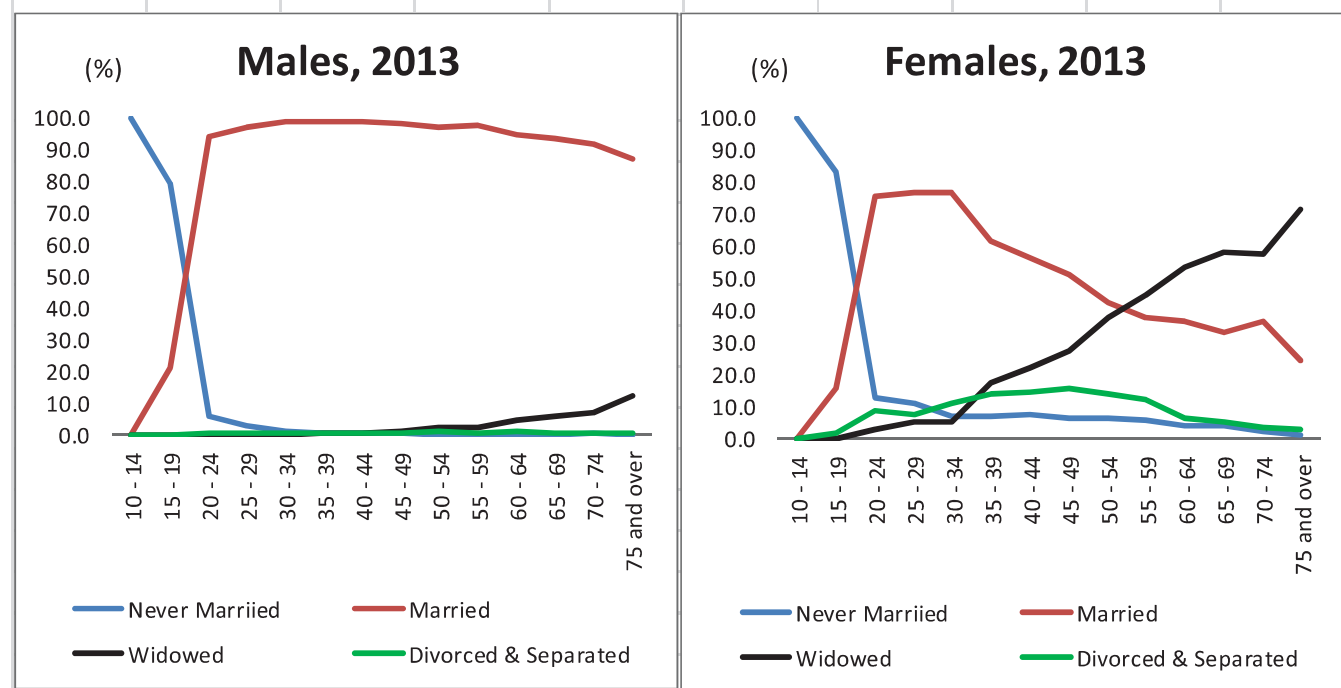


Figure 4.4 shows the contrasting characteristics of marital status of household heads by sex and age groups. The proportion of never-married is the highest at ages 10-14 and 15-19 for male and female household-heads, respectively. The proportion of married has been going up at ages 20 and over for males 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

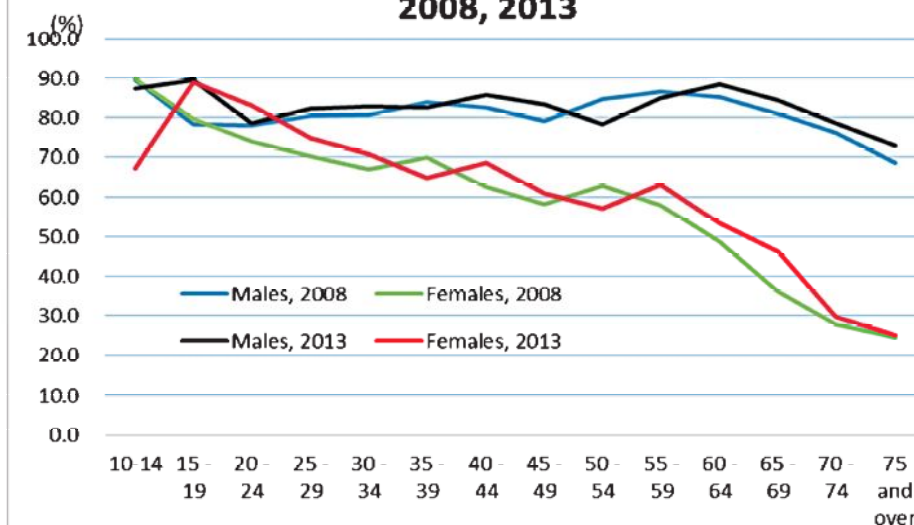


4.2.2 Literacy Status of Normal Household Heads

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

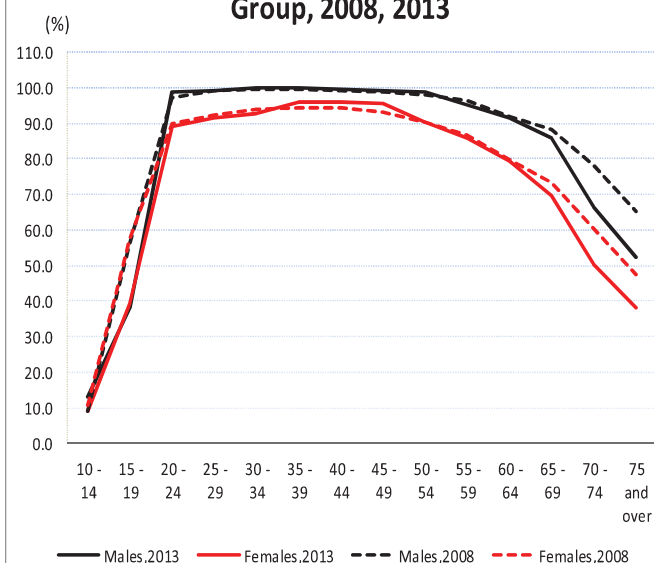
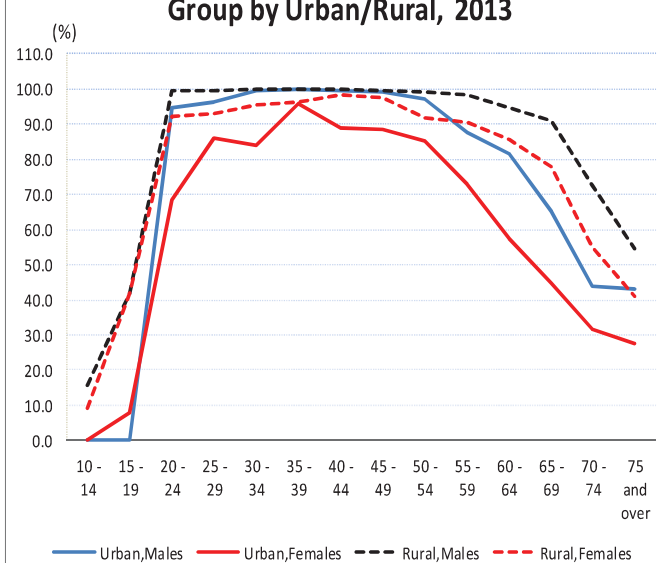


Figure 4.7 Normal Household Heads by Economic Activity Status, Sex and Age Group by Urban/Rural, 2013



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.

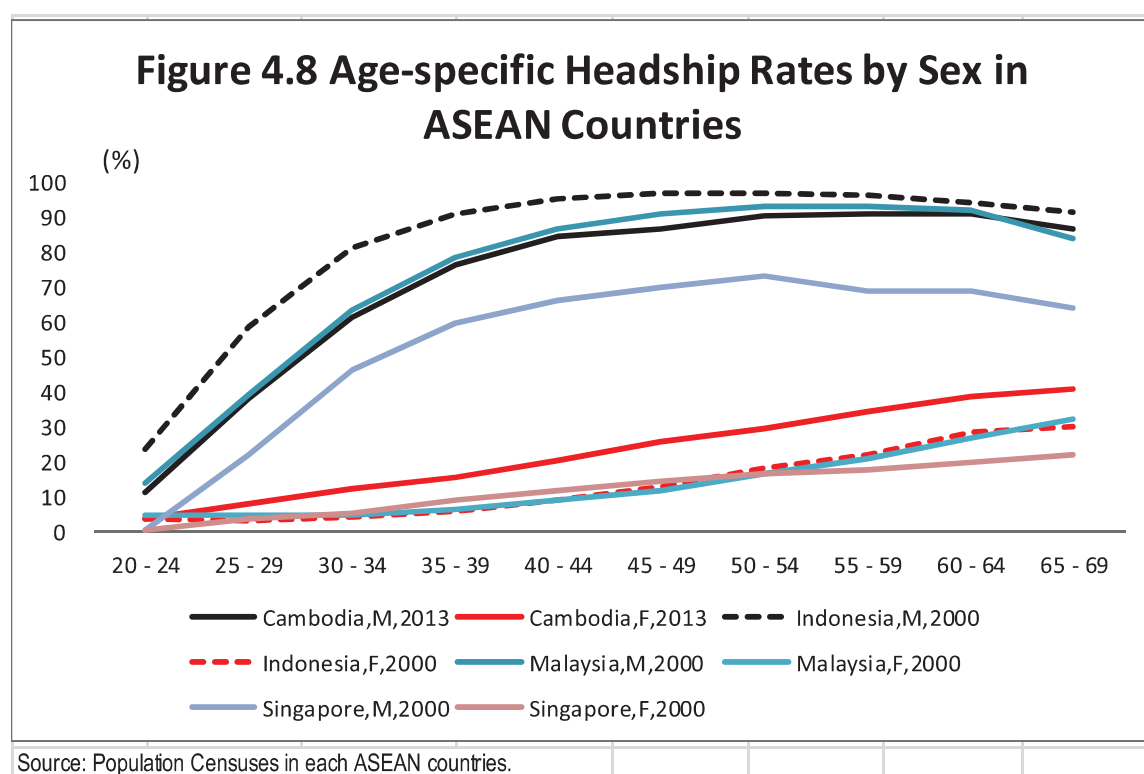


Table 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Household Heads Aged 15 Years and over by Educational Attainment and Sex in Selected ASEAN Countries

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.