

Chapter 4 Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics of Household Heads

Traditionally in the Cambodian Custom, 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. He/She could be a powerful religious and customary advisor in a household. He/She could be a non-economically active persons. Sometimes, the village people called him/her as daddy or mammy. In some ceremonies like the wedding in the religious part the village people follows his/her recommendations.

4.1 Age Composition of Household Heads

4.1.1 Household Heads by Sex and Age

Table 4.1 presents the number of household heads in absolute numbers and percentages by age group starting at 10 and over and sex. Figures 4.1 presents the population pyramids of household heads in 2008 and 2013, respectively. The majority of household heads was situated at the age group 40-49 for male-headed and 50-59 for female-headed in 2013, five years older than that in 2008 for both males and females heads. The male household heads have higher proportions than female household heads at most age groups.

Figure 3.2 presents the population pyramid of household heads in urban and rural areas in 2013, respectively. Same tendency as the national case that male household heads have higher proportions than female household heads was found in both urban and rural areas. There is less male heads in urban area at 45 years old or younger than male heads in rural area, however the situation reverses at 45 years old and over. The female household heads in urban area have higher proportions than female household heads in rural area. It is considered that the low headship rate for women is related with the status of women in rural area.

Table 4.1 Number and Percent Distribution of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group: 1998, 2008, 2013												
Age Group	Number of Normal Household Heads									Sex ratio		
	1998			2008			2013					
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	1998	2008	2013
10 and over	2,162,086	1,606,303	555,783	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	289	291	269
10-14	2,675	1,220	1,455	5,289	2,457	2,832	2,130	907	1,223	84	87	74
15 - 19	22,337	12,271	10,066	22,425	11,637	10,788	16,492	7,834	8,658	122	108	90
20 - 24	111,443	88,762	22,681	138,292	105,390	32,902	99,900	75,533	24,366	391	320	310
25 - 29	287,566	240,636	46,930	336,000	279,480	56,520	271,644	221,573	50,071	513	494	443
30 - 34	329,684	269,986	59,698	279,531	231,416	48,115	403,805	329,281	74,524	452	481	442
35 - 39	334,331	264,683	69,648	398,419	324,945	73,474	316,859	260,030	56,829	380	442	458
40 - 44	241,090	171,554	69,536	372,245	290,415	81,830	405,771	315,129	90,641	247	355	348
45 - 49	223,624	155,421	68,203	351,276	262,236	89,040	407,040	303,768	103,272	228	295	294
50 - 54	178,200	119,104	59,096	261,725	174,145	87,580	367,058	259,440	107,618	202	199	241
55 - 59	149,596	98,601	50,995	223,339	145,535	77,804	279,656	177,551	102,105	193	187	174
60 - 64	114,464	74,297	40,167	160,850	102,288	58,562	229,796	140,009	89,786	185	175	156
65 - 69	85,032	55,970	29,062	120,375	75,772	44,603	160,396	95,151	65,244	193	170	146
70 - 74	47,993	31,595	16,398	77,798	47,895	29,903	106,081	61,855	44,226	193	160	140
75 and over	34,051	22,203	11,848	70,073	42,907	27,166	96,599	58,701	37,898	187	158	155
Mean Age	42.5	41.4	45.6	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2			

Table 4.1 Number and Percent Distribution of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group: 1998, 2008, 2013												
(Continued)												
Age Group	Percent of Normal Household Heads											
	1998			2008			2013					
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females			
10 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
10-14	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1			
15 - 19	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.0			
20 - 24	5.2	5.5	4.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.2	3.3	2.8			
25 - 29	13.3	15.0	8.4	11.9	13.3	7.8	8.6	9.6	5.8			
30 - 34	15.2	16.8	10.7	9.9	11.0	6.7	12.8	14.3	8.7			
35 - 39	15.5	16.5	12.5	14.1	15.5	10.2	10.0	11.3	6.6			
40 - 44	11.2	10.7	12.5	13.2	13.9	11.3	12.8	13.7	10.6			
45 - 49	10.3	9.7	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.9	13.2	12.1			
50 - 54	8.2	7.4	10.6	9.3	8.3	12.1	11.6	11.2	12.6			
55 - 59	6.9	6.1	9.2	7.9	6.9	10.8	8.8	7.7	11.9			
60 - 64	5.3	4.6	7.2	5.7	4.9	8.1	7.3	6.1	10.5			
65 - 69	3.9	3.5	5.2	4.3	3.6	6.2	5.1	4.1	7.6			
70 - 74	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.3	4.1	3.4	2.7	5.2			
75 and over	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	4.4			

Figure 4.1 Population Pyramid of Household Heads, 2008, 2013

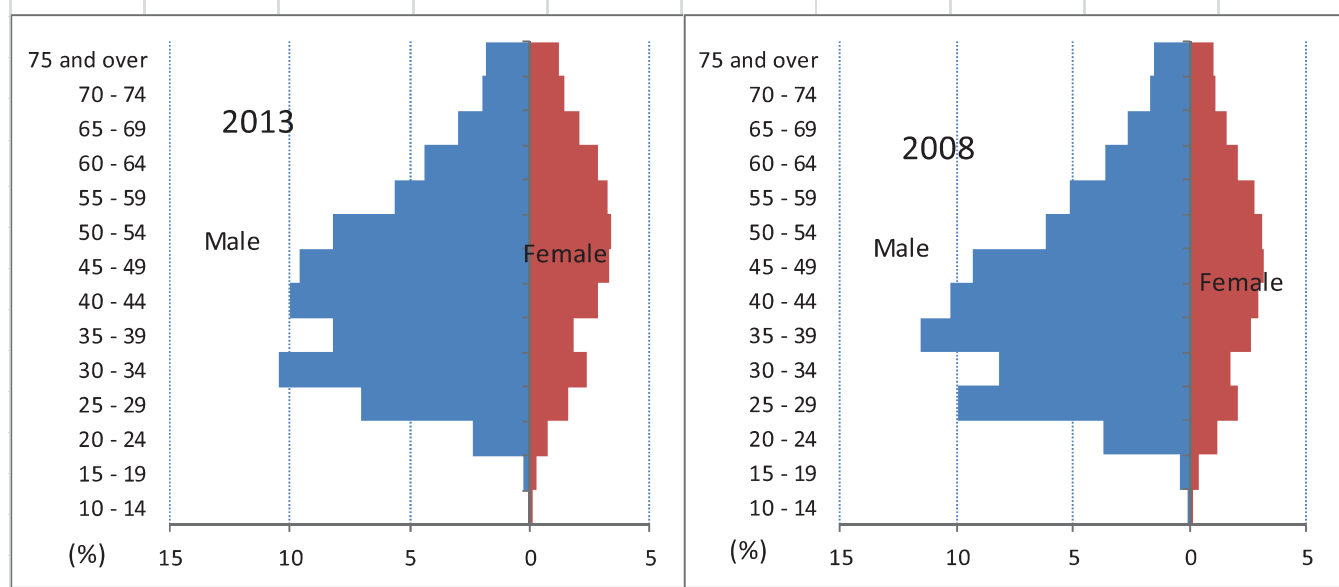
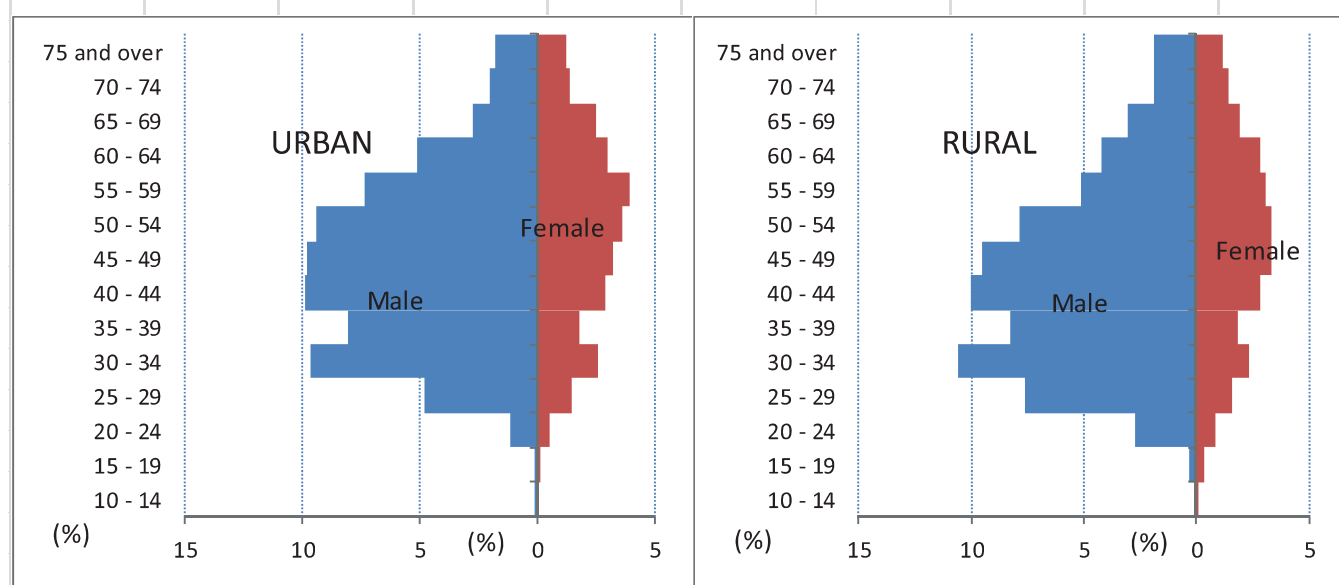


Figure 4.2 Population Pyramid of Household Heads, Urban/Rural, 2013



4.1.2 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex

Table 4.2 presents the mean age of household heads by sex and household size. The mean age of household heads by sex was worked out by taking the middle of each age group multiply with the number household head and divide the summation by total number of each households. The mean age of household heads as of 2013 is older than the age of 2008, 46.5 years old versus 44.4 years old. The mean age of male household heads is younger than that for females in both 2008 and 2013 (45.1 for males and 50.2 for females in 2013, 43.2 for males and 47.8 for females in 2008). There is a tendency that the age of household head becomes older with household size 4 persons and over, irrespective of sex. It should be noted that the mean age of male household heads is younger than that of female household heads irrespective of household size. The mean age of one-person female household head is 57.3 years old in

2013. This may be related to widowhood in the household with empty nest. The mean age of two-persons for both male and female heads is younger than the mean age of 3 persons and more persons, it may be related to the household with empty nest which child leaves the nest.

Table 4.2 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Household Size, 2008, 2013											
										(unit: years)	
Household Size	2008			2013			Difference of Age, 2013-2008			Difference (M-F)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013
Total	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	-4.7	-5.1
1	49.8	41.1	53.6	54.8	47.1	57.3	4.9	6.0	3.6	-12.5	-10.1
2	46.8	45.3	48.5	50.6	50.3	51.1	3.8	5.0	2.5	-3.3	-0.8
3	41.3	39.3	45.9	43.5	41.7	47.2	2.2	2.4	1.3	-6.6	-5.5
4	41.7	40.5	45.8	43.2	42.0	47.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	-5.3	-5.6
5	43.8	43.0	47.1	45.7	44.8	49.5	1.9	1.8	2.5	-4.0	-4.7
6	45.5	45.0	48.0	48.0	47.3	51.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	-3.0	-3.7
7	46.7	46.3	48.8	49.5	49.0	52.0	2.8	2.6	3.2	-2.5	-3.1
8	47.8	47.5	49.5	50.7	50.0	53.7	2.9	2.5	4.2	-2.0	-3.7
9	48.7	48.5	50.1	52.6	52.0	54.9	3.8	3.5	4.8	-1.6	-3.0
10 or more	50.2	50.0	51.3	52.8	51.9	56.6	2.6	1.9	5.2	-1.3	-4.7
Note: Difference (M-F) shows the difference of age between male heads and female heads.											

Note: Difference (M-F) shows the difference of age between male heads and female heads.

Table 4.3 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013											
	Household Heads, 2008			Household Heads, 2013			Difference of Age, 2013-2008			Difference (M-F)	
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	2008	2013
Total	44.4	43.2	47.8	46.5	45.1	50.2	2.1	2.0	2.4	-4.7	-5.1
Urban	45.0	44.1	47.5	48.1	46.8	51.2	3.0	2.7	3.8	-3.4	-4.4
Rural	44.2	43.0	47.9	46.1	44.7	49.9	1.9	1.7	2.0	-4.9	-5.2
Difference between Urban and Rural											
	0.8	1.1	-0.4	2.0	2.1	1.3					

Table 4.3 presents the mean age of household heads by sex and urban/rural areas. The mean age of household heads in urban area is older than those in rural area, irrespective of sex. The mean age of household heads as of 2013 is older than the age of 2008 in both urban and rural areas. The mean age of female household heads is older than the age of male household head in both urban and rural area, irrespective of years

4.1.3 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Province

Table 4.4 presents mean age of household heads by sex and province in 2013. The mean age of male-heads ranges 40.3 years old in Mondul Kiri to 47.3 years old in Kandal, in contrast the mean age of female-heads ranges 42.1 years old in Mondul Kiri to 53.5 years old in Kandal. The mean age of male heads was younger than that for female heads for most provinces except Prea Sihanouk. The large difference of mean ages between male and female heads was found in Kep (7.8), followed by Kampong Chhang (7.4). As to the mean age of household heads by household size and province, please refer Annex Table 11.

Table 4.4 Mean Age of Normal Household Heads by Sex, Province, 2013							
							(unit = years)
Province	Male-head	Female-head	Difference (F-M)	Province	Male-head	Female-head	Difference (F-M)
Cambodia	45.1	50.2	5.1				
Banteay Meanchey	46.3	52.5	6.2	Preah Vihear	41.6	44.1	2.5
Battambang	45.9	51.1	5.1	Prey Veng	45.9	48.8	3.0
Kampong Cham	45.8	49.8	4.0	Pursat	43.5	50.8	7.3
Kampong Chhnang	44.3	51.7	7.4	Ratanak Kiri	40.9	42.8	1.9
Kampong Speu	43.4	49.0	5.6	Siem Reap	42.8	49.8	7.0
Kampong Thom	43.1	48.9	5.8	Preah Sihanouk	46.9	44.9	-2.0
Kampot	45.0	50.8	5.8	Stung Treng	42.3	45.6	3.4
Kandal	47.3	53.5	6.2	Svay Rieng	44.7	51.1	6.5
Koh Kong	43.6	46.8	3.2	Takeo	45.4	50.7	5.3
Kratie	44.6	49.4	4.7	Otdar Meanchey	41.9	45.3	3.4
Mondul Kiri	40.3	42.1	1.8	Kep	43.6	51.4	7.8
Phnom Penh	47.3	51.7	4.4	Pailin	43.7	48.6	4.9
Minimum	40.3	42.1	1.8				
Maximum	47.3	53.5	6.2				
Mean	44.2	48.8	4.6				

Note: Difference(F-M) means the difference of mean age between male-heads and female heads.

4.1.4 Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group

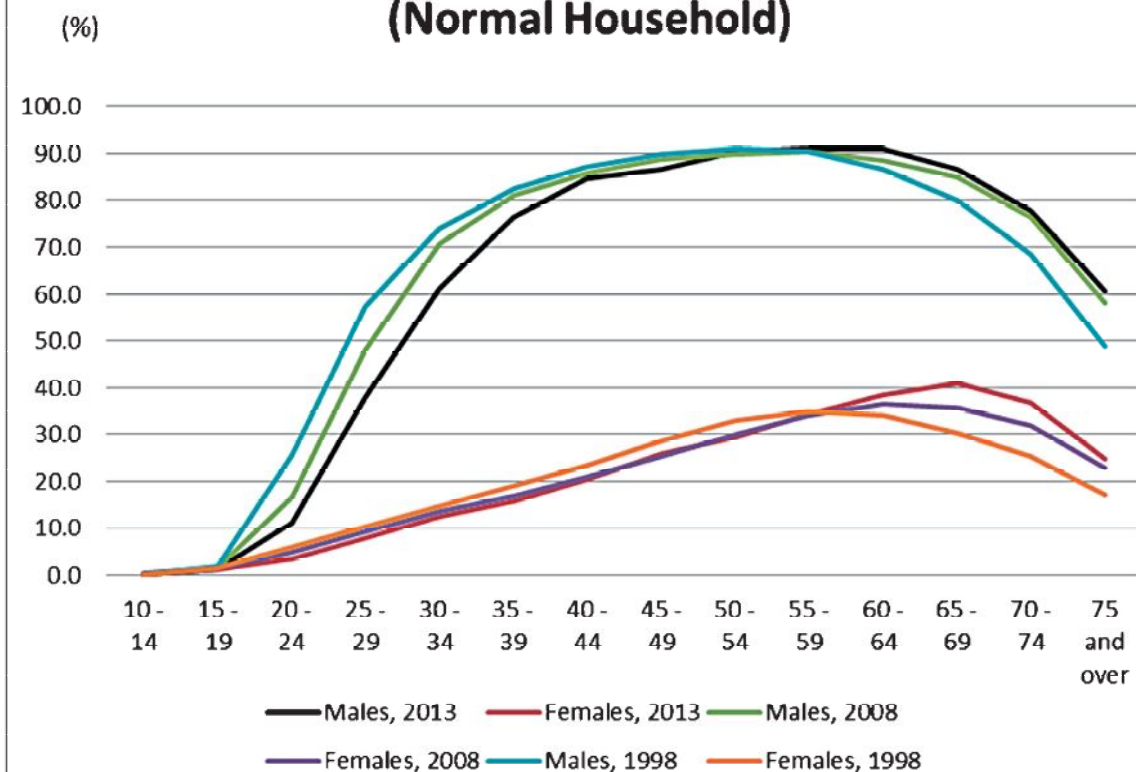
The “age-specific headship rates”, which is the proportion of normal household heads in a given age group to the total number of persons in the same age group is shown in Table 4.5. These rates are primarily used in the preparation of household projections, which in turn serves as an input to estimating future housing needs and other socio-economic facilities. Table 4.5 provides the headship rates for Cambodia and urban and rural residence by sex and age group, comparing the number of male heads and female heads aged 10 years and above to the number of male population and the number of female population of the same age. It is found that the male headship rates from 10-14 to 45-49 age group as of 2013 are lower than that of male headship rates as of 2008. The female headship rates from 10-14 to 40-44 age group in 2013 are also lower than that of female headship rates in 2008. It is to be noted that in both census and survey, male headship rates were predominantly higher than female headship rates for all age group. The male headship rates present the highest at ages 55-59, while for females, the highest age is 65-69. At the ages of 60-64 and over for males, and the ages of 70-74 and over for females, the rates declines with increase in age. Figure 4.3 clearly shows the above mentioned tendency for the headship rates by sex and age group.

Table 4.5 Age-specific Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Normal Household)

Age Group	Total, 2008			Total, 2013			Urban, 2013			Rural, 2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
10 and over	27.2	42.5	13.3	27.8	42.7	14.1	25.4	38.0	13.7	28.5	44.1	14.3
10 - 14	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
15 - 19	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
20 - 24	10.6	16.6	4.9	7.2	11.0	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.0	8.4	12.9	3.9
25 - 29	28.0	47.9	9.2	22.8	37.9	7.9	13.3	21.4	5.8	25.8	42.9	8.7
30 - 34	41.0	70.8	13.6	35.8	61.2	12.4	26.0	43.3	10.2	39.3	67.4	13.2
35 - 39	47.7	81.0	16.9	45.5	76.4	15.7	38.9	61.7	14.6	47.5	81.2	16.0
40 - 44	51.0	85.6	20.9	49.9	84.5	20.3	42.5	72.2	17.5	52.2	88.3	21.2
45 - 49	54.2	88.8	25.2	54.7	86.5	25.9	51.6	78.8	24.8	55.5	88.8	26.2
50 - 54	53.7	89.9	29.9	56.3	90.3	29.4	55.6	88.9	28.0	56.5	90.7	29.7
55 - 59	57.5	90.5	34.2	56.8	90.9	34.2	60.1	90.8	36.8	55.7	91.0	33.5
60 - 64	58.4	88.6	36.6	59.5	90.9	38.6	60.5	89.0	39.1	59.3	91.6	38.4
65 - 69	56.1	84.8	35.6	59.6	86.6	40.8	61.9	81.4	48.9	59.0	88.0	38.7
70 - 74	49.6	76.3	31.8	53.2	77.8	36.8	57.3	82.0	39.4	52.2	76.7	36.2
75 and over	36.4	58.0	22.9	38.8	60.5	24.9	43.5	68.9	28.6	37.8	58.8	24.1

Note: The age-specific headship rate is the proportion of normal household heads in a given age group to the total number of persons in the same age group.

Figure 4.3 Age-specific Headship Rates by Sex and Age Group, 1998, 2008 and 2013 (Normal Household)



Male headship rates in urban areas are lower than male headship rates in rural area at all ages in 2013. In contrast, female headship rates in urban area are lower than that in rural area from 10-14 to 50-54 age groups. It might be due to early marriage in rural area and housing situation in urban area might relate the difference of age of headship rates between urban and rural areas (Table 4.5).

4.1.5 Headship Rates by Province

The male and female headship status are affected by local custom of the region, therefore, male and female headship rates differs by province. It is no question that the male headship rates are higher than the female headship rates in all provinces. The insight analysis of each province provides more information (see Annex Table 12).

Table 4.6 shows the provinces which have the highest and lowest headship rates by sex in 1998, 2008 and 2013. The province with highest headship rate for female is Prey Veng in both 2008 and 2013, while the provinces with lowest headship rate for males are Mondul Kiri in 2008, Kratie in 2013. While, the provinces with lowest headship rate for males are Phnom Penh in 2008, Preah Sihanouk in 2013, those for females are Ratanak Kiri in both 2008 and 2013.

Table 4.6 Headship Rates by Sex in Selected Povinces, 1998, 2008, 2013 (Normal Household)						
Year	2013		2008		1998	
Sex	Province	Headship Rate(%)	Province	Headship Rate(%)	Province	Headship Rate(%)
The Highest Headship Rate						
Both Sexes	Prey Veng	30.6	Prey Veng	30.8	Svay Rieng	28.8
Males	Kratie	48.6	Mondul Kiri	48.2	Ratanak Kiri	46.2
Females	Prey Veng	18.5	Prey Veng	20.1	Pailin	18.1
The Lowest Headship Rate(%)						
Both Sexes	Phnom Penh	24.4	Phnom Penh	23.3	Phnom Penh	21.1
Males	Preah Sihanouk	33.3	Phnom Penh	35.8	Pailin	30.1
Females	Ratanak Kiri	7.8	Ratanak Kiri	6.0	Ratanak Kiri	6.2

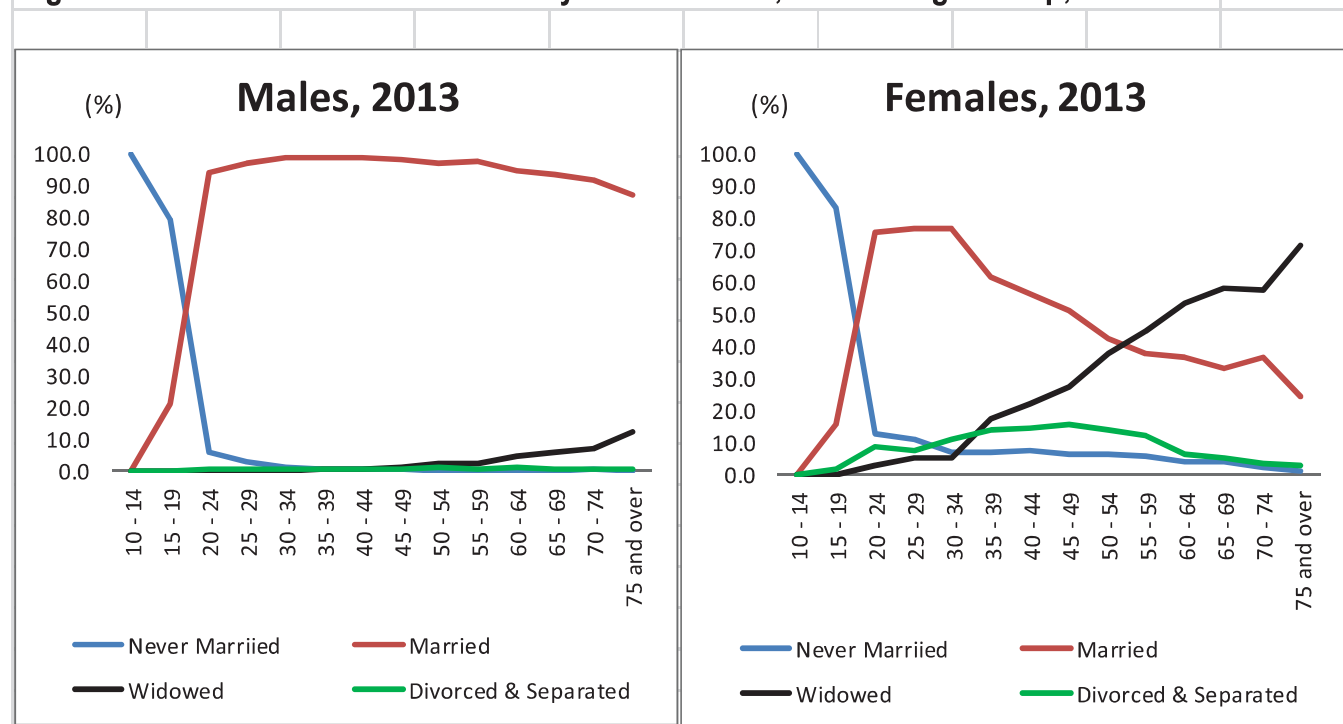
4.2 Socio Economic Characteristics of Household Heads

4.2.1 Marital Status of Normal Household Heads

In Cambodian society the majority of reproduction takes place only in wedlock. Marriage is an important fertility indicator for most Cambodian women. About the Cambodian marriage, the singulate mean age at first marriage for males and females are 26.2 and 23.7 in 2013, respectively. The marital status distribution of household heads by sex and age group has been shown in Annex Table 13. The proportion of “never married” is 1.1 percent and 6.9 percent for male and female heads, respectively. The proportion of “Married” for male heads is 96.6 percent, and higher than the corresponding proportion of females (48.7 percent). The proportion of “widowed” is 1.7 percent and 33.8 percent for male and female heads, and the proportion of “divorced and separated” are 0.5 percent and 10.5 percent for male and female heads, respectively. The position for female household heads is reversed in the three marital status categories: widowed, divorced and separated. Higher proportions of widowed for female household heads seems that they have not remarried once they had lost their husbands or got divorced.

Figure 4.4 shows the contrasting characteristics of marital status of household heads by sex and age groups. The proportion of never-married is the highest at ages 10-14 and 15-19 for male and female household-heads, respectively. The proportion of married has been going up at ages 20 and over for males and females. In contrast, the proportion of divorced and separated for female heads are gradually increasing at ages 30-34 and over, thereafter the proportion of widowed women has been also increasing at ages 35-39 and over. On the contrary, the proportions of divorced and separated males present a very small proportion, and widowed shows increase at ages 60-64 and over.

Figure 4.4 Normal Household Heads by Marital Status, Sex and Age Group, 2013

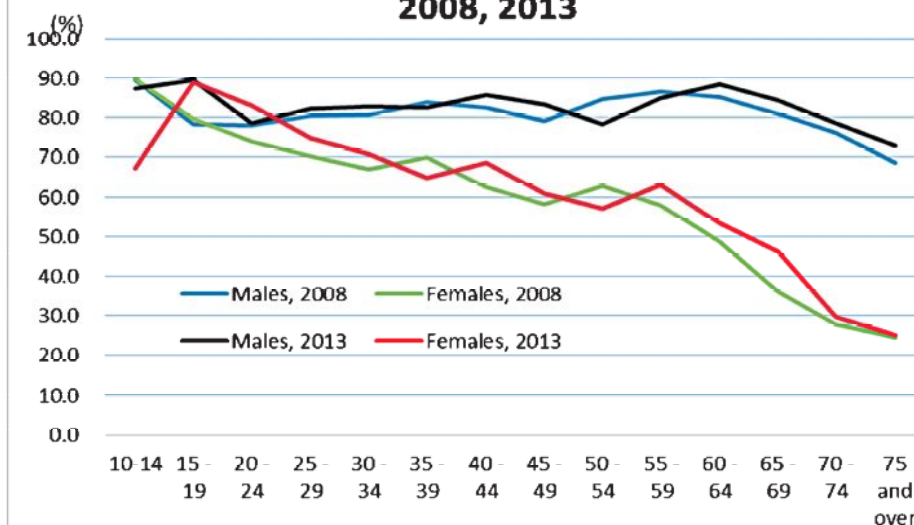


4.2.2 Literacy Status of Normal Household Heads

The level of literacy of household heads is regarded as one of the indicators of social development. The general literacy rate of household heads is the percentage of total normal heads of household aged 10 and over in literate household heads of same age group. In 2013, the literacy rate was 76.5 percent for both sexes, 82.9 percent for male heads and 59.2 percent for female heads. The literacy rates rose in comparison with 2008; 75.8 percent for both sexes, 81.8 percent for male heads, 58.4 percent for female heads in 2008 (see Annex Table 14).

The contrasting feature of literacy for household heads by sex was shown in Figure 4.5. Whereas the literacy rate for male household heads was around 80 percent at ages 10-14 to 70-74, that for female household heads has dropped with increasing age.

Figure 4.5 Literacy Rate of Normal Household Heads by Sex and Age Group, 2008, 2013



4.2.3 Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment

Table 4.7 provides the number and the percentage of normal household heads by educational attainment and sex. The “primary not completed” had the majority of the percentage (29.4%) in 2013. Barring the percentage of “none + not stated”, the “primary” (23.0%) occupies the second position followed by “lower secondary” (17.8 percent) and “secondary and above” (3.6 percent). The household heads with “none + not stated” educational attainment include persons of both illiterate and literate but not any level.

Table 4.7 Normal Household Heads by Educational Attainment and Sex, 2008, 2013

Educational Attainment	Number of Household Heads by Educational Attainment			Percentage of Household Heads by Educational Attainment		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2013						
Total	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	100.0	100.0	100.0
None + Not Stated	826,123	453,926	372,197	26.1	19.7	43.5
Primary Not Completed	929,954	675,319	254,635	29.4	29.3	29.7
Primary	729,060	597,408	131,652	23.0	25.9	15.4
Lower Secondary	563,727	477,403	86,325	17.8	20.7	10.1
Secondary & above	112,346	100,927	11,419	3.6	4.4	1.3
Other	2,016	1,782	234	0.1	0.1	0.0
2008						
Total	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	100.0	100.0	100.0
None + Not Stated	741,019	421,317	319,702	26.3	20.1	44.3
Primary Not Completed	977,175	734,675	242,500	34.7	35.0	33.6
Primary	612,938	519,106	93,832	21.8	24.8	13.0
Lower Secondary	411,385	354,452	56,933	14.6	16.9	7.9
Secondary & above	72,600	64,767	7,833	2.6	3.1	1.1
Other	2,520	2,201	319	0.1	0.1	0.0

Male heads had higher percentage of educational attainment for “primary and above” than that of female heads in each category. It is noted that female heads have higher proportion of “none + not stated” and “primary not completed.” The educational attainment of both male and female household heads was considerably improved in comparison with 2008.

Annex Table 15 presents the household heads by educational attainment, sex and province. Phnom Penh had the lowest (16.5 percent) in “primary not completed”, Kep had the highest (40.8 percent). Phnom Penh presented lower percentage in male heads with “primary not completed” (14.9%) than female heads (19.9%). The same tendency was observed for other 23 province. The proportion of household heads of both sexes with educational attainment qualified as “primary completed” recorded the highest (30.8%) in Kampong Speu, the lowest (15.2%) in Ratanak Kiri province. It is observed that the male household heads have higher proportion of “primary completed” than female household heads.

The proportion of household heads of both sexes with “lower secondary” presented the lowest (11.1%) in Preah Vihear, and the highest rate was observed in Phnom Penh (31.7%). The “secondary and beyond” includes upper secondary, technical/vocational pre-secondary, technical/vocational post-secondary, undergraduate, graduate/post-graduate. The proportion of household heads of both sexes with “secondary and beyond” recorded the lowest (0.4%) in Kampong Speu, and the highest in Phnom Penh(14.5%). In all provinces, male household heads are more qualified in “secondary and beyond” than females. The insight analysis of each province provides more information (see Annex Table 15).

4.2.4 Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status

Information on the economic activity status of household heads provides one of important socioeconomic aspects of households. Figure 4.6 and Annex Table 16 provide the proportion of usually active heads of households aged 10 and above by sex and age group, 2008 and 2013. In 2013, the proportion of usually active male household heads was lower than that of female household heads at the age groups 15-19, as the usually active male heads participated in economic activity later than their female cohort. At ages 20-24 up to the 75 and over, the proportions of usually active male household heads showed higher proportions than usually active female household heads, and the gap between males and females also become wide with age.

In urban areas, the proportions of usually active male household heads at the two age groups 10-14 and 15-19 was low in 2013. They might be still in the school or educational institutions. Starting at the ages 20-24, the proportions of usually active male household heads are increasing and higher than their female cohort in each age group. The proportions of usually active male household heads in urban area are lower than those in rural area, presumably due to the higher participation of males in farm labour in rural areas and higher proportion of school attendance in urban areas. The same phenomena are noticed for usually active female household heads in urban and rural areas. The proportions of usually active female heads in urban areas are lower than those in rural areas (see Figure 4.7 and Annex Table 16).

Figure 4.6 Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group, 2008, 2013

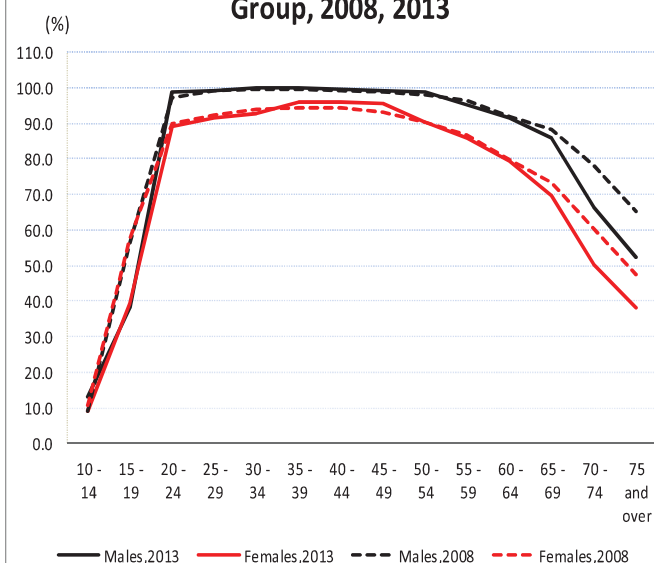
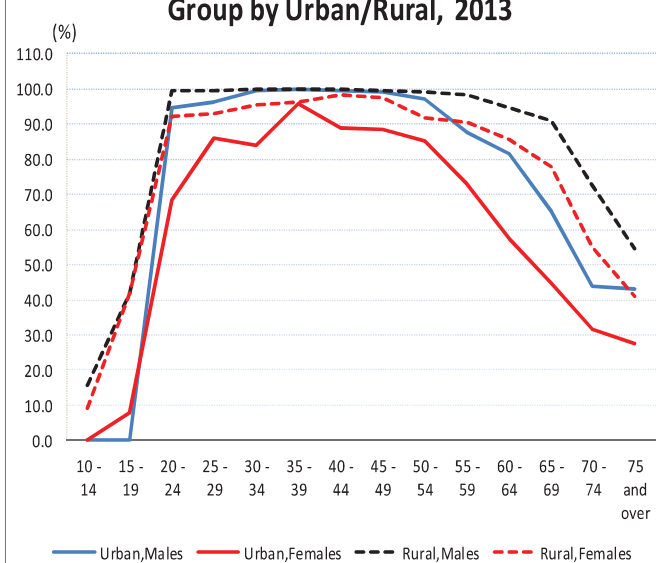


Figure 4.7 Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group by Urban/Rural, 2013



4.2.5 Household Heads by Occupation

Table 4.8 provides the household heads by major group of occupation and sex. In 2013, around 60 percent of both male and female household heads engaged in “skilled agricultural and fishery workers.” Secondly, “service workers and shop and market sales workers” showed high proportions, 8.3 percent of male household heads and 14.0 percent of female household heads engaged in the service and sales. The proportion of male household heads engaging in “craft and related workers and “elementary occupations” are higher than those of female heads. It is to be noted that about 7 percent of male household heads engaged in “managers, professionals and technicians”, while about 3 percent of female heads engaged. A difference was observed in the occupation between male heads and female heads.

Table 4.8 Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013

Major Group of Occupation	2013						2008		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	3,163,226	2,306,765	856,462	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	36,287	33,673	2,614	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.3
2. Professionals	95,437	80,005	15,432	3.0	3.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.0
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	44,260	35,846	8,414	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.0
4. Clerks	55,707	48,704	7,002	1.8	2.1	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.7
5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	311,939	192,215	119,724	9.9	8.3	14.0	7.5	6.6	9.9
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	1,901,068	1,430,397	470,671	60.1	62.0	55.0	68.3	69.1	65.9
7. Craft and Related Workers	178,794	132,294	46,500	5.7	5.7	5.4	3.9	4.1	3.6
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81,933	80,808	1,126	2.6	3.5	0.1	2.6	3.4	0.2
9. Elementary Occupations	164,845	127,841	37,003	5.2	5.5	4.3	4.1	4.5	2.8
10. Armed Forces	37,800	36,010	1,790	1.2	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.6	0.1
N.A. 1)	255,157	108,971	146,186	8.1	4.7	17.1	6.4	3.6	14.5

1) "N.A." includes economically inactive, unemployed (never employed any time before) and not reported.

Table 4.9 presents number and proportion of household heads by household size and occupation of household heads. The majority of household heads are working in “skilled agricultural and fishery workers” irrespective of household size. It is to be noted that the proportion of heads engaging in “skilled agricultural and fishery workers” rose with increase in size of household. The proportion of heads engaging in “managers, professionals and technicians” and “armed forces” slightly rose with increase in size of household. One-person household heads have the highest proportion in “professional.”

Table 4.9 Normal Household Heads by Major Group of Occupation and Household Size, 2013

Major Group of Occupation	Household Size						
	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Total	3,163,226	115,125	342,927	567,302	735,069	608,400	794,403
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	36,287	771	2,906	4,444	6,863	7,251	14,052
2. Professionals	95,437	4,042	8,968	15,060	23,220	19,886	24,261
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	44,260	720	2,790	7,595	12,677	8,305	12,173
4. Clerks	55,707	937	6,049	7,853	13,554	12,951	14,363
5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	311,939	10,792	35,970	56,330	71,252	62,810	74,785
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	1,901,068	54,811	196,003	348,750	454,528	369,808	477,168
7. Craft and Related Workers	178,794	7,673	17,752	38,409	45,025	31,564	38,371
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	81,933	829	4,997	12,874	25,879	17,674	19,682
9. Elementary Occupations	164,845	3,801	16,461	30,069	34,285	34,969	45,259
10. Armed Forces	37,800	702	1,568	5,407	8,151	8,527	13,445
N.A. 1)	255,157	30,048	49,461	40,513	39,635	34,655	60,845
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.8
2. Professionals	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.1
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5
4. Clerks	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.8
5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	9.9	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.7	10.3	9.4
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	60.1	47.6	57.2	61.5	61.8	60.8	60.1
7. Craft and Related Workers	5.7	6.7	5.2	6.8	6.1	5.2	4.8
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	0.7	1.5	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.5
9. Elementary Occupations	5.2	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.7	5.7
10. Armed Forces	1.2	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.7
N.A. 1)	8.1	26.1	14.4	7.1	5.4	5.7	7.7

1) "N.A." includes economically inactive, unemployed (never employed any time before) and not reported.

Appendix Table 17 presents the provincial feature of household heads by occupation and sex as of 2013. Household heads in Phnom Penh showed the lowest engaged in “skilled agricultural and fishery workers”, 8.1 percent for male heads and 8.8 percent for female heads. Household heads in Phnom Penh presented the highest engaged in “service and sales”, 23.5 percent for male household heads and 28.9 percent for female household heads. The majority of household heads of all provinces except Phnom Penh engaged in “skilled agricultural and fishery workers.”

4.3 Comparison in Demographic Characteristics of Household Heads among ASEAN Countries

Figure 4.8 shows age-specific headship rates by sex in the selected ASEAN countries. It is found that male headship rates are predominantly higher than female headship rates for all age group. Male headship rates tended to rise sharply between the ages of 25-29 and 45-49 years, before a more gradual increase until it peaked at the age group of 50-54 to 55-59 years. It is recognized that female headship rates in Cambodia are higher at the age groups 25-29 to 65-69 than those in other countries.

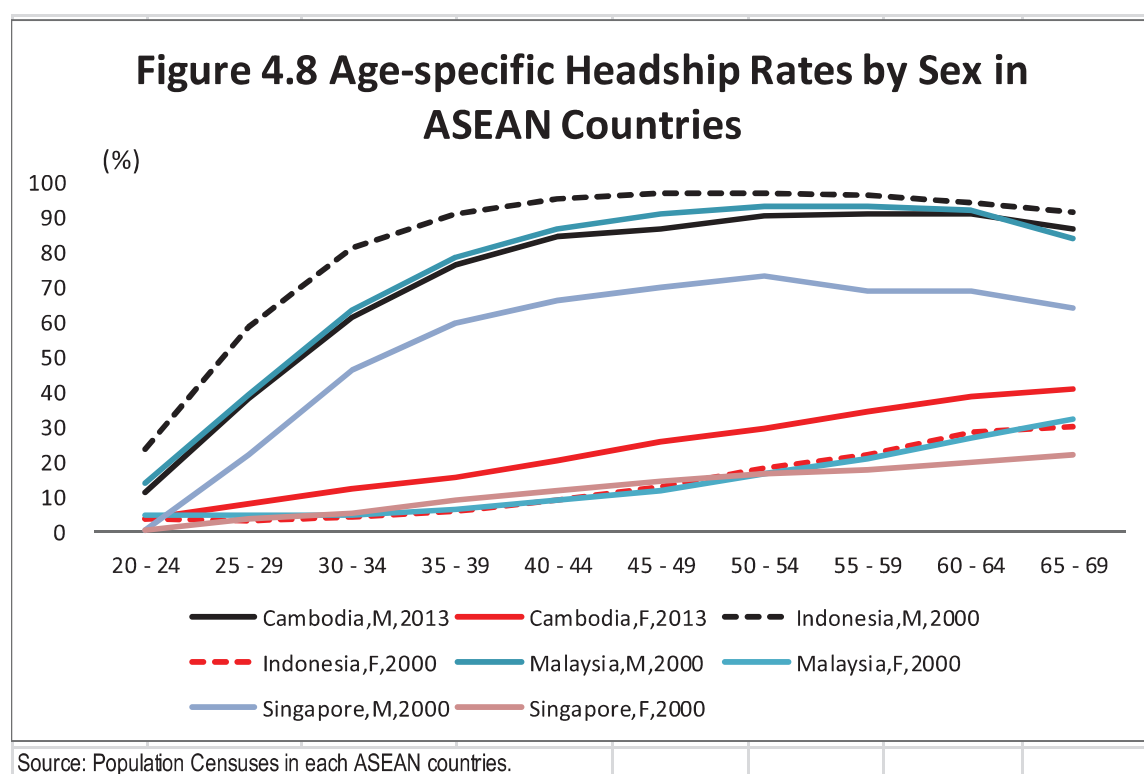


Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 15 Years and over by Educational Attainment and Sex in Selected ASEAN Countries

Educational Attainment	Cambodia, 2013			Malaysia, 2000			Singapore, 2010		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	26.1	19.7	43.5	13	10	33	14.9	-	-
Primary Not Completed	29.4	29.3	29.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	23.0	25.9	15.4	29	29	29	7.6	-	-
Lower Secondary	13.9	16.0	8.3	45	47	28	11.9	-	-
Secondary & above	7.4	9.0	3.1	9	10	7	65.6	-	-
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	3	3	2	-	-	-

Note: "No qualification" in Singapore and "Never attended" in Malaysia are shown in "None" in the table.

"None" in Cambodia shows the "Not Stated" including illiterate persons. Persons aged 10 years and over for Cambodia.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 4.10 shows the educational attainment of household heads by sex in Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. Disparities were seen in the educational attainment between male and female heads of households, especially at higher educational level, in all countries. It is noticed that educational attainment at higher level of Cambodian household heads are much lower than those in Malaysia and Singapore.

Table 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 15 years and over by Marital Status and Sex in Selected ASEAN Countries								
Marital Status	Cambodia, 2013		Cambodia, 2008		Malaysia, 2000		Singapore, 2010	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	1.1	6.8	1.6	7.4	6.7	18.9	8.7	30.7
Married	96.7	48.8	96.3	49.1	90.9	27.8	87.1	25.3
Widowed	1.7	33.9	1.4	31.8	2.0	46.1	1.7	26.0
Divorced & Separated	0.5	10.5	0.6	11.7	0.4	7.3	2.5	18.0

Table 4.11 presents the marital status of household heads by sex in Cambodia, Malaysia and Singapore. Large disparities were seen in the marital status between male and female heads of households in all countries. It is noticed that the proportion of married for female household heads are much lower than the male household heads, on the other hand the proportion of widowed and divorced & separated for female household heads are much higher than the counterparts in all the countries.

Key Indicators on Family and Household in Cambodia

	1998	2008	2013	Annual Growth Rate (%)	
				1998-2008	2008-2013
Population	11,437,656	13,395,682	14,676,591	1.58	1.83
Total Households	2,188,663	2,841,897		2.61	
Normal Household	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,163,226	2.65	2.31
Urban	315,342	506,579	657,951	4.74	5.23
Rural	1,846,744	2,311,058	2,505,275	2.24	1.61
Normal Households					
Total	2,162,086	2,817,637	3,163,226	2.65	2.31
Male-Headed	1,606,303	2,096,518	2,306,765	2.66	1.91
Female-Headed	555,783	721,119	856,462	2.60	3.44
Female-Headed Households(%)	25.7	25.6	27.1	-	-
Average Normal Household Size					
Total	5.14	4.66	4.42	-	-
Urban	5.39	4.86	4.66	-	-
Rural	5.10	4.61	4.36	-	-
Population by Relationship to Household Heads					
Population	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.58	1.83
Head of of Household	19.1	21.4	22.6	2.61	3.06
Spouse	14.1	16.1	16.8	2.74	2.92
Child	53.0	49.5	46.6	0.72	0.96
Parent	1.1	1.5	1.0	4.59	-6.11
Grand-Child	3.5	4.6	6.1	4.03	7.85
Other Relative	6.8	6.1	6.7	0.48	3.88
Non Relative	2.3	0.8	0.3	1.08	-40.22
Age Composition of Normal Household Heads					
10-29	19.6	17.8	12.3		
30-49	52.2	49.7	48.5		
50-64	20.5	22.9	27.7		
65 and over	7.7	9.5	11.5		
Mean Age of Normal Household Head					
Males	41.4	43.2	45.1		
Females	45.6	47.8	50.2		
Headship Rate, Aged 10 and over					
Males	29.5	42.5	42.7		
Females	9.5	13.3	14.1		
Economic Activity Rates of					
Normal Household Heads Aged 10 and over					
Males	97.2	96.6	95.7		
Females	86.8	85.9	83.9		

Key Indicators on Family and Household in Cambodia

			(Continued)
Normal Households, 2013	Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Type of Family Composition of Household			
Total Household	100.0	100.0	100.0
Relative Households	96.3	98.8	89.8
Family Nuclei (one or two generations)	65.9	72.3	48.9
Extended Family Households(three or more generations)	4.1	5.2	1.0
Other Relatives Households(Other relative members)	26.3	21.2	40.0
One-person Household	3.6	1.2	10.1
Literacy of Household Heads Aged 10 and over			
Literate	76.5	82.9	59.2
Illiterate	23.5	17.1	40.8
Educational Attainment of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
None	26.1	19.7	43.5
Primary Not Completed	29.4	29.3	29.7
Primary	23.0	25.9	15.4
Lower Secondary	13.9	16.0	8.3
Secondary & above	7.4	9.0	3.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0
Marital Status of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Never Married	2.7	1.1	6.9
Married	83.7	96.6	48.7
Widowed	10.4	1.7	33.8
Divorced & Separated	3.2	0.5	10.5
Major Group of Occupation of Household Heads			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Legislators Senior Officials and Managers	1.1	1.5	0.3
2. Professionals	3.0	3.5	1.8
3. Technicians and Associate Professionals.	1.4	1.6	1.0
4. Clerks	1.8	2.1	0.8
5. Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	9.9	8.3	14.0
6. Skilled Agricultural and Fishery- Workers	60.1	62.0	55.0
7. Craft and Related Workers	5.7	5.7	5.4
8. Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.6	3.5	0.1
9. Elementary Occupations	5.2	5.5	4.3
10. Armed Forces	1.2	1.6	0.2
N.A. 1)	8.1	4.7	17.1
1) "N.A." includes economically inactive, unemployed (never employed any time before) and not reported.			