

Table 1.13 Usual Activity of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Level of Literate, Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008

Educational Level of Literate	Number of 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*	1,762,607	1,120,575	50,512	591,520	5,127,912	4,093,200	41,988	992,724
No Education but Literate	51,011	32,134	2,084	16,793	127,022	105,316	2,232	19,474
Primary not Completed	433,941	301,138	14,070	118,733	2,363,274	2,078,829	18,670	265,775
Primary	482,066	328,058	15,006	139,002	1,645,026	1,249,494	13,848	381,684
Lower Secondary	589,698	338,547	15,597	235,554	916,304	602,275	6,640	307,389
Secondary /Technical Diploma	89,092	54,795	1,953	32,344	55,559	45,027	414	10,118
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	113,747	63,819	1,771	48,157	18,074	10,181	147	7,746
Others	3,052	2,084	31	937	2,653	2,078	37	538
Males								
Literate Population*	865,186	610,178	21,405	233,603	2,708,980	2,180,139	21,299	507,542
No Education but Literate	20,695	16,120	783	3,792	53,435	45,836	999	6,600
Primary not Completed	163,861	132,315	5,026	26,520	1,101,697	980,394	8,619	112,684
Primary	223,304	167,732	6,255	49,317	926,706	719,310	7,280	200,116
Lower Secondary	326,035	211,098	7,334	107,603	573,105	392,979	3,996	176,130
Secondary /Technical Diploma	53,976	35,812	986	17,178	38,433	31,879	270	6,284
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	75,296	45,570	1,003	28,723	13,767	8,286	114	5,367
Others	2,019	1,531	18	470	1,837	1,455	21	361
Females								
Literate Population*	897,421	510,397	29,107	357,917	2,418,932	1,913,061	20,689	485,182
No Education but Literate	30,316	16,014	1,301	13,001	73,587	59,480	1,233	12,874
Primary not Completed	270,080	168,823	9,044	92,213	1,261,577	1,098,435	10,051	153,091
Primary	258,762	160,326	8,751	89,685	718,320	530,184	6,568	181,568
Lower Secondary	263,663	127,449	8,263	127,951	343,199	209,296	2,644	131,259
Secondary /Technical Diploma	35,116	18,983	967	15,166	17,126	13,148	144	3,834
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	38,451	18,249	768	19,434	4,307	1,895	33	2,379
Others	1,033	553	13	467	816	623	16	177
Percentage								
Educational Level of Literate	Urban				Rural			
	Total Population	Economically Active		Economically Inactive	Total Population	Economically Active		Economically Inactive
		Employed	Unemployed			Employed	Unemployed	
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	2.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	5.3	2.0
Primary not Completed	24.6	26.9	27.9	20.1	46.1	50.8	44.5	26.8
Primary	27.3	29.3	29.7	23.5	32.1	30.5	33.0	38.4
Lower Secondary	33.5	30.2	30.9	39.8	17.9	14.7	15.8	31.0
Secondary /Technical Diploma	5.1	4.9	3.9	5.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	6.5	5.7	3.5	8.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	4.7	1.3
Primary not Completed	18.9	21.7	23.5	11.4	40.7	45.0	40.5	22.2
Primary	25.8	27.5	29.2	21.1	34.2	33.0	34.2	39.4
Lower Secondary	37.7	34.6	34.3	46.1	21.2	18.0	18.8	34.7
Secondary /Technical Diploma	6.2	5.9	4.6	7.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	8.7	7.5	4.7	12.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1
Others	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	3.1	4.5	3.6	3.0	3.1	6.0	2.7
Primary not Completed	30.1	33.1	31.1	25.8	52.2	57.4	48.6	31.6
Primary	28.8	31.4	30.1	25.1	29.7	27.7	31.7	37.4
Lower Secondary	29.4	25.0	28.4	35.7	14.2	10.9	12.8	27.1
Secondary /Technical Diploma	3.9	3.7	3.3	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Beyond Secondary or Technical Diploma	4.3	3.6	2.6	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
Others	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

* Excluding 'Not Reported' Educational Level

Comparing urban areas with rural areas, the expansion of education is greater in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of the population who completed lower secondary school is the highest of all the educational levels of urban population who aged 15 and over (33.5 percent). But in rural areas, the proportion of the 'Not complete primary school' population is the highest (46.1 percent). This tendency is

more clearly observed in the employed population. The proportion of the 'Not complete primary school' population in urban areas is twice as high as that in rural areas. The proportion of the 'Completed lower secondary' population in rural areas is twice as high as that in urban areas. (Table 1.13)

As for gender differences in urban/rural areas, the proportion of 'Not completed primary school' is highest among rural females (52.2 percent), and the proportion of 'Completed lower secondary school' is the lowest among rural females (14.2 percent). On the other hand, more than one third of urban males completed lower secondary (37.7 percent) and three out of ten urban females completed lower secondary. The proportion for rural females is less than half of urban females.

1.4 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN CAMBODIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The reference period for the usual activity of the Census 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. The data base for labour statistics of International Labour Office (ILO) has adopted the figures indicated in the statistics year book as a labor force related index of Cambodia. Those indices are the results of the survey conducted in 2004. ILO recognizes it as Labour Force Survey (LFS). The reference period of the survey is one week according to the standard.

Table 1.11 and Figure 1.11 show economically active rate of Cambodia – Census 2008 and LFS 2004 – and several ASEAN countries.

The economically active rate of population who aged 15 to 64 (working age population) is lower in the Census than in LFS. Economically active rate of those with the age of 20 and over are lower in LFS than in the Census. An exception is the age group of 15-19. Economically active rate of that age group recorded 43.3 percent in the Census, but 72.8 percent in LFS. The difference is nearly 30 percentage points.

As mentioned above, the unemployment rate of the age group of 15 – 19 is high in the Census 2008. A survey which has a short reference period tends to categorize a person engaged in a short term employment as an economically active population. But the survey with long reference period tends to categorize such a person as an economically inactive population. As described in following chapters, the age group of 15-19 includes students, and many of them have economic activity as secondary activity. Those students are classified as 'Economically inactive' in the Census, but it tends to be classified as 'Economically active' in the LFS. Therefore, the economically active rate of those who aged 15-19 in the Census is much lower than LFS.

In general, low economically active rate of the age group of 15-19 indicates diffusion of schooling among this generation. Singapore is a good example. In case of Cambodia, school attendance rate of this generation is going up and economically active rate of this generation is going down recently.

Furthermore, the growth of employed labour tends to decrease the elder's economically active rate, because in general employed labour is more likely to impose a retirement age on employees than own account work such as farming.

Cambodia is characterized by high economically active rate among elders. Cambodia is the country having the highest economically active rate of all the countries listed in Table 1.14.

Table 1.14 Economically Active Rate of Some Selected Countries and Cambodia by 5-Year Age Group and Sex

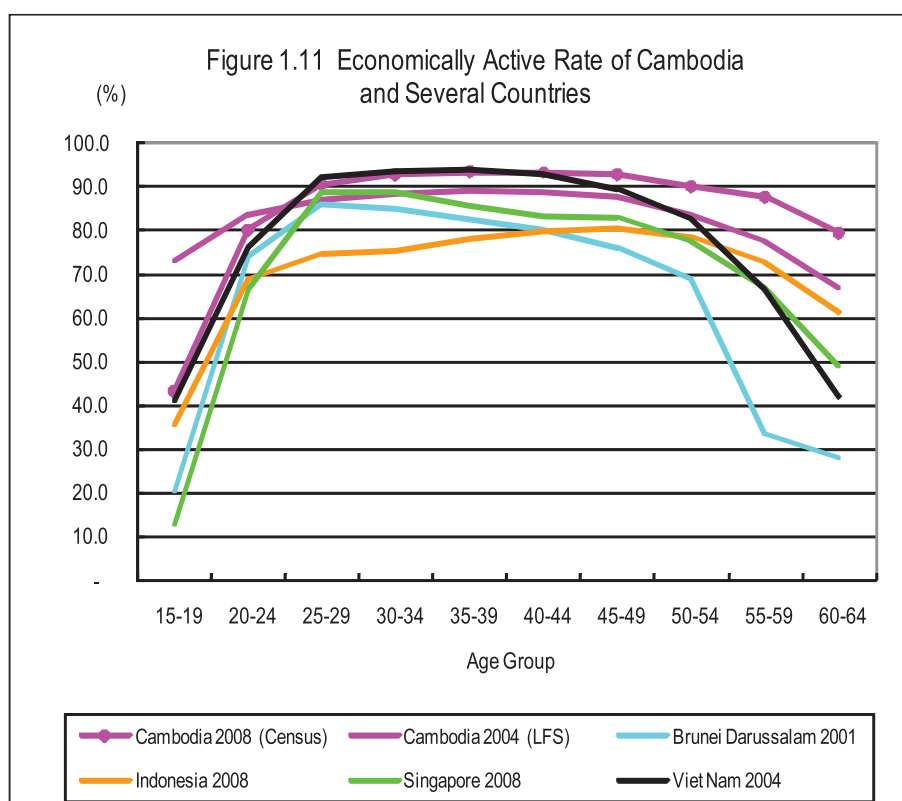
(%)

	Cambodia 2008 (Census)	Cambodia 2004 (LFS)	Brunei Darussalam 2001	Indonesia 2008	Malaysia 2000	Philippines 2008	Singapore 2008	Thailand 2008	Viet Nam 2004
15-64 Total	79.9	82.6	70.5	69.3	65.5	63.7*	71.8	73.4*	77.7
15-19	43.3	72.8	20.5	35.6	27.2	44.9	12.8	26.8	41.1
20-24	80.0	83.6	73.9	68.7	73.7		66.5	71.2	76.1
25-29	90.5	87.0	86.0	74.6	79.7	73.6	88.7	87.9	92.2
30-34	92.8	88.4	85.1	75.3	77.1		88.6	90.5	93.6
35-39	93.4	89.1	82.7	78.1	75.6	78.4	85.6	91.9	93.8
40-44	93.3	88.7	80.3	79.8	75.5		83.4	90.3	92.9
45-49	92.7	87.8	76.1	80.5	74.2	79.3	82.8		89.5
50-54	90.1	83.5	68.8	78.4	67.6		77.5	82.7	82.6
55-59	87.6	77.3	33.4	72.6	52.2	67.8	66.6		66.4
60-64	79.3	66.7	28.0	61.4	42.2		48.8		41.9
Reference Period	1 year	1 week	1week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week	1 week

* Total of Thailand and Philippine contain aged 60 and over

Data Source; Labor Statistics Database Provided by ILO (LABORSTA) for all countries except Cambodia 2008

For Cambodia 2008 the rates are as per the 2008 Census



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For Cambodia 2008 the rates are as per the 2008 Census