

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.										

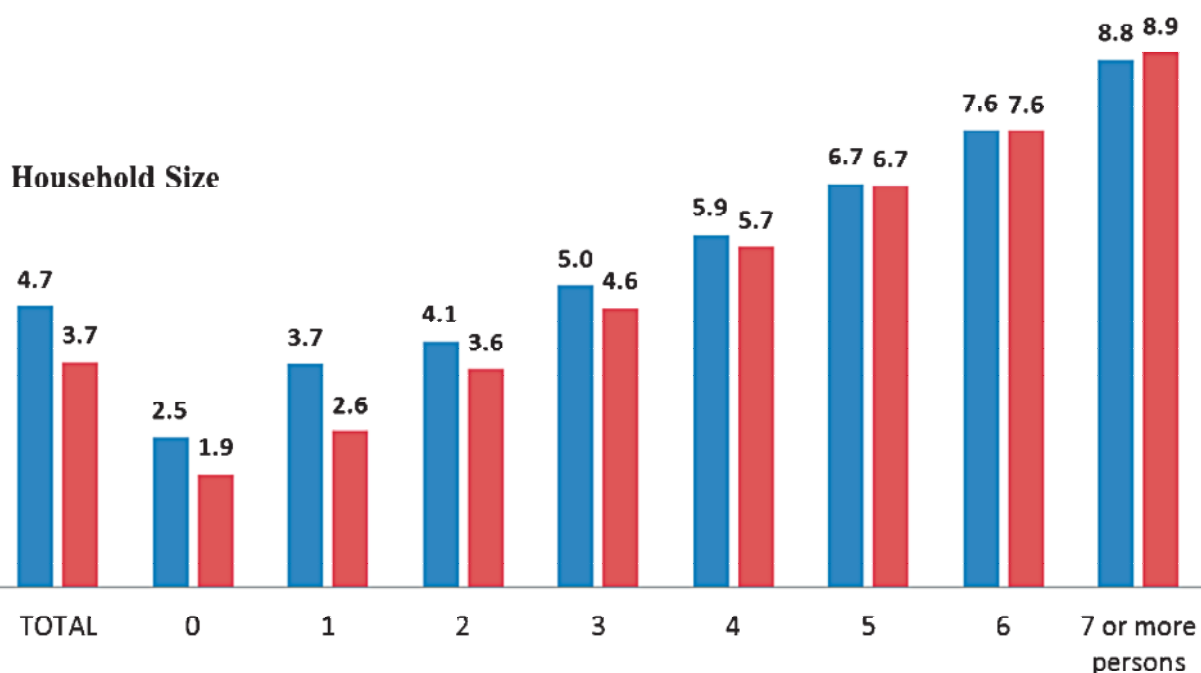
Table 3.7 Average Normal Household Size by Size of Usually Economically Active Member: 1998, 2008, 2013

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.

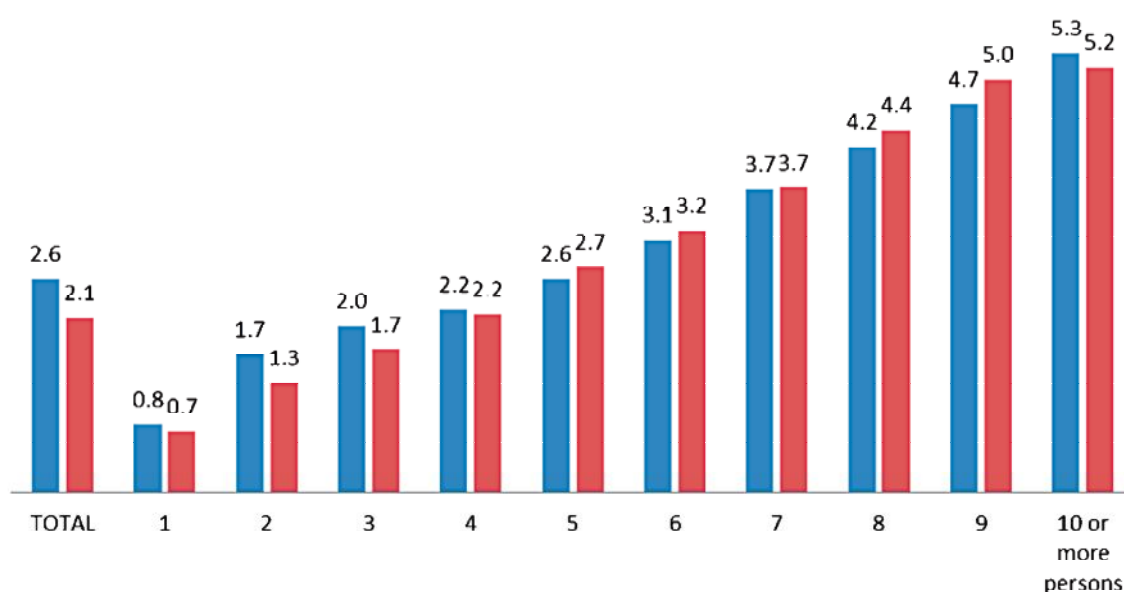
Table 3.8 Average Number of Usually Economically Active Members by Normal Household Size, 1998, 2008, 2013

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).