

Chapter 5 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF WOMEN

In the preceding chapters of this report, various differences between males and females regarding economic activity have been described. But, there are fields we have not yet discussed in the preceding chapters. It is an issue related to a family or a household.

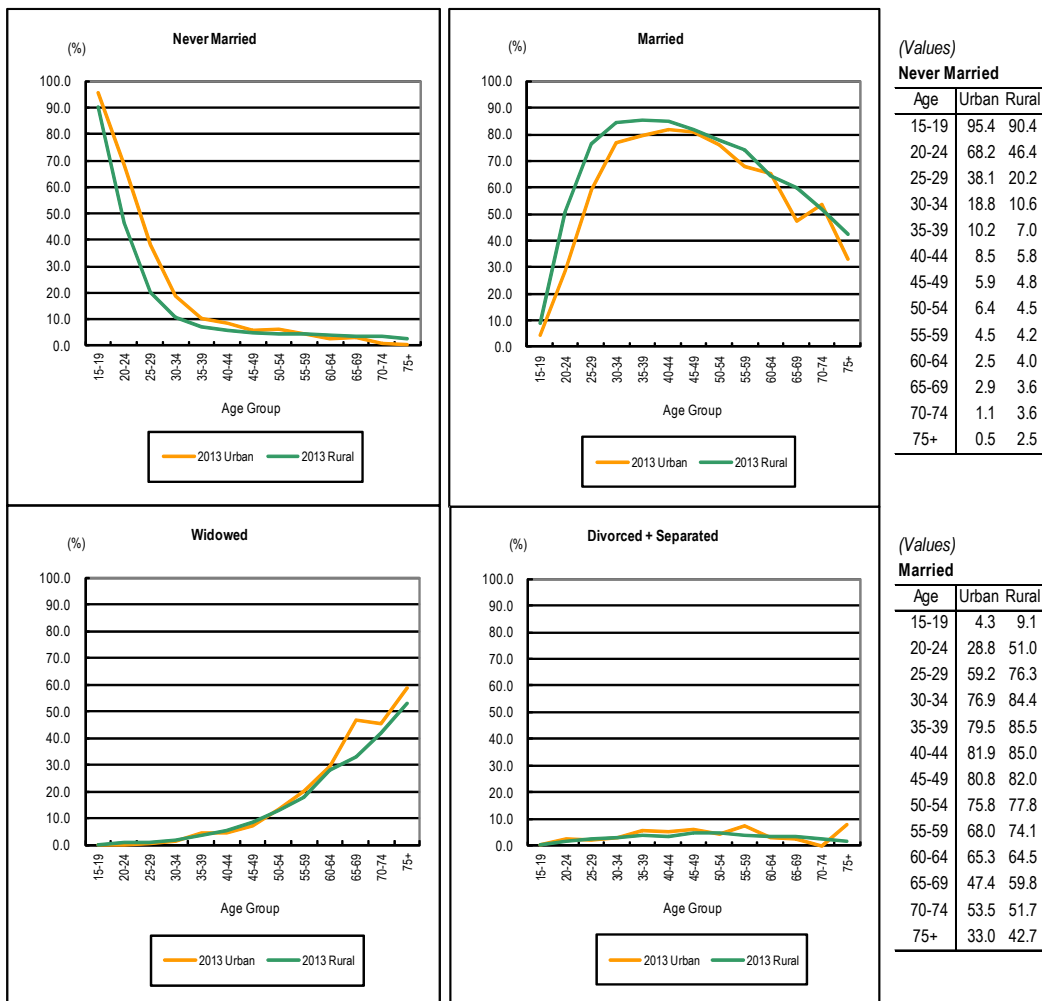
In some countries, female economic active participation is inhibited, and/or the employment status of females is restricted. Only women can deliver a child and can give breast milk to a baby, so that women cannot help but spending different working lives from men's. Furthermore, it is common that most domestic work such as cooking and cleaning is primarily done by women.

Women's economic activity is affected by their marital status as their family responsibility varies depending on their marital status. Moreover, whether she is a head of household or not, whether she has a child or not, and the number of children do influence her economic activities.

5.1 MARITAL STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1.1 Marital Status

Figure 5.1 Marital Status of Females Aged 15 and over by Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013



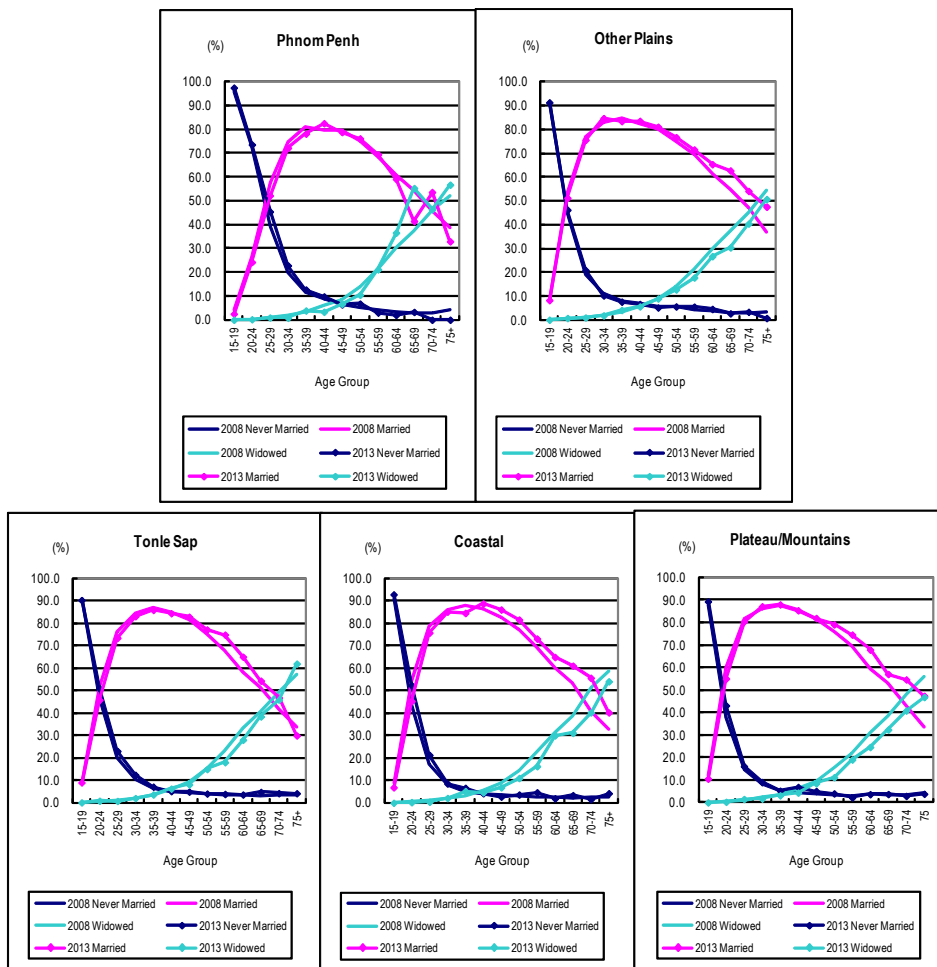
Before looking into the relationship between marital status and employment of women, let's see the marital status in Cambodia in Figure 5.1.

'Never married' females aged 15 and over, who are thought to have less family responsibility than 'Married' females increased in proportion from 2008 to 2013 across all age groups (not shown here). In urban areas, 95.4% of females aged 15-19, and 68.2% of females aged 20-24, and 38.1% of females aged 25-29 have never been married. In contrast, these proportions of 'Never married' females aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29 in rural areas are to 90.4%, 46.4%, and 20.2% respectively: considerably smaller than in urban areas. The urban/rural difference becomes moderate after late 30s.

The proportion of 'Married' females increased on the whole from 1998 to 2008, but slightly decreased from 2008 to 2013, although not shown here again. By urban and rural areas, the results of CIPS 2013 tell us that the proportion of married females rises with age faster in rural areas than in urban areas, and that it reaches the highest (85.5%) at 35-39, while in urban areas it reaches the peak (81.9%) at 40-44. At the same time, it is higher in rural areas than in urban areas across almost all age groups.

The proportion of being 'Widowed' goes up with age, and that of 'Divorced + Separated' keeps very low across all age groups. Both proportions keep decreasing from 1998 to 2008, and to 2013.

Figure 5.2 Marital Status of Females Aged 15 and over by Age Group: Region, 2008 and 2013



Note) Original figures are shown in ANNEX

As to regional differences, women's labour market in Phnom Penh has a peculiar structure compared with other regions. Figure 5.2 depicts that marital status of females in Phnom Penh differs from those in other regions. The proportion of 'Never married' females in Phnom Penh is much higher than that in any other region at the age of their 30s. The proportion of 'Married' females is lower than those in other areas regardless of age. This tendency is stable and was also seen in 1998 and 2008.

It is no doubt that the characteristics of the female labour market of Phnom Penh are strongly affected by its marital status of females like this.

5.1.2 Employment

PROPORTION OF EMPLOYED FEMALES IN ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE FEMALES

The number of females aged 5 and over increased by 0.7 million during the recent five years while the number of employed females aged 5 and over increased by 0.6 million (561 thousand). Out of the increase in employed females, 98 thousands belong to 'Never Married', 428 thousands to 'Married', and 23 thousands to 'Widowed' in 2013 (Table 5.1).

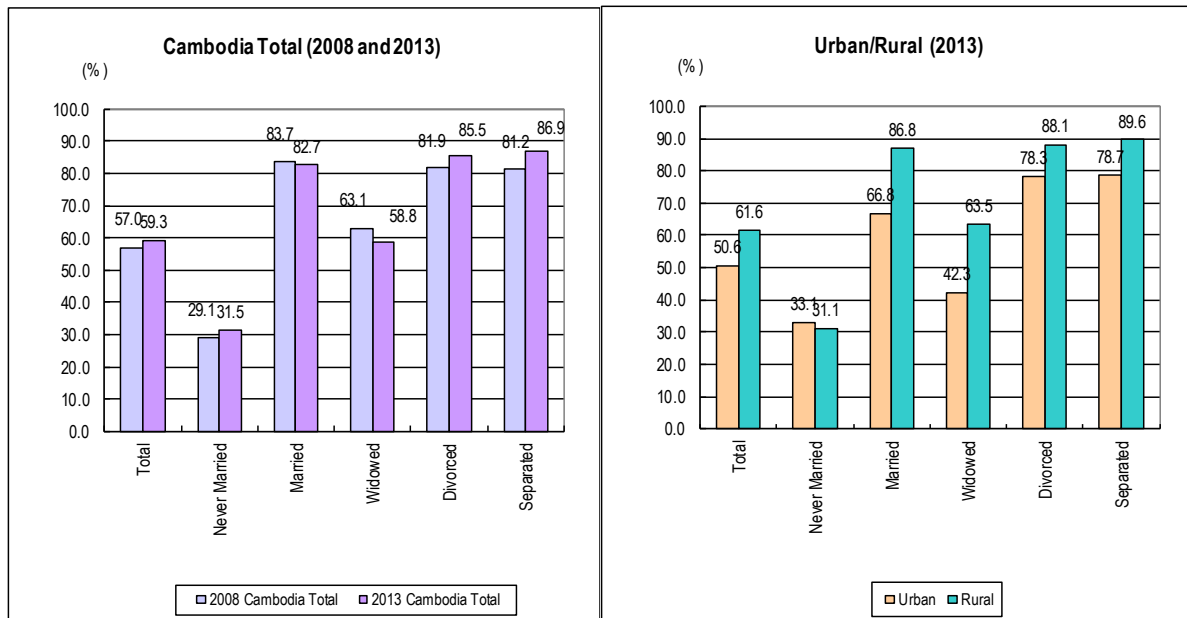
Table 5.1 Number and Proportion of Employed Females in Economically Active Females Aged 5 and over by Marital Status: 2008 and 2013

Marital Status	Number of Females				(person)
	2008 Cambodia Total	2013			Difference (2013-2008)
		Cambodia Total	Urban	Rural	
Female Population	6,210,071	6,925,769	1,497,585	5,428,184	715,698
Never Married	2,877,888	2,966,089	658,643	2,307,445	88,201
Married	2,790,852	3,342,565	694,302	2,648,263	551,713
Widowed	389,699	456,815	101,578	355,238	67,116
Divorced	143,974	145,735	39,369	106,366	1,761
Separated	7,658	14,565	3,693	10,872	6,907
Employed Female	3,542,609	4,103,866	758,079	3,345,788	561,257
Never Married	836,663	934,602	217,730	716,872	97,939
Married	2,336,025	2,763,570	463,621	2,299,949	427,545
Widowed	245,807	268,439	42,975	225,463	22,632
Divorced	117,896	124,602	30,845	93,757	6,706
Separated	6,218	12,653	2,907	9,746	9,746
Marital Status	Proportion of Employed Females				(% points)
	2008 Cambodia Total	2013			Difference (2013-2008)
		Cambodia Total	Urban	Rural	
Female Population	57.0	59.3	50.6	61.6	2.2
Never Married	29.1	31.5	33.1	31.1	2.4
Married	83.7	82.7	66.8	86.8	-1.0
Widowed	63.1	58.8	42.3	63.5	-4.3
Divorced	81.9	85.5	78.3	88.1	3.6
Separated	81.2	86.9	78.7	89.6	5.7

The proportion of employed females in the total economically active females in 1998 was 47.7%. Ten years later, it became 57.0% and reaches 59.3% in 2013. The proportion of employed females decreased for ‘Married’ and ‘Widowed’, but the number of employed females increased for all marital statuses.

As for urban/rural differences, on the whole, the proportion of employed females is higher in rural areas than in urban areas, and the difference is 11.0 percentage points (61.6% in rural areas vs. 50.6% in urban areas). Regardless of marital status, the proportion of employed females is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas except for ‘Never married’. Especially, the proportion of employed females of ‘Married’ females in rural areas is 20.0 points higher than in urban areas (86.8% vs. 66.8%). The proportion of employed ‘Never Married’ females is higher in urban than in rural areas by 2.0 points (33.1% vs. 31.1%). See Figure 5.3 below.

Figure 5.3 Proportion of Employed Females Aged 5 and over by Marital Status



INDUSTRY

Cambodia is an agricultural country and the majority of the population aged 15 and over is working in the agricultural sector. Comparing males with females, there are more females working in agricultural sector (2.7 million vs. 2.5 million), and most of them are working as unpaid family workers (see Chapter 2 for details).

However, the proportion of women working in the agricultural sector decreased from 83.1% in 1998 to 75.1% in 2008, and to 66.3%. On the other hand, ‘Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’ ‘Manufacturing’ and ‘Other services’ gained in proportion to reach 12.7%, 10.3% and 6.2% respectively.

By marital status, ‘Never married’ employed females are most employed in ‘Manufacturing’, while other marital status females are most employed in ‘Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’, besides in the agricultural sector (Table 5.2).

Table 5.3 shows urban/rural differences in terms of industry in which females are working. The distribution of females by industrial category shows very different pictures between urban and rural areas (Figure 5.4). Because nearly 80% of females live in rural areas, any feature of the whole country is affected by features of rural areas, where employment in ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’ is overwhelming.

The female main industry in urban areas is ‘Wholesale & retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’ with 36.1%, followed by ‘Other services’ (21.3%) and ‘Manufacturing’ (14.8%). See Figure 5.4. It should be noted that ‘Other services’ overpass ‘Manufacturing’ in proportion for the first time.

In rural areas, employed females are much engaged in ‘Manufacturing’ (9.3%) and ‘Wholesale & retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc’ (7.4%), although by far less than in ‘Agriculture, forestry, and fishing’ (78.1%).

Table 5.2 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Industrial Category, 2008 and 2013

Cambodia Industrial Category	Percentage to Total Employed Females					
	Total	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
2008						
Total Employed Females (persons)	3,542,609	836,663	2,336,025	245,807	117,896	6,218
(Percentages)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	75.1	60.4	79.9	80.9	72.6	68.4
2. Mining, quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
3. Manufacturing	8.2	20.2	4.5	2.8	6.7	6.4
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5. Construction	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6
6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc.	9.6	7.7	10.1	10.3	12.0	13.8
7. Transportation & storage	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.1
9. Finance & insurance	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
10. Other services	4.5	7.2	3.5	4.2	5.2	7.5
11. Other industries not elsewhere classified	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2013						
Total Employed Females (persons)	4,103,866	934,602	2,763,570	268,439	124,602	12,653
(Percentages)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	66.3	52.4	71.2	71.1	54.5	54.9
2. Mining, quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Manufacturing	10.3	21.3	7.1	4.6	13.0	7.1
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
5. Construction	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.9
6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc.	12.7	9.5	13.2	14.2	19.6	24.8
7. Transportation & storage	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0
8. Hotels and restaurants	2.5	3.2	2.1	3.8	2.2	5.3
9. Finance & insurance	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0
10. Other services	6.2	10.2	4.9	5.4	7.2	6.0
11. Other industries not elsewhere classified	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

By marital status, ‘Never married’ urban females are more engaged in ‘Other services’, ‘Manufacturing’, ‘Wholesale & retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’, ‘Hotels and restaurants’, ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’, while ‘Never married’ rural females are most engaged in ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’, and ‘Manufacturing’.

‘Married’ urban females are most engaged in ‘Wholesale & retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’, ‘Other services’, ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’, ‘Manufacturing’, and ‘Hotels and restaurants’, while ‘Married’ rural females are by far most engaged in ‘Agriculture, forestry and fishing’. Very much behind it, follow ‘Other services’ and ‘Wholesale & retail trade and repair of motor cycle, etc.’.

Figure 5.4 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Industrial Category: 2008, 2013, and Urban/Rural

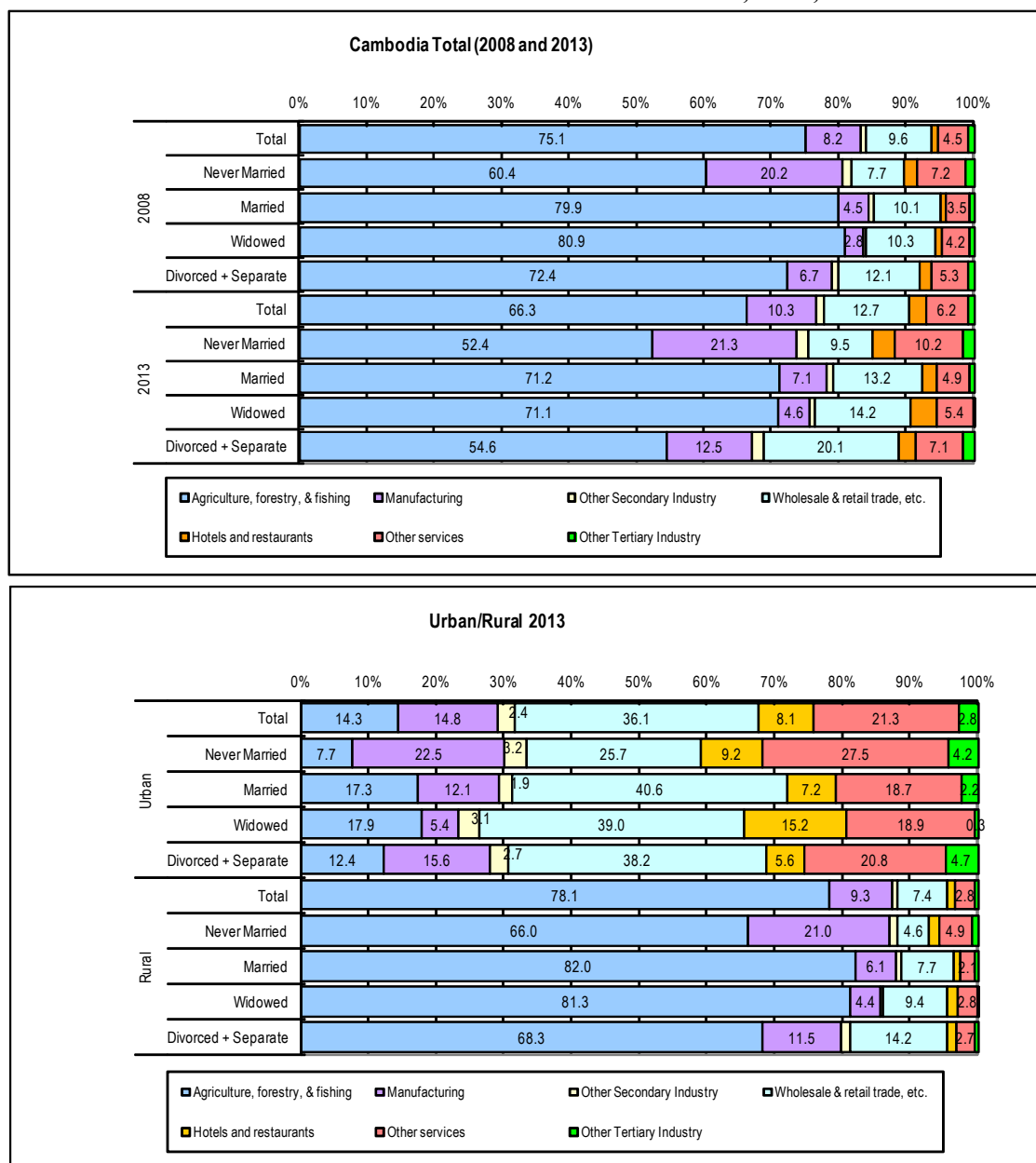


Table 5.3 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Industrial Category: Urban/Rural, 2013

Urban/Rural Industrial Category	Percentage to Total Employed Females					
	Total	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Urban						
Total Employed Females (persons)	758,079	217,730	463,621	42,975	30,845	2,907
(Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	14.3	7.7	17.3	17.9	13.2	4.0
2. Mining, quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Manufacturing	14.8	22.5	12.1	5.4	17.0	0.0
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0
5. Construction	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.7	2.2	8.1
6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc	36.1	25.7	40.6	39.0	36.6	54.5
7. Transportation & storage	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.0
8. Hotels and restaurants	8.1	9.2	7.2	15.2	4.6	16.1
9. Finance & insurance	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.0
10. Other services	21.3	27.5	18.7	18.9	21.2	17.3
11. Other industries not elsewhere classified	1.3	1.8	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rural						
Total Employed Females (persons)	3,345,788	716,872	2,299,949	225,463	93,757	9,746
(Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing	78.1	66.0	82.0	81.3	68.1	70.1
2. Mining, quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Manufacturing	9.3	21.0	6.1	4.4	11.7	9.2
4. Electricity, gas and water supply	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
5. Construction	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.0
6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc	7.4	4.6	7.7	9.4	14.0	15.9
7. Transportation & storage	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
8. Hotels and restaurants	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	2.0
9. Finance & insurance	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
10. Other services	2.8	4.9	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.7
11. Other industries not elsewhere classified	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OCCUPATION

The main industry of Cambodia is 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing', and the main occupation of employed females is 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers'. According to Table 5.4, 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' is the most popular occupation regardless of marital status, but the proportion of 'Never married' skilled agricultural females is about 19 percentage points lower than that of 'Married' or 'Widowed'. But, unlike 2008 results, it is almost the same for 'Divorced + Separated' (Figure 5.5).

The second most popular occupation among employed females is 'Service and sales workers', and the third is 'Craft and related workers'. The proportion of 'Service and sales workers' does not seem

to be affected very much by employed women's marital status, but it should be noted that the proportion of 'Craft and related workers' is the second highest for 'Never married' females.

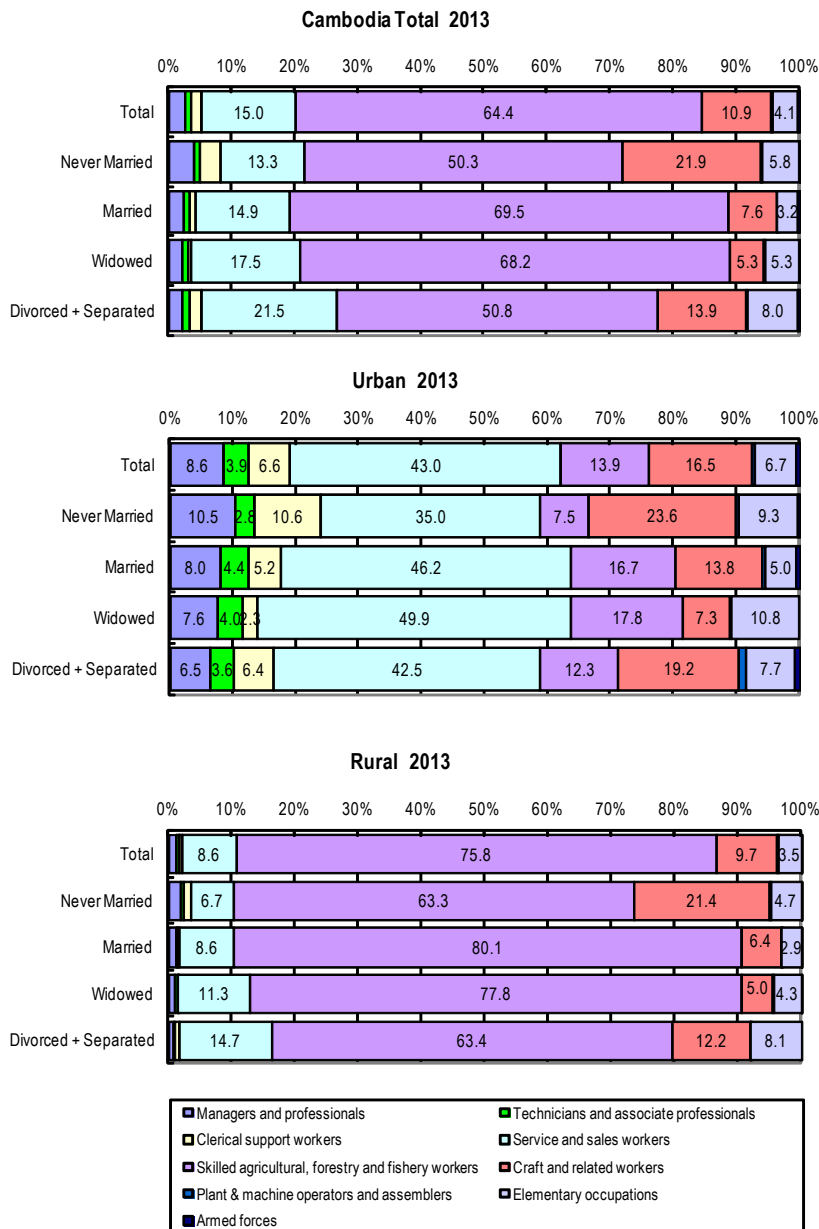
The occupational distribution of employed females is different between urban and rural areas. In urban areas, females' employment spreads rather widely over 'Services and sales workers', 'Craft and related workers', 'Clerical support workers' and 'Professionals'.

**Table 5.4 Employed Females aged 5 and over
by Marital Status and Occupation: Urban/Rural, 2013**

Urban/Rural Occupation	Percentage to Total Employed Females					
	Total	Marital Status				
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Cambodia Total						
Total Employed Females (persons)	4,103,866	934,602	2,763,570	268,439	124,602	12,653
(Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Managers	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0
2 Professionals	2.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.6
3 Technicians and associate professionals	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
4 Clerical support workers	1.6	3.3	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.9
5 Service and sales workers	15.0	13.3	14.9	17.5	20.7	29.1
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	64.4	50.3	69.5	68.2	51.1	48.5
7 Craft and related trades workers	10.9	21.9	7.6	5.3	14.4	9.0
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
9 Elementary occupations	4.1	5.8	3.2	5.3	7.8	9.9
0 Armed forces occupations	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia Urban						
Total Employed Females (persons)	758,079	217,730	463,621	42,975	30,845	2,907
(Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Managers	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.0
2 Professionals	8.0	9.8	7.5	5.8	7.1	0.0
3 Technicians and associate professionals	3.9	2.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	0.3
4 Clerical support workers	6.6	10.6	5.2	2.3	6.8	2.1
5 Service and sales workers	43.0	35.0	46.2	49.9	39.7	72.2
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	13.9	7.5	16.7	17.8	13.1	4.0
7 Craft and related trades workers	16.5	23.6	13.8	7.3	20.2	8.5
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.0
9 Elementary occupations	6.7	9.3	5.0	10.8	7.2	12.9
0 Armed forces occupations	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia Rural						
Total Employed Females (persons)	3,345,788	716,872	2,299,949	225,463	93,757	9,746
(Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 Managers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0
2 Professionals	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	2.1
3 Technicians and associate professionals	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3
4 Clerical support workers	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5
5 Service and sales workers	8.6	6.7	8.6	11.3	14.5	16.2
6 Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	75.8	63.3	80.1	77.8	63.5	61.7
7 Craft and related trades workers	9.7	21.4	6.4	5.0	12.5	9.2
8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
9 Elementary occupations	3.5	4.7	2.9	4.3	8.0	9.0
0 Armed forces occupations	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Un known	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

In contrast, in rural areas, ‘Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers’ is still dominant with 75.8% in 2013, although less compared with the 2008 figure (85.5%). The second highest proportion is recorded by ‘Service and sales workers, whose proportion increased from 4.5% to 9.7% in 2013.

Figure 5.5 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Occupation: Urban/Rural, 2014



By marital status, ‘Never married’ and ‘Divorced + Separated’ females tend to be engaged more as ‘Craft and related workers’ than others both in urban and rural areas.

‘Services and sales workers’ is chosen most in urban areas. Roughly speaking, the proportion of this occupation seems to increase from ‘Never married’ to ‘Divorced + Separated’ (Figure 5.5).

As for 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers', the share is the lowest for 'Never married' (7.5%), and less than 20% for other marital status females in urban areas. In contrast, it is very high in rural areas ranging 63.3% for 'Never married' to 80.1% for 'Married'.

In urban areas, 12.5% of employed females are working as 'Managers', 'Professionals' or 'Technicians and associate professionals'. On the other hand, the proportion of the corresponding women in rural areas is only 1.7%. Managers, professionals and technicians are occupations requiring higher education and/or training. The chance to have higher education and/or training, and such employment positions exist almost only in urban areas at present.

5.2 FAMILY AND EMPLOYMENT

This section describes two fields. One is employment of female heads of household, and the other is the effects of their children on their employment. Generally speaking, a 'Head of household' owns more responsibility than a 'Spouse of household head', and a household head female's economic activity may have different characteristics from those of a spouse female. The number of children owned by a female, including whether she has a child or not, may affect the female's economic activity. We can easily imagine that the number of children may affect the mother's economic activity. There are some countries where a female reduces her economically active participation, when she has children, and in other countries, children do not affect economically active participation of females. With these aspects in mind, Cambodian situations are examined below.

5.2.1 Head of Household

According to the definition, a head of household is a person generally recognized as such by other members of the household. The head of household is normally the most senior male or female of the members of that household, the main income earner, the owner-occupier of the house or the person who manages the affairs of that household.

PROPORTION OF FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

16.1% of females aged 15 and over are 'Head of household', and 41.5% are 'Spouse' in Cambodia. These proportions did not change much from 1998 to 2008 and to 2013 (Table 5.5). The number of females who are household heads is 876 thousand, while that of 'Widowed' is 268 thousand at most (Table 5.4), which indicates that many female household heads have a spouse. Furthermore, there are 87 thousand female 'single-person households' in Cambodia. All of them are heads of household. Therefore, a female being a head of household is not necessarily 'Widowed' or a 'Divorced'.

Most of the females who are currently spouses of male household heads will become 'Parents' of household heads, when their child becomes the head of household. The succession of the household starts when a female gets about 50 years old. The parent of a head of household may play an important role of grandchild rearing, especially in Cambodia, where almost no system of day care for a child is available.

The proportion of females being heads of household is a little higher in rural areas than that in urban areas (16.3% vs. 15.1%). Also, in rural areas, the proportion of females being a spouse is higher than that in rural areas (43.1% vs. 36.2%). As a consequence, the proportion of females being 'Child and others' is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (46.7% vs. 38.3%). See Table 5.6.

**Table 5.5 Female Population Aged 15 and over
by Relationship to Head of Household and Age Group: Region, 2008 and 2013**

Age Group/Region	Number of Females									
	2008					2013				
	Total	Relationship to Head of Household				Total	Relationship to Head of Household			
Head of Household		Spouse	Parent	Child and Others	Head of Household		Spouse	Parent	Child and Others	
Cambodia Total										
Total (Aged 15 +)	4,680,642	727,474	1,971,112	158,686	1,823,370	5,453,861	875,750	2,265,651	119,101	2,193,358
15-19	784,874	11,919	26,890	0	746,065	769,818	9,844	17,002	0	742,973
20-24	699,859	36,013	185,883	0	477,963	802,710	27,615	159,554	0	615,540
25-29	627,655	58,819	308,853	8	259,975	676,517	53,714	293,184	0	329,619
30-34	358,189	48,858	225,573	100	83,658	629,941	78,168	361,120	57	190,596
35-39	436,653	74,022	295,976	440	66,215	373,794	58,540	251,315	143	63,797
40-44	393,176	82,161	267,212	1,687	42,116	455,941	92,642	312,277	152	50,870
45-49	354,645	89,296	232,637	3,894	28,818	406,380	105,402	267,947	1,491	31,540
50-54	294,815	87,833	176,120	8,696	22,166	369,099	108,332	231,083	4,130	25,553
55-59	228,788	77,975	117,690	14,291	18,832	300,049	102,760	168,819	8,125	20,345
60-64	160,880	58,697	64,903	20,511	16,769	234,264	90,367	104,887	12,599	26,411
65-69	126,318	44,706	38,956	26,145	16,511	160,882	65,632	52,992	19,797	22,461
70-74	95,007	29,953	18,883	29,546	16,625	121,192	44,567	27,726	22,571	26,328
75 +	119,783	27,222	11,536	53,368	27,657	153,275	38,168	17,746	50,038	47,324
Region										
Phnom Penh	558,921	76,612	160,260	13,234	308,815	691,526	108,793	228,431	13,401	340,901
Other Plains	1,835,405	321,819	779,543	68,535	665,508	2,088,065	376,453	860,229	48,618	802,765
Tonle Sap	1,469,125	218,717	647,531	45,096	557,781	1,699,329	243,557	748,735	35,330	671,708
Coastal	325,343	51,180	145,357	11,409	117,397	377,244	61,916	158,824	7,161	149,343
Plateau/ Mountains	491,848	59,146	238,421	20,412	173,869	597,696	85,032	269,432	14,590	228,642
	Percentage									
Total (Aged 15 +)	100.0	15.5	42.1	3.4	39.0	100.0	16.1	41.5	2.2	40.2
15-19	100.0	1.5	3.4	0.0	95.1	100.0	1.3	2.2	0.0	96.5
20-24	100.0	5.1	26.6	0.0	68.3	100.0	3.4	19.9	0.0	76.7
25-29	100.0	9.4	49.2	0.0	41.4	100.0	7.9	43.3	0.0	48.7
30-34	100.0	13.6	63.0	0.0	23.4	100.0	12.4	57.3	0.0	30.3
35-39	100.0	17.0	67.8	0.1	15.2	100.0	15.7	67.2	0.0	17.1
40-44	100.0	20.9	68.0	0.4	10.7	100.0	20.3	68.5	0.0	11.2
45-49	100.0	25.2	65.6	1.1	8.1	100.0	25.9	65.9	0.4	7.8
50-54	100.0	29.8	59.7	2.9	7.5	100.0	29.4	62.6	1.1	6.9
55-59	100.0	34.1	51.4	6.2	8.2	100.0	34.2	56.3	2.7	6.8
60-64	100.0	36.5	40.3	12.7	10.4	100.0	38.6	44.8	5.4	11.3
65-69	100.0	35.4	30.8	20.7	13.1	100.0	40.8	32.9	12.3	14.0
70-74	100.0	31.5	19.9	31.1	17.5	100.0	36.8	22.9	18.6	21.7
75 +	100.0	22.7	9.6	44.6	23.1	100.0	24.9	11.6	32.6	30.9
Region										
Phnom Penh	100.0	13.7	28.7	2.4	55.3	100.0	15.7	33.0	1.9	49.3
Other Plains	100.0	17.5	42.5	3.7	36.3	100.0	18.0	41.2	2.3	38.4
Tonle Sap	100.0	14.9	44.1	3.1	38.0	100.0	14.3	44.1	2.1	39.5
Coastal	100.0	15.7	44.7	3.5	36.1	100.0	16.4	42.1	1.9	39.6
Plateau/ Mountains	100.0	12.0	48.5	4.2	35.4	100.0	14.2	45.1	2.4	38.3

**Table 5.6 Female Population Aged 15 and over
by Relationship to Head of Household and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013**

Age Group	Number of Females									
	Urban					Rural				
	Total	Relationship to Head of Household				Total	Relationship to Head of Household			
		Head of Household	Spouse	Parent	Child and Others		Head of Household	Spouse	Parent	Child and Others
Total (Aged 15 +)	1,236,302	186,725	447,906	24,051	577,620	4,217,558	689,026	1,817,745	95,050	1,615,738
15-19	151,342	780	1,572	0	148,990	618,476	9,063	15,430	0	593,983
20-24	180,272	3,571	17,902	0	158,799	622,437	24,045	141,652	0	456,741
25-29	168,924	9,769	48,543	0	110,612	507,593	43,945	244,641	0	219,007
30-34	166,600	17,030	76,697	0	72,873	463,341	61,138	284,423	57	117,723
35-39	82,809	12,063	49,855	63	20,828	290,985	46,476	201,461	80	42,968
40-44	110,002	19,236	70,796	0	19,971	345,939	73,406	241,481	152	30,900
45-49	85,822	21,321	53,169	32	11,300	320,559	84,082	214,778	1,459	20,240
50-54	84,241	23,594	52,189	1,804	6,655	284,857	84,738	178,895	2,326	18,898
55-59	70,738	26,007	38,431	1,853	4,446	229,311	76,752	130,387	6,272	15,900
60-64	50,593	19,762	22,386	2,616	5,829	183,671	70,604	82,501	9,983	20,582
65-69	33,607	16,433	10,274	2,445	4,455	127,275	49,199	42,718	17,352	18,006
70-74	22,865	9,006	4,630	5,085	4,144	98,327	35,561	23,097	17,486	22,183
75 +	28,487	8,152	1,464	10,154	8,716	124,788	30,015	16,281	39,883	38,608
	Percentage									
Total (Aged 15 +)	100.0	15.1	36.2	1.9	46.7	100.0	16.3	43.1	2.3	38.3
15-19	100.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	96.0
20-24	100.0	2.0	9.9	0.0	88.1	100.0	3.9	22.8	0.0	73.4
25-29	100.0	5.8	28.7	0.0	65.5	100.0	8.7	48.2	0.0	43.1
30-34	100.0	10.2	46.0	0.0	43.7	100.0	13.2	61.4	0.0	25.4
35-39	100.0	14.6	60.2	0.1	25.2	100.0	16.0	69.2	0.0	14.8
40-44	100.0	17.5	64.4	0.0	18.2	100.0	21.2	69.8	0.0	8.9
45-49	100.0	24.8	62.0	0.0	13.2	100.0	26.2	67.0	0.5	6.3
50-54	100.0	28.0	62.0	2.1	7.9	100.0	29.7	62.8	0.8	6.6
55-59	100.0	36.8	54.3	2.6	6.3	100.0	33.5	56.9	2.7	6.9
60-64	100.0	39.1	44.2	5.2	11.5	100.0	38.4	44.9	5.4	11.2
65-69	100.0	48.9	30.6	7.3	13.3	100.0	38.7	33.6	13.6	14.1
70-74	100.0	39.4	20.2	22.2	18.1	100.0	36.2	23.5	17.8	22.6
75 +	100.0	28.6	5.1	35.6	30.6	100.0	24.1	13.0	32.0	30.9

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The number of economically active female heads of household increased in the whole country from 619 thousand in 2008 to 737 thousand in 2013 (Table 5.7). But, their economically active rate decreased from 86.2% in 2008 to 84.2% in 2013. These rates are higher than those of the total females for both GPCC 2008 and CIPS 2013 (76.0% vs. 76.7%). See Table 1.5.

The decrease in the economically active rate of the female heads is mainly attributable to the decrease in the 15-19 age group and the 65-69 age group and elder groups, and thus it may not be worthy of attention.

Figure 5.6 Females' Relationship to Head of Household by Age Group

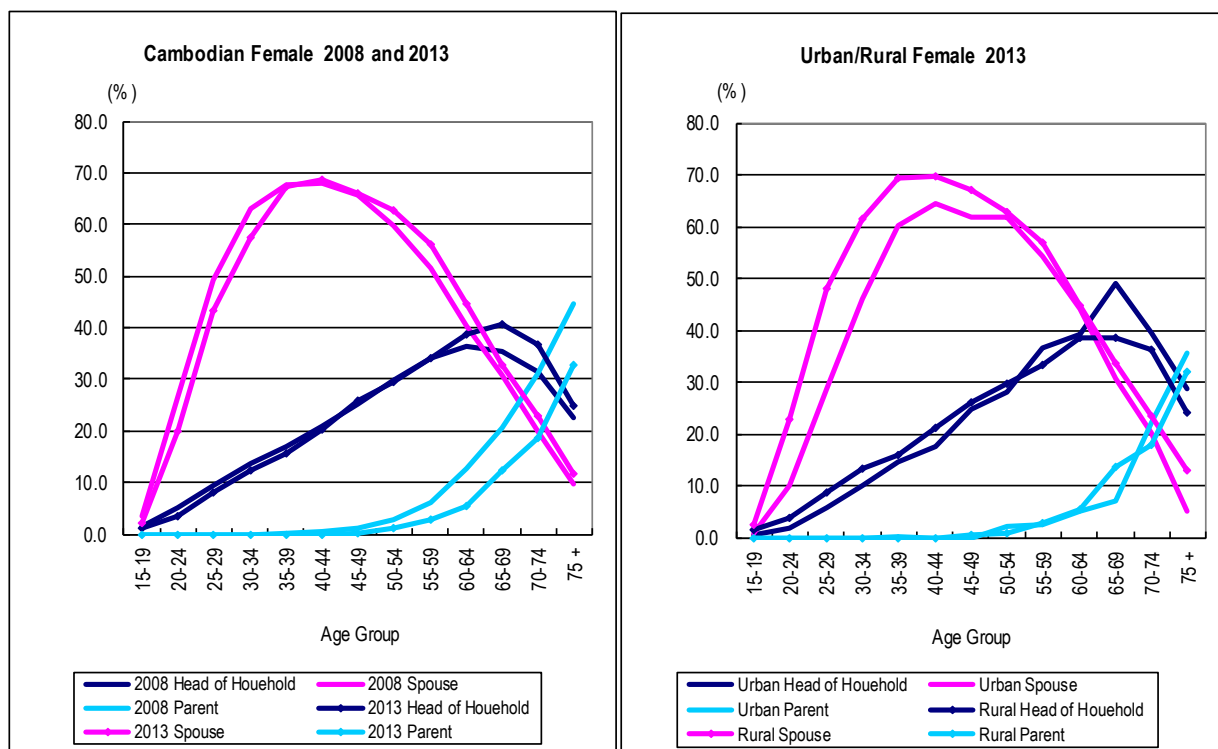


Table 5.7 Economically Active Household Head Females (Aged 15 and over) by Age Group: 2008 and 2013

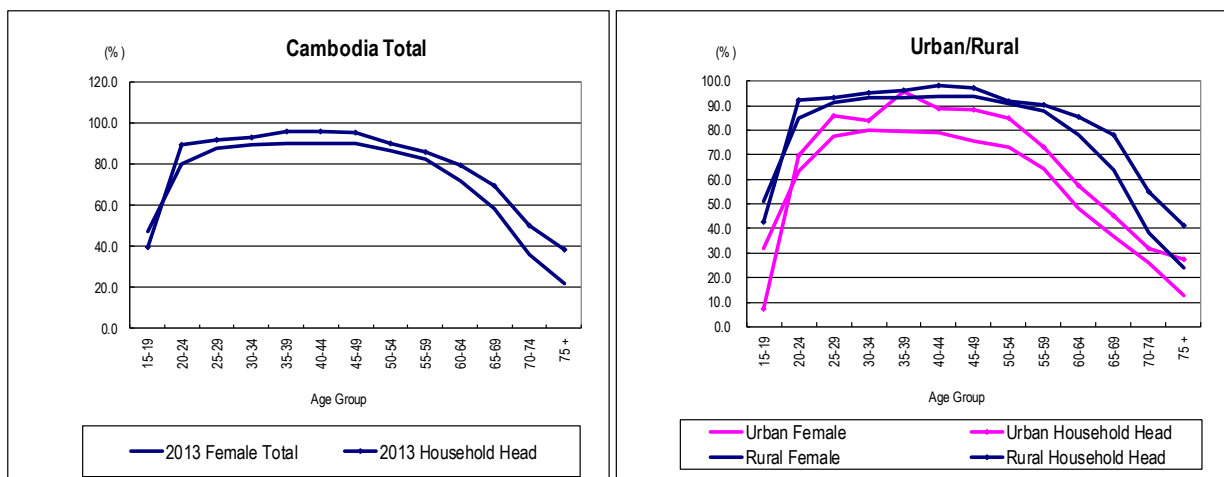
Age group	Number of Persons				Economically Active Rate	
	2008		2013		2008	2013
	Household Head Females	Economically Active Head Females	Household Head Females	Economically Active Head Females		
15+ Total	718,287	619,409	875,750	737,015	86.2	84.2
15-19	10,788	6,223	9,844	3,908	57.7	39.7
20-24	32,902	29,634	27,615	24,708	90.1	89.5
25-29	56,520	52,166	53,714	49,276	92.3	91.7
30-34	48,115	45,206	78,168	72,610	94.0	92.9
35-39	73,474	69,429	58,540	56,215	94.5	96.0
40-44	81,830	77,037	92,642	89,048	94.1	96.1
45-49	89,040	82,864	105,402	100,667	93.1	95.5
50-54	87,580	79,045	108,332	97,827	90.3	90.3
55-59	77,804	67,557	102,760	88,385	86.8	86.0
60-64	58,562	46,604	90,367	71,653	79.6	79.3
65-69	44,603	32,641	65,632	45,764	73.2	69.7
70-74	29,903	18,077	44,567	22,373	60.5	50.2
75 +	27,166	12,926	38,168	14,579	47.6	38.2

There is some disparity between urban and rural areas (Table 5.8). The economically active rate of female heads of household in urban areas is 72.6%, while the rate in rural areas is 87.3%, although the gap decreased compared with 2008 figures. These rates are higher than that of the total females aged 15 and over both in urban areas and in rural areas (64.5% vs. 80.3%). Also, see Table 1.2.

**Table 5.8 Economically Active Household Head Females (Aged 15 and over)
by Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013**

Age group	Number of Persons				Economically Active Rate	
	Urban		Rural		Urban	Rural
	Household Head Females	Economically Active Head Females	Household Head Females	Economically Active Head Females		
Aged 15 and over	186,725	135,618	689,026	601,397	72.6	87.3
15-19	780	58	9,063	3,850	7.4	42.5
20-24	3,571	2,489	24,045	22,219	69.7	92.4
25-29	9,769	8,377	43,945	40,900	85.7	93.1
30-34	17,030	14,302	61,138	58,308	84.0	95.4
35-39	12,063	11,548	46,476	44,667	95.7	96.1
40-44	19,236	17,077	73,406	71,971	88.8	98.0
45-49	21,321	18,852	84,082	81,815	88.4	97.3
50-54	23,594	20,086	84,738	77,741	85.1	91.7
55-59	26,007	18,982	76,752	69,403	73.0	90.4
60-64	19,762	11,330	70,604	60,323	57.3	85.4
65-69	16,433	7,392	49,199	38,372	45.0	78.0
70-74	9,006	2,876	35,561	19,497	31.9	54.8
75 +	8,152	2,249	30,015	12,330	27.6	41.1

**Figure 5.7 Economically Active Rate of Household Head Females
by Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013**



Note) Economically Active Rate of Household Head females is based on females living in normal households

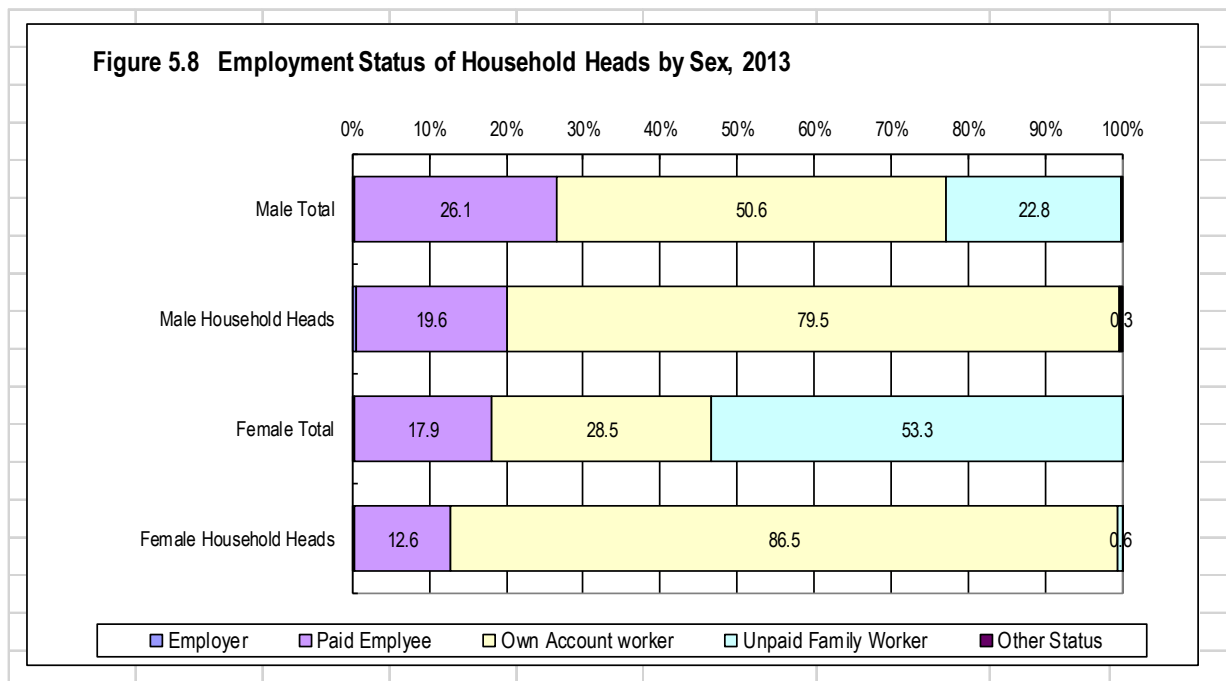
The economically active rate of female household heads by age group is graphed in Figure 5.7. This figure depicts another characteristic of economic active participation of female heads of household. The downward curve of the economically active rate of female heads of household starts at older ages than that of the total females while keeping higher than the latter across all age groups, in both urban and rural areas. It seems that social and economic situations in urban areas may affect women’s economic active participation in a certain form.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

As previously described in Chapter 2, the typical employment status of Cambodian females is ‘Unpaid family workers’ in the agricultural sector. Figure 5.8 shows the employment status of the total and that of household heads by sex.

Figure 5.8 indicates that the employment status of household heads is significantly different from that of the total population for males and females: household heads are more likely to be own account workers and paid employees, and almost none are unpaid family workers.

It should be firstly noted that almost all female heads of household are own account workers or paid employees, and almost none are unpaid family workers. Secondly, the proportion of female household heads working as own account workers is very high, and higher than that of male household heads (86.5% vs. 79.5%), while the proportion of female household heads working as paid employees is not very small, but smaller than that of the male counterparts (12.6% vs. 19.6%).



5.2.2 Employment of Women and their Children

Table 5.9 shows the average number of surviving children per female by usual activity status. It is also graphed in Figure 5.9. The average number of children per female decreased from 2.53 to 2.19 during the period between the two Censuses, and further decreased to 2.13 in 2013.

Table 5.9 Average Number of Surviving Children per Female Aged 15 and over by Usual Activity Status, and Age Group: 2008 and 2013 (Urban/Rural)

Usual Activity/ Age Group	Number of Females			Total Children Surviving			Average No. of Surviving Children		
	Total	Usual Economic Activity		Total	Usual Economic Activity		Total	Usual Economic Activity	
		Active	Inactive		Active	Inactive		Active	Inactive
2008 Cambodia Total									
Total	4,678,346	3,557,453	1,120,893	10,235,357	8,408,998	1,826,359	2.19	2.36	1.63
15 - 19	784,528	370,037	414,491	50,346	38,326	12,020	0.06	0.10	0.03
20 - 24	699,441	568,027	131,414	396,638	343,644	52,994	0.57	0.60	0.40
25 - 29	627,325	545,711	81,614	871,897	759,194	112,703	1.39	1.39	1.38
30 - 34	357,957	315,496	42,461	824,645	730,285	94,360	2.30	2.31	2.22
35 - 39	436,438	386,599	49,839	1,303,391	1,161,395	141,996	2.99	3.00	2.85
40 - 44	392,967	349,299	43,668	1,409,042	1,263,081	145,961	3.59	3.62	3.34
45 - 49	354,518	312,592	41,926	1,425,283	1,267,188	158,095	4.02	4.05	3.77
50 +	1,025,172	709,692	315,480	3,954,115	2,845,885	1,108,230	3.86	4.01	3.51
2013 Cambodia Total									
Total	5,453,861	4,185,479	1,268,381	11,613,385	9,289,011	2,324,374	2.13	2.22	1.83
15 - 19	769,818	364,213	405,605	32,780	25,438	7,343	0.04	0.07	0.02
20 - 24	802,710	643,962	158,747	384,770	334,825	49,944	0.48	0.52	0.31
25 - 29	676,517	594,519	81,998	850,880	749,003	101,877	1.26	1.26	1.24
30 - 34	629,941	564,478	65,462	1,246,895	1,107,815	139,080	1.98	1.96	2.12
35 - 39	373,794	336,915	36,880	981,897	879,669	102,229	2.63	2.61	2.77
40 - 44	455,941	410,849	45,092	1,422,837	1,287,993	134,844	3.12	3.13	2.99
45 - 49	406,380	364,867	41,514	1,413,099	1,278,367	134,732	3.48	3.50	3.25
50 +	1,338,760	905,676	433,084	5,280,228	3,625,902	1,654,325	3.94	4.00	3.82
Urban									
Total	1,236,302	797,499	438,804	2,197,169	1,422,412	774,757	1.78	1.78	1.77
15 - 19	151,342	47,907	103,436	3,408	1,049	2,359	0.02	0.02	0.02
20 - 24	180,272	114,020	66,252	50,562	36,912	13,651	0.28	0.32	0.21
25 - 29	168,924	130,924	38,000	151,866	113,954	37,911	0.90	0.87	1.00
30 - 34	166,600	133,190	33,410	270,319	203,109	67,210	1.62	1.52	2.01
35 - 39	82,809	65,761	17,048	186,660	143,541	43,119	2.25	2.18	2.53
40 - 44	110,002	87,137	22,864	285,846	223,770	62,076	2.60	2.57	2.71
45 - 49	85,822	64,997	20,825	235,345	176,666	58,679	2.74	2.72	2.82
50 +	290,532	153,562	136,969	1,013,162	523,411	489,751	3.49	3.41	3.58
Rural									
Total	4,217,558	3,387,981	829,578	9,416,216	7,866,599	1,549,617	2.23	2.32	1.87
15 - 19	618,476	316,307	302,169	29,372	24,388	4,983	0.05	0.08	0.02
20 - 24	622,437	529,942	92,495	334,208	297,914	36,294	0.54	0.56	0.39
25 - 29	507,593	463,595	43,998	699,014	635,049	63,965	1.38	1.37	1.45
30 - 34	463,341	431,288	32,053	976,576	904,706	71,870	2.11	2.10	2.24
35 - 39	290,985	271,154	19,832	795,237	736,128	59,109	2.73	2.71	2.98
40 - 44	345,939	323,712	22,228	1,136,990	1,064,223	72,768	3.29	3.29	3.27
45 - 49	320,559	299,870	20,688	1,177,754	1,101,701	76,053	3.67	3.67	3.68
50 +	1,048,229	752,114	296,115	4,267,066	3,102,492	1,164,574	4.07	4.13	3.93

It is observed that the number of children owned by economically active females is larger than that of economically inactive females for the 40-44 age group and elder, while they are almost the same for younger age groups for Cambodia total.

By urban/rural areas, firstly, the number of children of economic active females is much lower in urban areas than in rural areas (1.78 vs. 2.32 on average). Secondly, in urban areas, the number of children of economically inactive females is considerably larger than that of economically active females, while in rural areas, similar curves are observed as those for Cambodia total.

Figure 5.9 Average Number of Surviving Children by Usual Activity: Urban/Rural, 2013

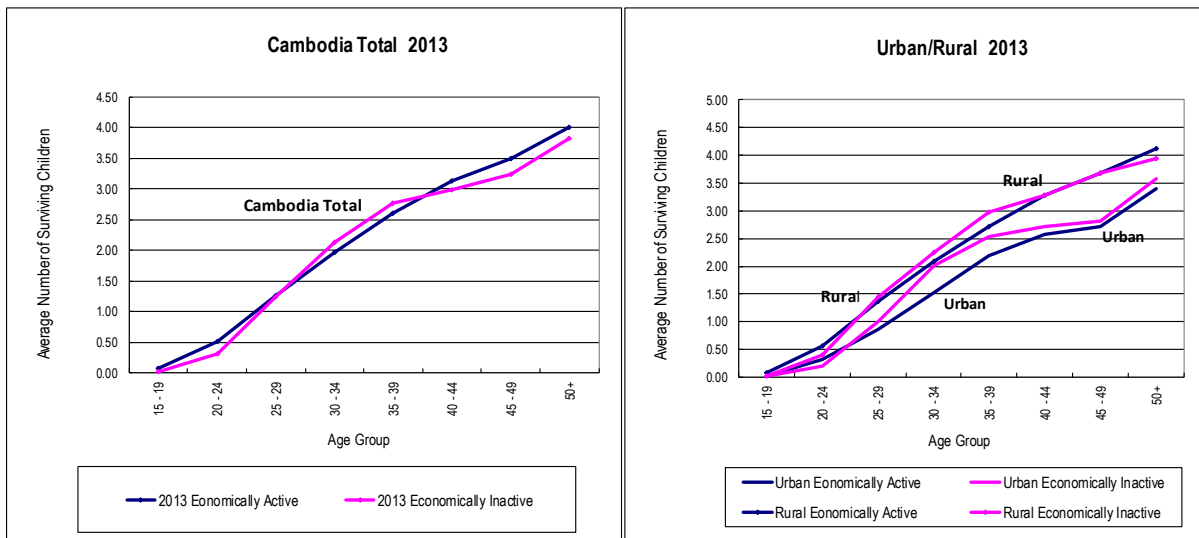


Table 5.10 shows the economically active rate of females by number of surviving children and age group. The economic active rate of females with no child is smaller than those having children. On the other hand, the economically active rate decreases as the number of children females own increases regardless of urban and rural areas.

Table 5.10 shows another noteworthy feature of female economic active participation. On the whole, the economically active rate of urban females is lower than that of rural females. In addition, the rate of urban females with children is much lower than that of rural females with children.

This report has already mentioned several times that the female’s economically active rate is much lower in urban areas than that in rural areas. One of the reasons behind this tendency may be the difference in industrial structure between urban and rural areas. Urban areas have an environment where a female with many children has difficulty in economic active participation. It is easier for women in rural areas to balance work and childrearing than women in urban areas, because agricultural work allows them to adjust their working hours and to accompany their child to the worksite. On the contrary, work in a factory or an office in urban areas requires them to be present at work away from home for the whole working hours. Another reason may exist in household economy: the income per person in urban areas is higher than that in rural areas.

**Table 5.10 Economically Active Rate of Females aged 15 and over
by Number of Surviving Children, and Age Group: 2008 and Urban/Rural, 2013**

Usual Activity/ Age Group	Number of Persons							Percentage						
	Female Population							Economic Activity Rate of Females						
	Total	Number of Surviving Children						Total	Number of Surviving Children					
		0	1	2	3	4	5+		0	1	2	3	4	5+
2008														
Cambodia Total														
Total	4,678,346	1,649,516	588,048	663,135	548,685	434,525	794,437	76.0	64.6	82.4	82.7	82.6	81.7	82.0
15 - 19	784,528	748,211	29,096	4,288	1,164	780	989	47.2	45.5	83.3	76.0	60.6	61.4	57.8
20 - 24	699,441	431,494	170,133	77,034	15,251	3,290	2,239	81.2	77.9	86.7	86.4	86.7	87.8	87.4
25 - 29	627,325	195,499	145,541	175,070	80,523	23,020	7,672	87.0	87.4	86.3	86.7	87.4	88.1	88.5
30 - 34	357,957	59,349	45,728	94,610	84,773	45,960	27,537	88.1	88.8	86.9	87.0	88.0	89.3	91.1
35 - 39	436,438	48,640	37,193	85,662	103,564	80,120	81,259	88.6	88.9	88.0	86.9	87.7	89.3	90.8
40 - 44	392,967	35,787	27,551	56,073	74,915	74,152	124,489	88.9	87.4	89.3	86.9	87.6	88.8	90.9
45 - 49	354,518	28,963	24,327	40,198	53,469	61,000	146,561	88.2	86.6	89.0	86.8	86.0	87.4	89.8
50 +	1,025,172	101,573	108,479	130,200	135,026	146,203	403,691	69.2	64.2	63.3	66.2	67.9	68.3	73.8
2013														
Cambodia Total														
Total	5,453,861	1,786,879	733,889	924,722	706,978	508,752	792,641	76.7	66.6	84.4	83.5	82.5	80.3	77.2
15 - 19	769,818	740,382	26,863	2,064	243	265	0	47.3	46.1	78.4	82.9	18.1	76.9	0.0
20 - 24	802,710	514,871	204,772	71,564	10,002	942	560	80.2	76.4	87.0	86.9	88.9	87.5	75.1
25 - 29	676,517	218,003	173,443	205,175	59,624	15,628	4,644	87.9	87.5	89.4	87.1	85.8	92.4	99.2
30 - 34	629,941	109,289	95,180	219,622	134,087	54,585	17,178	89.6	92.3	91.4	87.4	90.8	88.6	85.3
35 - 39	373,794	40,138	36,470	97,094	103,851	60,328	35,914	90.1	90.0	93.7	91.7	87.8	89.4	90.4
40 - 44	455,941	39,114	37,659	90,901	111,949	86,105	90,213	90.1	92.1	90.7	86.8	89.5	92.1	91.2
45 - 49	406,380	30,712	33,508	64,518	85,674	72,807	119,162	89.8	87.5	94.1	87.9	87.7	88.8	92.3
50 +	1,338,760	94,370	125,994	173,785	201,549	218,094	524,969	67.7	69.0	62.2	65.0	66.8	67.3	70.1
Cambodia Urban														
Total	1,236,302	463,973	165,317	227,845	165,347	98,393	115,428	64.5	59.4	71.7	71.1	68.2	63.6	57.1
15 - 19	151,342	148,516	2,566	0	199	61	0	31.7	31.6	40.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20 - 24	180,272	141,090	29,683	8,603	476	15	405	63.2	61.0	69.9	75.3	67.5	100.0	100.0
25 - 29	168,924	81,110	38,923	37,589	8,475	2,065	762	77.5	80.3	77.0	71.6	76.3	80.9	100.0
30 - 34	166,600	43,611	28,059	54,626	29,904	8,819	1,580	79.9	89.9	82.9	74.8	75.4	71.5	65.7
35 - 39	82,809	11,770	9,849	23,735	24,350	9,651	3,455	79.4	82.3	89.7	82.5	73.0	75.5	74.7
40 - 44	110,002	12,600	11,846	30,885	27,836	13,904	12,930	79.2	88.8	85.5	76.4	74.0	81.0	80.1
45 - 49	85,822	8,820	8,561	20,475	23,636	13,539	10,790	75.7	76.3	83.8	77.8	71.9	69.4	81.2
50 +	290,532	16,456	35,829	51,931	50,471	50,338	85,505	52.9	66.2	48.4	55.0	55.6	52.9	49.2
Cambodia Rural														
Total	4,217,558	1,322,906	568,573	696,877	541,631	410,359	677,213	80.3	69.1	88.1	87.5	86.8	84.3	80.7
15 - 19	618,476	591,867	24,297	2,064	44	204	0	51.1	49.7	82.4	82.9	100.0	100.0	0.0
20 - 24	622,437	373,781	175,089	62,960	9,525	927	155	85.1	82.2	89.9	88.5	89.9	87.3	10.1
25 - 29	507,593	136,893	134,520	167,586	51,150	13,563	3,882	91.3	91.7	93.0	90.5	87.4	94.1	99.0
30 - 34	463,341	65,678	67,121	164,996	104,182	45,765	15,598	93.1	93.9	95.0	91.5	95.2	91.9	87.3
35 - 39	290,985	28,369	26,621	73,359	79,501	50,677	32,458	93.2	93.1	95.2	94.7	92.4	92.1	92.0
40 - 44	345,939	26,514	25,813	60,016	84,113	72,201	77,283	93.6	93.7	93.1	92.2	94.6	94.2	93.0
45 - 49	320,559	21,891	24,947	44,043	62,038	59,268	108,372	93.5	91.9	97.6	92.6	93.7	93.3	93.4
50 +	1,048,229	77,914	90,165	121,853	151,077	167,756	439,463	71.8	69.6	67.6	69.3	70.6	71.6	74.1

5.3 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF WOMEN'S ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Table 5.11 compares economically active rates of females among selected ASEAN countries, and Figure 5.10 plots economic active rates of females of selected ASEAN countries. The rates are largely determined by each country's industrial structure and religious condition.

Generally speaking, the economically active rate of Muslim females tends to be low, and the rate of females in agricultural countries tends to be high.

For example, there is a large Muslim population in Indonesia and Malaysia. As easily imagined, the economically active rate of females is not so high in these countries.

One of the main industries of Thailand and Viet Nam is agriculture and they are Buddhist countries. As expected, the rate is high in both countries.

In Singapore and Brunei Darussalam, where non-agricultural sectors are developed, the economically active rate is low: around 60%. In Brunei and Singapore, women become economically active in their 20s in the same way as in the other selected countries, but it is more likely that those Bruneians and Singaporeans drop off from economic activeness at their earlier years of age than in the other selected countries. This is one of the general tendencies seen in non-agricultural countries.

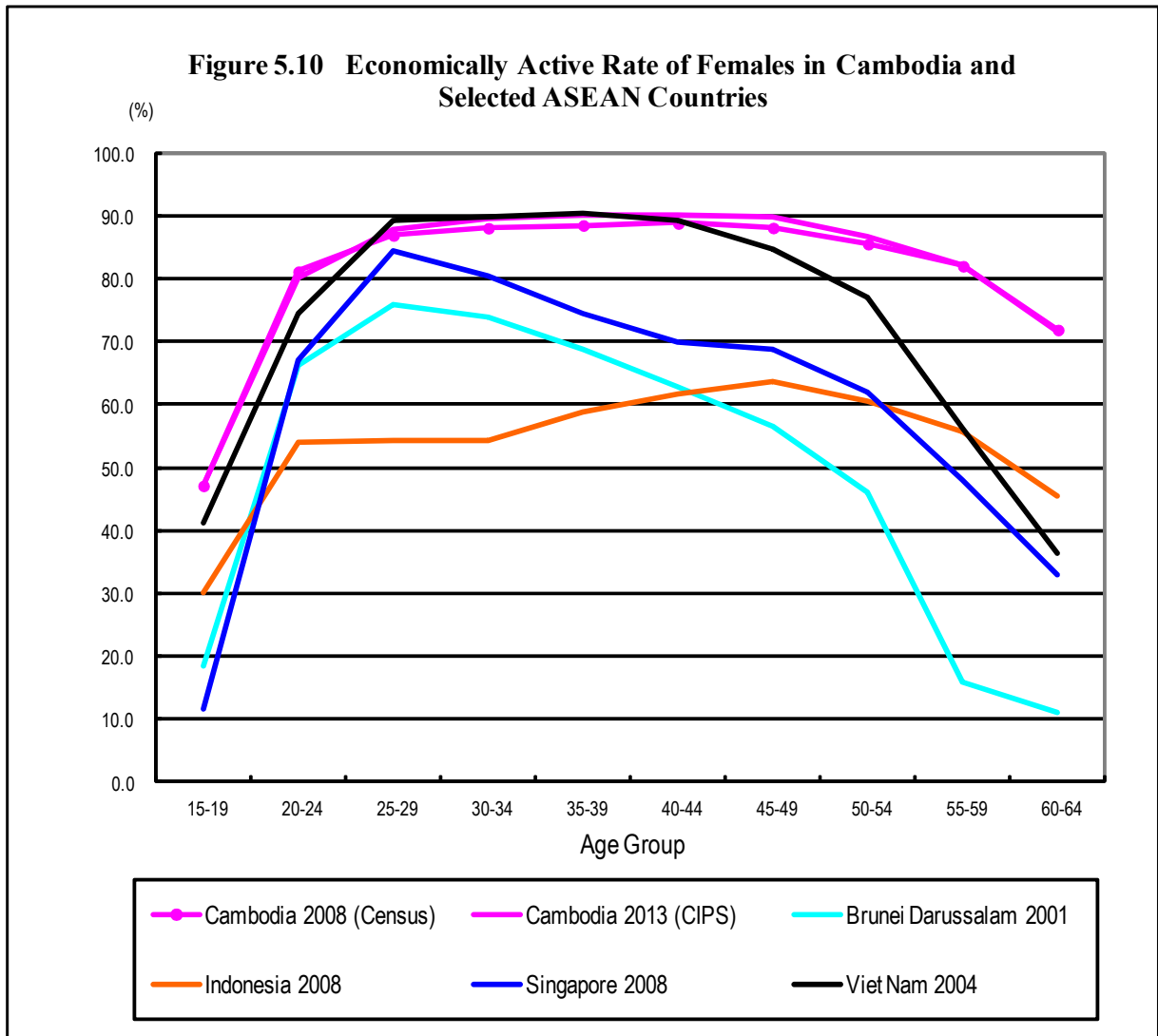
Cambodia is an agricultural country and also a Buddhist country. The economic activity of Cambodian females is characterized by high economically active rates. In particular, it is notable that the elderly women's economically active rate is high.

Table 5.11 Economically Active Rates of Females in Selected ASEAN Countries and Cambodia by 5-Year Age Group and Sex (%)

Age Group	Cambodia 2008 (Census)	Cambodia 2013 (CIPS)	Brunei Darussalam 2001	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2000	Philippines 2008	Singapore 2008	Thailand 2008	Viet Nam 2004
15-64 Total	78.5	80.0	58.8	53.1	29.4	48.6	62.0	65.8*	74.7
15-19	47.2	47.3	18.6	30.2	22.0	] 33.9	11.6	19.3	41.1
20-24	81.2	80.2	66.2	53.9	61.5		67.0	61.8	74.6
25-29	87.0	87.9	75.8	54.4	59.9	] 53.1	84.5	81.5	89.4
30-34	88.1	89.6	73.9	54.2	53.4		80.5	85.0	89.8
35-39	88.6	90.1	68.9	58.9	51.3	] 60.7	74.4	87.0	90.4
40-44	88.9	90.1	62.8	61.8	52.1		69.9	] 84.2	89.4
45-49	88.2	89.8	56.7	63.6	49.6	] 64.2	68.7		84.7
50-54	85.6	86.7	46.1	60.6	40.6] 54.8	62.0] 73.5	77.0
55-59	82.1	82.2	15.8	55.7	28.5	48.0		56.3	
60-64	72.0	71.7	11.2	45.5	23.2	33.0	28.1	36.5	
Reference Period	1 year	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week

* Total of Thailand contains aged 60 and over

Data Source: Labor Statistics Database Provided by ILO (LABORSTA) for all countries except for Cambodia 2008 and 2013



Data Source; Labor Statistics Database Provided by ILO (LABORSTA) for all countries except Cambodia 2008 and 2013

The data in Table 5.11 and Figure 5.10 other than CIPS 2013 are taken from the corresponding analytical report on the results of GPCC 2008. More recent data are available for some ASEAN countries, but would be less suitable to know the current relative level of development of Cambodia.