3.95	4.78	5.68	6.58	7.57	8.75
Kampong Thom	4.37	2.35	2.86	3.99	4.86	5.67	6.70	7.35	8.59
Kampot	4.09	1.94	2.61	3.89	4.73	5.69	6.45	7.13	8.65
Kandal	4.56	1.40	2.97	4.16	4.84	5.82	6.61	7.63	8.61
Koh Kong	4.68	2.45	3.66	4.38	5.21	6.03	6.59	7.70	9.40
Kratie	4.57	2.10	2.98	4.14	5.03	5.79	6.65	7.71	9.13
Mondul Kiri	4.77	2.00	2.50	4.17	5.41	6.34	7.02	7.78	8.57
Phnom Penh	4.78	3.09	3.70	4.06	5.02	6.16	7.08	7.73	8.81
Preah Vihear	4.82	1.78	3.67	4.29	5.24	6.10	6.99	7.93	9.07
Prey Veng	4.04	1.88	2.72	3.92	4.89	5.67	6.35	7.76	9.15
Pursat	4.34	2.28	3.17	3.99	4.67	5.88	6.29	7.48	8.51
Ratanak Kiri	4.92	2.03	2.90	4.11	5.48	6.25	7.40	8.12	9.52
Siem Reap	4.64	1.79	3.27	4.19	5.01	6.02	6.93	7.71	9.14
Preah Sihanouk	4.74	1.78	3.69	4.16	5.26	6.18	6.89	8.30	9.73
Stung Treng	4.72	2.15	2.93	4.11	4.93	5.97	6.91	7.51	8.87
Svay Rieng	3.97	1.62	2.32	3.76	4.50	5.29	5.80	6.82	8.61
Takeo	4.12	1.94	2.63	3.87	4.77	5.56	6.37	7.26	8.45
Otdar Meanchey	4.38	2.86	3.11	3.86	4.78	5.72	6.56	7.18	8.82
Kep	4.49	1.98	2.86	4.16	4.84	6.14	6.37	7.81	8.69
Pailin	4.44	1.89	3.45	3.94	5.03	6.13	7.10	7.73	8.81

Note: Same as Annex Table 6.

Annex Table 10 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural,	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Sex Ratio (%)		Percent, 2008			Percent, 2013		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia														
10 and over	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	291	269	100.0	74.4	25.6	100.0	72.9	27.1
10-14	5,289	2,457	2,832	2,130	907	1,223	87	74	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	22,425	11,637	10,788	16,492	7,834	8,658	108	90	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	138,292	105,390	32,902	99,900	75,533	24,366	320	310	4.9	3.7	1.2	3.2	2.4	0.8
25 - 29	336,000	279,480	56,520	271,644	221,573	50,071	494	443	11.9	9.9	2.0	8.6	7.0	1.6
30 - 34	279,531	231,416	48,115	403,805	329,281	74,524	481	442	9.9	8.2	1.7	12.8	10.4	2.4
35 - 39	398,419	324,945	73,474	316,859	260,030	56,829	442	458	14.1	11.5	2.6	10.0	8.2	1.8
40 - 44	372,245	290,415	81,830	405,771	315,129	90,641	355	348	13.2	10.3	2.9	12.8	10.0	2.9
45 - 49	351,276	262,236	89,040	407,040	303,768	103,272	295	294	12.5	9.3	3.2	12.9	9.6	3.3
50 - 54	261,725	174,145	87,580	367,058	259,440	107,618	199	241	9.3	6.2	3.1	11.6	8.2	3.4
55 - 59	223,339	145,535	77,804	279,656	177,551	102,105	187	174	7.9	5.2	2.8	8.8	5.6	3.2
60 - 64	160,850	102,288	58,562	229,796	140,009	89,786	175	156	5.7	3.6	2.1	7.3	4.4	2.8
65 - 69	120,375	75,772	44,603	160,396	95,151	65,244	170	146	4.3	2.7	1.6	5.1	3.0	2.1
70 - 74	77,798	47,895	29,903	106,081	61,855	44,226	160	140	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.4	2.0	1.4
75 and over	70,073	42,907	27,166	96,599	58,701	37,898	158	155	2.5	1.5	1.0	3.1	1.9	1.2
Mean Age	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex Table 10 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Urban/Rural,	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Sex Ratio (%)		Percent, 2008			Percent, 2013		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia - Urban														
10 and over	506,579	369,413	137,166	657,951	472,422	185,529	269	255	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	71.8	28.2
10-14	305	137	168	147	147		82		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,923	1,634	2,289	1,359	686	673	71	102	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	22,237	13,911	8,326	10,838	7,436	3,403	167	219	4.4	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.5
25 - 29	53,771	41,339	12,432	41,088	31,529	9,560	333	330	10.6	8.2	2.5	6.2	4.8	1.5
30 - 34	45,184	36,796	8,388	80,150	63,322	16,828	439	376	8.9	7.3	1.7	12.2	9.6	2.6
35 - 39	69,980	57,312	12,668	64,602	52,715	11,887	452	443	13.8	11.3	2.5	9.8	8.0	1.8
40 - 44	68,349	54,748	13,601	83,861	64,896	18,965	403	342	13.5	10.8	2.7	12.7	9.9	2.9
45 - 49	67,197	51,064	16,133	85,678	64,621	21,057	317	307	13.3	10.1	3.2	13.0	9.8	3.2
50 - 54	55,721	38,114	17,607	85,494	61,866	23,628	216	262	11.0	7.5	3.5	13.0	9.4	3.6
55 - 59	45,259	29,591	15,668	74,385	48,349	26,035	189	186	8.9	5.8	3.1	11.3	7.3	4.0
60 - 64	30,087	18,620	11,467	53,479	33,649	19,830	162	170	5.9	3.7	2.3	8.1	5.1	3.0
65 - 69	20,353	12,225	8,128	34,698	18,222	16,476	150	111	4.0	2.4	1.6	5.3	2.8	2.5
70 - 74	12,894	7,499	5,395	22,548	13,528	9,020	139	150	2.5	1.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	1.4
75 and over	11,319	6,423	4,896	19,624	11,458	8,167	131	140	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.7	1.2
Mean Age	45.0	44.1	47.5	48.1	46.8	51.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodia - Rural														
10 and over	2,311,058	1,727,105	583,953	2,505,275	1,834,342	670,933	296	273	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	73.2	26.8
10-14	4,984	2,320	2,664	1,983	760	1,223	87	62	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	18,502	10,003	8,499	15,133	7,148	7,984	118	90	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	116,055	91,479	24,576	89,061	68,098	20,964	372	325	5.0	4.0	1.1	3.6	2.7	0.8
25 - 29	282,229	238,141	44,088	230,556	190,045	40,511	540	469	12.2	10.3	1.9	9.2	7.6	1.6
30 - 34	234,347	194,620	39,727	323,655	265,958	57,696	490	461	10.1	8.4	1.7	12.9	10.6	2.3
35 - 39	328,439	267,633	60,806	252,258	207,316	44,942	440	461	14.2	11.6	2.6	10.1	8.3	1.8
40 - 44	303,896	235,667	68,229	321,910	250,234	71,676	345	349	13.1	10.2	3.0	12.8	10.0	2.9
45 - 49	284,079	211,172	72,907	321,362	239,147	82,215	290	291	12.3	9.1	3.2	12.8	9.5	3.3
50 - 54	206,004	136,031	69,973	281,563	197,574	83,989	194	235	8.9	5.9	3.0	11.2	7.9	3.4
55 - 59	178,080	115,944	62,136	205,272	129,202	76,070	187	170	7.7	5.0	2.7	8.2	5.2	3.0
60 - 64	130,763	83,668	47,095	176,316	106,360	69,956	178	152	5.7	3.6	2.0	7.0	4.2	2.8
65 - 69	100,022	63,547	36,475	125,698	76,929	48,769	174	158	4.3	2.7	1.6	5.0	3.1	1.9
70 - 74	64,904	40,396	24,508	83,533	48,327	35,207	165	137	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.4
75 and over	58,754	36,484	22,270	76,975	47,244	29,731	164	159	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	1.2
Mean Age	44.2	43.0	47.9	46.1	44.7	49.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex Table 10 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Urban/Rural,	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Sex Ratio (%)		Percent, 2008			Percent, 2013		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia - Urban														
10 and over	506,579	369,413	137,166	657,951	472,422	185,529	269	255	100.0	72.9	27.1	100.0	71.8	28.2
10-14	305	137	168	147	147		82		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	3,923	1,634	2,289	1,359	686	673	71	102	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	22,237	13,911	8,326	10,838	7,436	3,403	167	219	4.4	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.5
25 - 29	53,771	41,339	12,432	41,088	31,529	9,560	333	330	10.6	8.2	2.5	6.2	4.8	1.5
30 - 34	45,184	36,796	8,388	80,150	63,322	16,828	439	376	8.9	7.3	1.7	12.2	9.6	2.6
35 - 39	69,980	57,312	12,668	64,602	52,715	11,887	452	443	13.8	11.3	2.5	9.8	8.0	1.8
40 - 44	68,349	54,748	13,601	83,861	64,896	18,965	403	342	13.5	10.8	2.7	12.7	9.9	2.9
45 - 49	67,197	51,064	16,133	85,678	64,621	21,057	317	307	13.3	10.1	3.2	13.0	9.8	3.2
50 - 54	55,721	38,114	17,607	85,494	61,866	23,628	216	262	11.0	7.5	3.5	13.0	9.4	3.6
55 - 59	45,259	29,591	15,668	74,385	48,349	26,035	189	186	8.9	5.8	3.1	11.3	7.3	4.0
60 - 64	30,087	18,620	11,467	53,479	33,649	19,830	162	170	5.9	3.7	2.3	8.1	5.1	3.0
65 - 69	20,353	12,225	8,128	34,698	18,222	16,476	150	111	4.0	2.4	1.6	5.3	2.8	2.5
70 - 74	12,894	7,499	5,395	22,548	13,528	9,020	139	150	2.5	1.5	1.1	3.4	2.1	1.4
75 and over	11,319	6,423	4,896	19,624	11,458	8,167	131	140	2.2	1.3	1.0	3.0	1.7	1.2
Mean Age	45.0	44.1	47.5	48.1	46.8	51.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex Table 10 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Urban/Rural,	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Sex Ratio (%)		Percent, 2008			Percent, 2013		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia - Rural														
10 and over	2,311,058	1,727,105	583,953	2,505,275	1,834,342	670,933	296	273	100.0	74.7	25.3	100.0	73.2	26.8
10-14	4,984	2,320	2,664	1,983	760	1,223	87	62	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	18,502	10,003	8,499	15,133	7,148	7,984	118	90	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
20 - 24	116,055	91,479	24,576	89,061	68,098	20,964	372	325	5.0	4.0	1.1	3.6	2.7	0.8
25 - 29	282,229	238,141	44,088	230,556	190,045	40,511	540	469	12.2	10.3	1.9	9.2	7.6	1.6
30 - 34	234,347	194,620	39,727	323,655	265,958	57,696	490	461	10.1	8.4	1.7	12.9	10.6	2.3
35 - 39	328,439	267,633	60,806	252,258	207,316	44,942	440	461	14.2	11.6	2.6	10.1	8.3	1.8
40 - 44	303,896	235,667	68,229	321,910	250,234	71,676	345	349	13.1	10.2	3.0	12.8	10.0	2.9
45 - 49	284,079	211,172	72,907	321,362	239,147	82,215	290	291	12.3	9.1	3.2	12.8	9.5	3.3
50 - 54	206,004	136,031	69,973	281,563	197,574	83,989	194	235	8.9	5.9	3.0	11.2	7.9	3.4
55 - 59	178,080	115,944	62,136	205,272	129,202	76,070	187	170	7.7	5.0	2.7	8.2	5.2	3.0
60 - 64	130,763	83,668	47,095	176,316	106,360	69,956	178	152	5.7	3.6	2.0	7.0	4.2	2.8
65 - 69	100,022	63,547	36,475	125,698	76,929	48,769	174	158	4.3	2.7	1.6	5.0	3.1	1.9
70 - 74	64,904	40,396	24,508	83,533	48,327	35,207	165	137	2.8	1.7	1.1	3.3	1.9	1.4
75 and over	58,754	36,484	22,270	76,975	47,244	29,731	164	159	2.5	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	1.2
Mean Age	44.2	43.0	47.9	46.1	44.7	49.9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Annex Table 11 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Household Size and Sex, Province, 2013

Province	Total	Household Size (persons)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
	Males										
Cambodia	**44.7**	**47.1**	**50.3**	**41.3**	**41.5**	**44.4**	**46.9**	**48.6**	**49.6**	**51.7**	**51.3**
Banteay Mean Chey	45.8	48.5	50.8	40.5	43.7	45.0	48.8	51.8	50.8	52.8	54.7
Battambang	45.5	32.4	48.7	42.4	43.5	45.6	47.7	47.9	49.1	51.5	50.0
Kampong Cham	45.4	64.0	56.5	41.8	40.1	45.5	46.9	51.1	49.9	55.8	45.6
Kampong Chhnang	43.8	53.5	46.1	40.4	40.8	44.0	45.9	46.4	47.5	47.5	48.6
Kampong Speu	43.0	41.4	45.5	41.1	39.7	41.7	45.1	48.8	52.8	49.3	49.6
Kampong Thom	42.7	47.3	49.4	40.3	39.9	41.9	44.2	47.5	46.9	44.8	45.9
Kampot	44.6	44.0	53.9	42.0	40.9	43.9	45.7	48.7	48.0	56.5	54.2
Kandal	47.0	49.1	54.9	42.9	43.4	45.3	49.2	50.8	50.6	58.1	54.0
Koh Kong	43.2	40.6	47.3	39.5	40.2	43.9	45.1	46.7	46.1	44.8	51.9
Kratie	44.2	49.8	48.2	42.3	41.2	43.3	44.3	49.7	48.9	48.0	50.0
Mondul Kiri	39.7	47.9	40.0	33.2	36.8	40.3	41.8	43.3	44.9	46.7	48.1
Phnom Penh	46.9	47.1	40.8	41.9	44.3	48.0	50.6	48.9	53.5	55.6	56.1
Preah Vihear	41.2	37.6	45.3	35.7	37.3	42.1	43.1	45.7	46.0	45.4	50.5
Prey Veng	45.4	43.2	52.9	44.6	42.6	43.4	46.6	50.9	47.6	53.7	48.0
Pursat	43.1	55.6	50.5	39.4	39.7	42.6	46.0	47.3	48.0	47.4	49.0
Ratanak Kiri	40.3	38.0	45.1	33.9	37.4	39.8	41.4	43.4	47.2	48.9	45.8
Siem Reap	42.4	42.8	48.2	37.8	39.0	42.6	44.3	44.5	46.7	44.4	54.5
Preah Sihanouk	46.5	44.7	42.9	44.1	43.5	46.0	49.0	50.6	50.9	52.1	56.5
Stung Treng	41.7	36.8	38.8	38.4	40.8	41.5	44.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	48.0
Svay Rieng	44.3	50.3	54.0	42.0	41.1	43.9	45.5	49.7	47.2	49.3	54.0
Takeo	45.2	54.7	55.4	43.3	41.7	43.8	46.3	46.5	52.2	52.5	46.0
Otdar Meanchey	41.4	38.9	40.5	35.4	39.3	42.4	47.8	46.1	50.8	44.9	47.8
Kep	43.2	43.7	45.9	40.8	39.7	42.1	45.2	48.3	49.3	50.0	56.3
Pailin	43.1	38.7	42.6	38.4	42.0	42.8	46.5	48.4	50.8	51.0	48.4

Annex Table 11 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Household Size and Sex, Province, 2013

(Continued)

Province	Total	Household Size (persons)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
	Females										
Cambodia	**49.8**	**57.4**	**50.8**	**46.8**	**47.2**	**49.1**	**50.4**	**51.8**	**53.4**	**54.5**	**55.6**
Banteay Mean Chey	52.2	56.5	50.9	48.5	50.2	56.2	48.6	59.7	48.8	62.9	48.0
Battambang	50.8	51.6	52.3	47.4	47.5	51.1	50.1	54.4	64.6	63.4	57.5
Kampong Cham	49.5	59.6	50.8	47.3	46.3	47.3	49.8	46.6	47.7	51.5	51.0
Kampong Chhnang	51.4	57.7	51.9	49.4	50.1	50.5	47.5	46.3	44.9	66.4	30.0
Kampong Speu	48.6	55.9	49.5	46.9	44.6	47.8	48.6	51.4	49.7	51.0	56.9
Kampong Thom	48.4	61.5	48.8	44.3	45.6	48.1	48.2	43.2	52.6	0.0	60.0
Kampot	50.6	58.8	50.8	47.2	47.4	46.4	55.2	53.7	52.8	55.0	0.0
Kandal	53.3	58.5	53.5	50.2	51.0	52.9	56.1	57.6	56.8	54.2	57.2
Koh Kong	46.5	52.4	47.6	45.1	42.8	46.3	47.5	50.9	48.9	46.2	47.3
Kratie	49.1	62.1	50.9	44.0	46.4	47.1	50.1	51.6	46.7	46.6	52.6
Mondul Kiri	41.5	54.3	44.6	36.0	39.2	39.1	41.5	39.2	42.3	43.9	43.8
Phnom Penh	51.2	52.6	51.5	47.8	48.1	53.1	53.1	55.3	53.1	53.5	58.5
Preah Vihear	43.6	47.8	46.2	42.2	43.9	39.4	47.2	41.5	48.5	0.0	0.0
Prey Veng	48.6	54.8	51.1	45.7	44.2	47.0	49.6	55.2	63.2	43.0	35.0
Pursat	50.3	57.6	51.2	49.0	50.2	44.2	52.1	51.5	54.8	39.9	58.0
Ratanak Kiri	42.2	56.3	38.3	39.4	45.5	42.7	41.2	39.9	41.2	41.6	40.5
Siem Reap	49.4	55.0	48.9	46.0	49.8	48.1	47.5	49.6	57.3	61.0	55.9
Preah Sihanouk	44.3	55.7	47.3	41.4	41.0	42.2	47.0	47.1	47.7	53.1	51.5
Stung Treng	45.4	58.7	50.4	41.2	44.9	40.6	43.3	46.7	49.6	41.0	52.1
Svay Rieng	50.8	59.9	50.0	44.9	49.7	52.0	56.5	52.7	59.9	58.6	60.0
Takeo	50.2	63.7	53.0	47.5	47.4	47.4	47.9	48.5	54.7	0.0	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	44.9	48.6	42.8	42.7	43.4	48.8	49.4	34.4	48.3	0.0	47.5
Kep	51.3	54.8	56.6	45.4	50.1	50.6	56.0	50.1	60.3	0.0	54.5
Pailin	48.0	52.6	48.1	46.4	46.9	47.0	49.2	47.5	50.0	0.0	39.9

Annex Table 12 Age-specific Headship Rates(Normal Household Heads) by Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Age Group	Headship Rate (%)									Difference (2013-2008)		
	2013			2008			1998					
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	27.8	42.7	14.1	26.7	41.4	13.1	26.4	41.6	12.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
Banteay Mean Chey	28.1	46.7	10.9	27.1	43.4	11.8	27.2	44.3	11.3	1.0	3.2	-0.9
Battambang	26.9	41.4	12.8	26.0	39.8	12.8	26.1	38.5	14.6	0.9	1.6	0.0
Kampong Cham	29.3	44.4	15.6	28.0	43.5	13.6	26.8	44.5	11.0	1.3	0.9	2.0
Kampong Chhnang	27.9	45.9	11.8	27.6	44.9	12.1	27.8	44.4	13.8	0.3	1.0	-0.3
Kampong Speu	27.4	40.9	15.3	27.1	42.9	12.4	27.6	43.8	13.3	0.3	-2.1	2.9
Kampong Thom	28.6	45.7	13.1	27.7	41.4	15.0	26.4	40.3	14.3	1.0	4.3	-1.9
Kampot	29.1	45.1	13.6	28.4	45.5	12.8	28.1	45.5	12.9	0.7	-0.4	0.9
Kandal	26.3	41.6	12.7	25.0	40.6	10.8	26.2	41.7	12.5	1.3	1.1	1.9
Koh Kong	26.5	39.1	14.0	26.7	36.4	17.0	25.7	36.9	13.8	-0.2	2.7	-3.0
Kratie	28.2	48.6	9.3	27.1	46.1	8.4	25.8	43.1	9.2	1.1	2.4	0.9
Mondul Kiri	28.8	46.6	10.8	27.7	46.0	8.3	25.4	39.1	11.3	1.1	0.6	2.5
Phnom Penh	24.4	35.3	14.5	21.9	33.7	11.7	21.1	31.7	11.5	2.5	1.6	2.8
Preah Vihear	27.2	44.2	10.6	26.3	45.4	7.5	25.9	42.8	9.5	0.9	-1.1	3.1
Prey Veng	30.6	44.2	18.5	30.5	42.4	20.1	28.2	42.5	16.1	0.1	1.8	-1.6
Pursat	28.7	45.0	14.1	27.1	42.8	12.6	27.0	43.6	12.3	1.7	2.2	1.5
Ratanak Kiri	27.1	46.8	7.8	25.1	43.9	6.0	25.7	46.2	6.2	2.0	2.9	1.8
Siem Reap	27.6	43.6	12.9	26.2	41.5	11.8	25.9	39.8	13.5	1.4	2.1	1.1
Preah Sihanouk	25.1	33.3	17.3	25.2	37.6	13.0	24.6	39.2	10.7	-0.1	-4.2	4.3
Stung Treng	27.1	43.1	11.2	25.1	42.6	7.9	25.2	43.0	8.2	2.0	0.5	3.2
Svay Rieng	30.2	46.3	15.3	29.9	44.0	17.3	28.8	45.9	14.5	0.2	2.3	-2.0
Takeo	29.0	41.9	17.4	27.7	40.3	16.2	27.6	43.9	13.6	1.2	1.6	1.2
Otdar Meanchey	28.8	44.5	13.1	27.3	43.8	10.7	27.0	41.4	12.5	1.5	0.6	2.4
Kep	27.9	45.4	11.3	26.2	43.1	10.0	26.7	41.0	13.7	1.7	2.3	1.3
Pailin	28.3	48.3	8.2	26.1	42.2	9.0	24.7	30.1	18.1	2.2	6.1	-0.8
MIN	24.4	33.3	7.8	21.9	33.7	6.0	21.1	30.1	6.2			
MAX	30.6	48.6	18.5	30.5	46.1	20.1	28.8	46.2	18.1			

Annex Table 13 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, 2013

Sex and Age Group	Number of Household Heads by Marital Status						Percent of Household Heads by Marital Status					
	Total	Never Marriied	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Never Marriied	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Both Sexes												
10 and over	3,163,226	85,119	2,646,563	329,367	91,073	11,103	100.0	2.7	83.7	10.4	2.9	0.4
10-14	2,130	2,130	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	16,492	13,406	2,966	0	120	0	100.0	81.3	18.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
20 - 24	99,900	7,418	89,346	749	2,329	58	100.0	7.4	89.4	0.7	2.3	0.1
25 - 29	271,644	11,304	252,901	2,523	4,363	553	100.0	4.2	93.1	0.9	1.6	0.2
30 - 34	403,805	8,214	382,369	4,160	8,089	972	100.0	2.0	94.7	1.0	2.0	0.2
35 - 39	316,859	5,346	291,171	11,702	7,799	841	100.0	1.7	91.9	3.7	2.5	0.3
40 - 44	405,771	8,807	360,840	22,165	11,553	2,406	100.0	2.2	88.9	5.5	2.8	0.6
45 - 49	407,040	7,337	350,209	31,859	16,498	1,137	100.0	1.8	86.0	7.8	4.1	0.3
50 - 54	367,058	7,000	297,193	45,471	16,201	1,192	100.0	1.9	81.0	12.4	4.4	0.3
55 - 59	279,656	5,974	211,267	49,298	11,234	1,883	100.0	2.1	75.5	17.6	4.0	0.7
60 - 64	229,796	3,600	164,907	53,941	6,555	792	100.0	1.6	71.8	23.5	2.9	0.3
65 - 69	160,396	2,580	110,349	43,246	3,410	810	100.0	1.6	68.8	27.0	2.1	0.5
70 - 74	106,081	1,474	72,954	29,827	1,368	459	100.0	1.4	68.8	28.1	1.3	0.4
75 and over	96,599	528	60,090	34,427	1,554		100.0	0.5	62.2	35.6	1.6	0.0

Annex Table 13 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, 2013

(Continued)

Sex and Age Group	Number of Household Heads by Marital Status						Percent of Household Heads by Marital Status					
	Total	Never Marriied	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Never Marriied	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Males												
10 and over	2,306,765	25,846	2,229,056	39,599	10,330	1,934	100.0	1.1	96.6	1.7	0.4	0.1
10-14	907	907	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	7,834	6,205	1,629	0	0	0	100.0	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	75,533	4,314	70,926	0	294	0	100.0	5.7	93.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
25 - 29	221,573	5,848	214,646	11	797	272	100.0	2.6	96.9	0.0	0.4	0.1
30 - 34	329,281	2,964	325,131	176	808	201	100.0	0.9	98.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
35 - 39	260,030	1,290	256,148	1,703	694	196	100.0	0.5	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.1
40 - 44	315,129	2,145	309,958	2,048	911	67	100.0	0.7	98.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
45 - 49	303,768	1,083	297,576	3,470	1,319	320	100.0	0.4	98.0	1.1	0.4	0.1
50 - 54	259,440	268	251,652	5,236	1,876	407	100.0	0.1	97.0	2.0	0.7	0.2
55 - 59	177,551	216	172,598	3,713	782	243	100.0	0.1	97.2	2.1	0.4	0.1
60 - 64	140,009	115	132,341	6,094	1,229	230	100.0	0.1	94.5	4.4	0.9	0.2
65 - 69	95,151	91	88,837	5,473	750	0	100.0	0.1	93.4	5.8	0.8	0.0
70 - 74	61,855	392	56,712	4,328	423	0	100.0	0.6	91.7	7.0	0.7	0.0
75 and over	58,701	7	50,901	7,348	446	0	100.0	0.0	86.7	12.5	0.8	0.0
Females												
10 and over	856,462	59,273	417,508	289,768	80,744	9,169	100.0	6.9	48.7	33.8	9.4	1.1
10-14	1,223	1,223	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15 - 19	8,658	7,201	1,337	0	120	0	100.0	83.2	15.4	0.0	1.4	0.0
20 - 24	24,366	3,104	18,420	749	2,036	58	100.0	12.7	75.6	3.1	8.4	0.2
25 - 29	50,071	5,457	38,255	2,512	3,566	281	100.0	10.9	76.4	5.0	7.1	0.6
30 - 34	74,524	5,250	57,238	3,984	7,281	771	100.0	7.0	76.8	5.3	9.8	1.0
35 - 39	56,829	4,057	35,023	9,999	7,104	646	100.0	7.1	61.6	17.6	12.5	1.1
40 - 44	90,641	6,662	50,882	20,116	10,641	2,339	100.0	7.3	56.1	22.2	11.7	2.6
45 - 49	103,272	6,254	52,633	28,390	15,179	817	100.0	6.1	51.0	27.5	14.7	0.8
50 - 54	107,618	6,731	45,541	40,235	14,326	785	100.0	6.3	42.3	37.4	13.3	0.7
55 - 59	102,105	5,759	38,669	45,585	10,452	1,641	100.0	5.6	37.9	44.6	10.2	1.6
60 - 64	89,786	3,485	32,566	47,847	5,326	562	100.0	3.9	36.3	53.3	5.9	0.6
65 - 69	65,244	2,490	21,512	37,773	2,660	810	100.0	3.8	33.0	57.9	4.1	1.2
70 - 74	44,226	1,082	16,241	25,499	945	459	100.0	2.4	36.7	57.7	2.1	1.0
75 and over	37,898	520	9,190	27,080	1,108	0	100.0	1.4	24.2	71.5	2.9	0.0

Annex Table 14 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Literacy, Sex and Age Group, 2013

Sex and Age Group	Total Household-Head	Literate	Illiterate	Total Household-Head	Literate	Illiterate
Both Sexes						
10 and over	3,163,226	2,418,531	744,696	100.0	76.5	23.5
10-14	2,130	1,615	515	100.0	75.8	24.2
15 - 19	16,492	14,750	1,742	100.0	89.4	10.6
20 - 24	99,900	79,637	20,263	100.0	79.7	20.3
25 - 29	271,644	220,106	51,538	100.0	81.0	19.0
30 - 34	403,805	325,628	78,177	100.0	80.6	19.4
35 - 39	316,859	251,514	65,345	100.0	79.4	20.6
40 - 44	405,771	332,625	73,145	100.0	82.0	18.0
45 - 49	407,040	316,329	90,712	100.0	77.7	22.3
50 - 54	367,058	264,489	102,568	100.0	72.1	27.9
55 - 59	279,656	215,204	64,452	100.0	77.0	23.0
60 - 64	229,796	172,014	57,781	100.0	74.9	25.1
65 - 69	160,396	110,655	49,741	100.0	69.0	31.0
70 - 74	106,081	61,699	44,382	100.0	58.2	41.8
75 and over	96,599	52,265	44,335	100.0	54.1	45.9
Males						
10 and over	2,306,765	1,911,232	395,532	100.0	82.9	17.1
10-14	907	793	114	100.0	87.4	12.6
15 - 19	7,834	7,029	805	100.0	89.7	10.3
20 - 24	75,533	59,355	16,179	100.0	78.6	21.4
25 - 29	221,573	182,656	38,918	100.0	82.4	17.6
30 - 34	329,281	272,808	56,473	100.0	82.8	17.2
35 - 39	260,030	214,590	45,440	100.0	82.5	17.5
40 - 44	315,129	270,493	44,637	100.0	85.8	14.2
45 - 49	303,768	253,536	50,232	100.0	83.5	16.5
50 - 54	259,440	203,149	56,292	100.0	78.3	21.7
55 - 59	177,551	150,912	26,640	100.0	85.0	15.0
60 - 64	140,009	124,142	15,868	100.0	88.7	11.3
65 - 69	95,151	80,373	14,778	100.0	84.5	15.5
70 - 74	61,855	48,630	13,225	100.0	78.6	21.4
75 and over	58,701	42,767	15,934	100.0	72.9	27.1
Females						
10 and over	856,462	507,298	349,163	100.0	59.2	40.8
10-14	1,223	822	401	100.0	67.2	32.8
15 - 19	8,658	7,720	937	100.0	89.2	10.8
20 - 24	24,366	20,282	4,084	100.0	83.2	16.8
25 - 29	50,071	37,450	12,621	100.0	74.8	25.2
30 - 34	74,524	52,820	21,704	100.0	70.9	29.1
35 - 39	56,829	36,924	19,905	100.0	65.0	35.0
40 - 44	90,641	62,133	28,508	100.0	68.5	31.5
45 - 49	103,272	62,792	40,480	100.0	60.8	39.2
50 - 54	107,618	61,341	46,277	100.0	57.0	43.0
55 - 59	102,105	64,293	37,812	100.0	63.0	37.0
60 - 64	89,786	47,872	41,914	100.0	53.3	46.7
65 - 69	65,244	30,282	34,962	100.0	46.4	53.6
70 - 74	44,226	13,070	31,157	100.0	29.6	70.4
75 and over	37,898	9,497	28,400	100.0	25.1	74.9

Annex Table 15 Percent of Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2013

Sex and Province	Total	Percent by Educational Attainment					
		Total	None + Not Stated	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary & above
Cambodia, Both Sexes	3,161,210	100.0	26.1	29.4	23.1	14.0	7.4
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	161,423	100.0	30.2	33.6	18.2	11.7	6.3
Battambang	229,728	100.0	23.7	30.9	26.0	14.3	5.2
Kampong Cham	403,628	100.0	31.1	33.8	21.7	10.8	2.5
Kampong Chhnang	111,355	100.0	33.7	31.9	20.2	9.6	4.6
Kampong Speu	157,982	100.0	22.2	31.0	30.8	12.3	3.7
Kampong Thom	149,404	100.0	36.3	30.6	17.6	11.6	3.9
Kampot	136,148	100.0	25.6	27.8	22.2	17.5	6.9
Kandal	238,266	100.0	21.4	27.8	25.0	18.2	7.5
Koh Kong	25,658	100.0	30.7	30.3	21.7	11.4	5.9
Kratie	72,930	100.0	28.1	36.8	21.0	9.8	4.3
Mondul Kiri	15,236	100.0	43.0	24.8	18.5	10.0	3.7
Phnom Penh	351,694	100.0	15.0	16.5	22.4	19.5	26.7
Preah Vihear	48,242	100.0	36.2	34.0	17.5	9.0	3.3
Prey Veng	255,960	100.0	22.0	37.0	25.4	12.0	3.6
Pursat	96,284	100.0	27.5	29.8	24.7	13.3	4.8
Ratanak Kiri	36,178	100.0	51.3	18.0	15.2	11.4	4.2
Siem Reap	189,708	100.0	34.3	32.8	16.1	10.1	6.7
Preah Sihanouk	51,955	100.0	16.5	22.2	24.7	22.4	14.2
Stung Treng	25,359	100.0	38.0	28.4	17.2	12.3	4.2
Svay Rieng	130,972	100.0	18.5	27.8	29.5	18.1	6.2
Takeo	199,970	100.0	23.9	25.9	29.1	16.5	4.6
Otdar Meanchey	50,266	100.0	35.7	29.1	20.5	9.6	5.0
Kep	8,378	100.0	20.7	40.8	20.0	12.8	5.7
Pailin	14,483	100.0	22.1	29.5	25.0	15.5	7.9

Annex Table 15 Percent of Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2013

(Continued)

Sex and Province	Total	Percent by Educational Attainment					
		Total	None + Not Stated	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary & above
Cambodia, Males	2,304,983	100.0	19.7	29.3	25.9	16.1	9.0
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	128,178	100.0	24.6	35.5	19.6	13.0	7.3
Battambang	173,121	100.0	16.6	30.3	30.5	16.6	6.0
Kampong Cham	289,095	100.0	23.3	35.1	25.4	12.7	3.4
Kampong Chhnang	85,715	100.0	27.4	34.0	22.3	10.8	5.4
Kampong Speu	110,607	100.0	13.5	28.5	37.4	15.9	4.7
Kampong Thum	112,655	100.0	28.8	32.0	20.2	14.1	5.0
Kampot	102,418	100.0	19.8	27.7	23.9	20.0	8.7
Kandal	176,773	100.0	16.0	25.7	27.7	20.9	9.7
Kaoh Kong	18,844	100.0	23.4	30.7	25.8	12.9	7.1
Kracheh	60,204	100.0	25.4	36.5	22.7	10.5	4.8
Mondul Kiri	12,362	100.0	34.8	27.9	21.4	11.8	4.2
Phnom Penh	242,662	100.0	9.6	14.9	23.0	20.2	32.3
Preah Vihear	38,555	100.0	31.7	35.2	19.6	9.5	3.9
Prey Veaeng	169,991	100.0	13.6	35.0	31.3	15.0	5.3
Pousat	70,864	100.0	19.8	30.8	28.4	14.9	6.2
Ratanak Kiri	30,952	100.0	49.9	18.6	15.1	11.7	4.6
Siem Reab	142,386	100.0	27.8	35.0	18.4	10.8	8.0
Preah Sihanouk	33,747	100.0	10.4	19.8	24.8	26.7	18.3
Stung Treng	20,078	100.0	33.3	30.3	18.1	13.8	4.5
Svay Rieng	94,863	100.0	11.0	25.3	33.4	22.8	7.5
Takeo	133,678	100.0	15.1	24.1	32.8	21.7	6.3
Otdar Mean Chey	38,312	100.0	29.8	31.3	21.4	11.3	6.1
Kep	6,577	100.0	14.2	41.1	22.9	14.7	7.1
Pailin	12,345	100.0	16.9	29.6	27.4	17.0	9.0
Cambodia, Females	856,227	100.0	43.5	29.7	15.4	8.3	3.1
Province							
Banteay Mean Chey	33,245	100.0	51.7	26.1	12.8	6.7	2.7
Battambang	56,607	100.0	45.2	32.7	12.5	7.0	2.6
Kampong Cham	114,532	100.0	51.0	30.4	12.3	6.0	0.3
Kampong Chhnang	25,641	100.0	54.6	24.9	12.9	5.9	1.8
Kampong Speu	47,374	100.0	42.6	36.9	15.2	4.0	1.3
Kampong Thom	36,750	100.0	59.2	26.4	9.7	4.0	0.7
Kampot	33,731	100.0	43.5	28.2	17.2	9.8	1.3
Kandal	61,494	100.0	37.1	33.8	17.3	10.6	1.2
Koh Kong	6,814	100.0	50.9	29.1	10.1	7.3	2.6
Kratie	12,726	100.0	40.6	38.0	13.2	6.5	1.7
Mondul Kiri	2,874	100.0	78.1	11.6	6.2	2.6	1.5
Phnom Penh	109,032	100.0	26.9	19.9	21.0	18.1	14.1
Preah Vihear	9,687	100.0	54.3	29.2	9.0	6.9	0.7
Prey Veng	85,969	100.0	38.7	40.9	13.8	6.2	0.4
Pursat	25,419	100.0	49.0	27.0	14.3	8.7	0.9
Ratanak Kiri	5,226	100.0	59.1	14.3	15.7	9.2	1.7
Siem Reap	47,322	100.0	53.7	26.4	9.1	7.8	3.0
Preah Sihanouk	18,208	100.0	27.9	26.7	24.4	14.3	6.7
Stung Treng	5,281	100.0	56.2	20.9	13.5	6.4	2.9
Svay Rieng	36,109	100.0	38.3	34.2	19.0	5.8	2.7
Takeo	66,293	100.0	41.6	29.5	21.6	6.1	1.2
Otdar Meanchey	11,954	100.0	54.4	22.0	17.6	4.4	1.6
Kep	1,801	100.0	44.5	39.4	9.0	6.2	0.9
Pailin	2,139	100.0	52.1	28.6	10.9	6.6	1.8

Annex Table 16 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group, 2013

Age Group, Urban/Rural	Household Heads			Usually Active Household Heads			Proportion of Usually Active Household Heads		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	2013								
10 and over	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	2,925,714	2,207,336	718,378	92.5	95.7	83.9
10 -14	2,130	907	1,223	230	118	111	10.8	13.1	9.1
15 - 19	16,492	7,834	8,658	6,395	2,994	3,401	38.8	38.2	39.3
20 - 24	99,900	75,533	24,366	96,323	74,641	21,683	96.4	98.8	89.0
25 - 29	271,644	221,573	50,071	265,363	219,540	45,823	97.7	99.1	91.5
30 - 34	403,805	329,281	74,524	397,737	328,659	69,078	98.5	99.8	92.7
35 - 39	316,859	260,030	56,829	314,429	259,881	54,548	99.2	99.9	96.0
40 - 44	405,771	315,129	90,641	400,961	313,853	87,108	98.8	99.6	96.1
45 - 49	407,040	303,768	103,272	399,949	301,341	98,608	98.3	99.2	95.5
50 - 54	367,058	259,440	107,618	353,044	255,899	97,146	96.2	98.6	90.3
55 - 59	279,656	177,551	102,105	256,996	169,226	87,770	91.9	95.3	86.0
60 - 64	229,796	140,009	89,786	198,932	127,833	71,099	86.6	91.3	79.2
65 - 69	160,396	95,151	65,244	127,117	81,721	45,396	79.3	85.9	69.6
70 - 74	106,081	61,855	44,226	63,149	40,993	22,156	59.5	66.3	50.1
75 and over	96,599	58,701	37,898	45,088	30,637	14,451	46.7	52.2	38.1
Urban	2013								
10 and over	657,951	472,422	185,529	568,599	434,130	134,468	86.4	91.9	72.5
10 -14	147	147	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	-
15 - 19	1,359	686	673	52	0	52	3.8	0.0	7.7
20 - 24	10,838	7,436	3,403	9,365	7,033	2,332	86.4	94.6	68.5
25 - 29	41,088	31,529	9,560	38,591	30,383	8,207	93.9	96.4	85.9
30 - 34	80,150	63,322	16,828	77,190	63,059	14,131	96.3	99.6	84.0
35 - 39	64,602	52,715	11,887	64,092	52,715	11,377	99.2	100.0	95.7
40 - 44	83,861	64,896	18,965	81,281	64,441	16,840	96.9	99.3	88.8
45 - 49	85,678	64,621	21,057	82,569	63,956	18,613	96.4	99.0	88.4
50 - 54	85,494	61,866	23,628	80,156	60,049	20,108	93.8	97.1	85.1
55 - 59	74,385	48,349	26,035	61,353	42,375	18,977	82.5	87.6	72.9
60 - 64	53,479	33,649	19,830	38,693	27,350	11,342	72.4	81.3	57.2
65 - 69	34,698	18,222	16,476	19,279	11,904	7,375	55.6	65.3	44.8
70 - 74	22,548	13,528	9,020	8,792	5,921	2,871	39.0	43.8	31.8
75 and over	19,624	11,458	8,167	7,186	4,944	2,242	36.6	43.1	27.5
Rural	2013								
10 and over	2,505,275	1,834,342	670,933	2,357,115	1,773,205	583,910	94.1	96.7	87.0
10 -14	1,983	760	1,223	230	118	111	11.6	15.6	9.1
15 - 19	15,133	7,148	7,984	6,343	2,994	3,349	41.9	41.9	41.9
20 - 24	89,061	68,098	20,964	86,958	67,608	19,350	97.6	99.3	92.3
25 - 29	230,556	190,045	40,511	226,773	189,157	37,616	98.4	99.5	92.9
30 - 34	323,655	265,958	57,696	320,547	265,600	54,947	99.0	99.9	95.2
35 - 39	252,258	207,316	44,942	250,337	207,167	43,171	99.2	99.9	96.1
40 - 44	321,910	250,234	71,676	319,680	249,412	70,268	99.3	99.7	98.0
45 - 49	321,362	239,147	82,215	317,380	237,385	79,995	98.8	99.3	97.3
50 - 54	281,563	197,574	83,989	272,888	195,850	77,038	96.9	99.1	91.7
55 - 59	205,272	129,202	76,070	195,643	126,850	68,793	95.3	98.2	90.4
60 - 64	176,316	106,360	69,956	160,239	100,483	59,756	90.9	94.5	85.4
65 - 69	125,698	76,929	48,769	107,838	69,817	38,021	85.8	90.8	78.0
70 - 74	83,533	48,327	35,207	54,357	35,072	19,285	65.1	72.6	54.8
75 and over	76,975	47,244	29,731	37,903	25,694	12,209	49.2	54.4	41.1

Annex Table 17 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex: Province, 2013

Province	Major Group of Occupation, Both Sexes											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NS
Cambodia	3,163,226	36,287	95,437	44,260	55,707	311,939	1,901,068	178,794	81,933	164,845	37,800	255,157
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	161,423	1,770	4,449	857	740	13,252	107,272	5,578	3,052	12,930	1,123	10,401
Battambang	230,304	2,063	3,935	1,648	2,031	21,696	119,880	15,804	6,926	27,319	4,572	24,429
Kampong Cham	403,628	3,286	5,058	2,483	1,324	31,033	264,994	13,284	5,803	36,288	329	39,746
Kampong Chhnang	111,355	954	2,590	1,248	864	7,442	78,369	7,827	1,950	2,684	2,138	5,290
Kampong Speu	157,982	635	3,770	624	1,700	9,687	119,337	11,580	1,681	3,177	1,775	4,016
Kampong Thom	149,404	936	2,227	1,703	806	8,941	113,913	8,490	1,689	5,894		4,805
Kampot	136,148	1,165	4,761	1,091	1,974	9,154	99,709	3,450	2,890	2,173	1,287	8,494
Kandal	238,435	3,654	12,051	1,593	2,913	31,988	114,264	26,484	7,567	14,212	2,777	20,931
Koh Kong	25,658	309	977	544	322	3,294	13,282	1,388	1,389	1,844	371	1,937
Kratie	73,050	562	1,595	463	494	5,733	51,949	2,513	1,114	3,900	748	3,980
Mondul Kiri	15,251	229	270	99	320	1,443	11,796	488	198	152	144	113
Phnom Penh	352,702	9,075	25,010	18,519	27,761	88,263	29,419	36,911	25,305	18,340	10,835	63,262
Preah Vihear	48,242	723	1,066	373	312	2,623	36,853	601	402	946	2,292	2,051
Prey Veng	255,960	2,665	4,630	2,195	2,218	10,819	200,132	6,853	3,254	4,645	1,190	17,360
Pursat	96,284	611	2,128	1,009	707	9,207	68,935	2,581	1,601	3,704	990	4,811
Ratanak Kiri	36,178	1,077	664	198	302	3,928	25,803	1,117	196	1,815	377	700
Siem Reap	189,708	3,150	5,959	4,754	4,637	17,269	112,635	7,921	7,018	9,883	2,206	14,276
Preah Sihanouk	51,955	346	1,930	938	2,141	9,340	14,968	4,612	2,690	4,937	1,338	8,715
Stung Treng	25,359	312	833	242	360	2,962	17,051	1,162	789	644	469	536
Svay Rieng	130,972	313	3,483	1,750	1,021	6,665	100,754	6,915	927	2,980	247	5,917
Takeo	200,099	1,419	6,201	1,303	1,282	10,607	149,901	10,595	3,560	3,345	883	11,004
Otdar Meanchey	50,266	768	1,210	215	925	3,987	36,317	1,819	1,152	1,091	1,230	1,553
Kep	8,378	97	187	77	131	666	5,809	279	241	486	119	286
Pailin	14,483	167	453	335	421	1,938	7,725	542	542	1,457	361	543

Note: Occupational classification is as follows: 1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers, 2. Professionals, 3. Technicians and Associate Professionals, 4. Clerks, 5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers, 6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers, 7. Craft and Related Workers, 8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, 9. Elementary Occupations, 10. Armed Forces, NS:Not Stated.

Annex Table 17 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex: Province, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Major Group of Occupation, Both Sexes											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NS
Cambodia	100.0	1.1	3.0	1.4	1.8	9.9	60.1	5.7	2.6	5.2	1.2	8.1
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	1.1	2.8	0.5	0.5	8.2	66.5	3.5	1.9	8.0	0.7	6.4
Battambang	100.0	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.9	9.4	52.1	6.9	3.0	11.9	2.0	10.6
Kampong Cham	100.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	7.7	65.7	3.3	1.4	9.0	0.1	9.8
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.8	6.7	70.4	7.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	4.8
Kampong Speu	100.0	0.4	2.4	0.4	1.1	6.1	75.5	7.3	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.5
Kampong Thom	100.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.5	6.0	76.2	5.7	1.1	3.9	0.0	3.2
Kampot	100.0	0.9	3.5	0.8	1.4	6.7	73.2	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	6.2
Kandal	100.0	1.5	5.1	0.7	1.2	13.4	47.9	11.1	3.2	6.0	1.2	8.8
Koh Kong	100.0	1.2	3.8	2.1	1.3	12.8	51.8	5.4	5.4	7.2	1.4	7.5
Kratie	100.0	0.8	2.2	0.6	0.7	7.8	71.1	3.4	1.5	5.3	1.0	5.4
Mondul Kiri	100.0	1.5	1.8	0.6	2.1	9.5	77.3	3.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7
Phnom Penh	100.0	2.6	7.1	5.3	7.9	25.0	8.3	10.5	7.2	5.2	3.1	17.9
Preah Vihear	100.0	1.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	5.4	76.4	1.2	0.8	2.0	4.8	4.3
Prey Veng	100.0	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	4.2	78.2	2.7	1.3	1.8	0.5	6.8
Pursat	100.0	0.6	2.2	1.0	0.7	9.6	71.6	2.7	1.7	3.8	1.0	5.0
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	3.0	1.8	0.5	0.8	10.9	71.3	3.1	0.5	5.0	1.0	1.9
Siem Reap	100.0	1.7	3.1	2.5	2.4	9.1	59.4	4.2	3.7	5.2	1.2	7.5
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	0.7	3.7	1.8	4.1	18.0	28.8	8.9	5.2	9.5	2.6	16.8
Stung Treng	100.0	1.2	3.3	1.0	1.4	11.7	67.2	4.6	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.1
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.8	5.1	76.9	5.3	0.7	2.3	0.2	4.5
Takeo	100.0	0.7	3.1	0.7	0.6	5.3	74.9	5.3	1.8	1.7	0.4	5.5
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	1.5	2.4	0.4	1.8	7.9	72.2	3.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.1
Kep	100.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	1.6	8.0	69.3	3.3	2.9	5.8	1.4	3.4
Pailin	100.0	1.1	3.1	2.3	2.9	13.4	53.3	3.7	3.7	10.1	2.5	3.8

Note: Occupational classification is as follows: 1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers, 2. Professionals, 3. Technicians and Associate Professionals, 4. Clerks, 5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers, 6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers, 7. Craft and Related Workers, 8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers, 9. Elementary Occupations, 10. Armed Forces, NS:Not Stated.

Annex Table 17 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex: Province, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Major Group of Occupation											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NS
Cambodia, Males	2,306,765	33,673	80,005	35,846	48,704	192,215	1,430,397	132,294	80,808	127,841	36,010	108,971
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	128,178	1,529	4,183	612	614	9,404	88,994	4,958	3,052	10,231	1,123	3,479
Battambang	173,697	2,063	3,538	1,391	1,867	12,432	97,328	10,772	6,926	22,079	4,314	10,988
Kampong Cham	289,095	3,286	4,716	2,107	1,324	14,735	202,702	10,667	5,803	25,638	329	17,788
Kampong Chhnang	85,715	954	2,191	1,189	864	4,459	62,016	5,571	1,950	2,255	2,030	2,237
Kampong Speu	110,607	635	3,160	624	1,448	6,592	83,346	7,134	1,681	3,085	1,655	1,249
Kampong Thom	112,655	936	2,227	1,430	806	5,493	86,590	6,477	1,689	4,910		2,096
Kampot	102,418	1,165	4,097	639	1,803	7,118	75,298	2,838	2,719	2,173	1,129	3,437
Kandal	176,941	2,868	10,483	1,399	2,726	19,403	90,091	19,985	7,227	10,713	2,631	9,415
Koh Kong	18,844	247	795	453	280	1,790	10,350	1,046	1,358	1,546	371	608
Kratie	60,324	562	1,244	399	494	3,641	44,895	2,429	1,043	2,781	748	2,089
Mondul Kiri	12,377	206	221	99	287	1,179	9,329	488	198	129	144	98
Phnom Penh	243,436	8,364	17,835	13,729	22,997	56,685	19,799	28,088	25,305	13,394	10,310	26,929
Preah Vihear	38,555	638	948	373	312	1,640	30,047	484	402	637	2,243	832
Prey Veng	169,991	2,665	4,275	2,195	2,044	6,427	132,311	4,572	3,254	3,552	1,190	7,508
Pursat	70,864	611	2,045	872	575	5,169	52,177	2,127	1,533	2,852	990	1,913
Ratanak Kiri	30,952	1,016	630	160	302	2,875	22,792	982	196	1,433	377	191
Siem Reap	142,386	2,920	4,767	3,969	4,548	11,448	85,790	5,746	7,018	8,217	1,863	6,099
Preah Sihanouk	33,747	319	1,428	758	1,817	4,774	10,253	3,559	2,560	4,052	1,292	2,935
Stung Treng	20,078	232	814	170	295	2,040	13,373	1,090	789	504	469	303
Svay Rieng	94,863	313	3,363	1,528	872	4,950	72,874	4,819	801	2,454	247	2,643
Takeo	133,806	1,242	5,380	1,197	1,159	5,627	100,580	6,166	3,560	2,795	883	5,217
Otdar Meanchey	38,312	693	1,065	170	757	2,529	27,936	1,523	972	953	1,194	520
Kep	6,577	81	172	62	131	381	4,627	257	234	398	119	118
Pailin	12,345	128	428	323	383	1,423	6,902	518	542	1,058	361	279
Cambodia, Females	856,462	2,614	15,432	8,414	7,002	119,724	470,671	46,500	1,126	37,003	1,790	146,186
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	33,245	242	266	245	127	3,848	18,278	620		2,699		6,922
Battambang	56,607		398	258	164	9,264	22,552	5,033		5,239	258	13,442
Kampong Cham	114,532		341	376		16,298	62,292	2,617		10,650		21,958
Kampong Chhnang	25,641		399	59		2,983	16,353	2,256		429	108	3,053
Kampong Speu	47,374		610		252	3,095	35,992	4,446		92	120	2,767
Kampong Thom	36,750			273		3,448	27,323	2,013		984		2,709
Kampot	33,731		664	452	171	2,036	24,410	612	171		158	5,056
Kandal	61,494	786	1,568	194	188	12,585	24,174	6,499	340	3,498	146	11,516
Koh Kong	6,814	62	182	91	43	1,504	2,932	343	32	297		1,328
Kratie	12,726		351	64		2,092	7,054	84	71	1,120		1,891
Mondul Kiri	2,874	22	50		34	264	2,467			22		15
Phnom Penh	109,266	711	7,175	4,791	4,765	31,578	9,620	8,823		4,946	525	36,333
Preah Vihear	9,687	86	118			982	6,806	117		309	50	1,219
Prey Veng	85,969		354		173	4,393	67,821	2,281		1,094		9,852
Pursat	25,419		83	138	132	4,038	16,759	454	68	851		2,898
Ratanak Kiri	5,226	62	34	38		1,053	3,011	135		382		510
Siem Reap	47,322	230	1,192	785	89	5,821	26,846	2,175		1,666	343	8,177
Preah Sihanouk	18,208	27	503	180	324	4,566	4,715	1,052	130	884	46	5,779
Stung Treng	5,281	80	19	72	65	922	3,678	72		140		234
Svay Rieng	36,109		119	222	149	1,715	27,880	2,096	127	527		3,274
Takeo	66,293	177	821	106	123	4,980	49,321	4,429		550		5,787
Otdar Meanchey	11,954	75	145	44	167	1,459	8,381	296	180	137	36	1,033
Kep	1,801	16	16	15		285	1,183	23	7	88		168
Pailin	2,139	38	25	12	39	515	823	24		399		264

Annex Table 17 Number and Percent of Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex: Province, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Major Group of Occupation											
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	NS
Cambodia, Males	100.0	1.5	3.5	1.6	2.1	8.3	62.0	5.7	3.5	5.5	1.6	4.7
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	1.2	3.3	0.5	0.5	7.3	69.4	3.9	2.4	8.0	0.9	2.7
Battambang	100.0	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.1	7.2	56.0	6.2	4.0	12.7	2.5	6.3
Kampong Cham	100.0	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	5.1	70.1	3.7	2.0	8.9	0.1	6.2
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.0	5.2	72.4	6.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.6
Kampong Speu	100.0	0.6	2.9	0.6	1.3	6.0	75.4	6.4	1.5	2.8	1.5	1.1
Kampong Thom	100.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.7	4.9	76.9	5.7	1.5	4.4	0.0	1.9
Kampot	100.0	1.1	4.0	0.6	1.8	7.0	73.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.1	3.4
Kandal	100.0	1.6	5.9	0.8	1.5	11.0	50.9	11.3	4.1	6.1	1.5	5.3
Koh Kong	100.0	1.3	4.2	2.4	1.5	9.5	54.9	5.5	7.2	8.2	2.0	3.2
Kratie	100.0	0.9	2.1	0.7	0.8	6.0	74.4	4.0	1.7	4.6	1.2	3.5
Mondul Kiri	100.0	1.7	1.8	0.8	2.3	9.5	75.4	3.9	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
Phnom Penh	100.0	3.4	7.3	5.6	9.4	23.3	8.1	11.5	10.4	5.5	4.2	11.1
Preah Vihear	100.0	1.7	2.5	1.0	0.8	4.3	77.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	5.8	2.2
Prey Veng	100.0	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	3.8	77.8	2.7	1.9	2.1	0.7	4.4
Pursat	100.0	0.9	2.9	1.2	0.8	7.3	73.6	3.0	2.2	4.0	1.4	2.7
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	3.3	2.0	0.5	1.0	9.3	73.6	3.2	0.6	4.6	1.2	0.6
Siem Reap	100.0	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	8.0	60.3	4.0	4.9	5.8	1.3	4.3
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	0.9	4.2	2.2	5.4	14.1	30.4	10.5	7.6	12.0	3.8	8.7
Stung Treng	100.0	1.2	4.1	0.8	1.5	10.2	66.6	5.4	3.9	2.5	2.3	1.5
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.3	3.5	1.6	0.9	5.2	76.8	5.1	0.8	2.6	0.3	2.8
Takeo	100.0	0.9	4.0	0.9	0.9	4.2	75.2	4.6	2.7	2.1	0.7	3.9
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.0	6.6	72.9	4.0	2.5	2.5	3.1	1.4
Kep	100.0	1.2	2.6	0.9	2.0	5.8	70.3	3.9	3.6	6.0	1.8	1.8
Pailin	100.0	1.0	3.5	2.6	3.1	11.5	55.9	4.2	4.4	8.6	2.9	2.3
Cambodia, Females	100.0	0.3	1.8	1.0	0.8	14.0	55.0	5.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	17.1
Province												
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	11.6	55.0	1.9	0.0	8.1	0.0	20.8
Battambang	100.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	16.4	39.8	8.9	0.0	9.3	0.5	23.7
Kampong Cham	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	14.2	54.4	2.3	0.0	9.3	0.0	19.2
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.0	11.6	63.8	8.8	0.0	1.7	0.4	11.9
Kampong Speu	100.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	6.5	76.0	9.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	5.8
Kampong Thom	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.4	74.3	5.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	7.4
Kampot	100.0	0.0	2.0	1.3	0.5	6.0	72.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	15.0
Kandal	100.0	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.3	20.5	39.3	10.6	0.6	5.7	0.2	18.7
Koh Kong	100.0	0.9	2.7	1.3	0.6	22.1	43.0	5.0	0.5	4.4	0.0	19.5
Kratie	100.0	0.0	2.8	0.5	0.0	16.4	55.4	0.7	0.6	8.8	0.0	14.9
Mondul Kiri	100.0	0.8	1.7	0.0	1.2	9.2	85.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Phnom Penh	100.0	0.7	6.6	4.4	4.4	28.9	8.8	8.1	0.0	4.5	0.5	33.3
Preah Vihear	100.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	70.3	1.2	0.0	3.2	0.5	12.6
Prey Veng	100.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	5.1	78.9	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	11.5
Pursat	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	15.9	65.9	1.8	0.3	3.3	0.0	11.4
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	20.2	57.6	2.6	0.0	7.3	0.0	9.8
Siem Reap	100.0	0.5	2.5	1.7	0.2	12.3	56.7	4.6	0.0	3.5	0.7	17.3
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	0.2	2.8	1.0	1.8	25.1	25.9	5.8	0.7	4.9	0.3	31.7
Stung Treng	100.0	1.5	0.4	1.4	1.2	17.5	69.7	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.4
Svay Rieng	100.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	4.7	77.2	5.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	9.1
Takeo	100.0	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	74.4	6.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	8.7
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.4	12.2	70.1	2.5	1.5	1.1	0.3	8.6
Kep	100.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	15.8	65.7	1.2	0.4	4.9	0.0	9.3
Pailin	100.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.8	24.1	38.5	1.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	12.3

Table 18 Population Aged 15 and over by Marital Status by Sex and Province, 2013

Province	Both Sexes						Both Sexes					
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia	10,355,189	3,224,805	6,407,343	520,663	182,563	19,815	100.0	31.1	61.9	5.0	1.8	0.2
Banteay Mean Chey	521,713	155,911	337,037	22,001	6,501	263	100.0	29.9	64.6	4.2	1.2	0.1
Battambang	773,566	256,052	457,082	45,282	12,437	2,713	100.0	33.1	59.1	5.9	1.6	0.4
Kampong Cham	1,225,563	321,412	811,686	66,006	22,145	4,314	100.0	26.2	66.2	5.4	1.8	0.4
Kampong Chhnang	355,188	120,153	207,594	19,347	7,213	881	100.0	33.8	58.4	5.4	2.0	0.2
Kampong Speu	526,473	168,774	323,107	23,481	10,817	294	100.0	32.1	61.4	4.5	2.1	0.1
Kampong Thom	472,501	136,504	300,819	26,310	8,335	533	100.0	28.9	63.7	5.6	1.8	0.1
Kampot	440,828	138,910	273,367	20,019	8,175	357	100.0	31.5	62.0	4.5	1.9	0.1
Kandal	816,860	270,459	481,134	46,911	16,574	1,782	100.0	33.1	58.9	5.7	2.0	0.2
Koh Kong	82,855	27,491	51,532	2,985	760	87	100.0	33.2	62.2	3.6	0.9	0.1
Kratie	229,111	64,364	151,051	9,780	3,155	761	100.0	28.1	65.9	4.3	1.4	0.3
Mondul Kiri	43,498	11,952	29,441	1,544	521	40	100.0	27.5	67.7	3.5	1.2	0.1
Phnom Penh	1,307,682	493,956	718,961	64,869	28,217	1,679	100.0	37.8	55.0	5.0	2.2	0.1
Preah Vihear	150,441	43,322	100,872	4,917	1,270	60	100.0	28.8	67.1	3.3	0.8	0.0
Prey Veng	798,050	214,513	531,047	36,950	14,186	1,354	100.0	26.9	66.5	4.6	1.8	0.2
Pursat	302,071	101,720	181,913	13,962	3,906	570	100.0	33.7	60.2	4.6	1.3	0.2
Ratanak Kiri	114,860	29,306	79,741	4,134	1,495	184	100.0	25.5	69.4	3.6	1.3	0.2
Siem Reap	609,615	190,978	374,054	32,301	10,721	1,561	100.0	31.3	61.4	5.3	1.8	0.3
Preah Sihanouk	184,996	64,965	108,820	7,851	2,590	770	100.0	35.1	58.8	4.2	1.4	0.4
Stung Treng	81,235	23,504	54,002	2,903	772	54	100.0	28.9	66.5	3.6	1.0	0.1
Svay Rieng	421,049	118,147	274,980	22,397	5,525		100.0	28.1	65.3	5.3	1.3	0.0
Takeo	668,335	202,541	411,838	38,369	14,433	1,154	100.0	30.3	61.6	5.7	2.2	0.2
Otdar Meanchey	156,954	47,025	102,470	5,956	1,388	115	100.0	30.0	65.3	3.8	0.9	0.1
Kep	26,451	7,893	16,755	1,149	427	227	100.0	29.8	63.3	4.3	1.6	0.9
Pailin	45,294	14,953	28,040	1,239	1,000	62	100.0	33.0	61.9	2.7	2.2	0.1

Table 18 Population Aged 15 and over by Marital Status by Sex and Province, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Males						Males					
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia	4,901,329	1,730,498	3,064,905	63,847	36,829	5,250	100.0	35.3	62.5	1.3	0.8	0.1
Banteay Mean Chey	246,787	81,931	159,642	3,401	1,813		100.0	33.2	64.7	1.4	0.7	0.0
Battambang	378,171	149,817	220,388	4,942	2,420	604	100.0	39.6	58.3	1.3	0.6	0.2
Kampong Cham	578,786	180,852	384,619	8,679	3,148	1,488	100.0	31.2	66.5	1.5	0.5	0.3
Kampong Chhnang	164,482	61,049	100,407	2,182	752	92	100.0	37.1	61.0	1.3	0.5	0.1
Kampong Speu	245,625	86,871	153,713	2,420	2,481	140	100.0	35.4	62.6	1.0	1.0	0.1
Kampong Thom	221,375	72,153	143,980	3,876	1,221	145	100.0	32.6	65.0	1.8	0.6	0.1
Kampot	213,819	78,121	131,173	2,346	2,179		100.0	36.5	61.3	1.1	1.0	0.0
Kandal	383,918	143,176	230,044	6,612	3,442	644	100.0	37.3	59.9	1.7	0.9	0.2
Koh Kong	41,252	15,854	24,623	459	268	48	100.0	38.4	59.7	1.1	0.6	0.1
Kratie	109,611	33,941	73,305	1,683	630	52	100.0	31.0	66.9	1.5	0.6	0.0
Mondul Kiri	21,996	7,083	14,517	277	99	20	100.0	32.2	66.0	1.3	0.5	0.1
Phnom Penh	616,156	257,326	345,334	7,815	5,016	665	100.0	41.8	56.0	1.3	0.8	0.1
Preah Vihear	73,054	23,389	48,885	520	200	60	100.0	32.0	66.9	0.7	0.3	0.1
Prey Veng	368,317	108,835	249,914	4,774	4,381	413	100.0	29.5	67.9	1.3	1.2	0.1
Pursat	141,385	52,502	87,033	1,093	757		100.0	37.1	61.6	0.8	0.5	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	57,287	17,760	38,884	251	350	42	100.0	31.0	67.9	0.4	0.6	0.1
Siem Reap	285,156	97,605	181,066	4,156	1,900	429	100.0	34.2	63.5	1.5	0.7	0.2
Preah Sihanouk	90,110	36,082	52,407	1,176	321	124	100.0	40.0	58.2	1.3	0.4	0.1
Stung Treng	40,351	13,642	26,124	356	229		100.0	33.8	64.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
Svay Rieng	198,336	63,528	131,915	2,043	850		100.0	32.0	66.5	1.0	0.4	0.0
Takeo	312,435	109,379	195,390	3,758	3,682	226	100.0	35.0	62.5	1.2	1.2	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	77,663	26,713	49,866	722	362		100.0	34.4	64.2	0.9	0.5	0.0
Kep	12,704	4,456	8,031	114	68	35	100.0	35.1	63.2	0.9	0.5	0.3
Pailin	22,553	8,433	13,645	192	260	23	100.0	37.4	60.5	0.9	1.2	0.1

Table 18 Population Aged 15 and over by Marital Status by Sex and Province, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Females						Females					
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia	5,453,860	3,342,437	1,494,306	456,819	145,735	14,563	100.0	61.3	27.4	8.4	2.7	0.3
Banteay Mean Chey	274,926	177,396	73,980	18,599	4,688	263	100.0	64.5	26.9	6.8	1.7	0.1
Battambang	395,395	236,694	106,234	40,340	10,018	2,109	100.0	59.9	26.9	10.2	2.5	0.5
Kampong Cham	646,778	427,067	140,560	57,328	18,997	2,826	100.0	66.0	21.7	8.9	2.9	0.4
Kampong Chhnang	190,706	107,187	59,104	17,165	6,461	789	100.0	56.2	31.0	9.0	3.4	0.4
Kampong Speu	280,848	169,394	81,903	21,062	8,336	153	100.0	60.3	29.2	7.5	3.0	0.1
Kampong Thom	251,125	156,839	64,351	22,434	7,113	388	100.0	62.5	25.6	8.9	2.8	0.2
Kampot	227,008	142,193	60,789	17,673	5,996	357	100.0	62.6	26.8	7.8	2.6	0.2
Kandal	432,943	251,090	127,284	40,299	13,132	1,138	100.0	58.0	29.4	9.3	3.0	0.3
Koh Kong	41,601	26,908	11,636	2,526	492	39	100.0	64.7	28.0	6.1	1.2	0.1
Kratie	119,500	77,746	30,423	8,097	2,525	709	100.0	65.1	25.5	6.8	2.1	0.6
Mondul Kiri	21,502	14,924	4,869	1,267	422	20	100.0	69.4	22.6	5.9	2.0	0.1
Phnom Penh	691,526	373,627	236,630	57,054	23,201	1,014	100.0	54.0	34.2	8.3	3.4	0.1
Preah Vihear	77,386	51,987	19,932	4,397	1,070		100.0	67.2	25.8	5.7	1.4	0.0
Prey Veng	429,733	281,134	105,678	32,176	9,805	940	100.0	65.4	24.6	7.5	2.3	0.2
Pursat	160,686	94,880	49,217	12,869	3,150	570	100.0	59.0	30.6	8.0	2.0	0.4
Ratanak Kiri	57,573	40,857	11,546	3,883	1,145	142	100.0	71.0	20.1	6.7	2.0	0.2
Siem Reap	324,460	192,988	93,373	28,146	8,821	1,132	100.0	59.5	28.8	8.7	2.7	0.3
Preah Sihanouk	94,886	56,413	28,883	6,675	2,269	646	100.0	59.5	30.4	7.0	2.4	0.7
Stung Treng	40,886	27,878	9,863	2,547	544	54	100.0	68.2	24.1	6.2	1.3	0.1
Svay Rieng	222,712	143,065	54,619	20,353	4,675		100.0	64.2	24.5	9.1	2.1	0.0
Takeo	355,899	216,448	93,162	34,611	10,750	928	100.0	60.8	26.2	9.7	3.0	0.3
Otdar Meanchey	79,293	52,604	20,313	5,235	1,026	115	100.0	66.3	25.6	6.6	1.3	0.1
Kep	13,748	8,724	3,437	1,036	359	192	100.0	63.5	25.0	7.5	2.6	1.4
Pailin	22,740	14,394	6,520	1,047	740	39	100.0	63.3	28.7	4.6	3.3	0.2

Annex Table 19 Number of Households, Population, and Selected Socio-Economic Indices in 2013 CIPS

Urban/Rural, Province	Population	Area (km²)	Normal Households	Annual Growth Rate(%), 2008-13		Female Headed (%)	Averge Household-Side			Primary and above(%), Heads of Household	Total Fertility Rate	In-Migration Rate (%), 2008-13	Out-Migration Rate (%), 2008-13
				HH	Pop		Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed				
Cambodia Total	14,676,591	1) 181,03	3,163,226	2.3	1.8	27.1	4.42	4.67	3.75	44.4	2.8	3.4	3.4
Urban	3,146,212		657,951	5.2	3.7	28.2	4.66	4.85	4.20		2.1		
Rural	11,530,378		2,505,275	1.6	1.3	26.8	4.36	4.63	3.62		3.1		
Province													
Banteay Mean Chey	729,569	6,679	161,423	2.2	1.5	20.6	4.30	4.53	3.41	36.2	2.0	2.5	3.2
Battambang	1,121,019	11,702	230,304	1.9	1.8	24.6	4.67	4.87	4.05	45.5	2.9	2.7	2.4
Kampong Cham	1,757,223	9,799	403,628	1.8	0.9	28.4	4.27	4.54	3.58	35.1	3.5	1.4	4.9
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	5,521	111,355	2.0	2.0	23.0	4.48	4.80	3.40	34.4	3.3	1.5	2.0
Kampong Speu	755,465	7,017	157,982	1.1	1.0	30.0	4.54	4.74	4.06	46.8	2.4	2.0	2.8
Kampong Thom	690,414	13,814	149,404	2.2	1.8	24.6	4.37	4.64	3.55	33.1	3.1	1.8	3.8
Kampot	611,557	4,873	136,148	1.0	0.9	24.8	4.09	4.35	3.30	46.5	2.4	3.6	4.3
Kandal	1,115,965	3,253	238,435	-1.3	-2.5	25.8	4.56	4.84	3.74	50.8	2.8	3.2	5.6
Koh Kong	122,263	10,090	25,658	1.2	0.8	26.6	4.68	4.86	4.17	39.0	3.8	4.4	3.7
Kratie	344,195	11,094	73,050	2.2	1.5	17.4	4.57	4.76	3.67	35.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
Mondul Kiri	72,680	14,288	15,251	4.3	3.5	18.8	4.77	4.89	4.25	32.2	4.2	9.2	1.1
Phnom Penh	1,688,044	684	352,702	6.8	4.8	31.0	4.78	4.92	4.48	68.6	1.3	8.0	2.7
Preah Vihear	235,370	13,788	48,242	7.5	6.4	20.1	4.82	4.97	4.20	29.7	3.9	13.8	0.8
Prey Veng	1,156,739	4,883	255,960	2.5	4.0	33.6	4.04	4.42	3.29	41.0	3.3	1.5	3.4
Pursat	435,596	12,692	96,284	2.9	1.8	26.4	4.34	4.61	3.59	42.7	3.2	1.0	3.0
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	10,782	36,178	5.5	4.0	14.4	4.92	5.06	4.07	30.7	3.6	9.8	0.7
Siem Reap	922,982	10,299	189,708	1.1	0.6	24.9	4.64	4.92	3.78	32.9	3.3	2.1	1.7
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	1,938	51,955	3.0	2.4	35.0	4.74	4.92	4.39	61.3	2.1	5.8	2.1
Stung Treng	122,791	11,092	25,359	3.8	1.9	20.8	4.72	4.84	4.26	33.6	3.8	11.2	1.8
Svay Rieng	578,380	2,966	130,972	2.6	3.6	27.6	3.97	4.25	3.24	53.7	3.5	1.0	3.2
Takeo	923,373	3,563	200,099	1.7	1.8	33.1	4.12	4.40	3.56	50.2	2.7	1.0	4.4
Otdar Meanchey	231,390	6,158	50,266	5.4	4.4	23.8	4.38	4.54	3.85	35.2	4.0	8.9	2.8
Kep	38,701	336	8,378	3.1	1.6	21.5	4.49	4.73	3.64	38.5	3.1	5.2	0.8
Pailin	65,795	803	14,483	0.1	-1.4	14.8	4.44	4.60	3.53	48.4	3.4	14.8	2.8

Note Area includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000 km²).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

FORM A HOUSELIST

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

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

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

Identification Particulars

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

Building / Structure and Household Particulars

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

***KEY TO CODES**

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

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

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

Name of Enumerator : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Signature / Day / Month / Year

Name of Supervisor : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Signature / Day / Month / Year

APPENDIX II

Identification Particulars

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

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

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

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Survey Night

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

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Survey Night

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

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Survey Night

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

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1	

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2	

Total No. of Persons in Statements 1.1 & 1.2	

Number of Form B used for the Household

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

Supervisor : _____ Name _____ Signature _____ Day Month Year

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

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

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

Codes for column 10
Mother Tongue

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

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

Codes for column 15
Reason for Migration
01: Transfer of work place
02: In search of employment
03: Education
04: Marriage
05: Family moved
06: Lost land / lost home
07: Natural calamities
08: Insecurity
09: Repatriation or return after displacement
10: Orphaned
11: Visiting only
12: Other (specify)

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

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

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

00: Pre-school/Kindergarten
01: Grade 1
02: Grade 2

11: Grade 11
12: Grade 12
Separate Codes for Col. 17(b)
15: Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate Course
16:Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate Course
17: 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. Dergree
20: Any other Diploma/Degree completed (specify)
88: No grade completed

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

Codes for Column 19
Main Activity During last Year

1 : Employed (Fill in cols. 20 to 24)
2 : Unemployed (Employed any time before)
(Fill in cols. 20 to 24 for last employment,

3 : Unemployed (Never employed any time before)

4 : Home 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. Ohter paid employment (services like teaching, cooking, child care, medical, etc.)

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

Sl. No.	Full Name of woman	Sl. No. in col.1 of Part 2	Age of woman at the time of birth of first child	FERTILITY INFORMATION																	
			Give the age in completed years	Number of Children Born (Give number in two digits like 01, 02,…….10, 11. If None, write 00)														Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years			
				How many Children have been born alive to the woman ?				How many of them are living ?				How many of them have died ?				Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months ? (Give actual number like 1,2 under the appropriate column. If none write 0) (If no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months,put dash(-) in Col.9&10)		State who assisted her during the delivery (Enter Code from list below)	Did she get the birth of this child registered with the civil authority? Yes = 1 No = 2 (Enter code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				(6)				(7)				(8)		(9)	(10)
				(a) Male		(b) Female		(a) Male		(b) Female		(a) Male		(b) Female		(a) Male	(b) Female		
1																			
2																			
3																			
4																			
5																			
6																			
7																			
8																			
9																			
0																			

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

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD

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

PARTICULARS OF THE DECEASED

Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Relationship to Head of Household (Use Code given below)	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death 00: Less then 1 year 01: 1 year to less than 2 years 02: 2 years to less than 3 years . . 97: 97 years to less than 98 years 98: 98 years and over	What was the cause of death? (Enter Code from the list below)	Has this death been registered with the civil authority? 1: Yes 2: No	For women aged 15-49 years who died		
							Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth ? 1: Yes 2: No	If"Yes" in column 7(a) State where the death took place *(Enter Code from the list below)*	State who attended on her before death *(Enter Code from the list below)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)	8 (c)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for column 4
Relationship to Head of Household
01: Head
02: Wife / Husband
03: Son / Daughter
04:Step child
05:Adopted/ Foster child
06: Father / Mother
07: Sibling
08: Grand child
09:Niece/nephew
10: Son/Daughter-in-law
11:Brother/Sister in- law
12:Father/mother in law
13: Other Relative
14: Servant
15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for col. 6
Cause of Death

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

Codes for Col. 8(b)
Place of Death

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

Codes for Col. 8 (c)

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

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5 : HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES
(Enter Code in the box below)

On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Toilet facility within premises	Main Source of drinking water supply	Location of Drinking water source	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)	Availability of separate kitchen within premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 : Owner occupied 2 : Rent 3 : Not owner, but rent free 4 : Other (specify) …… (Enter Code)	1 : City power 2 : Generator 3 : Both city power and generator 4 : Kerosene 5 : Candle 6 : Battery 7 : Other (specify) …… (Enter Code)	1 : Firewood 2 : Charcoal 3 : Kerosene 4 : Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5 : Electricity 6 : None 7 : Other (specify) ……. (Enter Code)	1 : Not available If available give one of the codes 2 to 5: 2 : Connected to sewerage 3 : Septic tank 4 : Pit latrine 5 : Other type of toilet (specify)…… (Enter Code)	1 : 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)…… (Enter Code)	1: Within the premises 2: Near the premises 3: Away (Enter Code)	1 : One Room 2 : Two Rooms 3 : Three Rooms 4 : Four Rooms 5 : Five Rooms 6 : Six Rooms 7 : Seven Rooms 8 : Eight Rooms and above (Enter Code)	1: Yes 2: No (Enter Code)

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

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

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

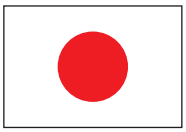
State whether the household accesses the Internet

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

Appendix III

CIPS2013 List of Publications

No.	Name of Publication
	Preliminary Results
1	National Report (Provisional) Report
2	Wall Maps/Charts
	Final Results
1	National Report (Final Report)
2	Provincial Report
	Analytical Reports
1	Fertility and Mortality
2	Spatial Distribution and Growth of Population
3	Sex and Age Structure
4	Nuptiality
5	Disability
6	Migration
7	Literacy and Educational Attainment
8	Economic Activity and Employment
9	Housing Amenity
10	Family and Household
11	Population Projections of Cambodia
12	Gender in Cambodia
13	Population Aging in Cambodia
	Special Reports
1	Organization and Administration of the Survey
	National Tables
1	National Profile
	Provincial Tables
1	Provincial Profile
	Statistical Maps
1	Statistical Atlas
1	Wall Maps/Charts



From
the People of Japan