



Gender Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment in Kampong Cham Province



Project on Gender Mainstreaming, Phase 2

Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

October 2011

PREFACE

Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA) is the national machinery for promoting gender equity and women's empowerment. MOWA also acts a catalyst and advocate to encourage public institutions, civil society and private sector to integrate gender equity into their policies and programs. In this regard, MOWA has developed Neary Rattanak III, Five-Year Strategic Plan (2009-2013) for gender equity and empowerment of women in Cambodia.

Project on Gender Mainstreaming, Phase 2 (PGM 2) has been implemented since September 2010 with supports by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Its Project Purpose is "Effective system for implementing women's economic empowerment activities by partner line ministries becomes operational with coordination of MOWA through strengthening gender mainstreaming mechanism". As an important part of the PGM 2 Activities, this "Gender Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment in Kampong Cham Province" was compiled with great efforts of MOWA counterparts together with technical supports by JICA Project Team.

The data and information in this booklet highlight women's economic and social situation as well as their empowerment in KPC Province. Therefore, I believe that this booklet will be utilized by provincial government officials and other concerned parties for examining gender responsive policies and plans in KPC Province.



H. E. Chan Sorey
Secretary of State

Ministry of Women's Affairs

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Through both technical and financial supports from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), in cooperation with the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MOWA), a booklet titled "Gender Statistics on Women's Economic Empowerment in Kampong Cham Province" has been published. This booklet is utilized for our provincial government officials, concerned departments, other development partners and stakeholders to formulate gender responsive plans and programs in the province for accelerating economic empowerment of women as a step for the country development.

I would like to express sincere gratitude for the best efforts of H.E. Dr. **Ing Kantha Phavi**, Minister of MOWA to provide the good opportunities to MOWA's counterparts to work together with the team members of the Project on Gender Mainstreaming Phase 2 (PGM2) to compile and publish this statistic booklet.

I believe that this booklet will be useful for the Kampong Cham provincial government officials and concerned provincial departments in implementing the projects as a whole, and particularly the pilot project of PGM2. This booklet will also be utilized at monitoring the practices of gender responsive policies and plans in the province, leading to effective and efficient public service provision, accordingly, to attainments of the diversified economic empowerment of women.

Kampong Cham, October 2011


GOVERNOR

HUN NENG

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ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community-Based Organization
CSES	Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey
FHH	Female Headed Household
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KPC	Kampong Cham Province
MHH	Male Headed Household
MOWA	Ministry of Women's Affair
NCDD	The National Committee of Sub-National Democratic Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
PDOP	Provincial Department of Planning
PDLVT	Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training
PGM2	Project on Gender Mainstreaming Phase 2
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant

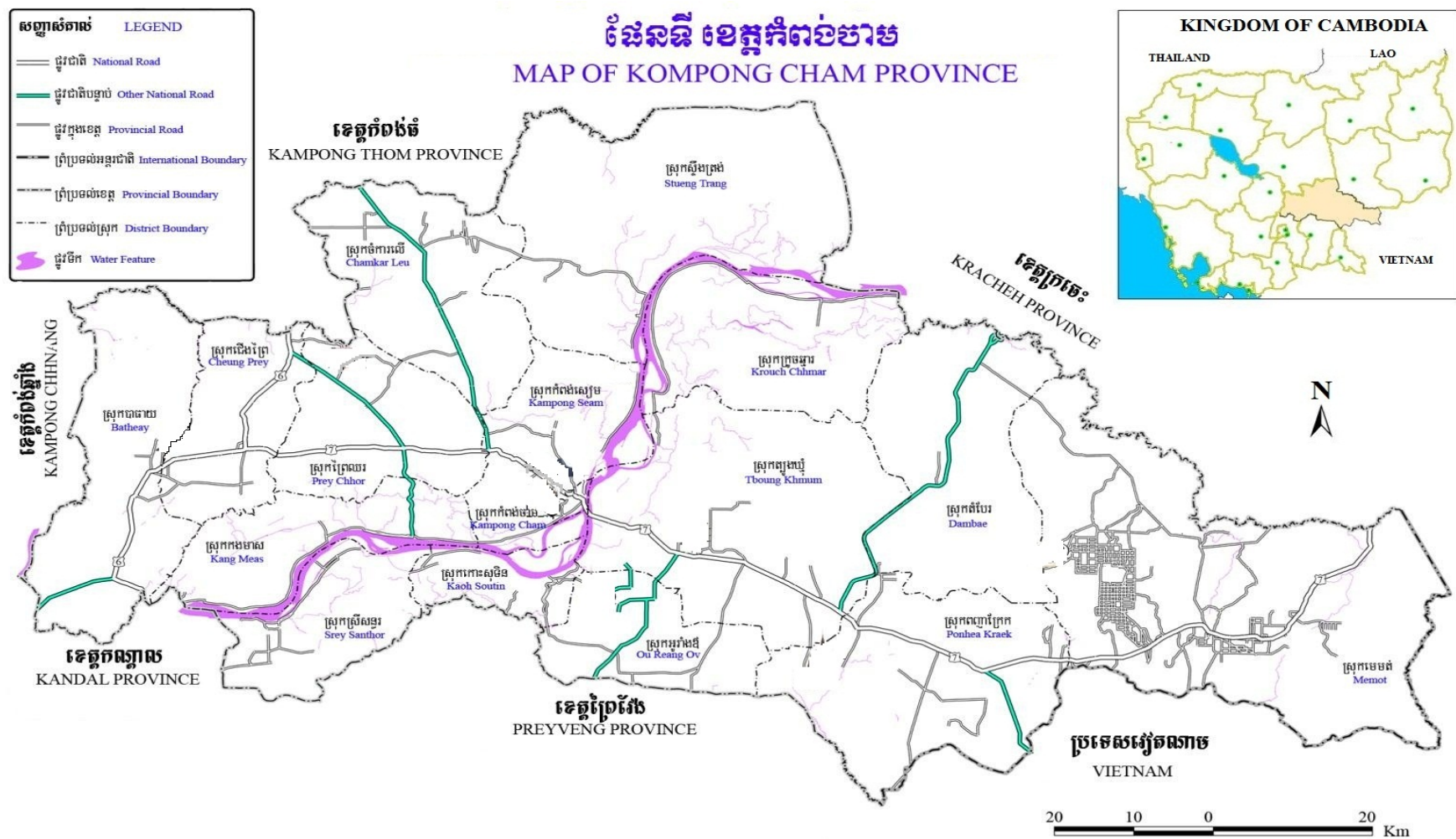
BACKGROUND

JICA Project on Gender Mainstreaming, Phase 2 (PGM 2) has been implemented since September 2010 with the Project Purpose of “Effective system for implementing women’s economic empowerment activities by partner line ministries becomes operational with coordination of MOWA through strengthening gender mainstreaming mechanism”.

As a part of the PGM 2 Activities, it is planned to develop provincial gender statistics booklet in the area of women’s economic empowerment which would be utilized for policies, programs, and projects at the sub-national level. At the same time, the Pilot Project is planned to be implemented in Kampong Cham (KPC) Province for strengthening capacity and mechanism to implement gender responsive activities for enhancing women’s economic empowerment at the sub-national level.

In this regard, the PGM 2 together with MOWA counterparts have collected necessary data and information relating to women’s economic and social situation as well as their empowerment in KPC Province from both published ones and primary data from NIS (National Institute of Statistics), Provincial Office and Departments. These data and information collected were reviewed and analyzed. Interim results were presented at the 2nd Pilot Project Planning Workshop in May 2011, and utilized for planning the Pilot Project. With adding and updating some data and information after the workshop, they were compiled as this “Gender Statistics on Women’s Economic Empowerment in Kampong Cham Province”.

Since the Pilot Project has been launched in October 2011, this booklet is expected to be good references during implementation of the Pilot Project; and accordingly, to be used by provincial government officials and other concerned parties for examining their gender responsive policy issues.



Source: PGM 2 edited the Map in “Project Investment Plan/Three-Year Rolling Plan of Kampong Cham Province (2011-2013)”.

I. General Overview of Kampong Cham Province

Kampong Cham Province is located 124km far from Phnom Penh Capital. It has the border with Vietnam on the east, with Kampong Chhnang Province and Kampong Thom Province on the west, with Prey Veng Province on the south and with Kratie Province on the north. The Mekong River, originating from the Tibetan Plateau, divides the entire provincial area into two parts connected to each other by the KIZUNA Bridge funded by Government of Japan. Its capital is Kampong Cham City.

Kampong Cham Province has total land area of 9,235km². It could be divided into four categories: i) low land areas of agriculture cultivation (27%); ii) wet land areas along the Mekong River (32%); iii) red land areas of rubber and agro-industry plantation (10%); and iv) upland areas covered by forests, plateau and mountains (31%).

Kampong Cham Province has 15 Districts and 2 Cities (Kampong Cham and Suong), with 173 Communes and 1,768 Villages.

Table 1: District-Wise Number of Communes, Villages, and Land Areas

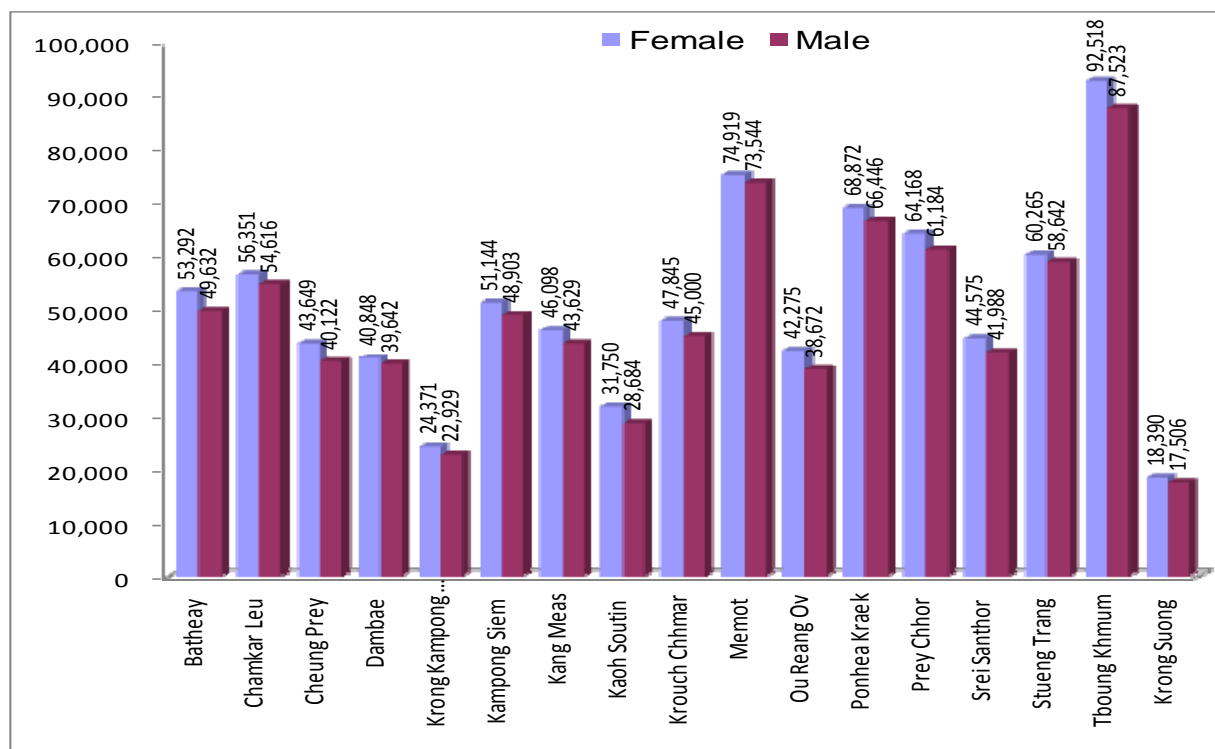
	No. of Communes	No. of Villages	Land Area (Km ²)
Batheay	12	80	590.0
Chamkar Leu	8	83	657.5
Cheung Prey	10	74	398.0
Dambae	7	74	792.0
Kampong Cham	4	31	22.2
Kampong Siem	15	112	374.9
Kang Meas	11	93	390.0
Kaoh Soutin	8	85	176.2
Krouch Chhmar	12	76	481.1
Memot	14	174	1,601.3
Ou Reang Ov	7	141	354.5
Ponhea Kraek	8	149	773.7
Prey Chhor	15	176	451.1
Srei Santhor	14	86	215.5
Stueng Trang	12	96	998.2
Suong	2	30	80.7
Tboung Khmum	14	208	878.3
Total	173	1,768	9,235.2

Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2009 and Kampong Cham Data Base 2009, NCDD.

II. Population

Kampong Cham Province has the largest population in Cambodia with 1,679,992 people including 861,330 female and 818,662 male in 2008. In Kampong Cham Province, Tboung Khmum District has the largest and Memot District has the second largest population. There is more female population than male one in all districts (see Figure 1).

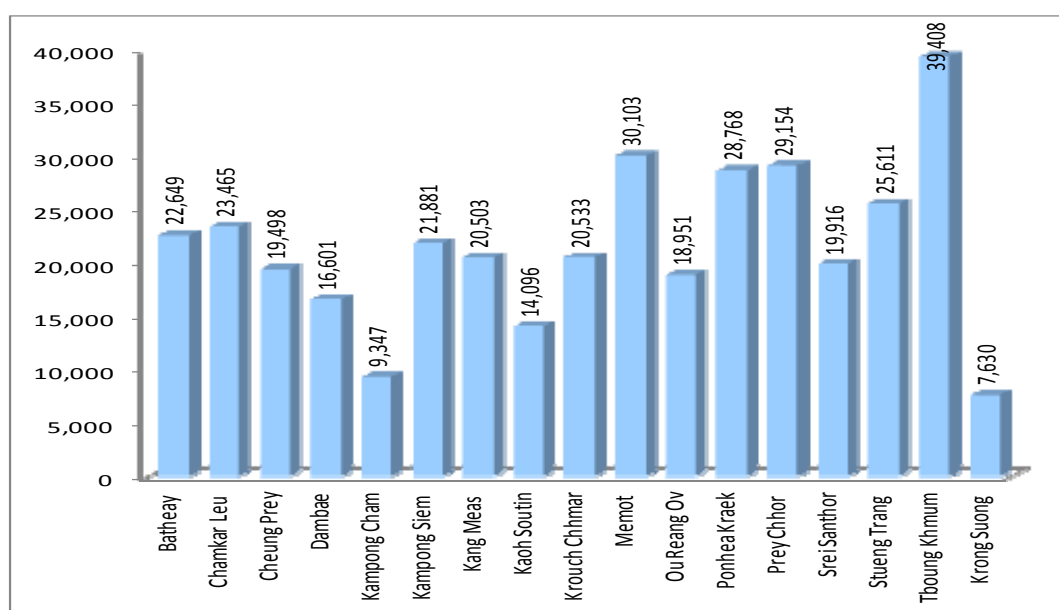
Figure 1: District-Wise Population by Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

The total number of households in Kampong Cham is 368,114 in 2008. While Tboung Khmum has the biggest number of households and Memot has the second biggest one, Krong Suong has the smallest one (see Figure 2).

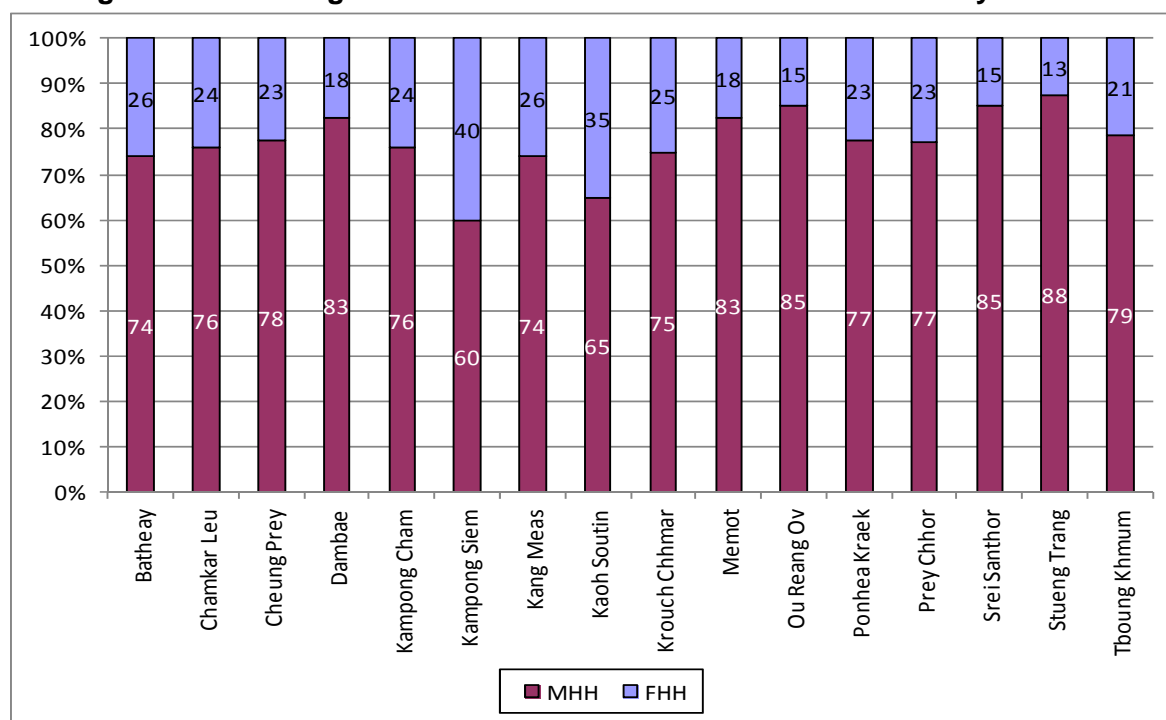
Figure 2: District-Wise Number of Households



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

Figure 3 shows ratios for household heads by gender. Male-headed household occupy more than 60 % in all districts in 2009. However, percentages of female-headed households are relatively higher in Kampong Siem (40%) and Kaoh Soutin (35%) than those of other districts.

Figure 3: Percentage of Female- and Male- Headed Households by Districts

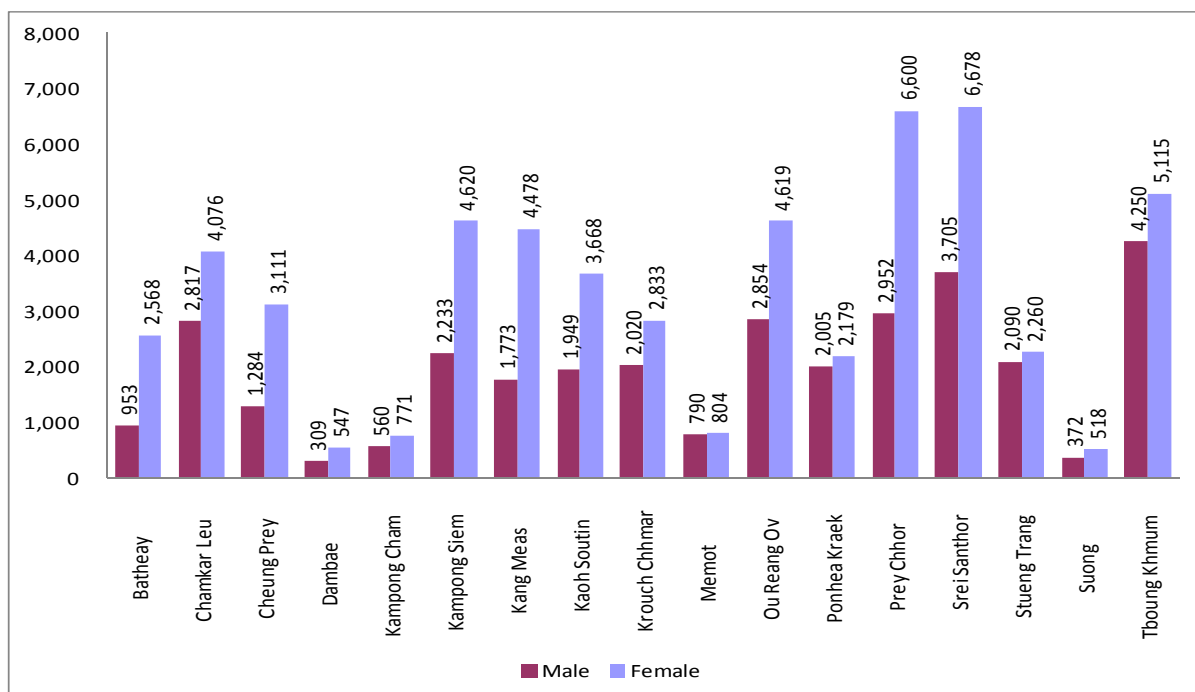


Note: This Survey is not census. This covers 1,639 sample households.

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2009 (CSES 2009).

Statistics from PDLVT of Kampong Cham show that there were more female migrants than male ones from all districts in 2009. Especially, Srei Santhor and Prey Chhor have bigger number of female migrants (see Figure 4).

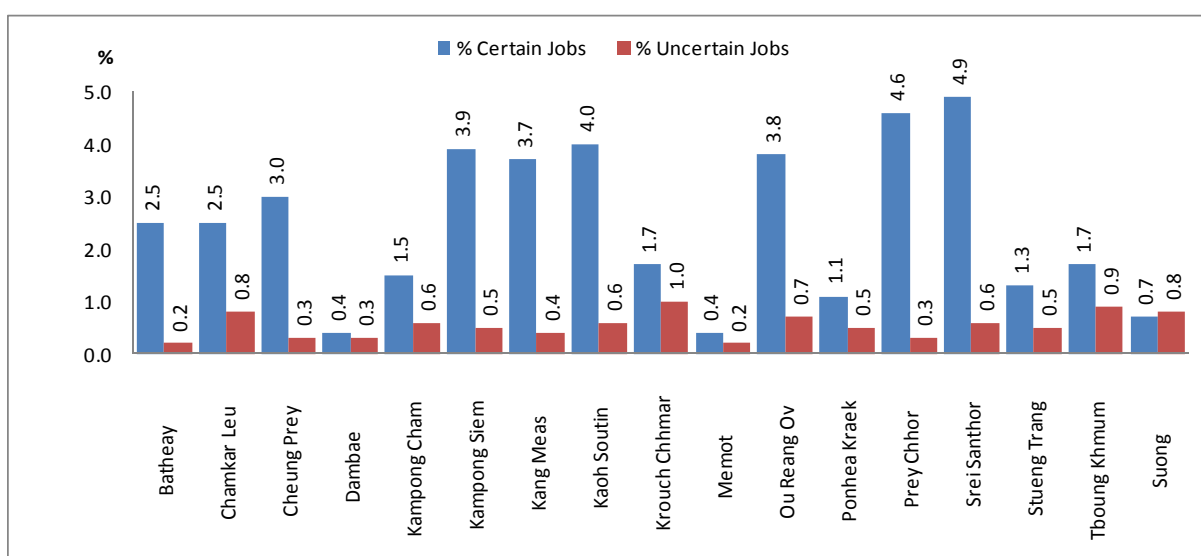
Figure 4: Number of Migrants from KPC to other Provinces and Abroad, 2009



Source: Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training (PDLVT)

Figure 5 shows that percentages of female migrants with certain jobs are higher than those with uncertain jobs in all districts except Suong.

Figure 5: Percentage of Female Migrants with Certain and Uncertain Jobs by District in 2010



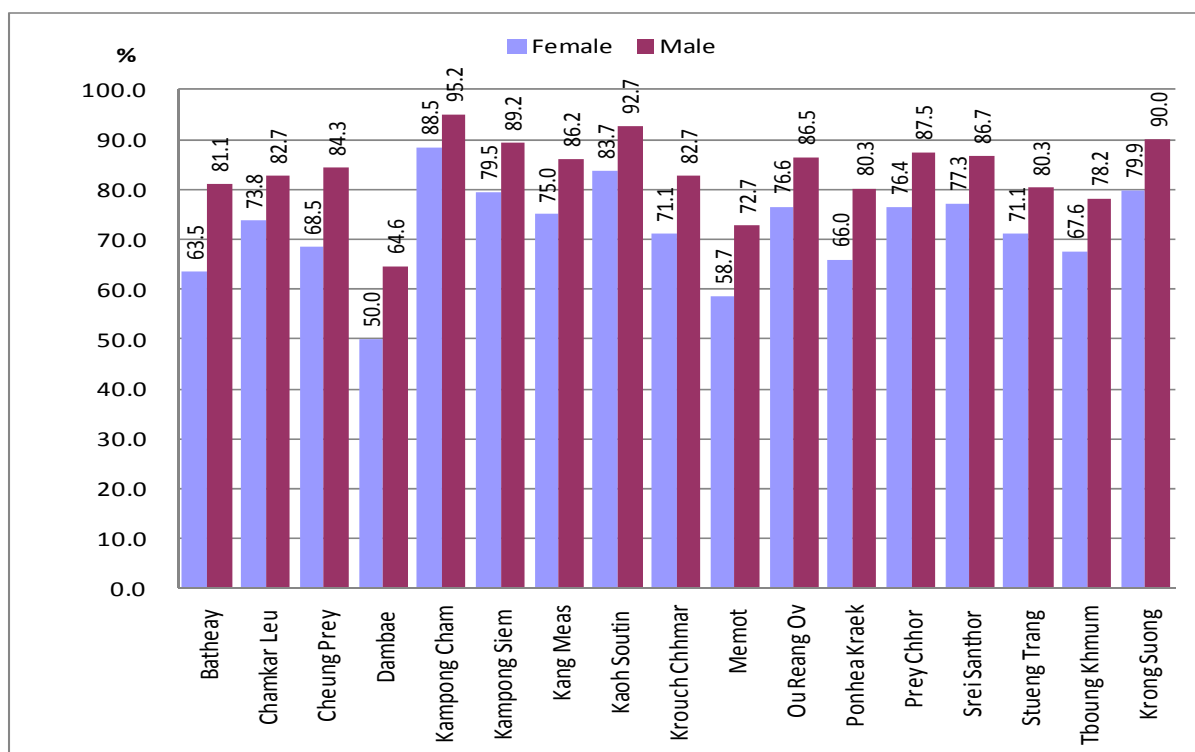
Note: Calculated as a percentage of the total population of the district.

Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

III. Education

According to Figure 6, female literacy rates are lower than male ones in all districts. Gaps between female literacy rates and male ones range from 6.7 (Kampong Cham) to 17.6 (Batheay) percent points. Dambae has the lowest literacy rates for both male and female.

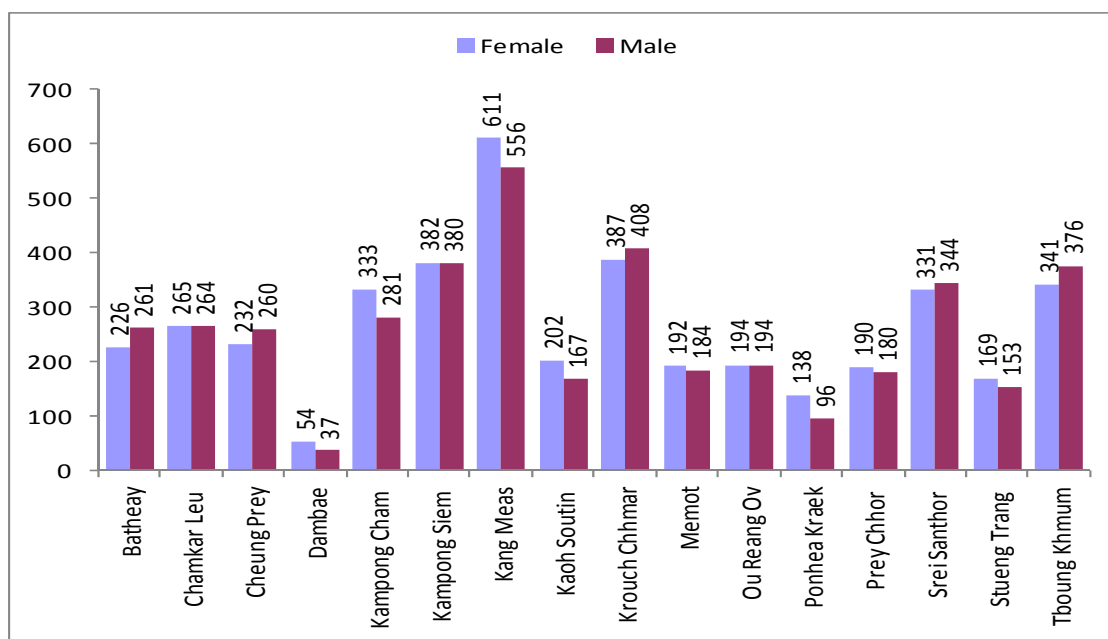
Figure 6: District-Wise Literacy Rate by Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

Figure 7 shows that there are only little differences between female numbers and male numbers for pre-school enrollment in general. Kang Meas has largest numbers of pre-school enrollment both for female and male (female is slightly higher than male).

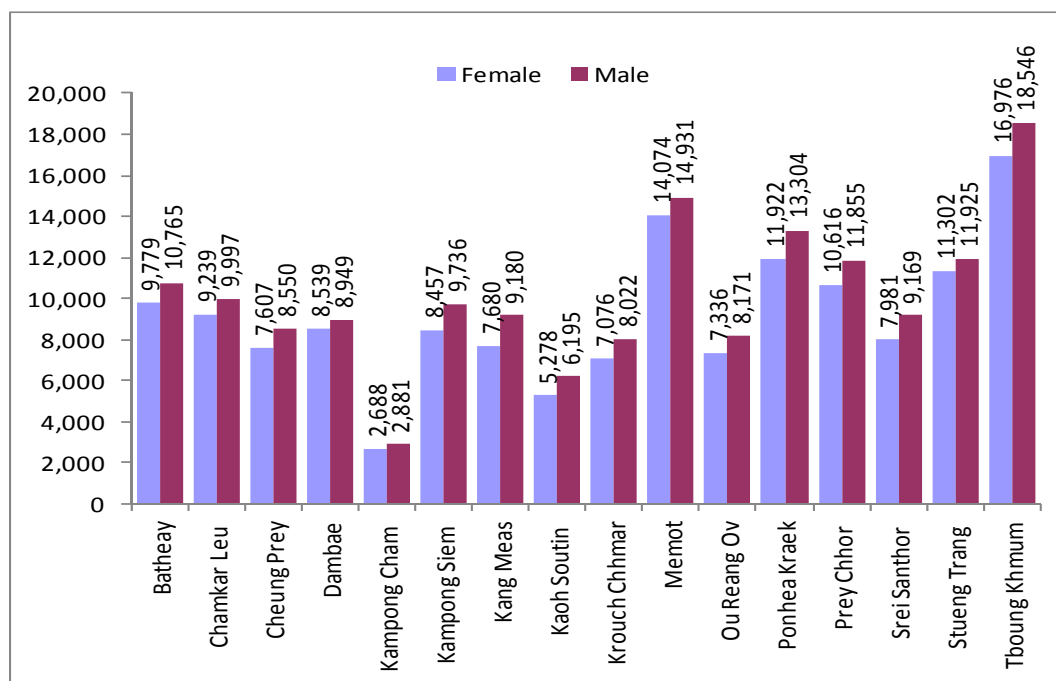
Figure 7: Number of Pre-School Enrollment by Districts and Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

Numbers of male who enroll in primary school are higher than those of female in all districts. Tboung Khmum has the largest and Memot is the second largest numbers for both male and female (see Figure 8).

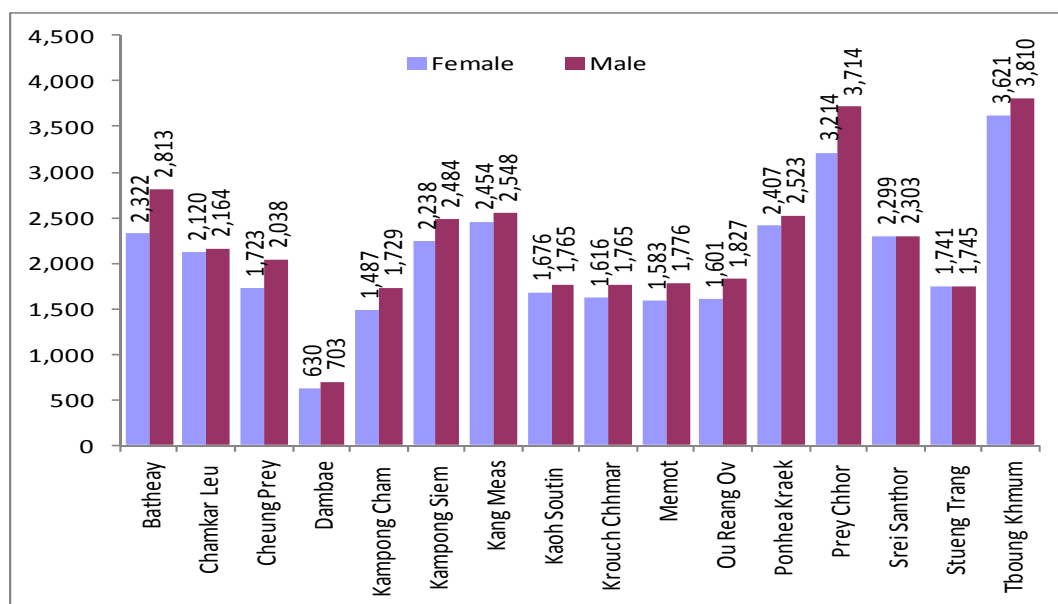
Figure 8: Number of Primary School Enrollment by Districts and Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

Numbers of male who enroll in lower secondary school are also slightly higher than those of female in all districts. Tboung Khmum has the largest and Prey Chhor has the second largest numbers of enrolments both for male and female (see Figure 9). The fact that number of lower secondary school enrolments is about one fifth of that of primary school enrolments means many students drop out schools before the level of lower secondary.

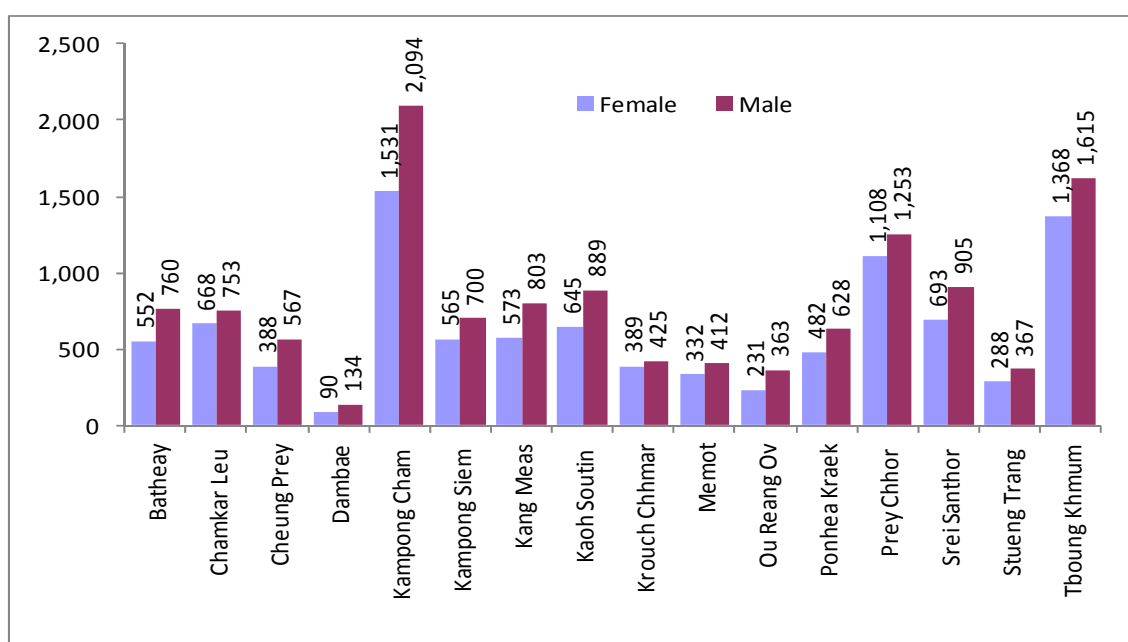
Figure 9: Lower Secondary School Enrollment by Districts and Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

According to Figure 10, Kompong Cham City has the largest number of upper secondary school enrollments for both male and female. This is followed by Tbong Khmum, then by Prey Chhor. Those enrolled with upper secondary school account for only 5.6% of total student population (primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary) in Kompong Cham Province. Compared to the primary and lower secondary enrollments, gap of between male enrollments and female ones is widened.

Figure 10: Upper Secondary School Enrollment by Districts and Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

IV. Health

Table 2 indicates that maternal mortality rate and number of below-five mortality were significantly decreased from 2006 to 2010. Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live birth) increased from 9 in 2007 to 13 in 2008, but decreased to 7 in 2010.

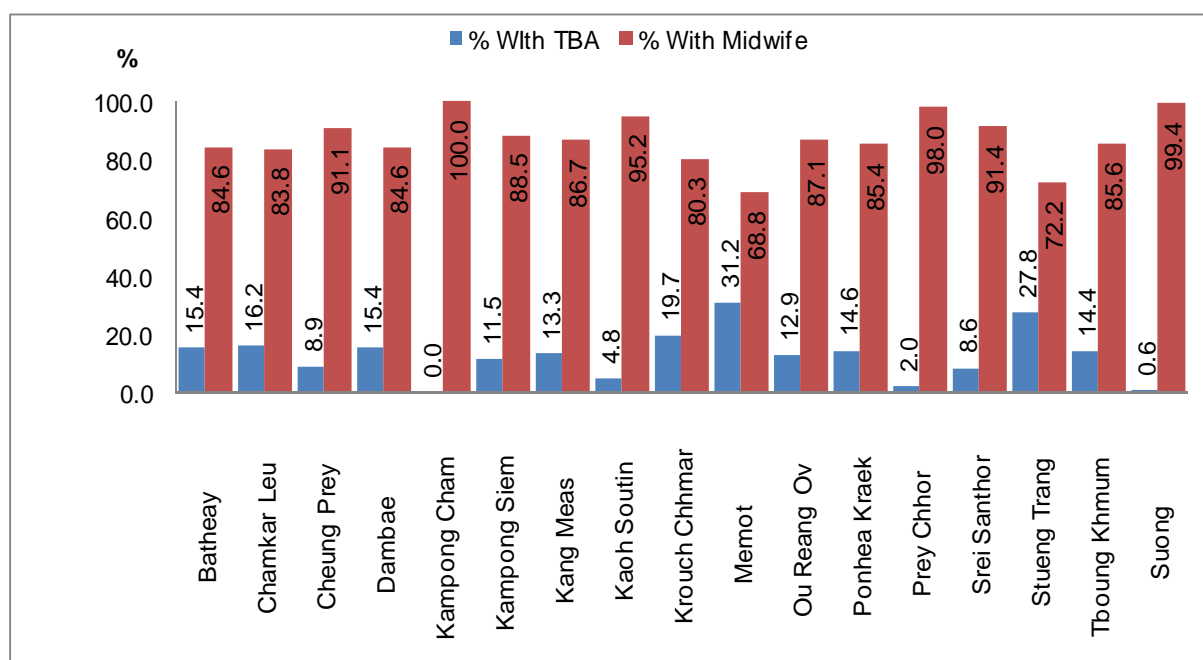
Table 2: Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality Rate in Kampong Cham 2006-2010

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 live birth	453	279	255	253	232
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live birth	15	9	13	12	7
Number of children who died below the age of 5 (persons)	865	1,017	778	543	334

Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2009, NCDD; and Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

Figure 11 indicates that most of women prefer to deliver with midwife. Nearly all women in city area (Kampong Cham and Suong) deliver with midwife.

Figure 11: Percentage of Women Delivering with TBA or Midwife by Districts in 2010

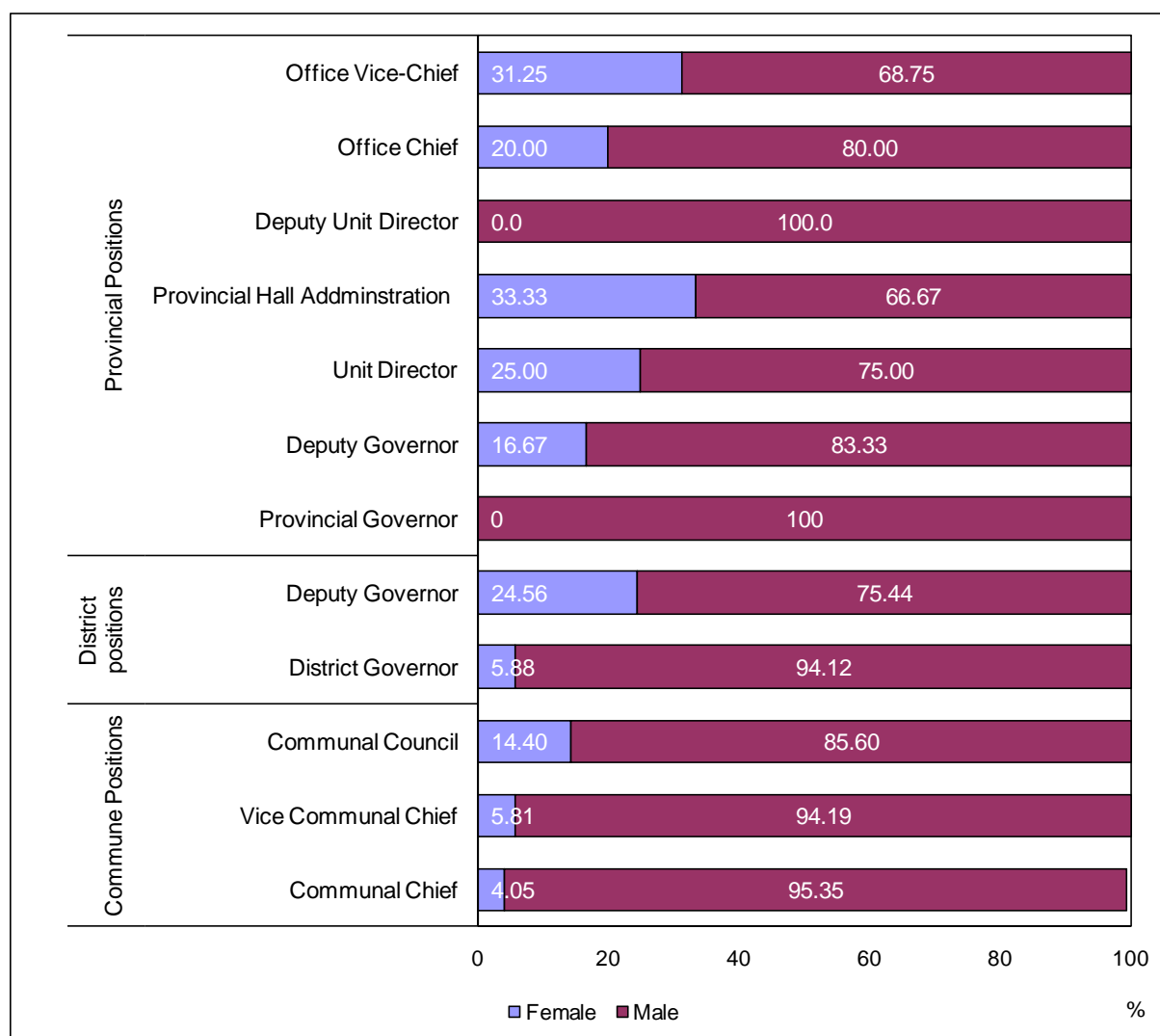


Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

V. Women's Involvement

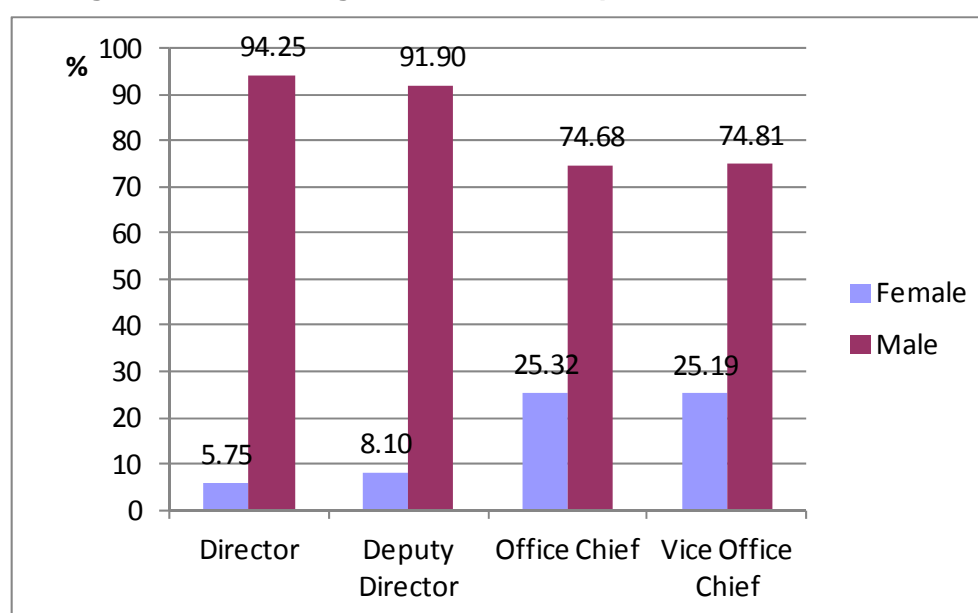
According to Figure 12 and Figure 13, men dominate all positions in provincial decision-making (provincial, district, and commune levels). Similarly, men occupy large portion of provincial department positions, especially for such higher positions as directors and deputy directors.

Figure 12: Percentage of Women and Men in Provincial Decision-Making 2011



Source: Kampong Cham Provincial Office, 2011.

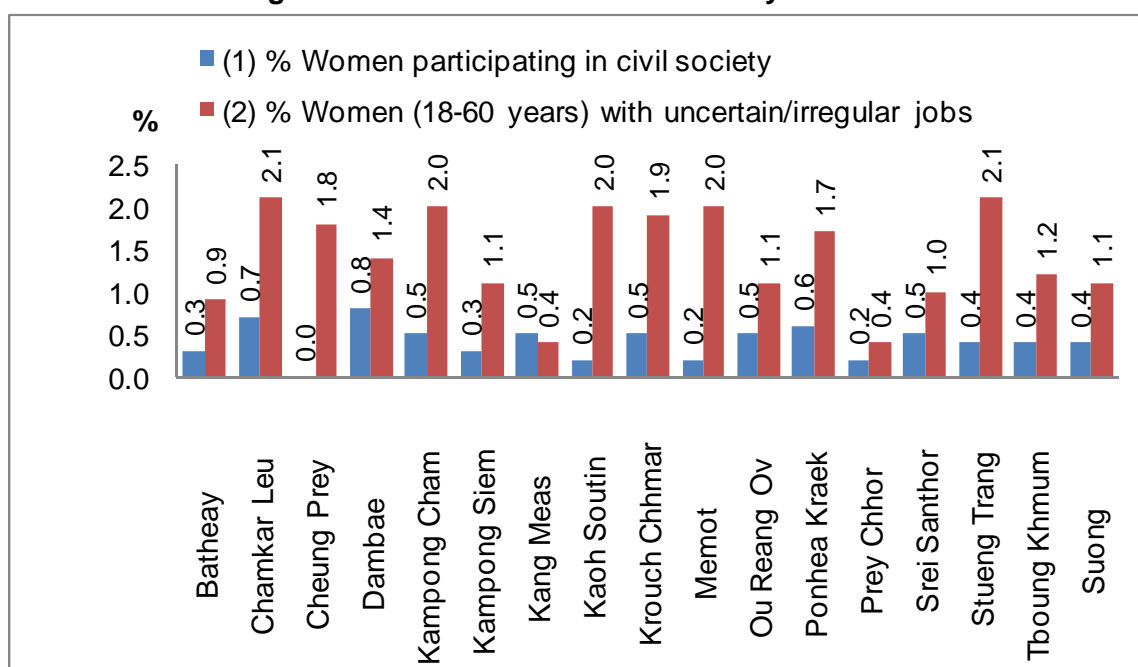
Figure 13: Percentage of Provincial Department Positions 2011



Source: Kampong Cham Provincial Office, 2011.

Figure 14 indicates that percentage of female participation in civil society is minimal.

Figure 14: Percentage of Female Participation in Civil Society and Percentage of Women with Uncertain Jobs by Districts in 2010



Note: Participation can be in NGOs, CBOs, credit groups, women's unions, parties and other civil society organizations. Calculated as a percentage of the total population for (1) and of the total 18-60 year old population for (2).

Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

VI. Violence

Table 3, which presents the reported domestic violence, shows that sexual violence was almost doubled from 2006 to 2010. On the other hand, physical violence did not have significant change while mental and household economic violence was decreased by about 20%.

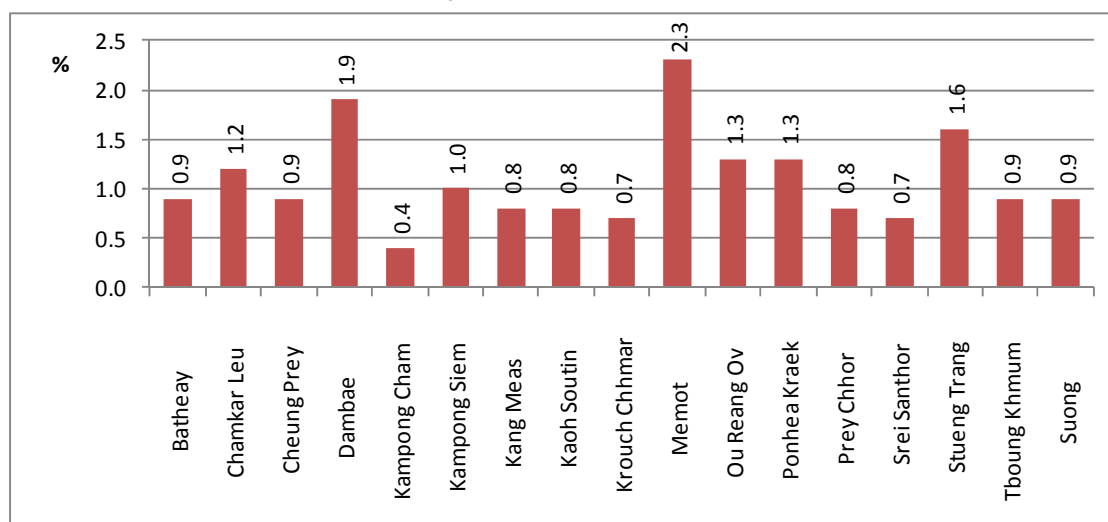
Table 3: Reported Domestic Violence (2006-2010)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Physical violence	1,211	1,295	1,331	1,325	1,238
Sexual violence	101	101	99	190	191
Mental violence	1,025	1,019	1,038	1,031	815
Household economic violence	545	516	661	570	441

Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2009, NCDD; and Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

Based on Figure 15, Memot has the largest and Dambae has the second largest number of reported cases while Kampong Cham City has the lowest number of cases.

Figure 15: Percentage of Reported Cases of Families Experiencing Domestic Violence by Districts in 2010

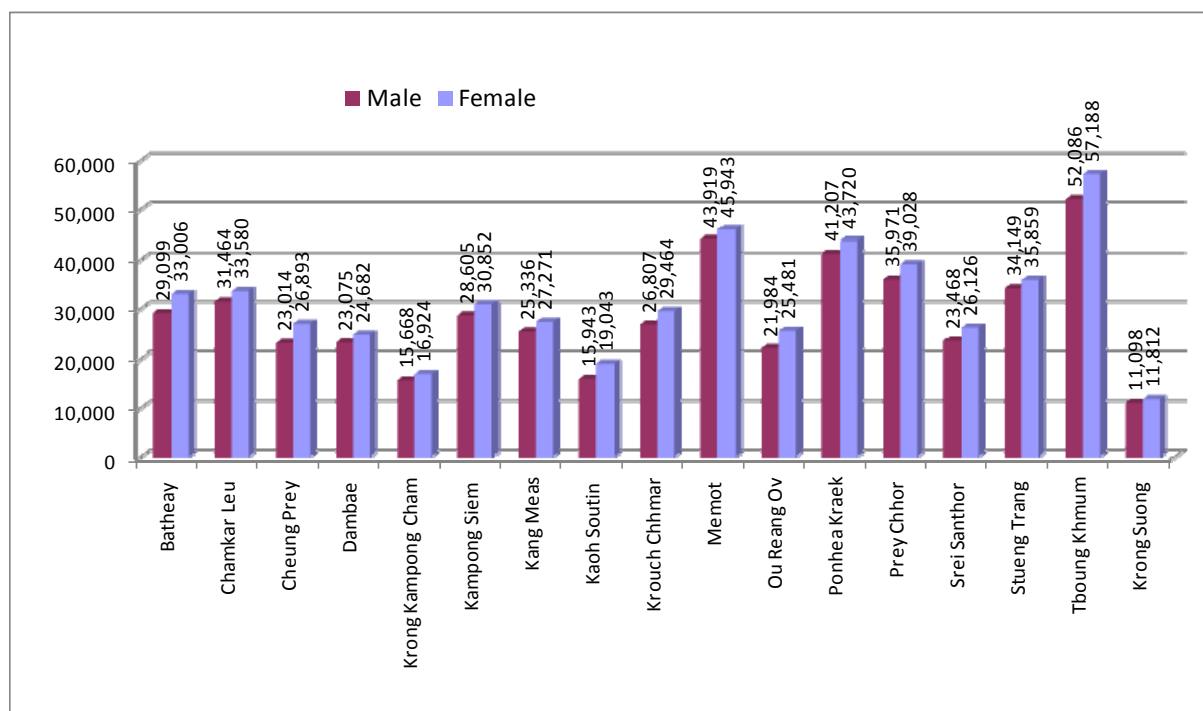


Source: Kampong Cham Data Book 2011, PDOP.

VII. Economic Activities

According to Figure 16, there is more female active population meaning labor population than male one in all districts, similar to the situation of population as a whole.

Figure 16: District-Wise Active Population (15-64 Years Old) by Gender



Source: General Population Census of Cambodia, 2008, NIS.

Table 4 shows main activities of male respondents during the past 12 months. Many male respondents in all districts except Kampong Cham City regarded “growing rice” as their main activities. Around 50% of male respondents in Dambae and Memot as well as around 10% of them in Kampong Siem, Koh Soutin and Krouch Chhmar regarded “growing of vegetables and melons, roots, and tubers” as their main activities.

On the other hand, Table 5 shows main activities of female respondents during the past 12 months. Similar to male respondents, many female respondents in all districts except Kampong Cham City also regarded “growing rice” as their main activities. Unlike male respondents, only few women responded “growing of vegetables and melons, roots, and tubers” as their main activities. Around 50% of female respondents in Dambae and Memot regarded “repair of personal and household goods” as their main activities.

Table 4: Main Economic Activities during the Past 12 Months (Male/4,586 samples, %)

Code	Main Economic Activities	Bathey	Chamkar Leu	Cheung Prey	Dambae	Kampong Cham	Kampong Siem	Kang Meas	Kaoh Soutin	Krouch Chhmar	Memot	Ou Reang Ov	Ponhea Kraek	Prey Chhor	Srei Santhor	Stueng Trang	Tboung Khmum	KPC Total
111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	18.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.7	1.6
112	Growing of rice	58.2	36.0	60.1	31.3	0.0	45.0	46.1	31.9	33.9	11.9	62.6	58.1	68.3	47.3	41.5	35.1	42.9
113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	5.0	7.8	0.0	53.1	1.9	12.1	1.5	10.8	10.1	48.1	0.5	5.2	3.2	0.0	1.7	12.5	11.5
115	Growing of tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	4.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	7.2	0.0	1.4
120	Growing of perennial crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.7	1.2	4.0	13.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	1.7	8.3	3.1
130	Plant propagation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
141	Raising of cattle and buffaloes	1.1	2.9	4.4	1.6	0.0	5.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	0.3	3.0	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.5
149	Raising of other animals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
160	Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	5.4	23.4	1.2	6.2	0.0	1.8	0.7	4.8	10.8	12.5	20.4	10.7	4.2	1.8	16.4	8.0	8.5
230	Gathering of non-wood forest products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
310	Fishing	0.0	0.3	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.2	0.5	3.7	0.5	1.3
1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	5.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	5.6	6.0	14.9	3.0	1.4	0.0	2.4	1.4	2.7	3.6	1.7	3.7	3.3
1620	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.3	0.7	0.5
4100	Construction of building	3.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	2.8	6.4	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	2.7	0.3	1.7	1.4
4510	Sale of motor vehicles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
4610	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4710	Retail sale in non-specialized stores	2.1	1.9	6.9	0.8	8.3	1.4	3.3	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	3.5	2.2	2.2
4720	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	9.3	0.4	4.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.7	4.1	3.5	6.4	2.6
4770	Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.2
4920	Other land transport	1.8	1.6	0.8	0.0	5.6	2.1	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.4
8510	Pre-primary and primary education	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	2.2	2.7	0.9	0.8	1.0
8620	Medical and dental practice activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2
9490	Activities of other membership organizations	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
9520	Repair of personal and household goods	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1
	Other	15.0	18.5	15.7	4.1	62.0	8.5	13.4	27.1	6.9	7.5	8.5	17.5	9.7	16.8	14.1	12.7	13.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Code is ISIC code.

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2009 (CSES 2009).

Table 5: Main Economic Activities during the Past 12 Months (Female/2,362 samples, %)

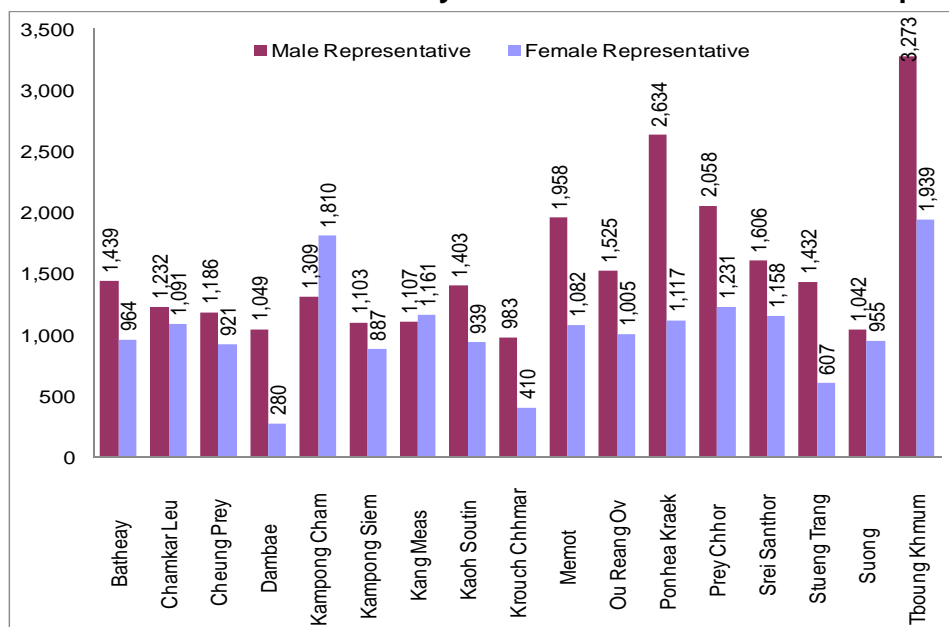
Code	Main Economic Activities	Batheay	Chamkar Leu	Cheung Prey	Dambae	Kampong Cham	Kampong Siem	Kang Meas	Kaoh Soutin	Krouch Chhmar	Memot	Ou Reang Ov	Ponhea Kraek	Prey Chhor	Srei Santhor	Stueng Trang	Tboung Khmum	KPC Total
111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
112	Growing of rice	57.3	36.8	59.5	32.6	0.0	46.3	39.6	30.1	36.1	12.0	66.4	62.5	70.1	42.7	42.4	34.3	42.8
113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	4.0	3.2	7.6	1.5	8.6	3.0	4.7	2.2	0.7	2.7	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	5.3	3.0	3.3
115	Growing of tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.3
120	Growing of perennial crops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
130	Plant propagation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.3	1.8
141	Raising of cattle and buffaloes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
149	Raising of other animals	0.7	7.1	1.5	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	2.8	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.4	0.3	1.5
160	Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
230	Gathering of non-wood forest products	0.0	5.2	6.1	0.0	12.1	0.7	5.4	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	2.1	3.0	7.3	5.3	7.7	3.6
310	Fishing	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4
1410	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6
1620	Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials	6.0	23.2	1.5	6.8	0.0	1.5	1.3	5.4	8.3	13.0	18.7	8.3	4.5	2.7	17.1	10.7	8.7
4100	Construction of building	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4510	Sale of motor vehicles	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.9
4610	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	6.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	8.2	0.0	1.6
4710	Retail sale in non-specialized stores	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
4720	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialized stores	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
4770	Retail sale of other goods in specialized stores	9.3	2.6	3.1	0.0	8.6	11.2	22.8	3.2	1.4	0.0	4.7	2.1	4.5	6.4	2.9	5.7	5.4
4920	Other land transport	0.0	0.6	3.8	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.8
8510	Pre-primary and primary education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.4	1.1	5.6	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	8.3	3.0
8620	Medical and dental practice activities	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.0	4.5	0.6	1.0	1.1
9490	Activities of other membership organizations	0.7	1.9	3.8	2.3	0.0	6.0	3.4	3.2	1.4	3.3	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	1.9
9520	Repair of personal and household goods	6.0	4.5	0.0	52.3	1.7	11.2	2.0	10.8	9.7	50.5	0.0	6.3	4.0	0.0	0.6	11.7	11.6
	Other	3.3	8.4	10.7	1.5	43.1	7.5	8.7	30.1	9.0	2.7	1.9	12.5	4.5	12.7	10.6	10.0	9.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Code is ISIC code.

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2009 (CSES 2009).

Figure 17 shows the number of establishments by districts and by gender of their representatives. Number of establishments represented by men is higher than those represented by women in all districts. Tboung Khmum has the largest, Ponhea Kraek has the second largest number of establishments, and is followed by Prey Chhor.

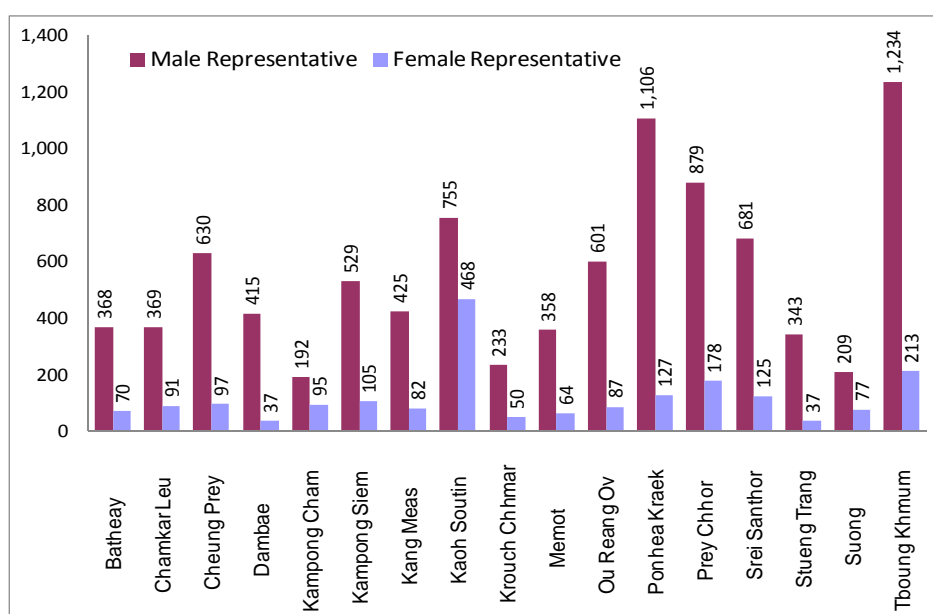
Figure 17: Number of Establishments by Districts and Female & Male Representative



Source: National-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009, NIS.

Figure 18 shows the number of establishments in manufacturing. Tboung Khmum has the largest and Ponhea Kraek and Kaoh Soutin have the second largest number of manufacturing establishments. There is wide gap in number between male and female representatives for all districts, except Koah Soutin.

Figure 18: Number of Establishments: Manufacturing



Source: National-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009, NIS.

Table 6 shows the number of establishments in major categories for manufacturing: agro-processing (sub-categories of i) manufacture of grain mill products and ii) manufacture of wines) and textile/apparel.

Tboung Khmum has the largest number of agro-processing establishments, and Ponhea Kraek and Prey Chhor follows. Majority of the establishments in agro-processing as a whole as well as in manufacturing of grain mil products and wines are represented by men (see Figure 19).

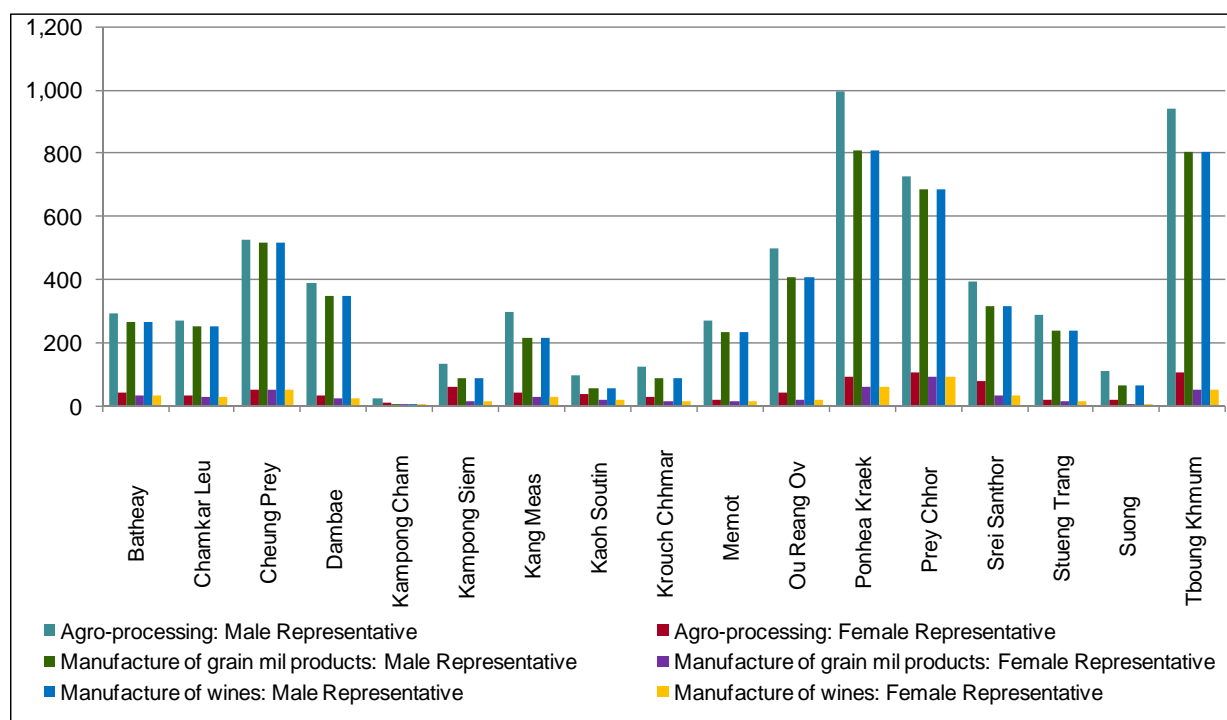
Regarding textile and apparel, Kaoh Soutin has the prominent number of establishments for this category. There are more female representatives than male ones in this category.

Table 6: Number of Establishments: Major Manufacturing

District	Representative of establishment					
		manufacturing	agro-processing	manufacture of grain mill products	manufacture of wines	textile, apparel
Batheay	male	368	292	264	18	7
	female	70	43	34	9	21
Chamkar Leu	male	369	273	254	14	6
	female	91	34	28	0	56
Cheung Prey	male	630	524	519	4	5
	female	97	52	50	1	30
Dambae	male	415	390	350	24	7
	female	37	32	25	5	5
Kampong Cham	male	192	26	8	0	15
	female	95	10	2	0	70
Kampong Siem	male	529	136	89	9	4
	female	105	59	14	7	29
Kang Meas	male	425	298	218	58	10
	female	82	42	28	6	37
Kaoh Soutin	male	755	99	56	24	436
	female	468	40	19	12	417
Krouch Chhmar	male	233	127	88	23	4
	female	50	27	15	6	17
Memot	male	358	273	233	20	11
	female	64	21	16	1	42
Ou Reang Ov	male	601	501	406	85	11
	female	87	41	22	7	41
Ponhea Kraek	male	1106	998	810	60	10
	female	127	91	59	19	29
Prey Chhor	male	879	726	687	2	13
	female	178	105	91	1	49
Srei Santhor	male	681	394	316	58	12
	female	125	78	32	9	33
Stueng Trang	male	343	290	237	36	10
	female	37	18	15	0	15
Suong	male	209	112	65	11	12
	female	77	19	6	1	53
Tboung Khmum	male	1234	942	802	61	23
	female	213	106	51	27	81

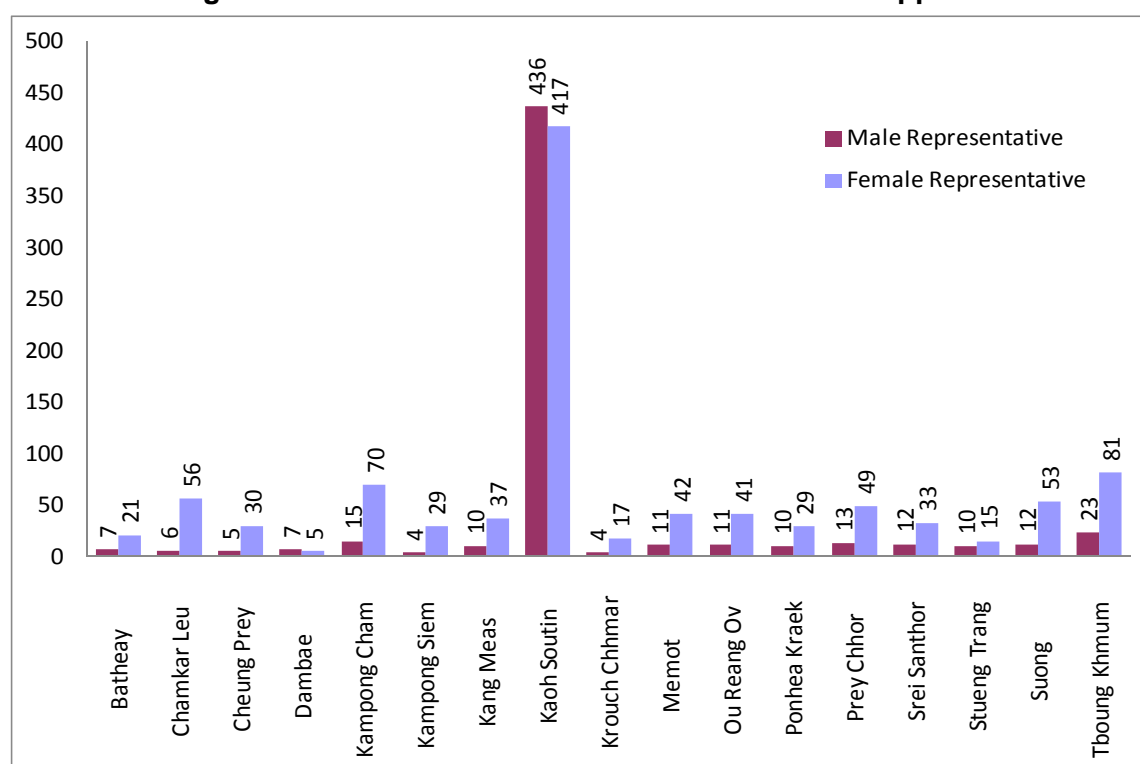
Source: National-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009, NIS.

**Figure 19: Number of Establishments: Agro-Processing
(Total, Grain Milled Products, Wine)**



Source: National-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009, NIS.

Figure 20: Number of Establishments: Textile and Apparel



Source: National-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009, NIS.