

Chapter 3 Family Composition of Households

3.1 Cambodian Family

The family is the major unit of both production and consumption. Within this unit are the strongest emotional ties, the assurance of aid in the event of trouble, economic cooperation in labor, sharing of produce and income, and contribution as a unit to ceremonial obligations. A larger grouping, the personal kindred that includes a nuclear family with the children, grandchildren, grandparents, uncles, aunts, first cousins, nephews, and nieces, may be included in the household. Family organization is weak, and ties between related families beyond the kindred are loosely defined at best. There is no tradition of family names. Most Khmer genealogies extend back only two or three generations, which contrasts with the veneration of ancestors by the Vietnamese and by the Chinese. Noble families and royal families, some of which can trace their descent for several generations, are exceptions (Internet from Khmer household and Family Structure (<http://asiarecipe.com/camfamily.html/>)).

Legally, the husband is the head of the Khmer family, but the wife has considerable authority, especially in family economics. The husband is responsible for providing shelter and food for his family; the wife is generally in charge of the family budget, and she serves as the major ethical and religious model for the children, especially the daughters. In rural areas, the male is mainly responsible for such activities as plowing and harrowing the rice paddies, threshing rice, collecting sugar palm juice, caring for cattle, carpentry, and buying and selling cows or buffaloes and chickens. Women are mainly responsible for pulling and transplanting rice seedlings, harvesting and winnowing rice, tending gardens, making sugar, weaving, and caring for the household money. Both males and females may work at preparing the rice paddies for planting, tending the paddies, and buying and selling land.

In urban areas, the male is mainly responsible in majority for such activities as gain food including: armed forces, managers, professionals, technicians and associate professionals, clerical support worker, service and sales worker, craft and related workers, plant and machine operator, and assembler, and elementary occupations. Women are also participating economic activities, but mainly responsible in minority for the above cited activities and take care of their young children.

Ownership of property among the rural Khmer was vested in the nuclear family. Descent and inheritance is bilateral. Legal children might inherit equally from their parents. The division of property was theoretically equal among siblings, but in practice the oldest child might inherit more. Each of the spouses might bring inherited land into the family, and the family might acquire joint land during the married life of the couple. Each spouse was free to dispose of his or her land as he or she chose. A will was usually oral, although a written one was preferred.

3.2 Family Composition of Households

3.2.1 Type of Family Composition of Households

Taken the normal or regular household due to its importance, aspect and situation of residence and number of person to consider the family composition of household, Table 3.1 provides the each type of family composition of household. As mentioned in Chapter 1, the categories on relationship to household-head turned into 15 categories from 7 categories between 2008 population census and 2013 CIPS, and the family classification was affected, too. A careful consideration is needed for the comparison of family between 2008 and 2013. The normal households by type of family composition is shown in Table 3.1.

Total normal households consists of three types of households; A. relative households, B. one-person household and C. non relative household. As shown in Table 3.1, relative household is an overwhelming majority (96 percent of total normal households). Particularly, the male-headed relative household accounts for 99 percent of total male-headed households, while for female-headed relative households accounts for 90 percent.

Table 3.1 Normal Households by Type of Family Composition of Households, Household Heads by Sex, 2008 and 2013								
Type of Family Composition of Households	2013			2008	2013			2008
	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed	Total
Total Household A+B+C	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	2,817,637	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>A. Relative Households : 1)+2)+3)+4)</i>	<i>3,047,415</i>	<i>2,278,046</i>	<i>769,370</i>	<i>2,709,603</i>	<i>96.3</i>	<i>98.8</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>96.2</i>
1)Nuclear Family (one or two generations)	2,085,944	1,667,484	418,459	1,863,968	65.9	72.3	48.9	66.2
Married Couple Only	172,122	158,598	13,524	131,252	5.4	6.9	1.6	4.7
Parents with children	1,574,370	1,455,017	119,353	1,436,201	49.8	63.1	13.9	51.0
One Parent with children(Father/Mother with his/her children)	315,776	36,733	279,044	292,592	10.0	1.6	32.6	10.4
Couple with their parent	23,675	17,137	6,538	3,923	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1
2)Extended Family Households	128,965	120,722	8,242	0	4.1	5.2	1.0	0.0
Couple with his/her children and both parents	15,426	14,501	924	0	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0
Couple with his/her children and one-parent	113,539	106,221	7,318	0	3.6	4.6	0.9	0.0
3)Other Relatives Households(Other relative members)	832,507	489,839	342,668	845,635	26.3	21.2	40.0	30.0
<i>B. One-person Household</i>	<i>115,125</i>	<i>28,451</i>	<i>86,674</i>	<i>99,786</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<i>C. Non-Relative Household</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>268</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>8,248</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Note: In CIPS 2013, category of family code(relationship to head of household), increase from 7 (2008) to 13 (2013).								
New category are stepchild, adopted/foster child, sibling, niece/nephew, child-in-law, sibling-in-law, parent-in-law, servant.								
These new categories might be classified into other relatives or non-relative household in 2008.								
Other relatives households include father/mother with his/her children and both parents or one-parent in 2013.								

Relative households consists of three type of households: 1) nuclear family households, 2) extended family households and 3) other relative households. A nuclear family household account for 66 percent of total normal households and an extended family is only 4 percent, while other relative is 26 percent. It is shown for more detail as follows;

1) Nuclear Family Households.

By definition it refers to

- (a) Households comprising the head of household and spouse only. The number of household is 172,122 (5% of total households) for both sexes comprising 158,598 male-headed households and 13,524 female-headed households in 2013. The male-headed households are in majority among them.
- (b) Households comprising the head of household, spouse and unmarried children, the number of household is 1,574,370 (50% of total households) for both sexes comprising 1,455,017 male-heads and 119,353 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.
- (c) Households consisting of a parent (widowed or divorced/separated) and unmarried children. The 2013 survey obtained the number of this category of 23,675 (1% of total households) for both sexes comprising 17,137 male-heads and 6,538 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.

2) Extended Family Households.

These households refer to the households consisting of a nuclear family as well as parents, or married children or other related members. In 2013, these households are 128,965 (4% of total households) for both sexes comprising 120,722 male-heads and 8,242 female-heads. The male-heads are in majority among them.

3) Other Relative Households

These households refer to the households consisting of the head of household and members related to the head, but not included the categories above mentioned. In 2013 these households are 832,507 (26% of total households) for both sexes comprising 489,839 male-heads and 342,668 female-heads. The female-heads other relative households accounts for 42% of total other-relative households.

B. One-person households.

It refers to household of a person of the two sexes with the marital status of single, divorced, widowed and separated living economically active or inactive. In CIPS 2013, the number of “one-person household” is 115,125 (4% of total households) for both sexes comprising 28,451 male heads and 86,674 female heads. It is to be noted that female-headed households are in majority among “one-person household.”

C. Non-Relative Households

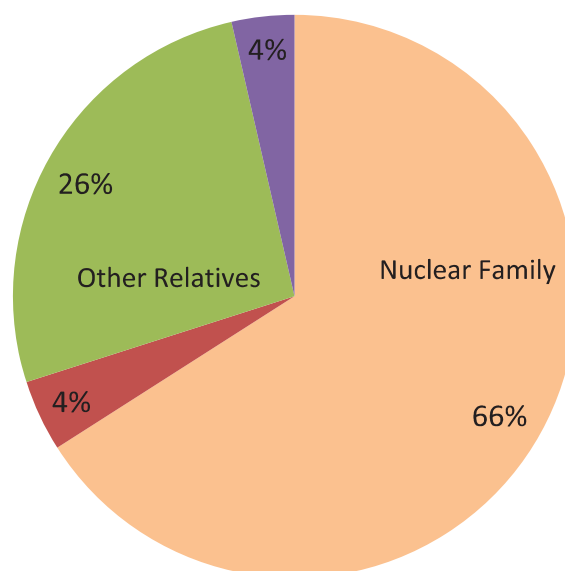
By definition, these households refer to the households consisting of the head of household and members unrelated to the head. In 2013 these households are only 686 (0%).

Observing family composition according to male-headed and female-headed households, the proportion of nuclear family is 72 percent for male-headed and 49 percent for female-headed, while proportion of other relatives are 21 percent and 40 percent, extended family are 5 percent and 1 percent, and one-person household is 1 percent and 10 percent for total male-headed and female-headed households, respectively. It is noted that nuclear and extended family are in majority for male-headed household, while other relatives and one-person are in majority for female-headed household.

Figure 3.1 presents family composition of households. It is recorded that nuclear family accounted for 66 percent and other relatives account for 26 percent, while both one-person household and extended family was relatively very small (4%).

Figure 3.1 Family Composition of Households, 2013

■ Nuclear Family
 ■ Extended Family
 ■ Other Relatives
 ■ One-person



3.2.2 Family Composition of Households by Province

Table 3.2 presents the normal households by family composition and province. In every province, the relative households, particularly nuclear family are in majority. Phnom Penh has the least share of the relative households (58.8 percent), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the greatest (77.9 percent) in 2013. The proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh is the highest among provinces (37.0 percent), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the smallest (14.8 percent). There are unexpectedly few an extended family. The proportion of an extended family is distributed between 2.3 percent in Otdar Meanchey at the minimum and 5.5 percent in Takeo at the maximum. The proportion of non-relative households is less than 0.8 percent (Kep) in most provinces. The proportion of one-person household is distributed between 1.3 percent in Phnom Penh at the minimum and 5.7 percent in Kampot at the maximum. Such an unexpected few one-person household and a high proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh reminds of housing and socioeconomic problems. The close kinship among Cambodian society might result in the high proportion of other relative households in Phnom Penh.

Table 3.2 Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition and Province, 2013								
Province	Total Normal Household	Total Normal Household						
		Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative	
			Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives			
Cambodia	100.0	96.3	65.9	4.1	26.3	3.6	0.0	
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	96.0	65.9	4.8	25.3	4.0	0.0	
Battambang	100.0	96.0	62.1	3.9	30.0	4.0	0.0	
Kampong Cham	100.0	96.2	66.2	4.9	25.2	3.8	0.0	
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	94.8	71.4	4.4	18.9	5.2	0.0	
Kampong Speu	100.0	96.9	69.5	4.4	23.0	3.1	0.1	
Kampong Thom	100.0	96.9	66.5	4.3	26.1	3.0	0.1	
Kampot	100.0	94.3	69.1	3.1	22.1	5.7	0.0	
Kandal	100.0	96.0	66.3	4.8	24.9	4.0	0.0	
Koh Kong	100.0	97.2	73.9	3.2	20.1	2.5	0.2	
Kratie	100.0	97.2	69.5	5.2	22.5	2.7	0.1	
Mondul Kiri	100.0	96.1	77.9	3.4	14.8	3.4	0.5	
Phnom Penh	100.0	98.7	58.8	3.0	37.0	1.3	0.0	
Preah Vihear	100.0	98.3	74.3	5.5	18.5	1.7	0.0	
Prey Veng	100.0	94.6	61.1	3.7	29.8	5.4	0.0	
Pursat	100.0	96.3	75.4	2.9	18.0	3.7	0.0	
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	97.8	70.5	3.8	23.6	1.9	0.3	
Siem Reap	100.0	96.5	64.5	2.7	29.3	3.5	0.0	
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	97.7	65.7	3.7	28.3	2.3	0.0	
Stung Treng	100.0	98.2	66.6	4.9	26.8	1.7	0.1	
Svay Rieng	100.0	95.6	68.4	4.0	23.1	4.4	0.0	
Takeo	100.0	95.4	66.3	5.5	23.6	4.6	0.0	
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	97.6	74.0	2.3	21.2	2.3	0.1	
Kep	100.0	96.6	68.7	4.9	23.0	2.7	0.8	
Pailin	100.0	96.2	73.8	2.9	19.6	3.7	0.1	

Table 3.3 presents the normal households by family composition by sex and province. Female-headed households is characterized by relatively lower proportion of nuclear family and higher proportion of other relatives and “one-person household”, compared to male-headed households. The proportion of nuclear family is distributed between 65.8 percent in Phnom Penh and 83.2 percent in Pursat for male-headed households, while that for female-headed households is distributed between 38.2 percent in Battambang and 64.7 percent in Prea Vihear, The highest proportion of extended family is 7.7 percent in Takeo for male headed households, and 3.4 percent in Preah Sihanouk for female headed households. The highest proportion of other relative family is 29.7 percent (Phnom Penh) for male-headed households and 53.2 percent (Phnom Penh) for female headed households. The highest proportion of one-person family is 2.5 percent (Kampot) for male-headed households and 17.8 percent (Kampong Chhnang) for female headed households. This result shows the different family composition between male-headed and female-headed households and among provinces.

Table 3.3 Percent of Normal Households by Family Composition, Sex and Province, 2013												
Province	Total Normal Male-headed Household						Total Normal Female-headed Household					
	Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative	Relative Households	Relative Households			One person	Non-Relative
		Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives				Nuclear Family	Extended Family	Other relatives		
Cambodia	98.8	72.3	5.2	21.2	1.2	0.0	89.8	48.9	1.0	40.0	10.1	0.0
Banteay Meanchey	98.8	71.1	6.0	21.7	1.2	0.0	85.4	45.8	0.4	39.2	14.6	0.0
Battambang	98.2	69.8	4.9	23.5	1.8	0.0	89.1	38.2	0.7	50.2	10.9	0.0
Kampong Cham	99.1	71.6	6.3	21.1	0.9	0.0	89.1	52.5	1.3	35.3	10.9	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	98.5	78.1	5.7	14.6	1.5	0.0	82.2	49.1	0.0	33.1	17.8	0.0
Kampong Speu	99.3	77.7	5.0	16.6	0.7	0.0	91.0	50.2	3.0	37.8	8.7	0.3
Kampong Thom	99.1	71.4	5.6	22.0	0.9	0.0	90.4	51.5	0.3	38.6	9.3	0.3
Kampot	97.5	75.7	4.0	17.8	2.5	0.0	84.5	49.1	0.3	35.1	15.5	0.0
Kandal	98.3	72.6	6.0	19.6	1.7	0.0	89.2	47.9	1.3	40.0	10.8	0.0
Koh Kong	98.5	78.7	3.4	16.4	1.2	0.3	93.7	60.7	2.4	30.5	6.3	0.0
Kratie	99.1	74.0	6.3	18.7	0.9	0.0	88.4	48.2	0.0	40.1	11.1	0.5
Mondul Kiri	97.7	81.8	3.4	12.4	1.9	0.5	89.4	61.2	3.4	24.8	10.1	0.5
Phnom Penh	99.4	65.8	3.9	29.7	0.6	0.0	97.2	43.0	1.0	53.2	2.8	0.0
Preah Vihear	99.2	76.7	6.7	15.8	0.8	0.0	94.7	64.7	0.7	29.3	5.3	0.0
Prey Veng	98.6	68.3	5.4	24.9	1.4	0.0	86.8	47.0	0.3	39.5	13.2	0.0
Pursat	99.1	83.2	3.7	12.2	0.9	0.0	88.3	53.5	0.5	34.2	11.7	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	98.6	72.0	4.1	22.5	1.2	0.2	93.6	61.7	2.1	29.8	5.9	0.5
Siem Reap	98.9	71.4	3.5	24.0	1.1	0.0	89.3	43.9	0.4	45.0	10.7	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	98.8	68.2	3.8	26.8	1.2	0.0	95.7	61.1	3.4	31.2	4.3	0.0
Stung Treng	98.9	69.0	5.8	24.1	1.0	0.1	95.6	57.2	1.4	37.0	4.4	0.0
Svay Rieng	99.0	76.6	5.4	17.0	1.0	0.0	86.6	46.7	0.5	39.3	13.4	0.0
Takeo	98.2	71.7	7.7	18.8	1.8	0.0	89.7	55.4	1.1	33.2	10.3	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	98.8	78.7	2.8	17.3	1.2	0.0	93.5	58.9	0.7	33.8	6.1	0.4
Kep	98.6	74.1	6.2	18.2	0.8	0.6	89.3	49.0	0.0	40.3	9.4	1.3
Pailin	98.0	77.5	3.3	17.1	2.0	0.1	86.4	52.2	0.6	33.6	13.6	0.0

Map 3 shows the proportion of “one-person household.” It is found that the proportions are unexpectedly low in Phnom Penh, and expectedly low in Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng and Preah Vihear located at national boundary, in contrast Kandal, Svay Rieng and Prey Veng where located near Phnom Penh, have high proportions of “one-person household.”

Map 4 shows the proportion of nuclear family household. It is found that the proportions are higher in Mondul Kiri, Pursat and Preah Vihear, in contrast the proportion is lower in Phnom Penh, due to the high proportion of “other relative household” in Phnom Penh.

Map 3. Proportion of One-Person Households: Province, 2013

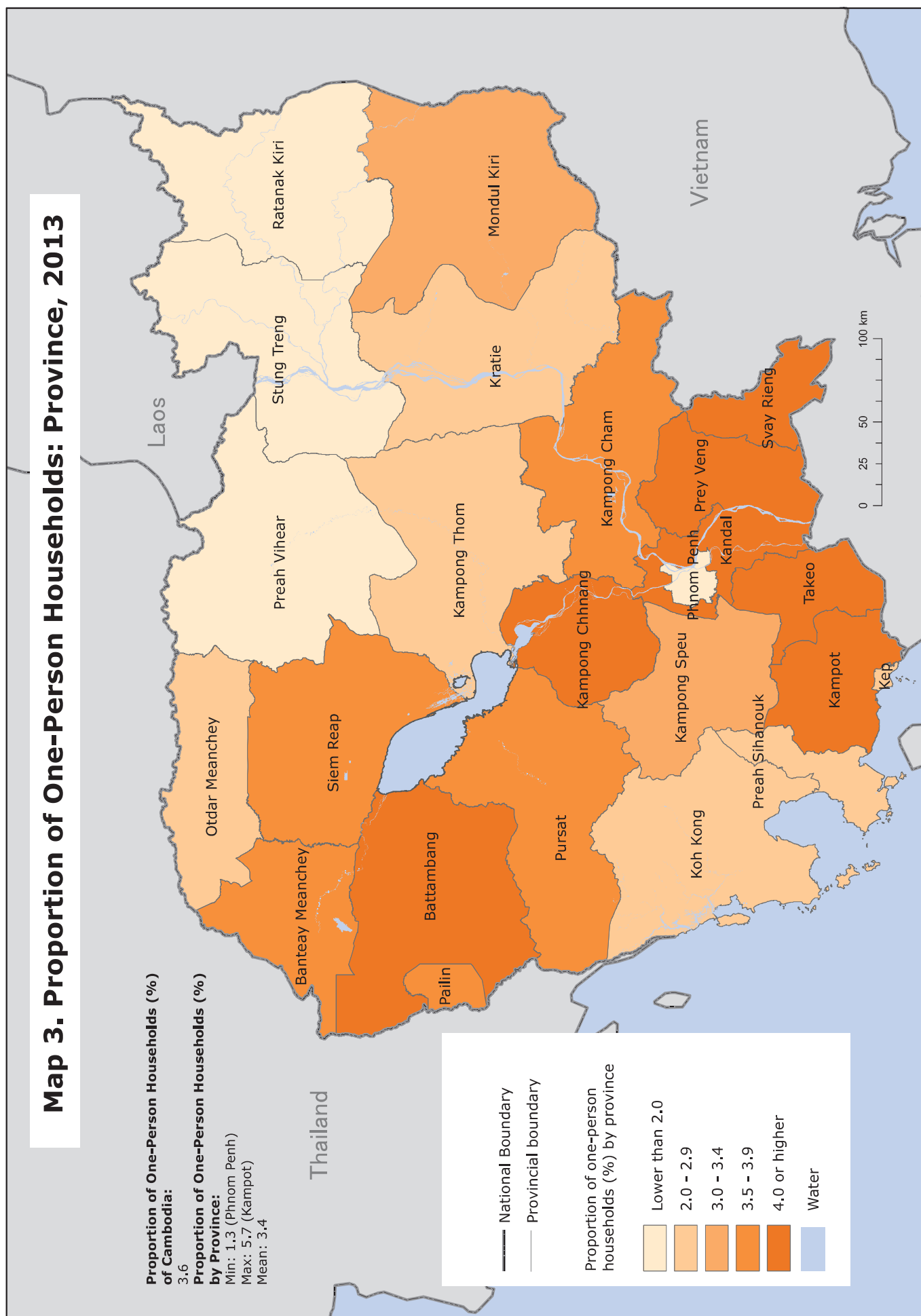
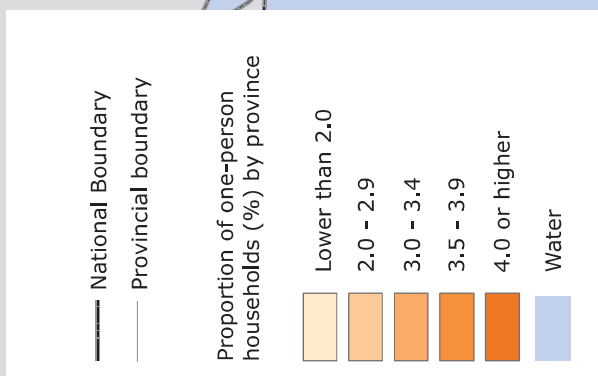
Proportion of One-Person Households (%) of Cambodia:
3.6

Proportion of One-Person Households (%) by Province:
Min: 1.3 (Phnom Penh)
Max: 5.7 (Kampot)
Mean: 3.4

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam



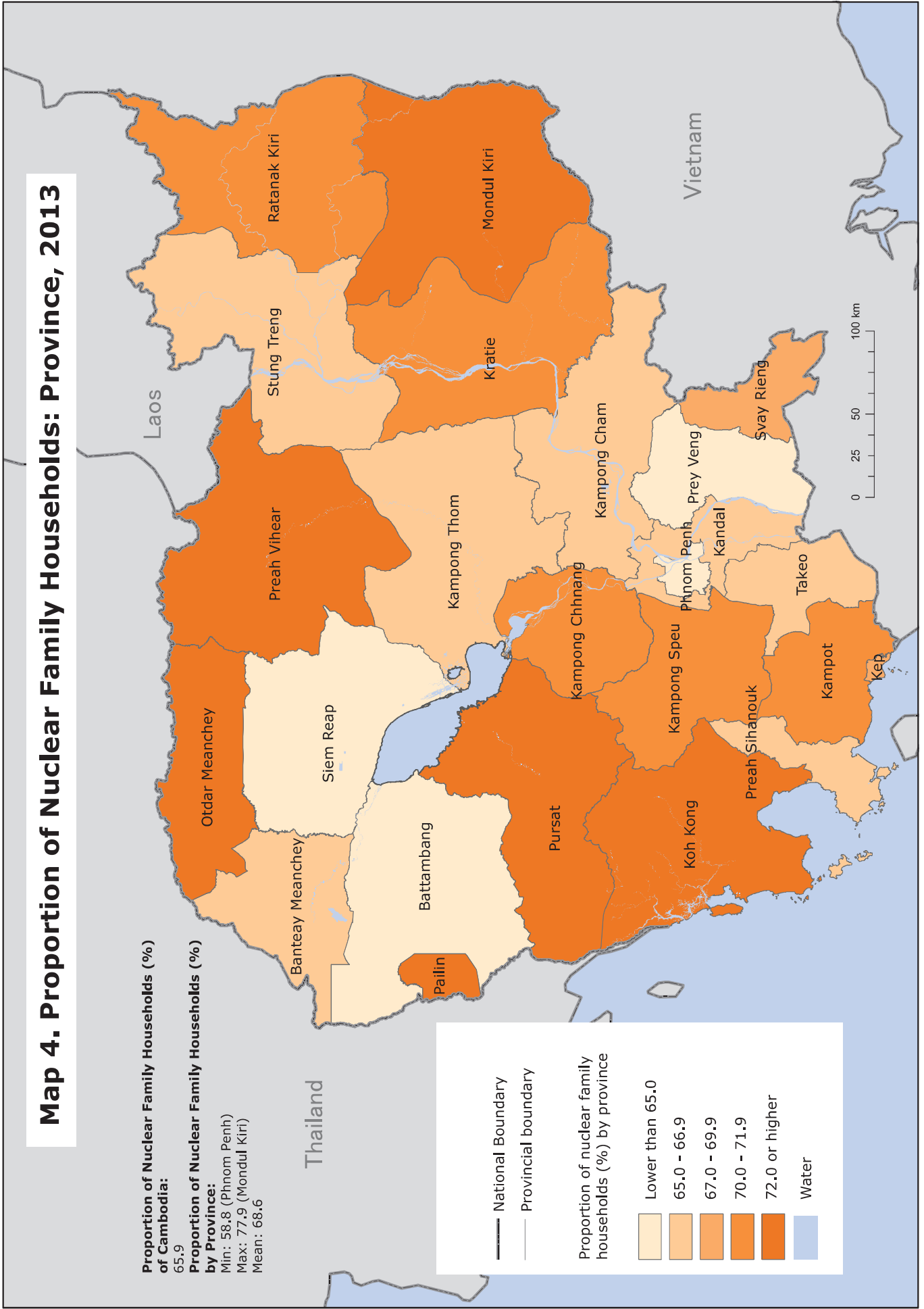
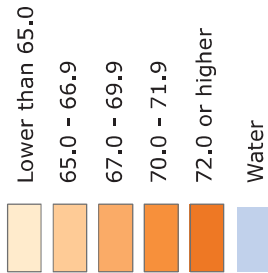
Map 4. Proportion of Nuclear Family Households: Province, 2013



Min: 58.8 (Phnom Penh)
Max: 77.9 (Mondul Kiri)
Mean: 68.6



Proportion of nuclear family households (%) by province



3.3 Relationship to Head of Household

3.3.1 Relationship to Head of Household

The 2008 census and CIPS2013 to facilitate the collection, the arrangement was made that each group of person should have one head in the normal or regular households. By definition 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.

Table 3.4 shows the number of population by relationship to head of household as of 1998, 2008 and 2013. The percent of the heads had increased from 19.1 in 1998, 21.2 in 2008 and 22.6 in 2013 for both sexes. The percents for both male-heads and female-heads also increased during 1998-2013.

Sex	Population	Household Head	Spouse	Child	Parent	Grand-Child	Other Relative	Non Relative
2013								
Both Sexes	14,676,591	3,311,050	2,460,696	6,843,272	148,381	889,821	984,128	39,244
Males	7,121,508	2,434,060	195,030	3,461,329	29,280	464,193	520,064	17,551
Females	7,555,083	876,990	2,265,666	3,381,943	119,101	425,628	464,063	21,693
2008								
Both Sexes	13,395,682	2,841,897	2,126,561	6,521,330	201,376	600,865	810,417	293,236
Males	6,516,054	2,111,558	155,010	3,316,833	42,690	310,191	405,673	174,099
Females	6,879,628	730,339	1,971,551	3,204,497	158,686	290,674	404,744	119,137
1998								
Both Sexes	11,437,656	2,188,663	1,617,385	6,067,644	127,201	401,490	772,160	263,113
Males	5,511,408	1,628,486	83,127	3,010,877	28,863	205,846	363,573	190,636
Females	5,926,248	560,177	1,534,258	3,056,767	98,338	195,644	408,587	72,477
2013								
Both Sexes	100.0	22.6	16.8	46.6	1.0	6.1	6.7	0.3
Males	100.0	34.2	2.7	48.6	0.4	6.5	7.3	0.2
Females	100.0	11.6	30.0	44.8	1.6	5.6	6.1	0.3
2008								
Both Sexes	100.0	21.2	15.9	48.7	1.5	4.5	6.0	2.2
Males	100.0	32.4	2.4	50.9	0.7	4.8	6.2	2.7
Females	100.0	10.6	28.7	46.6	2.3	4.2	5.9	1.7
1998								
Both Sexes	100.0	19.1	14.1	53.0	1.1	3.5	6.8	2.3
Males	100.0	29.5	1.5	54.6	0.5	3.7	6.6	3.5
Females	100.0	9.5	25.9	51.6	1.7	3.3	6.9	1.2
Sex Ratio								
2013	94	278	9	102	25	109	112	81
2008	95	289	8	104	27	107	100	146
1998	93	291	5	98	29	105	89	263

The proportion of spouse to the head had increased from 14.1 percent for both sexes, 1.5 percent for male spouses and 25.9 percent for female spouses in 1998, and 15.9 percent for both sexes, 2.4 percent for male spouses and 28.7 percent for female spouses in 2008, to 16.8 percent for both sexes, 2.7 percent for male spouses and 30.0 percent for female spouses in 2013. Spouses are predominantly women. The proportion of child accounts for around 50 percent, however, they had decreased from 53.0 percent in 1998, 48.7 percent in 2008 to 46.6 percent in 2013, due to the reduction of fertility.

The decreasing trend in the size of household combined with a steep increase in the number of household points to a shift from the system of joint and extended family towards nuclear family. This shows that the proportion of parent to the head of household could be small due to the tendency that the sons/daughters prefer to form a household separately from the household of the parents. The proportions of parents of the head are very few at around 1 percent in 2013. Female parents are slightly more than male parents, due to mortality differentials by sex.

The proportion of grandchild increased from 3.5 percent in 1998, 4.5 percent in 2008 to 6.1 percent in 2013. The extension of average life expectancy enables the living together with grandchild as well as the housing condition. The proportion of other relative to the head decreased slightly from 6.8 percent in 1998 to 6.0 percent in 2008, and increased again to 6.7 percent in 2013. The relationship between household heads and other relative member might reflect the condition of cohabitation.

3.3.2 Relationship to Head of Household by Province

Table 3.5 shows the distribution of population by relationship to head of household by province in 2013. The proportion of head follows the same pattern as national level. About the proportion of head, the lowest was Ratanak Kiri (20.2%) and the highest was Svay Rieng (24.8%), while in 2008, the lowest was Ratanak Kiri (18.3%) and Svay Rieng was the highest (23.9%), same as in 2013. In case of the spouse, Phnom Penh has the lowest proportion (15.4%), Pailin has the highest proportion (18.4%). About the proportion of child, Prey Veng has the smallest proportion (43.0%), in contrast Mondul Kiri has the highest (52.8%). The differentials of proportion of child may be affected by the fertility differentials among provinces (see Annex Table 19). Incidentally, total fertility rate in Mondul Kiri is 4.2, the highest among provinces in 2013

Regarding other relatives, Phnom Penh has the highest proportion (10.8%), in contrast that Pursat has the lowest (4.6%). About grandchild, Mondul Kiri has the lowest proportion (1.7%), in contrast that Prey Veng has the lowest (8.2%).

Table 3.5 Percent of Population by Relationship to Head of Households by Province, 2013

Province	Population	Total	Household Head	Spouse	Child	Parent	Grand-Child	Other Relative	Non Relative
Cambodia, 2013	14,676,591	100.0	22.6	16.8	46.6	1.0	6.1	6.7	0.3
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	729,569	100.0	23.1	17.4	46.0	0.9	6.5	6.0	0.1
Battambang	1,121,019	100.0	21.4	16.1	46.9	1.0	7.5	6.9	0.2
Kampong Cham	1,757,223	100.0	23.5	17.9	45.0	1.5	6.4	5.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	523,202	100.0	22.2	16.5	51.2	1.0	4.3	4.6	0.2
Kampong Speu	755,465	100.0	22.0	16.4	49.4	1.0	5.5	5.6	0.1
Kampong Thom	690,414	100.0	22.8	16.9	47.2	1.2	4.4	7.0	0.4
Kampot	611,557	100.0	24.2	17.6	46.7	0.7	4.8	5.8	0.2
Kandal	1,115,965	100.0	21.8	16.1	48.5	0.9	6.4	6.3	0.0
Koh Kong	122,263	100.0	21.1	17.3	51.2	0.8	3.8	5.3	0.5
Kratie	344,195	100.0	22.1	18.0	48.0	1.2	4.5	6.2	0.2
Mondul Kiri	72,680	100.0	20.9	17.8	52.8	0.9	1.7	4.7	1.2
Phnom Penh	1,688,044	100.0	20.9	15.4	43.3	0.9	7.5	10.8	1.2
Preah Vihear	235,370	100.0	20.7	17.7	51.9	1.0	3.2	5.3	0.1
Prey Veng	1,156,739	100.0	24.6	16.5	43.0	1.0	8.2	6.7	0.0
Pursat	435,596	100.0	22.9	17.6	50.6	0.5	3.7	4.6	0.1
Ratanak Kiri	183,699	100.0	20.2	17.8	48.6	1.0	3.3	8.6	0.5
Siem Reap	922,982	100.0	21.5	15.7	48.2	0.8	5.8	7.9	0.1
Preah Sihanouk	250,180	100.0	21.0	16.9	47.6	1.1	5.9	7.1	0.6
Stung Treng	122,791	100.0	21.1	17.3	48.2	1.1	3.7	7.9	0.8
Svay Rieng	578,380	100.0	24.8	18.0	44.0	1.0	6.4	5.7	0.0
Takeo	923,373	100.0	24.0	17.0	46.5	1.1	6.0	5.4	0.1
Otdar Meanchey	231,390	100.0	23.1	17.9	48.5	0.6	4.2	5.6	0.1
Kep	38,701	100.0	22.4	16.9	48.0	0.7	5.0	6.2	0.8
Pailin	65,795	100.0	22.5	18.4	49.8	0.7	2.9	5.5	0.2

3.4 Households by Number of Working Members

3.4.1 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members

As mentioned above, the household is the major unit of production and consumption. It should be considered the number of usually economically active members in the household. Table 3.6 provides the average number of usually economically active members or working members per household size and the average number of household members by number of working member. The average number of working members had registered a slightly rise from 2.41 persons in 2008 to 2.46 persons in 2013 to support the need and consumption in country as a whole. In contrast, the average number of household members for total households had registered a decline of 0.22 from 4.66 persons in 2008 to 4.42 persons in 2013. The average number of household members for total households having 2, 3 and 4, usually economically active members had registered a decline of 0.27, 0.33 and 0.34 from 4.28 persons, 5.24 persons and 6.15 persons in 2008 to 4.01 persons, 4.91 persons and 5.81 persons in 2013 respectively. In contrast, the average number of working members for the total households having 4, 5, 6 members had

registered a slightly rise from 2.15 persons, 2.45 persons and 2.82 persons to 2.20 persons, 2.62 persons and 3.09 persons during the decade 2008-2013 to support the need for the welfare and consumption. It is no surprise that the larger the household size, the more the number of working members. It seems to be the improvement of the employment opportunity influences such results.

Table 3.6 Normal Households by Household Size and Number of Usually Economically Active Members: 2008, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Total Normal Households	Number of Usually Economically Active Members								Average Number of Working Members
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 or more	
2013										
TOTAL	3,163,226	71,709	528,945	1,435,527	531,333	331,806	162,862	63,985	37,058	2.46
1	115,125	27,874	87,251	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.76
2	342,927	23,095	122,214	197,617	-	-	-	-	-	1.51
3	567,302	10,874	122,026	334,474	99,928	-	-	-	-	1.92
4	735,069	5,959	102,587	434,689	124,297	67,537	-	-	-	2.20
5	608,400	2,015	57,848	278,892	141,299	88,979	39,366	-	-	2.62
6	388,916	1,714	25,546	125,566	95,706	80,172	44,841	15,370	-	3.09
7	209,425	177	7,528	45,381	41,989	54,747	35,572	18,673	5,358	3.68
8	99,613	-	2,569	13,802	18,005	22,381	19,313	13,575	9,969	4.23
9	53,445	-	861	4,126	6,215	9,381	15,692	8,811	8,360	4.77
10 or more	43,003	-	513	981	3,895	8,609	8,078	7,556	13,372	5.30
Average Number of HH Members	4.42	2.12	3.09	4.01	4.91	5.81	6.70	7.60	8.80	
2008										
TOTAL	2,817,637	61,621	477,454	1,332,432	460,604	278,072	125,135	52,354	29,965	2.41
1	99,786	21,545	78,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.78
2	277,259	19,834	93,547	163,878	-	-	-	-	-	1.52
3	478,393	10,006	104,588	287,006	76,793	-	-	-	-	1.90
4	582,021	5,273	88,982	348,685	91,962	47,119	-	-	-	2.15
5	513,894	2,652	57,431	264,430	105,673	61,174	22,534	-	-	2.45
6	374,376	1,209	30,385	152,736	86,788	65,252	28,317	9,689	-	2.82
7	232,702	490	13,778	70,913	53,912	49,411	28,836	11,646	3,716	3.24
8	129,668	260	5,757	28,541	26,768	29,530	21,335	11,910	5,567	3.69
9	67,591	154	2,328	10,297	11,514	15,030	12,895	8,974	6,399	4.15
10 or more	61,947	198	2,417	5,946	7,194	10,556	11,218	10,135	14,283	4.76
Average Number of HH Members	4.66	2.30	3.33	4.28	5.24	6.15	7.06	7.97	9.04	
Note: "Usually Economically Active Members" is shown as "working members".										
Average number of HH members (household size) and average number of working member are computed as follows;										
Average household size= $\Sigma (\text{number of households}(i) * \text{household size}(i)) / \text{total household}$. Here, household size $i = 1$ to 10, and "10 and over" is treated as 10.										
Average number of working member= $\Sigma (\text{number of households}(i) * \text{number of working members}(i)) / \text{total household}$.										
Here the number of working member size $i = 1$ to 7, and "7 and over" is treated as 7.										

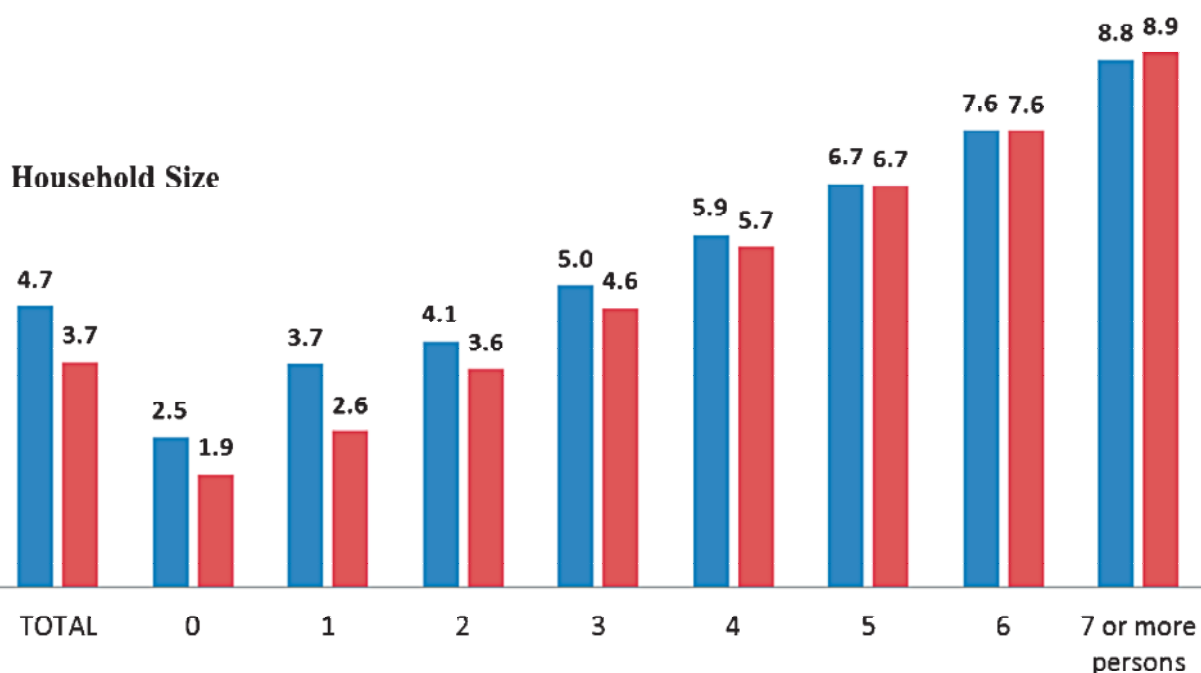
Table 3.7 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member: 1998, 2008, 2013

Number of Usually Economically Active Members	Average Normal Household Size (persons)								
	Total Households			Male-headed Households			Female-headed Households		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
TOTAL	5.14	4.66	4.42	5.48	4.92	4.67	4.17	3.89	3.75
0	2.60	2.30	2.12	2.71	2.49	2.49	2.53	2.17	1.87
1	3.97	3.33	3.09	4.64	3.93	3.72	3.24	2.76	2.59
2	4.84	4.28	4.01	4.98	4.37	4.09	4.20	3.84	3.64
3	5.91	5.24	4.91	6.16	5.39	5.02	5.16	4.81	4.64
4	6.80	6.15	5.81	6.94	6.23	5.85	6.23	5.83	5.66
5	7.65	7.06	6.70	7.73	7.10	6.71	7.30	6.88	6.68
6	8.47	7.97	7.60	8.51	7.98	7.60	8.30	7.90	7.60
7 or more	9.41	9.04	8.80	9.42	9.05	8.78	9.37	9.02	8.90

Note: Same as Table 3.6.

Figure 3.2 Average Household Size by Size of Working Members, 2013

■ Male-headed Households ■ Female-headed Households



According to Table 3.7 and Figures 3.2, the average number of household members decreased for both male-headed and female-headed households, regardless of size of working member, during 2008-2013. Average number of household members for female-headed households is smaller than those for male-headed households for each size of working member.

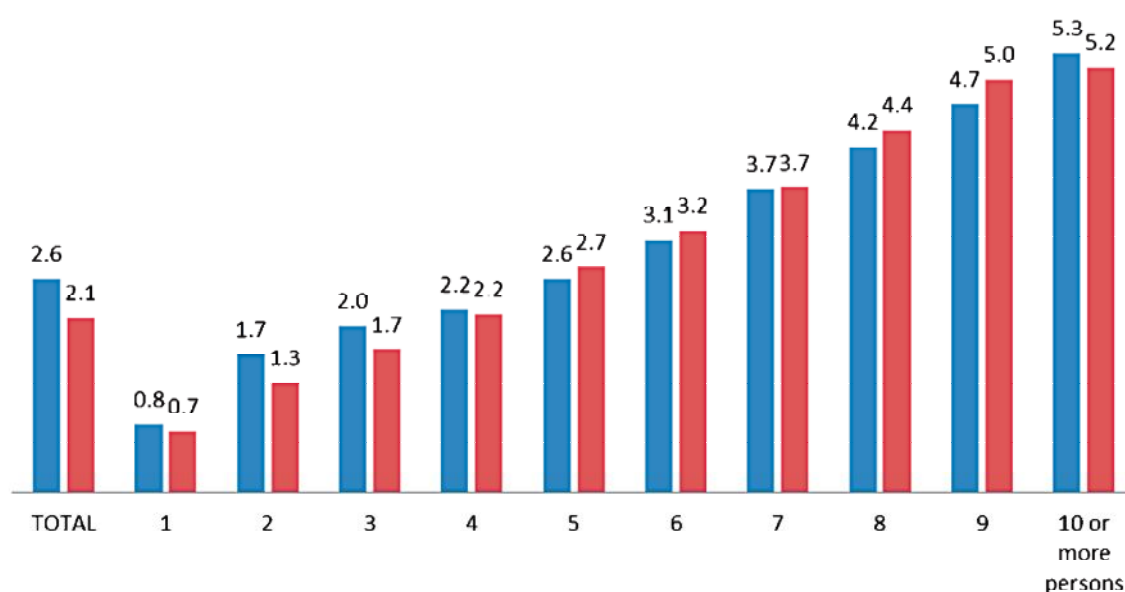
Table 3.8 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Normal Household Size, 1998, 2008, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members								
	Normal Households, Total			Male-headed Households			Female-headed Households		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
TOTAL	2.28	2.41	2.46	2.40	2.53	2.59	1.94	2.06	2.11
1	0.80	0.78	0.76	0.79	0.79	0.82	0.80	0.78	0.74
2	1.48	1.52	1.51	1.65	1.68	1.67	1.31	1.34	1.33
3	1.81	1.90	1.92	1.90	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.73	1.73
4	2.02	2.15	2.20	2.06	2.16	2.21	1.91	2.10	2.16
5	2.22	2.45	2.62	2.23	2.45	2.59	2.16	2.49	2.73
6	2.43	2.82	3.09	2.43	2.81	3.07	2.43	2.89	3.18
7	2.67	3.24	3.68	2.66	3.23	3.68	2.72	3.32	3.70
8	2.97	3.69	4.23	2.95	3.68	4.20	3.09	3.76	4.40
9	3.32	4.15	4.77	3.30	4.14	4.71	3.47	4.21	5.02
10 or more	4.16	4.76	5.30	4.12	4.77	5.33	4.42	4.72	5.16

Note: Same as Table 3.6.

Figure 3.3 Average Number of Working Members by Household Size, 2013

■ Male-headed Households ■ Female-headed Households



Whereas the average number of working members for the male-headed households rose slightly to support the need for the cost of living during 2008-2013. Female-headed households also showed the tendency like the male-headed. The average number of working members for female-headed households is smaller than those for male-headed households for each size of household members from 1 to 4 persons, on the contrary those for female-headed households become larger than male-headed households for each size of household members from 5 persons or more (Table 3.8 and Figure 3.3).

3.4.2 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Urban and Rural

Table 3.9 provides the average household size by number of usually economically active members in urban and rural areas in 2013. It is found that average household size by working member is larger in urban area than in rural area. Male-headed households have tendency of a larger household size than the female-headed households irrespective of residence and size of working members.

Table 3.9 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member by Urban/Rural, 2013

Number of Usually Economically Active Members	Average Normal Household Size (persons)					
	Total Households		Male-headed Households		Female-headed Households	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	4.66	4.36	4.85	4.63	4.20	3.62
0	2.66	1.98	3.28	2.21	2.05	1.83
1	3.55	2.94	4.00	3.56	2.80	2.54
2	4.14	3.98	4.20	4.07	3.92	3.55
3	5.08	4.87	5.18	4.97	4.86	4.57
4	6.15	5.72	6.13	5.78	6.23	5.50
5	7.15	6.57	7.23	6.57	6.93	6.58
6	7.89	7.53	7.79	7.56	8.31	7.40
7 or more	9.19	8.68	9.14	8.68	9.34	8.69
Note: Same as Table 3.6.						

Table 3.10 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Normal Household Size, Urban/Rural, 2013

Household Size (persons)	Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members					
	Normal Households, Total		Male-headed Households		Female-headed Households	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
TOTAL	2.44	2.46	2.50	2.61	2.28	2.06
1	0.77	0.76	0.87	0.80	0.71	0.74
2	1.46	1.52	1.57	1.69	1.32	1.33
3	1.86	1.94	1.89	2.04	1.80	1.71
4	2.08	2.23	2.07	2.24	2.11	2.17
5	2.46	2.66	2.42	2.64	2.62	2.76
6	2.90	3.14	2.83	3.13	3.13	3.20
7	3.34	3.78	3.34	3.76	3.33	3.86
8	4.21	4.24	4.22	4.19	4.15	4.53
9	4.68	4.80	4.65	4.73	4.78	5.15
10 or more	5.28	5.31	5.33	5.34	5.16	5.17
Note: Same as Table 3.6.						

Table 3.10 provides the average number of usually economically active members by household size in urban and rural areas in 2013. It is found that average working member in urban area is smaller than that in rural area irrespective of household size. Male-headed households have tendency of a greater average

working member than the female-headed at household size 1-4 persons, however male-headed households have smaller average working member from household size 5 persons and more than the counterparts.

3.4.3 Households by Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Province

Annex Tables 8 and 9 present the average number of usually economically active members by household size and average household size by the number of usually economically active members, respectively in 2013. It is found that the average number of usually economically active members ranges 2.21 in Prey Veng to 2.73 in Ratanak Kiri, and the average household size ranges 3.97 in Svay Rieng to 4.96 in Ratanak Kiri. It is also found that the larger the household size, the more the number of working members in any province.

3.5 Comparison in Family Composition of Households among ASEAN Countries

Based on the relationship of household members to the head of household in each ASEAN countries, type of family composition is shown in Table 3.11. Unfortunately there are few countries compiling statistics of the family composition. It is known that there is a tendency for formations of nuclear family households and thus a corresponding decline in extended family households in most ASEAN countries. Singapore has the highest percentage for nuclear family households (76.2 percent) compared to that for Cambodia (65.9 percent), Malaysia (65.2 percent). On the other hand, Cambodia had the smallest proportion of extended family households (4.1 percent), whilst Malaysia had the largest proportion (20.3 percent) among ASEAN countries. The proportion of un-related is high in Singapore. The proportion of “one-person household” is the highest in Thailand (18.4 percent), followed by Singapore (12.2 percent) and Malaysia (7.1 percent). Cambodia has the second lowest proportion of “one-person household” (3.6 percent) next to Laos (1.3 percent).

Table 3.11 Type of Family Composition of Households in ASEAN Countries

Country	Year	Number of Households	Type of Household (%)				
			One-person	Nuclear	Extended	Other related	Un-related
Cambodia	2013	3,163,226	3.6	65.9	4.1	26.3	0.0
Indonesia	2010	61,157,592	7.4	-	-	-	-
Laos	2005	952,386	1.3	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2000	4,777,600	7.1	65.2	20.3	4	4
Philippines	2007	18,539,769	5.9	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2010	1,145,920	12.2	76.2	6.7	-	4.9
Thailand	2010	20,364,332	18.4	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2009	22,444,322	7.2	-	-	-	-
Note: The un-related members in household includes "other household" in Cambodia.							
Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.							