

The most of the population having 'Secondary Economic Activity' are engaged in 'Unpaid crop/livestock farming' (80.4 percent) as secondary activity.

## **Chapter 4**

This report defines a child to be an individual aged between 5 and 14 and a youth to be one who aged between 15 and 24, and discusses child labour and youth labour.

The number of economically active children has increased by 17 thousand from 80.5 thousand of 1998 to 97.7 thousand of 2008 and the economically active rate of children has increased by 0.8 percentage points from 2.3 percent to 3.1 percent. The reduction of child labour has not been achieved in number and in proportion during the period between 1998 and 2008.

The number of female economically active children is greater than that of males both in 1998 and 2008. But the sex difference in number has shrunk from 14 thousand to 1 thousand during the decade. The increase of child labour force was mostly explained by the increase of economically active boys.

The majority of the employed children are working as 'Unpaid family workers' (87.0 percent in 1998 and 82.0 percent in 2008). Most of them are engaged in primary industry (89.3 percent in 1998 and 84.2 percent in 2008). The increased number of girls engaged in primary industry is much larger than that of the corresponding boys (13 thousand and 2.4 thousand, respectively). The girls engaged in paid employment have exceeded the corresponding boys in number and in proportion in 2008.

On the whole, around one out of ten children (349 thousand out of 3.14 million) has an economic activity as secondary activity. The proportion increases, as age goes up. At the age of 14, one out of five persons has an economic activity as secondary. A half of the employed children living in rural area have a 'Secondary Economic Activity', but that proportion in urban area is 14.7 percent.

The number of the employed children who have 'never attended' school has decreased by only 1.7 thousand (from 37.9 thousand to 36.2 thousand) during the decade of 1998 - 2008, while the proportion of those never attended school among the total employed children dropped greatly (from 52.4 percent to 38.6 percent). This is because the employed children have increased greatly.

The economically active rate of youths has slightly decreased from 73.3 percent of 1998 to 72.4 percent in 2008. Nevertheless, the economically active youths have increased by 0.8 million

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 youth in rural areas is much higher than in urban areas since

the proportion of 'Students' and that of 'Home maker' are lower than in urban areas .

The unemployment rate of the younger half of youth (age 15 - 19) is the highest, and that the higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the level of education is (from less than 5 percent for 'Primary' and below to around 10 percent for 'Above Lower Secondary').

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 at the age of 30 - 34, the proportion was 35.6 percent in 1998 and 39.0 percent in 2008. In contrast, the proportion of 'Own account workers' increased. Most of the youths start their working life as 'Unpaid family workers', After that, they shift their employment status during the youth and subsequent 10 years.

The proportion of the youths having economic activity as secondary activity is 35.2 percent. Nearly half of employed youth has secondary job (46.9 percent). There is a very large urban/rural difference. The proportion of the youths having economic activity as secondary activity in rural areas is 43.7 percent, while it is only 7.2 percent in urban areas.

The major sector of employment for 'Secondary Economic Activity' performed by youths is agricultural sector such as 'Crop farming or livestock farming' (0.9 million youths in 1 million), and most of them are 'Unpaid workers' (over 0.8 million).

## **Chapter 5**

s in This chapter discussed a topic related to a family or a household and women's labour.

The employment rate of females in 1998 was 47.7 percent. Ten years later, it became 57.0 percent. On the whole, the employment rate in 2008 is higher in rural areas than that in urban areas (59.8 percent and 46.3 percent, respectively). Especially, the employment rate of 'Married' females in rural areas is 31 percentage points higher than in urban areas (89.6 percent and 58.5 percent, respectively). The employment rate of 'Never Married' females is higher in urban than in rural areas (35.1 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively)

'Never married' females in urban areas are characterized by large proportion of 'Craft and related workers' and low proportion of 'Service and sales workers.'

In urban areas, 10 percent of the employed females are working as 'Managers and professionals' or 'Technicians and associate professionals'. On the other hand, the proportion of the corresponding women in rural area is less than 1 percent.

Approximately 16 percent of the total females are 'Head of households', in Cambodia. The number of female heads of households has increased from 1998 to 2008. But their economically active rate in Cambodia has slightly decreased from 86.9 percent to 86.2 percent. The rate is higher than that of the total female both two censuses (73.5 percent in 1998 and 76.0 percent in

2008). The economically active rate of female head of household in urban area is 66.7 percent, and the rate in rural area is 90.8 percent. Those rates are higher than that of the total women who aged 15 and over in urban areas and in rural areas (59.1 percent in urban areas and 80.8 percent in rural areas Table 1.2).

The majority of heads of households of both sexes are 'Own account workers'. Most of 'Own account workers' are engaged in agriculture sector in rural areas, and 'Whole sale and retail trade' sector in urban area. The proportion of 'Paid employees' in female heads of households is around 10 percent, which is less than that in the corresponding males and that in the total females.

The average number of children a female has had little effect on the females' economically active rate in 1998. But it has made a slight effect on the rate in 2008. On the whole, the average number of children of economically active females is greater than that of inactive females. However, in urban females, the average number of children of economically active female is much smaller than in rural areas (1.50 and 2.54, respectively), and smaller than that of inactive females. The economically active rate of urban females is lower than that of rural females. Specifically, the rate of urban females with children is much lower than that of rural females.

Through the analysis, we are able to conclude as follows;

- The majority of employed population are engaged in 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry in Cambodia. 'Manufacturing' industry has been developing in Cambodia during the decade of 1998-2008. However, its growth is still limited to Phnom Penh and the area surrounding Phnom Penh.
- More than a half of population who aged 15 and over has a 'Secondary Economic Activity' in rural areas. It indicates that, in rural areas, there are many employed persons whose main economic activity does not fulfill their working-time and their ability, and whose income from main economic activity is not enough to maintain earner's life. On the other hand, the most of the employed population in Phnom Penh have no 'Secondary economic activity'. It seems that the income disparity between urban and rural areas is expanding in Cambodia. Improvement in agricultural productivity is required for rural population and economic growth in Cambodia.
- Child labour has not been reduced in the number and in the proportion during the decade of 1998-2008. Readers should pay attention to the facts that the Census has not the data of the children's working hours, or does not defines main activity according to hime/her condition during one year. The number and the proportion of the Cambodian child labour provided by the international organizations are widely different from the results of the Census. The results of the Census about child labour should be treated carefully.
- Most of the youths in Cambodia start their working life as 'Unpaid family workers', then, they

shift their economic status. The unemployment rate is the highest among those who aged 15-19, and, that of the more educated youths is higher than that of less educated youths. The development of industries and labour market policies in which the higher educated youths are able to exert their ability are required for youths and the future of Cambodia.

- There is a great difference in female economic activity rate between urban and rural areas. This difference may come from the difference of industrial structure and the income disparities between urban and rural areas. This phenomenon will be enlarged, as urbanization advances.