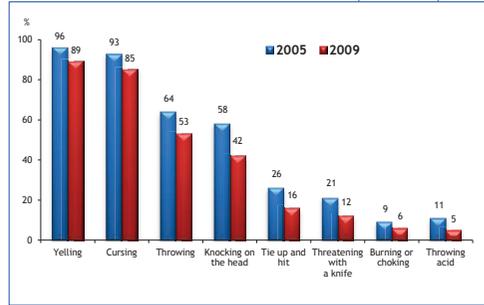


Violence Against Women

In 2005, 64% of participants in a national survey were aware of a husband who physically abuses his wife. In 2009, this has decreased to 53%, which may show a decline of domestic violence.

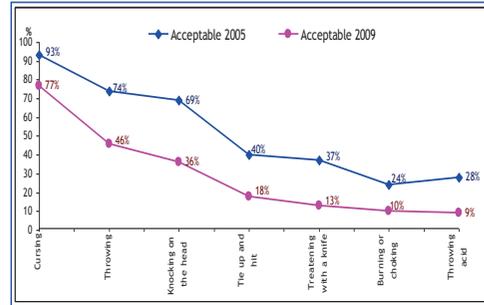
The Trend of Domestic Violence between (2005-2009)



Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey

Compared to 2005, fewer people find domestic violence acceptable and more people recognize that violence is illegal in 2009.

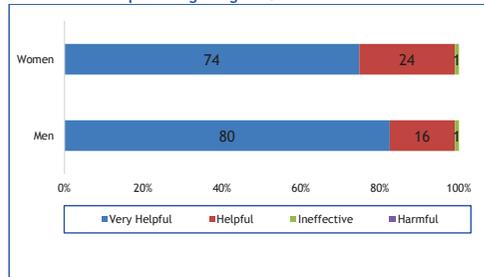
The Public Acceptability of Domestic Violence between (2005-2009)



Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey

The Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims was adopted in 2005. 96% of men consider the law very helpful, 98% of women also agree.

Perceptions Regarding the Usefulness of the Law

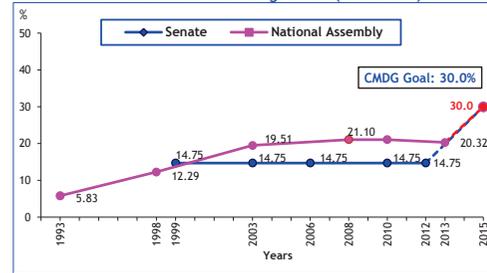


Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey

Decision Making

The percentage of women members in the Senate has been stable, standing at 14.75% since 1999. The proportion of women elected as members of parliament slightly decreased from 21.10% in 2008 to 20.32% in 2013.

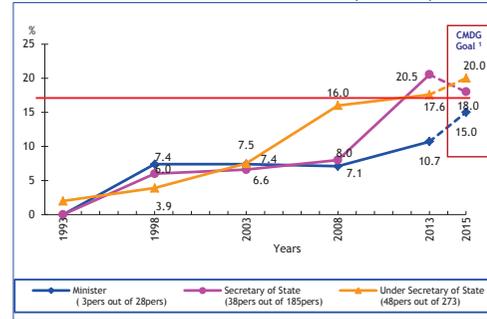
Women in the National Legislature (1993-2013)



Source: National Election Council (NEC) 2013.

The Royal Government of Cambodia intends to increase the number of women in leadership positions through incentives and by appointing leaders in every public institution.

Women in Senior Positions in Government (1993-2013)

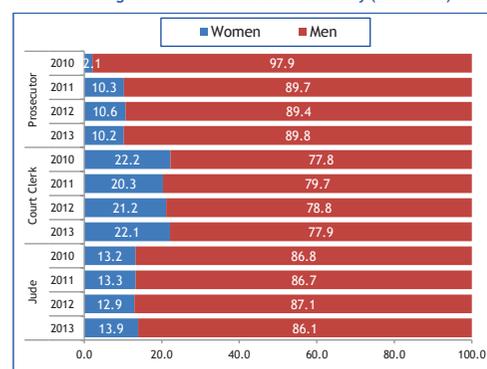


Source: Royal Kram (As of October, 2013)

1). Cambodia Millennium Development Goal

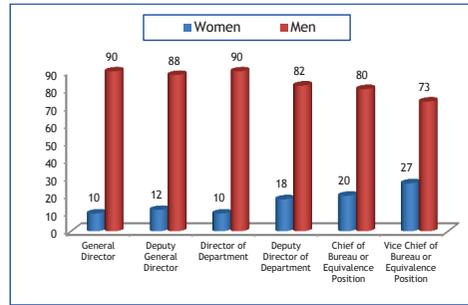
The percentage of women in the judiciary increased slightly in 2013. There are 13.9% Women Judges, 10.2% Women Prosecutors and women constitute 22.1% of Court Clerks.

Percentage of Women and Men in the Judiciary (2010-2013)



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2013)

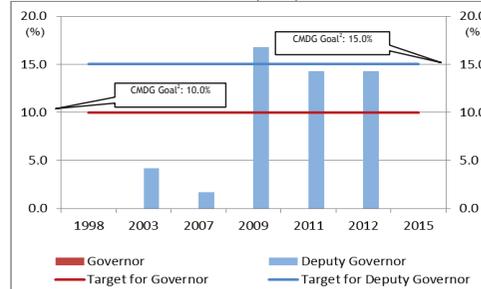
Percentage of Women and Men in Managerial Positions at National Level (2013)



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2013)

The proportion of women in the Provincial Government remains low. There have been no Women Governors since 1998 until present, and only 14.3% of Deputy Governors in 2013 are women.

Percentage of Governors and Deputy Governors According to Gender (2013)



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2013)

2). Cambodia Millennium Development Goal

Women in Commune Councils (2002-2012)

Mandate and Year	Member of Commune Councils		Commune Chief		First Deputy Chief		Second Deputy Chief	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
2002	11,216	1,056 (9.5%)	1,621	42 (2.6%)	1,621	72 (4.4%)	1,621	86 (5.3%)
2007	11,353	1,717 (15.1%)	1,621	67 (4.1%)	1,621	151 (9.3%)	1,621	131 (8.0%)
2012	11,459	2,038 (17.8%)	1,633	95 (5.8%)	1,633	189 (11.6%)	1,633	163 (10.0%)

Source: National Election Committee-2012 (NEC)

Women in Provincial-Municipal; District-Khan Councils (2009-2013)

Sex	Members of Capital/Provincial Councils		Members of Municipal, District and Khan Councils	
	Total	Women (%)	Total	Women (%)
Women	374	10% (38 per)	2,861	13% (363 per)
Men	374	90% (336 per)	2,861	87% (2,498 per)
Total	748		5,722	

Source: Ministry of Interior 2012 (MOI)

Prepared by: Department of Planning and Statistics, Ministry of Women's Affairs.
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Fax: (855) 23 426 102

Supported by: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia (As of January 2014)

This leaflet illustrates important statistical information about women and men in Cambodia. The information is mainly based on national census, surveys and data from publications released by the Royal Government, International Organizations and NGOs.

Population / Household

Between 2008 and 2013, the population of Cambodia increased by 1.3 million persons, of which urban areas grew by 0.5 million and rural areas by 0.8 million. There are slightly more women than men in Cambodia.

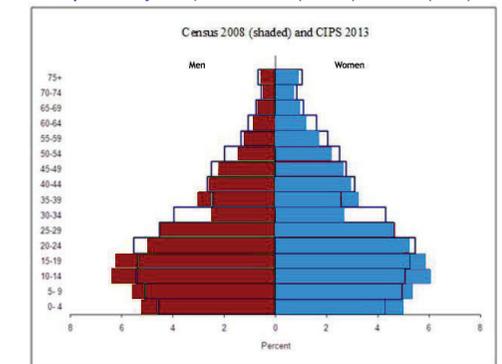
Population by Urban-Rural Area and Gender (2008-2013)

Area	Population 2008			Population 2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Urban	1,358 (52.0%)	1,256 (48.0%)	2,614 (100%)	1,619 (51.5%)	1,527 (48.5%)	3,146 (100%)
Rural	5,521 (51.2%)	5,260 (48.8%)	10,782 (100%)	5,936 (51.5%)	5,594 (48.5%)	11,530 (100%)
Total	6,880 (51.4%)	6,516 (48.6%)	13,396 (100%)	7,555 (51.5%)	7,122 (48.5%)	14,677 (100%)

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013)

A comparison of the population pyramids for 2008 and 2013 shows a consistent pattern in the age distribution. The decline in the proportion of population in the age group 30-34 in 2008 and the age group 35-39 may be attributed to the combined effect of low fertility, and high mortality of those born during the Khmer Rouge period.

Population Pyramid, Census 2008 (shaded) and CIPS (2013)



Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013)

Approximately 22.4% of all households are headed by women in 2013. Those female-headed households with no adult men and several dependents mostly are the poorest of the poor.

Number and Percentage of Households Headed by Gender in (1998-2013)

Year	Head of Household		Number of Household
	Women (%)	Men (%)	
1998	25.7	74.3	2,162,086
2008	25.6	74.4	2,817,637
2013	22.4	77.6	3,089,375

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013)

Marital status is an important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility, mortality and migration. The proportion of never married and married men is higher than those of women. The opposite trend is noticed in each of the categories widowed, divorced and separated.

Marital Status of Population Aged 15 and above by Gender (2008-2013)

Marital Status	Percentage by Marital Status 2008			Percentage by Marital Status 2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Never married	28.86	37.00	32.71	27.40	35.31	31.14
Married/living together	59.59	60.80	60.16	61.29	62.53	61.88
Widowed	8.32	1.29	4.99	8.38	1.30	5.03
Divorced	3.07	0.84	2.02	2.67	0.75	1.76
Separated	0.16	0.07	0.12	5.03	1.76	0.19

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013

Education

The adult literacy rate of people aged 15 and above has increased at national level during 2008-2013. In rural areas there was a higher increase of women than men during 2008 to 2013. There is no significant change in urban areas where the adult literacy rate is already more than 90 percent.

Adult Literate Population Aged 15 years and above by Gender and Geography (2008-2013)

Area	2008			2013			Change between 2008-2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Total	70.9	85.1	77.6	73.6	86.4	79.7	2.7	1.3	2.1
Urban	86.8	94.5	90.4	86.8	94.2	90.3	0.0	-0.3	-0.1
Rural	66.3	82.5	74.0	69.7	84.1	76.5	3.4	1.6	2.5

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS 2013)

School enrollment rates for women and men are similar in both primary and lower secondary levels. There is a gap between women and men at higher levels of education.

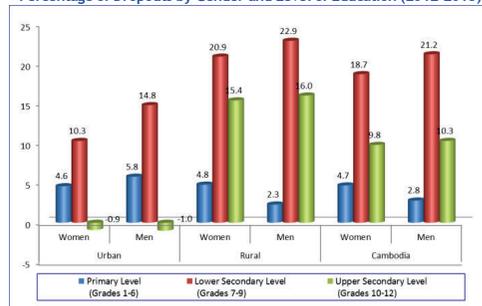
School Enrollment by Gender and Level of Education (2010-2013)

Level of education	2010		2013	
	Women (%)	Men (%)	Women (%)	Men (%)
Primary Education	47.6	52.4	47.1	52.9
Lower Secondary Education	48.2	51.8	49.3	50.7
Upper Secondary Education	45.0	55.0	46.6	53.4

Source: Education Statistics and Indicators 2010/2011 and 2012/2013, MoEYS

The school dropout rate of both women and men in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. At the secondary level (grades 7-12) those rates increase rapidly.

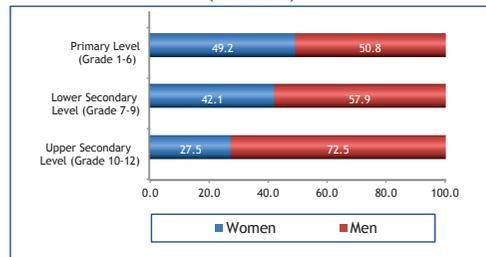
Percentage of Dropouts by Gender and Level of Education (2012-2013)



Source: Education Statistics and Indicators 2012/2013, MoEYS

The proportion of female teachers is lower than that of male for all educational levels, especially low and higher levels. However, the proportion of female teachers significantly increased in 2013.

Percentage of Teaching Staff by Gender and Level of Education (2012-2013)



Source: Education Statistics and Indicators 2012/2013, MoEYS

Economy

The overall labour force participation rate in Cambodia has increased by four percent during 2008-2013. In case of men, the percentage increased by 4.5% and is higher than that for women, which is 2.8%.

Labour Force Participation Rate by Gender and Geography (2008-2013)

Residence	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Cambodia	58.7	58.1	59.3	62.3	60.9	63.8
Urban	68.3	53.6	87.4	57.8	53.6	62.3
Rural	59.9	60.4	59.4	63.5	62.9	64.2

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013.

The proportion of labour force in the agricultural sector has continued to decline during 2008-2013. The decline is higher in the case of women. As the same time, the proportion in the industrial and services sector has increased. This confirms that concentration of workers in the agricultural sector is gradually declining and employment is getting diversified.

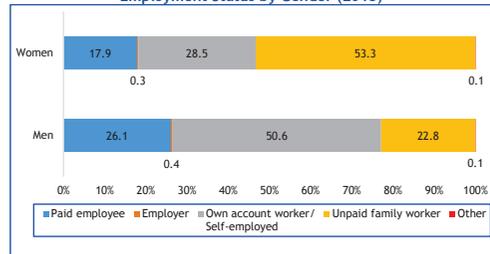
Employment by Industrial Sectors (main occupation) and Gender (2008-2013)

Industrial Sector	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men
Agriculture (Primary sector)	72.3	75.1	69.4	64.3	66.3	62.3
Industry (Secondary sector)	8.5	9.0	8.1	11.5	11.5	11.6
Services (Tertiary)	19.2	15.9	22.6	23.8	21.9	25.6

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013.

The proportion of women in the informal economy is higher than men. 50% of men are own account workers. In the case of women there are mostly unpaid family workers (53.3%).

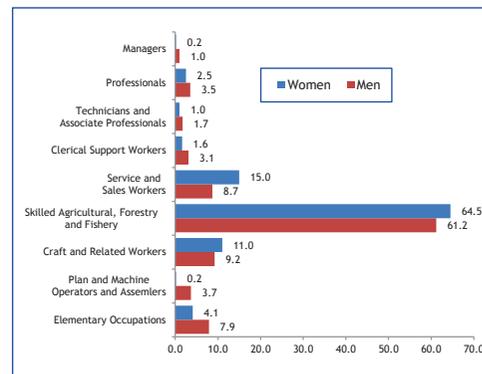
Employment Status by Gender (2013)



Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013.

More than 50% of Cambodians are employed as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. Barely twice as many women than men are services or sales workers.

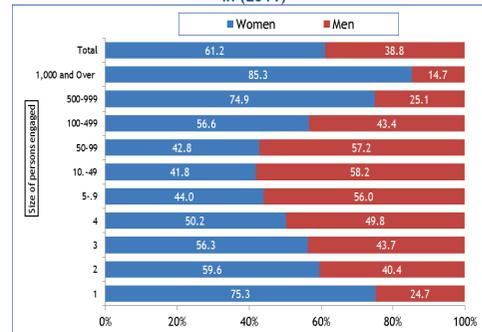
Employment by Occupation and Gender (2013)



Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013.

The share of women employed in large and small scale enterprises higher than that of men.

Share of Persons Engaged by Gender and by Size of Persons Engaged in (2011)



Source: Economic Census of Cambodia 2011

Health

The average life expectancy for women is five years longer than that for men (2011). Life expectancy for both women and men decreased between 2008 and 2011.

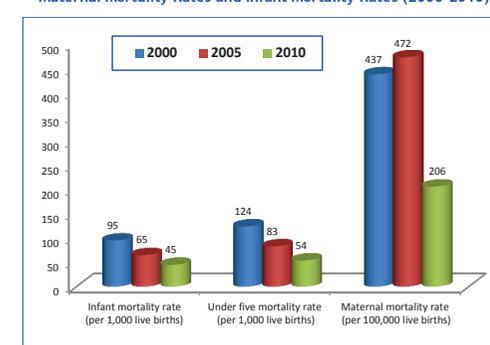
Life Expectancy of Women and Men (1998-2011)

Gender	Year			
	1998	2004	2008	2011
Women	55.79	64.48	67.48	65.13
Men	51.82	60.11	63.11	60.31

Source: Demographic Estimates and Revised Population Projection 2011

In 2010 the maternal mortality rate in Cambodia decreased from 472 cases in 2005 to 206 cases in 2010. The infant mortality rate decreased from 95 cases in 2000 to 45 cases in 2010. The under-five mortality rate also decreased to 54 cases in 2010.

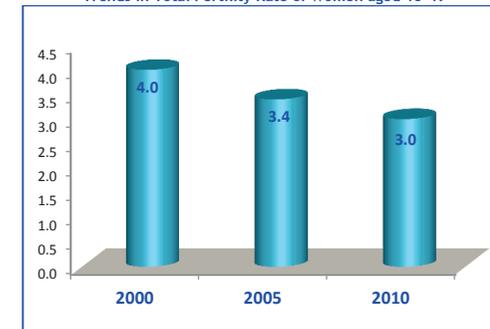
Maternal Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (2000-2010)



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005 and 2010.

The total fertility rate in Cambodia has declined over the past ten years, from four children per women in 2000 to three children per women in 2010.

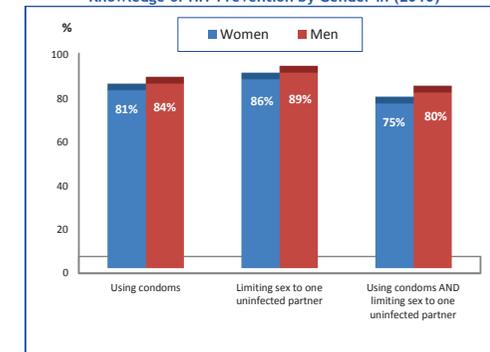
Trends in Total Fertility Rate of Women aged 15-49



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005 and 2010.

Almost all Cambodian adults have heard of HIV and AIDS, but knowledge of prevention is low. 75% of women and 80% of men know that the risk of getting HIV can be reduced by using condoms and limiting sexual intercourse to one partner.

Knowledge of HIV Prevention by Gender in (2010)



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010.