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 I and II).

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.

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 five 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 II (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

1.8 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 25 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 $\div$ number of total normal households
2) Average household size   (refined) = Σ (number of normal households (i) $\times$ household size (j))

   $\div$ 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. Wife/ Husband
3. Son/ Daughter: head's own child, stepchild, or adopted child.
4. Father/ Mother
5. Grand child
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.

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 km²

   (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.