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))
$$\div \text{ number of total normal households}$$
   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.