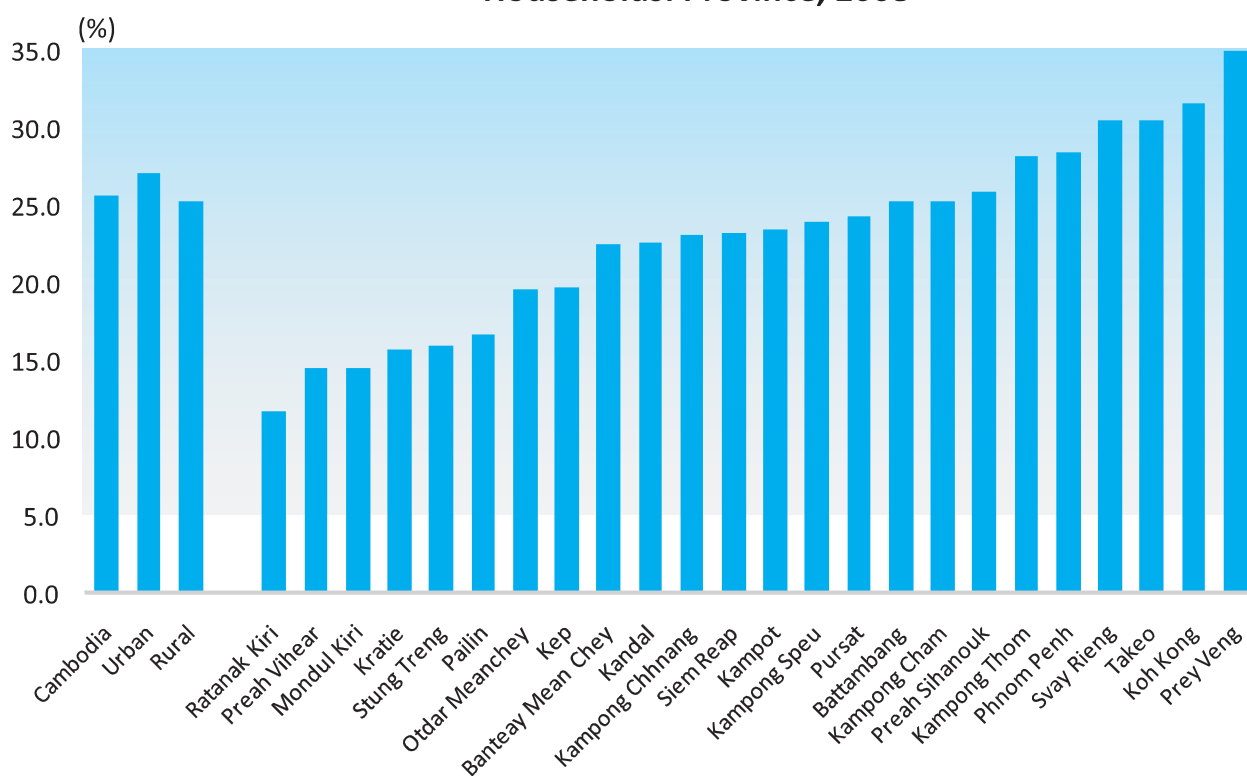


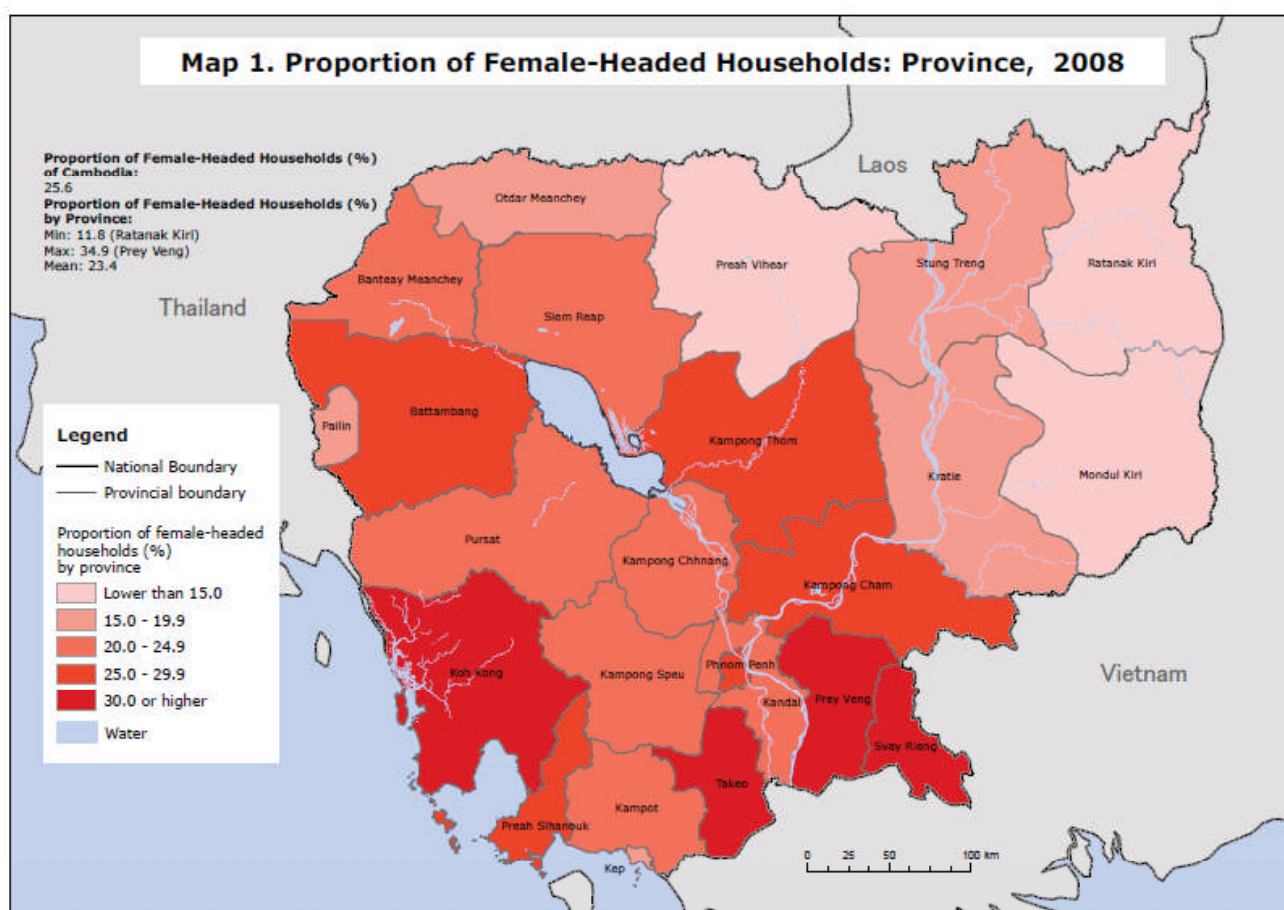
increased from 1,376,728 in 1998 to 1,727,105 in 2008 and the number of rural female-headed normal households increased from 470,016 in 1998 to 583,953 in 2008. The proportion of female-headed households for the whole country in 2008 is 25.6 percent, and the proportion in urban area (27.1 percent) is slightly higher than that for rural area (25.3 percent).

1.2.3 Change of Population and Households by Province

Among the 23 provinces and one municipality, Phnom Penh, by comparing to the annual population growth rates of 1.58 percent of the country, ten provinces found their annual growth rates lower than the national level; these provinces are Battambang, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Koh Kong, Kampong Cham, Takeo, Pursat, Kampot, Kampong Thom and Kampong Chhnang. Thirteen provinces and one municipality, Phnom Penh had registered their annual growth rates higher than the national level; these provinces are Banteay Meanchey, Kandal, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Kep, Siem Reap, Preah Sihanouk (2.54 percent), Phnom Penh (2.84 percent), Stung Treng, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Otdar Menchey and Pailin. The annual growth rates of Mondul Kiri, Otdar Menchey and Pailin are extremely high with six percent and more. These phenomena are due to in-migration by economic and land reason especially in the provinces sharing the borders with Thailand and Vietnam (see Annex Table 2).

Figure 1.2 Proportion of Female Headed Households: Province, 2008





The annual growth rates of normal households are much higher than the population growth rates in all the provinces. The comparison of the annual growth rate of normal household of Cambodia which is of 2.60 percent, between 23 provinces and one municipality found that ten provinces have its annual growth rate of normal households which are less than the national level. These provinces are in ascending order of growth rates, Koh Kong, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Takeo, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kandal, and Kampong Thom; thirteen provinces and one municipality have their annual growth rates of normal households higher than the national level. These provinces, are in ascending order, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Pailin, Battambang, Siem Reap, Stung Treng, Preah Sihanouk, Phnom Penh, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Otdar Meanchey, and Pailin. The latter provinces have increased the number of normal households due to the positive net migration, that is, more entrances (see Annex Table 2).

Annex Table 3 presents the number of normal households by sex of heads of households. The proportion of female-headed households ranges from 11.8 percent in Ratanak Kiri to 34.9 percent in Prey Veng in 2008. Situations customarily associated with female headship are varied and encompass a wide range of circumstances, and highlighted widowhood, migration of men, separation and, etc.

Whereas most provinces have decreased in the percent of female-headed normal households, six provinces have increased during the decade. They are Kampong Cham, Koh Kong, Prey Veng, Preah Sihanouk, Svay Rieng and Takeo. The demographic and cultural differentials by region might have reflected the status of female-headed households (see Figure 1.2 and Map 1).

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1.3 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

1.3.1 Change of Household Size

The household size is measured by number of household members per household. Table 1.3 presents the Cambodian household composition by household size. The household size had become smaller.

Table 1.3 Normal Households by Household Size: Urban/Rural, 1998 and 2008

Residence	Total	Household Size (Persons)									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 or more
2008	Number										
Cambodia	2,817,637	99,786	277,259	478,393	582,021	513,894	374,376	232,702	129,668	67,591	61,947
Urban	506,579	19,302	48,885	76,048	98,568	89,491	66,682	43,193	26,510	16,236	21,664
Rural	2,311,058	80,484	228,374	402,345	483,453	424,403	307,694	189,509	103,158	51,355	40,283
1998	Number										
Cambodia	2,162,086	54,316	183,491	303,501	368,306	362,977	315,630	240,025	159,745	90,958	83,137
Urban	315,342	8,618	23,987	38,628	50,002	51,348	46,155	35,901	24,699	15,377	20,627
Rural	1,846,744	45,698	159,504	264,873	318,304	311,629	269,475	204,124	135,046	75,581	62,510
2008	Percent										
Cambodia	100.0	3.5	9.8	17.0	20.7	18.2	13.3	8.3	4.6	2.4	2.2
Urban	100.0	3.8	9.7	15.0	19.5	17.7	13.2	8.5	5.2	3.2	4.3
Rural	100.0	3.5	9.9	17.4	20.9	18.4	13.3	8.2	4.5	2.2	1.7
1998	Percent										
Cambodia	100.0	2.5	8.5	14.0	17.0	16.8	14.6	11.1	7.4	4.2	3.8
Urban	100.0	2.7	7.6	12.2	15.9	16.3	14.6	11.4	7.8	4.9	6.5
Rural	100.0	2.5	8.6	14.3	17.2	16.9	14.6	11.1	7.3	4.1	3.4
Annual Growth Rate (%), 1998-2008											
Cambodia	2.65	6.08	4.13	4.55	4.58	3.48	1.71	-0.31	-2.09	-2.97	-2.94
Urban	4.74	8.06	7.12	6.77	6.79	5.56	3.68	1.85	0.71	0.54	0.49
Rural	2.24	5.66	3.59	4.18	4.18	3.09	1.33	-0.74	-2.69	-3.86	-4.39

The average number of persons in a normal household in 2008 was 4.66 persons, while the same number was 5.14 persons in 1998. This decline is due to the decline in the fertility rate in Cambodia, and the new system in 2004 on the application for the new family book after the wedding of new couples. New couples compulsorily have to register the act of marriage and the application of new

family book separately from their parents. When a new couple lives together with their parents in the same house and the couple have their own food arrangements, they are taken as a different household in the census. This resulted in the decrease of household size and increase of household number.

Based on the proportional distribution of household size in Table 1.3, about 70 percent of households as of 2008 comprised less than six persons, while the corresponding proportion was about 60 percent in 1998. The proportion of households with 4 members is the highest among all distributions by household size both in 1998 and 2008. The proportion of “one-person households” increased by 1.0 percent during 1998-2008.

There are two types of methods for computing the average household size. The crude one and the refined one as described in the definition (13. Terms and Classification used in this Report, Introduction). Here, the refined method of computing average household size is used. Table 1.4 shows the household size by both methods.

Table 1.4 Average Normal Household Size: Urban/Rural, 1998 and 2008

Residence	(unit: persons)	
	1998	2008
Average household size (crude)		
Total	5.29	4.75
Urban	5.75	5.16
Rural	5.20	4.67
Average household size (refined)		
Total	5.14	4.66
Urban	5.39	4.86
Rural	5.10	4.61

Note: Average household size is computed by the following methods;

- 1) Average household size (crude) = total population / number of total normal households
- 2) Average household size (refined) = number of normal household members.
/ number of total normal households

1.3.2 Household Size by Urban/Rural

In urban areas, the average household size has decreased from 5.39 persons in 1998 to 4.86 persons in 2008. In rural areas, it has also decreased from 5.10 persons in 1998 to 4.61 persons in 2008. The average household size in urban areas is larger than that in the rural areas (see Table 1.4 and Figure 1.3). The large household size in urban area may be unique to Cambodia due to housing and other socioeconomic factors. Generally, the household size in urban area is smaller than that in rural area due to the fertility differentials and socioeconomic circumstances in most Asian countries. For instance, the average household size in urban areas for Malaysia in 2000 is 4.5 persons, while the one in rural areas is 4.8 persons (Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2000).

In terms of proportional distribution of household size, the proportion of households with less than six persons in urban areas is 65.7 percent, while 70.1 percent in rural area in 2008. This means that

the proportion of households having 1 to 5 members in urban area is lower than that in rural area. The proportion of “one-person household” in urban area is slightly higher than that in rural area both in 1998 and 2008 (see Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.3 Average Normal Household Size (Persons): Urban/Rural, 1998 and 2008

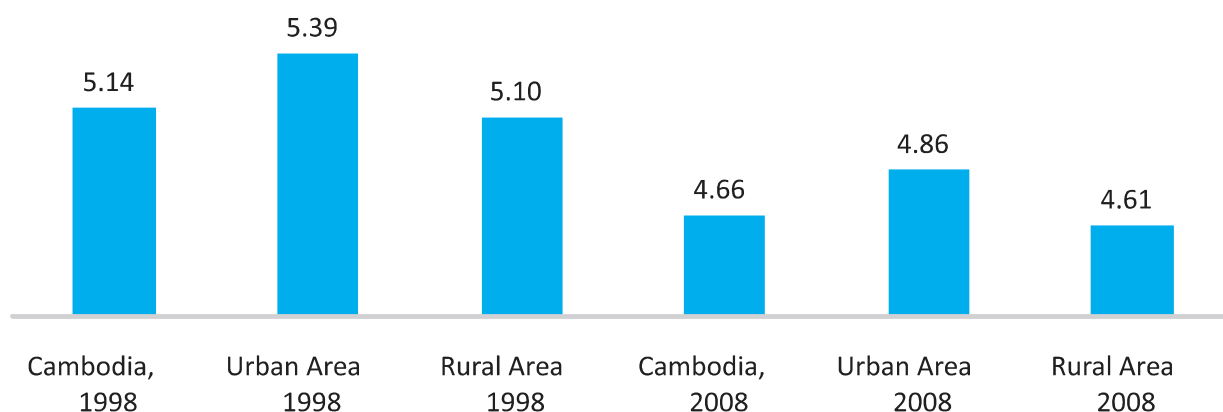


Figure 1.4 Percent of Normal Housholds by Household Size: Urban/Rural, 1998 and 2008

