Table 4.11 Usual Ecomic Activity of Youth by sex, 1998 and 2008

Sex/	Population	Economically A			Economically	Economical
Age group	т оригинот		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Active Rate
1998						
Both Sexes	0.704.407	. 750 000	0.540.504	044.704	4000.005	
15-24 Total	3,761,167		2,546,521			1000
25-34 Total	1,671,222		1,432,332			89.
15-19	1,344,258		552,281			48.
20-24	745,687		561,908			82
25-29	888,540		749,471			88
30-34	782,682	704,222	682,861	21,361	78,460	90
Males						
15-24 Total	1,815,342	1,342,409	1,247,291	95,118	472,933	73
25-34 Total	797,058	769,547	745,157	24,390	27,511	96
15-19	664,184		226,454		393,406	40
20-24	354,100		275,680		52.016	85
25-29	426,968		391,402		****	95
30-34	370,090)	353,755	1	7,921	97
Females	4 0 45 005	4 445 000	4 000 000	440.000	500.000	7.0
15-24 Total	1,945,825		1,299,230			72
25-34 Total	874,164		687,175			82
15-19	680,074		325,827			56
20-24	391,587		286,228			2003
25-29	461,572		358,069		1777	81
30-34	412,592	342,053	329,106	12,947	70,539	82
2008						
Both Sexes						
15-24 Total	4,915,088	3,556,316	3,468,376	87,940	1,358,772	72
25-34 Total	1,926,596	1,759,531	1,731,414	28,117	167,065	91
15-19	1,619,290	700,844	672,576	28,268	918,446	43
20-24	1,369,202	1,095,941	1,064,386	31,555	273,261	80
25-29	1,233,361	1,116,248	1,094,925	21,323	117,113	90
30-34	693,235	643,283	636,489	6,794	49,952	92
Males						
15-24 Total	2,444,511	1,756,024	1,714,976	41,048	688,487	71
25-34 Total	940,752		886,001			95
15-19	834.416		316.647			39
20-24	669,343		512,328			
25-29	605,706		561,178		35,461	94
30-34	335,046		324,823			
-				51		100
Females	0.470.577	4 000 000	4 750 400	40.000	670 005	
15-24 Total	2,470,577		1,753,400			8.77
25-34 Total	985,844	김	845,413			87
15-19	784,874		355,929		600000000000000000000000000000000000000	
20-24	699,859		552,058		131,483	81
25-29	627,655		533,747		12.04.20.00	87
30-34	358,189	315,695	311,666	4,029	42,494	88

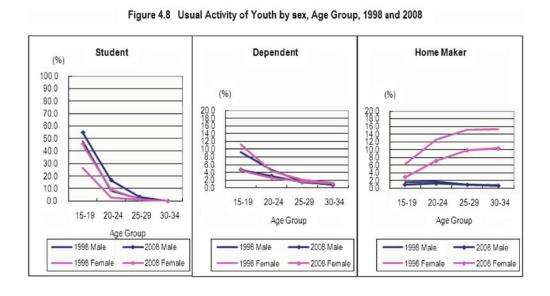


Figure 4.9 shows the difference between urban area and rural area. The economically active rates of male youths living in rural areas are higher than in urban areas. At the same time, the proportion of male students in rural areas is lower than in urban area. The economically active rate of female youths in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas. The rate of female students in urban areas is higher than in rural areas. But this urban/rural difference can be explained by both higher proportion of urban female students and higher proportion of urban female home makers than rural female students and rural female home makers, respectively.

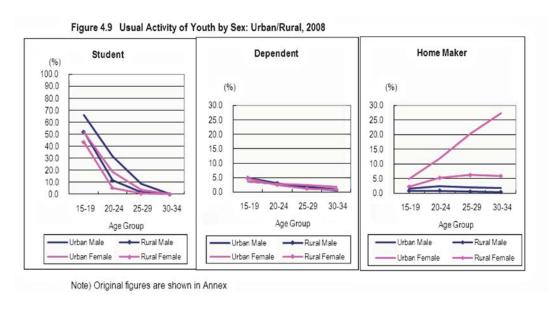


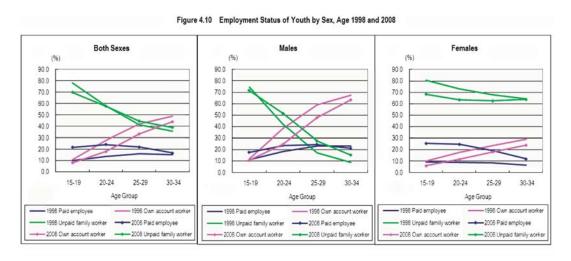
Table 4.12 Economically Inactive Youth by Functional category, sex, age, 1998 and 2008

		Percentage to Population											
Sex/		Functional Category											
Age group	Population	Economically Inactive	Home Maker	Student	Dependent	Rent Receiver / Retired	Other						
1998													
Both sexes													
15-24 Total	3,761,167	26.7	6.6	14.5	5.2	0.1	0.2						
25-34 Total	1,671,222		8.4	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.2						
15-19	1,344,258	51.4	4.0	36.9	10.3	0.1	0.3						
	1 ' '												
20-24	745,687		7.4	5.3	4.4	0.1	0.2						
25-29	888,540	11.6	8.4	1.2	1.8	0.1	0.1						
30-34	782,682	10.0	8.4	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4						
Males													
15-24 Total	1,815,342		1.3	19.5	4.8	0.1	0.4						
25-34 Total	797,058		0.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.4						
15-19	664,184	59.2	1.6	47.8	9.3	0.1	0.4						
20-24	354,100	14.7	1.6	8.0	4.6	0.1	0.3						
25-29	426,968	4.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.2						
30-34	370,090	2.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.6						
Females													
15-24 Total	1,945,825	27.2	11.6	9.9	5.5	0.1	0.1						
25-34 Total	874,164	17.6	15.2	0.4	1.7	0.1	0.2						
15-19	680,074	43.8	6.3	26.2	11.2	0.1	0.1						
20-24	391,587	19.9	12.6	2.8	4.3	0.1	0.1						
25-29	461,572		15.2	0.7	2.1	0.1	0.1						
30-34	412,592		15.3	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.3						
2008													
Both Sexes													
15-24 Total	4,915,088	27.6	4.0	20.7	2.8	0.0	0.1						
25-34 Total	1,926,596		5.5	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.3						
15-19	1,619,290	56.7	1.9	50.2	4.6	0.0	0.0						
20-24	1,369,202		4.2	12.8	2.8	0.0	0.1						
25-29	1,233,361	9.5	5.5	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.1						
30-34	693,235		5.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6						
Males													
15-24 Total	2,444,511	28.2	1.0	24.0	2.9	0.0	0.2						
25-34 Total	940,752		0.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.4						
15-19	834,416		0.9	54.6	4.7	0.0	0.4						
20-24	669,343		1.2	16.7	3.1	0.0	0.1						
	· ·												
25-29 30-34	605,706 335,046		0.9 0.7	3.3 0.0	1.5 0.8	0.0 0.1	0.2 0.8						
Comples													
Females	0.470.577	07.4	0.0	47.4	0.7	0.0	0.4						
15-24 Total	2,470,577		6.9	17.4	2.7	0.0	0.1						
25-34 Total	985,844		10.0	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.1						
15-19	784,874		2.9	45.4	4.5	0.0	0.0						
20-24	699,859	18.8	7.1	9.1	2.6	0.0	0.0						
25-29 30-34	627,655		9.9	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.0						
	358,189	11.9	10.3	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.4						

4.3.2 Job Characteristics of Employed Youth

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

A person changes his/her employment status in their youth and in subsequent ten years. As mentioned in Chapter 2, most of the employed youths who aged 15 to 19 are working as 'Unpaid family workers' (78.1 percent in 1998 and 69.8 percent in 2008). But the proportion of unpaid family workers decrease sharply as their age goes up. At the age of 30 - 34, the proportion reaches 35.6 percent in 1998 and 39.0 percent in 2008. But, this trend for females is very gently. In contrast, the proportion of 'Own account workers' increased as their age goes up. The proportion of 'Own account workers' to the employed people who aged 15 to 19 is 10.7 percent in 1998 and 8.2 percent in 2008. At the age of 30 - 34, the proportion reaches 49.0 percent in 1998 and 44.1 percent in 2008. Most youths start their working life as unpaid family workers. After that, they shift to another employment status during the youth and subsequent 10 years. (Figure 4.10)



INDUSTRY

Cambodia is an agricultural country. 70 percent of males and 75 percent of females are engaged in Agricultural industry, which consists of agriculture, forestry and fishing in Cambodia. The industry in which the second most workers engaged is 'Wholesale and Retail Trade, etc'. The employment rate of that industry is only 8 percent. (See a figure in Chapter 2)

Several industries showed differences in the economically active rate by age group. Table 4.13 shows the rank of the proportion of employed youths by age group, emphasizing the top five industries in each age group with bold font. The top is agriculture regardless of age group or sex.

As for the people who aged 15 -34, the industries which hold the most employed people from the second to the fifth are 'Whole Sale and Retail Trade', 'Manufacturing', 'Public Administration etc.' and 'Transportation' in order. But for the youths who aged 15 to 24, the rank of the industries from the second to the fifth are: 'Manufacturing', 'Whole Sale and Retail Trade', 'Construction' and 'Other Service Activities' in order. 'Public Administration etc.' is ranked the fourth among the people who aged 15 - 34, while it is ranked the tenth in the youths with the age of 15 - 24. And, 'Other Service Activities' is ranked the fifth for the youths with the age of 15 - 24, while it is ranked the eighth for the people who aged 15 - 34.

Table 4.13 Rank of proportion of Employed Youth by Industrial Category, Age Group and Sex, 2008

Sex / Age Group		Rank of Proprtion of Employed Youth																			
Sex / Age Group	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н		J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U
Both Sexes																					
Total (Aged 15+)	1	19	3	17	16	6	2	5	9	18	13	21	15	10	4	7	11	12	8	20	14
15-24 Total	1	19	2	18	17	4	3	6	7	16	13	21	14	8	10	9	12	11	5	20	15
25-34 Total	1	19	3	16	18	5	2	4	10	17	11	21	15	9	7	6	13	12	8	20	14
15 - 19	1	12	2	15	11	5	3	6	7	17	16	21	14	8	10	20	13	9	4	19	18
20 - 24	1	19	2	17	18	4	3	6	7	16	12	21	14	8	10	9	13	11	5	20	15
25 - 29	1	19	2	17	18	5	3	4	10	16	11	21	15	9	7	6	14	12	8	20	13
30 - 34	1	19	3	17	16	6	2	4	10	18	13	21	15	9	5	7	11	14	8	20	12
Males																					
Total (Aged 15+)	1	19	5	16	17	6	2	4	10	18	14	20	15	9	3	7	11	12	8	21	13
15-24 Total	1	18	2	13	16	3	4	6	9	19	12	21	14	7	8	10	14	11	5	20	17
25-34 Total	1	19	4	16	18	5	2	3	10	17	11	21	15	9	6	7	14	12	8	20	13
15 - 19	1	12	3	13	11	4	5	6	7	16	15	21	14	8	9	20	17	10	2	19	18
20 - 24	1	19	2	14	18	4	3	5	10	17	12	21	15	8	7	9	13	11	6	20	16
25 - 29	1	19	3	16	18	5	2	4	10	17	11	21	15	9	6	7	14	12	8	20	13
30 - 34	1	19	5	16	17	6	2	3	10	18	13	20	15	9	4	7	11	14	8	21	12
Females																					
Total (Aged 15+)	1	18	3	19	16	8	2	11	6	17	13	21	15	9	7	4	10	12	5	20	14
15-24 Total	1	18	2	19	17	6	3	10	4	16	13	21	14	7	11	8	12	9	5	20	15
25-34 Total	1	18	3	19	17	8	2	10	6	16	13	21	15	7	9	4	12	11	5	20	14
15 - 19	1	15	2	19	13	6	3	8	4	17	14	-	12	7	10	20	11	9	5	18	16
20 - 24	1	18	2	19	17	8	3	10	5	16	13	21	14	7	11	6	12	9	4	20	15
25 - 29	1	18	2	19	17	8	3	10	6	16	12	21	15	7	9	4	13	11	5	20	14
30 - 34	1	18	3	19	16	8	2	10	6	17	13	21	15	9	7	4	11	14	5	20	12

^{*} Excluding Industry 'Not Reported'.

[Major Group of Industry]

- A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
- B Mining and Quarrying
- C Manufacturing
- D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air-Con Supply
- E Water supply, Sewerage etc.
- Construction
- G Wholesale, Retail Trade etc.
- H Transportation and Storage I Accommodation and Food Service Activities
- J Information and Communication
- K Financial and Insurance Activities

- L Real Estate
- M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities
- N Administrative and Support Service Activities
- O Public Administration and Defense, Social Security
- P Education
- Q Human Health and Social Work Activities
- R Art, Entertainment and Recreation
- S Other Service Activities
- T Use Activities of Household as Employers
- U Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies

OCCUPATION

The occupation which the most youths are engaged in is 'Skilled Agriculture'. The second most popular occupation in which the second largest population of youths engaged is 'Craft and related Trade' (13.4 percent), and the third one is 'Service and Market sale' (7.2 percent), and the fourth one is 'Elementary Occupation' (6.7 percent). The proportion of 'Service and Market sale' workers increases, as age goes up among people who aged 15 - 34, while the proportion of 'Craft and related Trade' workers decrease as age goes up. Especially, that of female workers applies to the latter (Table 4.14).