

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 0.34 percent point in comparison with 2.65 percent for 1998-2008 (Table 2.1).

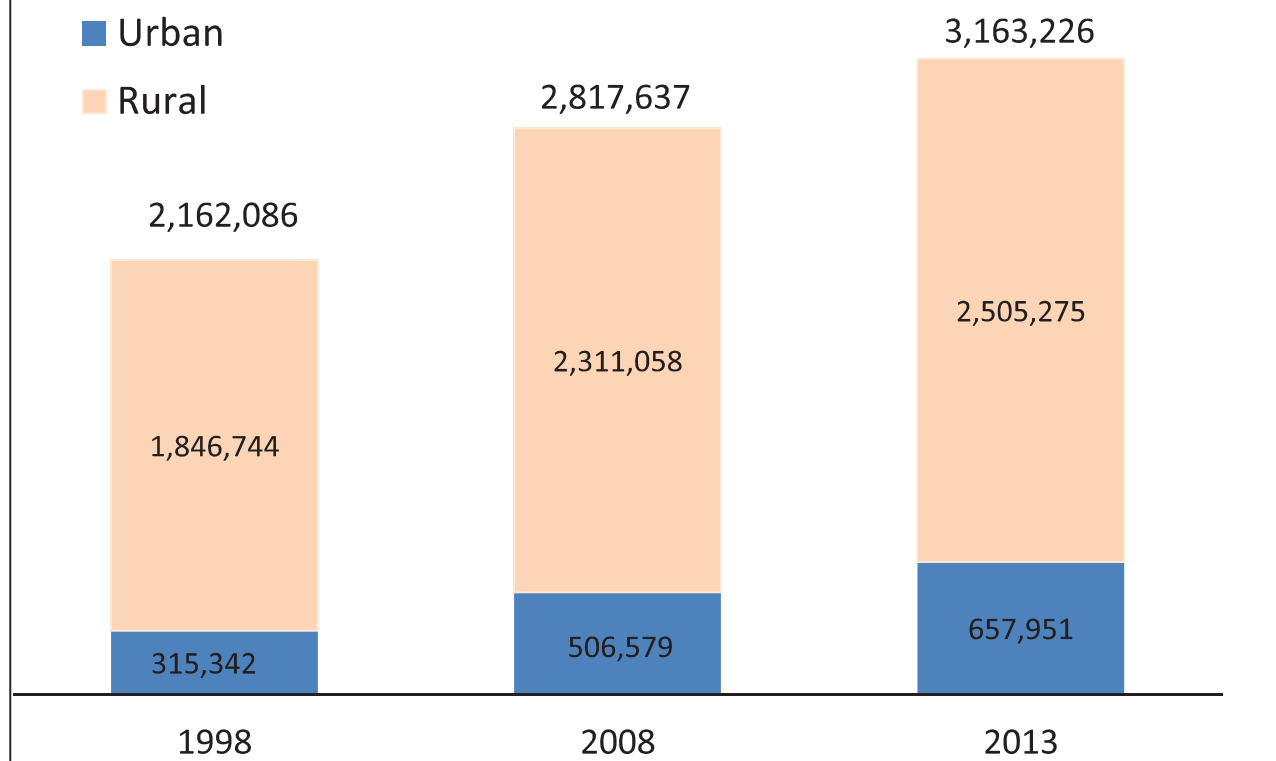
Table 2.1 Type of Households and Annual Growth Rates by Urban/Rural: 1998, 2008 and 2013

Urban/Rural	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).

Figure 2.1 Number of Normal Households by Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013



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, The number of normal household is arranged in descending order by size of households by province in 2013. Kampong Cham has the largest household (403,628), follows Phnom Penh and Prey Veng. 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 km² in 2008 to 684 km² in 2011 as shown in Table 2.2. On the other hand, Kandal decreased the area from 3,564 km² in 2008 to 3,253 km² 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 Normal Households, Population, Land Area and Annual Growth Rates by Urban/Rural, Province, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural, Province	Normal Households		Population		Area (km ²)			Annual Growth Rate(%), 2008-2013	
	2008 1)	2013	2008 1)	2013	2008	2013	Difference 2013-2008	Normal Households	Population
Cambodia Total	2,817,637	3,163,226	13,395,682	14,676,591	*) 181,035	*) 181,035		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 Meanchey	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	3,255	-309	-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	603	309	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

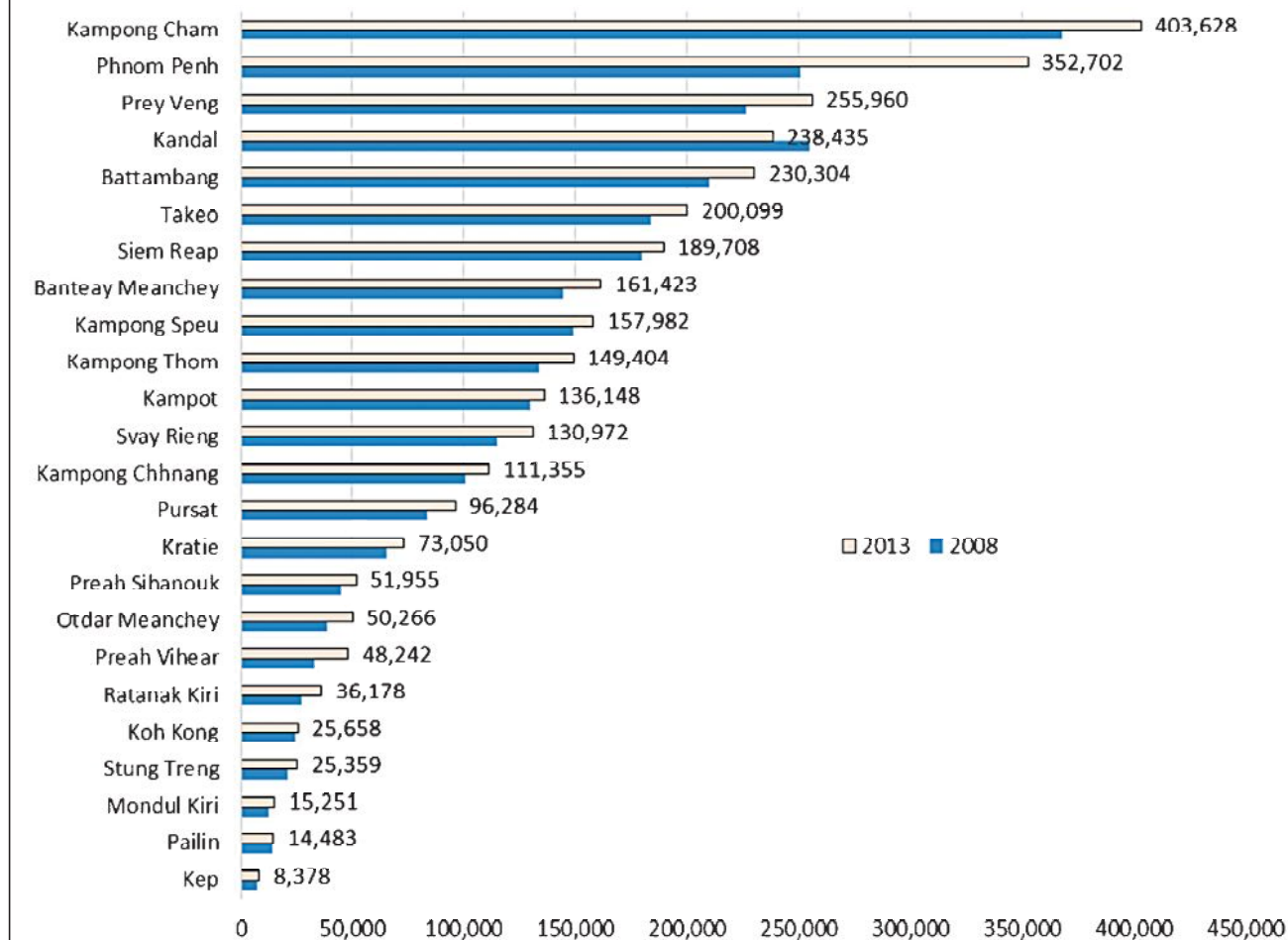
Note *) Total area includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000 km²).

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

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

1) After the 2008 Census, 20 communes with a population of 174,110 and 33,729 normal households were transferred from Kandal Province to Phnom Penh Municipality, but the results of the 2008 Census are unadjusted.

Figure 2.2 Number of Households by Province, 2008,2018



Note: After the 2008 Census, 20 communes with a population of 174,110 and 33,729 normal households were transferred from Kandal Province to Phnom Penh Municipality, but the results of the 2008 Census are unadjusted.

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 and 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	95	94		92	94	-	95	94	
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	291	269		269	255		296	273	
Percent Urban Population	19.5	21.4							
Percent Urban Normal 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.

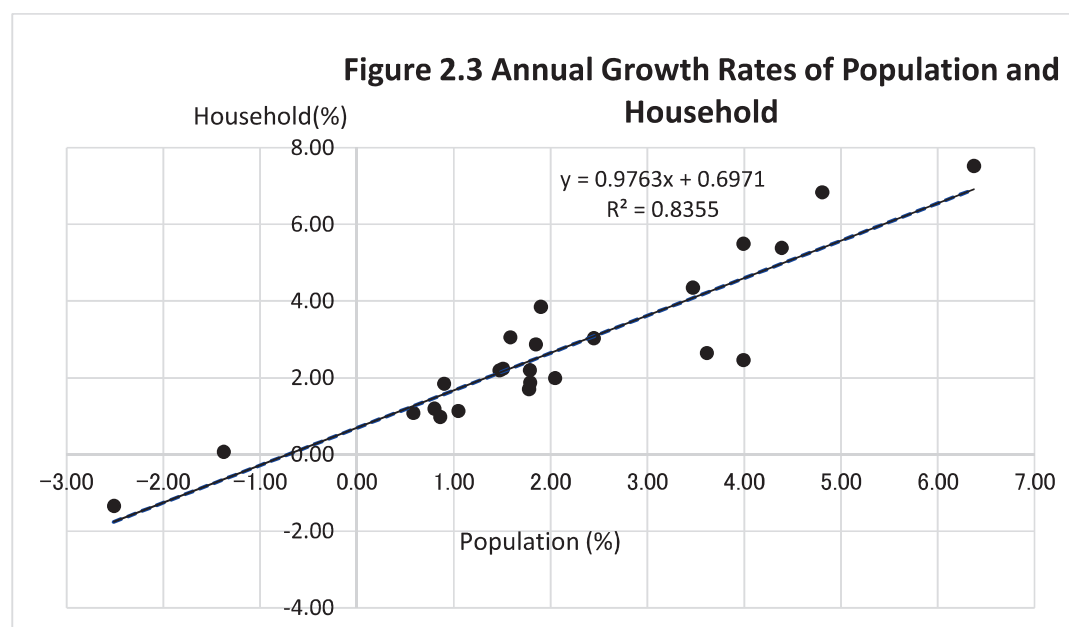
The urban normal household has increased from 315,342 in 1998, 506,579 in 2008 to 657,951 in 2013. Correspondently, the total rural normal household has risen from 1.85 million in 1998 to 2.31 million in 2008 and 2.50 million in 2013. The urban annual growth rate of normal households was 4.74 percent 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%) and 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 Kandal was -3.5% and -2.4%, respectively. It seems that migration and fertility affected the population growth in these provinces.



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.

Urban/Rural, Province	Household Heads				Female Headed Households (%)		Annual Growth Rate(%), 2008-2013		Sex Ratio		
	2008 1)		2013		2008	2013	HH-Males	HH-Females	Household Heads(%)		Population
	Males	Females	Males	Females					2008	2013	
Cambodia Total	2,096,518	721,119	2,306,765	856,462	25.6	27.1	1.9	3.4	291	269	94
Urban	369,413	137,166	472,422	185,529	27.1	28.2	4.9	6.0	269	255	94
Rural	1,727,105	583,953	1,834,342	670,933	25.3	26.8	1.2	2.8	296	273	94
Province											
Banteay Meanchey	112,178	32,480	128,178	33,245	22.5	20.6	2.7	0.5	345	386	95
Battambang	156,798	52,904	173,697	56,607	25.2	24.6	2.0	1.4	296	307	99
Kampong Cham	275,062	93,052	289,095	114,532	25.3	28.4	1.0	4.2	296	252	91
Kampong Chhnang	77,515	23,286	85,715	25,641	23.1	23.0	2.0	1.9	333	334	92
Kampong Speu	113,525	35,745	110,607	47,374	23.9	30.0	-0.5	5.6	318	233	93
Kampong Thom	96,076	37,802	112,655	36,750	28.2	24.6	3.2	-0.6	254	307	94
Kampot	99,142	30,504	102,418	33,731	23.5	24.8	0.7	2.0	325	304	99
Kandal	197,205	57,824	176,941	61,494	22.7	25.8	-2.2	1.2	341	288	93
Koh Kong	16,521	7,645	18,844	6,814	31.6	26.6	2.6	-2.3	216	277	101
Kratie	55,072	10,251	60,324	12,726	15.7	17.4	1.8	4.3	537	474	95
Mondul Kiri	10,491	1,779	12,377	2,874	14.5	18.8	3.3	9.6	590	431	104
Phnom Penh	179,270	71,327	243,436	109,266	28.5	31.0	6.1	8.5	251	223	94
Preah Vihear	28,321	4,794	38,555	9,687	14.5	20.1	6.2	14.1	591	398	98
Prey Veng	147,285	79,027	169,991	85,969	34.9	33.6	2.9	1.7	186	198	93
Pursat	63,106	20,306	70,864	25,419	24.3	26.4	2.3	4.5	311	279	92
Ratanak Kiri	24,252	3,233	30,952	5,226	11.8	14.4	4.9	9.6	750	592	99
Siem Reap	137,913	41,841	142,386	47,322	23.3	24.9	0.6	2.5	330	301	94
Preah Sihanouk	33,067	11,589	33,747	18,208	26.0	35.0	0.4	9.0	285	185	97
Stung Treng	17,591	3,331	20,078	5,281	15.9	20.8	2.6	9.2	528	380	102
Svay Rieng	79,770	34,988	94,863	36,109	30.5	27.6	3.5	0.6	228	263	98
Takeo	127,684	56,058	133,806	66,293	30.5	33.1	0.9	3.4	228	202	91
Otdar Meanchey	30,873	7,525	38,312	11,954	19.6	23.8	4.3	9.3	410	321	101
Kep	5,776	1,417	6,577	1,801	19.7	21.5	2.6	4.8	408	365	97
Pailin	12,025	2,411	12,345	2,139	16.7	14.8	0.5	-2.4	499	577	100

1) After the 2008 Census, 20 communes with a population of 174,110 and 33,729 normal households were transferred from Kandal Province to Phnom Penh Municipality, but the results of the 2008 Census are unadjusted.

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.

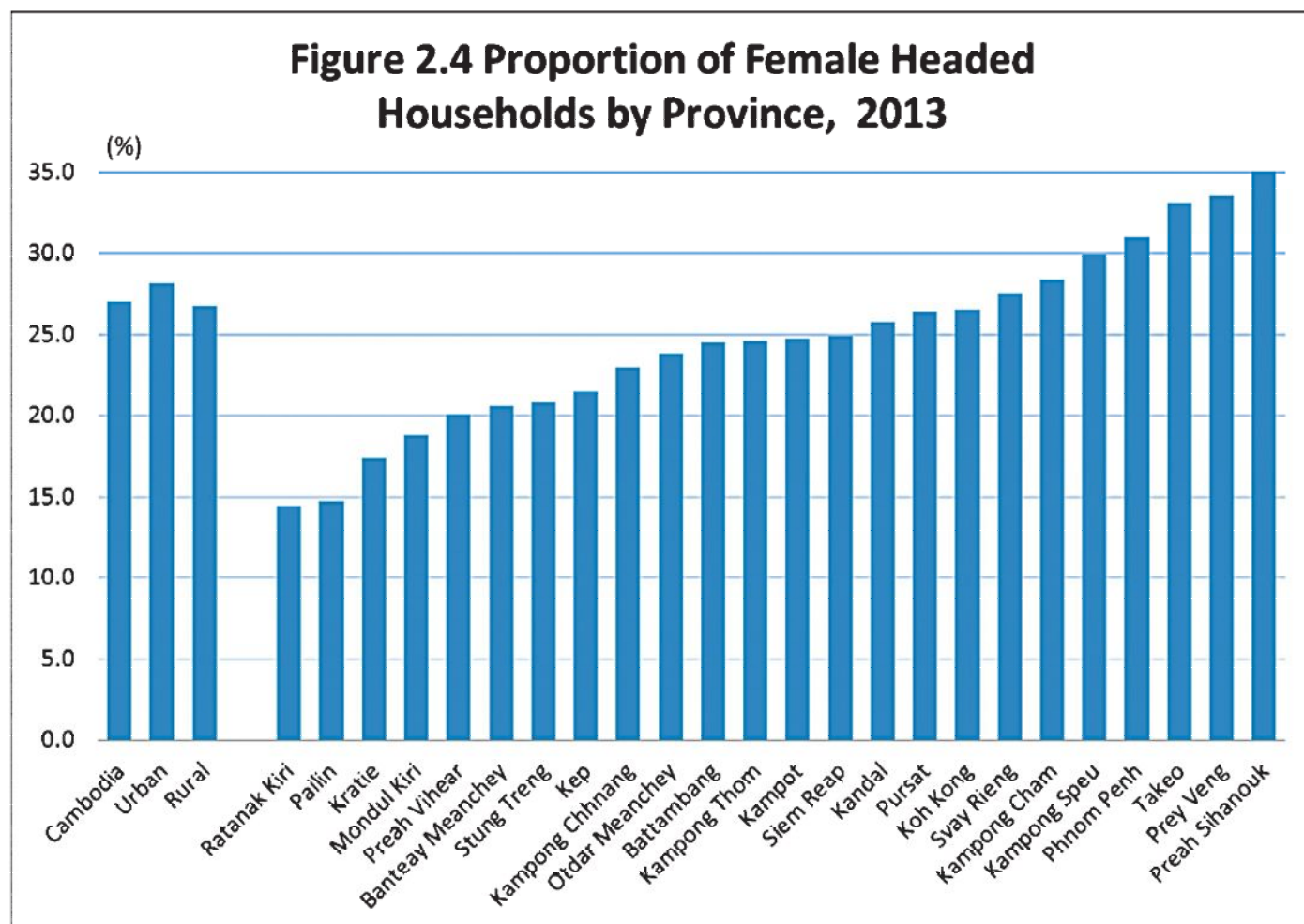


Figure 2.5.1 shows the relationship between the proportions of female primary completed and female household heads. A relatively strong positive correlation is observed among them, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.4786. While Figure 2.5.2 shows the relationship between the proportions of 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 (%)

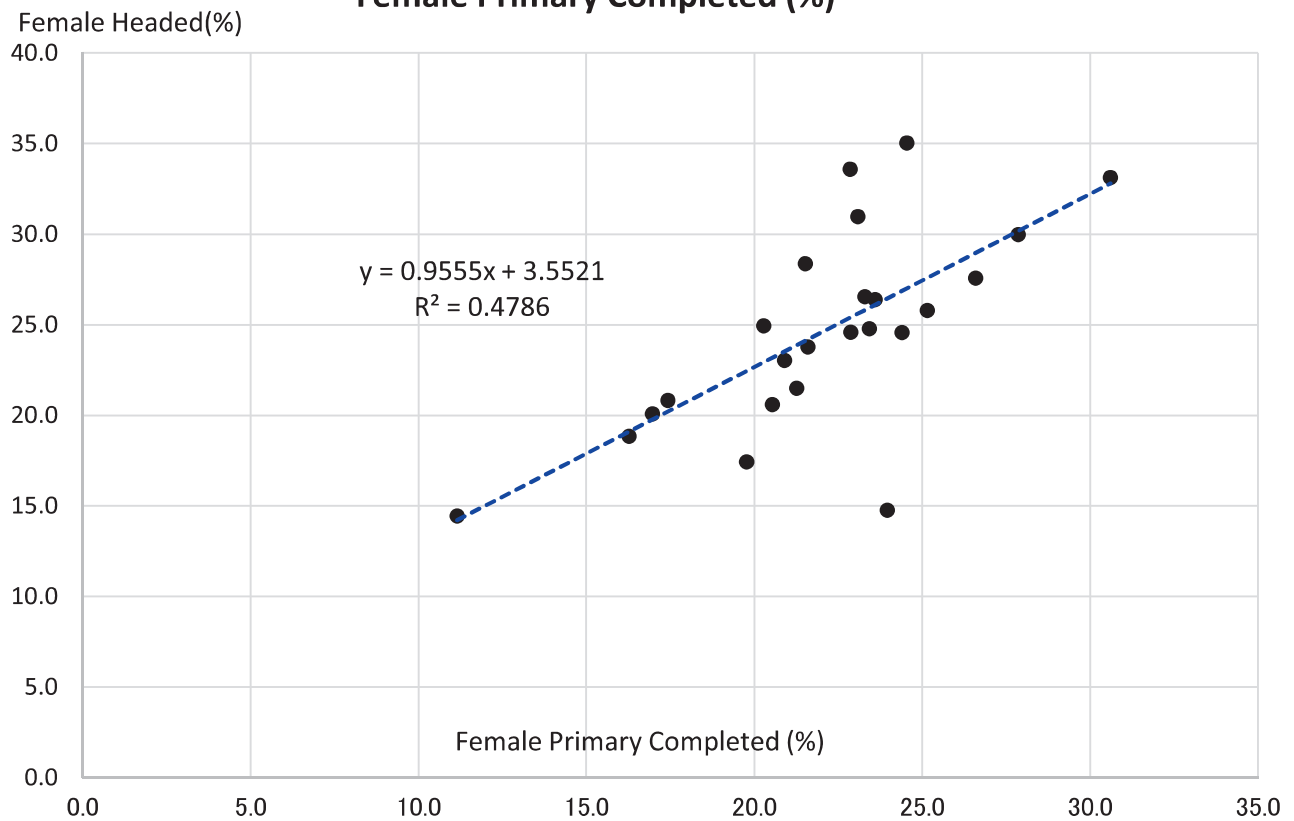
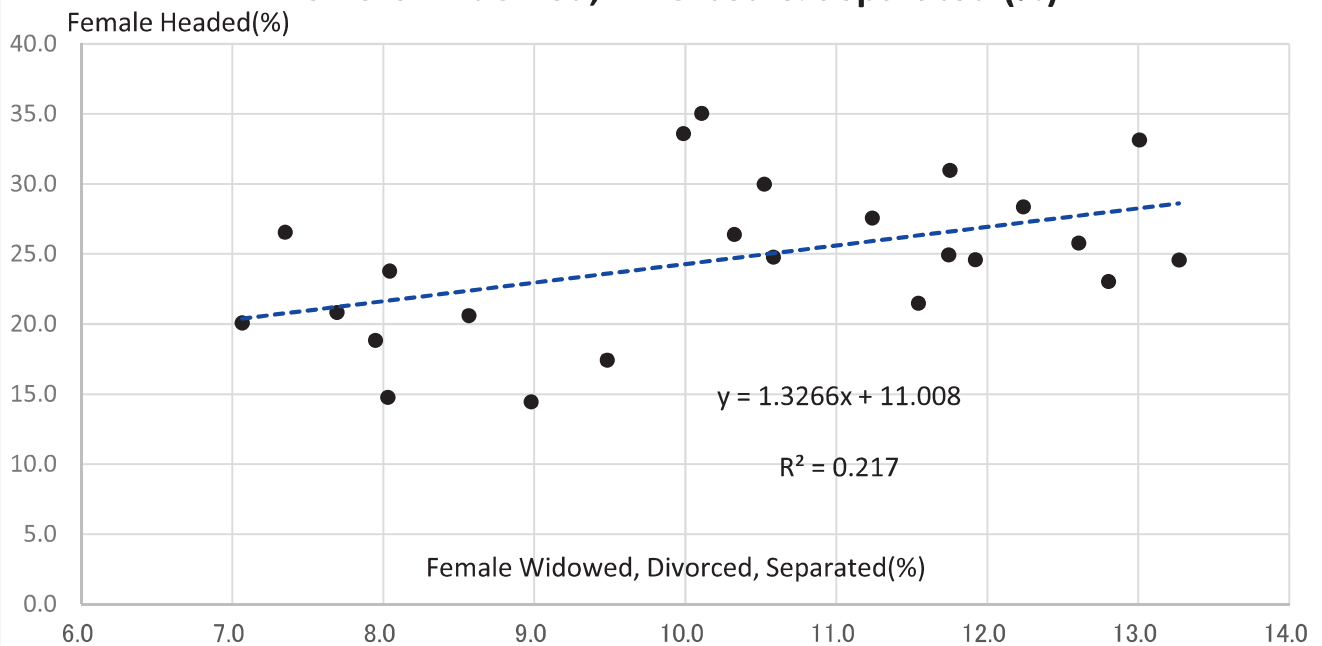


Figure 2.5.2 Proportions of Female Household Heads and Female Widowed, Divorced & Separated (%)



Map 1. Proportion of Female-Headed Households: Province, 2013

Proportion of Female-Headed Households (%) of Cambodia:
27.1

Proportion of Female-Headed Households (%) by Province:
Min: 14.4 (Ratanak Kiri)
Max: 35.0 (Preah Sihanouk)
Mean: 24.6

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam

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

0 25 50 100 km

2.3 Household Size

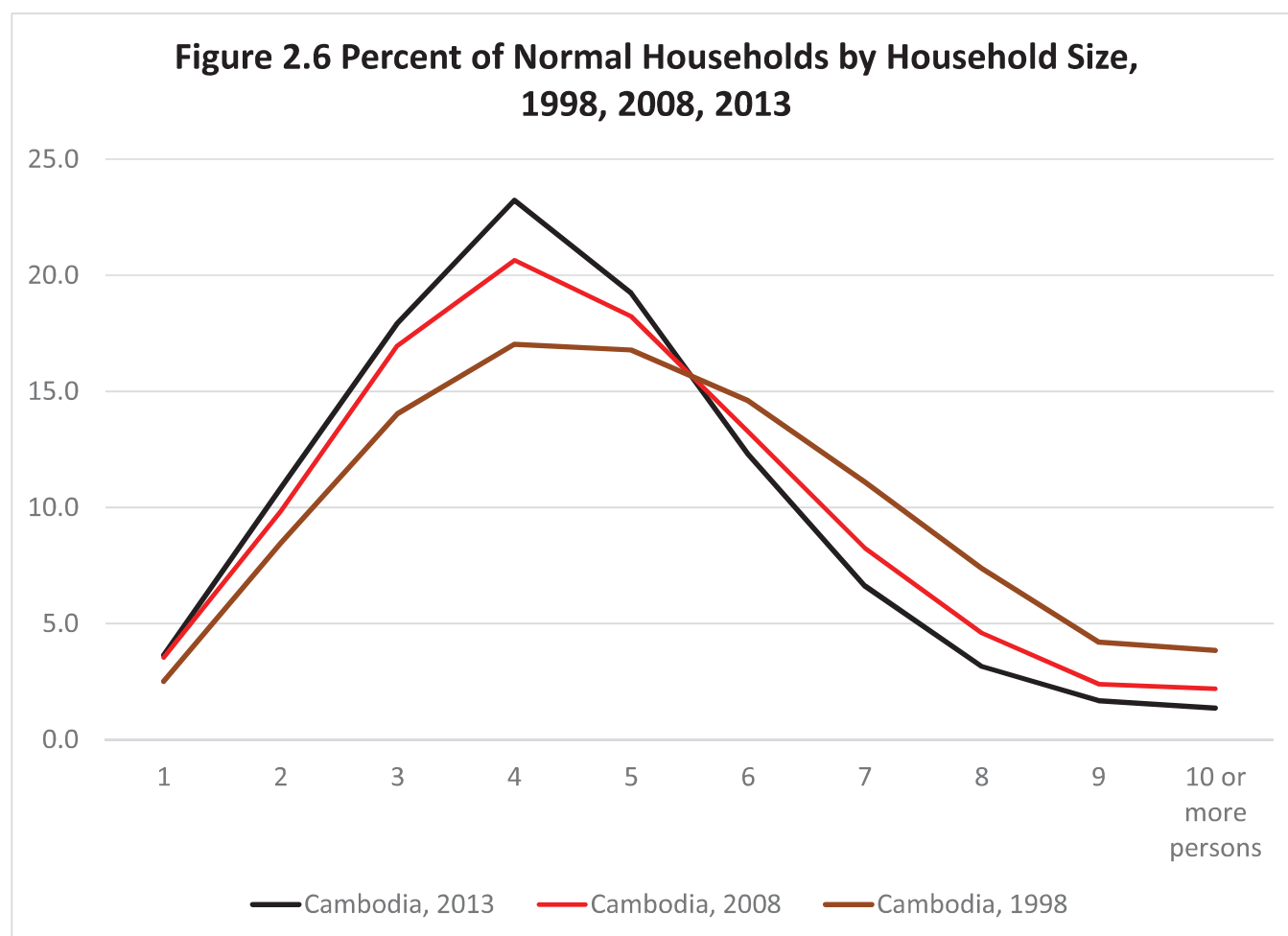
2.3.1 Change of the Household Size

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

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 percent) (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 of CIPS2013 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	4.68	4.64
Urban	5.75	4.92	4.78
Rural	5.20	4.63	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: Average household size is computed as the following method;

1) Average household size in 2008 (crude) = total normal population ÷ number of total normal households

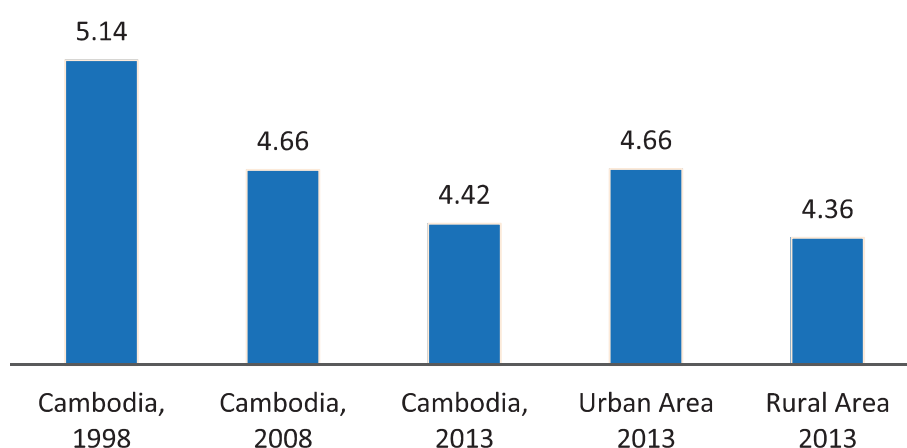
Average household size in 2013 (crude) = total population ÷ number of total normal households

2) Average household size (refined) = $\sum (\text{number of normal households}(i) \times \text{household size}(j)) \div \text{number of total normal households}$

Here the household size j = 1 to 10;

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

Figure 2.7 Average Normal Household Size (Persons) by Refined Method, Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013



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

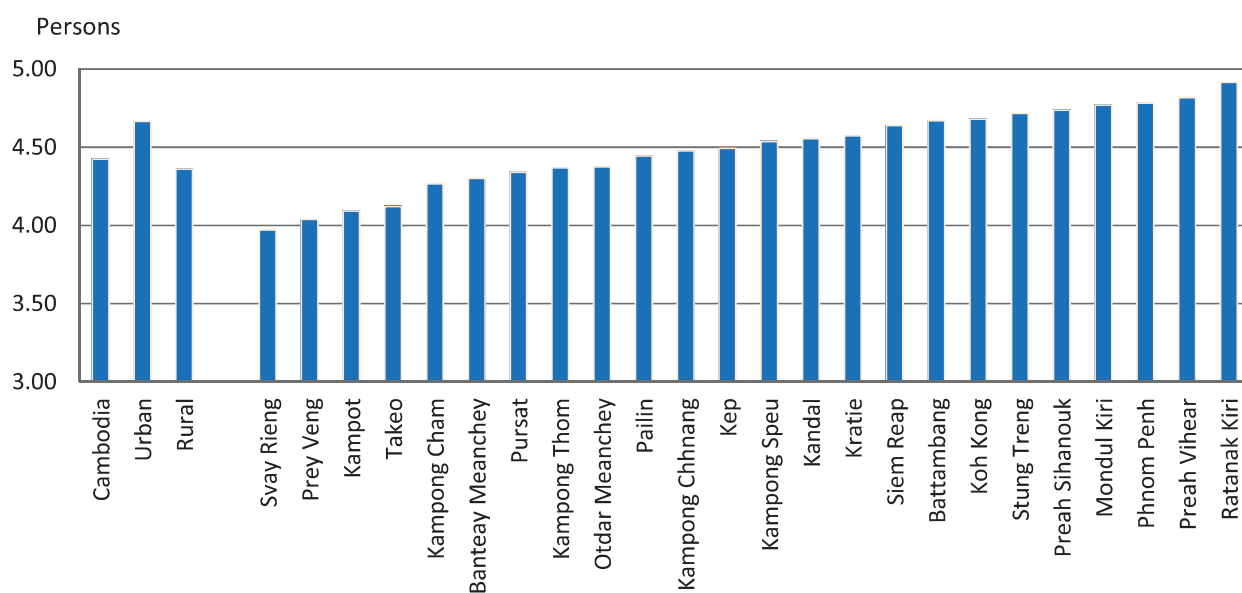
The average household size has decreased in all the provinces during 2008-2013. Ratanak Kiri has the largest average household size of 4.92 persons in 2013, but it decreased against 5.33 persons in 2008. Svay Rieng has the smallest average household size of 3.97 in 2013 against 4.17 persons in 2008. The average household size in Phnom Penh 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, 2013

Average Household Size of Cambodia:
4.42

Average Household Size by Province:

Min: 3.97 (Stung Treng)

Max: 4.92 (Pursat)

Mean: 4.49

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam

Legend

— National Boundary

— Provincial boundary

Average household size
by province

Lower than 4.00

4.00 - 4.24

4.25 - 4.49

4.50 - 4.74

4.75 or higher

Water

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

Average household size

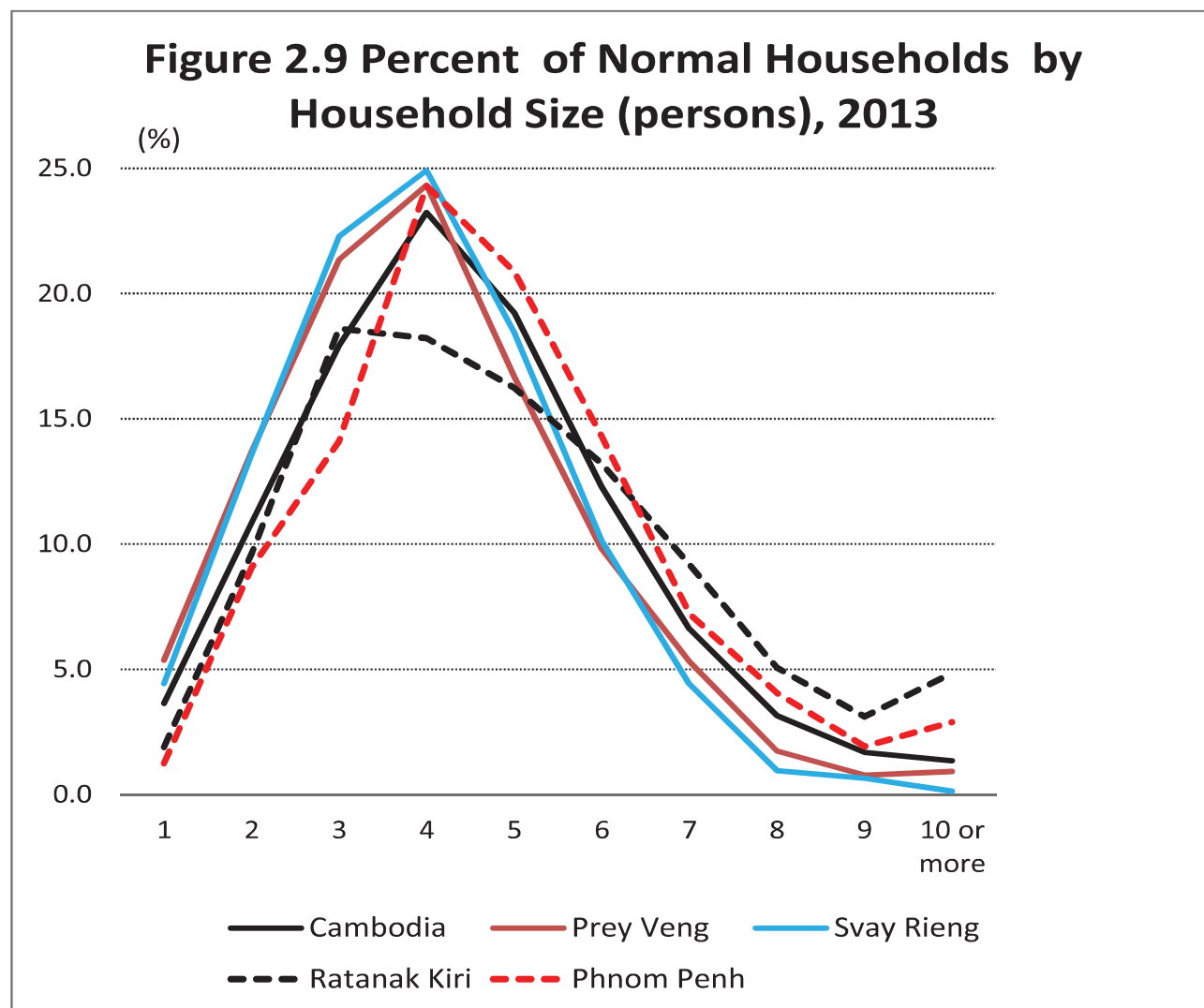
$$= \frac{\sum (\text{number of normal households}(i) \times \text{household size}(i))}{\text{number of total normal households}}$$

Here the household size 1 = 1 to 10;

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

0 25 50 100 km

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 Countries

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 average 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 husehold is low next to Laos.

Figure 2.10 Average Household Size in ASEAN Countries (persons)

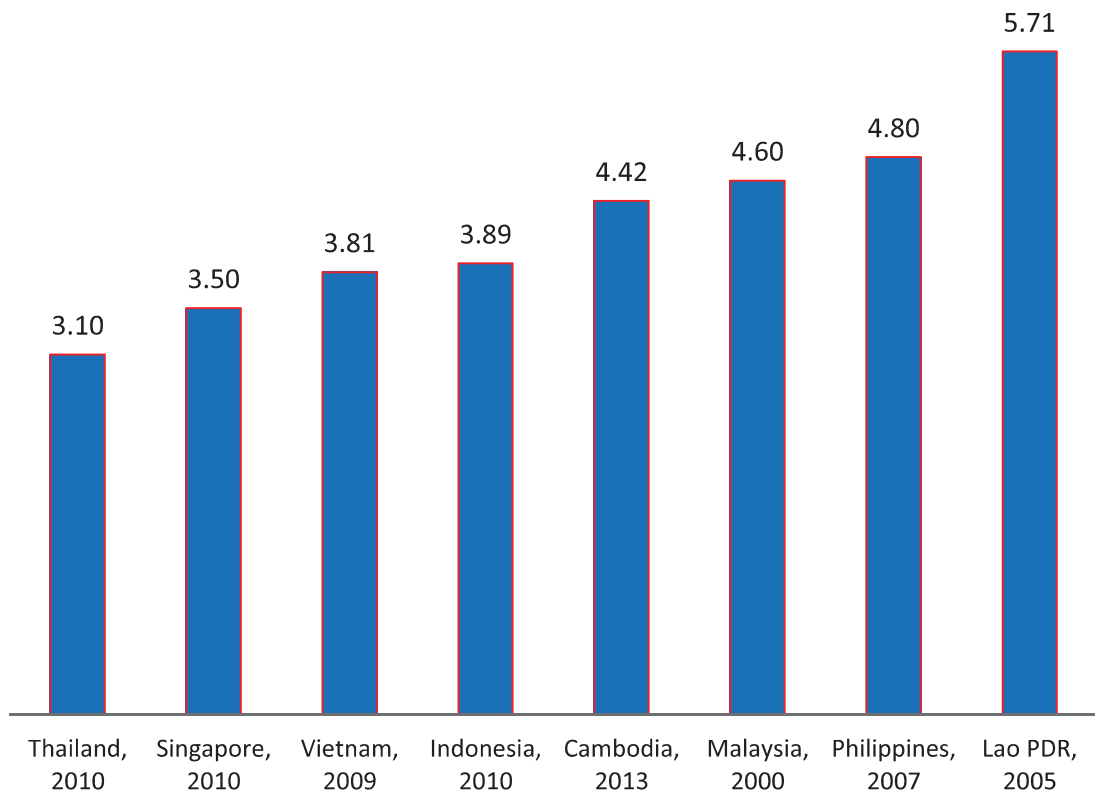
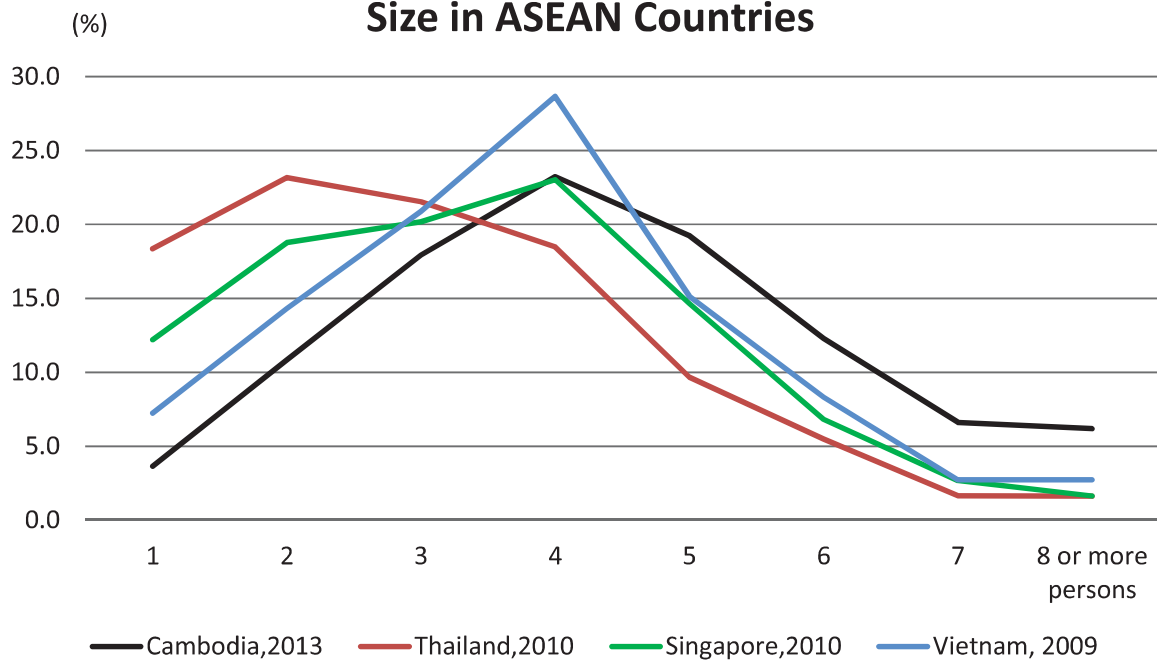


Figure 2.11 Percent of Households by Household Size in ASEAN Countries



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..								