

Chapter 2 Household and Household Size

2.1 Change of Normal Household

2.1.1 Change of Number of Household

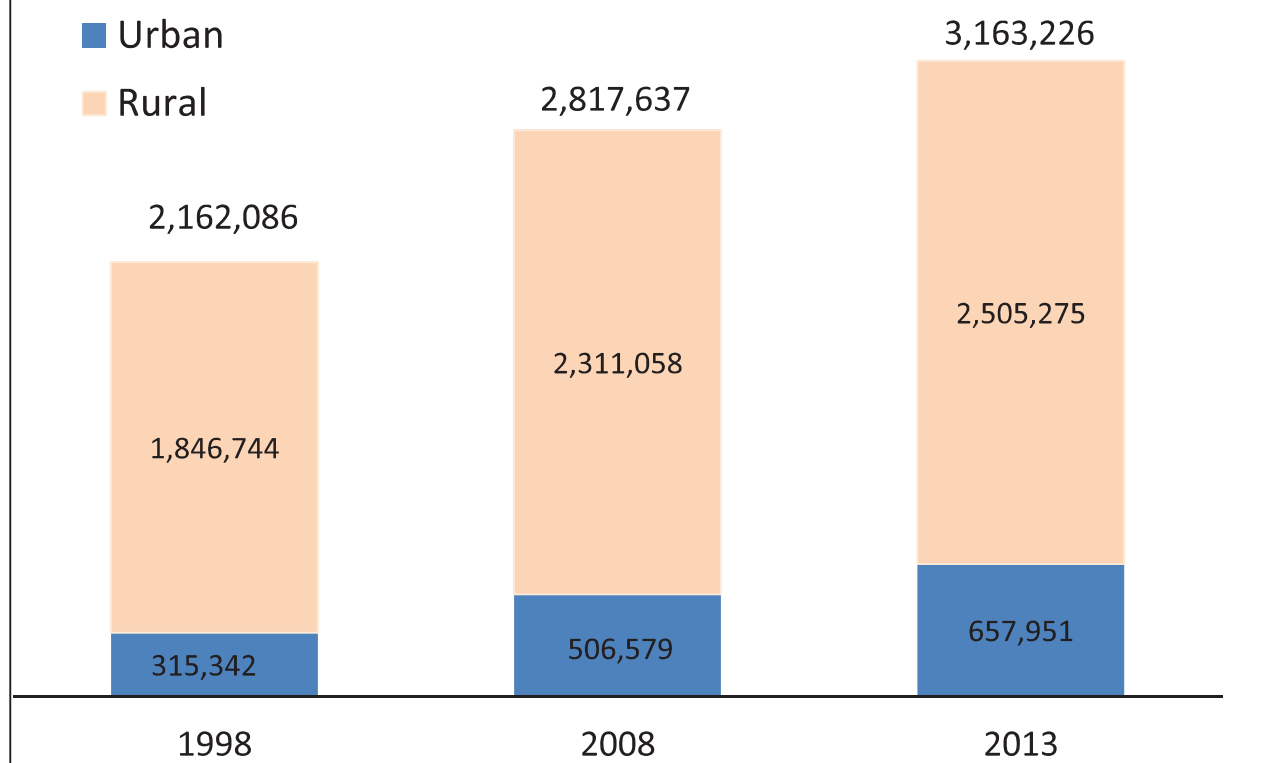
As stated in “10. Terms and Classification related to This Report” in Chapter 1, Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 covers only normal or regular household and not institutional or homeless household. CIPS estimated 3.16 million normal households in 2013 (Table 2.1). The number of normal households 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

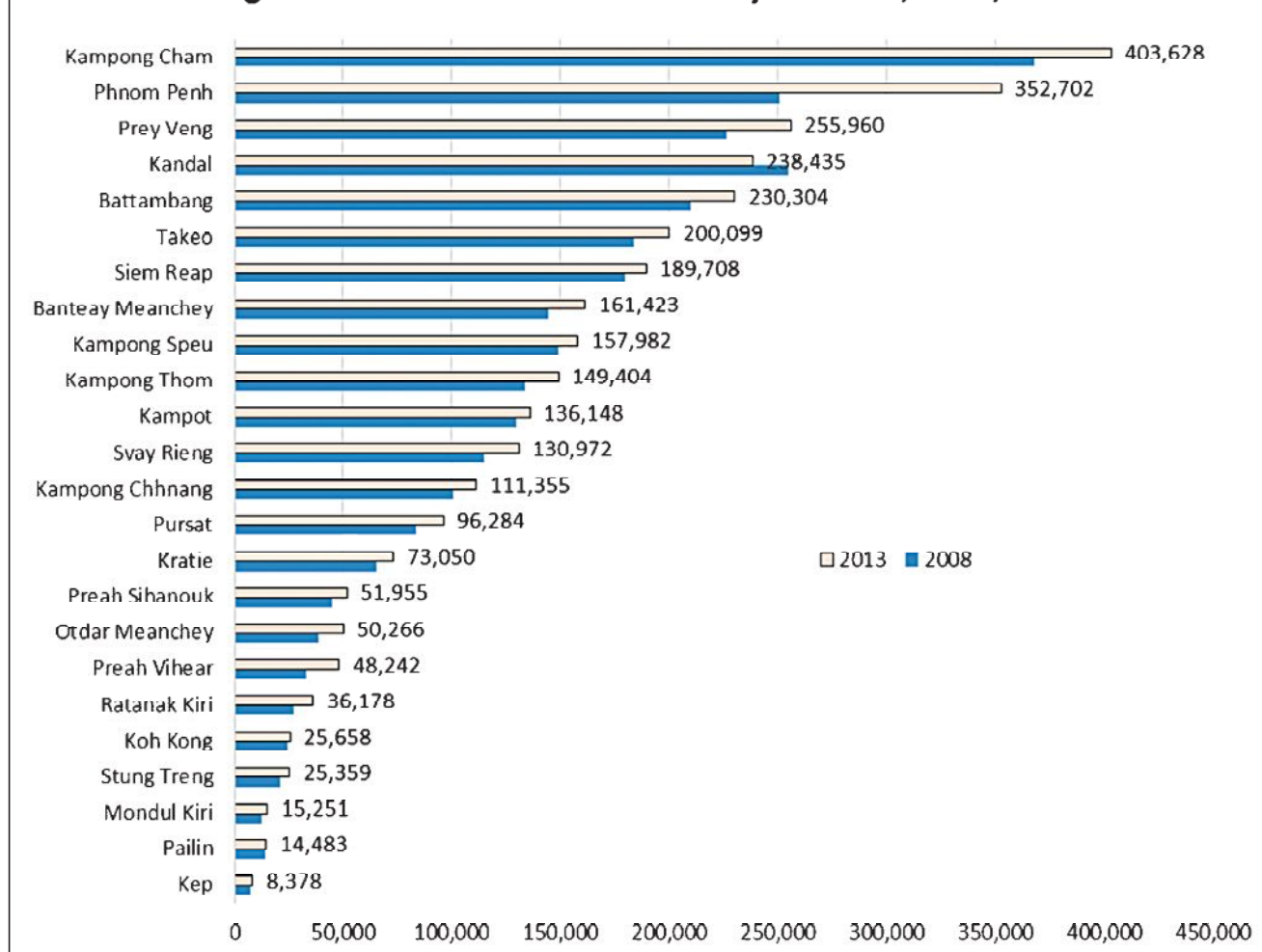
Note *) Total area includes area of Tonle Sap Lake (3,000 km²).

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



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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.

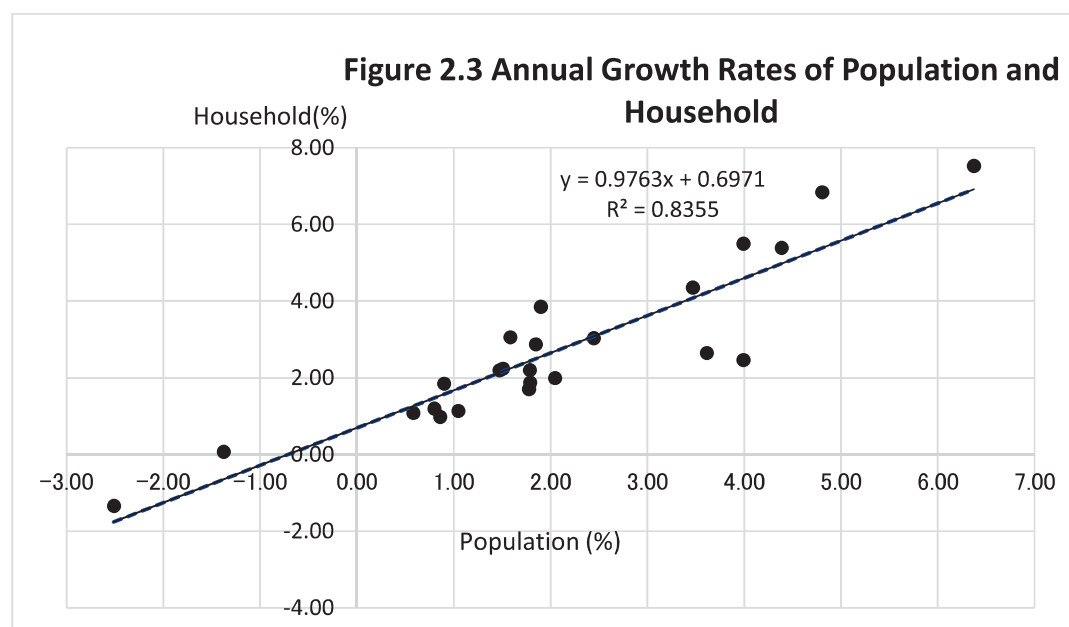
The urban normal household has increased from 315,342 in 1998, 506,579 in 2008 to 657,951 in 2013. Correspondently, the total rural normal household has risen from 1.85 million in 1998 to 2.31 million in 2008 and 2.50 million in 2013. The urban annual growth rate of normal households was 4.74 percent 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.