

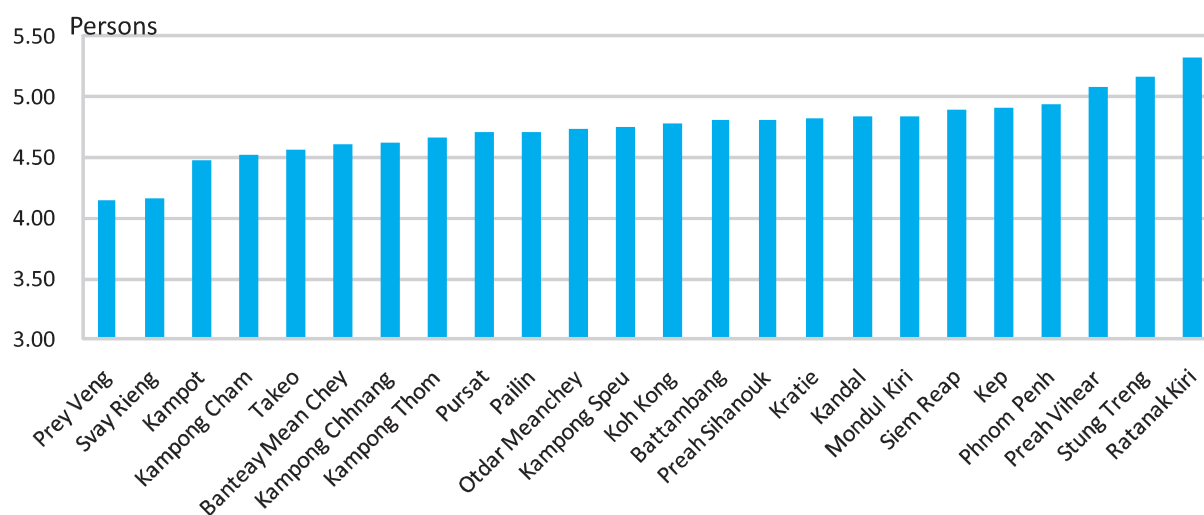
1.3.3 Change of Household Size by Province

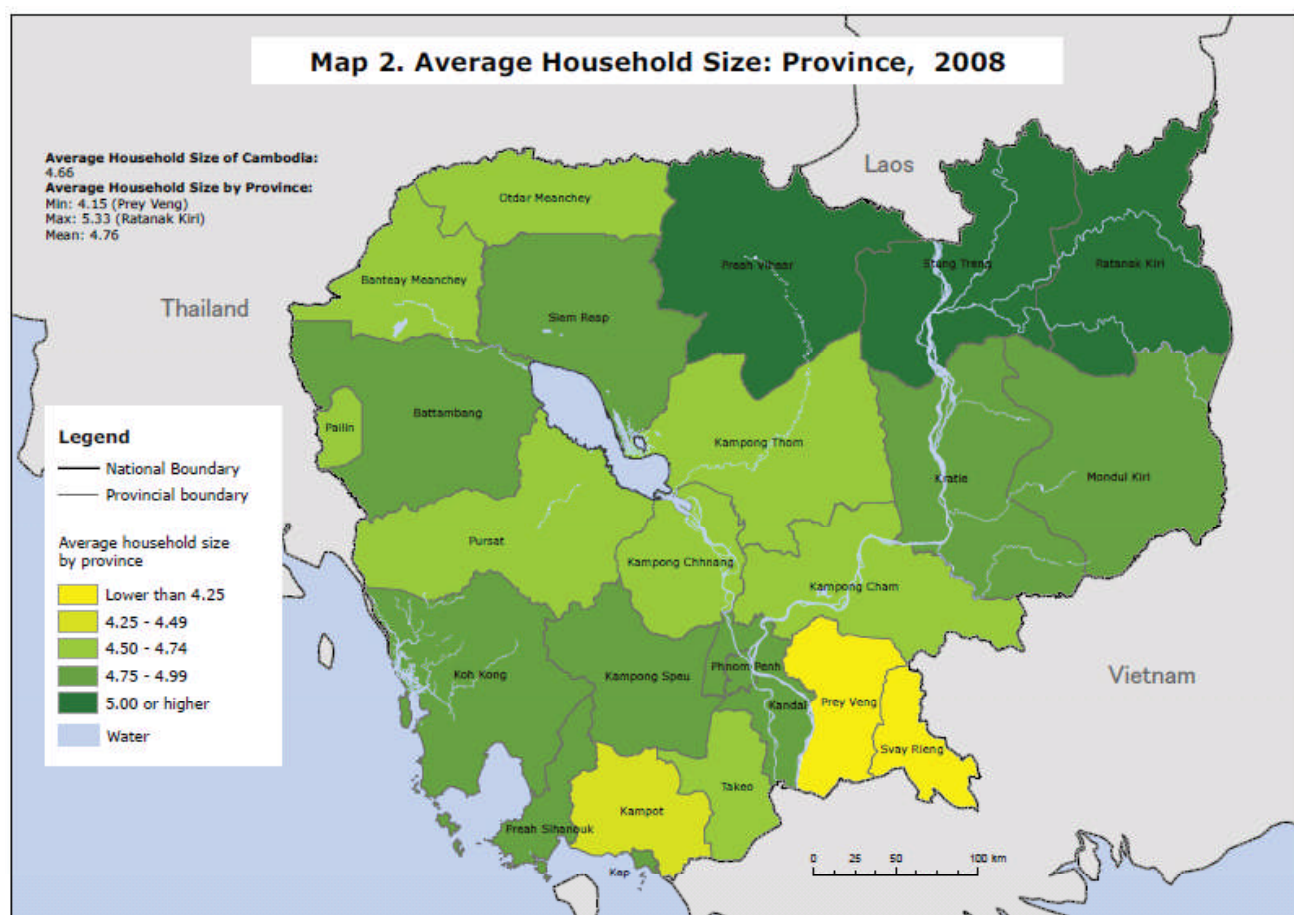
By province, the average household size during 1998-2008 declined by a half point of percentage. Ratanak Kiri has the largest average household size of 5.33 persons in 2008 against 5.52 persons in 1998. The smallest average household size in Prey Veng province declined in 2008 of 4.15 persons against 4.83 persons in 1998. The average household size in Phnom Penh, which has the fourth largest size among provinces in 2008, also declined from 5.51 persons in 1998 to 4.94 persons in 2008 (see Figure 1.5).

The dramatic decrease of average household size was found in all the provinces without exception. The lowest decline was found in Ratanak Kiri of 0.19 and the highest of the same proportion of 0.68 were found in Mondul Kiri and Prey Veng provinces, followed closely by Svay Rieng and Kampong Thom. The average size of female-headed households tends to be smaller than that of male-headed households by about 1.0 person. Ratanak Kiri has the largest average household size for both male and female household heads, 5.44 persons and 4.48 persons, respectively. The smallest household size for male and female-headed household is 4.48 in Prey Veng and 3.40 in Kampong Chhnang (Annex Table 3).

Map 2 shows the average household size by province. Based on Map 2, the three provinces, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng, located near the national boundary have larger household size of more than 5 persons.

Figure 1.5 Average Household Size: Province, 2008





Overall, the proportion of smaller household size up to 5 members increased during 1998-2008 across the country. It is found that Prey Veng and Svay Rieng have high proportions of “one-person household” (4.9 percent for both provinces), while Ratanak Kiri and Preah Vihear have low proportions of less than 2 percent (see Annex Table 4).

Figure 1.6 shows the percent distribution by household size for selected provinces. It is found that the overall pattern of proportional distribution by household size does not vary much by province. The highest point of household size in those provinces is 4. Their proportions vary to some extent from 23.8 percent in Svay Rieng to 16.2 percent in Ratana Kiri.

1.4 COMPARISON IN HOUSEHOLDS AMONG ASEAN COUNTRIES

Table 1.6 indicates the change of population and households in ASEAN countries (Association of South-East Asian Nations) for the period between the latest two censuses. The number of households in every country is growing at around 2 percent or more annually, and its growth rate of households is higher than the population growth rate for every country.

Table 1.6 Population and Household in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year of Previous and Latest Census		Population		Households		Annual Growth Rate(%)	
			Previous	Latest	Previous	Latest	Population	Households
Cambodia	1998	2008	11,437,656	13,395,682	2,162,086	2,817,637	1.58	2.65
Indonesia	1990	2000	179,247,783	201,241,999	39,695,158	50,977,180	1.16	2.50
Laos	1995	2005	4,575,000	5,622,000	748,529	952,386	2.06	2.41
Malaysia	1991	2000	18,379,700	23,274,700	3,537,600	4,777,600	2.62	3.34
Philippines	1990	2000	60,703,206	76,504,077	11,407,262	15,278,808	2.31	2.92
Singapore	1990	2000	2,735,900	3,263,200	744,200	923,325	1.76	2.16
Thailand	1990	2000	54,548,530	60,916,441	12,317,800	15,877,186	1.10	2.54
Vietnam	1990	1999	66,016,700	76,323,173	-	16,661,366	1.45	-

Note: Households in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand are for the private households, and household for Cambodia is normal household..

Population for Singapore shows the resident population.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

Table 1.7 shows the percent distribution of households by the number of persons in the household and the average household size in ASEAN countries. Cambodia has the third largest household size among ASEAN countries, next to Lao PDR and the Philippines. Both Singapore and Thailand have smaller household size of less than 4, reflecting the decline of fertility (see also Figure 1.7). In Cambodia, about 50 percent of households have 5 or more persons in the same way as the Philippines. Conversely, Cambodia has the second lowest proportion of “one-person households”, next to Lao PDR. Thailand and Singapore have higher proportions of “one-person household” as compared to that in the other countries.

Table 1.7 Percent of Households by Household Size in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year	Average Household Size	Total	Household Size (persons)								
				Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
Cambodia	2008	4.66	2,817,637	100.0	3.5	9.8	17.0	20.7	18.2	13.3	8.3	9.2
Indonesia	2000	4.19	50,977,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao PDR	2005	5.71	952,386	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2000	4.60	4,777,600	100.0	7	12	14	18	20	13	17	-
Philippines	2000	5.00	15,278,808	100.0	4.0	9.3	14.3	18.1	17.1	13.6	9.5	14.0
Singapore	2000	3.70	923,325	100.0	8.2	17.1	19.1	25.6	17.9	7.8	2.7	1.5
Thailand	2000	3.84	15,877,186	-	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1999	4.58	16,661,366	100.0	4.2	8.8	16.4	24.1	19.0	12.5	7.1	7.8

Note: Maximum of household size is classified as "7 or more for Malaysia.

Source: Population Censuses in each ASEAN countries.

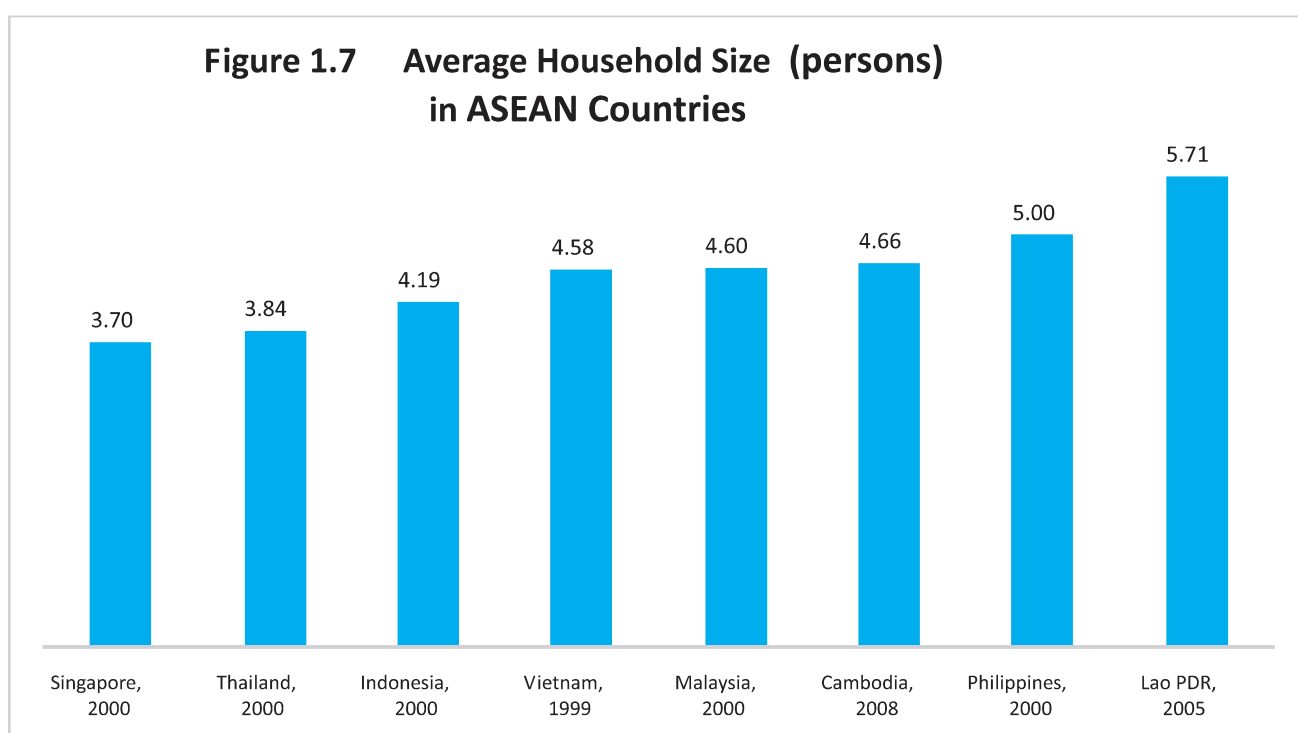
Table 1.8 shows the number of household heads and average household size by sex in ASEAN countries around 2000. Cambodia has the second highest proportion of female-headed households, next to Thailand. High female-headed household rate in Cambodia is due to the loss of males by the civil war and the socioeconomic circumstances. The low female headship rates in some ASEAN countries means that males are still designated as heads of households under the gender system in each society. Situations customarily associated with female headship are varied such as aging,

widowhood, different pattern by sex in migration, empowerment of women and other socioeconomic changes. The average household size for female-headed households is smaller than that for the male-headed households in every ASEAN countries.

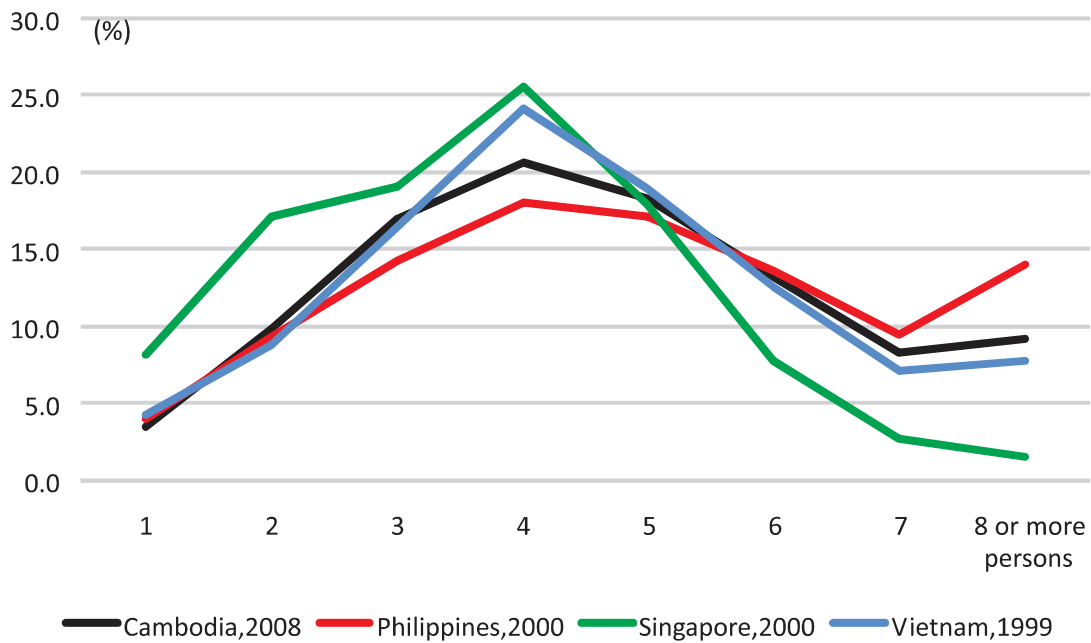
Table 1.8 Household Heads by Sex in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Country	Year	Number of Households by Sex			Percentage of Female-Headed	Average Household Size(persons)		
		Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed		Total	Male-Headed	Female-Headed
Cambodia	2008	2,817,637	2,096,518	721,119	25.6	4.66	4.92	3.89
Indonesia	2000	50,977,180	44,755,418	6,221,762	12.2	4.19	-	-
Laos	2005	952,386	855,994	96,392	10.1	5.71	5.83	4.64
Malaysia	2000	4,777,600	4,114,300	663,300	13.9	4.60	-	-
Philippines	2000	15,278,808	13,210,526	2,068,282	13.5	5.00	5.16	3.97
Singapore	2000	923,325	759,268	164,056	17.8	3.70	3.91	2.70
Thailand	2000	15,877,186	11,711,975	4,165,211	26.2	3.84	-	-
Vietnam	1999	16,661,366	-	-	-	4.58	-	-

Note and Source: Same as Table 1.6.



**Figure1.8 Percent of Total Households
by Household Size in ASEAN Countries**



According to Figure 1.8, household size for every ASEAN country peaked at 4 persons. However, Singapore has distinct pattern of the portion by household size. Singapore has a very low proportion of household size above 4 persons, compared to the other ASEAN countries.