

mobile industry was “public administration, etc” for overall migrants (75.6%) in urban area, and it was “real estate” (57.9%) for the overall migrants in rural area. On the other hand, the least mobile industry was “agriculture, forestry and fishery” for the overall migrants not only in urban area (45.7%) but also for those in rural area (25.1%).

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS AND MOBILITY OF MIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

2.4.1 Characteristics of Migrants by Occupation

Occupation is the kind of economic activity of people who work in the establishment, or shop, office, firm, factory, or farm, etc. Salient feature of occupational structure in Cambodia is predominance in agricultural and forest workers. 70.7 % of the economically active population worked as “skilled agricultural and forestry workers”, whereas, 49.0 % of overall migrants were counted as “skilled agricultural and forestry workers” in the 2008 census. Even the economically active population classified as overall migrants indicated that nearly half were “skilled agricultural and forestry workers” due to wide difference in the proportion of “skilled agricultural and forestry workers”, the occupational structure of overall migrants presented relatively higher proportion in each major group of occupation belonging to non-agricultural group than that of total active persons. In particular, the group of “service and sales workers” showed 15.8 % for overall migrants against 8.9 % for total active persons. Following this group, the group of “craft and related workers” presented 11.5 % for the migrants against 7.2 % for the active persons, “elementary occupation” indicated 7.8 % for the migrants against 4.7 % for the active persons. And, “technical and associated workers” showed 4.0 % for the migrants against 2.2 percent for the active persons.

Comparing the occupational structure of both populations by sex, agricultural workers’ dominance in the structure can be found stronger for females than for males. The proportion of “skilled agricultural and forestry workers” presented 51.4 % for female migrants against 47.1 % for male migrants, while it showed 73.7 % for female active persons against 67.6% for male active persons. In each group of non-agricultural workers, similar patterns as described above can be observed. (Table 2.9)

Table 2.9 Sex Ratios and Percents of Overall Migrants aged 5 and over by Occupation

Occupation	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*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	121.9
0 Armed forces	0.8	1.8	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.2	1,444.2	1,594.1
1 Legislators, senior officials, managers.	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.5	376.1	348.6
2 Professionals	1.7	2.6	2.2	3.1	1.3	2.0	163.6	190.3
3 Technical & associate professionals	2.2	4.0	3.3	5.3	1.2	2.5	264.2	253.8
4 Clerical support workers	1.5	3.1	2.0	3.8	1.0	2.3	189.8	198.7
5 Service and sales workers	8.9	15.8	6.9	11.8	10.8	20.7	61.3	69.3
6 Skilled agricultural & forestry workers	70.7	49.0	67.6	47.1	73.7	51.4	87.9	111.6
7 Craft and related trade workers	7.2	11.5	6.1	9.6	8.2	13.7	71.8	86.0
8 Plant & machine operators and assemblers	1.8	3.3	3.4	5.8	0.2	0.4	1,406.0	1,728.5
9 Elementary occupations	4.7	7.8	6.1	9.2	3.3	6.2	179.1	181.2

Observing sex ratios of each group in non-agricultural occupations for both populations, the groups of “service and sale workers” and “craft and related workers” indicated very low sex ratio, which means extreme female dominance, not only for total active persons but also for overall migrants. Those groups indicated higher sex-ratio for the migrants than total active persons, while other remaining groups in non-agricultural occupations recorded very high sex-ratio exceeding 100 and indicated higher ratio for the migrants than for total active persons, except for the groups of “legislator, senior officials, managers” and “technical and associated workers”, those which showed lower ratio for the migrants than for total active persons. In “skilled agricultural and forestry workers”, to which majority of total economically active persons is belonged, sex ratio indicated 111.6 for overall migrants against 87.9 for total economically active persons. This

implies that migration is more dominant for males than for females even in female-dominant agricultural workers. (Table 2.9)

2.4.2 Mobility of Migrants by Occupation

Table 2.10 and Annex Tables 2.15-2.17 present spatial mobility of economically active persons aged 5 and over by major group of occupation. Among major groups of occupation, the most mobile industry for both sexes was “armed forces” for overall migrants (81.8 %) and those between provinces (34.4 %). In other words, the most mobile occupation for both sexes was “armed forces” for long-distance migration as well as short-distance migration. The second most mobile occupation was “clerical support workers” for overall migrants (77.1 %) and those between provinces (29.0%). On the other hand, the least mobile industry was “skilled agricultural and forestry workers” not only for the overall migrants (25.2%) but also for the migrants in long distance (8.8%). Comparing between males and females, males showed higher migration rates than females by each major group of occupation except for the group of “technical and support workers” in which females showed higher than males.

Table 2.10 Overall Migration Rates (%) by Occupation: 2008, Cambodia, Urban/Rural

Occupation	Cambodia				
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Urban, both sexes	Rural, both sexes
Total	36.3	40.8	32.0	74.8	28.0
0 Armed forces	81.8	82.3	74.5	87.8	75.6
1 Legislators, senior officials, managers.	64.4	63.3	68.3	85.4	44.3
2 Professionals	54.6	57.7	49.6	76.7	40.3
3 Technical & associate professionals	65.8	65.1	67.7	82.4	50.3
4 Clerical support workers	77.1	78.3	74.8	82.7	58.0
5 Service and sales workers	64.4	69.3	61.4	77.9	46.0
6 Skilled agricultural & forestry workers	25.2	28.4	22.3	44.0	24.5
7 Craft and related trade workers	57.9	64.1	53.5	80.3	31.2
8 Plant & machine operators and assemblers	68.8	69.6	56.7	79.8	51.1
9 Elementary occupations	61.1	61.3	60.6	76.4	51.7

Comparison of mobility of overall migrants by each major group of occupation between urban area and rural area explored that overall migration rate was remarkably higher in urban area than in rural area for all groups of occupation. Among the groups, the most mobile occupation for both sexes was “armed forces” for overall migrants in urban area (87.8%) and in rural area (75.6%). The second most mobile occupation was “legislators, senior officials, managers” for overall migrants (85.4%) in urban area, and it was “clerical support workers” (58.0%) for the overall migrants in rural area. On the other hand, the least mobile industry was “skilled agricultural and forestry workers” for the overall migrants not only in urban area (44.0%) but also for those in rural area (24.5%).