



Kingdom of Cambodia

Women and Men in Cambodia 2011

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning,
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Contents

Contents.....	3
Foreword	4
Preface.....	5
Gender equality	6
Population.....	9
Health	18
Education.....	28
Labour	35
Child labour.....	43
Violence	44
Time use	50
Decision making.....	53
Surveys.....	58

Foreword

It is my pleasure to introduce the second edition of the booklet “Women and Men in Cambodia” produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. The statistics show the situation of women and men in many different areas of life. By making the situation for women and men more visible, the statistics can contribute to the ongoing development in Cambodia. Poverty Reduction is one of the most challenging tasks in Cambodia and Poverty and Gender Equality are strongly related.

I want to take the opportunity to thank Statistic Sweden for their technical assistance and Sida for their financial support in the making of this booklet.

H.E Mrs. Hang Lina Deputy Director General of NIS ably coordinated the process of this booklet assisted by her staff and cooperated with MoWA. We thank every one of them

Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Ministry of Planning

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia
February 2011

Preface

This is the second edition of the booklet “Women and Men in Cambodia” produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. The booklet provides a brief overview of the situation for women and men in Cambodia.

The publication consists of tables and graphs without textual analyses and may serve as a source of information to all users of data interested in the conditions for women and men and gender equality in Cambodia.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the Gender Statistics Working group of NIS who helped in preparation of this second edition of the booklet. My special thanks to Statistic Sweden for their support and technical assistance.

San Sy Than
Director General
National Institute of
Statistics

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
February, 2011

Gender equality

Gender equality means that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives. This implies the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

Gender equality

Gender equality is situation that there is no discrimination on the grounds of a person's sex in the allocation of resources or benefits, or in the access to services. Gender equality may be measured in term of whether there is equality of opportunity, or equality of results. The UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) can be understood as a statement on what the principle of gender equality of opportunity should mean in practice for all aspects of life, and all sectors of the economy.

Gender equity

Gender equity means fair treatment of women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise sharing a level playing field. Equity leads to equality. Measures that address specific disparities that prevents women from having the same status as men will allow both women and men to share equally in the results and benefits of

development. One example of such a measure of equity is the provision of leadership training for women, which addresses the problem of gender inequality in the structures of governance.

Introduction

Women are the backbone of our economy and society and the Royal Government has exerted its utmost efforts to improve the status of women through implementation of the Strategic Plan of Neary Ratanak or “Women are Precious Stones,” aimed at providing Cambodian women with value and hope in life, while promoting gender mainstreaming. The main objective of the program is to build the capacities of women and change social attitudes that discriminate against women.

The Royal Government puts high priority on the enhancement of the role and social status of Cambodian women by focusing attention on the implementation of the Gender Strategy, capacity building for women in all sectors, changing of social attitudes that discriminate against women, and ensuring the rights of women to actively and equally participate in nation building.

Indeed, all women have the right to health care, education and skill training. They are entitled to the equitable distribution of economic resources; equal opportunity to participate in socio-economic development, and equitable legal protection and thereby enabling women to avoid domestic violence and

trafficking. Another important element is the substantive participation of women at all levels in institutions of governance.

Population

The Population Census 2008 showed that Cambodia population was 13,396 thousands, 51,4 percent women and 48,6 percent men. The first Population Census in 1962 showed that the Cambodia population was 5,729 thousands with almost the same proportion between women and men. There were no further censuses until 1998.

Population of Cambodia by different years

Number in thousands

Year	Population		Total
	Women	Men	
1962	2,866	2,863	5,729
1998	5,926	5,511	11,438
2008	6,880	6,516	13,396

Source: Final General Population Census of Cambodia (GPCC) 1962, 1998 and 2008, National Institute of Statistics (NIS).

About 20 percent of women and men were living in urban area in 2008.

Living areas, number of persons in thousands and percent

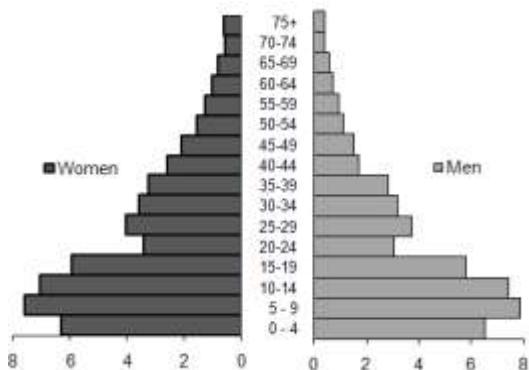
Area	Population		In percent	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	1,358	1,256	20	19
Rural	5,521	5,260	80	81
Cambodia	6,880	6,516	100	100

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008. NIS.

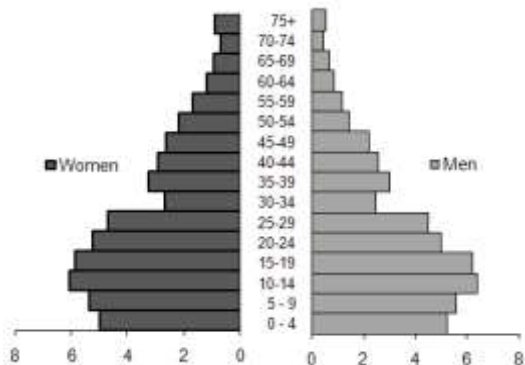
Age Structure

Population pyramid shows that the share of child population (0–14 years) has decreased between 1998 and 2008. The working age population (15–64 years) has increased between 1998 and 2008. The elderly population has increased slightly.

Population by age, 1998 and 2008, percent
1998



2008



Source: GPCC, National Report 2008. NIS.

Marital status

The shares of women who are currently married are somewhat lower than the share for men. Women have higher shares among widowed, divorced and separated as compared to men. This indicates that women have not remarried once they had lost their husbands or got separated.

Population aged 15 years and over by marital status, percent

Marital status	Women	Men
Never married	29	37
Married	60	61
Widowed	8	1
Divorced	3	1
Separated	0	0

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008. NIS.

Among the younger population more women than men are married. In the population 65 years and older four out of five men are married while less than half of all women.

Marital status by age, percent

Marital status	15-24		25-64		65+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Never married	72	86	10	10	3	2
Married	27	14	78	88	45	82
Widowed	0	0	8	1	47	12
Divorced	1	0	4	1	5	3
Separated	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: CPCC, National Report 2008. NIS.

Head of households aged 15 and over by marital Status in percent and thousands

Marital status	Number of households (in thousands)	
	Women	Men
Never Married	59	41
Married	15	85
Widowed	88	12
Divorced	87	14
Separated	83	17

Source: CPCC, National Report 2008. NIS.

Migration stream

Those who migrate from rural to rural are predominant compared to other migration streams for both women and men. Rural to urban is the second most common movement. A larger share of women migrated from rural to urban while a larger share of men migrated from rural to rural.

Internal Migrants, Cambodia, 1998 and 2008

Migration Stream	Percent of total Internal Migrants			
	1998		2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	100	100	100	100
Rural to Rural	57	59	49	53
Rural to Urban	25	23	30	26
Urban to Rural	5	5	6	7
Urban to Urban	14	13	16	14

Source: CPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Note: Excluding migrants from outside Cambodia

Reason for migration

The most common reason for migration for women is to follow their families. More men than women migrate to get a job. The reason to get a job has increased for both sexes between 1998 and 2008.

Migrants by reason for migration, percent

Reasons for migration	1998		2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Transfer of work place	3	13	5	14
In search of employment	11	18	19	24
Education	1	3	2	4
Marriage	9	17	11	19
Family Moved	48	26	49	27
Repatriation/ Return after displace	15	13	1	1
Natural calamities	6	6	0	0
Insecurity	-	-	2	2
Orphaned	-	-	6	5
Lost land/ Lost home	-	-	0	0
Visiting only	2	1	5	3
Other	4	3	1	1

Source: CPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Note: Excluding migrants who have not reported the reason for migration. In 1998 natural calamities and Insecurity were combined as one reason, and Orphaned, Lost land/home and Visiting only were combined with "other".

Average age at Marriage

The average age at first marriage is lower for women than men. However the average age at first marriage has increased between 1998 and 2008 for both sexes.

Average age at Marriage by area

Area	1998		2008	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Urban	24	27	26	28
Rural	22	24	23	25
Cambodia	23	24	23	26

Source: GPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Dependency ratio

The share of economically productive has increased between 1998 and 2008.

Population by age groups, percent

Age group	1998	2008
Children (0-14)	43	34
Economically productive (15-64)	54	62
Aged population (65 +)	3	4

Source: GPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

The dependency ratio is the relation of the dependent population and the economically productive population. The age dependency ratio has a decreased between 1998 and 2008.

Women have a higher ratio than men. However the ratio has decreased more for women than for men.

Age Dependency ratio

Dependency ratio	1998	2008
Both Sexes	86	61
Women	94	64
Men	80	59

Source: GPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Total fertility rate

Total fertility rate refer to the average number of children ever born to every woman within the specific age group.

According to the Population Census results, the fertility rate in Cambodia decreased from more than 5 children to 3 per women between 1998 and 2008.

Fertility rate for women aged 15–49 by area

Area	1998	2008
Urban	4.4	2.1
Rural	5.5	3.3
Cambodia	5.3	3.1

Source: GPCC, National Report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Total Fertility Rate by age group

Age group	1998	2008
15-19	0.1	0.1
20-24	0.9	0.5
25-29	2.0	1.4
30-34	3.2	2.4
35-39	4.3	3.2
40-44	5.1	3.8
45-49	5.6	4.3

Source: GPCC, National report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

Literate women have a lower fertility rate than those who are illiterate. Women with high level of education have lower fertility rate than those who have low level of education. Economically inactive women have higher fertility rate as compared to economically active women.

Total Fertility Rate by literacy, education and activity

Characteristics	Total Fertility Rate
Illiterate	3.6
Literate	2.8
Below Primary including no schooling	3.1
Primary and Lower Secondary	2.5
Secondary and above	1.8
Employed	2.9
Unemployed	2.6
Inactive	3.2

Source: GPCC, National report 2008. NIS.

Health

The life expectancy at birth has increased especially for women whose life expectancy has increased with about ten years 2008 compared with 1998. Women are also expected to live longer than men.

Life Expectancy at birth by year

Year	Women	Men
1998	58.3	54.4
2008	64.3	60.5

Source: GPCC, National report 1998 and 2008. NIS.

The life expectancy at birth differs a lot when comparing provinces. Being born in Phnom Penh between March 2007 and March 2008 implies that a person expect to live about twice as long than being born in Ratanak Kiri, more obvious for woman.

Regardless of province women are expected to live longer than men.

The life expectancy for women born in Ratanak Kiri is two and half year longer than for men, and four years longer if born in Phnom Penh.

Life Expectancy by Province

Life expectancy at birth by province implied by their estimated infant mortality rates, 2008

Province	Life expectancy at birth (March 2007-March 2008)	
	Women	Men
Phnom Penh	70.8	66.8
Siem Reap	70.0	66.1
Kampong Chhnang	68.6	64.7
Banteay Meanchey	67.9	64.0
Battambang	67.2	63.3
Kandal	67.1	63.2
Kampong Cham	66.7	62.9
Prey Veng	65.7	61.9
Pursat	65.1	61.4
Kep	65.0	61.2
Kampong Thom	64.7	60.9
Takeo	64.3	60.5
Pailin	64.2	60.4
Kampong Speu	63.8	60.0
Kampot	62.1	58.5
Koh Kong	60.9	57.3
Otdar Meanchey	60.8	57.2
Kratie	60.5	57.0
Svay Rieng	58.8	55.3
Peah Sihanouk	54.6	51.3
Stung Streng	54.6	51.5
Mondul Kiri	45.5	42.5
Preah Vihear	43.4	40.5
Ratanak Kiri	35.0	32.5

Source: GPCC, Report 1 2008,. NIS

Men seem to be healthier than women as a larger share of men evaluated their health being good or very good.

Self evaluation of health, percent

	Women	Men
Very good	3	7
Good	10	13
Average	76	73
Bad	10	7
Very bad	0	0

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2008, NIS

Women utilised health care to a greater extent than men wherever living in Cambodia. But when health care was utilised there were no difference in choice of provider.

Utilization of health care, percent

	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural		Cambodia	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
	Seek care for health problem in population	13	9	16	11	17	13	16
Type of care among those who sought care (first treatment)								
Public care	14	14	18	16	22	20	21	19
Private medical care	81	82	55	57	28	27	35	34
Self care	3	4	25	25	47	49	41	43
Traditional care	2	1	2	3	4	4	3	4

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Women and men generally suffer from the same illnesses even though there are some differences. A larger share of women than men suffers from headache while a larger share of men suffer from fever and back pain. The differences seem to be alike all over the country.

Some common illnesses, percent

Illness	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural		Cambodia	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cold, cough without rapid or difficult breathing	32	35	34	40	32	32	32	33
Fever	19	17	11	12	14	17	14	17
Headache	10	6	6	5	10	6	10	6
Back pain	9	15	4	2	6	9	6	9
Other care need	4	6	7	11	6	6	6	6
Stomach ache	6	4	4	7	5	4	5	4
Other illnesses	3	4	8	2	4	4	4	4
Hypertension	5	4	7	4	3	3	4	3
Typhoid fever	0	0	3	3	4	4	3	4
Diarrhea	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	4

Source: CSES, National report 2008, NIS

Note: The illnesses presented were the first mentioned by the respondent.

The higher degree of urbanisation the larger share of delivery is done with help of nursing staff.

Care with delivery by area, percent

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Cambodia
Doctor	58	34	16	21
Nurse	16	16	11	12
Midwife	25	42	39	38
Traditional birth attendant	2	8	33	28
Friend/Other	0	0	1	1
No one	0	0	0	0

Source: CSES, National report 2008, NIS

804 women died in 2008 when giving birth to a surviving child. Most of the deaths took place under support of a doctor and specifically in a hospital. Being hospitalised under care of nursing staff implies that the mother suffered from a complicated pregnancy and/or delivery.

Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal deaths and live births by type of assistance received during delivery, 2008.

Type of Assistance	Place of Death				Total maternal death	
	Hos- pital	Health Center	Home	Other	No	%
Doctor	258	12	41	2	313	39
Nurse	17	24	20	3	64	8
Midwife	39	33	54	3	129	16
Traditional Birth						
Attendant	0	0	96	8	104	13
Other	5	0	10	6	21	3
None	1	0	143	29	173	22
Total	320	69	364	51	804	100

Source: GPCC, Report 1 2008, NIS

In 2008 the infant mortality rate was highest in the Plateau and Mountain area. The Tonle Sap area had the lowest infant mortality rate and also the lowest maternal mortality rate.

Infant mortality and maternal mortality by area

Area	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
Plain	52	450
Tonle Sap	48	333
Coastal	77	903
Plateau and Mountain	106	618
Cambodia	60	461

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008, Report 1. NIS

Expenditure for care

Expenditure last 30 days in US dollar

	Women	Men
Phnom Penh	20	20
Other urban	17	19
Other rural	16	16
Cambodia	16	17

Source: CSES 2009

Knowledge of AIDS/HIV, percent

	Has heard of HIV/AIDS		Believes there are ways to avoid HIV/AIDS	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Phnom Penh	98	99	95	96
Other urban	96	98	86	94
Other rural	93	95	83	91
Cambodia	94	96	85	92

Source: CSES 2007

Disability by type of difficulty and age, percent

First mentioned difficulty

Disabilities	0-24		25-64		65+	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Seeing difficulties	23	14	61	51	79	75
Hearing difficulties	12	9	9	9	8	8
Speaking difficulties	15	16	3	4	1	1
Moving difficulties	24	30	15	25	10	12
Feeling difficulties	12	8	5	5	1	1
Psychological difficulties	-	-	5	4	1	1
Learning difficulties	6	9	-	1	-	-
Having fits	-	-	1	1	-	-
Other	-	7	1	1	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number (in thousands)	21	28	250	238	195	147

Source: CSES 2009

Cause of death among women aged 5–59 and 60+, 2008

Women aged 5–59 years		Women aged 60 years and over	
Cause of death	Percent of deaths	Cause of death	Percent of deaths
All causes	100	All causes	100
Dengue fever and malaria	18	Other illness	49
Other illness	17	Heart disease	15
Fever	16	Tuberculosis	13
Accident	12	Fever	7
Heart disease	10	Accidents	7
Tuberculosis	7	Not known	4
Tetanus	5	Diarrhoea	3
Delivery complications	4	Dengue fever and malaria	2
Diarrhoea	4	Tetanus	1
Not known	4	Pregnancy complications	0
HIV/AIDS	3	Delivery complications	0
Pregnancy complications	2	HIV/AIDS	0

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008, Report. NIS

Cause of death among men aged 5–59 and 60+, 2008

Men aged 5–59 years		Men aged 60 years and over	
Cause of death	Percent of deaths	Cause of death	Percent of deaths
All causes	100	All causes	100
Accident	25	Other illness	42
Dengue fever and malaria	19	Heart disease	18
Other illness	15	Tuberculosis	14
Fever	13	Fever	8
Heart disease	8	Accident	6
Tuberculosis	6	Not known	5
Tetanus	5	Dengue fever and malaria	3
Not known	5	Diarrhoea	3
Diarrhoea	4	Tetanus	2
HIV/AIDS	3	HIV/AIDS	0

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008, Report. NIS

Education

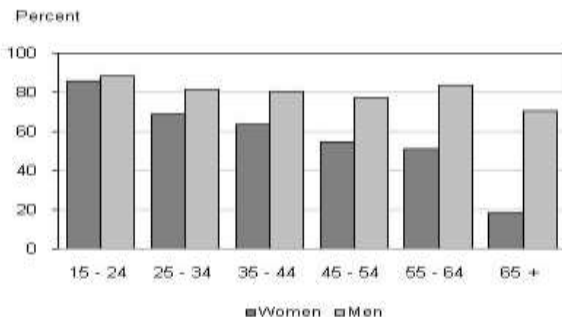
The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The adult literate population has increased between 2004 and 2009. Still women have lower rates in all areas.

Adult Literacy by area, percent

Area	2004		2009	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Phnom Penh	87	97	89	97
Other urban	71	86	80	93
Other rural	54	77	61	79
Cambodia	60	80	66	83

Source: CSES 2004 and 2009, NIS

Adult Literacy rate by age group and sex, percent



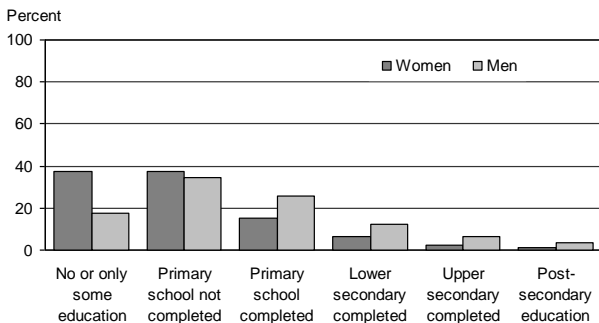
Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Highest level of education

Women have lower level of education than men. A higher share of women than men has no or only some education.

Highest level of education, percent

Persons 25 years and over



Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Women have lower level of education than men in all areas. In other rural areas both women and men have lower level of education than women and men in Phnom Penh.

Highest level of education by area, percent

Persons 25 years and over

Educational level	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
None or some educational	13	3	23	9	43	21
Primary school not completed	29	17	37	26	39	38
Primary school completed	24	21	23	29	13	26
Lower secondary completed	18	20	11	19	4	10
Upper secondary completed	10	19	5	12	1	4
Post secondary education	7	20	1	5	0	1
Other	-	-	-	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSES 2009, NIS.

Note: Those who have never attended school are included in none or only some education.

School enrolment

School enrolment rates for girls and boys are very similar in primary school for both urban and rural. For lower secondary school the rate for girls is a little higher than for boys. In higher classes the enrolment rates are lower for girls than for boys in urban area, but in rural area enrolment rates are low for both girls and boys.

Net school enrolment ratio by area and level.

Academic year 2009–2010, percent

Area	Primary Grade		Lower Secondary		Upper Secondary	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Urban	92	92	50	47	39	43
Rural	95	96	31	27	14	14
Cambodia	95	95	34	30	19	19

Source: Education Statistics Database, EMIS, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports (MoEYS).

Repeaters

The share of boy repeater is higher than girl repeater in all levels and areas in Cambodia.

Student repeated grades by area.

Academic year 2009–2010, Percent

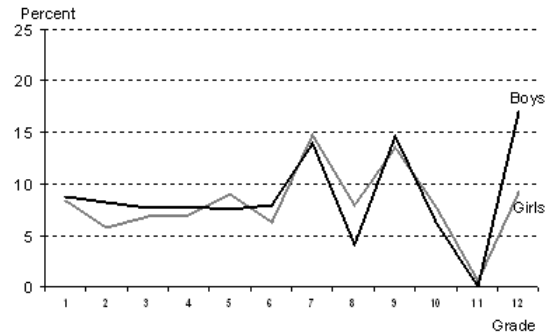
Area	Grade 1-6		Grade 7-9		Grade 10-12	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Urban	5	7	3	5	2	4
Rural	8	10	1	2	2	3
Cambodia	8	10	2	3	2	4

Source: Education Statistics Database, EMIS, MoEYS

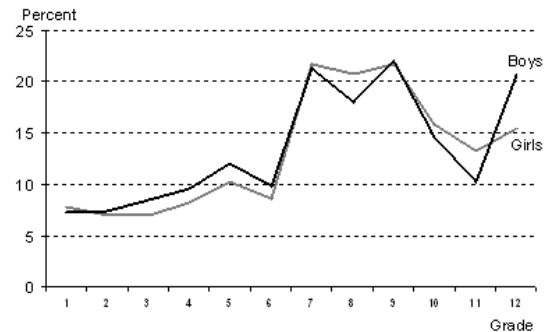
Dropout of school

The dropout for rural girls at grade 7–11 is higher than for boys.

Dropout in urban and rural areas by grade, percent



Rural

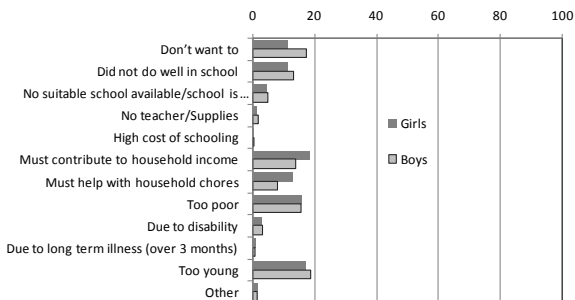


Source: Education Statistics Database, 2009–2010. MoEYS.

Reasons for students not attending school

The most common reasons for girls aged 6–17 who cannot go to school are that they “must contribute to household income” and “must help with household chores”. For boys “don’t want to go to school” is the most common reason.

Reason for not attending school age 6–17 by sex, percent

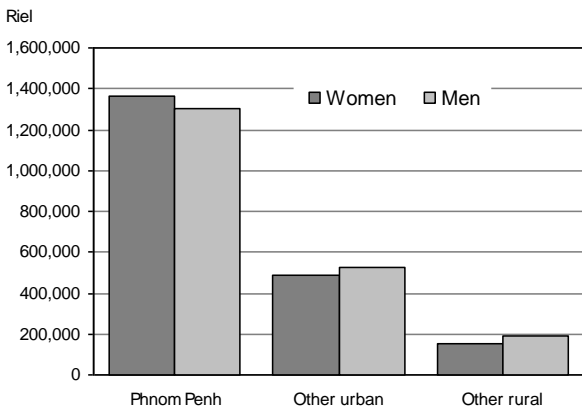


Source: CSES 2009, NIS

School Expenses

The average annual expenditure for education is much higher in Phnom Penh than in other areas. In Phnom Penh the annual expenditure is somewhat higher for women. In other urban and other rural areas the average annual expenditure is lower for women than men.

Average annual education expenditure in Riel. Last school year by area



Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Labour

In this section a number of terms appear which are explained below:

Currently active or inactive:

Based on activity the last 7 days

Economically active population (in Labour force):

Individuals who can be either employed or unemployed

Economically inactive population (not in Labour force):

Individuals who are not employed and not seeking work

More men than women are in the labour force in all areas. Other rural area has the highest shares in labour force for both women and men.

Labour force participation by area, percent

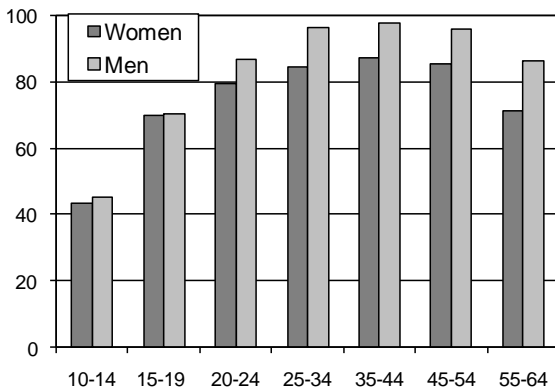
Currently economically active 10 years and over

Area	Women	Men
Phnom Penh	55	68
Other urban	60	74
Other rural	74	83
Cambodia	70	81

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Economically active population by age, percent

Currently active 10 years and over



Source: CSES 2009, NIS.

Inactive population by education and area, percent
 Currently inactive 10 years and over

Highest level of education	Phnom Penh		Other Urban		Other Rural		Cambodia	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
No or only some education	3	12	5	17	12	32	9	27
Primary school not completed	26	28	34	33	49	41	43	38
Primary school completed	24	24	29	26	23	18	24	20
Lower secondary completed	25	22	22	16	11	7	15	11
Upper secondary completed	9	8	7	5	2	1	4	3
Post – secondary education	13	7	4	3	2	0	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Employment status, percent

Currently employed population 10 years and over

Employment status	Women	Men	Sex distribution	
			W	M
Paid employee	21	28	42	58
Employer	0	0	46	54
Own account worker/self-employed	50	44	52	48
Unpaid family worker	29	27	51	49
Other	0	0	43	57
Total	100	100		
Number (in thousand)	4,166	4,256		

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Employment status by area, percent

Currently employed population 10 years and over

Employment status	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Paid employee	43	60	29	39	18	23
Employer	0	0	1	0	0	0
Own account worker/Self - employed	39	28	47	41	51	46
Unpaid family worker	18	11	23	20	31	30
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number	348	363	387	399	3,430	3,495

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Occupation by area, percent

Currently employed population 15-64 years

	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
	Professionals, technicians and associate professionals	8	13	7	8	1
Clerical support workers	10	13	3	6	0	1
Service and sales workers	50	27	42	22	14	6
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	2	1	19	20	56	57
Craft and related worker	22	17	15	13	13	9
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1	14	1	13	0	3
Elementary occupations	5	7	13	14	15	20
Other occupations	2	6	0	3	0	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

There are small differences between employed women and men in different sectors. More than half of all women and men in Cambodia work in primary sector which includes agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Sector of employment by area, percent

Currently employed population 10 years and over

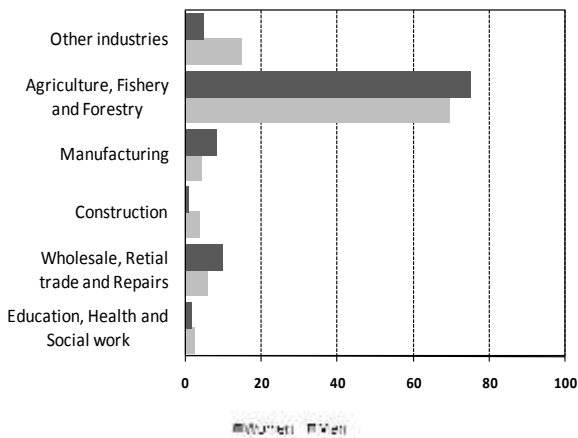
Industrial sector	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Primary	2	2	24	24	68	68
Secondary	23	20	18	17	15	15
Tertiary	75	79	58	58	17	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number (in thousands)	335	351	362	373	3,018	3,030

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

The share of women employed in Agriculture, fishery and forestry, and Retail trade and Repairs sectors are higher than the share of men. Men are more employed in Construction, Education, Health, Social work and Other industries sectors.

Employed by sector, percent

Usually employed 10 years and over



Source: GPCC, National Report 2008,. NIS

Child labour

The General Population Census 2008 shows that about 10 percent of children aged 5–17 years were working (main activity). The share of working girls is a little bit higher than the share of working boys.

Working children age 5–17, percent

	Children (in thousands)	Working children (%)
Both sexes	4,115	10
Girls	1,992	10
Boys	2,123	9

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008. NIS

Almost four out of five girls and boys are working in agricultural sector. More girls than boys are working in industry sector while boys are working in service sector.

Working children age 5–17 by sector of employment, percent

Sectors	Girls	Boys
Agriculture	76	79
Industry	15	8
Services	10	13
Total	100	100
Number (in thousand)	205	194

Source: GPCC, National Report 2008. NIS

Violence

Gender based violence

Women were more accepting violence than men.

About one third knew a husband who acted violent towards his wife.

About one out of five of women respondents had suffered violence at the hands of their husbands.

About one out of ten men said that their wives had acted violently towards them.

One fifth of the respondents who had experienced violence by their spouse reported that they missed work (around one month's income each year).

Rape is the only situation of Domestic Violence when a woman is likely to seek help and retribution. Almost one third of rape cases were resolved with warning or no official outcome.

About one out of seven respondents knew a woman who was forced to have sex against her will by her husband. Among the poor women about one out of four knew that.

Source: Violence against women, 2009 Follow-up Survey, Ministry of Women's Affair (MoWA)

Experience of violence

About one percent of women and men in Cambodia have responded that they have been exposed to violence that caused injury. In rural area more women than men has been exposed to such violence.

Exposed to violence that caused injury by urban and rural

Percent in population

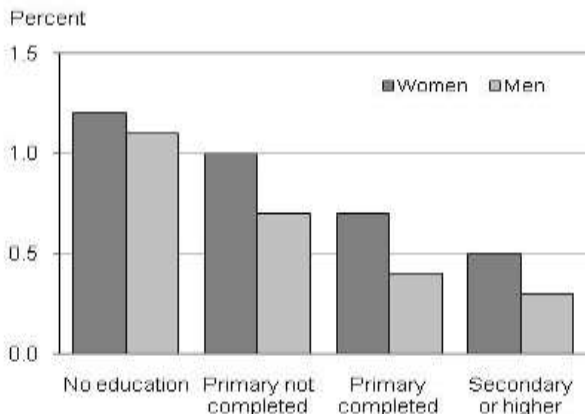
Area	Women	Men
Cambodia	0.6	0.5
Urban	0.4	0.3
Rural	0.7	0.5

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Women and men with no education have the highest shares exposed to violence.

Exposed to violence that caused injury by education.

Percent in population

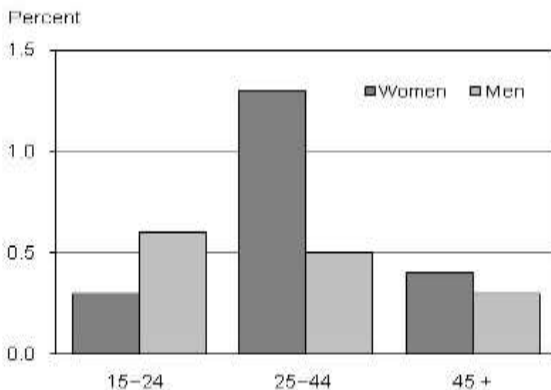


Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Women aged 25–44 are more exposed to violence than women in other ages. For men the age group 15–24 is the most exposed age group.

Exposed to violence that caused injury by age.

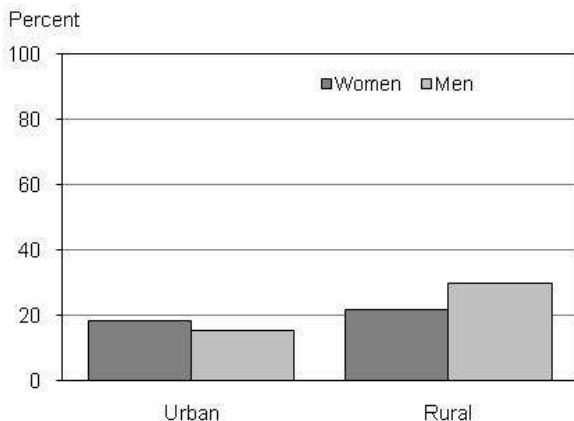
Percent in population



Source: CSES 2009, NIS

People who sought care among those who have been exposed to violence by area.

Percent in population



Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Kind of violence among those who had been exposed to violence

The most common violence for women is Push, shake or throw something, Slap/strike/beat with hand and Kick or drag. For men these kinds of violence are also common together with Slap/Strike/Beat with object.

**Percent of population exposed to violence
by type of violence**

	Women	Men
Push, shake or throw something	25	21
Slap/Strike/Beat with hand	19	19
Kick or drag	19	15
Punch with a fist or with something that could hurt	15	15
Slap/Strike/Beat with object	11	20
Twist an arm	5	6
Other	6	4

Source: CSES 2009, NIS

Time use

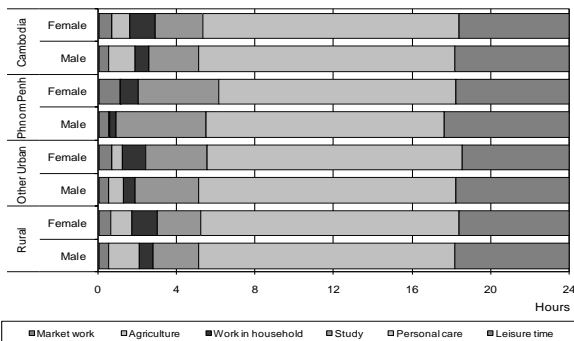
Insight about how persons use their time concerns all kind of activities, also unpaid work, leisure time and time for personal care.

It is obvious that women and men spend their days differently but there are no big differences in activities weekdays and weekend days. Women spend much of their time for house work and men spend more time than the women for market and agriculture work. If summing up the time for all kinds of productive activities the women works on average 5.9 hours a day and the men 5.1 hours.

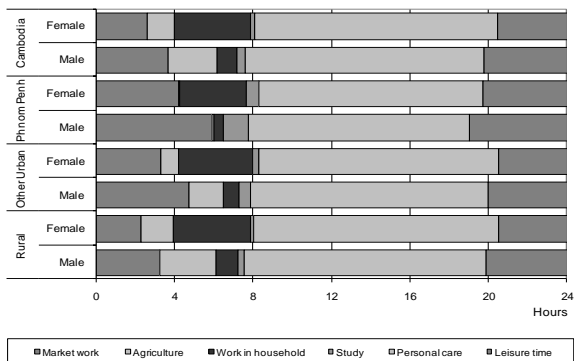
There is also a difference regarding how young girls and boys spend their time.

Average time for activities

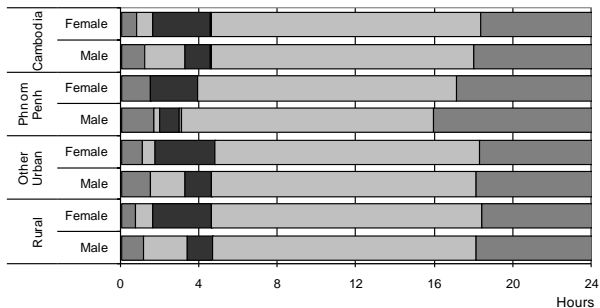
Age 5–17 years old by region and sex, in hours



Age 18–64 years old by region and sex, in hours



Age 65 years or older by region and sex, in hours



Source: CSES 2004

Young people (5–17 years) in Cambodia spent just about the same time on work of some kind as time on study. Both women and men studied and worked, but the total amount of work was somewhat higher for girls. Both girls and boys in Phnom Penh spent more time on study than in other urban and other rural areas. Least time spent on study had girls in rural areas.

The gender differences are apparent, with regard to both work and leisure. Women did less market and agricultural work than men did, but on the other hand women did more work in the household. Women's total amount of productive activities exceeded men's by 0.8 hours a day, which was about five and a half hours per week. This resulted in less time for leisure.

When people grow old the way they use their time changes. The proportions devoting time to market work decreased drastically and those who kept on doing market work worked fewer hours per day. The work in the agricultural sector did not change other than marginally for men and somewhat more for women.

Decision making

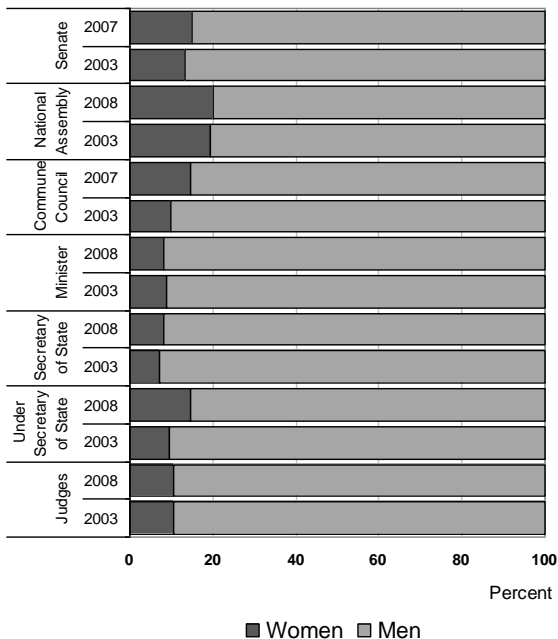
Elections for different bodies of government are carried out in different years. Some positions in decision making are elected and others are appointed. The position in the National Assembly and the Commune council are elected in general elections.

There were fewer women than men in decision making positions regardless of whether they were elected or appointed. In none of the 24 provinces were women appointed as provincial governor.

At the top level, women hold about 13 percent of member of senate in 2003 and slightly increased to about 15 percent in 2007.

The share of women who was elected as members of National assembly was about 22 percent in 2003. In the 2008's election the share of women is about the same.

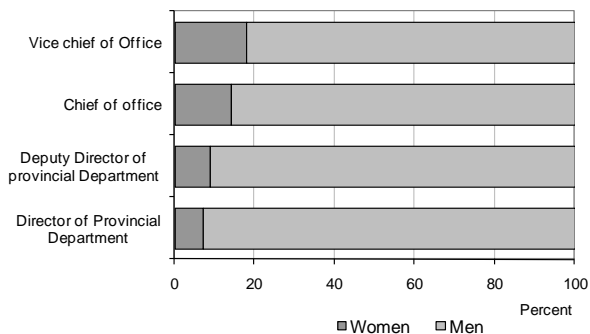
Managerial position at National level – Member of Senate, Member of National Assembly and Governmental position, percent.



Source: Ministry of women's affairs

The share of women in managerial position at Sub-National level is very low as compared to the share of men. It is likely expected to impact the promotion of women in the future.

Managerial position at Sub-National level, 2009

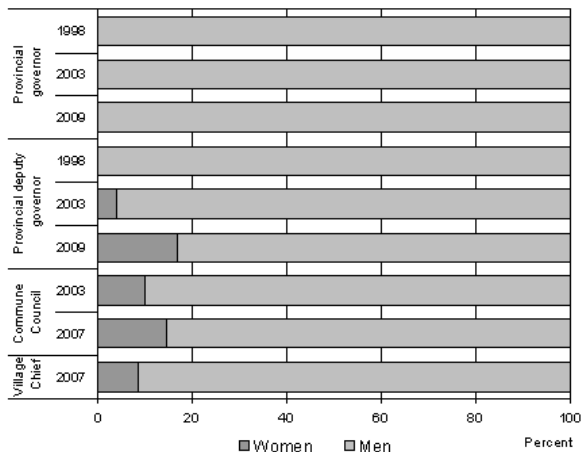


Source: State secretariat of public civil service

There are no women as provincial governor.

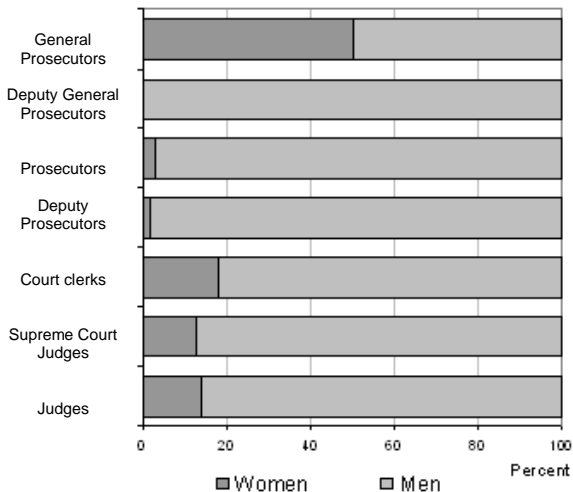
For Provincial deputy governor, commune council and village chief the shares of women tend to be very low.

Managerial position at Local level of government



Source: State secretariat of public civil service

Members of judiciary, 2010



Source: Statistics list of the Ministry of justice

Surveys

Abbreviation

CSES Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey

GPCC General Population Census in Cambodia

EMIS Education Statistics Database

MoEYS Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports

MoWA Ministry of Women's Affairs

Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Since 2007 the CSES is an annual survey. The sample size is 300 household interviewed monthly during the survey year. The CSES 2004 was the last survey in a round of five surveys conducted intermittently since 1993/94. The CSES 2004 had a sample size of 1000 households interviewed every month. The household sample size in CSES 2009 was the same as in 2004.

General Population Census in Cambodia (Census) GPCC

The 2008 Census was conducted in March 2008 with midnight of 3rd March as the reference time. The previous Population Census was conducted in 1998.