

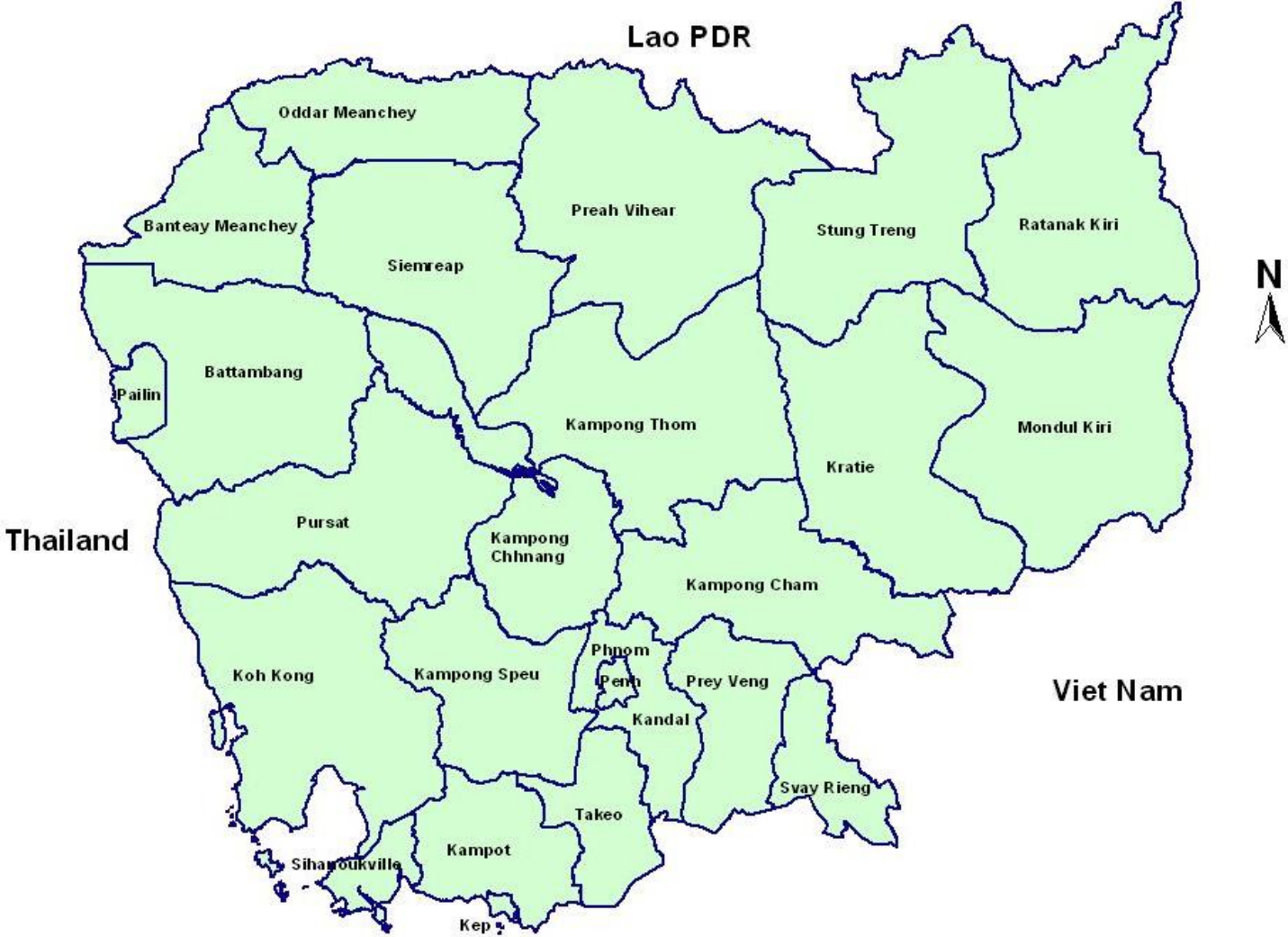
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# Measuring Women Status And Gender Statistics in Cambodia Through the Surveys and Census

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# Map of Cambodia



# Figure at Glances

- Land area 181,035 square Km
- Population 14.3 million
- Growth rate 1.54
- IMR 45 (2010)
- Under 5 mortality 54 (2010)
- TFR 3.0 (2010)
- Density 75
- Sex Ratio 94,7
- Life expectancy F= 64.3, M=60.5
- GDP per capita \$ 830 (2011)
- GDP growth 7 % (2011)

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# Introduction

- Gender Statistics, seem to be new for NIS, Cambodia
- Since 1979 after civil war till 2006, Gender Statistics had not been considered.
- Statistics Law and Sub Decrees did not state clearly on Gender statistics.
- However, all data were disaggregated by sex. Nevertheless, we did not know the word Gender

# Introduction

- Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) was formed in 1998 and started request to all line Ministries to establish Gender Mainstreaming Action Group GMAG in 2005.
- Gender Statistics at NIS mainly supported by donors
- In 2006 The Gender Mainstreaming Action Group (GMAG) was formed (Supported by UNFPA)
- In 2007 the Gender Statistics working group (GSWG) was formed as Ad hoc to produce Gender Booklets "Women and Men " in Cambodia (Supported by Sida)
- National Institute of Statistics (NIS) co-operates closely with the MoWA to work on Gender mainstreaming and to produce Gender Statistics.

# NIS productions

- NIS has produced many publications by using Population Censuses data, CIPS, CSES, and CDHS.
- The production of Gender Statistics are:
  - Women in Cambodia (1998 and 2004)
  - Gender Situation in Cambodia (leaflet 2005/07)
  - Time Use in Cambodia (September, 2007)
  - Gender in Cambodia (2008)
  - Women and Men in Cambodia (2008 and 2011)

# Improving data availability, access and quality

## **Good Practices:**

- 1- The Gender Statistics Working Group was established in February, 2007
- 2- The Gender Mainstreaming Action Group for planning sector was formed in July, 2006.
- 3- Good cooperation with MoWA
- 4- The NIS has conducted several Census and Surveys and all data are available such as:



## Improving data availability, access and quality (Cont.)

- The Population Census (every ten years)
- The Inter-Censal Population Survey (every ten years)
- The Time Use survey (one in 2004)
- The Socio-Economic Survey (every year)
- Demographic and Health Survey (every five years)
- Economic Census (every ten year)

**These surveys are the main source for information on gender statistics.**

## Improving data availability, access and quality (Cont.)

- 4- NIS has staff trained abroad and within the country with experiences and skills on statistics. However, the number of skilled staff needs to increase.
- 5- The Royal Government of Cambodia encourages to mainstream the gender into the action plan of the Ministries. (Rectangular Strategy) and (NSDP)

## Improving data availability, access and quality (Cont.)

6- Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan of the Ministry of Planning 2008-2010 and updated 2009-2013 is in place now. (GMAP)

7- Capacity building on Gender Mainstreaming in Planning were provided. However, capacity building on Gender Mainstreaming in Statistics is limited.

# Improving data availability, access and quality (Cont.)

## Challenges:

1. Limited Government budget
2. The donor support is limited
3. Most data are collected on gender but not all are disseminated by sex
4. Lack of knowledge on gender statistics
5. Statistics Law and Sub Decrees do not state clearly on production of Gender statistics
6. Gender statistics should be used even more in policy making

## Improving data availability, access and quality (Cont.)

7- National capacity building is achieved notably in the areas of questionnaire design, logistics arrangement, data collection, training of field staff, editing and coding of census and surveys schedules, data entry and dissemination of results. however, capacity building in the more technical areas like data analysis and computer programming, is limited.

# Women Status

## Cambodia Population by Residence and Sex, 2010

	Women	Men	Total
Cambodia	7,328,785	6,973,994	14,302,779
Urban	1,520,627	1,406,183	2,926,810
Rural	5,808,158	5,567,811	11,375,969

## **Marital status by sex, 2010. (CSES)**

- The proportion of men who are married/living together is higher than the proportion of women in the same status. There is a large difference between women and men in the proportion divorced/separated, a possible explanation may be that men remarry to a larger extent than women after a divorce/separation. There is also a large difference in the proportion of widowed, reflecting the fact that men on average die earlier than women.



## Marital status by sex, 2010. Age 15 years and over. Percent. (CSES)

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Marital status	CSES 2010		
	Women	Men	Total
Married/Living together	53.5	60.1	56.6
Divorced/Separated	3.6	0.8	2.3
Widowed	14.2	2.5	8.7
Never married/ Never lived with a partner	28.7	36.5	32.4
Total	100	100	100

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# The Women headed household

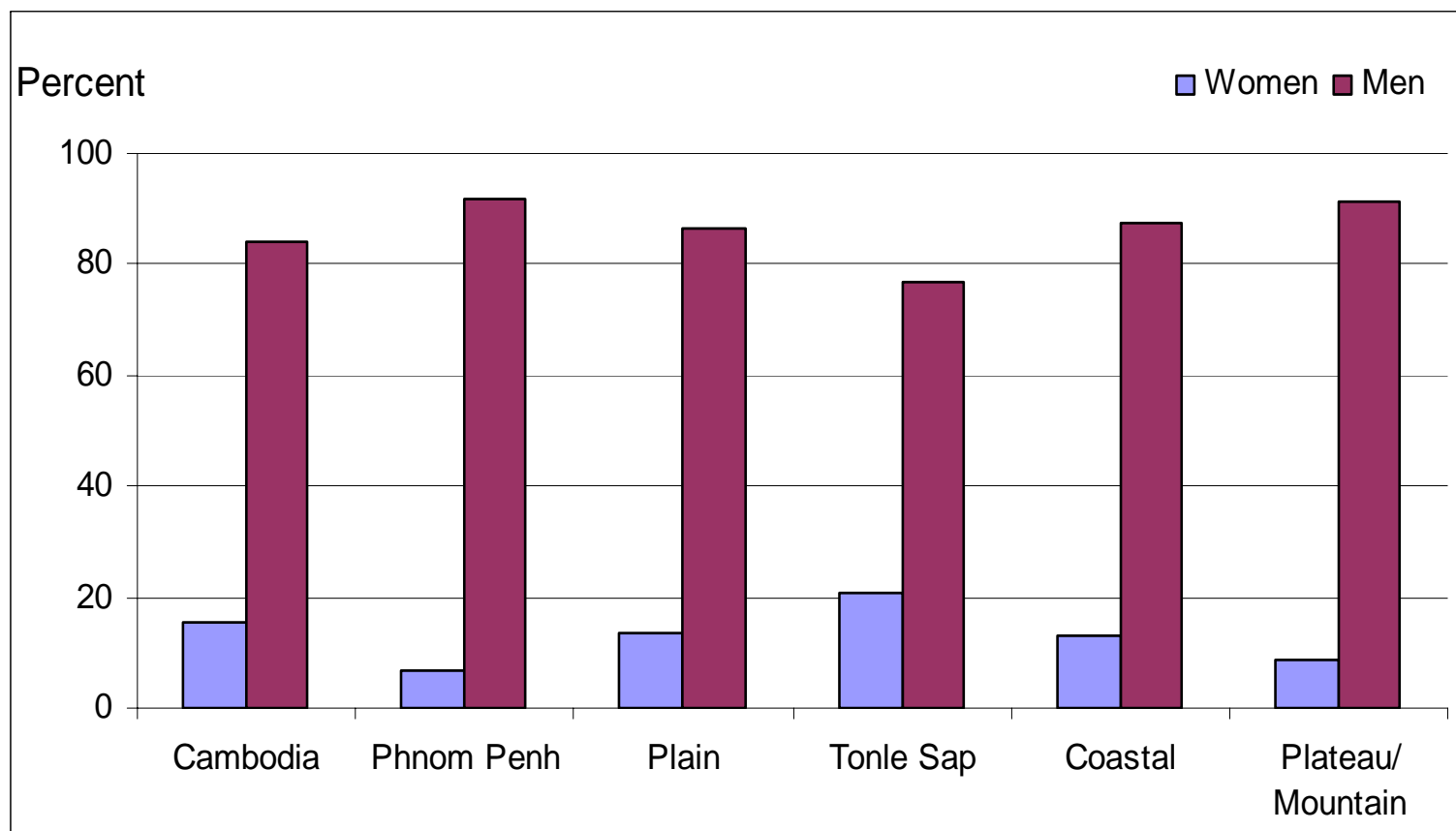
- In Cambodia, female headed household were perceived to be under reported by the women activities. Therefore, specific efforts were made in 2008 census to explain more fully the concept of the household headship as person who is recognized as such in household and generally who bears the chief responsibility for management of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. About 25 percent households have been reported to be women headed in the country in 2008 census. There are differences in percent with head of household literate, which is to be expected given the prevalent gender gap in literacy for older ages.

# Women's property

- Land ownership

- The agricultural land in the Cambodia Social Economics Survey (CSES) refers to the land that households owned or operated, rented in, rented out, free use of land, etc., to use for vegetable gardening, agricultural or farming activities such as crop cultivation, livestock raising, fishing and fish breeding, and private forestry. This excludes land under permanent pasture, wood or forest and all other non-agricultural land put under residential use or for other enterprise activities. In Cambodia, approximately 15 percent (485,000 hectares) was owned by women headed households

## Agricultural land by sex of household head and zone, 2010 (CSES)



## **Women's control over their own earnings and over those of their husband (CDHS 2010)**

- According to the results of CDHS 2010 revealed that women who can earn more than their husbands are more likely to decide how their cash earnings are used (78 percent) more than women whose cash earnings are the same as their husband (61 percent)

## **Women's participation in household decision making (CDHS 2010)**

- To assess women's decision-making autonomy, information was collected on their participation in three types of household decision; their own health care, making large household purchases and visiting their family or relatives. Cambodia women are usually involved in all three specific decisions, although the extent of their involvement depends on the issue being decided. About 45 percent of women say they alone making decisions about their own health care. However, decision about major household purchases and visits to the wife's family or relatives are usually made jointly by the husband and wife.

## Adult literacy (CSES)

- The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The adult literacy rate for 2010 was estimated to about 77 percent for both sexes, 69 and 85 percent for women and men respectively. The adult literacy rate has increased somewhat since 2004. **The increase is higher for women than for men.**

## Adult literacy by sex, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. Percent

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Sex	CSES 2004	CSES 2007	CSES 2008	CSES 2009	CSES 2010
Women	59.9	66.0	67.7	65.9	69.1
Men	80.3	85.3	84.6	82.7	85.1
Total	69.4	75.1	75.6	73.9	76.7

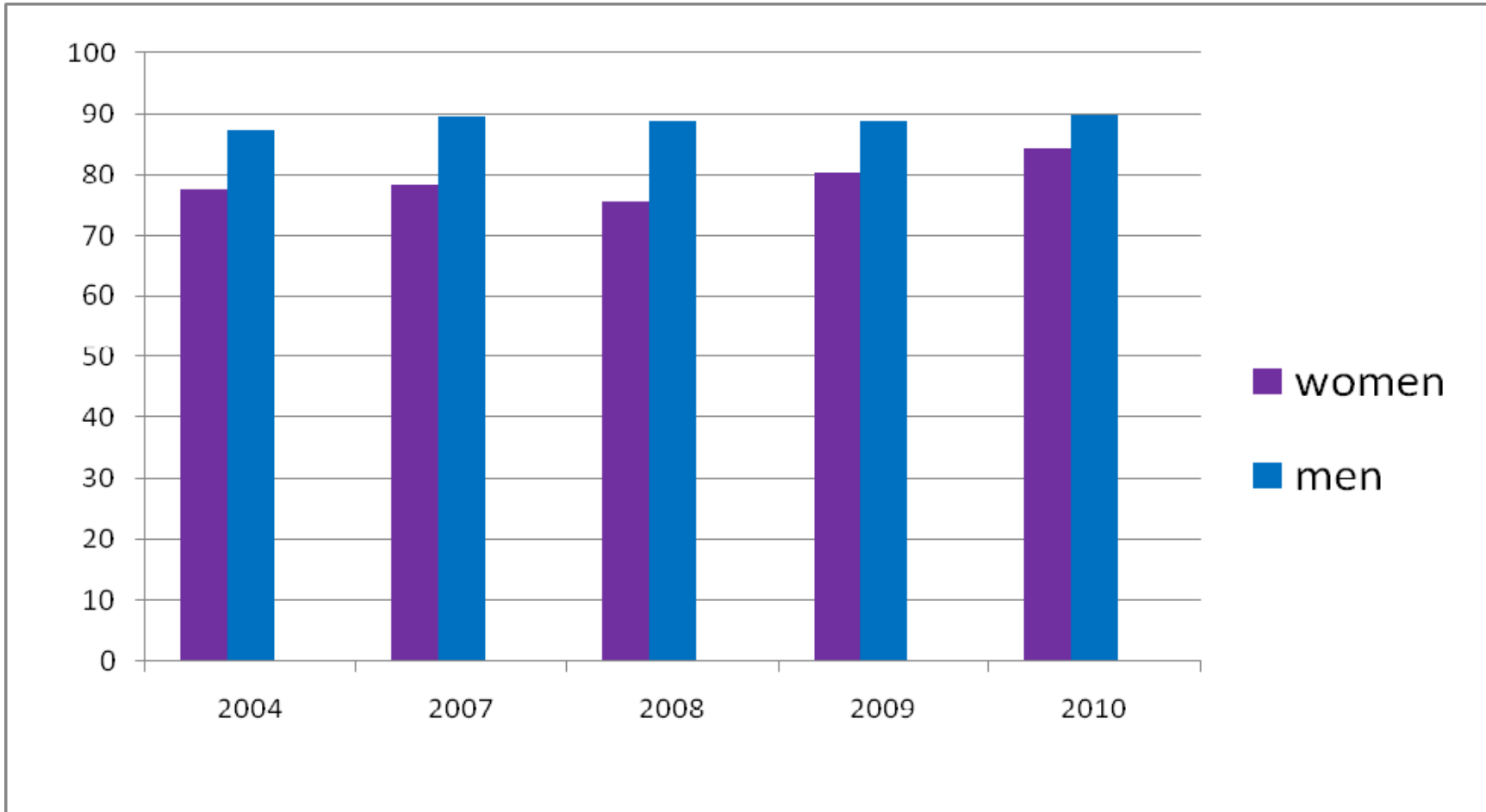
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## Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) and sex, (CSES)

- In the figure below results on labour force participation (age groups 15-64 years) are presented for the years 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010. **There is a significant increase in the participation rate for women over the period.**

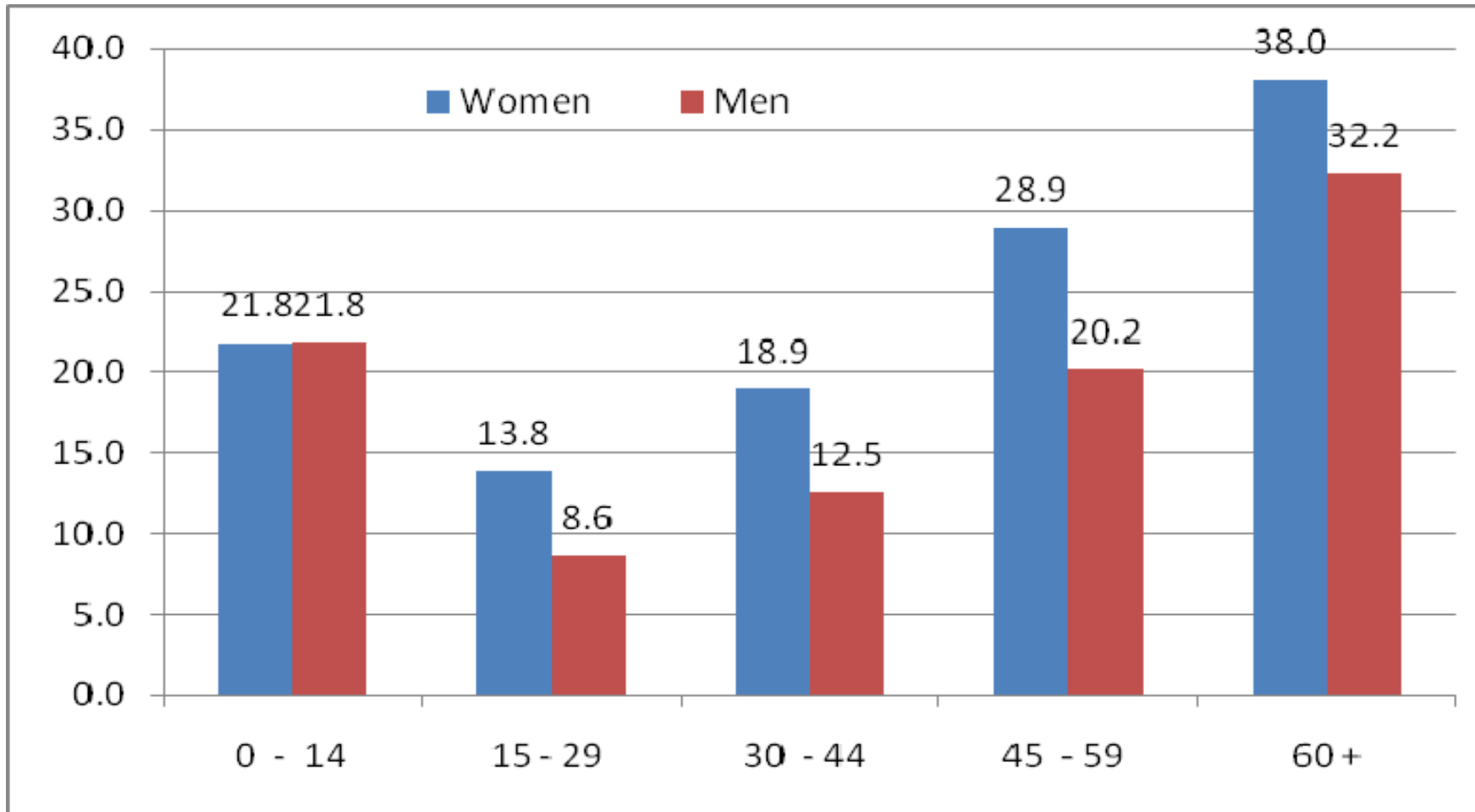
# Labour force participation rate (15-64 years) and sex, 2004-2010. Percent. (CSES)



# Women's Health

- Figure below shows the pattern of illness and injury by age and sex in the population the last 30 days. Health problems were highest among elderly people. For example the share of elderly 60 years and over that had an illness or injury during the last 30 days was about 38 percent among women and about 32 percent among men. In the youngest age group (0-14 years) women's and men's health problems seems to be on the same level. From age group (15-29 years), (30-44 years), (45-59 years) and (60 years and over), **more women have health problem than men.**

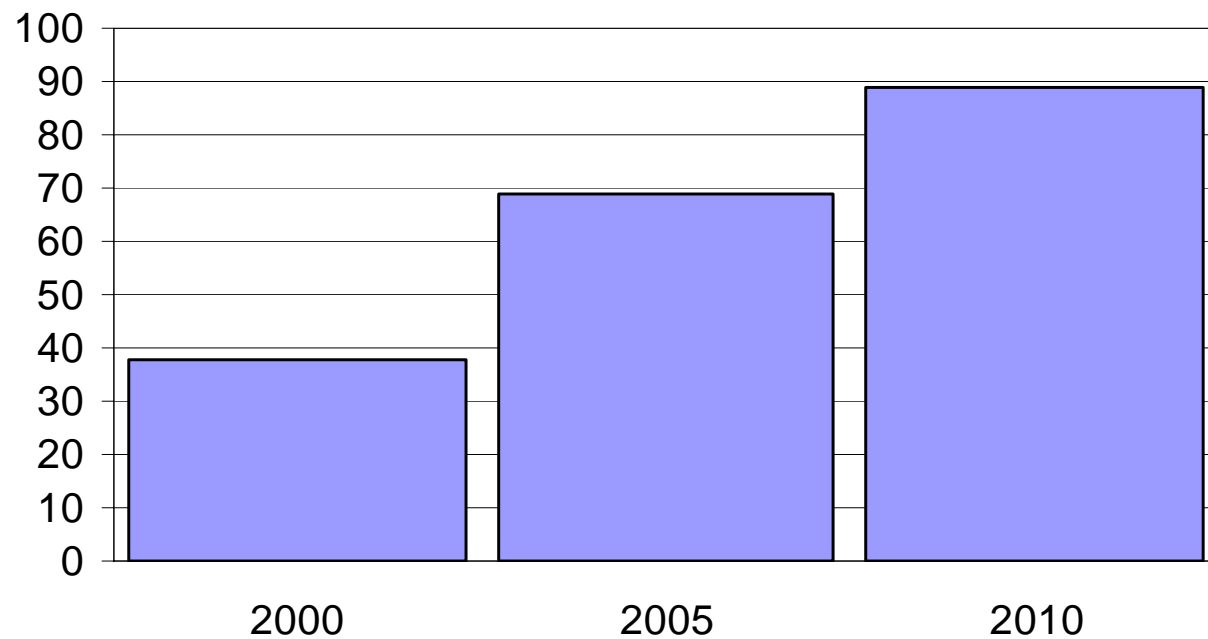
# Illness/injury in the last 30 days by age and sex, 2010. Percent. (CSES)



# Maternal health – antenatal care 2010 (CDHS)

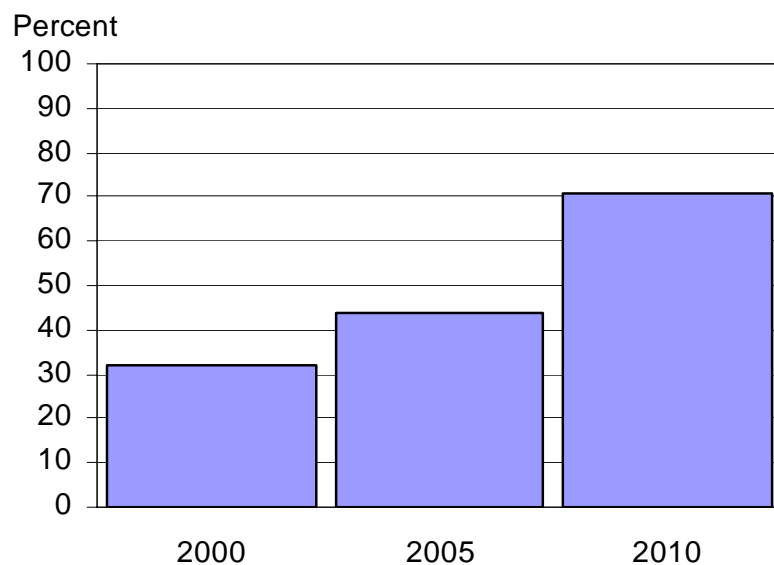
## Antenatal care by skilled provider

Percent

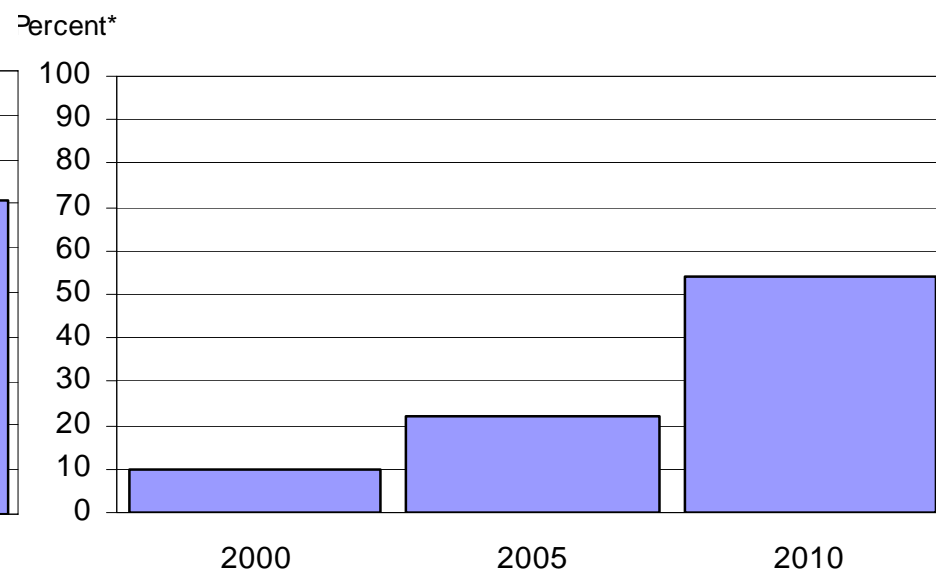


# Maternal health – child delivery 2000, 2005, 2010 (CDHS)

## Delivery assistance by skilled provider



## Delivered in health facility

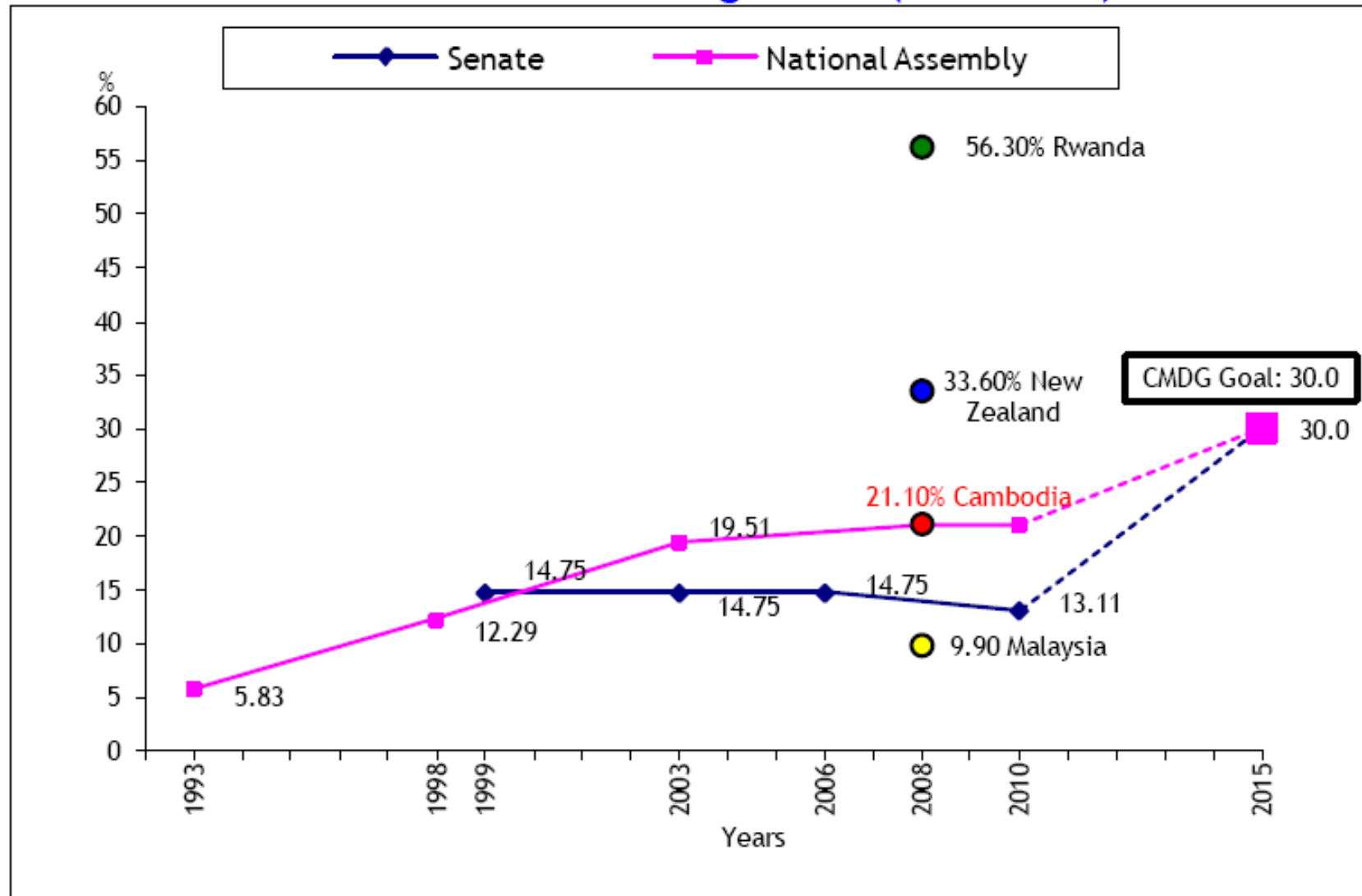


\*Percent among live births in the 5 years before the survey

## Mortality rate (CDHS 2010)

- Adult mortality rate for women 2.5 per 1000 and for men 4.1 per 1000
- Maternal mortality ratio has improved since 2005 when there were 472 deaths per 100 000 live births. In 2010 there were 206 deaths per 100 000 live births

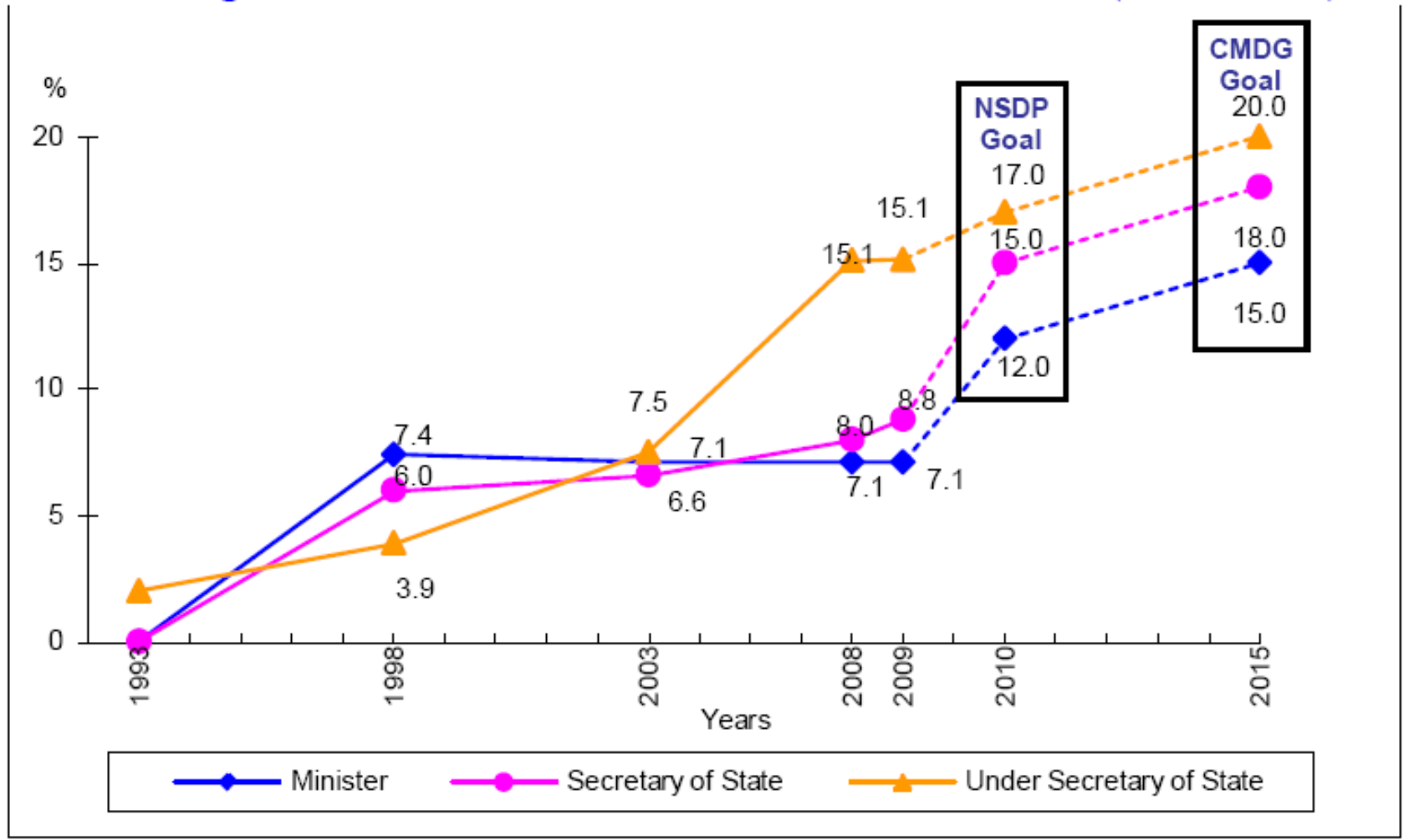
## Women in the National Legislature (1993-2010)



Source: National Election Council (NEC) 2011.

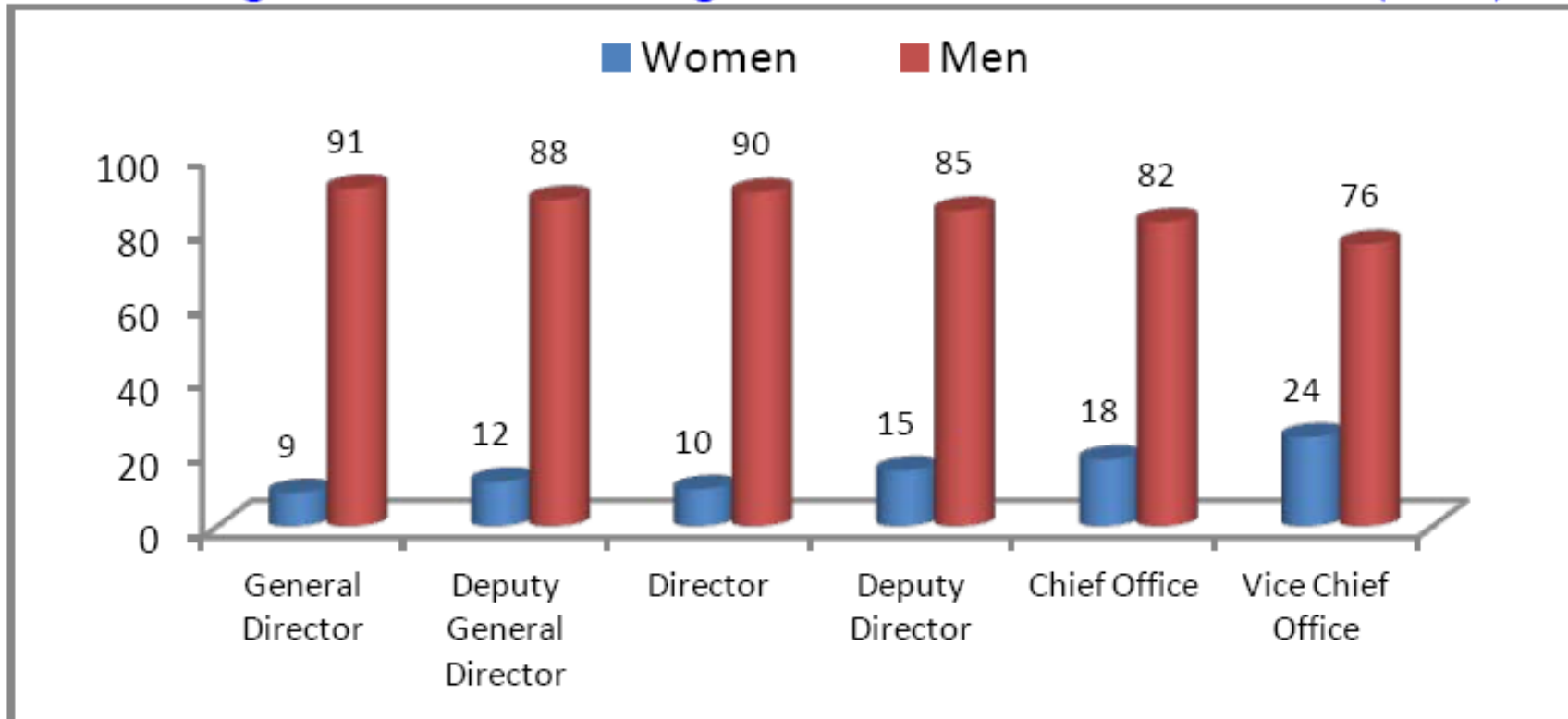


## Percentage of Women in Senior Position in Government (1998-2009)



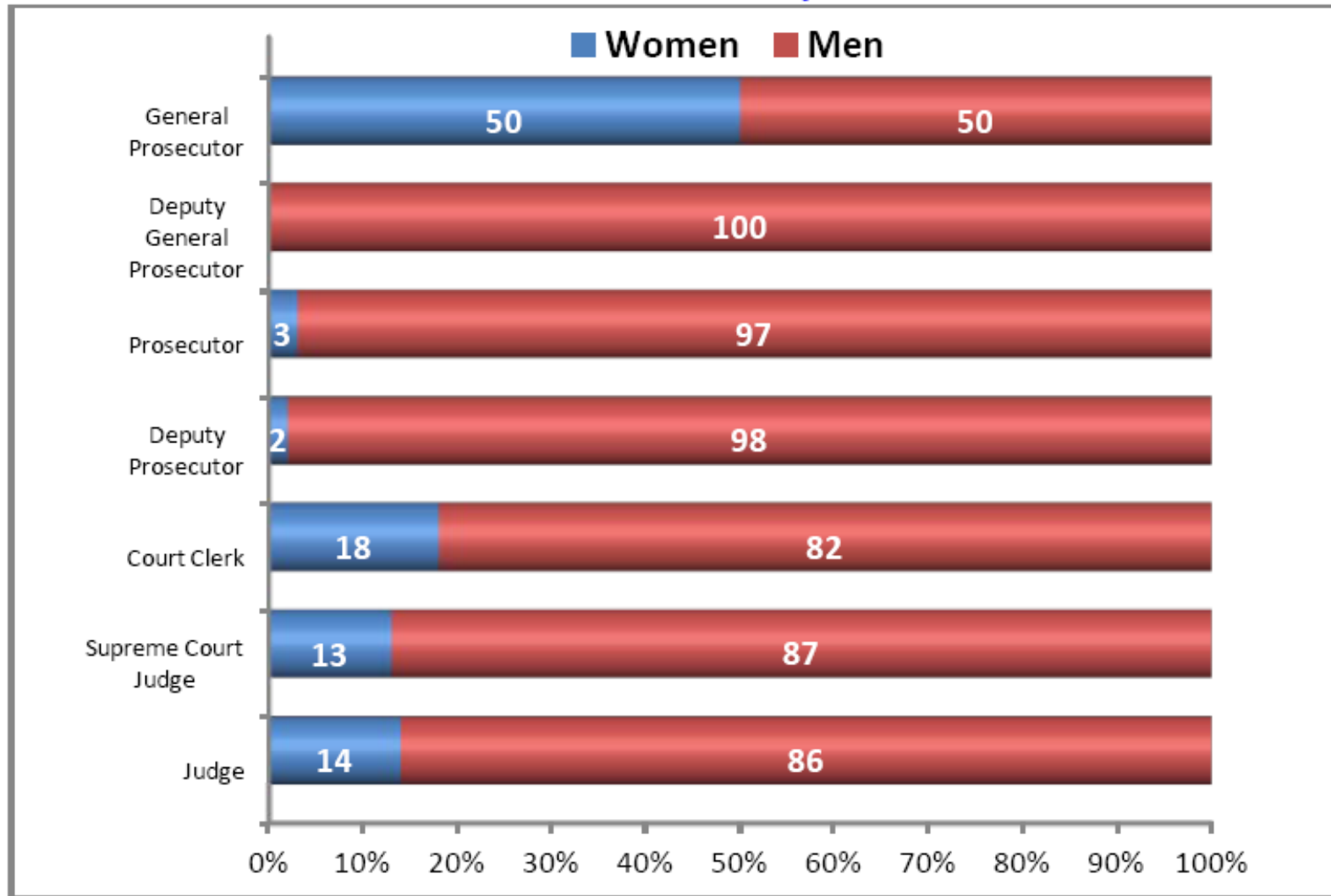
Source: State Secretariat of Public Civil Service (As of 31 December, 2011)

## Percentage of Women in Managerial Position at National Level (2011)



*Source: State Secretariat of Public Civil Service (As of 31 December, 2011)*

## Women in the Judiciary 2010



*Source: Statistics List of the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) 2010.*

# Conclusions

1. Ministry of Women's Affairs has an important role to improve women's situation in Cambodia and NIS co-operates closely with MoWA
2. The production of publications on gender has improved the awareness of women's situation in Cambodia
3. Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan is in place
4. Some challenges still to overcome in Cambodia



Angkor Vat, Kingdom of Cambodia

**THANK YOU**  
**For**  
**YOUR ATTENTION**