

CHAPTER 1

USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION

1.1 USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

As described in ‘Terms and Classifications’ in this report, the usual economic activity of a person is linked to his/her main activity during the last year. Persons who worked for 6 months (183 days) or more during the reference period are categorized as employed. Those who were looking for a job are categorized as unemployed. Employed persons and unemployed persons constitute ‘economically active population.’ Those who are not employed or unemployed are categorized as ‘economically inactive population.’

The economically inactive population includes those who are mainly home makers, full-time students, dependents and so on. Cooking own food, washing own clothes are not classified as economic work. On the other hand, activities for growing food grains or vegetables and collection of water and firewood for own consumption are classified as economic activity.

Both economically active persons and inactive persons may have a secondary activity. General Population Census of Cambodia (GPCC) 2008 collected data on the secondary economic activity for the first time, and CIPS 2013 followed. Hence, the economically active and inactive populations are further classified into two groups of having a secondary activity or not having one.

The main activity during the last year was asked to everyone by enumerators. The data for the population aged 5 and over were tabulated in the priority tables of CIPS results. Meanwhile, the international standard of labor statistics focuses on the population aged 15 and over. Taking this standard into account, this report basically describes the economic activity of the population aged 15 and over. The economic activity of children aged 5-14 is described in Chapter 4.

The structure of the population from a viewpoint of economic activity is shown in Figure 1.1 for two age groups: ‘aged 5 and over’ and ‘aged 15 and over’. Figure 1.1 shows that there are 14.7 million persons in Cambodia, and 10.4 million persons are 15 years old or older. The economically active population amounts to around 8.3 million (nearly 80 % of the population aged 15 and over), out of which the employed population is 8.1 million, and the unemployed population is 0.2 million. The economically inactive population is 2.1 million.

3.4 million employed persons (about 40%) have a secondary economic activity, while about 431,000 (about 20%) economically inactive persons have a secondary economic activity. Furthermore, 319 thousand economically inactive children aged 5 to 14 (approximately 11% of 3.0 million economically inactive children of this age group) have a secondary economic activity.

The above description is a starting point to understand the analysis on the economic activity and the employment of Cambodia. The following parts of this chapter introduce some more basic information to readers.

The term ‘economically active population’ in this report has the same meaning as ‘labour force’. The term ‘economically active population’ is used to refer to the labour force throughout this report.

Figure 1.1 Composition of the Population by Usual Economic Activity and Age, 2013

Population of Cambodia : 14,676,591 (peresons)		
Population excluded from anaysis (under 5 years old: 1,303,588) (under 15 years old: 4,321,399)		
Population included in analysis (Aged 5 and over: 13,373,003) (Aged 15 and over: 10,355,192)		
Economically Active Population (Aged 5 and over: 8,332,855) (Aged 15 and over: 8,260,879)		Economically Inactive Population (Aged 5 and over: 5,040,148) (Aged 15 and over: 2,094,313)
Employed Population (Aged 5 and over: 8,125,981) (Aged 15 and over: 8,060,351)	Unemployed Population (Aged 5 and over: 206,874) (Aged 15 and over: 200,528)	
Population with 'Secondary Economic Activity'		
 (Aged 5 and over: 3,439,507) (Aged 15 and over: 3,414,022)	 (Aged 5 and over: 33,288*) (Aged 15 and over: 32,678*) *only about the unemployed population ever employed before	 (Aged 5 and over: 719,433) (Aged 15 and over: 430,951)
Population without 'Secondary Economic Activity'		
 (Aged 5 and over: 4,686,474) (Aged 15 and over: 4,646,329)	 (Aged 5 and over: 173,586) (Aged 15 and over: 167,850)	 (Aged 5 and over: 4,320,714) (Aged 15 and over: 1,663,362)

1.1.1 Usual Economic Activity

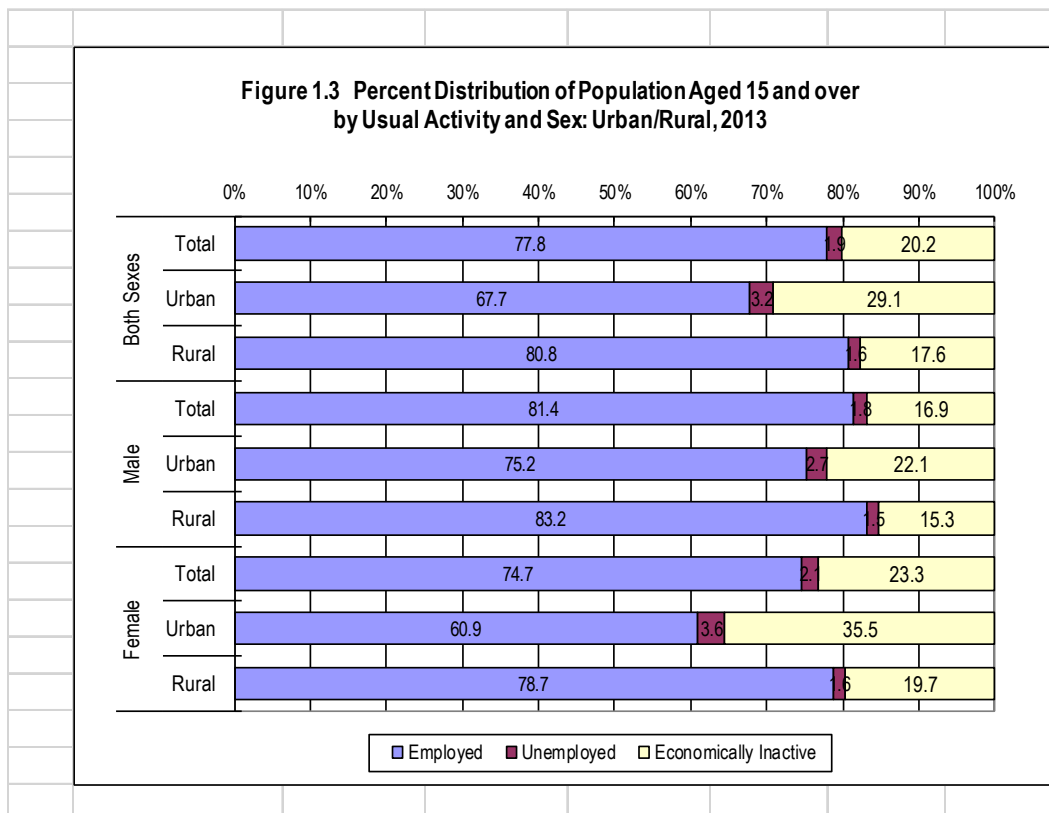
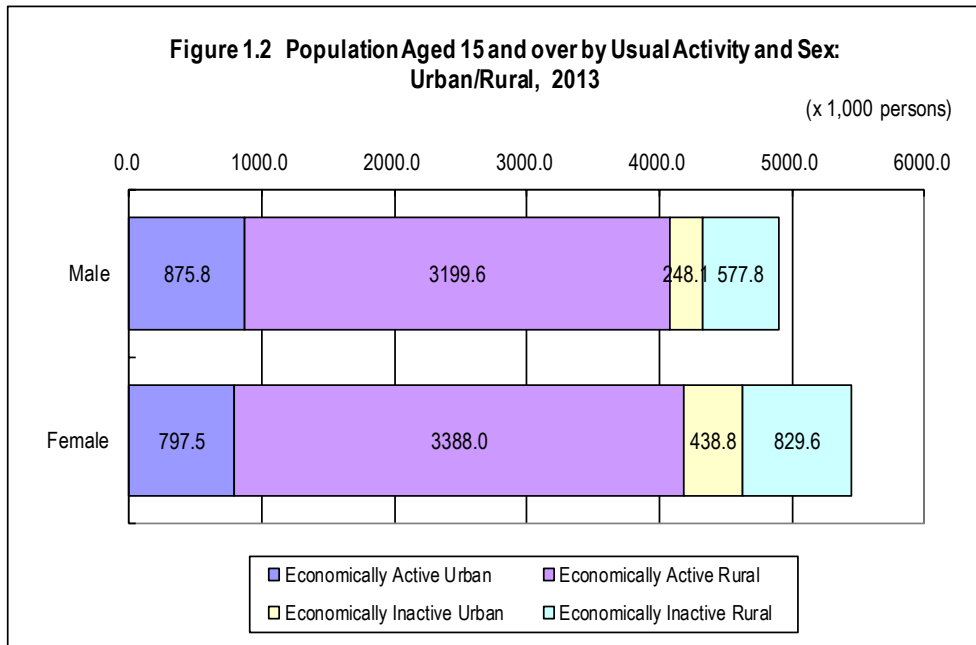
10.4 million persons aged 15 and over live in Cambodia. Out of them, 8.3 million persons (79.8%) of them participated in economic activity, and 2.1 million (20.2%) are economically inactive during the reference period of CIPS 2013 (Table 1.1).

The economically active population consists of 4.1 million males and 4.2 million females. The economically active rate of males is 83.1%. It is higher than that of females (76.7%), but the female population aged 15 and over exceeds the corresponding male population by more than 0.5 million in number. Therefore, the female economically active population is slightly more than the male economically active population in number (Figures 1.2 and 1.3).

**Table 1.1 Population Aged 15 and over
by Usual Economic Activity Status and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013**

Age group	Population					Economically active rate (%)
	Total	Economically Active			Economically Inactive	
		Employed	Unemployed			
Total						
Both Sexes	10,355,192	8,260,879	8,060,351	200,528	2,094,313	79.8
Male	4,901,331	4,075,400	3,988,574	86,826	825,932	83.1
Female	5,453,861	4,185,479	4,071,777	113,702	1,268,381	76.7
Urban						
Both Sexes	2,360,243	1,673,322	1,598,114	75,208	686,922	70.9
Male	1,123,941	875,823	844,940	30,883	248,118	77.9
Female	1,236,302	797,499	753,174	44,325	438,804	64.5
Rural						
Both Sexes	7,994,949	6,587,557	6,462,237	125,320	1,407,392	82.4
Male	3,777,390	3,199,577	3,143,634	55,943	577,814	84.7
Female	4,217,558	3,387,981	3,318,603	69,378	829,578	80.3
Total	(Percentage)					
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	47.3	49.3	49.5	43.3	39.4	
Female	52.7	50.7	50.5	56.7	60.6	
Urban						
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	47.6	52.3	52.9	41.1	36.1	
Female	52.4	47.7	47.1	58.9	63.9	
Rural						
Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Male	47.2	48.6	48.6	44.6	41.1	
Female	52.8	51.4	51.4	55.4	58.9	

There are great differences between urban and rural areas. First, 8.0 million persons aged 15 and over live in rural areas, while the urban counterparts amount only to 2.4 million. Similarly, rural areas have much more economically active population than urban areas (6.6 million and 1.7 million, respectively) (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2).



Secondly, the economically active rate (the proportion of the economically active population in the corresponding total population) is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas (82.4 % vs. 70.9 %). Especially, the female economically active rate is much higher in rural areas than in urban areas (80.3% vs. 64.5%). See Figure 1.3.

Figure 1.4 Economically Active Rate by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013

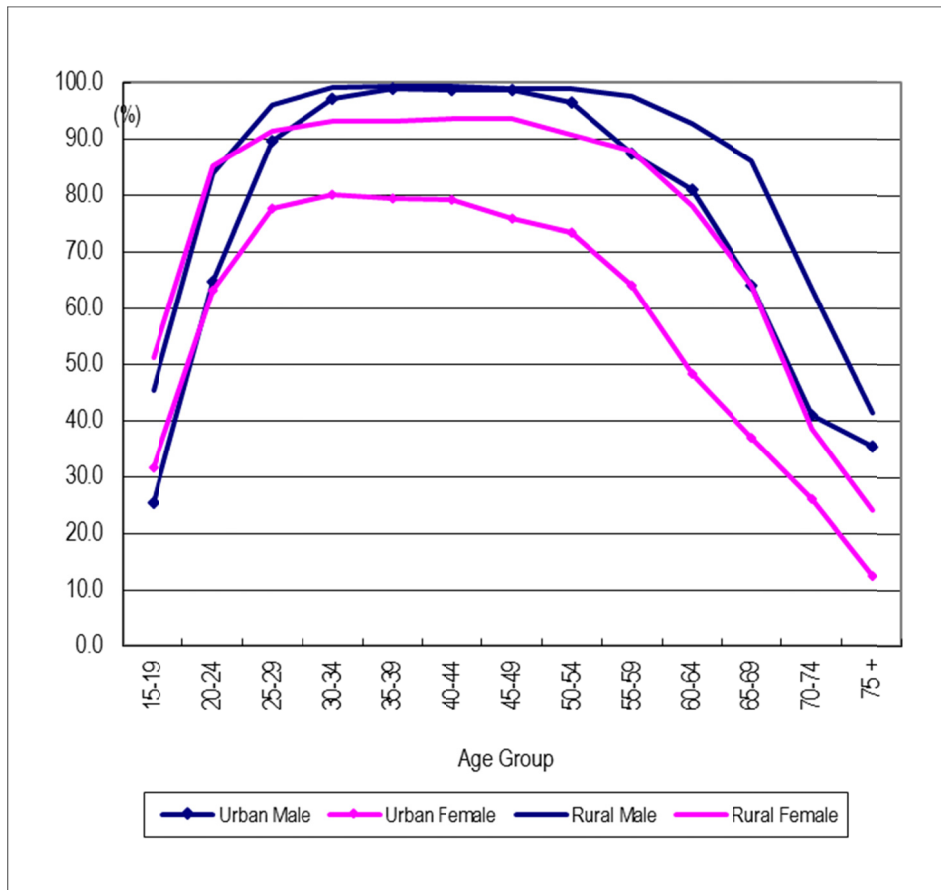


Figure 1.4 and Table 1.2 show economically active rates by age group for urban/rural areas. The economically active rates of urban males are apparently lower than those of the corresponding age groups in rural areas except for the 35- 49 age groups, for which the rates of urban areas are also lower than those of rural areas, but only slightly and at a very high level of nearly 100%.

More remarkably, the economically active rate of urban females is much lower than those of rural females for all age groups.

Roughly speaking, the economically active rates of males and females go up with age until the 30-34 age group, and keep high levels until 50-54, and go down sharply with age from the 50-54 age group onward.

Finally, the urban and rural male rates are higher than the corresponding female rates for almost all age groups.

Table 1.2 Population Aged 5 years and over, and Economically Active and Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013

Area/Age Group	Population			Economically Active Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia Total									
Total (Aged 5 +)	13,373,003	6,447,234	6,925,769	62.3	63.8	60.9	2.5	2.2	2.8
Total (Aged 15 +)	10,355,192	4,901,331	5,453,861	79.8	83.1	76.7	2.4	2.1	2.1
15-19	1,558,004	788,186	769,818	44.4	41.5	47.3	4.8	2.5	1.7
20-24	1,613,940	811,231	802,710	79.8	79.5	80.2	3.1	2.1	2.9
25-29	1,342,919	666,403	676,517	91.2	94.6	87.9	2.2	1.9	2.2
30-34	1,210,936	580,996	629,941	93.9	98.6	89.6	2.2	1.8	2.3
35-39	734,970	361,176	373,794	94.6	99.3	90.1	1.9	1.3	2.2
40-44	844,823	388,882	455,941	94.3	99.1	90.1	1.5	1.2	1.6
45-49	772,599	366,219	406,380	94.1	98.8	89.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
50-54	661,350	292,251	369,099	91.8	98.3	86.7	1.5	0.9	1.7
55-59	498,504	198,455	300,049	87.2	94.8	82.2	2.1	1.2	2.3
60-64	390,619	156,355	234,264	78.9	89.8	71.7	1.7	1.0	1.6
65-69	272,657	111,775	160,882	67.8	81.6	58.3	2.6	0.9	2.3
70-74	201,989	80,798	121,192	45.2	58.8	36.1	5.8	2.4	2.8
75 and over	251,881	98,606	153,275	29.1	40.3	22.0	11.4	4.0	2.9
Average age *	36.2	35.0	37.3	36.6	36.4	36.9	35.0	32.6	36.8
Urban									
Total (Aged 5 +)	2,908,471	1,410,886	1,497,585	57.8	62.3	53.6	4.6	3.6	5.6
Total (Aged 15 +)	2,360,243	1,123,941	1,236,302	70.9	77.9	64.5	4.5	0.8	3.6
15-19	305,578	154,236	151,342	28.5	25.4	31.7	11.4	4.1	2.3
20-24	361,381	181,108	180,272	63.9	64.6	63.2	6.5	3.6	4.7
25-29	324,283	155,359	168,924	83.3	89.6	77.5	4.4	2.9	4.4
30-34	317,697	151,097	166,600	88.1	97.1	79.9	3.6	2.8	3.5
35-39	170,974	88,165	82,809	89.4	98.8	79.4	3.7	2.4	4.1
40-44	202,275	92,274	110,002	88.1	98.7	79.2	2.7	1.5	3.2
45-49	170,134	84,312	85,822	87.1	98.7	75.7	2.1	1.3	2.3
50-54	154,221	69,980	84,241	83.8	96.4	73.4	3.9	2.0	4.3
55-59	124,337	53,599	70,738	74.1	87.3	64.1	4.7	2.3	4.4
60-64	88,548	37,955	50,593	62.3	80.8	48.3	3.3	2.0	2.1
65-69	56,170	22,563	33,607	47.8	64.0	36.9	5.2	1.3	3.3
70-74	39,426	16,561	22,865	32.4	41.0	26.2	6.3	0.7	3.0
75 and over	45,220	16,733	28,487	20.9	35.3	12.5	15.2	5.8	1.6
Average age *	36.2	35.3	37.0	36.9	37.2	36.5	34.3	31.9	35.9
Rural									
Total (Aged 5 +)	10,464,532	5,036,348	5,428,184	63.6	64.2	63.0	2.0	1.8	2.1
Total (Aged 15 +)	7,994,949	3,777,390	4,217,558	82.4	84.7	80.3	1.9	1.4	1.6
15-19	1,252,427	633,951	618,476	48.2	45.4	51.1	3.9	2.1	1.6
20-24	1,252,560	630,122	622,437	84.4	83.7	85.1	2.4	1.7	2.4
25-29	1,018,636	511,044	507,593	93.7	96.1	91.3	1.6	1.6	1.4
30-34	893,240	429,899	463,341	96.0	99.1	93.1	1.7	1.4	1.8
35-39	563,996	273,011	290,985	96.2	99.4	93.2	1.4	1.0	1.6
40-44	642,548	296,609	345,939	96.2	99.3	93.6	1.2	1.2	1.1
45-49	602,465	281,907	320,559	96.0	98.9	93.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
50-54	507,128	222,271	284,857	94.3	98.9	90.6	0.8	0.6	0.9
55-59	374,167	144,856	229,311	91.6	97.6	87.8	1.4	0.8	1.6
60-64	302,071	118,400	183,671	83.8	92.7	78.1	1.4	0.7	1.5
65-69	216,487	89,212	127,275	73.0	86.0	63.9	2.1	0.8	2.1
70-74	162,563	64,236	98,327	48.3	63.4	38.4	5.7	2.8	2.7
75 and over	206,661	81,873	124,788	30.9	41.3	24.1	10.9	3.6	3.2
Average age *	36.2	34.9	37.4	36.6	36.2	36.9	35.4	33.0	37.3

* Average age is calculated from median value of age group and its population, but for aged 75 and over, median value of age group is substituted by 77.

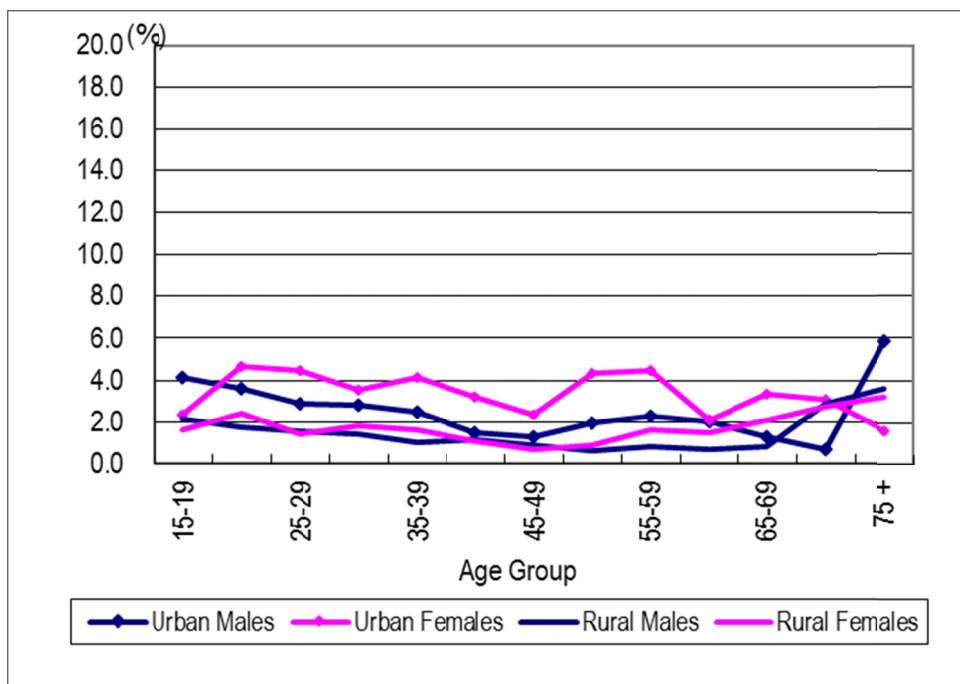
According to Table 1.2, in urban areas, the average age of the economically active male population is higher than that of the economically active female population (37.2 years vs. 36.5 years). On the other hand, in rural areas, the economically active males are younger than the corresponding females (36.2 years vs. 36.9 years).

Comparing 2008 and 2013 figures, the above mentioned relationship between males and females holds. As for urban/rural differences, in rural areas, the average age of the economically active male population did not change (36.2 years for 2008 and 2013), and that of the female population is almost the same in rural areas (37.0 years in 2008 vs. 36.9 years in 2013). However, in urban areas, the average age increased considerably (from 35.2 years to 37.2 years for males and from 32.9 years to 36.5 years for females).

Thus, in 2008, the average age was higher in rural areas than in urban areas for males and females, but in 2013, the male average age became higher in urban areas than in rural areas. This may be explained by the changes in the industrial structure between 2008 and 2013 (see Chapter 2 and Chapter 5 for details).

As to the unemployed population, the average age is higher in rural areas than in urban areas for both of males and females, and the average age of females is higher than that of males for both of urban and rural areas (Table 1.2)

Figure 1.5 Unemployment Rates by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013



The unemployment rate (the percentage of the unemployed population in the corresponding economically active population) by age group is shown in Figure 1.5 and Table 1.2. The average unemployment rate is higher in urban areas than in rural areas (3.2% vs. 1.6%), and that of females is higher than that of males for Cambodia total (2.1% vs. 1.8%).

By age, the unemployment rates are lower in middle-aged groups than those in younger or elder age

groups. This tendency was clearly observed in GPCC 2008, but is not very clear in CIPS 2013, perhaps due to sampling errors.

**Table 1.3 Work Experience of Unemployed Population Aged 15 and over
by Sex and Age Group, 2008 and 2013**

Sex/ Age	Number of Persons						Unemployment Rate*		Never Employment Before Rate**	
	2008			2013			2008	2013	2008	2013
	Economically Active Population	Total Unemployed	Never Employed Before	Economically Active Population	Total Unemployed	Never Employed Before				
Both Sexes										
Total (Aged 15 +)	6,955,640	114,368	88,910	8,260,879	200,528	117,287	1.6	2.4	77.7	58.5
15-24	1,796,785	59,823	50,984	1,979,903	73,851	51,017	3.3	3.7	85.2	69.1
25-34	1,759,531	28,117	21,922	2,362,104	51,891	25,150	1.6	2.2	78.0	48.5
35-64	3,087,844	23,213	14,507	3,569,216	56,330	26,882	0.8	1.6	62.5	47.7
65 and over	311,480	3,215	1,497	349,657	18,456	14,238	1.0	5.3	46.6	77.1
Male										
Total (Aged 15 +)	3,396,449	50,523	38,707	4,075,400	86,826	50,225	1.5	2.1	76.6	57.8
15-24	858,191	29,216	25,018	971,727	37,212	27,318	3.4	3.8	85.6	73.4
25-34	897,833	11,832	8,738	1,203,107	22,819	10,006	1.3	1.9	73.9	43.8
35-64	1,482,969	8,272	4,514	1,722,091	19,882	7,311	0.6	1.2	54.6	36.8
65 and over	157,456	1,203	437	178,475	6,912	5,590	0.8	3.9	36.3	80.9
Female										
Total (Aged 15 +)	3,559,191	63,845	50,203	4,185,479	113,702	67,062	1.8	2.7	78.6	59.0
15-24	938,594	30,607	25,966	1,008,175	36,638	23,698	3.3	3.6	84.8	64.7
25-34	861,698	16,285	13,184	1,158,997	29,072	15,144	1.9	2.5	81.0	52.1
35-64	1,604,875	14,941	9,993	1,847,125	36,447	19,571	0.9	2.0	66.9	53.7
65 and over	154,024	2,012	1,060	171,181	11,545	8,649	1.3	6.7	52.7	74.9

* Unemployment Rate = (Total Unemployed) / (Economically Active Population) *100

** Never Employment Before Rate = (Never Employed Before) / (Total Unemployed)*100

The unemployed population is divided into two groups with a criterion of whether a person has an experience of employment. In 1998 and 2008, 77.7% of unemployed persons were never employed before, but in 2013, this rate dropped to 58.5% (Table 1.3).

The proportion of persons who were never employed before in the unemployed population is smaller in urban areas than in rural areas for 1998, 2008 and 2013, but the difference is small.

1.1.2 Changes in Economically Active Population from 2008 to 2013

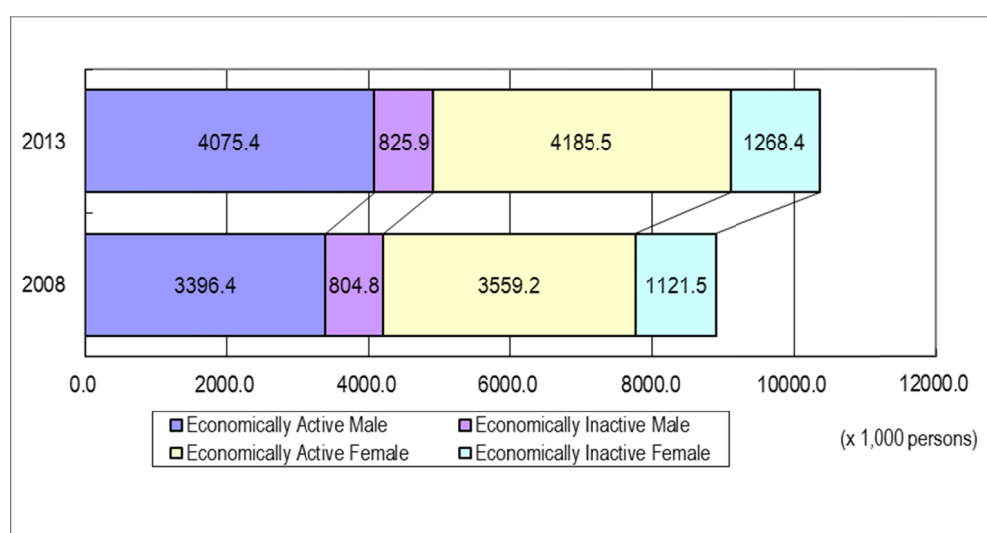
During the five years between 2008 and 2013, the population aged 15 and over in Cambodia increased from 8.9 million to 10.4 million, and the economically active population increased from 7.0 million to 8.3 million (Table 1.4 and Figure 1.6). In terms of percentage change, the total population aged 15 years and over, the economically active population, and the economically inactive population increased by 16.6%, 18.8%, and 8.7% respectively. By sex, males advanced more than females in economically activeness (by 20.0% vs. 17.6%), and less in economically inactiveness (by 2.6% vs. 13.1%).

It should be noted that the unemployed population increased very much: by 75.3%, 71.9% and 78.1% from 2008 for Cambodia total, males, and females respectively, reflecting the rather unstable change in the unemployment rate of 5.3% in 1998, 1.6% in 2008 and 2.4% in 2013 (Tables 1.3 and 1.4).

Table 1.4 Population Aged 15 and over by Usual Economic Activity Status, and Sex, 2008 and 2013

Year Sex	Population				
	Total	Economically Active			Economically Inactive
		Employed	Unemployed		
2008					
Both Sexes	8,881,890	6,955,640	6,841,272	114,368	1,926,250
Male	4,201,248	3,396,449	3,345,926	50,523	804,799
Female	4,680,642	3,559,191	3,495,346	63,845	1,121,451
2013					
Both Sexes	10,355,192	8,260,879	8,060,351	200,528	2,094,313
Male	4,901,331	4,075,400	3,988,574	86,826	825,932
Female	5,453,861	4,185,479	4,071,777	113,702	1,268,381
		Rate of increase from 2008 to 2013 (%)			
Both Sexes	16.6	18.8	17.8	75.3	8.7
Male	16.7	20.0	19.2	71.9	2.6
Female	16.5	17.6	16.5	78.1	13.1

Figure 1.6 Population Aged 15 and over by Usual Activity and Sex, 2008 and 2013



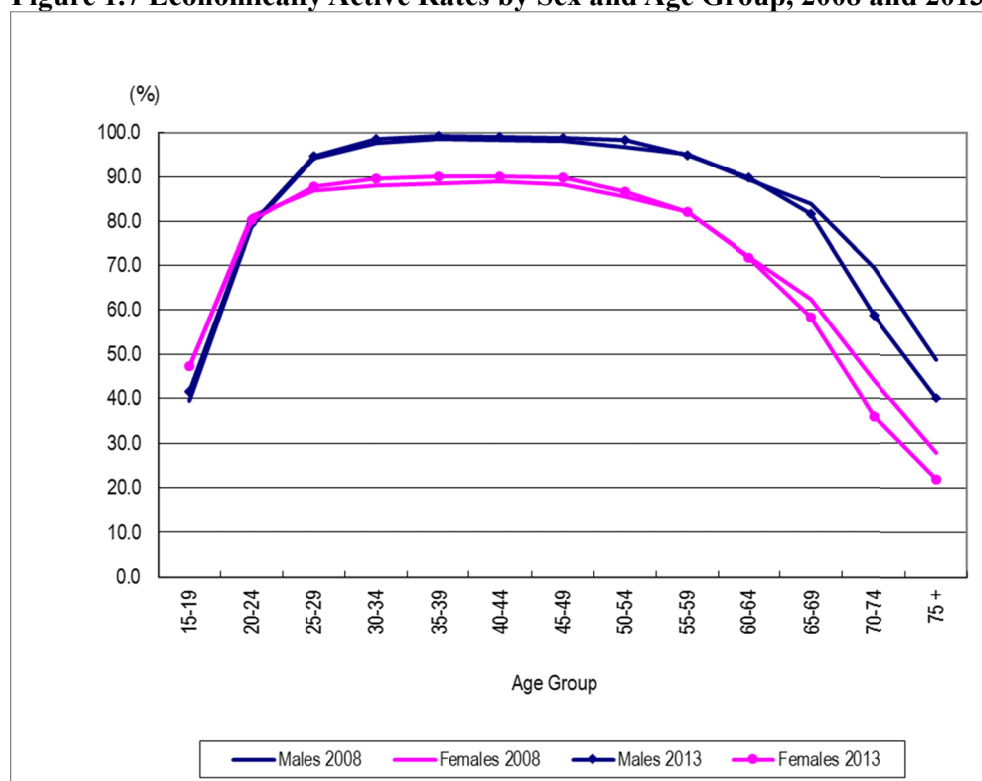
The economically active rate by age group is shown in Table 1.5 and Figure 1.7. The economically active rate of the population aged 15 and over slightly increased from 77.0 % in 1998, to 78.3 % in 2008 and to 79.8% in 2013. It increased both for males and females from 2008 to 2013.

Table 1.5 Economically Active Rates and Average Year of Persons Aged 5 and over by Age group and Sex, 2008 and 2013

Age group	Economically Active Rate					
	2008			2013		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total (Aged 5 and over)	58.7	59.3	58.1	62.3	63.8	60.9
5-14	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Total (Aged 15 and over)	78.3	80.8	76.0	79.8	83.1	76.7
15-19	43.3	39.6	47.2	44.4	41.5	47.3
20-24	80.0	78.8	81.2	79.8	79.5	80.2
25-29	90.5	94.1	87.0	91.2	94.6	87.9
30-34	92.8	97.8	88.1	93.9	98.6	89.6
35-39	93.4	98.5	88.6	94.6	99.3	90.1
40-44	93.3	98.3	88.9	94.3	99.1	90.1
45-49	92.7	98.2	88.2	94.1	98.8	89.8
50-54	90.1	96.8	85.6	91.8	98.3	86.7
55-59	87.6	95.3	82.1	87.2	94.8	82.2
60-64	79.3	89.5	72.0	78.9	89.8	71.7
65-69	71.3	83.8	62.3	67.8	81.6	58.3
70-74	54.4	69.6	44.1	45.2	58.8	36.1
75 and over	36.1	48.9	27.9	29.1	40.3	22.0
Average age of economically active population aged 15 and over*	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.6	36.4	36.9

* Average age is calculated from median values of age groups. For the age group of 75 and over, the median value is substituted by 77.

Figure 1.7 Economically Active Rates by Sex and Age Group, 2008 and 2013



According to Table 1.5 and Figure 1.7, the patterns of the economically active rates of males and females according to age did not change during the recent five years from 2008 to 2013: they go up with age until 30-34 years of age, keep the highest level from the 30-34 to 50-54 (nearly 100% for males and 90% for females), then go down from 55-59 onward.

According to Table 1.5, the economically active rate of females increased from 2008 to 2013 across age groups from 25-29 to 55-59. The reduction in economically active rates among younger female age groups seems due to improvement in school attendance. This is reflected in the finding that the average age of the economically active population was 35.1 in 1998, increased to 36.2 in 2008, and further to 36.6 in 2013. We could also say that the increase in female economically active rates indicates the increase in employment opportunities for women.

Table 1.6 Unemployment Rates and Average Ages by Sex, and Age Group, 2008 and 2013

Age group	Unemployment Rate					
	2008			2013		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total (Aged 5 and over)	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.8
5-14	3.9	3.9	3.8	8.8	10.1	7.4
Total (Aged 15 and over)	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.7
15-19	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.8	6.1	3.7
20-24	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.6
25-29	1.9	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.5
30-34	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.2	1.8	2.5
35-39	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.9	1.4	2.4
40-44	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.8
45-49	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
50-54	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.9
55-59	0.8	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.8
60-64	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.2
65-69	1.4	1.0	1.8	2.6	1.1	4.0
70-74	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.8	4.1	7.7
75 and over	0.8	0.7	0.9	11.4	9.9	13.2
Average age (aged 15 and over)*	28.6	27.1	29.7	35.0	32.6	36.8

* Average age is calculated from median value of age groups. For the age group of 75 and over, the median value is substituted by 77.

Table 1.6 above shows the unemployment rates for 2008 and 2013. The unemployment rate in Cambodia fell drastically from 5.3% in 1998 to 1.6% in 2008, then increased slightly to 2.4% in 2013.

By age, the tendency that female unemployment rates are higher than those of males for most age groups did not change from 2008. The tendency that the highest unemployment rate for males is recorded by 15–19 followed by 20-24 did not change either.

1.1.3 Sub-national Differences of Usual Economic Activity

People's living is greatly influenced by natural environments and industrial development of the area they live. Cambodia has four natural regions: Plains, Tonle Sap, Coastal, and Plateau/Mountains. According to the national definition, Phnom Penh is classified in Plain Region. Since the economic characteristics of Phnom Penh are very different from those of the other provinces in Plains, we separate Phnom Penh from Plains in this report. We call Plains excluding Phnom Penh 'Other Plains' henceforth. See Table 1.7 and Map1.

Looking at Table 1.7, nearly 40 % of Cambodian population live in Other Plains and slightly more than 30 % live in Tonle Sap. Although Plateau/Mountains covers a large part of geographical areas in Cambodia, its population accounts for 11 %.

Table 1.7 Provinces and Population Aged 15 and over by Region

Region	Province	Population		Economically Active Population		Population		Economically active population
		2008	2013	2008	2013	Increase rate (%)		
Cambodia Total	24 provinces	8,881,890	10,355,192	6,955,640	8,260,879	16.6	18.8	
Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	1,036,418	1,307,682	675,169	916,794	26.2	35.8	
Other Plains	Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo	3,452,860	3,929,857	2,776,612	3,165,953	13.8	14.0	
Tonle Sap	Bantey Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siemreap, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin	2,813,985	3,236,904	2,243,797	2,632,424	15.0	17.3	
Coastal	Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kep	624,916	735,129	484,189	564,667	17.6	16.6	
Plateau/Mountains	Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng	953,711	1,145,619	775,873	981,041	20.1	26.4	
Cambodia Total	24 provinces	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Difference (% points)		
Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh	11.7	12.6	9.7	11.1	1.0	1.4	
Other Plains	Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Takeo	38.9	38.0	39.9	38.3	-0.9	-1.6	
Tonle Sap	Bantey Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Siemreap, Otdar Meanchey, Pailin	31.7	31.3	32.3	31.9	-0.4	-0.4	
Coastal	Kampot, Koh Kong, Preah Sihanouk, Kep	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.8	0.1	-0.1	
Plateau/Mountains	Kampong Speu, Kratie, Mondul Kiri, Preah Vihear, Ratanak Kiri, Stung Treng	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.9	0.3	0.7	

The population aged 15 and over of Cambodia increased by 16.6% from 2008 to 2013. There are regional differences in increase in population. Phnom Penh increased by 26.2%; Other Plains by 13.8%; Tonle Sap by 15.0%; Coastal by 17.6% and Plateau/Mountains by 20.1%. The big gain of Phnom Penh is partly due to the boundary changes between Kandal, but it may also be true that Phnom Penh, as the center for industrial and commercial development of Cambodia, is attracting people from other regions.

The proportion of the population aged 15 and over of Phnom Penh increased by 1.0 percentage points, and Other Plains lost (-) 0.9 percentage points. As for the economically active population aged 15 and over, Phnom Penh increased by 1.4 points while Other Plains lost (-)1.6%. The proportions of the population and the economically active population of Tonle Sap increased greatly

by 2.1 and 2.5 points respectively from 1998 to 2008, but both decreased equally by (-) 0.4 points from 2008 to 2013 (Table 1.7 and Figure 1.8).

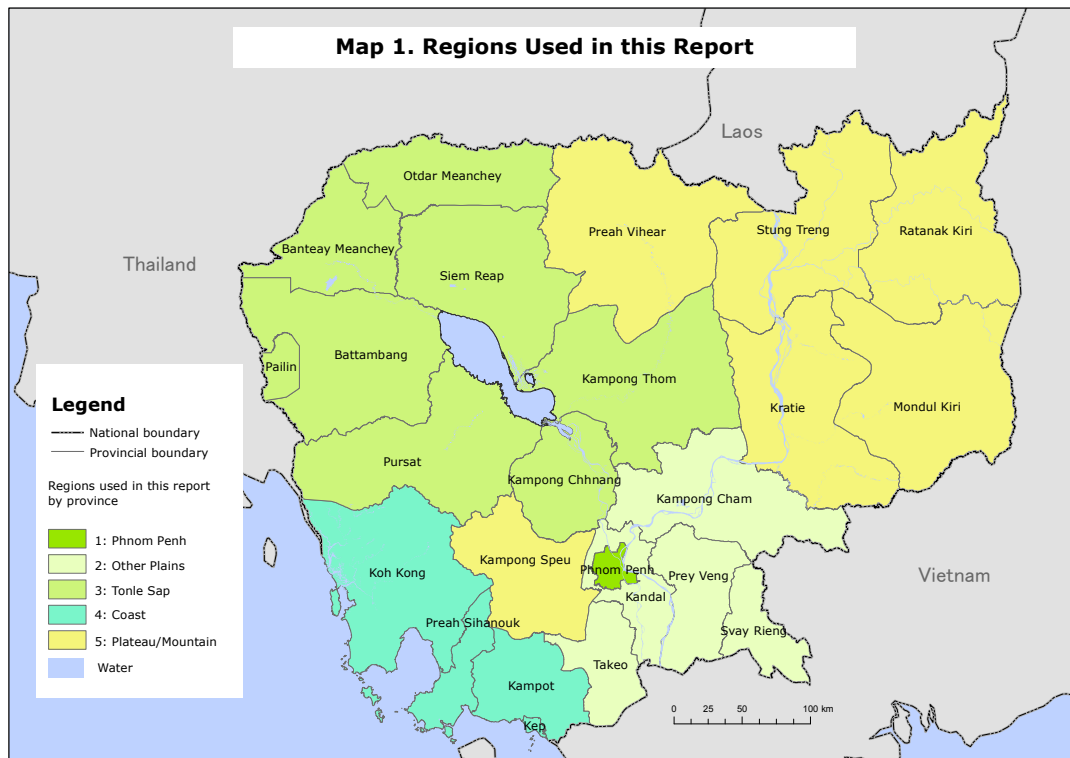
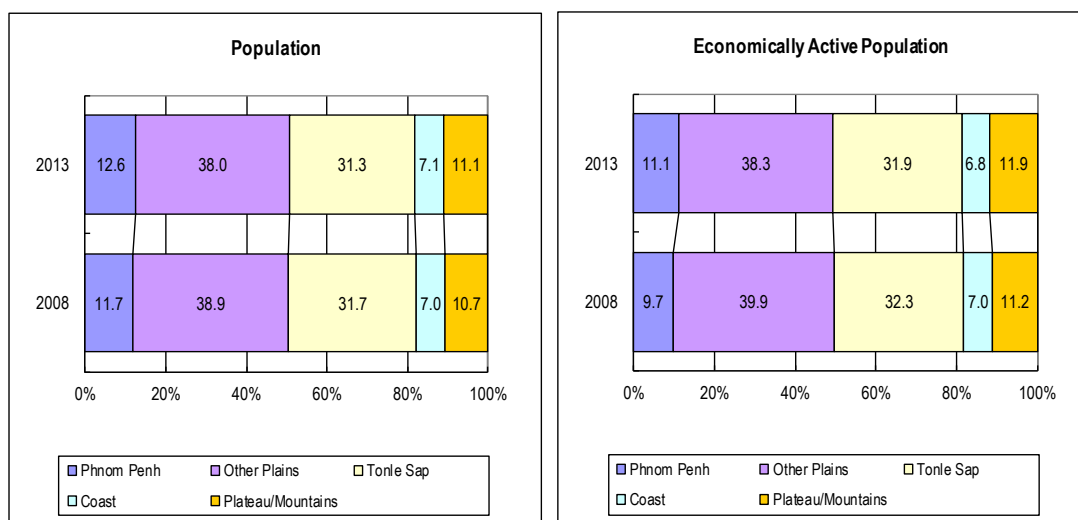


Figure 1.8 Distributions of Population and Economically Active Population (Aged 15 and over) by Region, 2008 and 2013



Chapter 1

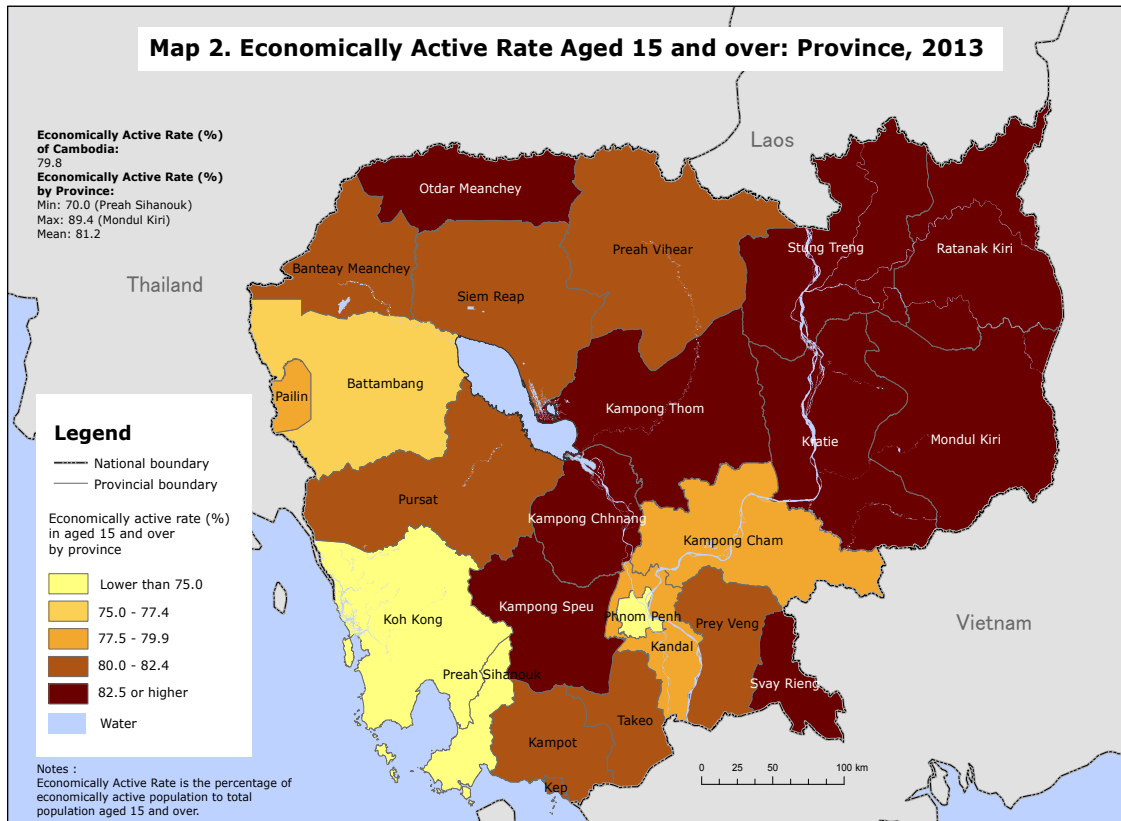
Table 1.8 shows the economically active rates for regions and provinces. Reflecting that the employment rate of Cambodia slightly increased from 78.3% in 2008 to 79.8% in 2013, all regions except Coastal gained in economically active rate, and 14 out of 24 provinces did so. Especially, Kampong Speu, Kratie, Phnom Penh and Stung Treng showed rather big gains of about 5 points or more.

On the other hand, although 10 provinces lost their rates, the losses were less than 2 points, indicating fairly good economic performance throughout the country during the 5 years from 2008 to 2013.

Table 1.8 Economically Active Rate Aged 15 and over by Sex: Region/Province, 2008 and 2013

Region/ Province	Economically Active Rate (Aged 15 and over)						Difference from 2008 to 2013*		
	2008			2013			Both Sexes	Male	Female
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female			
Region									
Phnom Penh	65.1	71.9	59.3	70.1	76.1	64.7	5.0	4.2	5.4
Other Plains	80.4	81.1	79.8	80.6	82.3	79.0	0.1	1.2	-0.8
Tonle Sap	79.7	83.1	76.7	81.3	85.8	77.3	1.6	2.7	0.6
Coastal	77.5	80.9	74.3	76.8	81.8	72.1	-0.7	0.9	-2.2
Plateau/Mountain	81.4	82.4	80.4	85.6	87.3	84.1	4.3	4.9	3.8
Province									
Bantey Meanchey	79.2	83.9	74.8	81.7	86.2	77.6	2.5	2.3	2.7
Battambang	76.7	81.5	72.2	77.4	84.6	70.6	0.7	3.0	-1.6
Kampong Cham	80.0	82.6	77.7	78.9	83.2	75.0	-1.1	0.7	-2.7
Kampong Chhnang	81.8	82.5	81.3	84.8	86.8	83.1	2.9	4.3	1.8
Kampong Speu	81.6	80.3	82.8	87.1	87.5	86.9	5.5	7.1	4.0
Kampong Thom	80.8	82.6	79.1	83.0	85.5	80.8	2.2	2.9	1.6
Kampot	81.6	81.8	81.5	80.0	82.2	78.0	-1.6	0.4	-3.5
Kandal	77.5	80.1	75.3	78.2	80.6	76.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
Koh Kong	72.6	82.7	62.4	73.6	82.7	64.6	1.0	0.0	2.2
Kratie	78.3	82.5	74.2	83.6	87.1	80.4	5.3	4.6	6.2
Mondul Kiri	86.1	88.4	83.7	89.4	90.0	88.7	3.3	1.7	5.0
Phnom Penh	65.1	71.9	59.3	70.1	76.1	64.7	5.0	4.2	5.4
Preah Vihear	82.3	84.0	80.6	81.8	85.1	78.7	-0.5	1.1	-2.0
Prey Veng	83.4	82.4	84.2	81.9	83.5	80.5	-1.4	1.2	-3.7
Pursat	81.3	83.1	79.8	81.0	84.3	78.2	-0.3	1.3	-1.6
Ratanak Kiri	84.7	87.6	81.9	86.8	88.2	85.4	2.1	0.6	3.5
Siemreap	80.5	84.2	77.1	82.0	87.1	77.6	1.6	2.9	0.6
Preah Sihanouk	68.7	77.4	60.2	70.0	80.2	60.3	1.3	2.8	0.0
Stung Treng	80.1	82.9	77.3	85.0	87.9	82.1	4.9	5.0	4.8
Svay Rieng	83.5	81.1	85.5	86.1	85.2	86.9	2.6	4.0	1.4
Takeo	80.7	78.7	82.5	81.5	79.6	83.1	0.7	0.9	0.6
Oddar Meanchey	83.5	85.7	81.3	85.3	87.1	83.5	1.9	1.5	2.2
Kep	82.3	84.1	80.7	80.9	83.0	79.0	-1.4	-1.1	-1.7
Pailin	79.1	84.7	73.2	77.7	84.7	70.8	-1.4	0.1	-2.5

* Difference = (Value of 2013) - (Value of 2008)



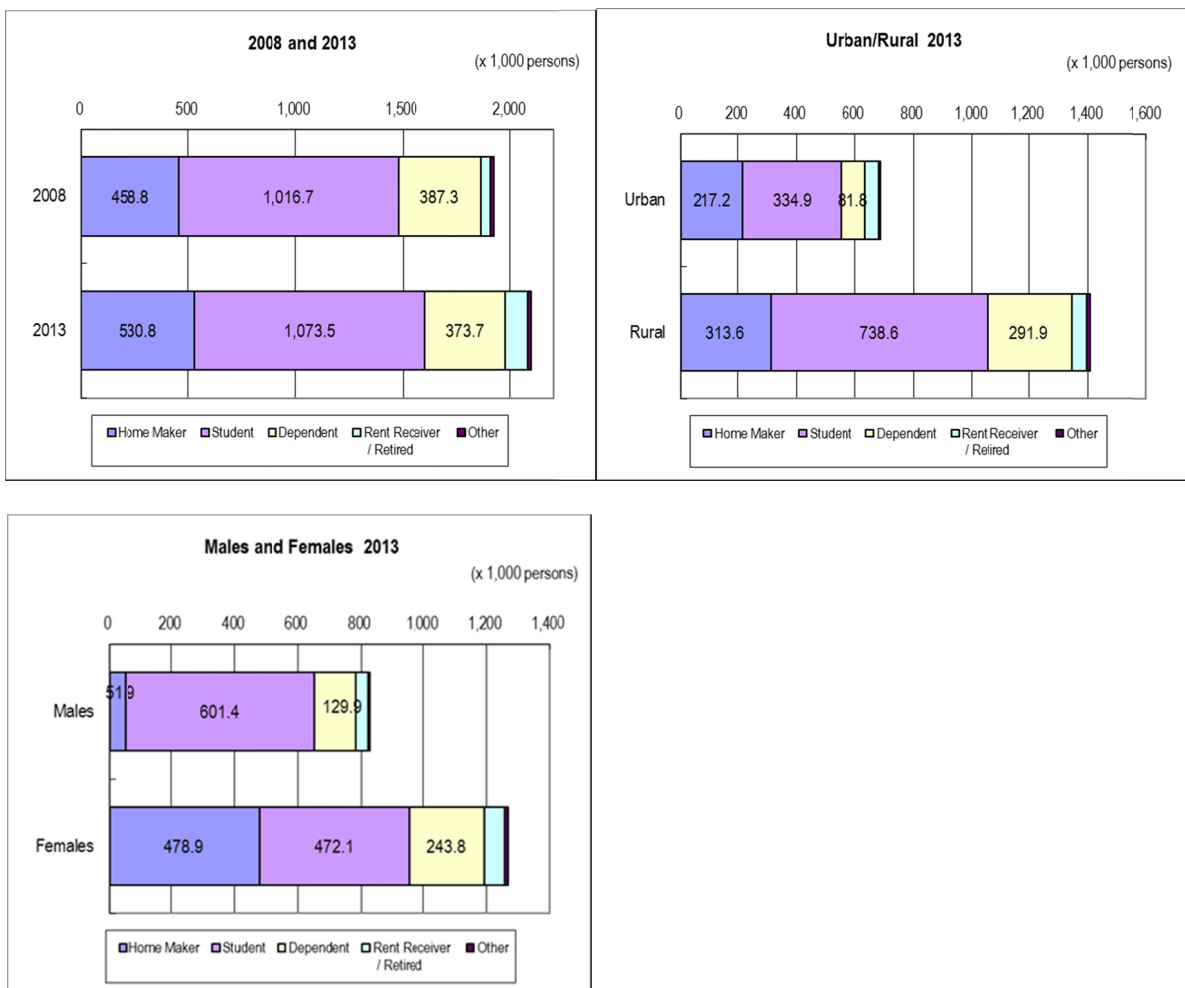
1.2 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

The economically inactive population is 2,094 thousand in 2013, increasing by 168 thousand (8.7%) from 2008 (Table 1.4). This increase rate for the economically inactive population is lower than that for the total population aged 15 and over (16.6%), or for the economically active population (18.8%).

The by far the largest functional category for economically inactive males is 'Students' with 72.8%, while the largest for females is 'Home Makers' with 37.8% being immediately followed by 'Students' with 37.2%. This tendency did not change from 2008. This is attributable to the fact that the school attendance rate for males aged 15 and over is much higher than that for females. It is noted that the proportion of female 'Home Makers' is much greater than that of male 'Home Makers' (Table 1.9 and Figure 1.9).

Table 1.10 shows the distribution of the economically inactive population by functional category for age groups. Younger generations are mostly 'Students', while the elderly tend to be 'Dependents' and 'Rent Receivers/Retired'. 'Home maker' is a typical functional category for females: 75-91% of females aged 30-59 are 'Home Makers', while the corresponding males' proportion of being 'Home Makers' is around 30% (Table 1.10).

Figure 1.9 Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Functional Category and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008 and 2013



**Table 1.9 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over
by Functional Category and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008 and 2013**

AgeGroup/ Sex/ Urban/Rural	Economically Inactive Population	Percentage					
		Inactive Total	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Rent Receiver / Retired	Other
Aged 15 and over							
Both Sexes							
2008 Whole Country	1,926,250	100.0	23.8	52.8	20.1	2.3	1.0
2013 Whole Country	2,094,313	100.0	25.3	51.3	17.8	4.8	0.7
Urban	686,922	100.0	31.6	48.8	11.9	7.1	0.6
Rural	1,407,392	100.0	22.3	52.5	20.7	3.7	0.8
Males							
2008 Whole Country	804,799	100.0	6.5	73.0	16.8	2.4	1.3
2013 Whole Country	825,932	100.0	6.3	72.8	15.7	4.6	0.6
Urban	248,118	100.0	7.4	73.9	10.1	8.3	0.4
Rural	577,814	100.0	5.8	72.4	18.2	3.0	0.7
Females							
2008 Whole Country	1,121,451	100.0	36.3	38.3	22.5	2.3	0.7
2013 Whole Country	1,268,381	100.0	37.8	37.2	19.2	5.0	0.8
Urban	438,804	100.0	45.3	34.6	12.9	6.5	0.7
Rural	829,578	100.0	33.8	38.6	22.5	4.2	0.9
Aged 5 and over							
Both Sexes							
2008 Whole Country	4,969,669	100.0	9.4	66.5	22.8	0.9	0.4
2013 Whole Country	5,040,148	100.0	10.7	68.2	18.8	2.0	0.3
Urban	1,226,502	100.0	17.9	64.6	13.1	4.0	0.3
Rural	3,813,646	100.0	8.4	69.3	20.6	1.4	0.3
Males							
2008 Whole Country	2,367,943	100.0	2.3	74.3	22.1	0.8	0.5
2013 Whole Country	2,334,519	100.0	2.4	77.1	18.7	1.6	0.2
Urban	531,931	100.0	3.7	79.5	12.8	3.9	0.2
Rural	1,802,588	100.0	2.0	76.4	20.4	1.0	0.2
Females							
2008 Whole Country	2,601,726	100.0	15.8	59.4	23.5	1.0	0.3
2013 Whole Country	2,705,629	100.0	17.9	60.5	18.9	2.3	0.4
Urban	694,571	100.0	28.8	53.2	13.4	4.1	0.4
Rural	2,011,058	100.0	14.1	63.0	20.8	1.7	0.4

Table 1.10 Economically Inactive Population aged 5 and over by Functional Category, 10-year Age Group and Sex, 2008 and 2013

Age Group	2008										2013											
	Economically Inactive Population					Percentage to Economically Inactive Population					Economically Inactive Population					Percentage to Economically Inactive Population						
	Inactive Population	Economically Inactive	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Rent Receiver	Other	Inactive Population	Economically Inactive	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Rent Receiver	Other	Inactive Population	Economically Inactive	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Rent Receiver	Other	
Both Sexes																						
Total (Aged 5+)	4,969,669	100.0	9.4	66.5	22.8	0.9	0.4	5,040,148	100.0	10.7	68.2	18.8	2.0	0.3								
Total (Aged 15+)	1,926,250	100.0	23.8	52.8	20.1	2.3	1.0	2,094,313	100.0	25.3	51.3	17.8	4.8	0.7								
15-19	918,446	100.0	3.3	88.4	8.2	0.0	0.1	866,616	100.0	3.7	91.1	5.0	0.1	0.1								
20-29	390,374	100.0	32.1	52.4	14.8	0.2	0.5	443,379	100.0	28.2	61.3	9.8	0.3	0.4								
30-39	105,814	100.0	81.4	0.0	11.5	1.2	5.9	113,261	100.0	84.6	6.1	7.8	0.5	1.0								
40-49	97,059	100.0	82.8	0.0	12.1	2.3	2.8	94,190	100.0	84.8	1.9	9.6	2.7	0.9								
50-59	97,399	100.0	67.4	0.0	25.1	5.7	1.9	117,757	100.0	70.1	0.6	17.5	10.7	1.0								
60-69	119,580	100.0	35.1	0.0	51.8	11.5	1.6	169,936	100.0	39.4	1.0	38.9	19.3	1.4								
70 and over	197,578	100.0	14.8	0.0	73.0	10.4	1.8	289,174	100.0	16.6	0.4	63.0	17.5	2.5								
Males																						
Total (Aged 5+)	2,367,943	100.0	2.3	74.3	22.1	0.8	0.5	2,334,519	100.0	2.4	77.1	18.7	1.6	0.2								
Total (Aged 15+)	804,799	100.0	6.5	73.0	16.8	2.4	1.3	825,932	100.0	6.3	72.8	15.7	4.6	0.6								
15-19	503,790	100.0	1.6	90.5	7.8	0.0	0.1	461,012	100.0	1.6	93.0	5.3	0.0	0.1								
20-29	177,239	100.0	7.8	74.4	16.7	0.2	1.0	202,634	100.0	6.2	82.4	11.0	0.1	0.3								
30-39	13,442	100.0	34.2	0.0	33.5	3.2	29.1	10,919	100.0	28.9	35.0	32.2	0.2	3.8								
40-49	11,402	100.0	45.5	0.0	33.6	7.5	13.4	7,584	100.0	35.0	8.7	45.8	7.5	3.0								
50-59	13,974	100.0	41.4	0.0	37.2	16.0	5.3	15,153	100.0	32.9	1.7	29.2	31.4	4.7								
60-69	26,840	100.0	25.4	0.0	48.7	23.2	2.7	36,520	100.0	24.3	0.7	43.8	29.4	1.8								
70 and over	58,112	100.0	13.5	0.0	68.6	15.2	2.7	92,110	100.0	13.6	0.5	60.4	23.2	2.3								
Females																						
Total (Aged 5+)	2,601,726	100.0	15.8	59.4	23.5	1.0	0.3	2,705,629	100.0	17.9	60.5	18.9	2.3	0.4								
Total (Aged 15+)	1,121,451	100.0	36.3	38.3	22.5	2.3	0.7	1,268,381	100.0	37.8	37.2	19.2	5.0	0.8								
15-19	414,656	100.0	5.4	85.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	405,605	100.0	6.2	88.9	4.7	0.1	0.2								
20-29	213,135	100.0	52.2	34.1	13.3	0.3	0.1	240,745	100.0	46.8	43.6	8.7	0.4	0.5								
30-39	92,372	100.0	88.3	0.0	8.3	0.9	2.5	102,342	100.0	90.5	3.1	5.2	0.5	0.7								
40-49	85,657	100.0	87.8	0.0	9.3	1.6	1.4	86,605	100.0	89.2	1.4	6.4	2.3	0.8								
50-59	83,425	100.0	71.7	0.0	23.0	4.0	1.3	102,604	100.0	75.6	0.4	15.8	7.7	0.4								
60-69	92,740	100.0	37.9	0.0	52.7	8.1	1.3	133,416	100.0	43.6	1.1	37.6	16.5	1.3								
70 and over	139,466	100.0	15.3	0.0	74.9	8.4	1.4	197,064	100.0	18.1	0.3	64.3	14.8	2.6								

1.3 USUAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Usual Economic Activity and Literacy

The literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over made a great progress from 67.1% in 1998 to 77.6% in 2008, and to 79.7 % in 2013 (Table 1.11). The progress made during 15 years from 1998 to 2013 was larger for females than for males.

Regardless of sex, the literacy rate is the highest for the economically inactive population. This is because the economically inactive population includes students as previously mentioned.

Comparing the unemployed population with the employed population, the former has the lowest literacy rate in 2013, but it was not so in 2008. We cannot say that literacy has a positive effect on employment without looking into such an issue in more detail, for example, at the occupational level. This kind of issue is discussed in Section 2.5.4.

Table 1.11 Population Aged 15 and over, Number of Literate Persons and Literacy Rates by Usual Activity and Sex, 2008 and 2013

Year Usual Activity	Population Aged 15 and over			Number of Literate Persons			Literacyrate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2008									
Total	8,881,890	4,201,248	4,680,642	6,891,035	3,574,466	3,316,569	77.6	85.1	70.9
Employed	6,841,272	3,345,926	3,495,346	5,214,184	2,790,586	2,423,598	76.2	83.4	69.3
Unemployed	114,368	50,523	63,845	92,515	42,713	49,802	80.9	84.5	78.0
Economically Inactive	1,926,250	804,799	1,121,451	1,584,336	741,167	843,169	82.2	92.1	75.2
2013									
Total	10,355,192	4,901,331	5,453,861	8,248,054	4,236,343	4,011,711	79.7	86.4	73.6
Employed	8,060,351	3,988,574	4,071,777	6,391,282	3,396,570	2,994,712	79.3	85.2	73.5
Unemployed	200,528	86,826	113,702	147,042	70,042	77,000	73.3	80.7	67.7
Economically Inactive	2,094,313	825,932	1,268,381	1,709,730	769,731	939,999	81.6	93.2	74.1

1.3.2 Usual Economic Activity and Educational Level

In addition to the literacy rate, the educational attainment of the population aged 15 and over made a great progress from 1998 to 2013. In 1998, more than half of the literate population (57.1 %) was 'No Education, but Literate' or 'Primary not Completed'. But in 2008 the proportion decreased to 43.2 %, and in 2013 it further declined to 35.1%. On the other hand, the proportion of persons who completed 'Lower Secondary' or higher education increased from 16.1% in 1998 to 26.0% in 2008, and further to 33.0% in 2013 (Table 1.12).

The educational level of employed persons improved, too. Persons who are not educated or not completed primary school occupied 59.2 % of the employed in 1998, but in 2008 the proportion decreased to 48.2 %, and in 2013 it further decreased to 38.2%. On the other hand, the proportion of employed persons who completed lower secondary school or higher education increased from 15.1 % in 1998 to 21.4 % in 2008, and to 29.5% in 2013.

The proportion of females who completed lower secondary or higher education marked 12.1%, 21.3% and 28.5% for 1998, 2008 and 2013 respectively, while the corresponding figures for males were 19.7%, 30.4% and 37.3%. The difference between the proportion of literate males and literate females in terms of educational level narrowed during the 15 years from 1998 to 2013. This is also true of employed persons.

Comparing urban areas with rural areas according to Table 1.13, the diffusion of education is greater in urban areas than in rural areas, and thus the proportion of literate population who completed lower secondary school or higher is 54.1% in urban areas, while it is 25.7% in rural areas in 2013. This tendency is also observed in employed population (52.2% vs. 22.7%).

As for gender differences in urban/rural areas, judging from the proportion of persons who did not complete primary school or had no education, it is 16.0% for males and 25.3% for females in urban areas, while it is 35.4% for males and 45.1% for females in rural areas. Comparing these figures with the corresponding ones in 2008, the gender difference seems decreasing in percentage point.

Comparing the educational levels of literate persons by usual activity, generally speaking, economically inactive persons are the highest followed by unemployed persons and employed persons. We cannot say that the higher the educational level of a person is, the more economically active he/she is, without looking into such an issue in more detail, for example, at the occupational level, and this kind of issue is discussed in Section 2.5.4 as mentioned just above.

**Table 1.12 Literate Population Aged 15 and over
by Usual Activity, Educational Level and Sex, 2008 and 2013**

Sex Educational Level/Literacy	Number of Literate Persons (Aged 15 and over)							
	2008				2013			
	Total	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	Total	Economically Active		Economically Inactive
	Employed	Unemployed		Employed	Unemployed			
Both Sexes								
Literate Population*	6,890,519	5,213,775	92,500	1,584,244	8,248,054	6,391,282	147,042	1,709,730
No Education but Literate	178,033	137,450	4,316	36,267	221,448	172,112	4,201	45,135
Primary not Completed	2,797,215	2,379,967	32,740	384,508	2,671,971	2,266,974	43,916	361,081
Primary	2,127,092	1,577,552	28,854	520,686	2,633,011	2,071,813	45,167	516,031
Lower Secondary	1,506,002	940,822	22,237	542,943	1,742,514	1,167,713	34,792	540,010
Secondary/Technical Diploma	144,651	99,822	2,367	42,462	737,086	508,595	15,435	213,056
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	131,821	74,000	1,918	55,903	236,761	199,577	3,531	33,653
Others	5,705	4,162	68	1,475	5,263	4,500	0	764
Male								
Literate Population*	3,574,166	2,790,317	42,704	741,145	4,236,343	3,396,570	70,042	769,731
No Education but Literate	74,130	61,956	1,782	10,392	98,809	85,365	2,091	11,353
Primary not Completed	1,265,558	1,112,709	13,645	139,204	1,195,143	1,050,606	16,577	127,960
Primary	1,150,010	887,042	13,535	249,433	1,361,293	1,104,674	22,047	234,572
Lower Secondary	899,140	604,077	11,330	283,733	969,434	685,449	19,176	264,809
Secondary/Technical Diploma	92,409	67,691	1,256	23,462	453,509	335,910	7,295	110,303
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	89,063	53,856	1,117	34,090	154,330	131,319	2,856	20,155
Others	3,856	2,986	39	831	3,825	3,247	0	579
Female								
Literate Population*	3,316,353	2,423,458	49,796	843,099	4,011,711	2,994,712	77,000	939,999
No Education but Literate	103,903	75,494	2,534	25,875	122,638	86,747	2,110	33,782
Primary not Completed	1,531,657	1,267,258	19,095	245,304	1,476,828	1,216,369	27,339	233,121
Primary	977,082	690,510	15,319	271,253	1,271,719	967,139	23,120	281,459
Lower Secondary	606,862	336,745	10,907	259,210	773,080	482,264	15,616	275,200
Secondary/Technical Diploma	52,242	32,131	1,111	19,000	283,577	172,684	8,140	102,752
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	42,758	20,144	801	21,813	82,431	68,257	675	13,498
Others	1,849	1,176	29	644	1,438	1,253	0	185
	Percentage							
Both Sexes								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	2.6	2.6	4.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6
Primary not Completed	40.6	45.6	35.4	24.3	32.4	35.5	29.9	21.1
Primary	30.9	30.3	31.2	32.9	31.9	32.4	30.7	30.2
Lower Secondary	21.9	18.0	24.0	34.3	21.1	18.3	23.7	31.6
Secondary/Technical Diploma	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	8.9	8.0	10.5	12.5
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	1.9	1.4	2.1	3.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.0
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	2.1	2.2	4.2	1.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.5
Primary not Completed	35.4	39.9	32.0	18.8	28.2	30.9	23.7	16.6
Primary	32.2	31.8	31.7	33.7	32.1	32.5	31.5	30.5
Lower Secondary	25.2	21.6	26.5	38.3	22.9	20.2	27.4	34.4
Secondary/Technical Diploma	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	10.7	9.9	10.4	14.3
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	2.5	1.9	2.6	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.1	2.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Female								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	3.1	3.1	5.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.6
Primary not Completed	46.2	52.3	38.3	29.1	36.8	40.6	35.5	24.8
Primary	29.5	28.5	30.8	32.2	31.7	32.3	30.0	29.9
Lower Secondary	18.3	13.9	21.9	30.7	19.3	16.1	20.3	29.3
Secondary/Technical Diploma	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.3	7.1	5.8	10.6	10.9
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.4
Others	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Excluding persons with Educational Level 'Not Reported'

**Table 1.13 Literate Population Aged 15 and over
by Usual Activity, Educational Level, and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013**

Sex Educational Level/Literacy	Number of Literate Persons (Aged 15 and over)							
	Urban				Rural			
	Total Population	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	Total Population	Economically Active		Economically Inactive
		Employed	Unemployed			Employed	Unemployed	
Both Sexes								
Literate Population*	2,131,553	1,464,368	60,656	606,529	6,116,500	4,926,914	86,386	1,103,200
No Education but Literate	62,501	40,017	1,633	20,851	158,947	132,095	2,568	24,284
Primary not Completed	377,868	280,666	11,398	85,803	2,294,103	1,986,308	32,517	275,277
Primary	537,833	378,840	15,100	143,893	2,095,178	1,692,973	30,067	372,138
Lower Secondary	563,238	340,967	19,576	202,695	1,179,276	826,746	15,216	337,315
Secondary/Technical Diploma	414,446	273,343	10,275	130,828	322,640	235,252	5,160	82,228
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	171,889	146,942	2,673	22,273	64,872	52,634	857	11,380
Others	3,779	3,593	0	186	1,484	907	0	578
Males								
Literate Population*	1,058,521	790,931	27,149	240,442	3,177,821	2,605,639	42,893	529,289
No Education but Literate	26,129	19,997	835	5,297	72,680	65,368	1,256	6,056
Primary not Completed	142,449	119,573	2,618	20,257	1,052,694	931,033	13,959	107,703
Primary	243,921	192,234	6,049	45,638	1,117,371	912,440	15,997	188,934
Lower Secondary	292,449	188,052	10,760	93,637	676,985	497,397	8,416	171,172
Secondary/Technical Diploma	240,795	173,098	4,723	62,973	212,714	162,812	2,572	47,330
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	110,252	95,637	2,162	12,454	44,078	35,683	694	7,701
Others	2,526	2,340	0	186	1,299	907	0	392
Females								
Literate Population*	1,073,032	673,437	33,507	366,087	2,938,679	2,321,275	43,493	573,911
No Education but Literate	36,371	20,020	798	15,554	86,267	66,727	1,312	18,229
Primary not Completed	235,419	161,093	8,780	65,546	1,241,409	1,055,276	18,559	167,575
Primary	293,912	186,606	9,051	98,255	977,807	780,533	14,070	183,204
Lower Secondary	270,789	152,915	8,816	109,058	502,291	329,349	6,800	166,142
Secondary/Technical Diploma	173,651	100,245	5,552	67,855	109,926	72,440	2,589	34,898
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	61,637	51,306	511	9,820	20,794	16,952	164	3,679
Others	1,253	1,253	0	0	185	0	0	185
	Percentage							
Both Sexes								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.2
Primary not Completed	17.7	19.2	18.8	14.1	37.5	40.3	37.6	25.0
Primary	25.2	25.9	24.9	23.7	34.3	34.4	34.8	33.7
Lower Secondary	26.4	23.3	32.3	33.4	19.3	16.8	17.6	30.6
Secondary/Technical Diploma	19.4	18.7	16.9	21.6	5.3	4.8	6.0	7.5
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	8.1	10.0	4.4	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Others	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Males								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	2.5	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.9	1.1
Primary not Completed	13.5	15.1	9.6	8.4	33.1	35.7	32.5	20.3
Primary	23.0	24.3	22.3	19.0	35.2	35.0	37.3	35.7
Lower Secondary	27.6	23.8	39.6	38.9	21.3	19.1	19.6	32.3
Secondary/Technical Diploma	22.7	21.9	17.4	26.2	6.7	6.2	6.0	8.9
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	10.4	12.1	8.0	5.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5
Others	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Females								
Literate Population*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No Education but Literate	3.4	3.0	2.4	4.2	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2
Primary not Completed	21.9	23.9	26.2	17.9	42.2	45.5	42.7	29.2
Primary	27.4	27.7	27.0	26.8	33.3	33.6	32.3	31.9
Lower Secondary	25.2	22.7	26.3	29.8	17.1	14.2	15.6	28.9
Secondary/Technical Diploma	16.2	14.9	16.6	18.5	3.7	3.1	6.0	6.1
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	5.7	7.6	1.5	2.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6
Others	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Excluding persons with Educational Level 'Not Reported'

1.4 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

The reference period for the usual activity of GPCC/CIPS is one year. A person who is employed or looking for a job during the reference period is categorized to be an economically active person. However, among many other countries, it is popular to adopt one week for the reference period according to ILO standards.

Table 1.14 and Figure 1.10 show economically active rates of Cambodia obtained from Census 2008 and CIPS 2013 together with those of selected ASEAN countries, although there is some incomparability mentioned above.

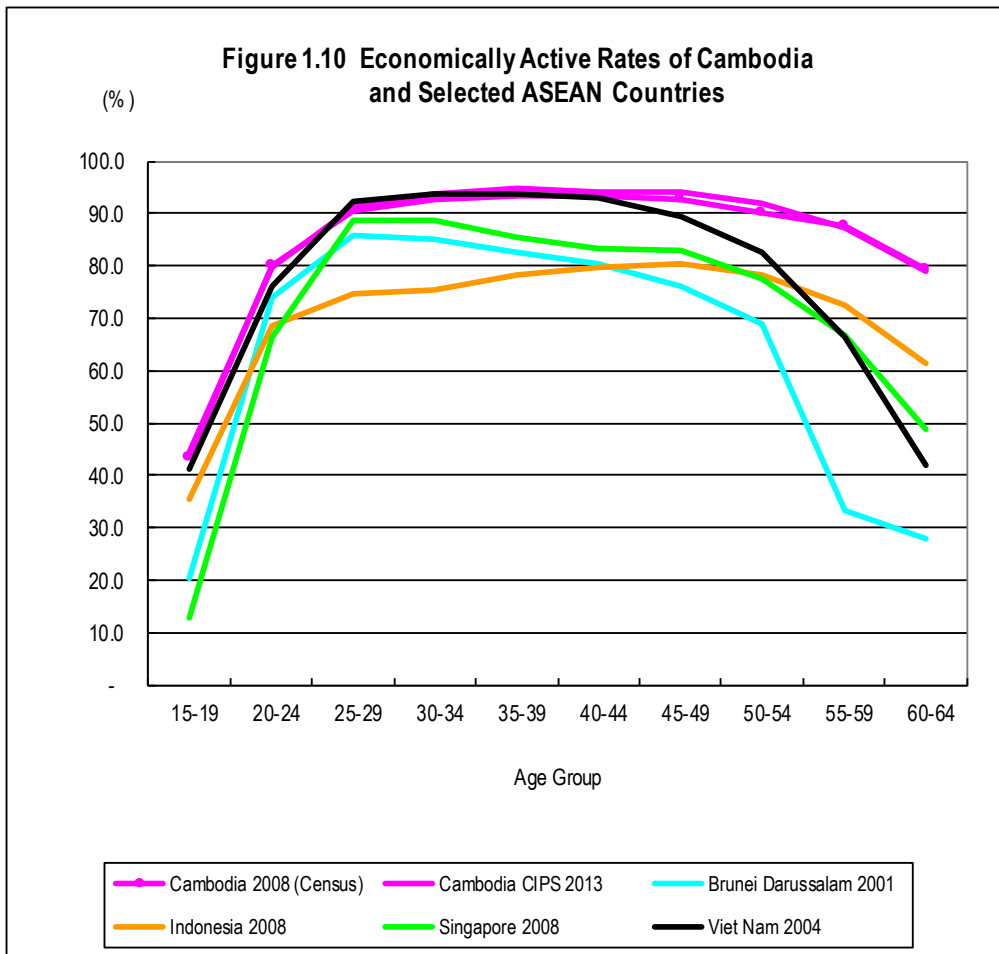
The economically active rate of the population aged 15 to 64 (working age population) is almost the same for each age group between GPCC 2008 and CIPS 2013. Compared with other countries, Cambodia has the highest economically active rates for almost all age groups. Cambodia is also characterized by high economically active rates for elders.

**Table 1.14 Economically Active Rates of Cambodia and Selected ASEAN Countries
by 5-Year Age Group**

Age Group	Cambodia		Brunei	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam
	GPCC 2008	CIPS 2013	Darussalam 2001	2008	2000	2008	2008	2008	2004
15 - 64 Total	79.9	82.2	70.5	69.3	65.5	63.7*	71.8	73.4*	77.7
15-19	43.3	44.4	20.5	35.6	27.2	44.9	12.8	26.8	41.1
20-24	80.0	79.8	73.9	68.7	73.7		66.5	71.2	76.1
25-29	90.5	91.2	86.0	74.6	79.7	73.6	88.7	87.9	92.2
30-34	92.8	93.9	85.1	75.3	77.1		88.6	90.5	93.6
35-39	93.4	94.6	82.7	78.1	75.6	78.4	85.6	91.9	93.8
40-44	93.3	94.3	80.3	79.8	75.5		83.4	90.3	92.9
45-49	92.7	94.1	76.1	80.5	74.2	79.3	82.8		89.5
50-54	90.1	91.8	68.8	78.4	67.6		67.8	77.5	82.7
55-59	87.6	87.2	33.4	72.6	52.2	66.6		66.4	
60-64	79.3	78.9	28.0	61.4	42.2	48.8	41.9		
Reference Period	1 year	1 year	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week

* Total of Thailand and Philippines contain aged 60 and over

Data Source; Labor Statistics Database Provided by ILO (LABORSTA) for all countries except for Cambodia



Data Source; Labor Statistics Database Provided by ILO (LABORSTA) for all countries except for Cambodia

The data in Table 1.14 and Figure 1.10 other than CIPS 2013 are taken from the corresponding analytical report on the results of GPCC 2008. More recent data are available for some ASEAN countries, but would be less suitable to know the current relative level of development of Cambodia.