

Chapter 1 CHANGE OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1 TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

1.1.1 Change of Number of Households by Type

To ensure complete coverage five types of households were defined as normal household, institutional household, homeless household, household of boat population and household of transient population.

Table 1.1 Households by Type of Household: Urban/Rural, 1998 and 2008

Urban/Rural, Province	Type of Households					
	Total	Normal	Institutional	Homeless	Boat	Transient
2008						
Total	2,841,897	2,817,637	21,588	658	594	1,420
Urban	521,710	506,579	14,219	276	96	540
Rural	2,320,187	2,311,058	7,369	382	498	880
1998						
Total	2,188,663	2,162,086	15,187	3,741	4,360	3,289
Urban	322,246	315,342	4,524	1,023	787	570
Rural	1,866,417	1,846,744	10,663	2,718	3,573	2,719
2008						
Total	100.0	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Urban	100.0	97.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1
Rural	100.0	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
1998						
Total	100.0	98.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Urban	100.0	97.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Rural	100.0	98.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Annual Growth Rate(%), 1998-2008						
Total	2.61	2.65	3.52	-17.38	-19.93	-8.40
Urban	4.82	4.74	11.45	-13.10	-21.04	-0.54
Rural	2.18	2.24	-3.69	-19.62	-19.71	-11.28

a) Normal (or regular) household

Table 1.1 shows that normal (or regular) households are in majority in number and in percentage. The “normal household” consists of residents in his/her own dwelling and registered authority of commune or village. Normally, this facilitates collection of information on demographic characteristics. The number of normal households has increased from 2.16 million in 1998 to 2.81 million in 2008. Its proportion to total households in the country has increased from 98.8 percent in

1998 to 99. 1 percent in 2008. Its average size, measured by number of household members per household, has decreased from 5.2 persons in 1998 to 4.7 persons in 2008 as shown in “1.3 Household Size”, Chapter 1. The decreasing trend in size of household caused by a steep increase in number of normal households suggest a shift from society of joint or extended family system towards nuclear family system.

b) Institutional household

By definition, “institutional household” refers to the household in which the members are not in kinship un-relative by blood and not closely by relationship, they live together in common or different purposes in the same building and eat the food from the common kitchen. The institutional households occupied the second position in number and in percentage. Its number has increased from 15,187 in 1998 to 21,588 in 2008. Its percentage increased from 0.7 in 1998 to 0.8 in 2008. The change during the decade is very small.

c) Homeless household

By definition, “homeless household” refers to all homeless people who do not live in the dwelling or building as resident. They reside on the pavement, in parks and in open spaces, outside pagoda or markets. In 1998 the homeless households counted with a number of 3,741. In 2008, its number was collected with reduction number to 658. This shows that the members of these households got a job or participated in economic activity and got an appropriate house according to their income.

d) Households of boat population

The households of boat populations, by definition, refer to persons living in boat or conducting business from a boat that is on the move and therefore not registered of any local authority in the place of enumeration, but these persons have been *de jure* residents at appropriate voting place where they had done the registration. They will come back at these places at compulsory time of vote. Special arrangements have been made to reach the boat population to try and enumerate them as accurately as possible. Actual population living on the boat at a fixed location is generally registered the local authority and is therefore included in regular or normal household population.

During the decade, the households of boat population has drastically reduced from 4,360 in 1998 to 594 in 2008 and its percentage is not significant compared to total households.

e) Households of transient population

By definition, the households of transient population consist of those people who stayed in the airport, railway station, bus stands, harbours, seaports, ferries, in hotels, guest houses and in cart as travelers selling potteries, camped in the village, stayed on boat within Cambodian territorial waters and stayed at international border posts during the night of the census. During the decade, the number of households of transient population has reduced from 3,289 in 1998 to 1,420 in 2008 and its proportion is not significant compared to the total number of households.

1.1.2 Type of Household by Urban/Rural

Normal households are in majority in number and in percentage, both in urban and rural areas. The number of normal households in urban areas increased from 315,342 in 1998 to 506,579 in 2008, and its annual growth rate increased rapidly by 4.74 percent as compared to 2.24 percent in rural areas during the decade. The high growth rate in urban areas is due to net in-migration from rural areas. However, the proportion of normal households in urban area decreased from 97.9 percent in 1998 to 97.1 percent in 2008. In contrast, in rural areas it increased 98.9 percent in 1998 to 99.6 percent in 2008. As regards with institutional households, the number in urban area increased from 4,524 in 1998 to 14,219 in 2008. Its proportion has also risen from 1.4 percent in 1998 to 2.7 percent in 2008. On the other hand, in rural areas, the number of institutional household decreased from 10,663 in 1998 to 7,369 in 2008, and its proportion has also decreased from 0.6 percent in 1998 to 0.3 percent in 2008. It is found that the proportions of total households homeless and transient in urban areas are higher than those in rural area (see Table 1.1).

1.1.3 Type of Household by Province

At province level, the same pattern of increase in number of normal household was observed as shown at the national level. In one municipality and three provinces, the increase in number of normal household exceeds 50,000. In descending order, they are Phnom Penh, Battambang, Kampong Cham and Siem Reap. The four provinces with small increase in number of normal households are: in descending order, Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri, Kep and Koh Kong, which is the smallest of 41 inhabitants. The proportion for normal households ranged from 96.2 percent in Phnom Penh to 99.7 percent in Kampong Speu, Kampot and Takeo in 2008 (see Annex Table 1).

Thirteen provinces presented the increase in number of institutional households. Out of these thirteen provinces, four provinces received more people of institutional households. They are Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Cham and Pailin. In particular, Phnom Penh has the highest proportion of institutional households (3.6 percent) among all provinces in 2008.

About the homeless, 22 provinces and one municipality found the reduction in the number of homeless households except Preah Vihear province, which had the increase in number of homeless households of 73 peoples. The reduction is more accelerated in Phnom Penh, Kampong Thom, Kandal and Kampong Cham. Fourteen provinces and one municipality found drastic reduction of boat population households. The most drastic reduction occurred in Phnom Penh, Kandal, Pursat and Kampong Chhnang. The Mekong River run across Phnom Penh and Kandal. The Tonle Sap and its tributaries spread over Pursat and Kampong Chhnang. The remaining nine provinces in which the boat circulation is practiced, had insignificant number of boat population household.

For the households of transient population, ten provinces maintain slightly the increase of households of transient population. Out of these ten provinces, four provinces have seen more increase. They are Otdar Meanchey, Preah Sihanouk, Kratie and Svay Rieng. Fourteen provinces showed drastic decrease of households of transient population. Out of these fourteen provinces, four provinces experienced drastic decrease in households of transient population. They are Kandal, Prey Veng, Battambang and Kampong Chhnang.

1.2 CHANGE OF NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RELATION WITH POPULATION GROWTH

1.2.1 Change of Population and Number of Households

The population of Cambodia according to 1998 and 2008 censuses stood respectively at 11,437,656 comprising 5,511,408 males (48.2 percent) and 5,926,248 females (51.8 percent), and 13,395,682 males comprising 6,516,054 males (48.6 percent) and 6,879,628 females (51.4 percent). The Cambodia's population has increased by about 1.96 million. The annual population growth rates for both sexes, males and females were 1.58 percent, 1.67 percent and 1.49 percent, respectively.

If the estimated population of 45,000 (2,000 for Banteay Meanchey, 23,000 for Battambang, 10,000 for Pursat and 10,000 for Oddar Meanchey) in the areas not covered by the 1998 census due to unrest in those areas is added to the 1998 census population of Cambodia, the population works out to 11,482,656 for both sexes, 5,533,092 for males and 5,949,564 for females. And the annual exponential growth rates works out to 1.54 percent for the whole country, 1.63 percent for males and 1.45 percent for females.

Table 1.2 Population and Households by Sex and Annual Growth Rates: Urban and Rural, 1998 and 2008

Residence Households / Population	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998	2008	Annual Growth Rate(%)	1998	2008	Annual Growth Rate(%)	1998	2008	Annual Growth Rate(%)
Population									
Both Sexes	11,437,656	13,395,682	1.58	2,095,074	2,614,027	2.21	9,342,582	10,781,655	1.43
Males	5,511,408	6,516,054	1.67	1,020,264	1,255,570	2.08	4,491,144	5,260,464	1.58
Females	5,926,248	6,879,628	1.49	1,074,810	1,358,457	2.34	4,851,438	5,521,171	1.29
Sex Ratio(%)	93	95	-	95	92	-	93	95	-
Total Households	2,188,663	2,841,897	2.61	374,395	521,710	3.32	2,162,086	2,320,187	0.71
Normal Households									
Total	2,162,086	2,817,637	2.65	315,342	506,579	4.74	1,846,744	2,311,058	2.24
Male-Headed	1,606,303	2,096,518	2.66	229,575	369,413	4.76	1,376,728	1,727,105	2.27
Female-Headed	555,783	721,119	2.60	85,767	137,166	4.70	470,016	583,953	2.17
Female-Headed Households(%)	25.7	25.6	-	27.2	27.1	-	25.5	25.3	-
Sex Ratio of Head(%)	289	291	-	268	269	-	293	296	-
Percent Urban Population	18.3	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percent Urban Households	14.6	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Sex Ratio of head = Male-heads/Female –heads x 100

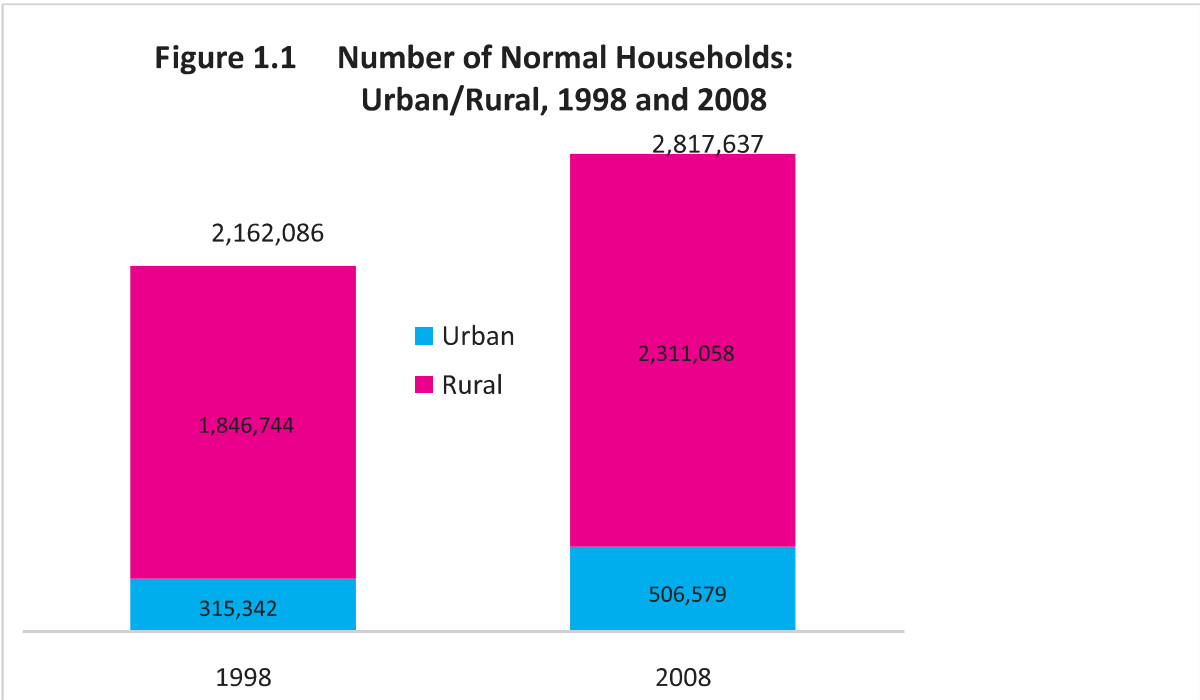
The total numbers of households counted in Cambodia in the 1998 and 2008 censuses were about 2.19 million and 2.84 million, respectively. Among them the number of normal or regular households (excluding institutional, homeless, boat and transient households) were 2,162,086 and 2,817,637. A large majority of households in Cambodia is normal households which are equivalent generally to a family living in a normal dwelling or house. The proportion of female-headed households was almost stable from 25.6 percent in 1998 and 25.7 percent in 2008. The sex ratio of household heads dropped from 291 to 289, while the sex ratio of population aged 10 and over increased from 89 to 92 during the decades. Relatively high female-headship rate in Cambodia is due to loss of men during the civil war in the 1970s. The number of households has increased during the decade and annually by 2.65,

2.66 and 2.60 percent respectively for the total, male-headed and female-headed households.

1.2.2 Change of Population and Households by Urban and Rural

The urban population of Cambodia which stood at about 2.09 million in 1998 has increased to about 2.61 million in 2008. Correspondingly the rural population of the country has expanded from about 9.34 million counted in 1998 to about 10.78 million in 2008. The proportion of urban population to total population which is the measure of urbanization has increased from 18.3 percent in 1998 to 19.5 percent in 2008. The annual exponential growth rates of population in urban and rural areas are 2.21 percent and 1.43 percent, respectively.

The total number of urban households has increased from 374,395 in 1998 to 521,710 in 2008 and the number of urban normal households has increased from 315,342 in 1998 to 506,579 in 2008. Correspondently, the total number of rural households has risen from 1.81 million in 1998 to 2.32 million in 2008 and the number of rural normal households has risen from 1.85 million in 1998 to 2.31 million in 2008. The annual growth rate of urban normal households was 4.74 percent, and the annual growth of rural normal households was 2.24 percent. The percentage of urban normal households to the total normal household has risen from 14.6 percent in 1998 to 18.0 percent (see Table 1.2 and Figure 1.1). If the change of definition of urban area between the 1998 and the 2008 Censuses and the addition of the area uncovered in the 1998 census are considered, the estimated numbers of households became 364,581 in urban area, and 1,797,505 in rural area, and the annual growth rate of urban normal households was 3.29 percent, and the annual growth of rural normal household was 2.51 percent.



The number of urban male-headed normal households has risen from 229,575 in 1998 to 369,413 in 2008. In contrast, the number of urban female-headed normal households has increased from 85,767 in 1998 to 137,166 in 2008. Correspondently, the number of rural male-headed households has