



## Workshop on Final Statistical Analyses of CSES 2003-04

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### ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(12 months data 2004)

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*Some difficulties  
with interpretation*



### I. CONCEPTS AND MEASURES OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

- The international manuals for labor statistics used since 1993:
  - Usually active population (12 months)
  - Currently active population (7 days) LF
- The economically inactive population includes homemakers, students, income recipients, retired, invalids not working.
- Pop. above min. age limit (10 years) = Econ. Active + Econ. Inactive

*Labour force*

*or*

## I. CONCEPTS "continued"

- Unemployment:
  - Without work
  - Currently available for work
  - Seeking work
- Econ. Active = Employed + Unemployed
- Industry: Branch of economic activities (estab.)
- Occupation: Kind of work done
- Status in employment (employer, employee,...)

Employed divided into currently working job, but not currently working (leave, sick, strike)

## Basic LF Rates (12 months 2004)

### • Labour force participation rates

	PP	OU	Rural	Cambodia
BS	60.8	69.5	77.0	74.6
Male	65.1	73.1	81.4	78.9
Female	56.7	66.0	73.0	70.7

### • Unemployment rates

	PP	OU	Rural	Cambodia
BS	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.8
Male	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.8
Female	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.9

in '99, using same definition, ~~pp~~ unemployment much lower

Sten argues unemployment rate only reliable for urban areas  
meaningful

- in rural, poor cannot afford to be unemployed

early  
Taking about 1980, baby boom . at the time, he was it  
change of pop: regiments

## Some absolute numbers of economically active population and comparisons



- Population  $\geq$  10 years: 10  
128 022
- Econ. Active: 7  
495 599
- Youth econ. Active (15-24): 2 412  
009
- The activity rate is lower among women than among men
- Compared to CSES 1999, the activity rates for both sexes increased by 8.5 percentage points.

these exclude / students etc.

## Unemployment rate



- Very low by international standards
- Compared to 1999 unemployment rate increasing, because:
  - Cohort of baby boom in 1980s which will have 2 impacts:
    - Unemployment in the big cities
    - New entrants in LF will push the economy to higher economic growth, e.g. garments, whole sale and retail trades.

maybe because includes down to 10, and 10-14 a large share of the 10 - 60 total ec. actin. age range?  
- missing side shows - high (20%) 15-24  
if economy can respond ...

## Education of Labour Force



- Simplified classifications of labour force in 6 groups
- 900 000 economically active population has completed lower secondary school, upper secondary school, post secondary or tertiary education. Good for investment.
- However, need to upgrade the level of education from "no or only some education, primary not completed, primary completed classes 6-8 to higher education.

## Who are the unemployed?



- Baby boom in cohorts of the 1980's are entering into the labour force in this decade
- Increase of youth unemployment

• in PNH 70.6% of unemployed 15-26 years

• 84.7% of baby boom male unemployed

## Youth labour force, employment



- By UN, Young people: Pop. Age 15-24
- In Cambodia, in 2003-04 the youth share in the working age pop. is 37.4% (South East Asia 29.4%).
- South East Asia: Youth increase by 13.1% employment only by 0.8%
- In the world: 88 million young people without work.

*figure rounded  
fr. 31.1% to  
37.9 %*

## “ Employment status”



- 43.3% of the employed persons are unpaid family workers
- Own account workers/self employed 34.4%
- Paid employees 20.0% (in Phnom Penh 48.0%)
- Compared to 1999 CSES, the share of paid employees has increased from 15.2% to 20.0%.

## Employment by Industry (ISIC)



- 55.4% of the employed population of Cambodia are working in Agriculture, hunting and forestry sector
- 4.8 in the fishery sub-sector
- Decline in Agriculture, hunting and forestry from 74.6 % in 1999 to 55.4%  
( Increase in Garment factories and other service sector ).

*thought there  
was a fig.  
of c. 60%  
in earlier  
print.?*

*- 765 - see  
next page*

## Employment by Industry "continued"



- The share of employed pop. in Manufacturing increased from 4.7% in 1999 to 9.4% of employed persons.
- Increase of female workers of garment factories ( Both sexes 4.0%, Male 1.5% and female: 6.5%)
- Shift of female employed population in Agriculture to Phnom Penh and Other Urban
- Whole sale and retail trade 13.9%, Phnom Penh 35.7%.

## Employment by Occupation



- Agriculture, fisheries, forestry occupations have provided employment to 61.7%, a decline of 12 percentage points from CSES 97 and CSES 99.
- High percentage of about 12.4% who were employed as shop and market sales workers. This percentage for Phnom Penh: 33.4%.

## Employment by Occupation "continued"



- 0.9% of employed persons worked as legislators, senior officials and managers, in Phnom Penh, 4.2% of the total employed population
- 2.8% of employed population were occupied in occupations as professionals, in Phnom Penh, slightly more than one out of ten worked as professional
- Craft and related trade workers occupations provided employment to 5.7%, in Phnom Penh, 9.2%.

