218 women die per 10,000 live births due to pregnancy-related causes in Cambodia

The maternal mortality ratio in Cambodia has improved from 606 in 2000 to 218 in 2020. Maternal mortality in Cambodia is higher than its regional average. Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births.

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)

In Cambodia, the rate of adolescent fertility has remained roughly the same since 2010. The rate in 2020 was nearly the same as the average rate in its income group.

63% of girls and 52.5% of boys complete lower secondary school in Cambodia as of 2021 data

The gap in lower secondary completion rate between boys and girls, 10.5, is larger than the gap of the East Asia & Pacific aggregate, 2.7. Lower secondary education completion rate measures how many children have completed the last grade of lower secondary education regardless of age completed.

Adult literacy in Cambodia is lower among women than among men (2021)

The adult female literacy rate in Cambodia is lower than in East Asia & Pacific. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of people ages 15 and above who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement about their everyday life.


In Cambodia, the labor force participation rate among females is 69.6% and among males is 82.1% for 2022.

The labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active. Since 1990, female labor force participation has decreased. Compared with labor force participation in the lower-middle income group, the gap between men and women is lower in Cambodia.

Vulnerable employment for females has improved in Cambodia since 1991

Workers in vulnerable employment are the least likely to have formal work arrangements, social protection, and safety nets to guard against economic shocks; thus they are more likely to fall into poverty. Vulnerable employment among women is 53% and among men is 41.4% in Cambodia for 2021. The rate of vulnerable employment is higher for men and women in Cambodia compared to the average rate in East Asia & Pacific.


Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators database. Estimates are based on data obtained from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT at https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/.
More men than women owned a business in 2018

The share of female business owners for Cambodia falls in the third quintile of all countries for which there are data. Share of business is calculated as the proportion of female or male newly registered limited liability company owners out of the total number of newly registered limited liability company owners in the economy in the calendar year. Data compiled from the most recent data point between 2016 and 2018.


In 2017, 21.15% of women and 21.8% of men in Cambodia had an account

The female rate in Cambodia is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the lower-middle income group. Account ownership denotes the percentage of respondents who report having an account (by themselves or together with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution or report personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months.

Source: Demirguc-Kunt et al., 2018, Global Financial Inclusion Database, World Bank.
51.4% of men and 61.5% of women owned a dwelling either alone or jointly in 2014

For women in particular, asset ownership is a source of economic empowerment and provides protection in the case of marital dissolution or abandonment. There is increasing evidence that ownership of property by women has positive consequences for women’s empowerment, nutritional and health outcomes, and children’s schooling.

House ownership status, by sex (% of population age 15-49)

**Male**
- 48.0% do not own a house
- 3.7% own a house alone
- 37.1% own a house jointly
- 10.5% own a house both alone and jointly

**Female**
- 32.5% do not own a house
- 7.9% own a house alone
- 43.3% own a house jointly
- 10.3% own a house both alone and jointly

*Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)*

86.3% of women participated in making major decisions in the household in 2014

Women participating in making major decisions is the percentage of currently married women ages 15-49 who say that they alone or jointly have the final say in (i) making major household purchases, (ii) decisions about own healthcare, and (iii) visits to family, relatives, friends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of women ages 15-49 participating in decisions about:</th>
<th>Visits to family, relatives, friends</th>
<th>Making major household purchase</th>
<th>Own health care</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
<td>93.5%</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)*

In Cambodia, the share of women who have experienced intimate partner violence is less than the world average, 27%

Intimate partner violence is by far the most prevalent form of violence against women globally and is defined as the percentage of ever-married women (ages 15-49) who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband or partner, whereas those who have ever experienced any form of sexual violence is the percentage of women (ages 15-49) who ever experienced sexual violence irrespective of marital status and perpetrator.

Percentage of women ages 15-49 who have ever experienced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Any form of sexual violence</th>
<th>Intimate partner violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Statcompiler (https://www.statcompiler.com/)*
20.8% of seats in national parliament were held by women in 2022 in Cambodia

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women. The proportion of seats held by women in Cambodia has remained roughly the same as 2010. The current rate is similar to the average rate in lower-middle income countries.

Seats held by women in national parliaments, female (%)

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (www.ipu.org). For the year of 1998, the data is as of August 10, 1998.

More men than women used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in 2021

The female rate in Cambodia is lower than both East Asia & Pacific and the lower-middle income group. Internet usage denotes the percentage of respondents who report using a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past 12 months.

Used a mobile phone or the internet to pay bills in the past year, by sex (% age 15+)

Source: Global Findex database

Data retrieved from World Bank Gender Data Portal
https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/cambodia/