

## CHAPTER 6

### Migration

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## CHAPTER 6

### Migration

#### 6.1 Definition of Migration

1. Migration is defined as the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In combination with fertility and mortality, migration determines the size and the rate of population growth as well as its structure and characteristics. This topic is of great importance and interest not only to demographers but also to economists, sociologists, human geographers, political scientists, law and policy makers, planners and public administrators.

2. The place of birth data enables classification of enumerated persons as (i) life-time migrants defined as persons who were enumerated in a place which is different from the place where they were born and (ii) life-time non-migrants defined as persons who were enumerated in their places of birth. While estimating migration on the basis of information on place of birth only a single movement directly from the place of birth to the place of enumeration is assumed. Actually some persons might have moved into the place of enumeration from some place other than the birth place. Further, it also assumed that all persons enumerated at their places of birth are non-migrants. This may not be necessarily true as some of these persons might have moved out of their places births for some time and moved back to their places of birth. It is necessary to include such return-migrants in the category of migrants. In order to obtain information on the last move, it is essential to ask in the census about place of previous residence.

3. In accordance with UN recommendations, the 2008 census questionnaire of Cambodia has included questions on place of birth as well as place of previous residence for studying the migration characteristics of the population. Information on the movement of population was collected through the following questions in the 2008 census questionnaire (Part B Household Questionnaire Part 2: Individual Particulars): Col. 9 Birth Place, Col. 10 Previous Residence, Col. 11 Duration of Stay (How long has the person lived in this village) and Col. 12 Reason for Migration.

The data on place of birth has already been analysed in Chapter 2 as part of the classification of population according to place of birth. In this chapter information collected on previous residence will be analysed. For the purpose of this analysis a migrant refers to a person who has moved to the place of enumeration from another village (or another country) which was the person's last previous residence.

#### 6.2 Migrant Population

According to the 2008 census, almost three fourths of the population of Cambodia has never had a residence other than their respective places of enumeration (Table 6.1). The proportion of such persons in rural areas is almost twice that in urban areas. To put it in the other way the percentage of migrants to total population of Cambodia is 26.52. It is 57.93 in the urban areas and 18.90 in the rural areas.

**Table 6.1 Number and Percentage of Population who always lived in the place of enumeration to total Population by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008 and 1998**

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	2008	9,843,337	73.48	4,723,429	72.49	5,119,908	74.42
	1998	7,839,882	68.54	3,721,788	67.53	4,118,094	69.49
Urban	2008	1,099,780	42.07	537,790	42.83	561,990	41.37
	1998	768,222	36.67	380,611	37.31	387,611	36.06
Rural	2008	8,743,557	81.10	4,185,639	79.57	4,557,918	82.55
	1998	7,071,660	75.69	3,341,177	74.39	3,730,483	76.89

The number of migrants who had their previous residence outside their places of enumeration has decreased from 3,597,774 in 1998 to 3,552,345 in 2008. As a result the percentage of such persons to the total population has decreased from 31.46 to 26.52. The main reason for this decline seems to be a sizeable reduction in the number of persons with previous residence outside Cambodia during the decade (Table 6.2). Among the migrants in 2008, males (1,792,625) constituting 50.46 percent and females (1,759,720) constituting 49.54 percent are almost in equal proportions.

**Table 6.2 Percent distribution of Migrants\* by Previous Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**

Previous Residence	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants	3,597,769	3,552,173	1,789,616	1,792,519	1,808,153	1,759,654
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Within the province of Enumeration	58.84	51.34	59.65	52.26	58.02	50.41
In another province	35.31	45.99	34.56	45.04	36.06	46.95
Outside Cambodia	5.85	2.67	5.79	2.70	5.92	2.64

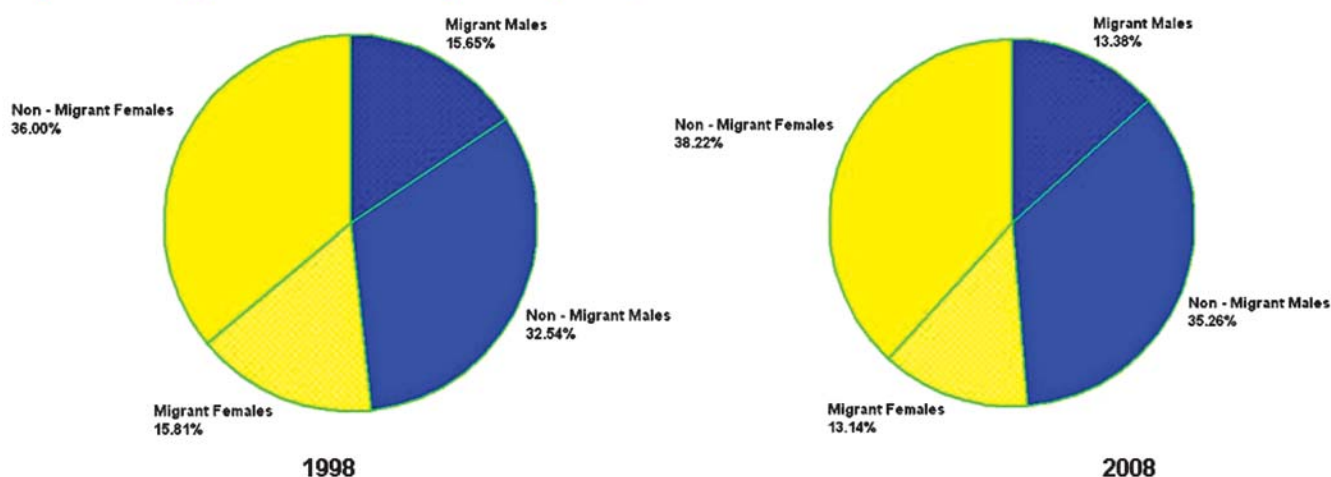
Note: \*Excluding migrants whose previous residence is not classified

Though the proportion of migrants from within the province of enumeration is the highest (Table 6.2) both in 1998 and 2008, an increasing trend is noticed in 2008 in inter-province migration of both males and females.

### 6.3 Reasons for Migration

The percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration and sex is presented in Table 6.3. Migrants who have changed their residence for the reason “family moved” continue to be the highest during the decade. This reason for migration applies to a member of a family who had to move to the place of enumeration from a previous residence because the entire family had moved. For instance if one of the members migrated to another place because his/her place of work is shifted the reason for his migration is “Transfer of work place”. For the other members of this family who had to also move with him the reason for migration is “Family Moved”.

**Figure 6.1 Migrants and Non-Migrants by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**



**Table 6.3 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**

Reason for Migration	Percentage of Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Number of Migrants*</b>	<b>3,460,019</b>	<b>3,538,130</b>	<b>1,720,696</b>	<b>1,785,521</b>	<b>1,739,323</b>	<b>1,752,609</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Transfer of work place	8.11	9.22	12.93	13.83	3.33	4.52
In search of employment	14.55	21.52	17.78	24.19	11.35	18.80
Education	2.22	2.73	3.14	3.52	1.31	1.92
Marriage	13.15	14.62	16.97	18.57	9.37	10.59
Family Moved	36.97	37.86	26.30	27.29	47.54	48.66
Repatriation/ Return after displacement	13.92	1.19	12.69	1.25	15.15	1.13
Natural calamities	6.02	0.14	5.66	0.14	6.38	0.13
Insecurity	-	1.93	-	1.77	-	2.09
Orphaned	-	5.77	-	5.18	-	6.37
Lost land/ lost home	-	0.36	-	0.38	-	0.34
Visiting only	1.60	3.67	1.43	2.68	1.76	4.68
Other	3.46	0.99	3.10	1.20	3.81	0.77

Note: (i) \*Excluding migrants who have Not reported the Reason for Migration

(ii) In 1998 natural calamities and Insecurity were combined as one reason, and Orphaned, Lost land/home and Visiting only were combined with “other”

The proportion of female migrants is higher under this reason. The percentage of migrants who have moved for the following reasons is considerably higher among males: Transfer of work place, in search of employment and marriage.

#### 6.4 Rural-Urban Migrations

In 2008, out of the total migrants of 3,552,345, the internal migrants were 3,457,228. In 1998, the corresponding numbers were 3,387,140 and 3,597,774 respectively. In the urban areas, most of the persons enumerated had migrated from the rural areas. On the other hand a large majority of migrants in the rural areas are from other rural areas (Table 6.4). The proportion of rural migrants in the urban areas has been almost stationary during the decade 1998-2008.

Figure 6.2 Reason for Migration, Cambodia 2008

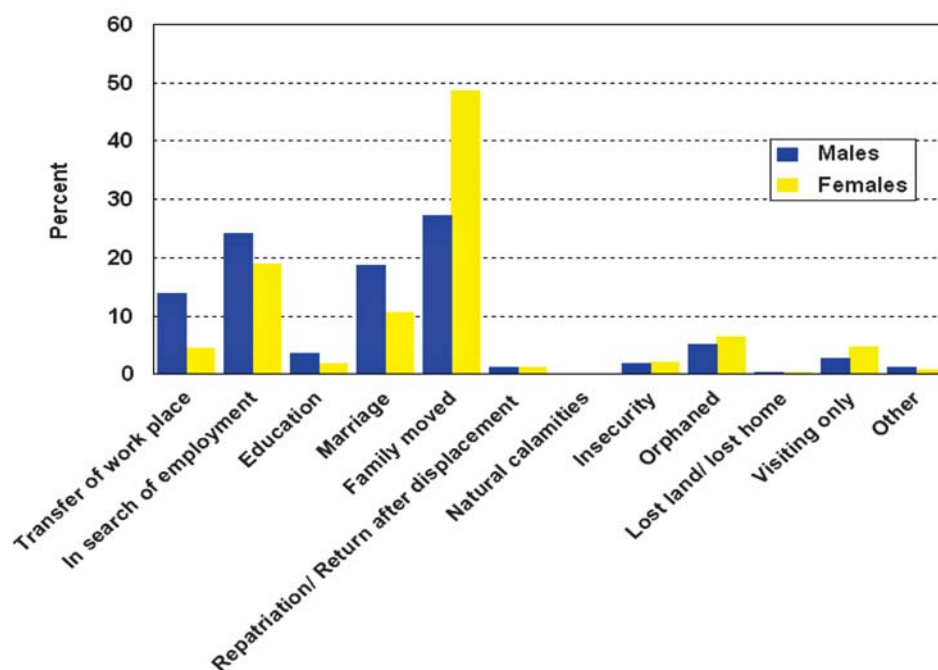


Table 6.4 Internal Migrant Population\* by Place of last Residence and Place of Enumeration and Sex, Cambodia 2008 and 1998

Previous Residence	Year	Place of Enumeration								
		Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total	2008	3,457,228	1,744,044	1,713,184	1,474,387	696,821	777,566	1,982,841	1,047,223	935,618
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Total	1998	3,387,140	1,685,986	1,701,154	1,247,619	599,946	647,673	2,139,521	1,086,040	1,053,481
		(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Urban	2008	746,553	369,427	377,126	522,549	251,009	271,540	224,004	118,418	105,586
		(21.59)	(21.18)	(22.01)	(35.44)	(36.02)	(34.92)	(11.30)	(11.31)	(11.29)
Urban	1998	626,602	311,132	315,470	451,792	220,566	231,226	174,810	90,566	84,244
		(18.50)	(18.45)	(18.54)	(36.21)	(36.76)	(35.70)	(8.17)	(8.34)	(8.00)
Rural	2008	2,710,675	1,374,617	1,336,058	951,838	445,812	506,026	1,758,837	928,805	830,032
		(78.41)	(78.82)	(77.99)	(64.56)	(63.98)	(65.08)	(88.70)	(88.69)	(88.71)
Rural	1998	2,760,538	1,374,854	1,385,684	795,827	379,380	416,447	1,964,711	995,474	969,237
		(81.50)	(81.55)	(81.46)	(63.79)	(63.24)	(64.30)	(91.83)	(91.66)	(92.00)

Note: 1. \*Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia  
2. The figures within brackets are the percentages to column total  
3. B.S : Both Sexes, M: Males, F: Females

If the total internal migrants are classified according to migration streams (Table 6.5) rural to rural movement is predominant with 50.88 percent in 2008. Rural to urban movement takes only the second position with 27.53 percent.

**Table 6.5 Percentage of Internal Migrants\* in each Migration Stream to Total Internal Migrants, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**

Migration Stream	Percentage to Total Internal Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Number of Internal Migrants</b>	<b>3,387,140</b>	<b>3,457,228</b>	<b>1,685,986</b>	<b>1,744,044</b>	<b>1,701,154</b>	<b>1,713,184</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Rural to Rural	58.00	50.88	59.05	53.26	56.98	48.45
Rural to Urban	23.50	27.53	22.50	25.56	24.48	29.54
Urban to Rural	5.16	6.48	5.37	6.79	4.95	6.16
Urban to Urban	13.34	15.11	13.08	14.39	13.59	15.85

Note: \*Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia

## 6.5 Duration of Residence

As per the 2008 census about 54 percent of the internal migrants to the place of enumeration have stayed there for less than ten years. The remaining 46 percent are long-term residents for 10 years and more.

**Table 6.6 Duration of Residence of Internal Migrants\* in the place of Enumeration, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**

Total/ Urban/ Rural	Year	Number of Internal Migrants	Internal Migrants in the Duration of Residence class					
			Total	<1 year	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-19 years	20+ years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>3,443,851</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>26.83</b>	<b>18.30</b>	<b>21.50</b>	<b>24.49</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>3,281,414</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10.70</b>	<b>23.99</b>	<b>15.81</b>	<b>42.21</b>	<b>7.29</b>
Urban	2008	1,467,981	100	10.58	31.81	17.03	21.62	18.96
	1998	1,217,073	100	12.90	27.99	20.16	37.36	1.59
Rural	2008	1,975,870	100	7.63	23.12	19.25	21.41	28.59
	1998	2,064,341	100	9.40	21.63	13.25	45.07	10.65

Note: \*Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia and persons whose duration of residence in place of enumeration is not reported.

In 2008, the proportion of migrants in the urban areas in the five years preceding the census (42.39) is higher than that of rural areas (30.75). If the number of total migrants (i.e. both from within and from outside Cambodia) in the five years preceding the census date are considered, there were 1,251,710 migrants of whom 648,067 (51.8 percent) were males and 603,643 (48.2 percent) were females (this is from Census 2008 priority Table D7 not included here). The number of migrants in the three years preceding the census date was 874,045 of which 451,561 (51.7 percent) was male.

In the urban areas the number of migrants in the five years preceding the census date was 637,644 of which 304,280 (47.72 percent) were men. Hence women's migration into urban areas was predominant in the five years preceding the census, that is, during 2003-2008. Among the migrants in the age group 15-29 (358,072) during the three years preceding the census (2005-2008) there were 195,017 females (54.46 percent). The high proportion of females belonging to this age group among urban migrants in the period 2005-2008 may mainly be adduced to a large number of young women garment workers who moved into urban areas in Phnom Penh and Kandal from other provinces.



## 6.6 Migrants by Age Group

If migrants in the age group 10 and over are considered the highest proportion of migrants is in the age group 25-29 both in 1998 and 2008 (Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7 Percent distribution of Migrants aged 10 and over by Age, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**

Age Group	Percentage to Total Migrants					
	Both Sexes		Males		Females	
	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Migrants aged 10+	3,317,557	3,363,239	1,646,545	1,695,514	1,671,012	1,667,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
10 - 14	7.54	5.80	7.82	5.94	7.26	5.65
15 - 19	10.21	9.78	10.11	9.37	10.31	10.21
20 - 24	10.26	13.09	10.55	12.78	9.97	13.41
25 - 29	14.09	13.52	15.17	14.32	13.05	12.66
30 - 34	12.98	8.43	13.87	9.06	12.10	7.80
35 - 39	11.88	10.80	12.34	11.62	11.42	9.97
40 - 44	8.59	9.49	7.74	9.98	9.44	9.00
45 - 49	6.96	8.53	6.48	8.60	7.43	8.47
50 - 54	5.00	6.51	4.65	5.80	5.34	7.23
55 - 59	3.95	4.92	3.69	4.51	4.20	5.34
60 - 64	3.03	3.24	2.75	2.96	3.31	3.53
65 - 69	2.40	2.39	2.15	2.16	2.64	2.63
70 - 74	1.55	1.63	1.36	1.40	1.73	1.85
75+	1.56	1.87	1.32	1.50	1.80	2.25

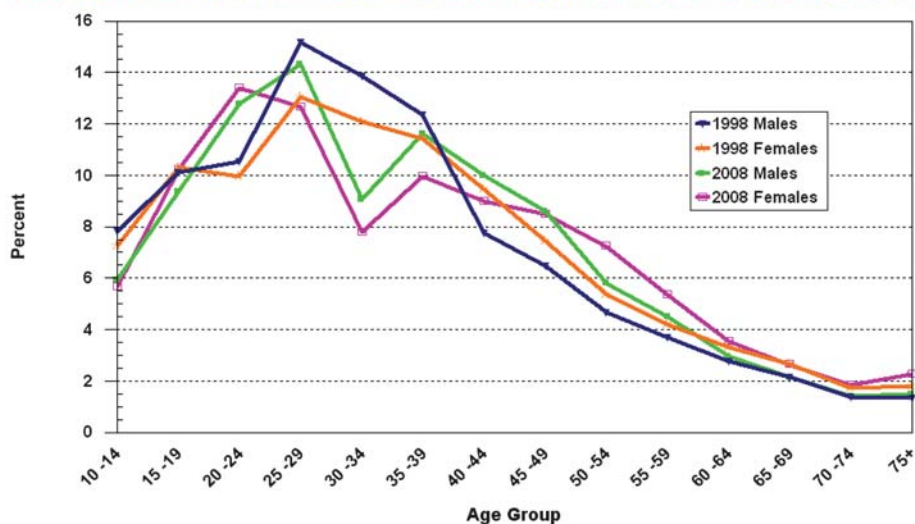
This holds true for males. In the case of females however the highest proportion is noticed in the age group 20-24 in 2008 and in the age group 25-29 in 1998.

About 86.66 percent of the migrants are in the working age group 15-64. Nearly 6 percent of the migrants aged 10 and over is from the elderly population (65+) both in 1998 and 2008. There is a decline in the proportion of the youngest age group (10-14) of this distribution from 7.54 in 1998 to 5.80 in 2008.

## 6.7 Economically Active Migrants

It can be derived from Table 6.8 that among the migrants nearly three fourths are employed in 2008. To a marginally lesser degree employed migrants were predominant in 1998 also. Only 1.6 percent of the migrants are unemployed. Among the unemployed a little more than three fourths were never employed before and they were therefore, fresh entrants to the economically active population or the labour force. Generally a majority of migrants are economically active.

**Figure 6.3 Trends in Percentage of Migrants by Age and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008**





**Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level\*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998**

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>3,358,353</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18.97</b>	<b>81.03</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>38.71</b>	<b>28.45</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.52</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>3,292,924</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>29.38</b>	<b>70.62</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>51.73</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>13.46</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Employed	2008	2,499,913	100	19.46	80.54	2.85	39.18	29.17	22.72	3.13	2.95
	1998	2,296,724	100	28.11	71.89	1.67	50.80	27.33	13.45	5.65	1.10
Unemployed	2008	12,850	100	19.73	80.27	6.79	38.15	29.60	21.14	1.88	2.44
(Employed any time before)	1998	40,480	100	26.80	73.20	4.44	47.99	28.76	13.16	4.54	1.11
Unemployed	2008	41,085	100	17.21	82.79	3.84	32.68	29.89	28.93	3.65	1.01
(Never employed any time before)	1998	92,331	100	27.60	72.40	1.77	47.31	30.48	13.64	5.79	1.01
Not Economically Active	2008	804,505	100	17.53	82.47	2.88	37.60	26.17	24.35	3.62	5.38
	1998	863,389	100	33.06	66.94	1.64	55.05	24.41	13.50	4.22	1.18

Note: \*Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

**Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level\*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998 (Continued)**

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Males</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>1,692,650</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>87.53</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>33.82</b>	<b>29.05</b>	<b>26.34</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>4.54</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1,631,938</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18.62</b>	<b>81.38</b>	<b>1.62</b>	<b>45.75</b>	<b>29.10</b>	<b>15.35</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>1.54</b>
Employed	2008	1,373,453	100	13.13	86.87	2.39	33.88	29.98	26.24	3.79	3.72
	1998	1,270,312	100	17.95	82.05	1.59	44.66	30.29	15.30	6.78	1.38
Unemployed	2008	6,539	100	13.52	86.48	5.69	33.14	30.79	24.86	2.48	3.04
(Employed any time before)	1998	20,183	100	18.58	81.42	4.21	41.37	30.57	16.11	6.16	1.58
Unemployed	2008	15,839	100	14.38	85.62	3.29	26.60	28.94	32.34	4.31	4.52
(Never employed any time before)	1998	36,256	100	20.37	79.63	1.79	39.31	31.92	16.49	8.62	1.87
Not Economically Active	2008	296,819	100	9.28	90.72	1.64	33.86	24.90	26.56	4.82	8.22
	1998	305,187	100	21.20	78.80	1.58	51.44	23.51	15.41	5.86	2.20

Note: \* Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

**Table 6.8 Percent distribution of Migrants 10 years of Age and over in Usual Activity Status and Sex by Educational Level\*, Cambodia 2008 and 1998**  
(Continued)

Usual Activity Status	Year	Number of Migrants 10+	Total	Illiterate	Literate	Percentage of Literate by Educational Level					
						None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/Tech. Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<b>Females</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>1,666,461</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25.57</b>	<b>74.43</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>44.54</b>	<b>27.72</b>	<b>19.41</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.35</b>
	<b>1998</b>	<b>1,660,986</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>60.05</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>59.67</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>10.95</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>0.56</b>
Employed	2008	1,126,460	100	27.18	72.82	3.51	46.88	28.00	17.61	2.17	1.83
	1998	1,026,412	100	40.68	59.32	1.82	61.28	22.26	10.28	3.73	0.63
Unemployed	2008	6,311	100	26.16	73.84	8.11	44.22	28.15	16.63	1.16	1.72
(Employed any time before)	1998	20,297	100	34.97	65.03	4.73	56.22	26.51	9.49	2.51	0.54
Unemployed	2008	26,004	100	18.43	81.57	4.05	35.40	29.43	25.72	3.10	2.30
(Never employed any time before)	1998	56,075	100	32.28	67.72	1.76	53.38	29.39	11.47	3.64	0.36
Not Economically Active	2008	507,686	100	22.36	77.64	3.73	40.16	27.04	22.84	2.79	3.44
	1998	558,202	100	39.54	60.46	1.68	57.62	25.06	12.14	3.05	0.45

Note: \*Excluding educational levels Other and Not reported

Those who are not economically active form about 24 percent of the total migrants. They may perhaps be mostly the family members accompanying the economically active members of the family. Women form about 63 percent of the economically inactive persons among the migrants in 2008. In 1998 also they formed about 65 percent.

Table 6.9 presents the percent distribution of economically active migrants by major group of occupation for 1998 and 2008. In 2008, skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers form 49 percent of such migrants. Following this category albeit with much lower proportion, are service and sales workers (15.83 percent) and craft and related workers (11.46 percent). These categories together form 76.33 percent of the economically active migrants. This proportion is 68.51 among males and 85.87 percent among females.

## 6.8 Educational Characteristics of Migrants

The adult literacy rates of total, males and females in Cambodia according to the 2008 census are 77.59, 85.08 and 70.86 respectively (see chapter 4). The literacy rates of migrants 10 years of age and over given in Table 6.8 show that the literacy level of migrants is higher than that of the population as a whole. The level of education of migrants is in general higher compared to that of the general population. For example it was found (see chapter 4) that about 23 percent of the persons aged 25 and over had a higher qualification beyond primary level. Table 6.7 reveals that even among migrants of age 10 and over, the corresponding percentage is about 30 percent.

**Table 6.9 Percent distribution of Migrants\* who are Economically Active and aged 5 and over by Major group of Occupation and Sex 1998 and 2008**

Major group of Occupation		BS		M		F	
Major group	Description	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Number of Economically Active migrants 5+</b>		<b>2,337,913</b>	<b>2,516,549</b>	<b>1,292,099</b>	<b>1,382,600</b>	<b>1,045,814</b>	<b>1,133,949</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
0	Armed Forces	4.00	1.76	6.96	3.02	0.35	0.23
1	Managers	0.46	0.96	0.73	1.36	0.12	0.48
2	Professionals	0.54	2.58	0.81	3.08	0.21	1.97
3	Technicians and Associate Professionals	4.59	4.05	5.80	5.29	3.09	2.54
4	Clerical Support Workers	2.44	3.13	3.23	3.79	1.47	2.33
5	Service and Sales Workers	8.85	15.83	7.16	11.79	10.94	20.75
6	Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers	60.20	49.05	54.52	47.08	67.20	51.43
7	Craft and Related Workers	5.75	11.46	7.23	9.65	3.93	13.68
8	Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	4.12	3.35	5.31	5.76	2.65	0.41
9	Elementary Occupations	9.05	7.83	8.25	9.18	10.04	6.18

Note: \*Excluding Occupation Not reported