



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

Phnom Penh Hotel, 16-17 June 2005

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(12 months data 2004)

by SAN Sy Than

**Director General, National Institute of Statistics,
Ministry of Planning, Cambodia**

*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

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

	3.3	1.3	0.5	0.8
BS				
Male	2.7	1.2	0.6	0.8
Female	3.8	1.4	0.5	0.9

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

Sten agrees unemployment rate only reliable for urban area, meaningful

- in rural, poor cannot afford to be unemployed

Taking about ^{early} 1980s baby boom - at the time, he was in charge of pop. regis.

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 econ. actin. age range?

- missing side shows a 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 15-24 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 corrected
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%.

CONCLUSIONS

- CSES 2003-04 provided detailed picture of labour force in the country
- However, researchers can also further analyse the underemployment
- The trends from 1993-94 need to be analysed more.

THANK YOU!

garments
- official minimum
wages
\$45 per
actual \$65 per

Stein: definition of unemployment - relevant to Cambodia?

occupation - not useful if interesting in getting at employment hierarchy

"professional" can mean v. different things fr. 1 country to the next - here, primary school teacher who has only secondary education may be seen - or counted as - professional

- ditto "salespeople"

need intl. agreement on new, better set of codes

JICA: picture of manufacturing - esp. of employment - in 2004 may now a radically post-MFA

- undercounting of sex industry employment

underemployment - want more hours +/or underutilized skills

Abami: - re: CSWs - 56,000 estd in USAID report in 2002

- Customer data showing c. 10-15% increase in garments exports - x-fab exempt + industry and wages
- S-6 closer, inc. 1 big one; but several also opening
- recent Ed. China agreement - huge gains in Chinese x, but less than predicted
- find good comets b/w value-added and employment in sector, eg. ag

Qo: large economically active pop: due to baby boom doesn't guarantee ec. growth living wage?

55.4 or 61.7 % ag, hunting, forestry

what combinations of primary, secondary + tertiary jobs?

ability of economy to respond to labour supply other young workers - eg Middle East - just end up w. v. high unemployment (and downward pressure on wages)