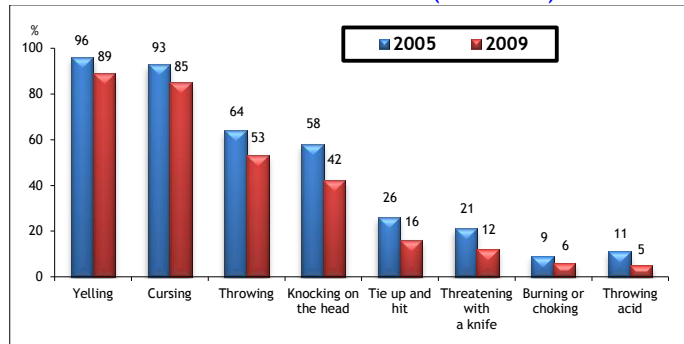


## Violence Against Women

In 2005, 64% of respondents were aware of physical abuses of husbands against their wife. In 2009, the incidents have decreased to 53%, which may imply a decline of domestic violence.

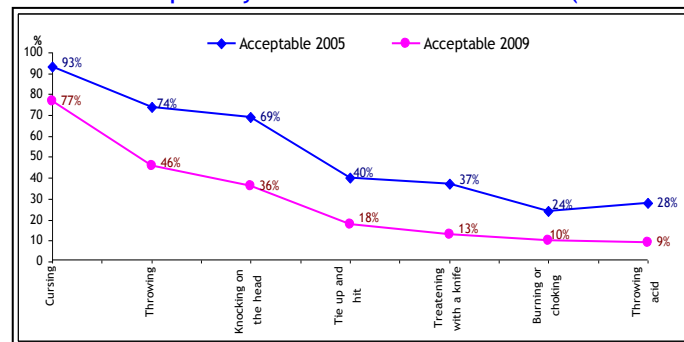
Trend of Domestic Violence (2005-2009)



Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey (Ministry of Women's Affairs)

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

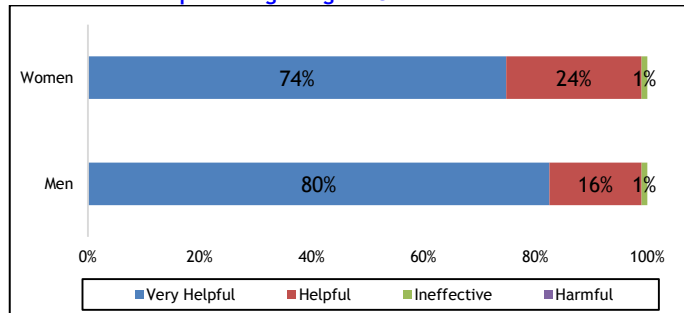
The Public Acceptability of Domestic Violence between (2005-2009)



Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey (Ministry of Women's Affairs)

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

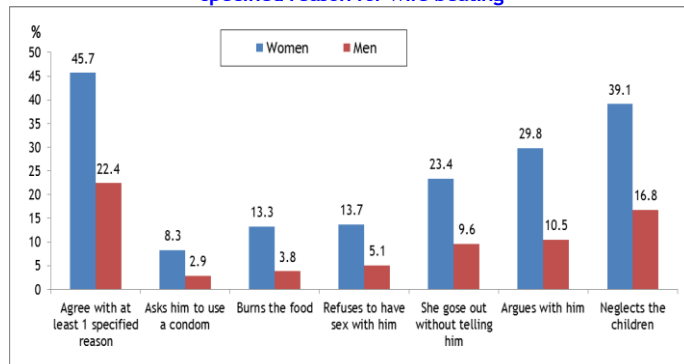
Perceptions Regarding the Usefulness of the Law



Source: Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey (Ministry of Women's Affairs)

Nearly a half of women and one-quarter of men in the aged of 15-49 agree with at least one reason which justifies a man beating his wife; one positive trend is that the percentage of women who agree with one reason for wife beating is down from 55 percent in 2005 to 45.7 percent in 2010.

Percentage of Men and Women (15-49) that agree with at least one specified reason for wife beating

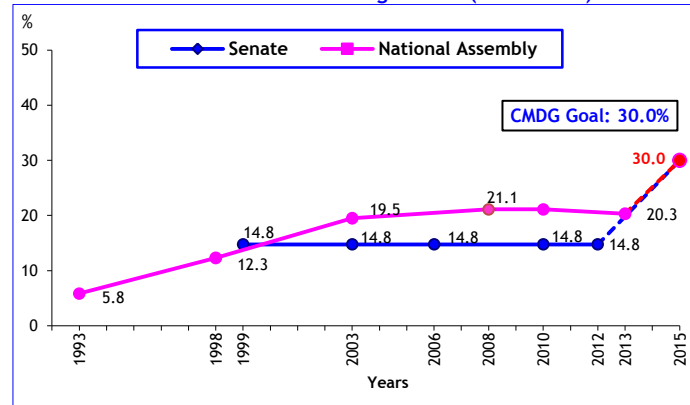


Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2010)

## 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.

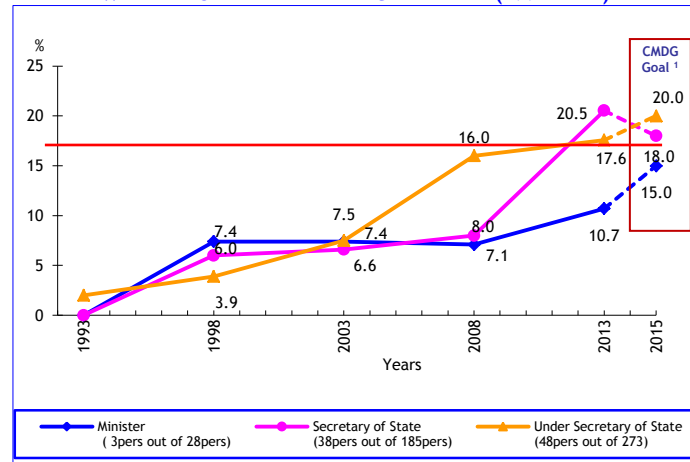
Women in the National Legislature (1993-2013)



Source: National Election Council (NEC) 2013.

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

Women in Senior Positions in Government (1993-2013)

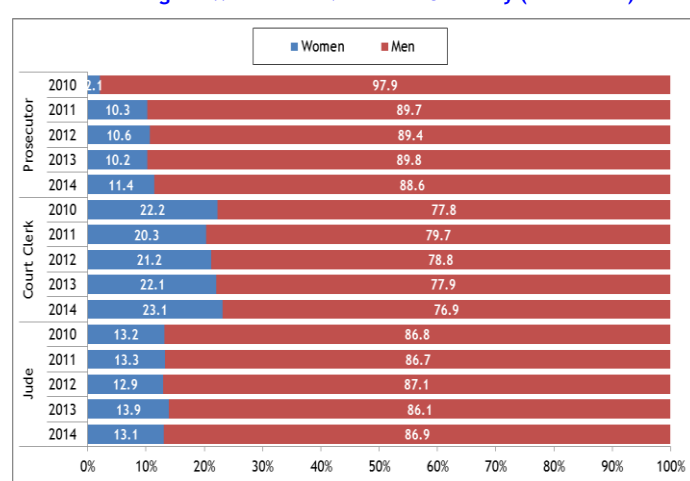


Source: Royal Krom (As of October, 2013)

1). Cambodia Millennium Development Goal

The percentage of women in the judiciary slightly increased in 2014. Women judges account for 13.1%, women prosecutors for 11.4% and women court clerks for 23.1%.

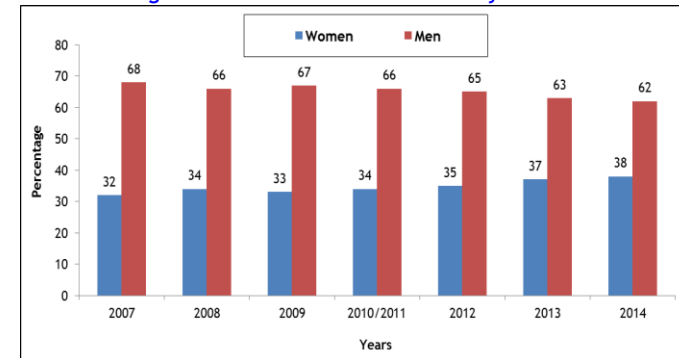
Percentage of Women and Men in the Judiciary (2010-2014)



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2014)

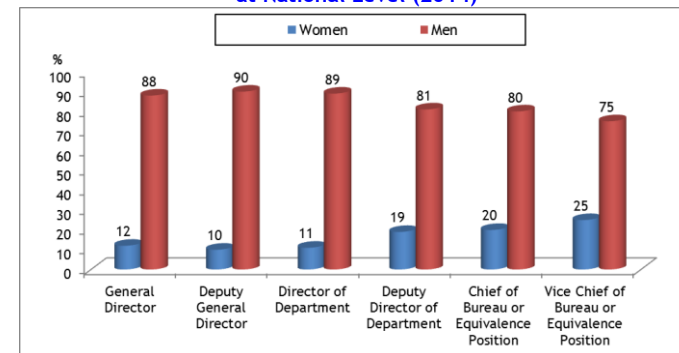
The proportion of women in the civil service has increased from 32 percent in 2007 to 38 percent in 2014.

Percentage of Civil Servants in Cambodia by Sex 2007-2014



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2014)

Percentage of Women and Men in Managerial Positions at National Level (2014)



Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2014)

The proportion of women in provincial governments remains low. No woman becomes a governor since 1998 until present. However, a progress has been made at deputy governor, 25 out of 150 positions, 17% at provincial/capital level are appointed to women, which is above the CMDG 3 target of 15% in 2015. Women hold three governor positions, only 2% out of 197 positions at municipalities, districts and khans. In 2014, 197 women held the position of deputy governors, 25% out of 788 positions at municipalities, districts and khans.

Women Representatives at Province and District level (2014)

Provincial Governors	Provincial Deputy Governors		District Governors		District Deputy Governors	
	Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women
25	0 (0%)	150	25 (17%)	197	3 (2%)	788
					197 (25%)	

Source: Ministry of Public Function (As of 31 December, 2014)

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 (9.4%)	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	151 (9.2%)

Source: National Election Committee-2012 (NEC)

Women in Provincial-Municipal; District-Khan Councils (2009/2014)

Mandate and Year	Members of Capital/Provincial Councils		Members of Municipal, District and Khan Councils	
	Total	Women	Total	Women
2009	374	37 (9.89%)	2,861	363 (12.69%)
2014	393	52 (13.23%)	2,931	406 (13.85%)

Source: Ministry of Interior 2014 (MOI)

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Supported by:

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)



## Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia (As of February 2015)

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.

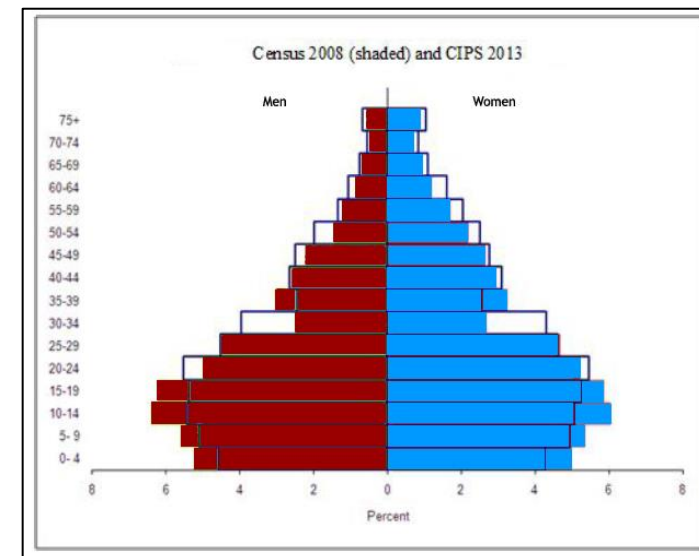
Population by Urban-Rural Area and Sex (2008-2013)

Residence	Population 2008		Population 2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	6,879,628 (51.4%)	6,516,054 (48.6%)	7,555,083 (51.5%)	7,121,508 (48.5%)
Urban	1,358,457 (52.0%)	1,255,570 (48.0%)	1,618,734 (51.5%)	1,527,479 (48.5%)
Rural	5,521,171 (51.2%)	5,260,484 (48.8%)	5,936,349 (51.5%)	5,594,029 (48.5%)

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 27.1% of all households are headed by women in 2013. Those female-headed households with no adult men and several dependents are mostly the poorest of the poor.

Number and Percentage of Households Headed by sex 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	27.1	72.9	3,089,375

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

Percentage of married women is slightly lower than men. The ratios of widowed, divorced and separated women are much higher than those of men. It indicates that women would not remarry once they lost or separated from their husbands.

Marital Status of Population Aged 15 and above by sex (2008 and 2013)  
(Percentage)

Marital Status	2008			2013		
	Women	Men	Both sexes	Women	Men	Both sexes
Never married	28.9	37.0	32.7	27.4	35.3	31.1
Married	59.6	60.8	60.2	61.3	62.5	61.9
Widowed	8.3	1.3	5.0	8.4	1.3	5.0
Divorced	3.1	0.8	2.0	2.7	0.8	1.8
Separated	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.0	1.8	0.2

Source: Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013

## Education

Literacy rate of adult women and men show a significant difference. Adult literacy rate of the population aged 15 and older has improved since 2009; yet, it's rate of women is still lower than men in all areas.

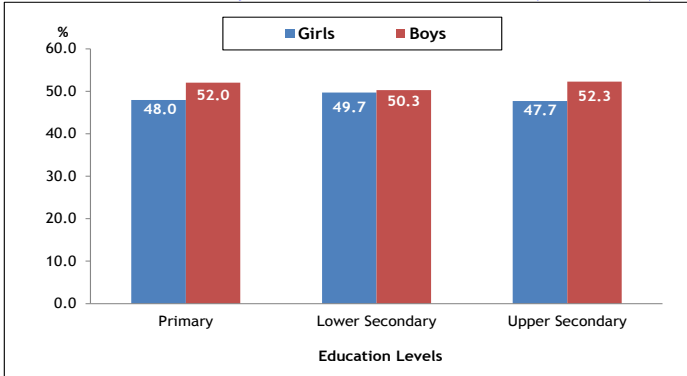
Adult Literate Population aged 15 years and over by Sex and Area  
(2009, 2012, and 2013)

Area	2009		2012		2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cambodia	66	83	73	87	74	88
Phnom Penh	89	97	90	98	90	97
Other Urban	80	93	81	92	82	96
Other Rural	61	79	69	84	71	85

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES2009, CSES2012, and CSES2013)

School enrollment rates for girls and boys are very similar at all education levels, especially at lower secondary school. But for the upper secondary schools the rate of girls is a little lower than boys in year 2013/2014. There is a gap between girls and boys at higher levels of education.

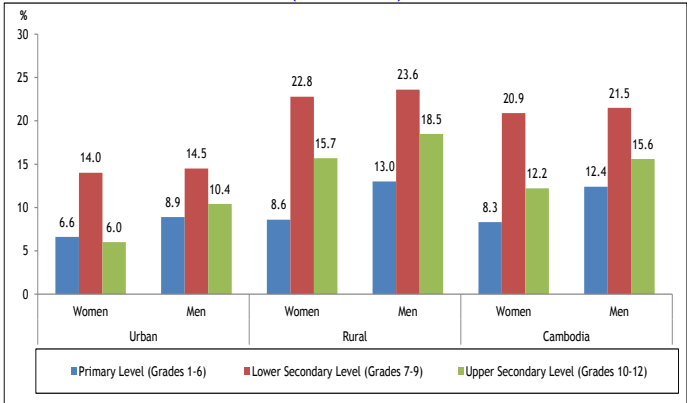
School Enrollment by Sex and Level of Education (2013/2014)



Source: Education Statistics and Indicators 2013/2014, MoEYS

The school dropout rate of girls and boys in rural areas is higher than in urban areas. At the lower secondary school (grades 7-9) those rates increase rapidly, but it's slightly decreased for girls and boys in upper secondary school (grades 10-12).

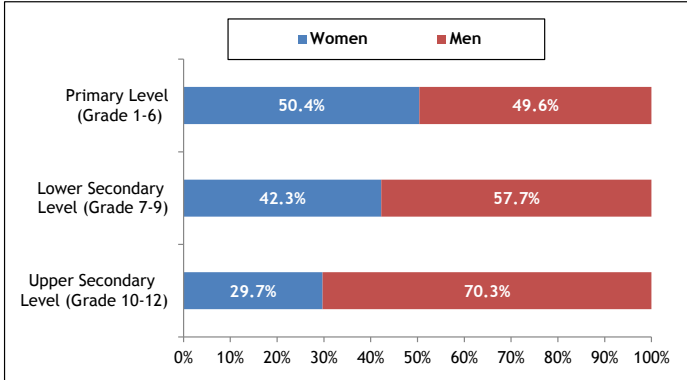
Percentage of Students Dropouts by Sex and Level of Education  
(2013/2014)



Source: Education Statistics and Indicators 2013/2014, MoEYS

The proportion of women teachers is lower than that of men for all educational levels, especially low at higher levels. However, the proportion of women teachers significantly increased in 2013/2014.

Percentage of Teachers by Sex and Level of Education (2013/2014)



Source: Education Statistics and indicators 2013/2014, MoEYS

## Economy

The overall labour force participation rate has decreased for women and men in 2013. Labour force participation rate of women show lower than those of men in all areas. Labour force in rural area shows higher rate compared to that in urban area.

Labour Force Participation Rate aged 15-64 years by sex and area  
(2012 and 2013)

Residence	2012			2013		
	Women	Men	Both Sexes	Women	Men	Both Sexes
Cambodia	80	89	84	78	89	83
Phnom Penh	72	82	77	67	82	74
Other Urban	75	85	80	73	81	77
Other Rural	82	91	86	80	91	86

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2012 and 2013

A half of women are engaged in wages employment in primary and secondary sectors in Phnom Penh and other rural area. In the tertiary sector, approximately one third of women are engaged in wage employment for all areas. Wage employment ratio in Phnom Penh was much higher than other areas in 2012 and 2013.

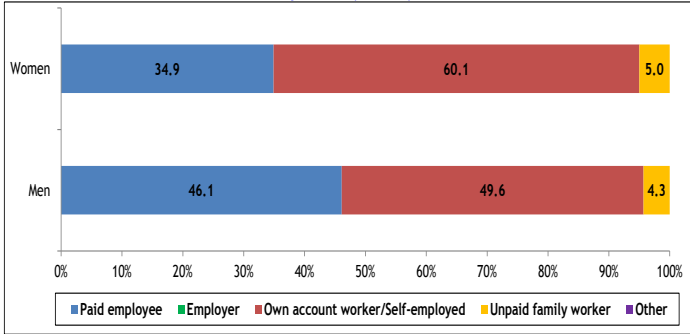
Women share of wage employment (15-64 years) by industrial sectors  
(2012 and 2013)

Women Share of wage	2012				2013			
	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Other Rural
Total	41	45	38	41	42	42	38	43
Primary (Agriculture)	49	62	37	49	46	69	31	46
Secondary (Industry)	45	57	37	44	47	52	41	47
Tertiary (Service)	34	38	39	29	34	36	36	32

Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2012 and 2013

There are fewer paid employed women in the age 15-64 years than men. But more women than men are employed in own account worker or self-employed. For the remaining employment status the differences are not significant.

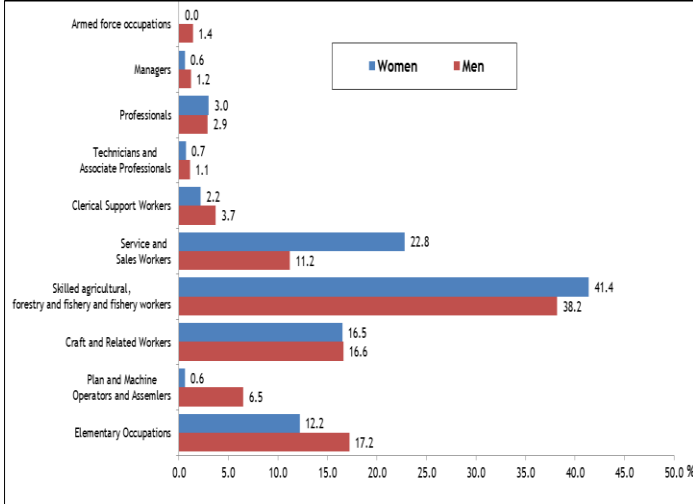
Employment status based on main occupation (age 15-64 years) by Sex (2013)



Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2013.

Skilled workers in agricultural and fishery consist the largest occupational groups and women had a shared marginal slightly higher than men. This is followed by services and sales workers and craft and related worker occupations where women have much higher percent than men.

Employment population, (age 15-64 years) by main occupation and sex, (2013)



Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey 2013.

## Health

Life expectancy at birth has dramatically improved for both women and men. The life expectancy at birth of women has improved almost 3 years between ten years period of 1998-2008, and almost 7 years in only five years period of 2008-2013.

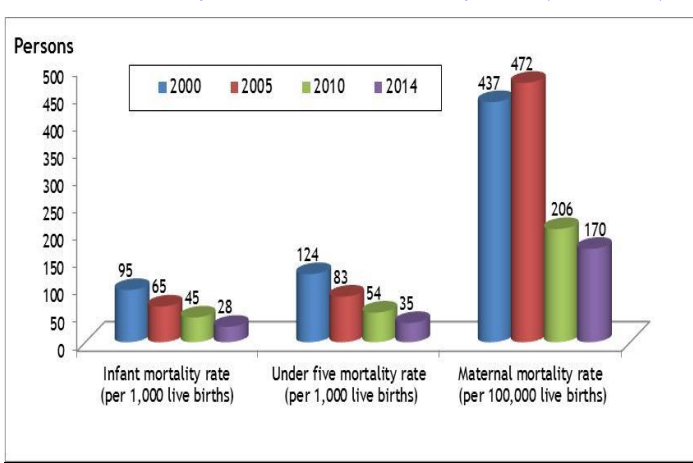
Life Expectancy at birth of Women and Men (1998-2013)

Sex	Year		
	1998	2008	2013
Women	61	64	71
Men	54	58	67

Source: General Population Census of Cambodia 1998, 2008, and Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013.

Maternal mortality rate has decreased from 472 in 2005 to 206 in 2010 and continually decreased to 170 in 2014. The infant mortality rate decreased from 95 in 2000 to 45 in 2010, and 28 in 2014. The under-five mortality rate also decreased to 35 in 2014.

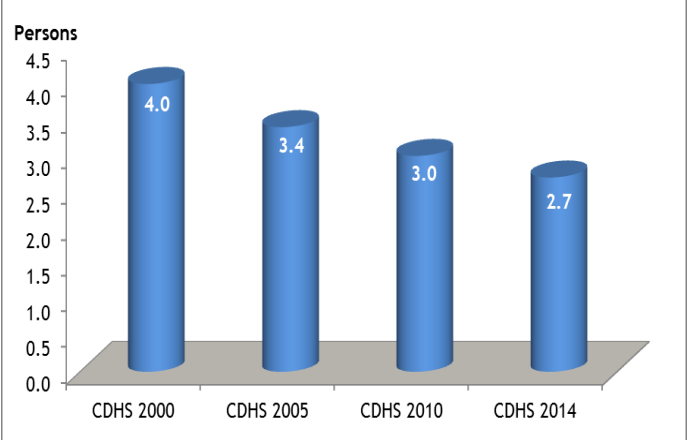
Maternal Mortality Rates and Infant Mortality Rates (2000-2014)



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014.

The total fertility rate in Cambodia has declined over the past ten years, from 4.0 children per woman in 2000 to 2.7 children per woman in 2014.

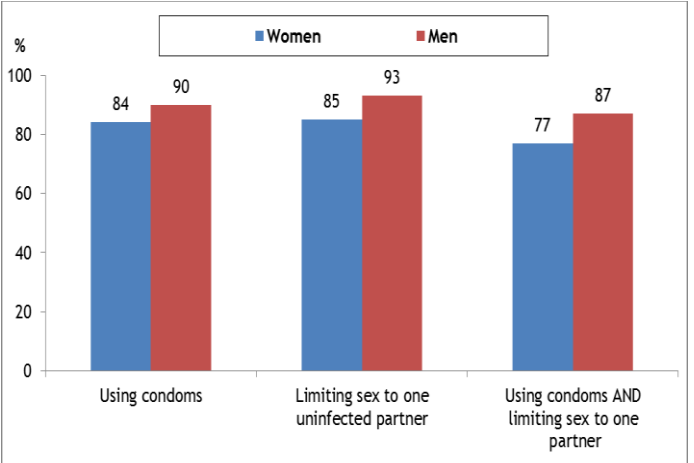
Trends in Total Fertility Rate of Women aged 15-49 (2000-2014)



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014.

Almost all Cambodian adults have heard of HIV and AIDS, but knowledge of prevention is low. 77% of women and 87% of men know the risk of HIV infection decrease by using condom and limiting sexual intercourses to one partner.

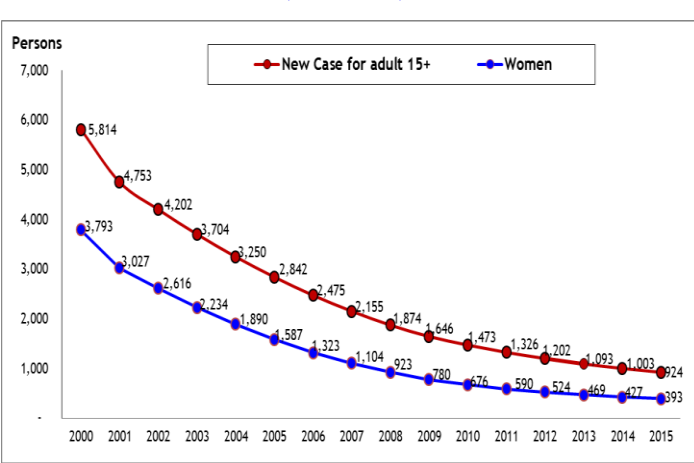
Knowledge of HIV Prevention by Sex in (2014)



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

More than a half (55%) of the cumulative HIV infection cases in Cambodia are among women. Until 2007, the percentage of infected women surpassed that of men. This trend has slowly changed. In 2014, infected women was estimated to have decreased to 43 percent.

Number of individuals and women infected with HIV aged 15+  
(2000-2015)



Source: NCHADS (2011) Estimations and Projections of HIV/AIDS in Cambodia 2010-2015