

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 2013
	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.

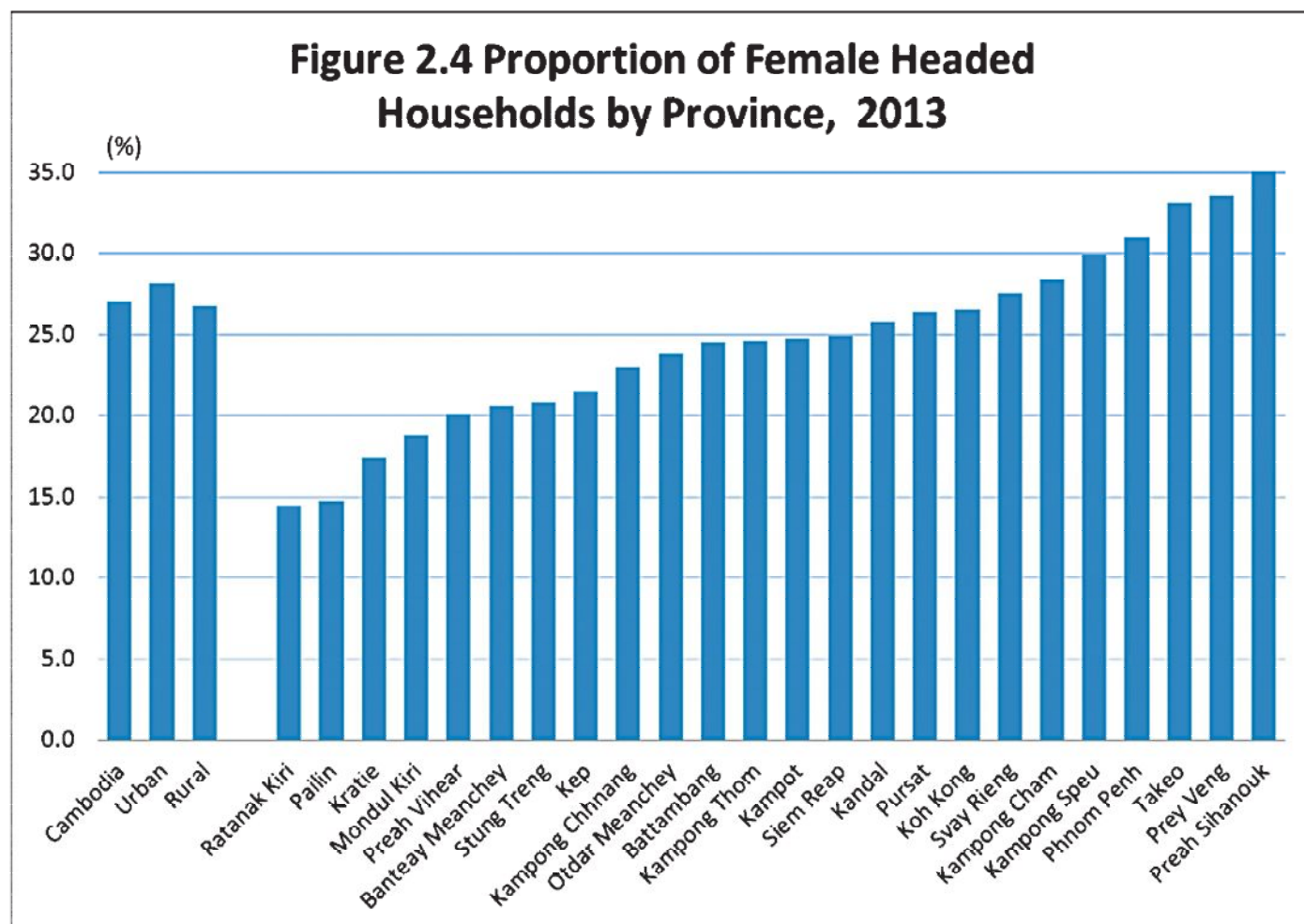


Figure 2.5.1 shows the relationship between the proportions of female primary completed and female household heads. A relatively strong positive correlation is observed among them, the coefficient of determination (R^2) was 0.4786. While Figure 2.5.2 shows the relationship between the proportions of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

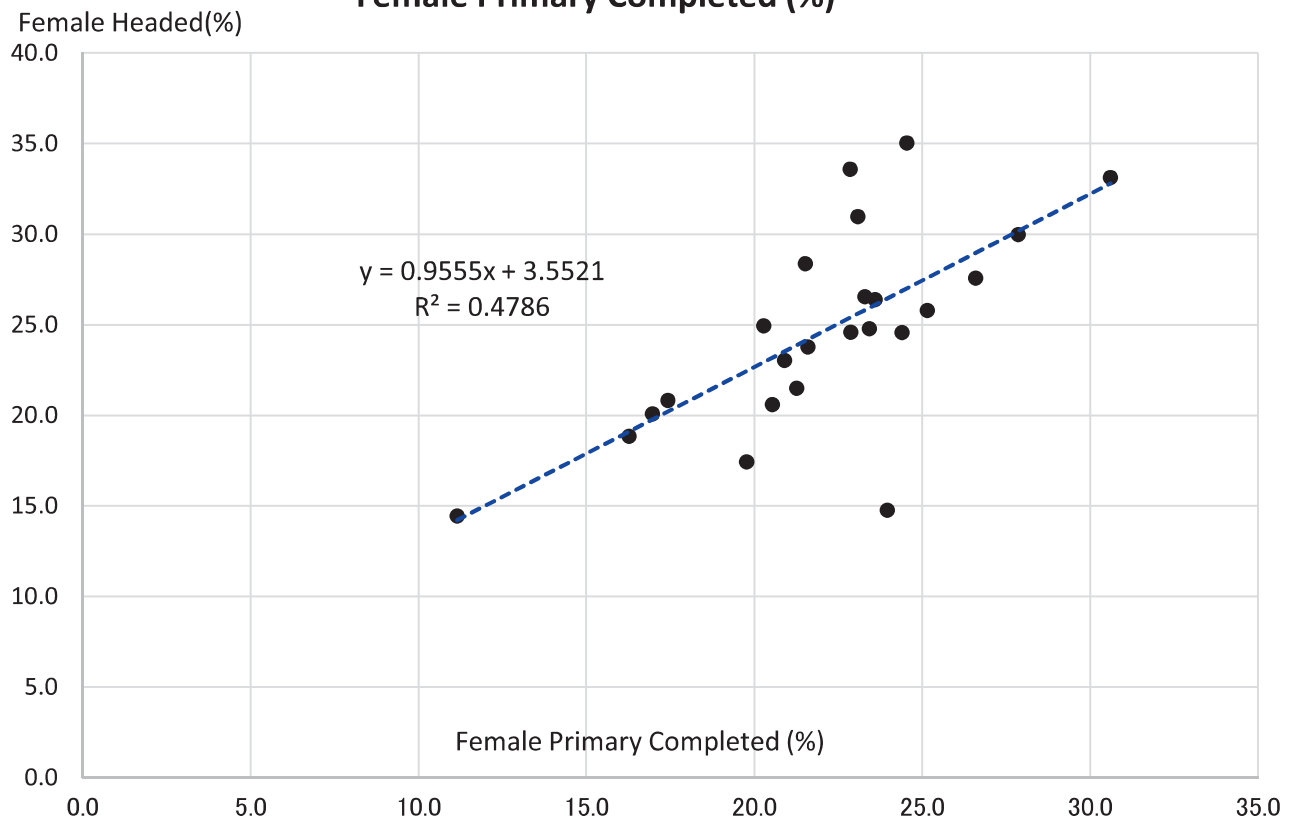
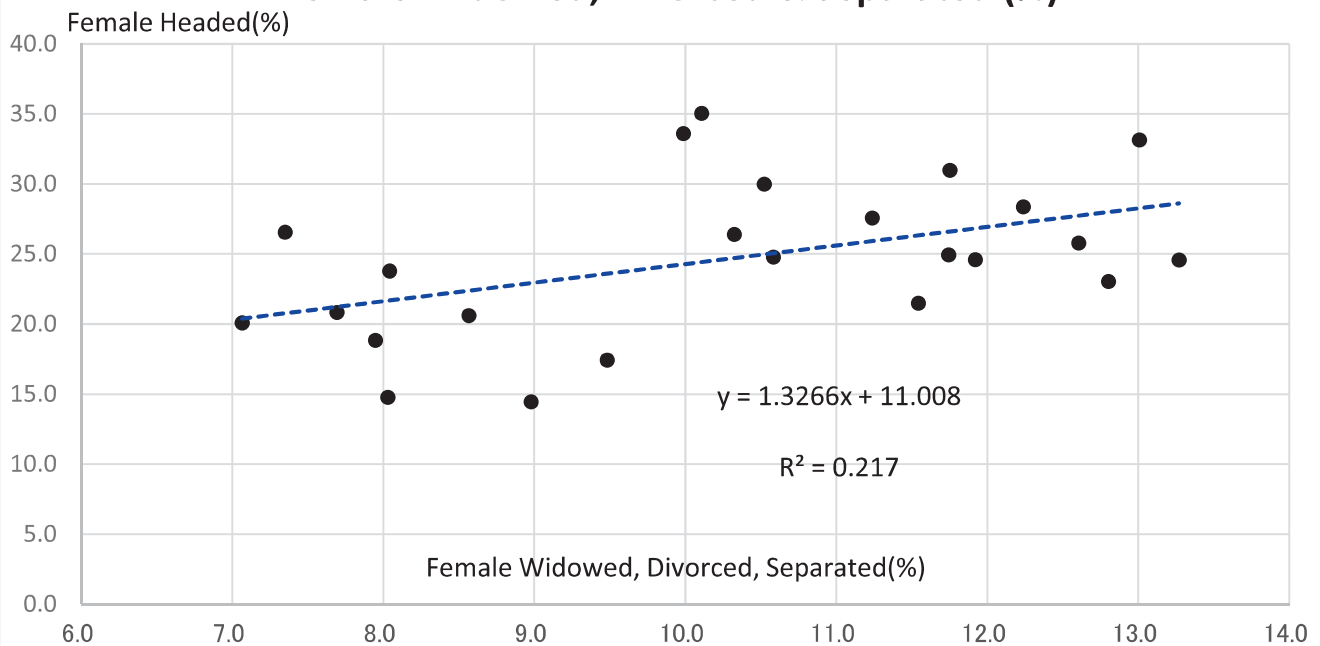


Figure 2.5.2 Proportions of Female Household Heads and Female Widowed, Divorced & Separated (%)



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

