

national capital shows the second highest in the rates except for “lower secondary” in which it is placed on the third position. However, for “secondary or above”, the range between the highest and the lowest in the rate is shortened from 94.7 % for Pailin and to 39.1 % for Takeo. Compared with the gap of 82.4 percent point for “illiterates & none”, the gap for “secondary or above” shows 55.6 percent point. The gap is 80.2 percent point for “primary not completed”, 71.7 percent point for “primary” and 68.2 percent point for “lower secondary”. These findings imply that difference in the spatial mobility between provinces decreases with rise in level of educational attainment.

**Table 2.6 Number of Overall Migrants (All Durations) aged 15 and over and Overall Migration Rates by Level of Education and Sex: 2008, Province**

Province	Both sexes						Males						Females					
	Overall migrants	Illiterates & None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary or above	Overall migrants	Illiterates & None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary or above	Overall migrants	Illiterates & None	Primary not completed	Primary	Lower secondary	Secondary or above
CAMBODIA	35.7	31.7	33.1	34.3	41.9	69.0	38.0	32.8	34.3	35.4	43.4	71.7	33.6	31.1	32.1	33.0	39.7	63.9
Banteay Meanchey	42.8	42.5	40.9	42.3	46.6	60.4	45.3	44.6	42.4	44.7	49.7	64.1	40.5	41.5	39.6	39.3	41.7	52.4
Battambang	50.1	57.0	52.0	44.2	44.9	56.6	51.7	56.4	53.7	47.8	49.3	61.6	48.5	57.3	50.6	39.7	38.7	49.0
Kampong Cham	19.0	17.1	18.4	18.6	23.3	45.7	22.2	19.8	21.1	21.7	26.2	50.3	16.1	15.8	16.0	14.7	18.8	36.5
Kampong Chhnang	36.7	41.4	36.7	31.1	35.1	56.2	37.5	40.1	37.6	34.0	37.6	60.2	35.9	42.0	36.0	27.6	31.1	47.2
Kampong Speu	22.0	19.7	21.5	21.4	26.3	41.1	25.4	23.0	24.7	24.4	28.3	43.6	18.9	18.4	18.9	17.6	22.8	34.7
Kampong Thom	24.0	23.8	22.8	22.3	27.6	49.2	27.0	25.4	25.9	25.7	30.9	54.7	21.3	22.9	19.9	18.1	22.8	39.3
Kampot	25.6	28.1	25.5	22.0	24.6	49.6	28.6	31.6	28.7	25.0	27.3	53.1	23.1	26.6	22.8	18.2	20.5	42.3
Kendal	25.9	25.9	25.3	24.7	26.4	40.1	28.5	27.9	27.4	26.8	29.3	43.7	23.6	24.9	23.7	22.5	21.8	32.3
Koh Kong	59.5	52.8	58.1	63.5	67.3	80.6	60.8	52.0	55.9	65.2	69.9	82.2	58.1	53.2	60.3	61.0	62.5	75.0
Kratie	27.6	25.5	26.7	27.9	31.2	52.0	30.8	26.4	29.2	31.9	35.2	58.3	24.5	24.9	24.3	22.7	25.3	38.4
Mondul Kiri	59.7	45.7	63.7	74.9	76.6	89.1	63.2	46.3	61.8	76.9	78.3	91.1	56.0	45.3	66.4	71.5	72.8	81.2
Phnom Penh	79.2	81.2	82.9	78.9	75.4	81.4	78.5	78.0	80.4	77.0	76.1	83.7	79.7	82.6	84.1	80.2	74.5	77.3
Preah Vihear	27.5	19.3	26.2	35.5	45.3	77.6	31.0	19.9	27.8	38.5	48.4	80.6	24.1	18.9	24.4	31.4	40.1	67.4
Prey Veng	14.0	13.9	12.6	13.0	17.5	49.6	17.3	17.6	15.8	15.4	19.7	52.8	11.3	12.5	10.3	9.6	13.6	41.7
Pursat	40.7	46.7	41.1	34.2	38.6	50.7	41.6	45.2	42.3	37.2	41.9	56.3	39.8	47.5	40.1	30.5	33.7	39.0
Ratnak Kiri	32.7	16.7	44.2	62.2	71.2	83.6	36.2	17.1	40.1	61.1	73.2	85.7	29.2	16.4	50.2	64.0	67.2	76.4
Siemreap	26.8	20.0	25.2	29.4	40.1	59.0	30.0	20.9	26.9	31.4	43.6	64.1	23.9	19.4	23.5	27.1	34.9	49.3
Sihanoukville	59.6	56.9	60.3	59.1	59.5	70.8	60.5	55.9	58.2	60.2	62.2	75.4	58.6	57.4	62.0	57.9	55.0	59.7
Stung Treng	33.0	27.4	32.5	37.5	42.5	62.2	36.7	28.5	34.4	41.8	47.1	66.7	29.4	26.8	30.3	31.6	35.2	53.1
Svay Rieng	37.9	45.8	40.6	30.9	31.7	53.6	38.1	42.7	42.5	34.6	33.3	57.4	37.7	46.8	39.2	25.8	28.6	42.9
Takeo	18.8	19.8	18.4	16.7	19.0	39.1	22.8	24.9	23.4	20.5	21.9	42.1	15.2	18.0	14.6	12.1	14.1	31.1
Oddar Meanchey	61.7	59.1	63.3	59.9	67.6	82.8	63.8	61.5	64.3	61.5	69.3	83.3	59.6	57.8	62.2	57.5	64.0	81.4
Kep	36.9	37.0	34.2	35.8	40.7	58.5	39.3	35.9	36.1	39.5	43.8	59.5	34.7	37.5	32.4	30.9	35.9	55.9
Pailin	90.6	96.3	92.8	84.7	85.7	94.7	90.8	96.3	93.4	86.9	86.9	94.8	90.4	96.3	92.2	81.6	83.4	94.4

## 2.3 CHARACTERISTICS AND MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS BY INDUSTRY

### 2.3.1 Characteristics of Migrants by Industry

Industry is the kind of economic activity of establishment or enterprise where people work. Salient feature of Cambodian structure of industry is extreme dominance of agriculture. The 2008 census exposed whole structure of industry of population. According to Table 2.7, 72.2 % of the economically active population aged 5 and over engaged in “agriculture, forestry and fishery”, while 51.5 % of overall economically active migrants engaged in the same industry. Even the economically active population classified as overall migrants indicated that more than a half were working in

agriculture, forestry or fishery. However, due to wide difference in the proportion of agricultural sector, the industrial structure of overall migrants presented relatively higher proportion in each section of industry belonging to non-agricultural sector than that of total active persons. In particular, the section of “wholesale and retail trade, etc” showed 13.5 % for overall migrants against 7.7 % for total active persons. Following this section, the section of “manufacturing” presented 9.7 % for the migrants against 6.2 % for the active persons, “Public administration, etc.” indicated 5.6 % for the migrants against 2.7 % for the active persons. And, “transport and storage” showed 4.2 % for the migrants against 2.3 percent for the active persons.

**Table 2.7 Sex Ratio and Percent of Employed Persons and Overall Migrants aged 5 and over by Indust**

Sex and Industry	Percentage						Sex ratio	
	Both sexes		Males		Females			
	Employed persons	Overall migrants	Employed persons	Overall migrants	Employed persons	Overall migrants	Employed persons	Overall migrants
Both sexes*	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.7	121.9
A. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	72.24	51.51	69.31	49.65	75.05	53.79	88.4	112.5
B. Mining, quarrying	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.08	178.7	218.0
C. Manufacturing	6.23	9.74	4.13	6.47	8.23	13.72	48.1	57.5
D. Electricity, gas, steam, air supply	0.11	0.20	0.19	0.32	0.03	0.05	624.0	769.6
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remedy	0.12	0.24	0.14	0.26	0.09	0.21	150.9	149.5
F. Construction	2.05	3.30	3.54	5.12	0.63	1.07	538.8	581.8
G. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motercycle, etc.	7.75	13.48	5.81	9.76	9.60	18.02	58.0	66.1
H. Transport & storage	2.25	4.18	4.17	6.97	0.40	0.77	991.8	1106.0
I. Accommodation & food service	0.87	1.73	0.67	1.17	1.06	2.42	60.1	58.8
J. Imformation & communication	0.10	0.21	0.14	0.25	0.07	0.15	199.6	202.4
K. Finance & insurance	0.24	0.49	0.30	0.57	0.19	0.40	155.1	171.0
L. Real estate	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	494.4	495.8
M. Professional, scientific, & technical service	0.20	0.39	0.26	0.47	0.14	0.29	178.3	198.1
N. Administrative & support service	0.79	1.64	1.00	1.85	0.58	1.37	164.6	164.8
O. Public administration, etc.	2.72	5.61	4.83	8.92	0.71	1.58	652.9	686.7
P. Education	1.63	2.37	2.07	2.81	1.22	1.84	161.9	185.9
Q. Health & soccial work	0.47	0.91	0.54	0.95	0.40	0.86	127.8	134.2
R. Art, entertainment & recreation	0.31	0.63	0.34	0.60	0.27	0.66	119.5	111.9
S. Other service	1.58	2.70	2.12	3.07	1.06	2.24	190.8	167.1
T. Use activities of households as employers	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	51.8	47.0
U. Extraterritorial organizations	0.24	0.50	0.30	0.58	0.18	0.40	165.5	179.3

Comparing the industrial structure of both populations by sex, agricultural dominance in the structure can be found stronger for females than for males. The proportion of “agriculture, forestry and fishery” presented 53.8 % for female migrants against 49.7 % for male migrants, while it showed 75.1 % for female active persons against 69.3% for

male active persons. In each group of non-agricultural occupations, similar patterns as described above can be observed. (Table 2.8)

Table 2.8 Overall Migration Rates (%) by Industry: 2008, Cambodia, Urban/Rural

Industry	Cambodia				
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban, both sexes	Rural, both sexes
Total	36.2	40.6	31.9	74.4	27.9
A. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	25.8	29.1	22.9	45.7	25.1
B. Mining, quarrying	56.7	60.6	49.7	71.7	54.4
C. Manufacturing	56.5	63.5	53.2	79.9	29.3
D. Electricity, gas, steam, air supply	67.0	68.8	55.8	78.6	50.1
E. Water supply, sewerage, waste management & remedy	73.3	73.0	73.7	80.0	56.5
F. Construction	58.1	58.8	54.4	73.1	43.4
G. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc.	62.9	68.2	59.8	76.8	45.2
H. Transport & storage	67.2	67.9	60.9	78.9	50.3
I. Accommodation & food service	72.0	71.0	72.5	80.3	49.5
J. Information & communication	74.2	74.5	73.5	80.5	50.6
K. Finance & insurance	72.9	75.7	68.6	79.3	55.2
L. Real estate	80.2	80.2	80.0	89.6	57.9
M. Professional, scientific, & technical service	71.2	73.8	66.4	81.0	46.9
N. Administrative & support service	74.9	74.9	74.8	79.8	54.2
O. Public administration, etc.	74.5	75.0	71.3	85.7	59.6
P. Education	52.5	55.2	48.1	74.7	40.1
Q. Health & soccial work	70.3	71.8	68.3	85.2	50.5
R. Art, entertainment & recreation	74.1	71.8	76.7	80.9	62.8
S. Other service	61.7	58.9	67.2	79.7	48.3
T. Use activities of households as employers	72.0	67.5	74.4	83.8	50.6
U. Extraterritorial organizations	75.6	77.9	71.9	82.4	54.9

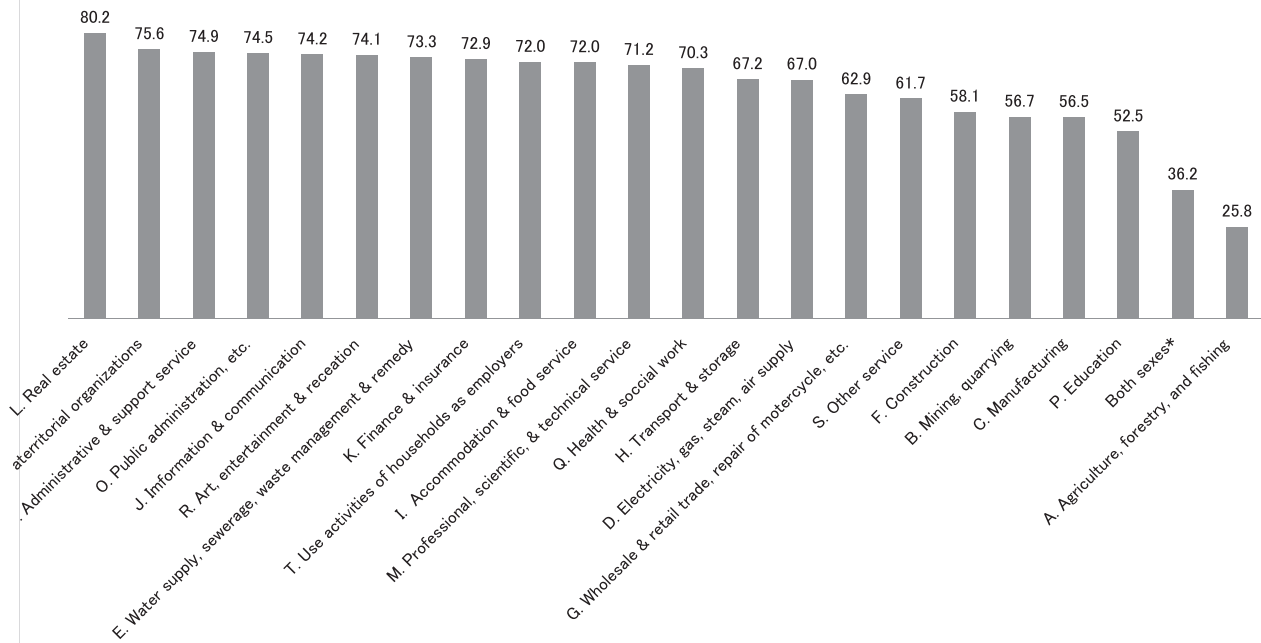
Observing sex ratios of each group in non-agricultural industries for both populations, the sections of “manufacture”, “wholesale and retail trade, etc”, “accommodation and food service” and “use activities of households as employers” indicated very low sex ratio, which means extreme female dominance, not only for total active persons but also for overall migrants. Among those sections, the former two sections indicated higher sex-ratio for the migrants than total active persons, while the later two sections showed lower sex-ratio for the migrants than total active persons. On the other hand, the remaining sections in non-agricultural industry recorded very high sex-ratio exceeding

100 and indicated higher ratio for the migrants than for total active persons, except for the sections of “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remedy”, “art, entertainment and recreation” and “other service”, those which showed lower ratio for the migrants than for total active persons. In agricultural sector, to which majority of total economically active persons is belonged, sex ratio indicated 112.5 for overall migrants against 88.4 for total economically active persons. This implies that migration is more dominant for males than for females even in female-dominant agricultural sector. (Table 2.7)

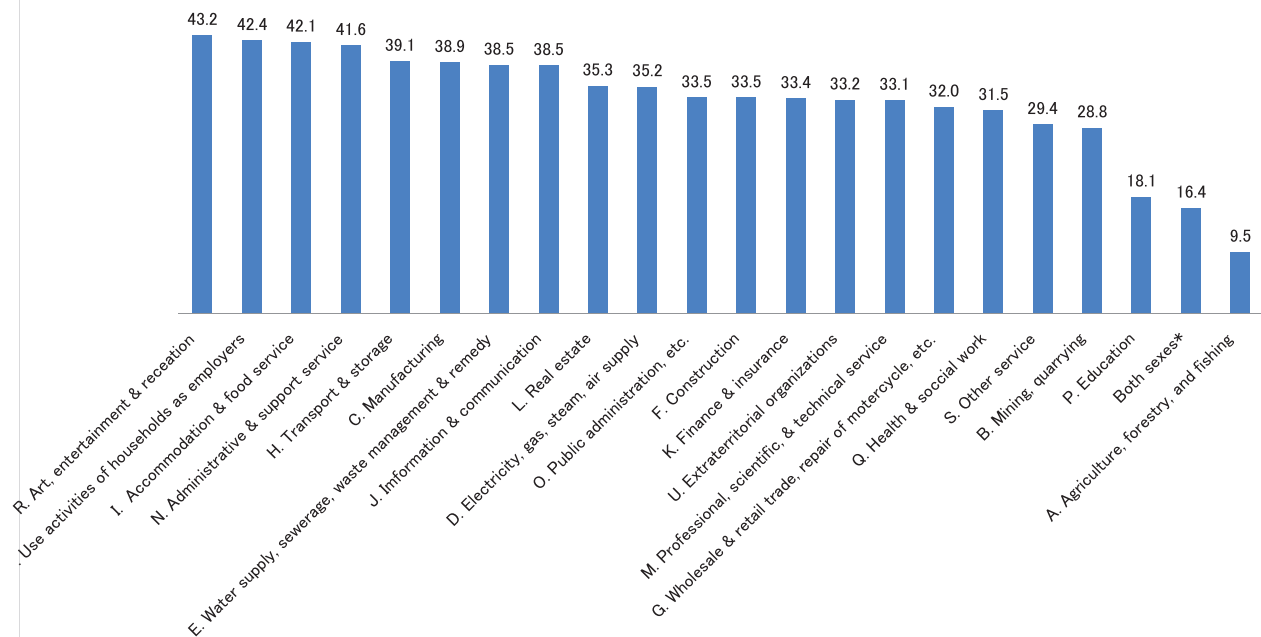
### **2.3.2 Mobility of Migrants by Industry**

Table 2.8 and Annex Tables 2.12-2.14 present spatial mobility of economically active persons aged 5 and over by section of industry. Among 24 sections of industry, the most mobile industry for both sexes was “real estate” for overall migrants (80.2%), and was “art, entertainment and recreation” for overall migrants between provinces (43.2%). In other words, the most mobile industry for both sexes was “real estate” for overall migration including international migration as well as short-distance migration, while it was “art, entertainment and recreation” for overall internal migration in long distance or overall inter-province migration (Fig. 2.14 and Fig. 2.15). The second most mobile industry was “extraterritorial organizations” for overall migrants (75.6%), and it was “use activities of households as employer”, or own account household servants for the overall migrants between provinces (42.4%). On the other hand, the least mobile industry was “agriculture, forestry and fishery” not only for the overall migrants (25.8%) but also for the migrants in long distance (9.5%). Comparing between males and females, males showed higher migration rates than females by each section of industry except for the sections of “water supply, sewerage, waste management and remedy”, “art, entertainment and recreation”, “other service”, and “use activities of households as employer” in those which females showed higher than males.

**Figure 2. 14 Overall Migration Rates by Industry : 2008, Cambodia**



**Figure 2.15 Overall Inter-Province Migration Rates by Industry: 2008, Cambodia**



Comparison of mobility of overall migrants by each section of industry between urban area and rural area explored that overall migration rate was remarkably higher in urban area than in rural area for all sections of industry. Among 24 sections, the most mobile industry for both sexes was “real estate” for overall migrants in urban area (89.6%), and was “art, entertainment and recreation” for those in rural area (62.8%). The second most