

Kingdom of Cambodia
Nation Religion King



WOMEN AND MEN

in Cambodia

FACTS AND FIGURES 2018

National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia

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FOREWORD

It is my great pleasure to introduce the fourth edition of the booklet “Women and Men in Cambodia” produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning. The statistics show the situation of women and men in many different areas of life. By making the situation for women and men more visible, the statistics can contribute to the ongoing development in Cambodia. Gender equality is one of the most important goals in Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to 2030.

I want to take the opportunity to thank Statistics Sweden for their technical assistance, SIDA and UN Women for their financial support in the making of this booklet.

H.E Mrs. Hang Lina, Delegation of Royal Government in charge of Director General of NIS ably coordinated the process of this booklet, assisted by her staff and cooperated with the participants attending the International Training Programme on “Gender Statistics” **Ms. Yit Viriya** and **Ms. Chum Puthivan** from the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning, **Ms. Kem Keothyda** from the Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia, **Ms. Thak Socheat** from Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center, **Ms. Dun Thavy** from the National Audit Authority of Cambodia, and **Mr. Sao Vong Virak** from Ministry of Women’s Affairs. We thank every one of them for actively participating and contributing to produce this booklet.



Chhay Than
Senior Minister
Ministry of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
April, 2018

PREFACE

This is the fourth edition of the booklet “Women and Men in Cambodia” produced by the Gender Statistics Working Group led by National Institutes of Statistics (NIS) of Ministry of Planning. The booklet provides a brief overview of the situation for women and men in Cambodia and will be used as a useful resource on gender statistics which can be utilized by relevant users.

The publication consists of tables and graphs with short textual analyses and may serve as a source of information to all users interested in the conditions for women and men and gender equality in Cambodia. The information in this booklet has primarily been taken from NIS and other governmental agencies’ statistical production. The source is given in conjunction with each table/graph. In most places, the tables and graphs provide absolute numbers and/or proportions (%) for certain attributes for women and/or men.

I would like to express my appreciation and thanks to the Gender Statistics Working Group of NIS, Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Parliamentary Institute of Cambodia, National Audit Authority of Cambodia, and Cambodian Women’s Crisis Center who contributed significantly in the preparation of this important fourth edition of the Women and Men Booklet. My special thanks to Statistics Sweden for their support and technical assistance.



Hang Lina

Delegate of the Royal Government of
Cambodia in charge of Director General
National Institute of Statistics

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
April, 2018

ABBREVIATION

CDHS	Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey
CSES	Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey
DSC	Demographic Survey of Cambodia
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
GPCC	General Population Census in Cambodia
GDS	General Demographic Survey
MoWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
MoEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport
MoCS	Ministry of Civil Service
MoLVT	Ministry of Labor and Vocational Training
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategy Development Plan
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia

GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality means that women and men have equal power to shape society and their own lives. This implies the same opportunities, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

Gender equality is a situation where there is no discrimination on the grounds of a person's sex in the allocation of resources or benefits, or in access to services. Gender equality may be measured in terms of whether there is equality of opportunity, or equality of results. The UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) can be understood as a statement on what the principle of gender equality of opportunity should mean in practice for all aspects of life, and all sectors of the economy.

Gender equality means fair treatment of women and men. To ensure fairness, measures must often be available to compensate for historical and social disadvantages that prevent women and men from otherwise sharing a level playing field.

Equity leads to equality. Measures that address specific disparities that prevent women from having the same status as men will allow both women and men to share equally in the results and benefits of development. One example of such a measure of equity is the provision of leadership training for women, which addresses the problem of gender inequality in the structures of governance.

INTRODUCTION

In the fifth mandate in 2013, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment remains key top priority of the Royal Government of Cambodia. Rectangular Strategy Phase III (2014-2018) demonstrates precisely government's commitment in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment, considering women as the backbone of economy and society.

Government, through the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA), mandates to improve the status of women by focusing on measures such as the economic empowerment for women, better access to education for women and girls, legal protection for women and girls, improving health for women and girls, women in decision-making and gender mainstreaming in government policy and program reforms. Institutional strengthening and capacity development toward gender equality is also one of key focus areas of MoWA's Five Year Strategic Plan (2014-2018).

The Royal Government of Cambodia has indicated a strong commitment in promoting Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in all spheres of development. To achieve this, it requires concrete actions and collaboration from all relevant government institutions, NGOs, Civil Societies and the private sector to ensure inclusiveness for all and there will be no one left behind.

POPULATION

This chapter describes the population including ratios from the first census 1962 and age structure and the population pyramid, population projection trends, percentage of internal and external migration, percentage of never married population by age and total fertility rate. Sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females in a given population.

In the first census 1962, the sex ratio of Cambodia was almost 100. It dipped to 86 in the early 1980s owing to heavy male mortality during the Khmer Rouge period. It has been improving gradually reaching 93 in the 1998 Census, 95 in the 2008 census and 94 in the CIPS2013, only marginally less than what it was in 2008.

With the estimated sex ratio of 96 from the Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) 2016, the population consisted of 7.9 million women and 7.6 million men, with a surplus of almost 300 thousand women.

Even if the figures since 1998 seems to indicate an increase, there are still more women than men in the Cambodian population. In most of the countries of the world sex ratio ranges from 95 to 105.

1. Population 1962, 1980, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2008, 2013 and 2016

In thousands and sex ratio

Year	Population			Sex ratio
	Women	Men	Total	
1962	2,866	2,863	5,729	99.9
1980	*	*	*	86.1
1994	5,156	4,714	9,870	91.4
1996	5,387	4,953	10,340	92.0
1998	5,926	5,511	11,438	93.0
2008	6,880	6,516	13,396	94.7
2013	7,555	7,122	14,677	94.3
2016	7,959	7,668	15,626	96.3

Source: GPCC 1962, 1998, 2008, CIPS 2013, GDS, 1980, CSES 1993-94, 1996, DSC, 1996, CSES 2016, NIS. * Data not available

Table 2 presents the information on the percentage of the population, distributed by urban and rural residences in Cambodia. As observed from the results, the percentage of the population shows many more people living in rural areas (about 4 times) than in urban areas, for both women and men in Cambodia in the Census 2008, CIPS 2013 and the CSES2016.

2. Population by area 2008, 2013 and 2016

In percent

	2008		2013		2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Urban	20	19	21	21	24	23
Rural	80	81	79	79	76	77
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: GPCC 2008, CIPS 2013 and CSES 2016, NIS

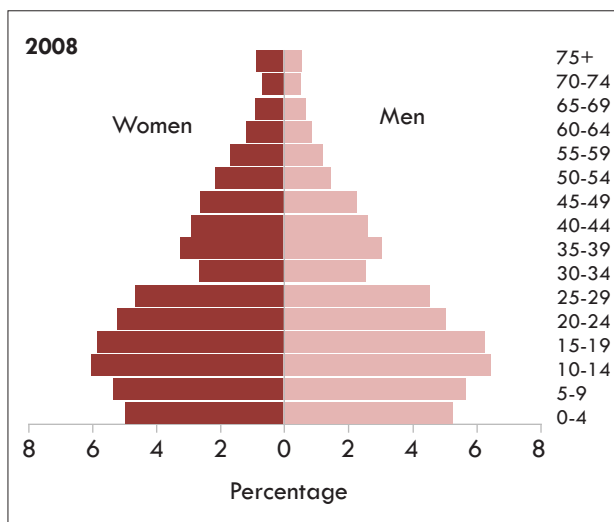
The age structure of the population is determined by the same three factors which affect the growth rate of any population: fertility, mortality and migration. To study the age structure of the population we show the percent distribution of the population in different age groups and sex by a population pyramid which roughly summarizes the demographic history of population. The percentage of males and females by five-year age groups, starting with the youngest age group at the bottom, and increasing with age towards the top of the pyramid. The percentage of males is depicted to the right and the percentage of females to the left side of the center of the pyramid.

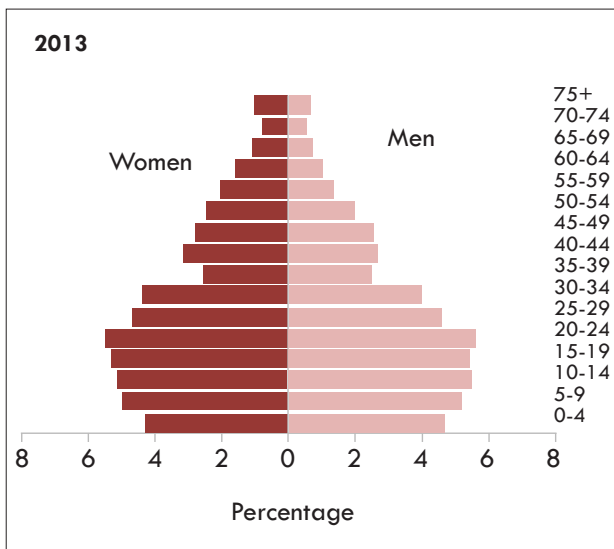
The population pyramid shows that the share of child population (0–14 years) has decreased from 18 percent in 2008 to 16 in 2013 for men and has increased from 13 in 2008 to 14 in 2013 for women.

The percentage of working age population (aged 15-64 years) of Cambodia has increased from 30 percent to 31 percent for male and has increased from 32 percent to 34 percent for female, by almost 2 percent points. The proportion of the elderly population (aged 65 years and over) in the country as a whole has increased from 1.7 percent to 2.0 percent, for men and has increased from 2.5 percent to 3.0 percent for women.

3. Population by age, 2008 and 2013

Percentage distribution



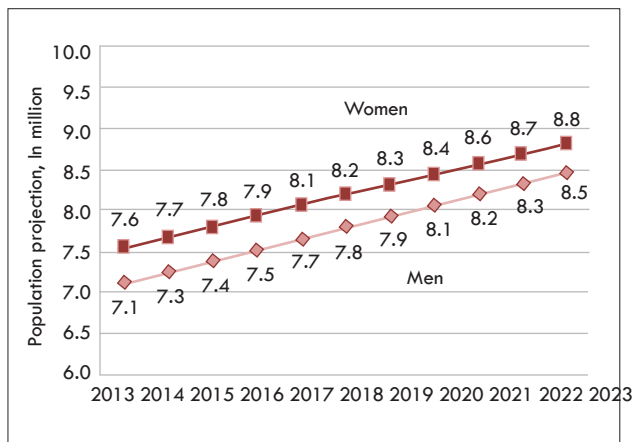


Source: GPCC 2008 and CIPS 2013, NIS.

The population in Cambodia will increase by about 2.6 million during 2013-2023 according to the population projection for Cambodia. In 2023 there will be 8.8 million females and 8.5 million males. .

4. Population projection for Cambodia

In millions



Source: Population Projection for Cambodia 2008-2050, NIS.

Among the internal migrants, rural to rural migrants predominate both in 2008 and 2013 with an increased proportion in 2013. The proportions of rural to urban migrants as well as that of urban to urban migrants have each declined by 4 percentage points for women and by 2 percentage points for men during the five years with the former constituting nearly one quarter of all internal migrants and the latter accounting for almost half of that in 2013.

5. Internal migration by urban and rural areas. 2008 and 2013

In percent and total numbers

Stream of Migration	2008		2013	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Rural to Rural	49	53	57	60
Rural to Urban	30	26	26	24
Urban to Rural	6	7	5	5
Urban to Urban	16	14	13	11
Total	100	100	100	100
Total numbers	1,710,000	1,742,000	2,049,000	2,085,000

Source: GPCC 2008 and CIPS 2013, NIS.

In 2015 and 2016, Thailand had the highest proportion of external migration and it increased from 79 percent to 92 percent for women and from 73 percent to 88 percent for men. Following this, the proportion of external migration steeply falls in Korea and Japan and then Malaysia and Singapore come next in order by a slight margin. Only external migration registered by private companies are included in this table.

6. External migration registered by private companies

In percent

Stream of Migration	2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Malaysia	4	1	0	0
Thailand	79	73	92	88
Japan	6	2	3	1
Singapore	1	-	0	-
Korea	11	24	5	11
Total	100	100	100	100

Source: Annual Report 2016, MLVT (migration registered by private companies).

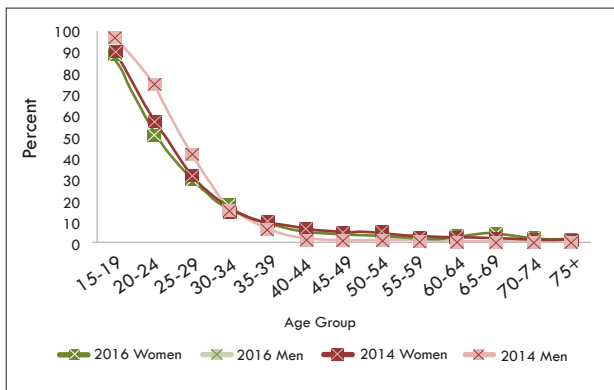
Family formation

Marital status is a very important factor in population dynamics as it affects fertility and mortality as well as migration to a lesser extent. The table presents the percent distribution of males and females aged 15 years and over by five age groups of never married population. Responses to the question on marital status in CSES were grouped into these categories: never married and ever married (currently married, widowed, divorced and separated). A person is considered ever married if by law or local custom and tradition, he or she is acknowledged to be married, or living with someone of the opposite sex as husband and wife.

It is observed that, the highest proportion in the age group 15-19, are single which is about 92 percent of women and 98 percent of men. By the age 30-34, the proportion of those never married is reduced to about 1 percent for both sexes of women and men between 2014 and 2016. Beyond the age of 50 the “never married” population mostly remained single throughout their lifetime.

7. Never married population by age, 2014 and 2016

In percentage

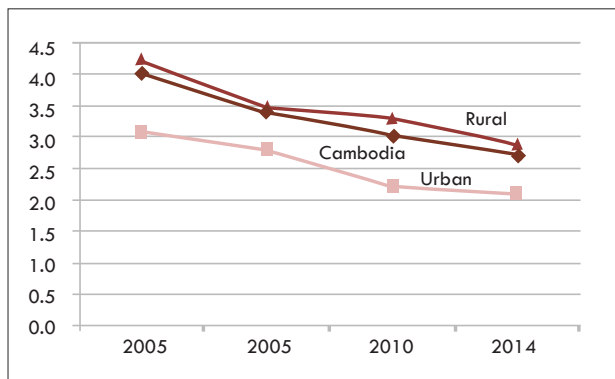


Source: CSES 2014 and CSES 2016, NIS.

In 2014 the total fertility rate (TFR) in Cambodia was 2.7 children per woman. On average, rural women would give birth to approximately 2.9 children during their reproductive years, while urban women would give birth to only 2.1 children during their reproductive years if they were to follow current levels of fertility throughout their life. The total fertility rate has declined over the past 15 years. The 2000 CDHS and 2005 CDHS each estimated the number of children the average woman would bear in her lifetime to be 4.0 and 3.4 children per women, respectively. By 2010, the TFR further declined to 3.0 children per women.

8. Total fertility rate (15-49), 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014

Children per women



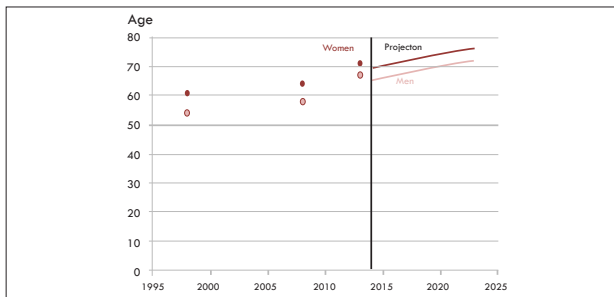
Source: CDHS 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014, NIS

HEALTH

This chapter presents the main information on life expectancy, contraception knowledge and antenatal care focus on the assistance during delivery, maternal mortality, and the trend of infant mortality rate. The data are related to the Four Focusing Priority Policies of National Strategy Development Plan 2014 to 2018, which are carried out by the Ministry of Health in order to achieve the RGC's priority policy in the fifth legislature and they are also one of the core indicators framework for monitoring and evaluation.

Life expectancy at birth has increased, especially for women whose life expectancy has increased by more than ten years from 1998 to 2013. The trend for women's age projections is also expected to reach to over 76 years in the next ten years. Women are predicted to live longer than men.

1. Life expectancy at birth. Observed 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 and projection 2020 to 2023



Source: Population Projection of Cambodia 2013-2023, NIS.

Current use of contraception methods among women in Cambodia continues to increase from the levels reported in the first CDHS in 2000 to 2014. In the last 14 years, women are more likely to use any modern method; the proportion has increased from 19 percent to 39 percent. In the meantime, traditional methods are being used, withdrawal was the most significant individual method used among them. The rhythm method was being used by similar proportions between years.

2. Distribution of married women age 15-49 currently using contraception. 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014

In percent

Method	2000	2005	2010	2014
Any Method	24	40	51	56
Any modern meth-od	19	27	35	39
Female steriliza-tion	2	2	2	3
Daily/monthly pill	7	13	16	18
IUD	1	2	3	4
Injectable	7	8	10	9
Male condom	1	3	3	2
Implant	0	0	0	2
Any traditional method	5	13	16	18
Rhythm	3	5	4	3
Withdrawal	2	8	12	15

Not currently using	76	60	50	44
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of women in survey	9,100	10,100	11,600	11,900

Source: CDHS, 2014.

Obstetric care by a trained provider during delivery is recognized as critical for the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality. Mothers aged under 20 years were attended by a midwife during birth by a significantly higher percentage (74%) than mothers aged between 35 and 49 (66%). Those in the older age range were attended by a traditional birth attendant to a greater extent than younger mothers.

3. Birth assisted by a skilled provider, 2014

Percentage distribution

	Person providing assistance during delivery				
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Others
Mother's age at child's birth					
<20	11	4	74	11	0
20-34	16	3	70	10	0
35-49	13	3	66	18	1

Source: CDHS, 2014

Maternal mortality

There were 32 maternal deaths in the six years between 2008 and 2014. Maternal deaths accounted 9 per cent of all death women, meaning about 1 in 11 Cambodian women who died in that period, which is the annual number of maternal deaths per 1,000 women age 15-49.

4. Maternal mortality 2008-2014, by five years age groups

Number and percentage of all female deaths

Age	Percentage of female deaths that are maternal	Maternal deaths
15-19	0	0
20-24	13	4
25-29	27	11
30-34	11	5
35-39	16	8
40-44	3	2
45-49	3	2
15-49	9	32

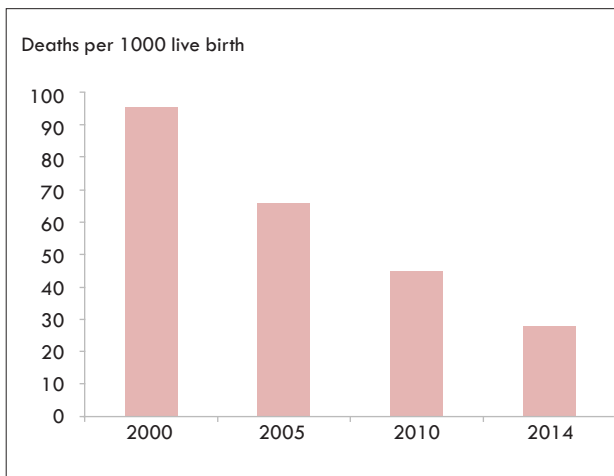
Source: CDHS, 2014

Infant Mortality

The results of the 2014 CDHS, compared to the findings from 2000, 2005 and 2010, showed that infant mortality has declined gradually and substantially in the past 14 years, with 95 deaths per 1,000 live births in year 2000 to 28 per 1,000 in year 2014. In addition, this survey reported that female infants show a lower mortality rate than male infants during all life before age 5.

5. Infant mortality, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2014

Deaths per 1000 live birth

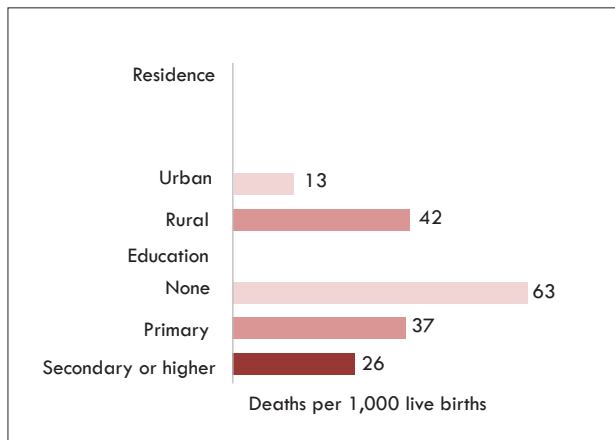


Source: CDHS, 2014.

Furthermore, the infant mortality rate by socioeconomic characteristics in urban areas was consistently lower than rural areas. In addition, mortality declined markedly as the mother's education increases. Mothers with a lower level of education or no schooling faced a higher mortality rate, 63 compared to 26 deaths per 1,000 live births for those with secondary education.

6. Infant mortality by socioeconomic characteristics, 2014

Deaths per 1000 live births



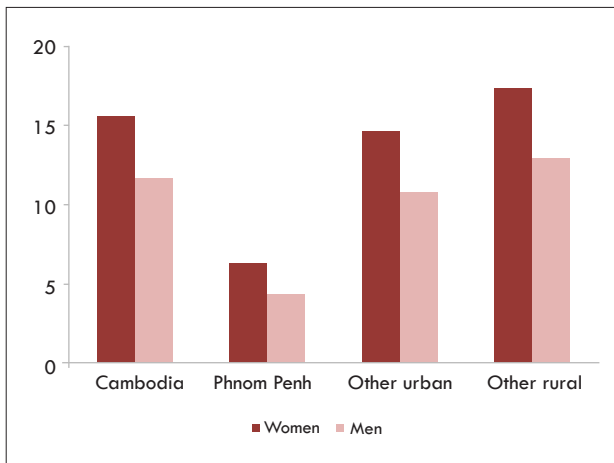
Source: CDHS, 2014

Health

Women tend to be unhealthier than men either all domains, Phnom Penh, urban and rural areas. A higher percentage of women than men in the domain areas became ill, had an injury or a health problem, especially women living in rural areas.

7. Illness/injury in the last 30 days, 2015.

In percent



Source: CESE, 2015.

In Cambodia, mostly 100 percent of women and men age 15 to 49 in both urban and rural areas have heard of HIV/AIDS.

8. Women and men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS by region, 2014

Percentage and number in survey

Region	Women		Men	
	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents	Has heard of AIDS	Number of respondents
Urban	100	3,251	99	869
Rural	98	14,327	98	4,321

Source: CSES, 2014.

EDUCATION

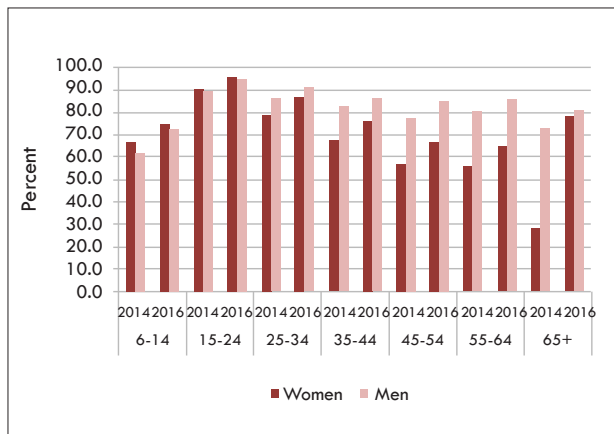
This chapter provides the literacy by age group, enrolment rate (net and gross enrolment rate) by educational level, dropout rate and reason for drop out school, educational expenses and percentage by undergraduate/graduates.

Literacy

The adult literacy rate is the share of the population aged 15 years and above who can both read and write a simple message in any language. The literacy rate in Cambodia was highest among women and men in the age group 15-24 years in both 2014 and 2016, followed by the age group 25-34 years. Generally, the literacy rate among men was higher than among women in all ages except for the ages 6-14 and 15-24 where the literacy rate was higher among women in both years. The literacy rate from 6 years and older among women and men was higher in 2016 than 2014.

1. Literacy by age group, 2014 and 2016

In percent

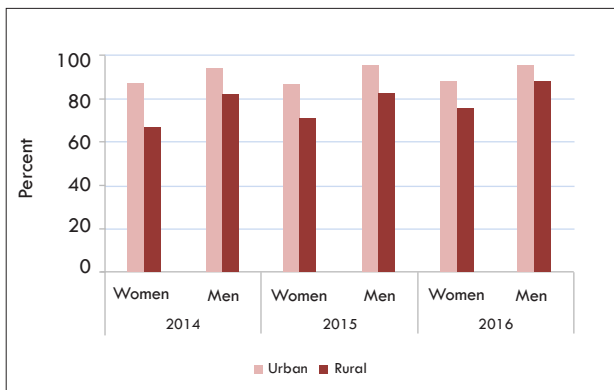


Source: CSES, 2014 and 2016, NIS.

The graph shows that the literacy rate among men and among women in urban areas was higher than men and women in rural areas in all years. The adult literacy rate of the population aged 15 and over is lower among women than men in all areas.

2. Literacy (15 years and above) by geographic area, 2014, 2015 and 2016

In percent



Source: CSES 2014, 2015 and 2016, NIS.

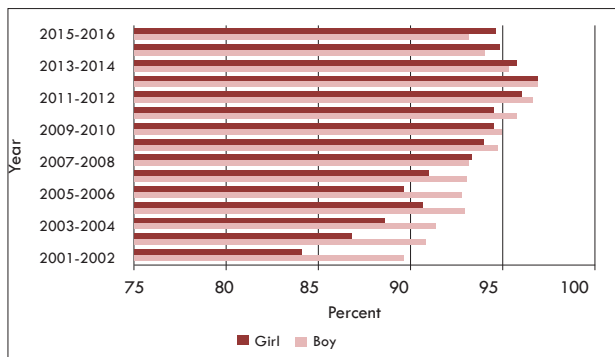
Enrolment rate

Enrolment rate or net enrolment rate (NER) is defined as a percentage of the number of pupils or students in the theoretical age group for a given level of education enrolled in that level, expressed as a percentage to the total population in that age group. According to the Education Management Information System (EMIS) the percentage started from 84 among girls, and 90 for boys, increasing slightly from 2001-

2002 to 97 in 2012-2013 but the percentage decreased a little for both girls and boys in 2013-2014 and decreased slightly in 2015-2016. The enrolment rate was 95 percent for boys and 93 percent for girls attending primary education in 2015-2016. Generally, the enrolment rate of boys was higher than girls in all years except for 2012 to 2016 where the enrolment rate was only marginally different.

3. Enrolment rate in primary education

In percent



Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

Gross enrolment rate (GER) is defined as a percentage of the number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, related to the number of population in the theoretical age group for the same level of

education. The table shows that GER at lower secondary education was 55 percent, an increase of 2 percent and 3 percent for girls from 2014 to 2017 in Cambodia and in rural areas, but decreasing from 3 percent and 2 percent in urban areas. The corresponding GER for boys has changed only slightly in the last 3 years (2014-2017).

4. Gross enrolment rate in lower education, 2014 to 2017

In percent

	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Cambodia	55	52	57	51	60	52
Urban	59	58	56	55	57	54
Rural	55	50	57	50	60	52

Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

In table 2.2 we find that people in urban areas had the highest gross enrolment rate in upper secondary school in 2016-2017, for adults aged 15-17 years, which constitutes about 39 percent for women and 38 percent for men. Lower rates are found in rural areas where the gross enrolment among women is about 23 percent and among men about 20 percent. Between the years 2014-2015 and 2016-2017, the gross enrolment rates in upper secondary school increased

slightly for women but did not change for men in urban and rural areas.

5. Gross enrolment rate in upper education, 2014 to 2017

In percent

	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Cambo-dia	25	24	25	24	27	24
Urban	40	38	39	38	39	38
Rural	20	20	21	19	23	20

Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

Dropouts from school

Table 6 shows the percentage of the population aged 6 to 17 years who have dropped out from school by educational levels and sex. As indicated, the percentages of the population who have dropped out of school have decreased in all years. More men than women have dropped out of school in all areas for all years.

6. Dropout rate by educational level. 2013-2016*In percent*

Academic year	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Cambodia						
Upper Secondary	25	30	22	25	18	21
Lower Secondary	20	22	18	20	16	19
Primary Level	7	9	5	7	4	6
Urban						
Upper Secondary	20	25	19	21	14	17
Lower Secondary	13	15	13	15	12	16
Primary Level	5	7	4	6	3	5
Rural						
Upper Secondary	28	32	24	28	20	23
Lower Secondary	22	24	20	22	16	19
Primary Level	8	10	6	8	4	6

Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

The question on reasons for dropout is only asked to persons below 18 years who are not attending school. Of this group in 2016 about 43 percent of girls and 35 percent of boys in urban area and about 54 percent of girls and 45 percent of boys in rural area answered that, they are not able to attend school, because they must work to contribute to household income. Overall, the reason of having to work to contribute to household income is lower in 2016 than in 2014 for girls and boys in all areas.

7. Reason for drop out school. 2014 and 2016

In percent

Reason for drop out	2014		2016	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Cambodia	100	100	100	100
Don't want to go to school	15	22	8	20
Did not do well in school	12	20	11	7
No suitable school available/ school is too far	4	3	6	1
Must contribute to household income	47	37	52	43
Must help with household chores	11	7	7	11
Too poor	9	10	15	16
Other	2	1	2	3

Urban	100	100	100	100
Don't want to go to school	16	23	3	20
Did not do well in school	15	22	11	8
No suitable school available/ school is too far	0	0	4	0
Must contribute to household income	41	41	43	35
Must help with household chores	11	2	6	0
Too poor	15	10	25	33
Other	2	3	8	4
Rural	100	100	100	100
Don't want to go to school	15	22	9	20
Did not do well in school	11	20	11	6
No suitable school available/ school is too far	4	4	6	1
Must contribute to household income	48	37	54	45
Must help with household chores	11	8	7	13
Too poor	8	10	12	12
Other	2	1	0	3

Source: CSES 2014 and 2016, NIS.

Educational expenses

The educational expenses incurred during the last school year for each household member attending the formal school system, taking private lessons after school or following non-formal classes were recorded separately. The total expenses include the following seven categories: school fees, tuition, text books, other school supplies, allowances for children studying away from home, transport cost and gift to teachers, building funds etc.

There are large differences in annual expenses between urban and rural areas among girls and boys over this period. As the composition of education is different in urban and rural in Cambodia, it follows that the average expenses differ. Urban areas have a higher share in levels above primary school and more private schools. The average annual expense for boys in the field of education was higher than the expenses for girls in 2015 but the average annual expense for boys was lower than for girls in 2016.

In rural areas, the average total cost has increased from 638 thousand riels for women and 677 thousand riels for women in 2015 to 773 thousand riels for women and 737 thousand riels for men in 2016 but in urban areas the average total cost has decreased from 1,623 thousand riels to 1,440 thousand riels for men only.

8. Average annual educational expenses by area

In Thousand Riels

In Thousand Riels Area	2015		2016	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cambodia	852	903	947	901
Urban	1,504	1,623	1,539	1,440
Rural	638	677	773	737

Source: CSES 2015 and 2016, NIS.

There were large differences in educational expenses by education levels.

In primary school, which had the highest share of students, the cost was about 451 thousand riels for women and 428 thousand riels for men on average in 2015 and about 477 thousand riels for women and 458 thousand riels for men on average in 2016. At the higher levels, there are more school fees and tuition expenses which could explain the large differences in cost between different levels in both years.

9. Average annual educational expenses by educational level

In Thousand Riels

Educational level	2015		2016	
	W	M	W	M
Pre-primary	547	580	771	587
Primary	451	428	477	458
Lower secondary	847	903	924	896
Upper secondary	1,507	1,534	1,686	1,716
Technical/vocational	2,564	2,340	2,265	2,593
undergraduate/ graduate	4,209	4,211	4,150	3,945

Source: CSES 2015 and 2016, NIS.

Teaching staff

As indicated in table 10, in the academic year 2015/2016, about 53 percent of all teachers are teaching in primary level, in which 60 percent for women and 46 percent for men. More men than women are in upper secondary level and lower secondary level of education but more women than men are in primary level.

10. Teaching Staff by academic year, 2015/2016

Percent distribution and total numbers of teachers

Academic year	Women	Men	Total
Upper secondary level	9	19	14
Lower secondary level	31	35	33
Primary level	60	46	53
Total	100	100	100
Total number of teachers	42,700	44,900	87,600

Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

Higher education

The table shows the percentage of undergraduate/ graduate students who attended and were attending school by level of education and sex. There was large difference in the level of education among women and men. The percentage was quite high among those pursuing bachelor degree with about 63 percent of women and 69 percent of men and it was also high for those graduating with bachelor degree, decreasing by 1 percent for women and increasing by 1 percent for men between 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

The pattern was the same for both women and men and the gender difference was small over the period 2014-2016. In 2015-2016, among the students, the share of women and men in all levels are virtually the same, except among those pursuing a master degree. Among those graduating with a

bachelor degree and those graduating with associate degree levels, the share of students has increased from about one percent, and among those pursuing master degrees and graduating with master degrees, it has not changed in the last year.

11. Students who attended and attending school by level of education

Percent distribution and total numbers of students

	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Pursuing Associate Degree	6	5	10	5	9	9
Pursuing Bachelor Degree	73	70	66	69	65	63
Pursuing Master Degree	3	6	3	7	3	7
Pursuing PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduated with Associate Degree	2	2	3	3	4	4
Graduated with Bachelor Degree	16	15	18	15	17	16
Graduated with Master Degree	1	2	1	1	1	1

Graduated with PhD	0	0	-	0	0	0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of students	126,700	305,100	127,100	266,000	122,600	276,800

Source: Education Statistics & Indicators of MoEYS.

LABOR FORCE

This chapter presents the main information on labour force participation rate, percentage of labour force aged by areas, percentage of working children, percentage of working children currently attending school, employment status, employed population aged and women share of wage.

The data form part of the Priority Policy Action Plan of Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, as stated in the National Strategy Development 2014 to 2018.

In term of labour force definition in CSES survey, it was identified as working age population from 15-64 and those employed at least an hour last per month. The labour forced participants among both women and men compared between years 2012 and 2015 are the same situation with a higher percentage of men in Phnom Penh, urban and rural areas.

1. Labour force participation rate by areas, age 15-64, 2012 and 2015

Proportion (%) of all in each group

Residence	2012		2015	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Cambodia	80	89	77	89
Phnom Penh	72	82	71	86
Other Urban	75	85	72	84
Other Rural	82	91	79	90
Total number	3,788,800	3,928,900	4,324,200	4,035,300

Source: CSES, 2014, NIS.

Moreover, according to the international definition, the total unemployment rate is very low and the employment rate of women are lower than men, with men more likely to be selected for paid employed.

2. Labour force aged (15-64 years) by areas

In percent

Labour force and Sex	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural	Total number
Employment rate					
Women	77	71	72	79	4,322,700
Men	89	86	84	90	4,029,700
Unemployment rate					
Women	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1,500
Men	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5,700

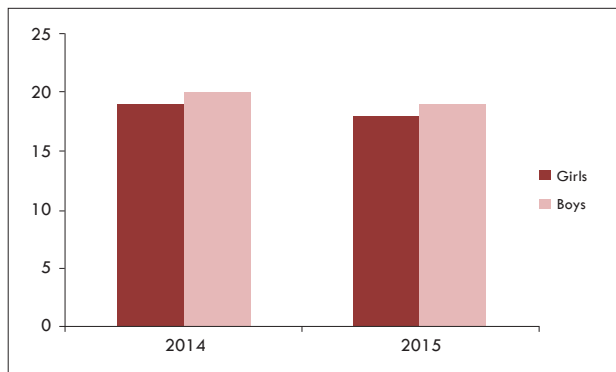
Source: CSES, 2014, NIS.

Furthermore, child labour is one of the main forms of violence against children in Cambodia. The Royal Government of Cambodia has set a strong resolve in the action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children 2017-2021; to join the global movement to end violence against children, as articulated in the SDG and the 2015 ASEAN regional plan of action on the elimination of violence against children.

There is a slight decrease of working children, both girls and boys, between the years 2014 and 2015. The situation of working children, both female and male from age 5-17 are slightly less than 18 percent and there is no significant difference between boys and girls.

3. Working children aged 5-17 years, 2015

In percent

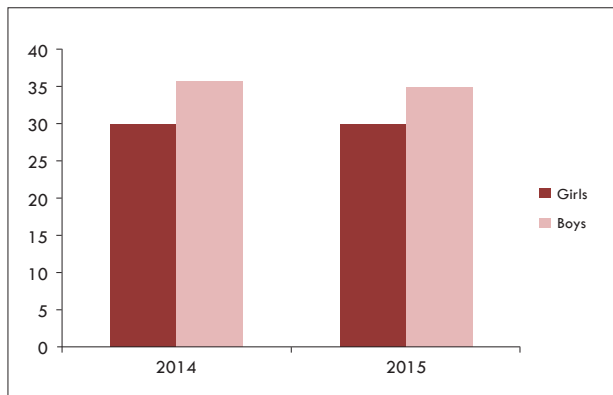


Source: CSES, 2014 & 2015, NIS.

However, working children also attending school was higher, 29 percent, with less girls than boys. The boys were 1.5 percent unit higher than the girls.

4. Working children aged 5-17 years currently attending school, 2015

In percent



Source: CSES, 2014 & 2015, NIS.

Regarding the employed status of women and men in different areas, there was a higher percentage of men as paid employees. Hence, women were more likely to be running their own business or self-employed and the rest serving the family.

5. Employment status, main occupation age 15-64 by and areas, 2015

In percent.

Employment Status	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Paid employees	43	54	63	76	42	58	40	49
Own account worker/ self-employed	53	42	31	21	55	40	56	47
Unpaid family workers	4	4	6	2	3	2	4	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CESE 2015, NIS

In Cambodia, a higher percentage of women work in serving service and sales, 41 percent in Phnom Penh and 43 percent in other urban areas, which is twice as many compared to men. In agriculture, forestry and fishery for women and men in Phnom Penh and urban areas were different than in other rural areas women and men, 54 percent and 41 percent respectively.

6. Employed population aged 15-64 years by main occupation, and geographical domain, 2015

In percent

Main Occupation	Cambodia		Phnom Penh		Other urban		Other rural	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Armed force	0	2	1	4	0	2	0	1
Managers	1	1	2	4	1	1	0	1
Professionals	3	3	7	7	6	5	2	2
Technicians and associate professional	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	1
Clerical support Workers	3	5	10	15	6	8	1	2
Service and sales workers	21	11	41	23	43	20	14	8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery, workers	36	32	1	0	12	11	45	41

Craft and related workers	23	24	31	25	18	23	23	24
Plant and machine operator and assemblers	1	7	0	14	2	16	0	5
Elementary occupations	12	14	6	5	10	13	14	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: CSES, 2015, NIS.

The table below shows women's share of wages in three sectors, agriculture (primary), industry (secondary) and services (tertiary). Women have around 49-56 of the share of wages in the primary sector for Cambodia, in other urban and other rural areas. In the secondary sector they are also having around 38-53 percent share for Cambodia, Phnom Penh, other urban and others rural but in the tertiary sector women in rural areas have a smaller share than Phnom Penh and urban.

7. Women share of wage. Employment population aged 15-64 years by geographic domain, and industrial sector, 2015

In percent

Women share of wage	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Other rural
Agriculture	49	*	56	49
Industry	46	53	38	46
Services	36	37	40	34
Total	43	43	40	43
Total number	2,353,100	289,500	241,000	1,822,600

Source: CESE, 2015, NIS. * Data not available

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women is not only a women's issue. Domestic and sexual violence, discrimination, human trafficking, and harmful practices such as early marriage, and gender-based violence are examples of violence against women that can occur within and outside the home. According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), goal 5 includes two specific indicators for measuring the impact of initiatives designed to reduce the prevalence of violence against women of which intimate partner violence is the main component.

The first indicator is the “Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years old and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group”. In Cambodia, in most cases, intimate partners (usually husbands) are the perpetrators of violence against women, and types of intimate partner violence can include physical, sexual or emotional violence.

The second indicator is the “Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months by age group and place of occurrence”.

This chapter describes the significant findings on violence against women from the Key Gender Statistics 2015 from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and the Commune Database 2014, 2015, 2016. Additional information within this chapter on the relationship between intimate partner violence

experiences and health are drawn from the 2015 Cambodia Data Sheet on Intimate Partner Violence.

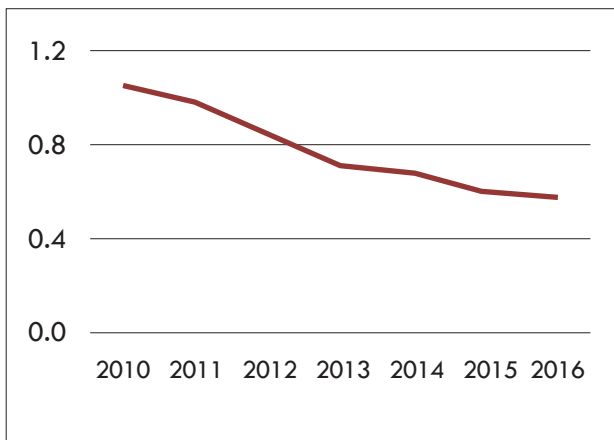
Violence against women: Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Intimate partner violence: Any act of violence caused by a current or former husband/wife or boyfriend/ girlfriend, including cohabitating sexual or non-sexual partners in couple relationships.

The percentage of families having domestic violence has fallen from year to year, and has fallen by almost half between 2010 and 2016 from 1 percent to 0.6 percent.

1. Trend of families having domestic violence from 2010-2016

In percent



Source: Commune Data Base, 2014, 2015, 2016.

Compared to 2005, domestic violence has reduced for some actions such as cursing, which has fallen from 44 percent to 31 percent from 2005 to 2009. Actions such as pushing, shaking or throwing something has decreased from 18 percent in 2005 to almost 11 percent in 2014, and threatening with a knife has decreased from 5 percent to almost 4 percent between 2005 to 2014.

2. Actions of Domestic Violence That Women Suffer between 2005, 2009 and 2014

In percent

Action	2005	2009	2014
Yelling	75	75	*
Cursing	44	31	*
Pushing/shaking/Throwing something	18	6	11
Knocking on the head	12	4	*
Tying up/hitting	4	1	*
Threatening with a knife	5	1	4
Burning or Choking	1	*	1
Throwing Acid	1	*	*
Slapping	*	*	12
Twisting her arm or	*	*	6
Kicking or dragging or beating	*	*	5

Source: Cambodia Key Gender Statistics, 2015, MoWA

*Data not available

The public acceptability of domestic violence has reduced, and the statistics show that all actions of domestic violence have fallen, which means people recognise that domestic violence in the form of cursing, pushing/shaking/throwing something, knocking on head, and threatening with a knife, gun or another weapon should not happen.

3. **Public Acceptability of Domestic Violence between 2005 and 2009**

In percent

Action	2005	2009
Cursing	93	77
Pushing/shaking/or throwing something	74	46
Knocking on the head	69	36
Tying up/hitting	40	18
Threatening with a knife gun or another weapon	37	13
Burning or choking	24	10
Throwing acid	10	9

Source: Cambodia Key Gender Statistics, 2015, MoWA.

Almost half of women and one fourth of men aged 15-49 agree with at least one specific reason which justifies a man beating his wife, but one positive trend is the percentage of women who agree with one specific reason for wife beating is decreased from 55 percent to 46 percent between 2005 and 2010.

4. Women and Men (15-49 years) agree for specified reason for wife beating, 2015

In percent

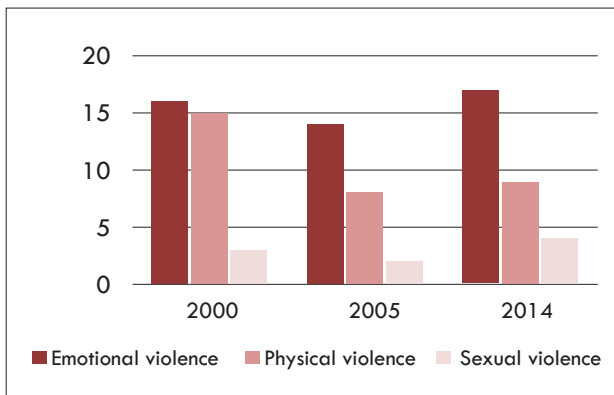
Items	Women	Men
Agree with at least one specified reason	46	22
Asks him to use a condom	8	3
Burns the food	13	4
Refuses to have sex with him	14	5
Goes out without telling him	23	10
Argues with him	30	10
Neglects the children	39	17

Source: Cambodia Key Gender Statistics, MoWA, 2015.

Compared to 2000, the percentage of ever-partnered women experiencing intimate partner violence in the last 12 months by type of violence seems not to have decreased. In all type of violence the statistics show that the emotional violence has increased from 16 percent to 17 percent and sexual violence has increased from 3 percent to 4 percent between 2000 and 2014. One positive trend is that the percentage of physical violence is down from 15 percent in 2000 to 9 percent in 2014.

5. Ever-partnered women experiencing intimate partner violence in the last 12 months, by violence types and year between 2000, 2005, and 2014

In percent

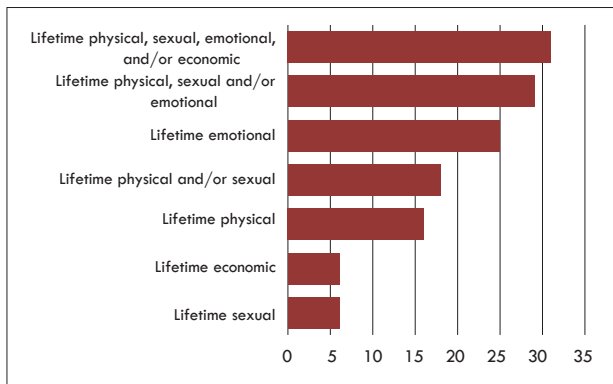


Source: Cambodia Data Sheet on Intimate Partner Violence, 2016, MoWA.

The percentage of Cambodian women reporting experience of physical, sexual, emotional, and/or economic violence in her lifetime is high compared to other type of intimate partner violence.

6. Women reporting experience of different types of intimate partner violence in her lifetime, by type of violence, 2016

In percent

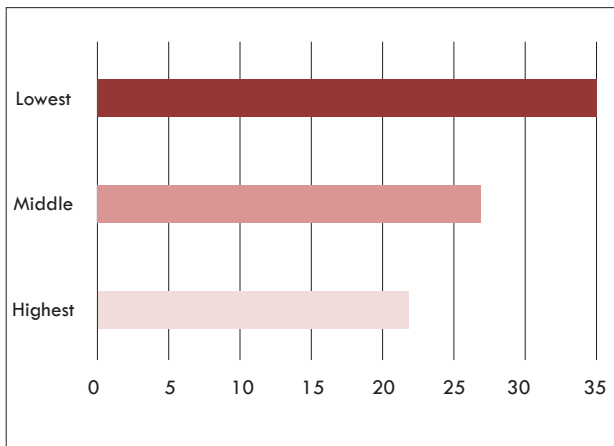


Source: Cambodia Data Sheet on Intimate Partner Violence, 2016, MoWA.

The percentage of women from the lowest income families who have experience physical, sexual or emotional, intimate partner violence is higher than that of women in middle and high income families. However, if we compare with the lowest and middle income families, these statistics indicate a very negative trend is that even women who from highest income family have experienced with physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence.

7. Women reporting experience of physical, sexual, emotional, and/or economic violence in her lifetime by wealth quintile, 2016

In percent



Source: Cambodia Data Sheet on Intimate Partner Violence, 2016, MoWA.

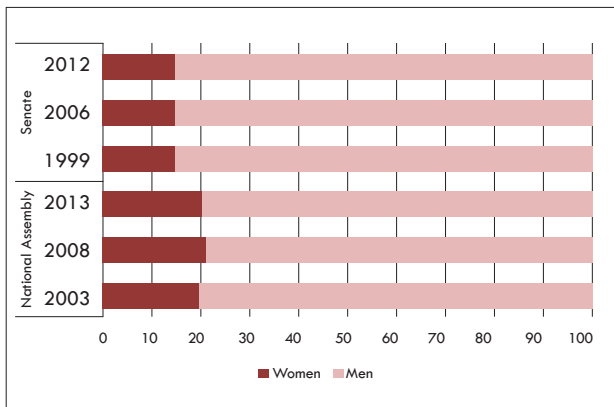
DECISION MAKING

This chapter presents the main information on women representatives at all levels including senate, national assembly and senior positions in government, both national and sub-national levels. The data indicates the result of implementation on the Neary Rattanak IV Five Year Strategic Plan for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which focuses on the strategic frame on cross-cutting issues: Women Public Decision-making and Politics, and Gender Responsive Government Policies and Reform Programs.

At the top level, women held 15 percent of senate posts in 1999, which has remained the same in 2006 and 2012. The proportion of women who were elected as members of the national assembly was about 20 percent in 2003, which was also roughly the same in the 2008 and 2013 elections.

1. Members of senate and national assembly, 2003-2013

Inpercent

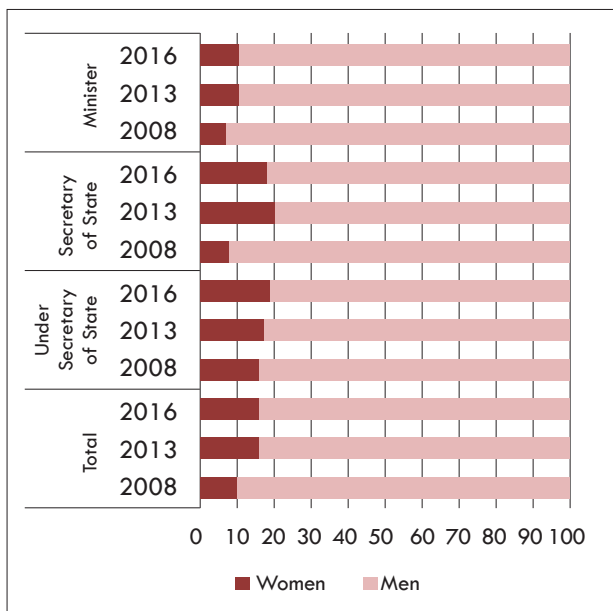


Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2015, MoWA.

Women held 7 percent of minister positions in 2008, slightly increasing to 11 percent in 2013 and 2016 while women in secretary of state positions increased from 8 percent in 2008 to 20 percent in 2013 and 19 percent in 2016. The number of women in undersecretary of state positions slightly increased from 16 percent in 2008 to 18 percent in 2013 and 19 percent in 2016.

2. Representatives of Senior Positions in Government 2008, 2013 and 2016

In percent

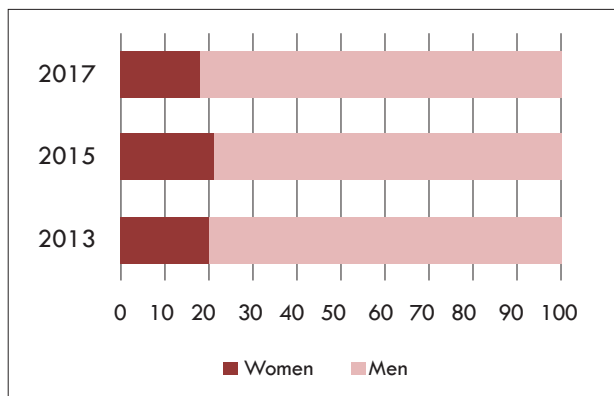


Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2015, MoWA & Briefing Paper on Major Achievements of the Royal Government of Cambodia, 2012-2016.

The managerial positions at national level include Director General, Deputy Director General, Director of Department, Chief of Bureau or Equivalence Position and Vice Chief of Bureau or Equivalence Position. The number of women in managerial positions at national level was about 20 percent in 2013 and it slightly increases to 21 percent in 2015 and slightly decreases to 18 percent in 2017.

3. Representatives in managerial positions at national and sub-national level, 2013, 2015, 2017

In percent

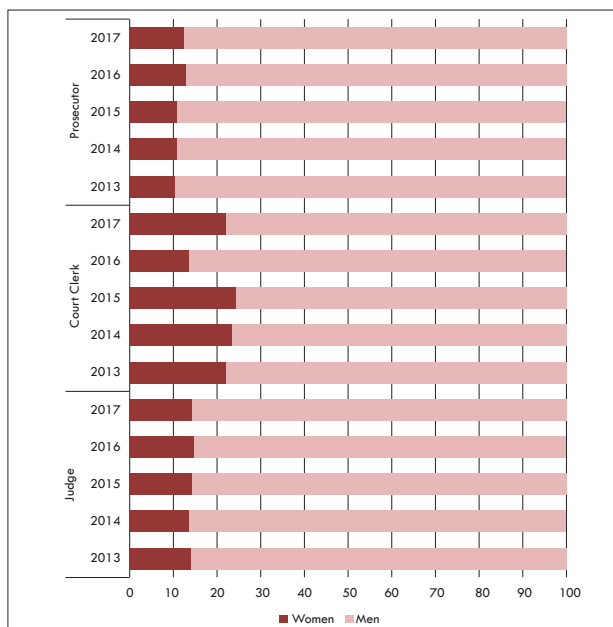


Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2018, MoWA & Progress Report, 2016, MoCS.

In the judiciary, the number of women representatives has slightly increased in 2017. Women prosecutors accounted for 12 percent; women court clerks for 22 percent; and women judges for 14 percent.

4. Representatives in the Judiciary, 2013-2017

In percent

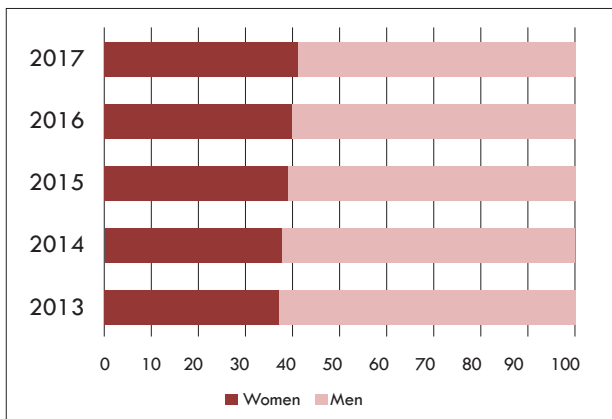


Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2018, MoWA.

Women held 37 percent of civil servants in 2013 and it slightly increases to 41 percent in 2017.

5. Representatives in the Civil Servants, 2013-2017

In percent

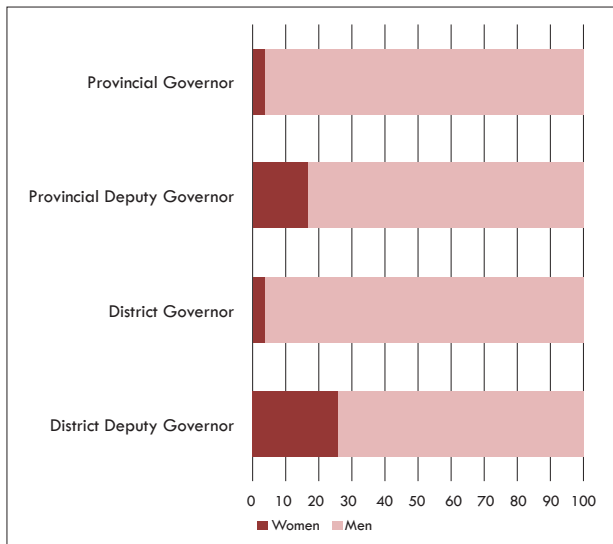


Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2018, MoWA.

In 2017, there is one woman in a provincial governor position. Of 150 provincial deputy governors, 26 of provincial deputy governors are women, which is equal to 17 percent. Only 4 percent of women have held the district governor position, which accounted for 7 women of 197 while 26 percent of district deputy governors are women, which was 185 women.

6. Representation at Province and District level, 2017

In percent



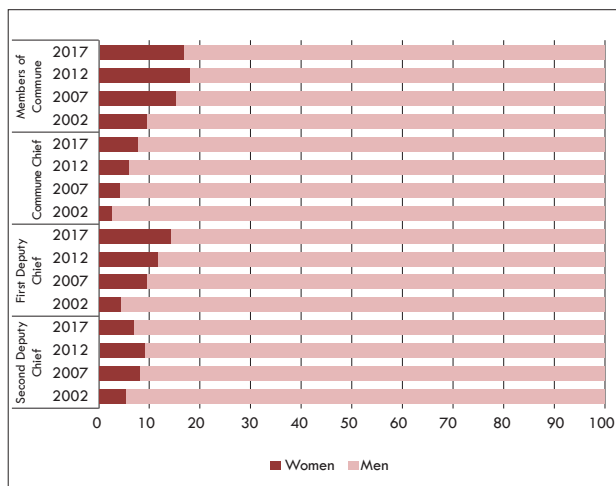
Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2018, MoWA.

The percentage of female members of commune councils has increased from 9 percent in 2002 to 15 percent in 2007 and about 17 percent in 2012 and 2017. Female commune chiefs represented for only 3 percent in 2002, 4 percent in 2007, 6 percent in 2012 and 8 percent in 2017. The percentage of

first deputy chiefs as women have increased from 4 percent in 2002 to 9 percent in 2007, 12 percent in 2012 and 14 percent in 2017. Women have represented for 5 percent (2002), 8 percent (2007), 9 percent (2012) and 7 percent (2017) in second deputy chief position.

7. Members in Commune Councils, 2002, 2007, 2012 and 2017

In percent

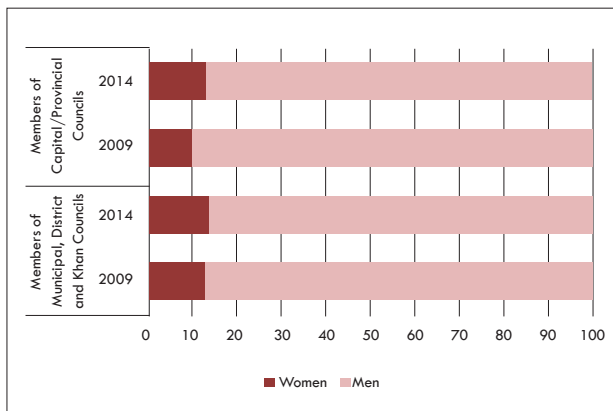


Source: Women in Decision Making and Politics, 2017, MoWA.

Female representatives as members of capital/provincial councils have slightly increased from 10 percent in 2009 to 13 percent in 2014 while their representation as members of municipal, district and Khan councils has remained the same in 2009 (13 percent) and 2014 (14 percent).

8. Members in Provincial-Municipal; District-Khan Councils, 2009 and 2014

In percent



Source: Key Gender Statistics in Cambodia, 2015, MoWA.