

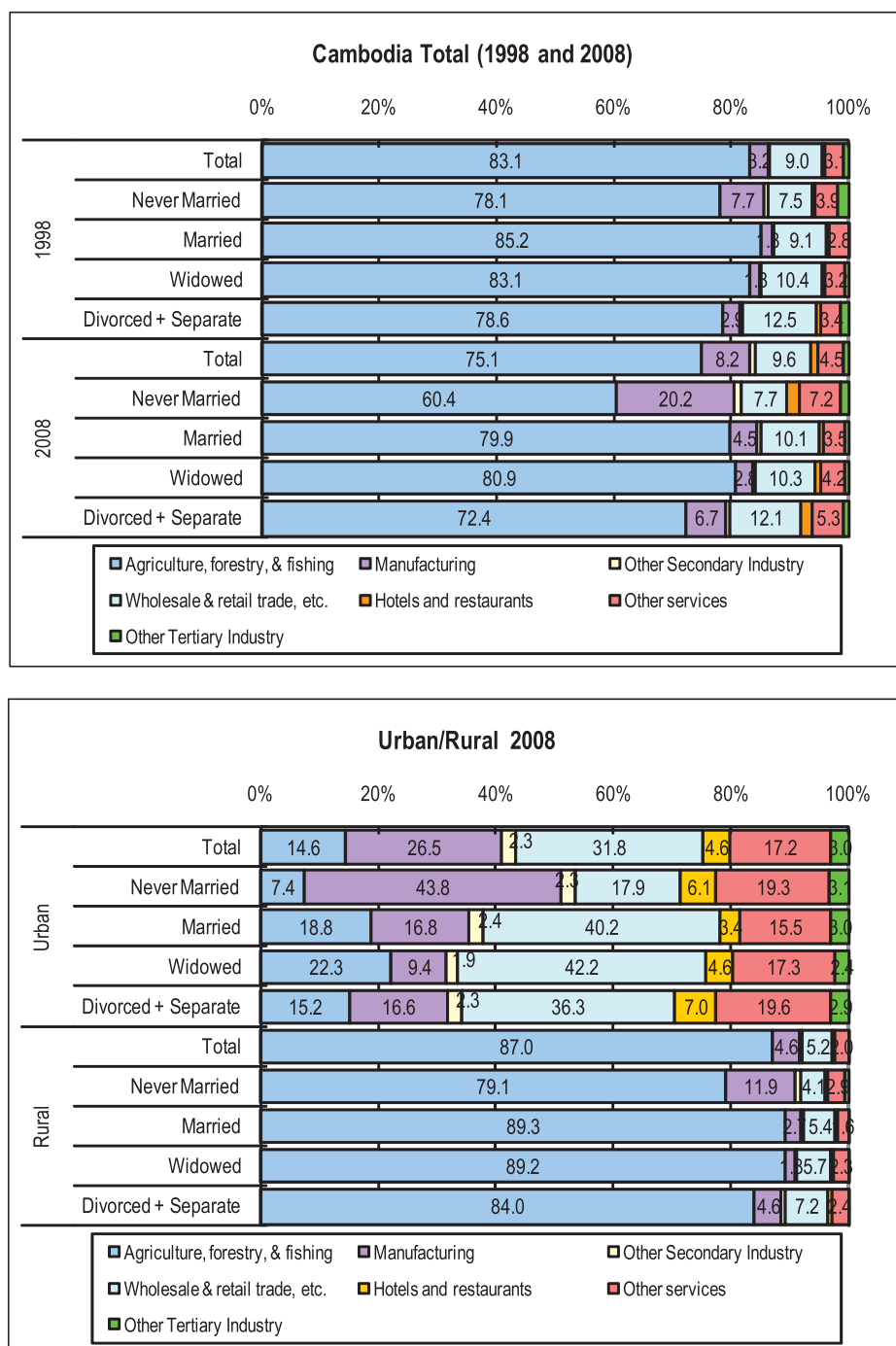
Table 5.3 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Industrial Category: Urban/Rural, 2008

| Urban/Rural Industrial Category | Percentage to Total Employed Females | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Total | Marital Status | | | | |
| | | Never Married | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Separated |
| Urban | | | | | | |
| Total Employed Females (persons) | 581,877 | 218,625 | 311,773 | 30,503 | 19,763 | 1,213 |
| (Percentage) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing | 14.6 | 7.4 | 18.8 | 22.3 | 15.5 | 10.1 |
| 2. Mining, quarrying | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 26.5 | 43.8 | 16.8 | 9.3 | 16.6 | 16.3 |
| 4. Electricity, gas and water supply | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| 5. Construction | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| 6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc. | 31.8 | 17.9 | 40.2 | 42.2 | 36.3 | 36.9 |
| 7. Transportation & storage | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| 8. Hotels and restaurants | 4.6 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 8.9 |
| 9. Finance & insurance | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 10. Other services | 17.2 | 19.3 | 15.5 | 17.3 | 19.3 | 24.0 |
| 11. Other industries not elsewhere classified | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Un known | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Total Employed Females (persons) | 2,960,732 | 618,038 | 2,024,252 | 215,304 | 98,133 | 5,005 |
| (Percentage) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1. Agriculture, forestry, & fishing | 87.0 | 79.1 | 89.3 | 89.2 | 84.1 | 82.6 |
| 2. Mining, quarrying | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 3. Manufacturing | 4.6 | 11.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| 4. Electricity, gas and water supply | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 5. Construction | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| 6. Wholesale & retail trade, repair of motorcycle, etc. | 5.2 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 7.2 | 8.2 |
| 7. Transportation & storage | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 8. Hotels and restaurants | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 9. Finance & insurance | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10. Other services | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 |
| 11. Other industries not elsewhere classified | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Un known | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

OCCUPATION

The main industry of Cambodia is 'Agriculture', and major occupation of employed females is 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers' (Table 5.4). 'Skilled agricultural worker' is the most popular occupation regardless of marital status, but the proportion of 'Never married' skilled agricultural females is 10 to 20 percentage points lower than that of those in other

Figure 5.4 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Industrial Category, 1998 and 2008



marital status (Figure 5.5).

The Second most popular occupation among employed females is ‘Service and sales workers’. The third is ‘Craft and related workers’ (Table 5.4). The proportion of ‘Service and sales

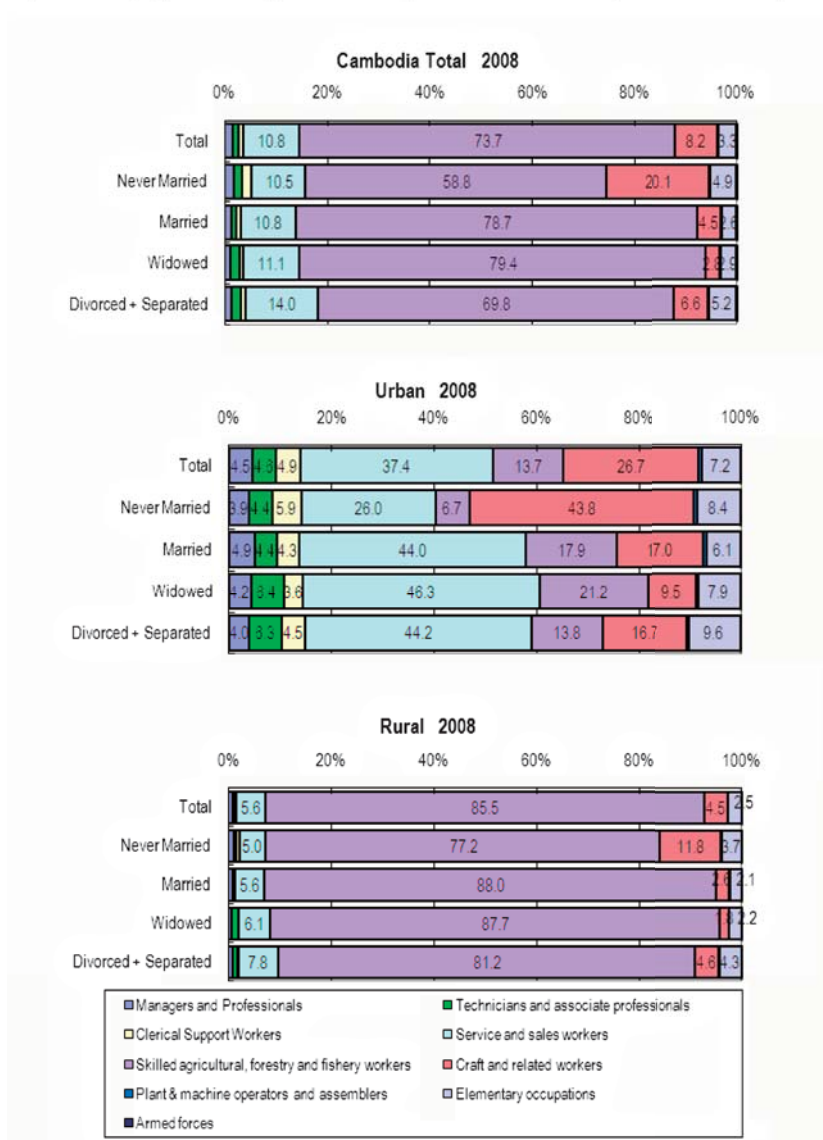
Table 5.4 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Occupation: Urban/Rural, 2008

| Urban/Rural Occupation | Percentage to Total Employed Females | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Total | Marital Status | | | | |
| | | Never Married | Married | Widowed | Divorced | Separated |
| Cambodia Total | | | | | | |
| Total Employed Females (persons) | 3,542,609 | 836,663 | 2,336,025 | 245,807 | 117,896 | 6,218 |
| (Percentage) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 Legislators, senior officials, managers. | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| 2 Professionals | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 3 Technical and associate professionals | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| 4 Clerks | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 5 Service and sales workers | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 15.8 |
| 6 Skilled agricultural & forestry workers | 73.7 | 58.8 | 78.7 | 79.4 | 70.0 | 65.9 |
| 7 Craft and related trade workers | 8.2 | 20.1 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 8 Plant & machine operators and assemblers | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| 9 Elementary occupations | 3.3 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| 0 Armed forces | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Un known | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Cambodia Urban | | | | | | |
| Total Employed Females (persons) | 581,877 | 218,625 | 311,773 | 30,503 | 19,763 | 1,213 |
| (Percentage) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 Legislators, senior officials, managers. | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.7 |
| 2 Professionals | 3.6 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 3.8 |
| 3 Technical and associate professionals | 4.6 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 7.2 |
| 4 Clerks | 4.9 | 5.9 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| 5 Service and sales workers | 37.4 | 26.0 | 44.0 | 46.3 | 44.1 | 45.7 |
| 6 Skilled agricultural & forestry workers | 13.7 | 6.7 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 14.1 | 9.1 |
| 7 Craft and related trade workers | 26.7 | 43.8 | 17.0 | 9.5 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| 8 Plant & machine operators and assemblers | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 9 Elementary occupations | 7.2 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 10.0 |
| 0 Armed forces | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Un known | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Cambodia Rural | | | | | | |
| Total Employed Females (persons) | 2,960,732 | 618,038 | 2,024,252 | 215,304 | 98,133 | 5,005 |
| (Percentage) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 Legislators, senior officials, managers. | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 2 Professionals | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| 3 Technical and associate professionals | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.6 |
| 4 Clerks | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| 5 Service and sales workers | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 8.6 |
| 6 Skilled agricultural & forestry workers | 85.5 | 77.2 | 88.0 | 87.7 | 81.3 | 79.7 |
| 7 Craft and related trade workers | 4.5 | 11.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 |
| 8 Plant & machine operators and assemblers | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| 9 Elementary occupations | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| 0 Armed forces | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Un known | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

workers' is not affected by employed women's marital status. It should be noted that main labour force of 'Craft and related worker' is 'Never married' females.

The occupational distribution of employed females is different between urban and rural areas. 'Never married' females in urban areas show particular feature of occupational distribution. It is characterized by large proportion of 'Craft and related workers' and low proportion of 'Service and sales workers.' This fact indicates that the most manufacturing industry which settled in urban areas is related to craft work.

Figure 5.5 Employed Females aged 5 and over by Marital Status and Occupation: Urban/Rural, 2008



In urban areas, 10 percent of employed females are working as ‘Managers and professionals’ or ‘Technicians and associate professionals’. On the other hand, the proportion of the corresponding women in rural areas are less than 1 percent (0.9 percent for ‘Managers and professionals’, and 0.5 percent for ‘Technicians and associate professionals’). Managers, professionals and technicians are the occupation requiring higher education and/or more training. The chance to have higher education, more training, and such employment positions exists almost only in urban areas at present.

5.2 FAMILY AND EMPOLYMENT

This section describes two issues. One is female heads of households, and the other is children she has. Generally speaking, a head of household owes more responsibility than a ‘spouse of household head, so, her economic activity may have a different character from a spouse. The number of children a female has, 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 is a country where a female reduces her labour participation, when a female has many children. There is another country where the

number of children does not affect labour participation of females. Cambodian situation is examined below.

5.2.1 Head of Household

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

PROPORTION OF FEMALE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Approximately 16 percent of females are ‘Head of households’, in Cambodia. This proportion has not changed during the decade (Table 5.5). The proportion of the female household head is higher than that of ‘Widowed’ females (8.3 percent). This figure indicates that many female household heads have a spouse. Furthermore, there are 69 thousand female ‘single-person households’ in Cambodia. All of them are heads of households. A female being a head of household is not necessarily a ‘Widowed’ or a ‘Divorced’ in Cambodia (see Figure 5.1, ANNEX and Report 11 ‘Family and Household’).

Most of the females who are currently spouses of male household heads become ‘Parents’ of household heads, when their child becomes a head of household. When a female is about 50 years old, the household succession begins. The parent of a head of household may play important role of grandchild rearing in Cambodia, where no system of day care center for a child is available.

The proportion of females being heads of households is higher in rural areas than that in urban areas (16.0 percent and 14.0 percent, respectively). In urban areas the proportion of females being a spouse is much lower than that in rural areas (32.4 percent and 44.9 percent), since the proportion of females being ‘Child and others’ is much higher than that in rural areas (51.0 percent and 35.5 percent, respectively). The category of ‘Child and others’ consists of ‘Child’, ‘Grandchild’, ‘Other relatives’ and ‘Non relative’. There are many ‘Other relatives’ females (13.3 percent) and ‘Non relative’ (8.1 percent) in a household in urban areas. (Table 5.6, Figure 5.6 and ANNEX)