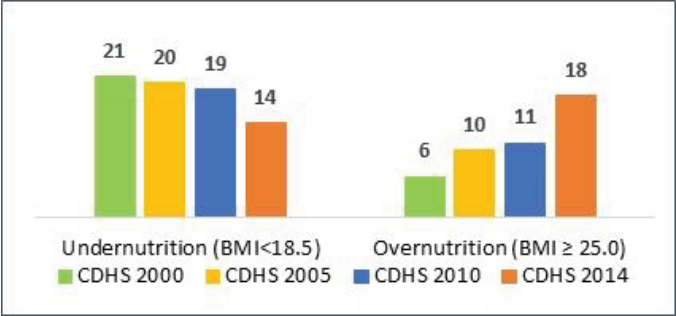


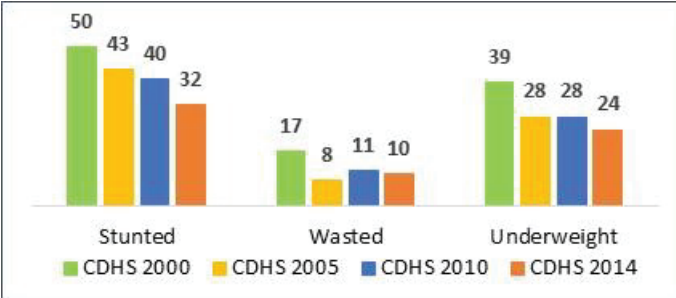
Trends in nutritional status among women age 15-49



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014)

The proportion of undernourished women in the age of 15-49 has declined substantially between the most recent two surveys than the previous ones. However, the prevalence of overweight has increased remarkably.

Trends in nutritional status of children under age 5



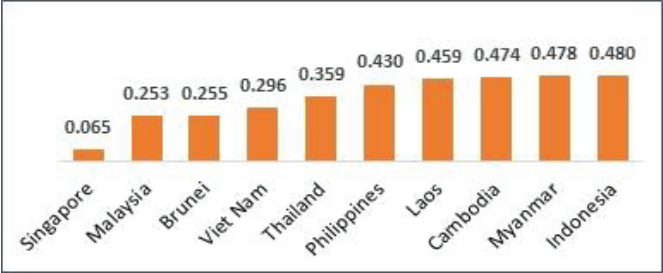
Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014)

There have been improvements in the nutritional status of Cambodian children in the past decade and a half. However, there is still a need for more intensive interventions.

Gender Inequality Index

According to UNDP’s report, Cambodia’s GII (Gender Inequality Index) is 0.474 in 2019. It ranked lower among ASEAN countries. More efforts are needed in the public as well as private sectors to achieve gender equality.

\*GII: A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. Higher value indicates larger gender gap.



Source: UNDP Human Development Reports 2020

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■ Supported by: Project on Gender Mainstreaming  
for Women’s Economic Empowerment (PGM-WEE)  
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Violence Against Women



Source: National Survey on Women’s Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia, MoWA, 2015

Percentage of ever-married women age 15-49 who have experienced various form of violence ever by intimate partner



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014)

According to CDHS 2014, over 30% of Cambodian women age 15-49 had experienced physical, sexual, emotional and/or economic violence by their husband/partner.

Percent of women age 15-49 who have ever experienced violence by help-seeking behavior

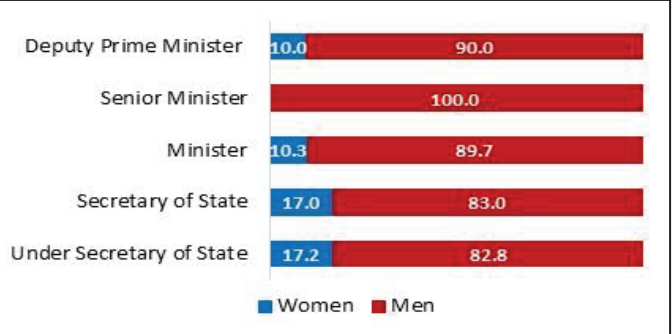


Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014)

According to CDHS 2014, more than half of women who have ever experienced physical violence sought help to stop violence. However, over 60% of women who experienced sexual violence only responded that they did not ask for help or advice from anyone. It indicates that they do not feel comfortable talking to anyone about sexual violence. It should be considered and need to be addressed.

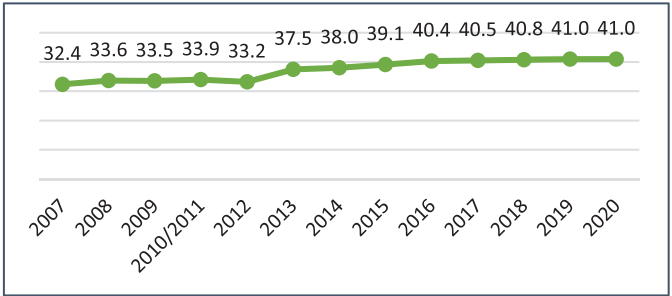
Women in Public Decision Making

Women’s share of senior positions in the government is still small.



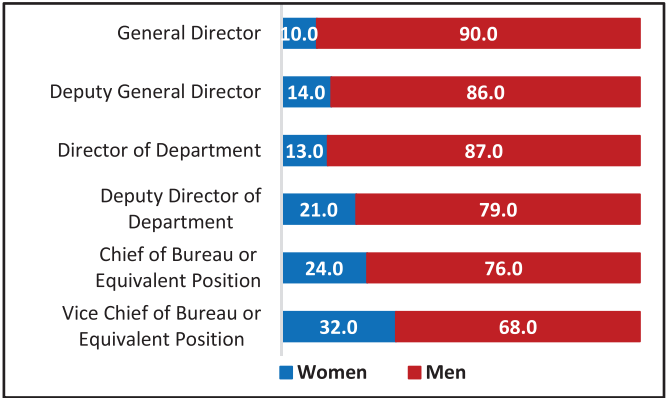
Source: Royal Decree dated on September 12, 2019 and reported by GMAGs Working Group at ministries and other national institution on 06, 08 2020.

Women’s share of civil servants is growing. Yet more than half of civil servants are men.



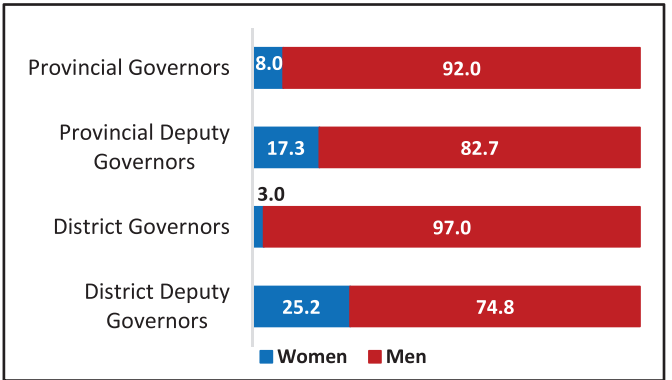
Source: Ministry of Civil Services, December 2020

Women’s share of managerial positions of the civil servants at national level; All positions are dominated by men.



Source: Ministry of Civil Services, December 2020

Women’s share of managerial positions of the civil servants at provincial and district level; only “Deputy” has higher percentage of women.



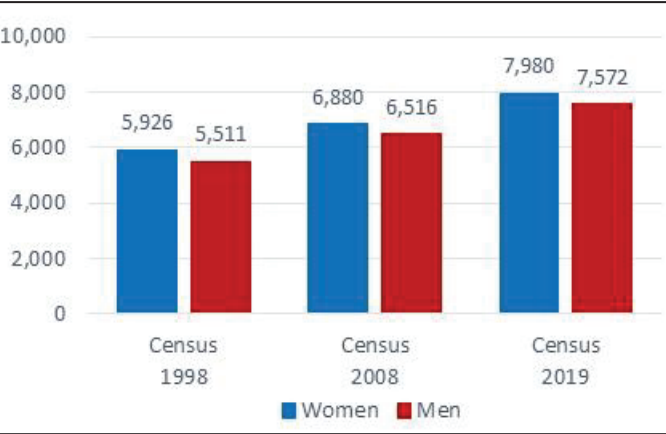
Source: Ministry of Civil Services, December 2020

Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia (As of October 2021)

The 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 and international organizations.

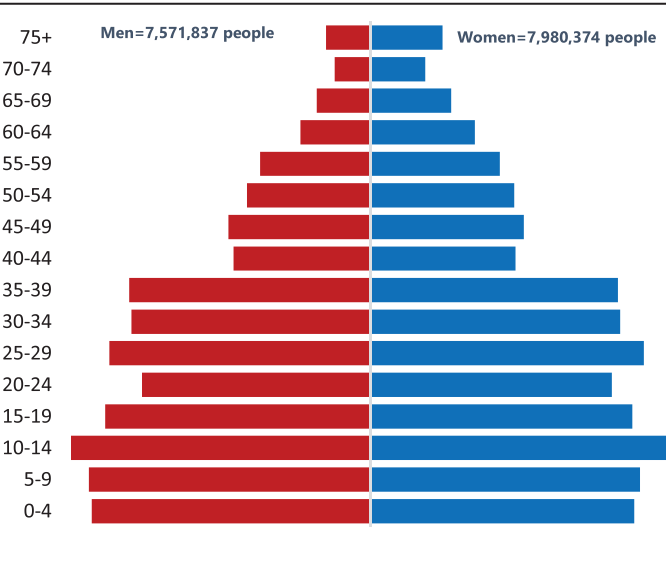
Population (Census 2019)

The changes in population, both women and men has increasing over the past two decades. There are slightly more women than men.



Source: General Population Census 2019

According to the census 2019, the total population in Cambodia is 15,552 thousand people, of which women account for 51.3% and men are 48.7%.



Source: General Population Census 2019

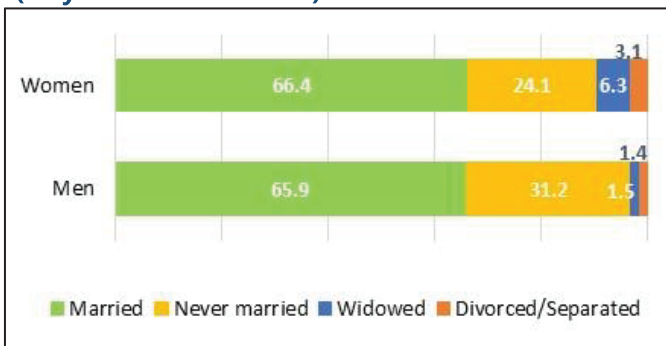
## Percentage of female-headed households has stayed at a little more than 20%.



Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2019/20

In 2019/20, 21.5% of all households are headed by women. Approximately, one out of every five households is represented by women.

## Percentage of marital status by sex (15 years old and above)

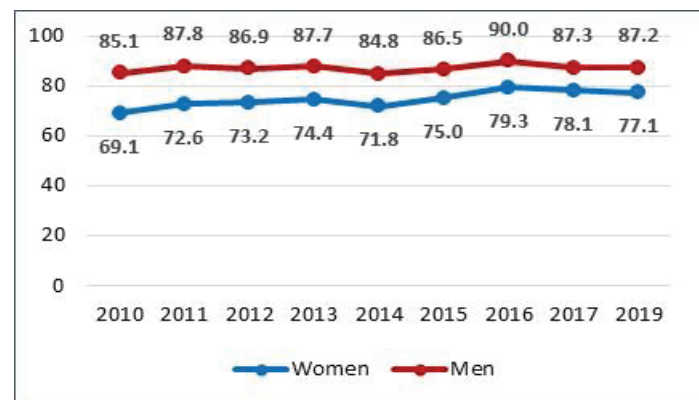


Source: General Population Census 2019

Both women and men married made up the largest percentage, accounting for more than 60%. The ratio of widowed, divorced and separated women are much higher than those of men.

## Education

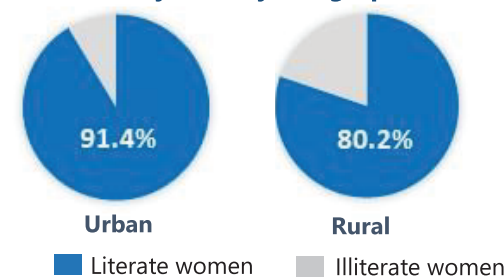
### Adult Literacy (15 year and above) by sex



Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

Literacy rate for women is gradually improving, although there is still a difference compared to men.

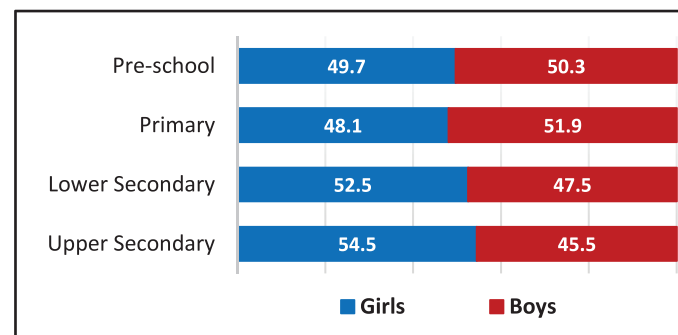
## Women's Literacy Rate by Geographical Domain



Source: General Population Census 2019

Women's literacy rate is clearly different among regions. In urban areas, it is over 90%, however, it stands at 80.2% in rural areas. That means that about 1 in 5 women is illiterate in rural areas.

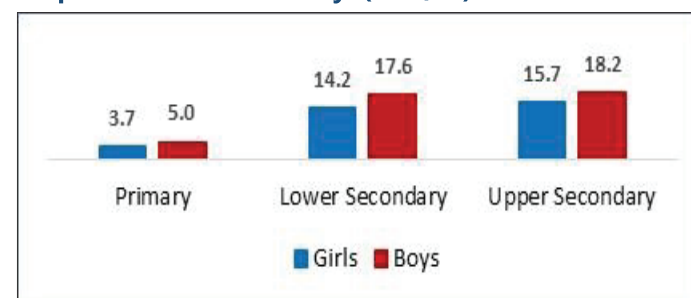
## Net Enrollment Rate of Girls and Boys (2018/19) -Public School-



Source: Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Department of EMIS 2019/2020

In pre-schools and primary school, the percentage of boys' enrollment is higher than that of girls. As for lower and upper secondary schools, girls' enrollment is larger. There is a significant difference between boys and girls in lower and upper secondary schools. It may be caused by the higher percentage of boys who go to private schools.

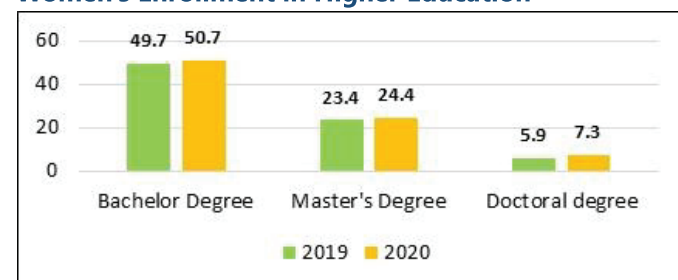
## Dropout Rate of Girls and Boys (2018/19) -Public School-



Source: Department of EMIS 2018/2019

At all school levels, girls' dropout rates are lower than that of boys.

## Women's Enrollment in Higher Education

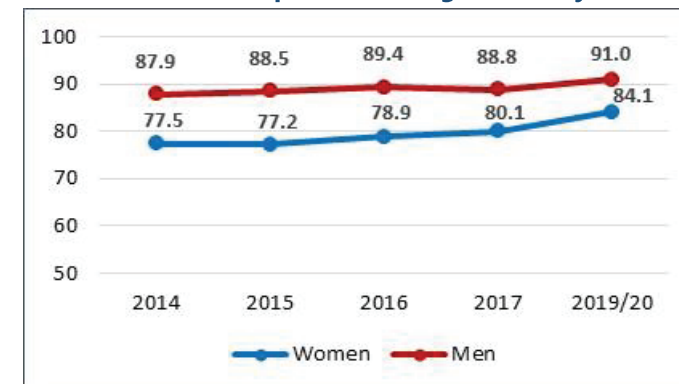


Source: Department of EMIS 2019/2020

In 2020, women enrolled 50.7% in bachelor degree, 24.4% in master's degree and 7.3% in doctoral degree. Although women's participation is still low in the higher degrees, the percentage of women attending higher education is gradually increasing.

## Economy

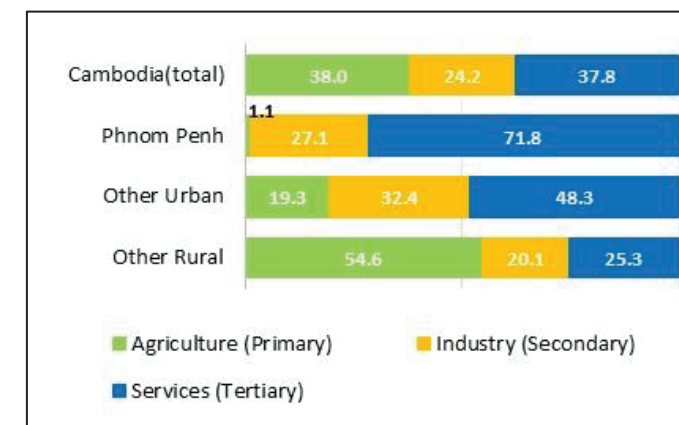
### Labour Force Participation Rate aged 15-64 years



Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES)

According to the CSES in 2019/20, the labour force participation rate is 84.1% for women and 91.0% for men. In recent years, women's labour force participation rate is growing, and it is the highest in 2019/20. Also, the women's labour force participation rate is increasing at a higher rate than that of men.

## Women share of wage employment aged 15-64 years

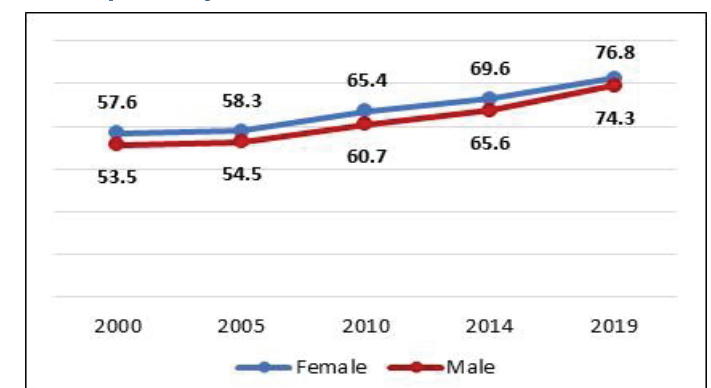


Source: Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2019/20

According to the CSES in 2019/20, women's share of wage employment is highest in the services sector (37.8%), followed by agriculture sector (38.0%) and industry sector (24.2%). In urban areas including Phnom Penh, the majority of women are employed in the services sector. On the other hand, more than 50% of employed women are engaged in agriculture in rural areas. The difference between urban and rural is quite obvious.

## Health

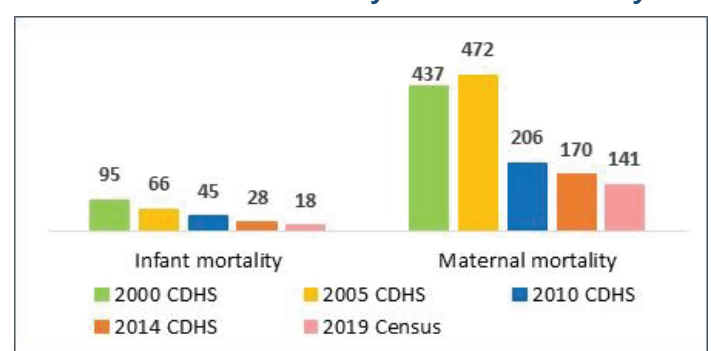
### Life Expectancy at birth of women and men



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2000-2014, General Population Census 2019

Life expectancy reached 76.8 years old for women and 74.3 years old for men in 2019. They are growing steadily for both women and men.

## Trends in Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality

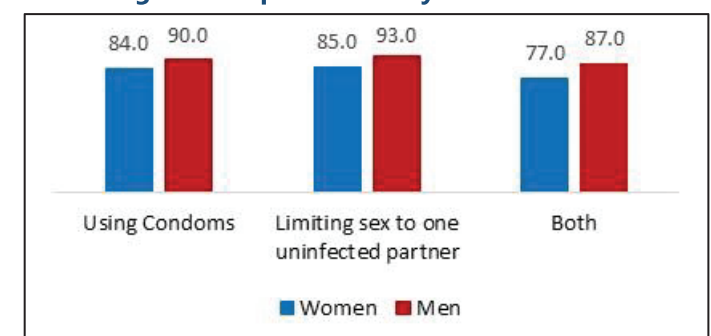


Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), Census 2019

\*Infant mortality: deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births  
\*Maternal mortality: number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births

Maternal mortality rate decreased from 472 in 2005 to 206 in 2010 and continually decreased to 141 in 2019. The infant mortality rate decreased from 95 in 2000 to 45 in 2010, and 18 in 2019. Both indicators improved significantly.

## Knowledge of HIV prevention by sex



Source: Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS 2014)

More than 80% of women and 90% of men, who are age 15-49, know that using condoms can reduce the risk of HIV and limiting sex to one uninfected partner can also reduce the risk of HIV.