

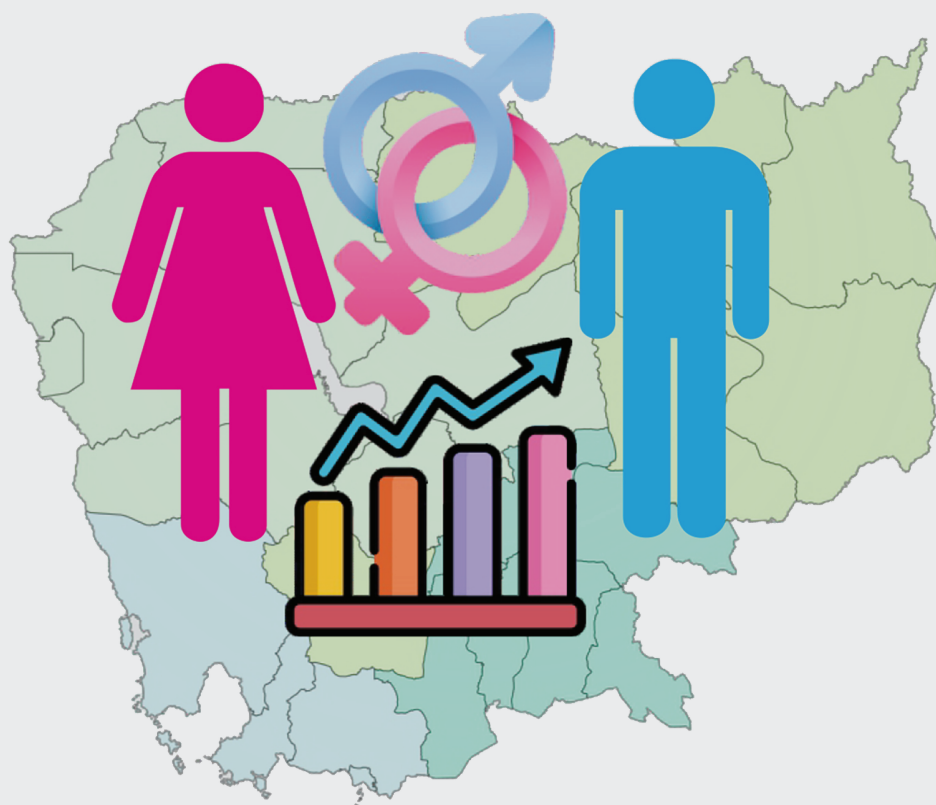


KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation Religion King



Gender Indicator Maps from General Population Census 2019 and Economic Census 2022 Data of Cambodia



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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|--|
| EC | Economic Census |
| ISIC | International Standard Industrial Classification |
| MoP | Ministry of Planning |
| NIS | National Institute of Statistics |
| GPC | General Population Census |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |

Foreword

It is with great pleasure to introduce the first publication of the Gender Indicator Maps produced by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning (MoP). These maps, which generated based on General Population Census 2019 and Economic Census 2022, are restricted to indicators available in the census data, but reveal disparities between males and females in many different aspects. Such insights can help policymakers identify and reduce gender inequalities in key areas across Cambodia.

By visualizing data on various indicators, such as education, employment, and access to public including water, sanitation, and electricity, policymakers can immediately see the spatial distribution of gender disparities and understand the scope of the problem. These maps enable policymakers to target interventions and resources where they are needed the most. Furthermore, the maps can be used as baselines for monitoring progress towards gender equality. Through periodic updates, policymakers can track changes over time and assess the effectiveness of interventions. This iterative process aids in making informed decisions and adjusting policies as needed. Overall, gender-disaggregated maps play a crucial role in policymaking, providing policymakers with a visual representation of gender inequalities and informing evidence-based decision making. They are keys in designing targeted interventions, monitoring progress, and advocating for gender-responsive policies and programs.

This success would not have been possible without unwavering technical assistance from the World Bank and ample financial support from the Australian Government. These significant contributions play a crucial role in enhancing the capacity of the NIS gender team to produce this report. I would also like to thank Her Excellency Hang Lina, Secretary of State, His Excellency Try Ritthea, Director General of NIS, and the members of Gender Statistics Working Group, who worked relentlessly towards the completion of this report.



Bin Troachhey
Minister
Ministry of Planning

Summary of Key Findings

The gender-disaggregated indicators for equality assessment were generated from Cambodia's General Population Census 2019 and Economic Census 2022. The choice of indicators was therefore limited by the data collected in these censuses. In total, 45 indicators have been produced, 30 of which were calculated from the General Population Census and 15 from the Economic Census.

Females are more likely than males to enroll in and complete school. At primary school, there is little difference in net enrollment rates between boys and girls. In Otdar Meanchey and Pailin province, however, the primary school enrollment rates for girls tend to be higher than for boys (Map 28). The northeastern provinces have the lowest net enrollment rates for both girls and boys at primary level.

In lower secondary school, net enrollment rates for female students in the southeastern provinces are higher than for male students (Map 29). The same pattern is observed in the northwestern provinces. Again, the northeastern provinces have the lowest net enrollment rates for both male and female students at lower secondary school of.

In upper secondary school, the net enrollment rate for female students in southeastern provinces are higher than for male students (Map 30). Similarly, higher female net enrollment rates are observed in two northern and two eastern provinces. The northeastern provinces continue to show the lowest net enrollment rates for both male and female students in upper secondary school.

In short, four provinces in the northeast, namely Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, have the lowest enrollment rates at all levels.

Completion rates for primary, lower, and upper secondary school are higher for female students than for male students, except in Phnom Penh, where male students have a higher completion rate for upper secondary school (Map 1, Map 2, and Map 3).

Participation rates in formal and non-formal education or the attainment of a minimum proficiency level in literacy for female and male youths (aged 15-24) are similar (Map 4). By contrast, participation rates in formal and non-formal education for adult males (aged 15-64 years) are higher than for adult females (Map 5), suggesting that older generations of women had fewer educational opportunities than men. Similarly, more adult males than females (aged 15-64 years) tend to reach a minimum proficiency level in literacy.

Labor market participation rates for adult females and males (aged 15-64 years) are almost identical, but women are more likely than men to participate in agricultural activities, particularly in the northern and eastern provinces (Map 19). At a more disaggregated level, adults in Phnom Penh and its surrounding districts are less likely to engage in agricultural activities. In these areas, and some districts in Prey Veng, Sihanouk Ville and Kok Kong, adult females (aged 15-64 years) are more likely than males to engage in manufacturing activities. As similar pattern is observed among youths (aged 15-24 years).

Whereas men more commonly hold paid director positions in the industry and service sectors (Map 34), women constitute a greater proportion of establishment representatives (Map 31). This could reflect the prevailing structure of Cambodia's industry and service sectors, which are dominated by wholesale and retail trade, and motor vehicle and motorcycle repair which comprise nearly two-thirds of all establishments, with women owning 48 percent of them (MoP, 2022). By contrast, establishment representatives in the industry sector are more likely to be men (Map 32).

Compared to female business owners, male owners are more likely to register their businesses at the Ministry of Commerce, the Provincial Department of Commerce, the General Department of Taxation, or other administrative agencies (Map 39) but are less likely to own their business premises (Map 45).

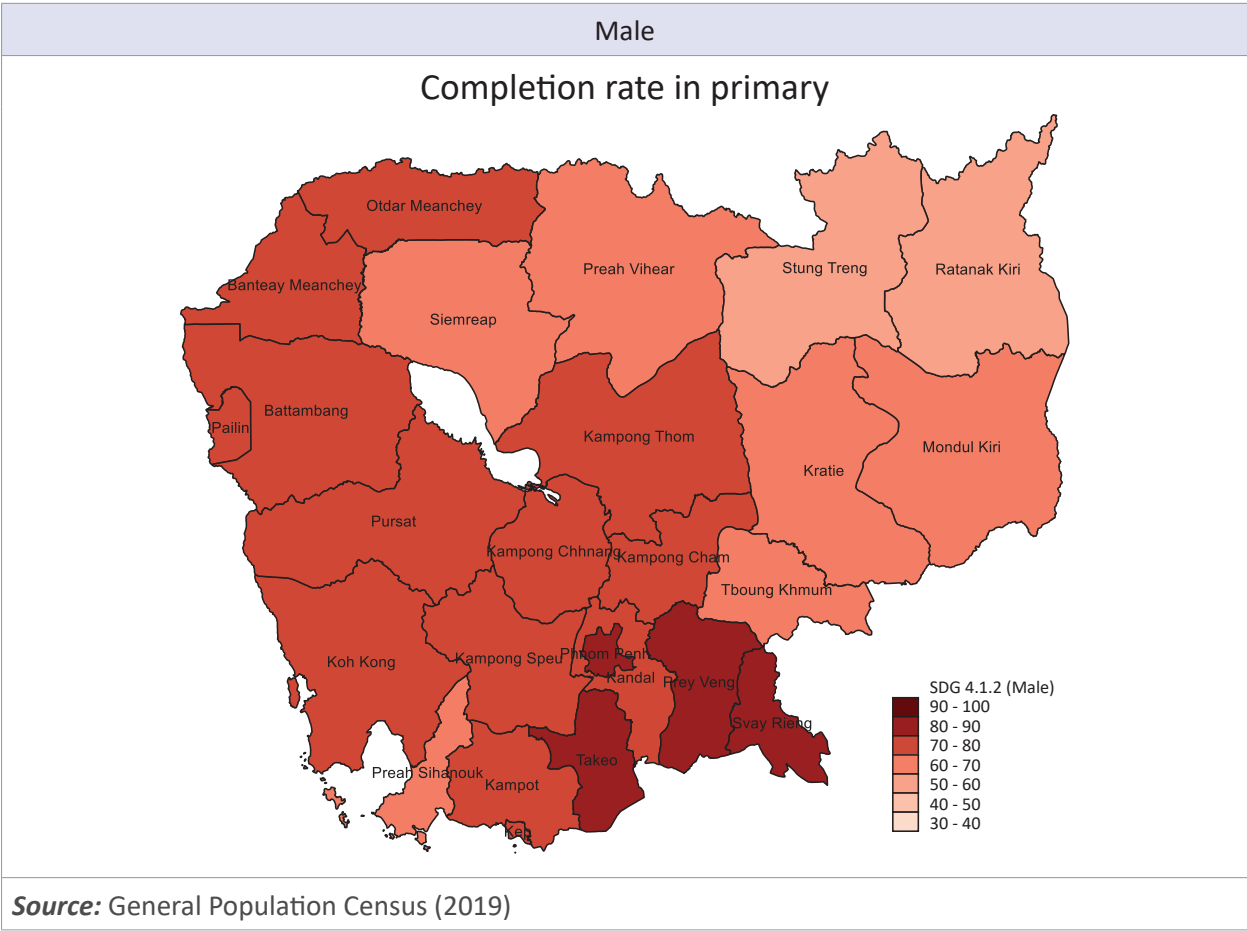
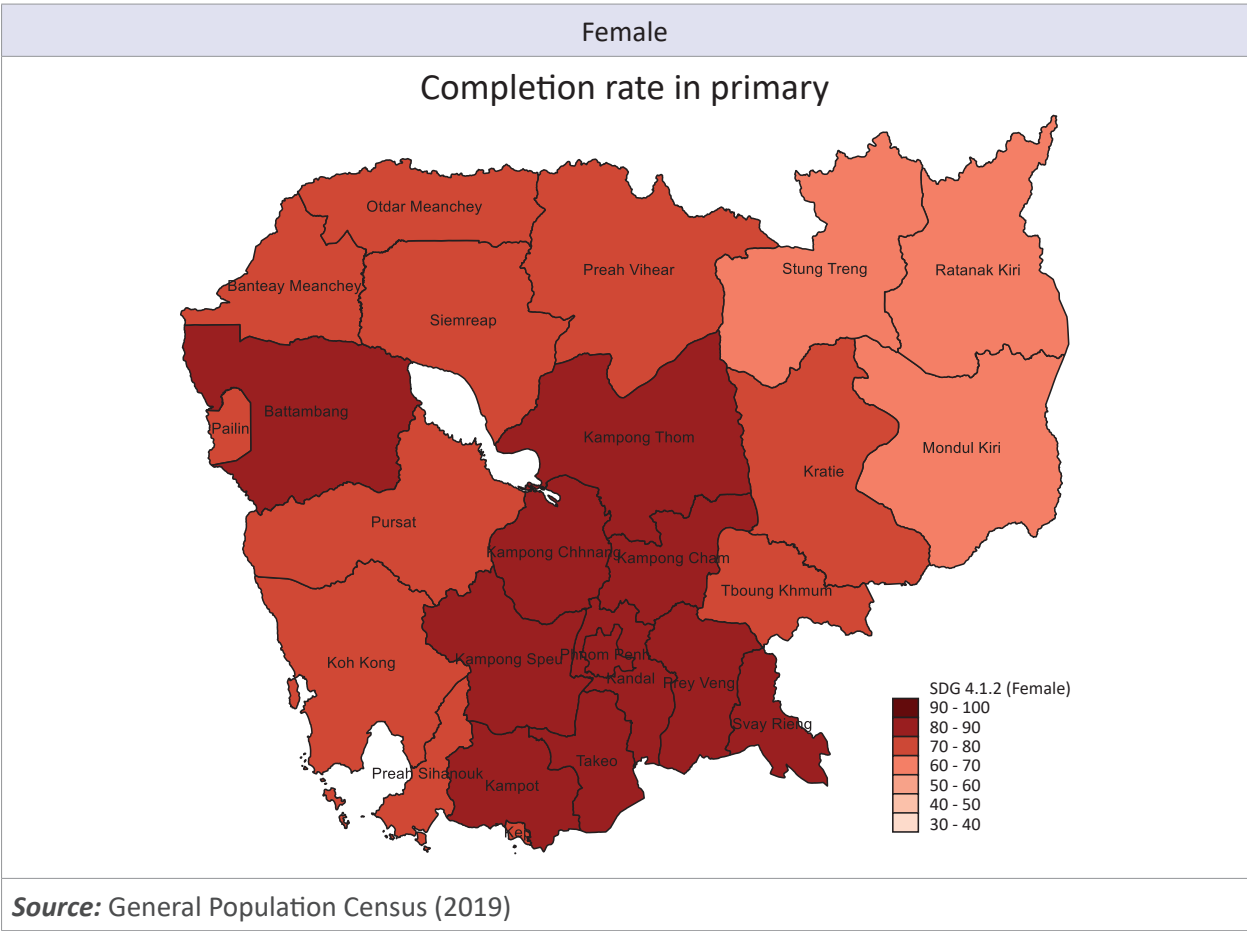
Child (aged 5-17 years) labor force participation rates for girls and boys are almost the same, with higher participation rates in the northeastern provinces (Map 17). However, in some districts, boys are more likely than girls to participate in the labor market.

The incidence of early marriage among women aged 20-24 years is higher than among men, with a notable prevalence in the northeastern provinces, especially- Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri (Map 8). At a more disaggregated level, the incidence is higher among women in districts along the Cambodia-Thailand border.

The incidence of having at least one of the following difficulties - seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-caring, speaking is higher among females (aged 5 years and above) than among males, particularly in the northwestern and southeastern provinces, namely Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Cham, and Prey Veng (Map 25).

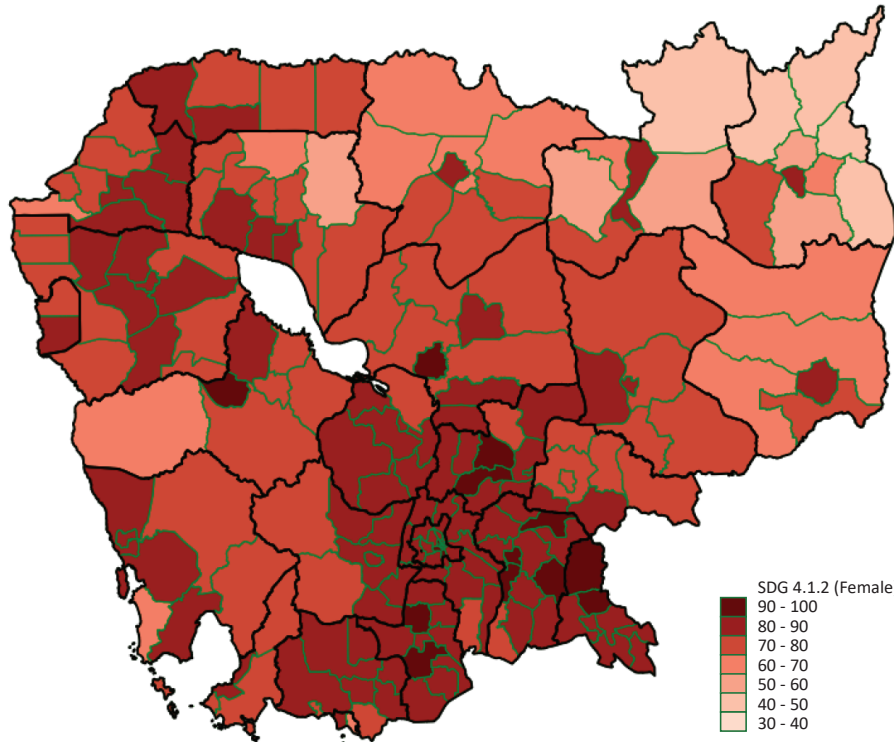
There are no substantial gender gaps in accessing drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. Nonetheless, disparities in access to these public services become apparent at the regional level. The southeastern provinces have the highest proportion of the population with access to safely managed drinking water (Map10). Similarly, the highest access to safely managed sanitation and electricity is found in both northwestern and southeastern provinces (Map 11, Map 12). In contrast, the northeastern provinces namely, Preach Vihear, Stung Treng, Kratie, Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri, have the lowest access to safe drinking water and electricity.

Map 1. Completion rate in primary school



Female

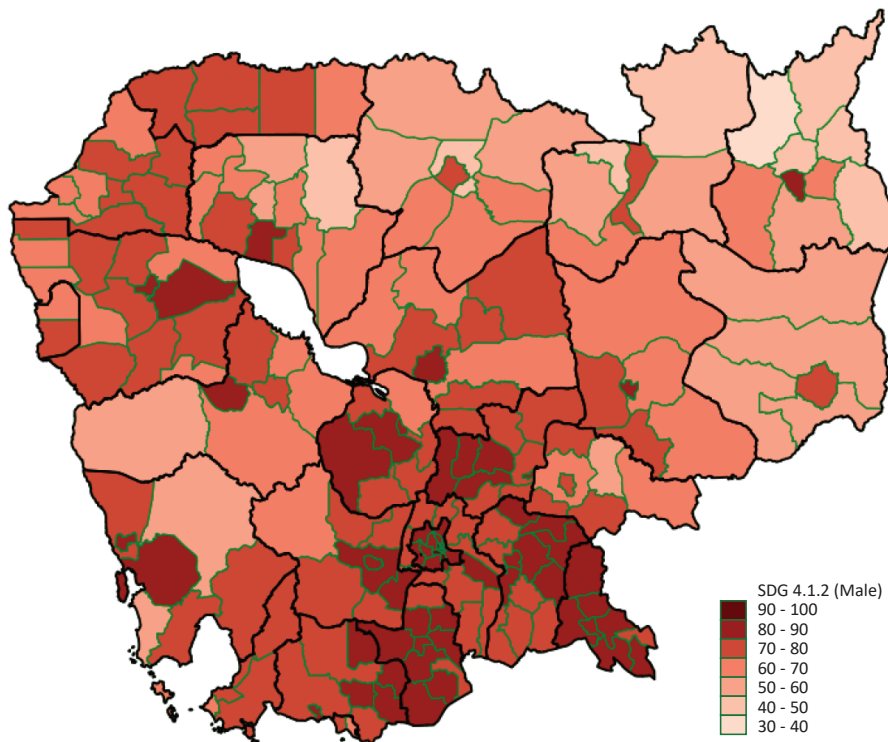
Completion rate in primary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

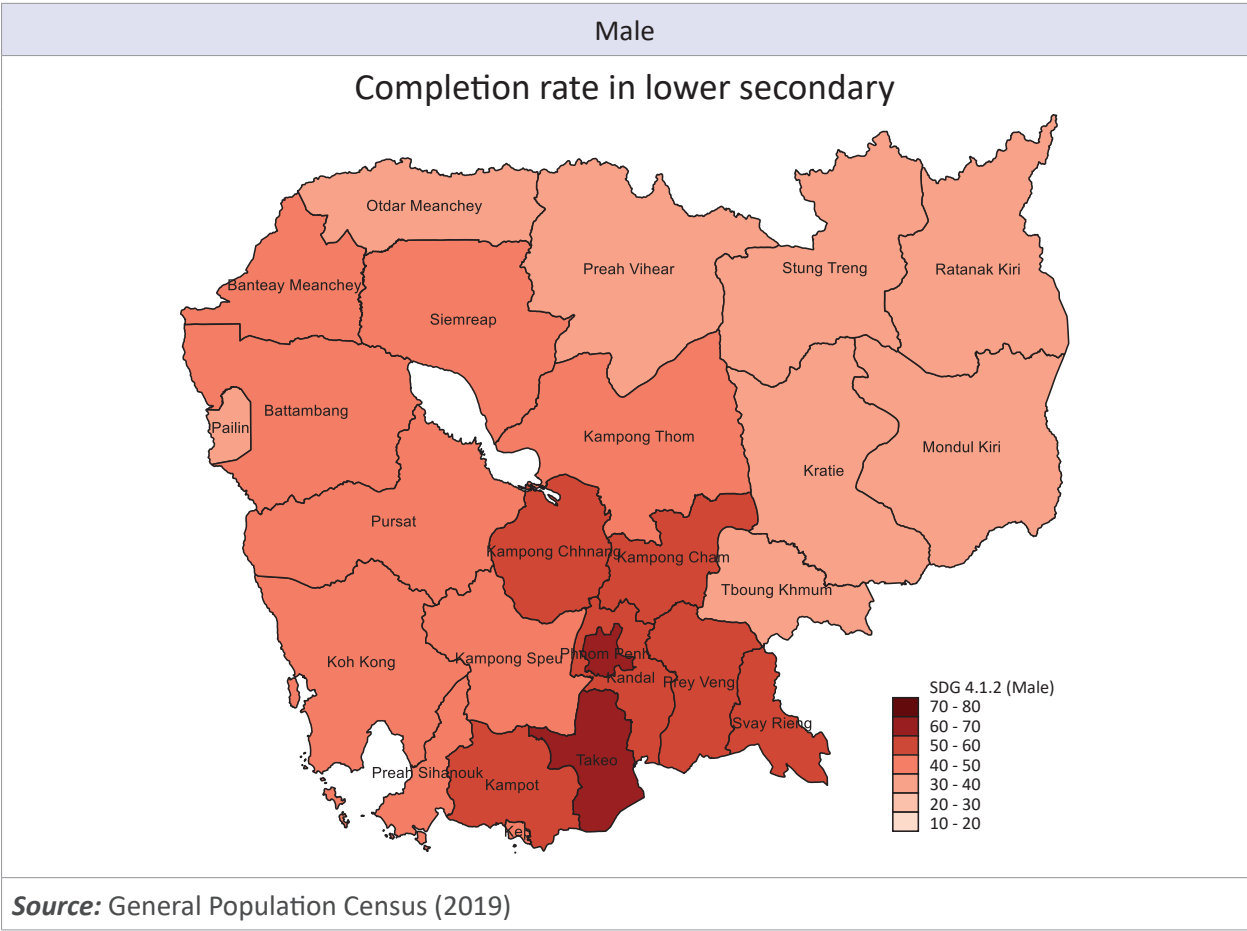
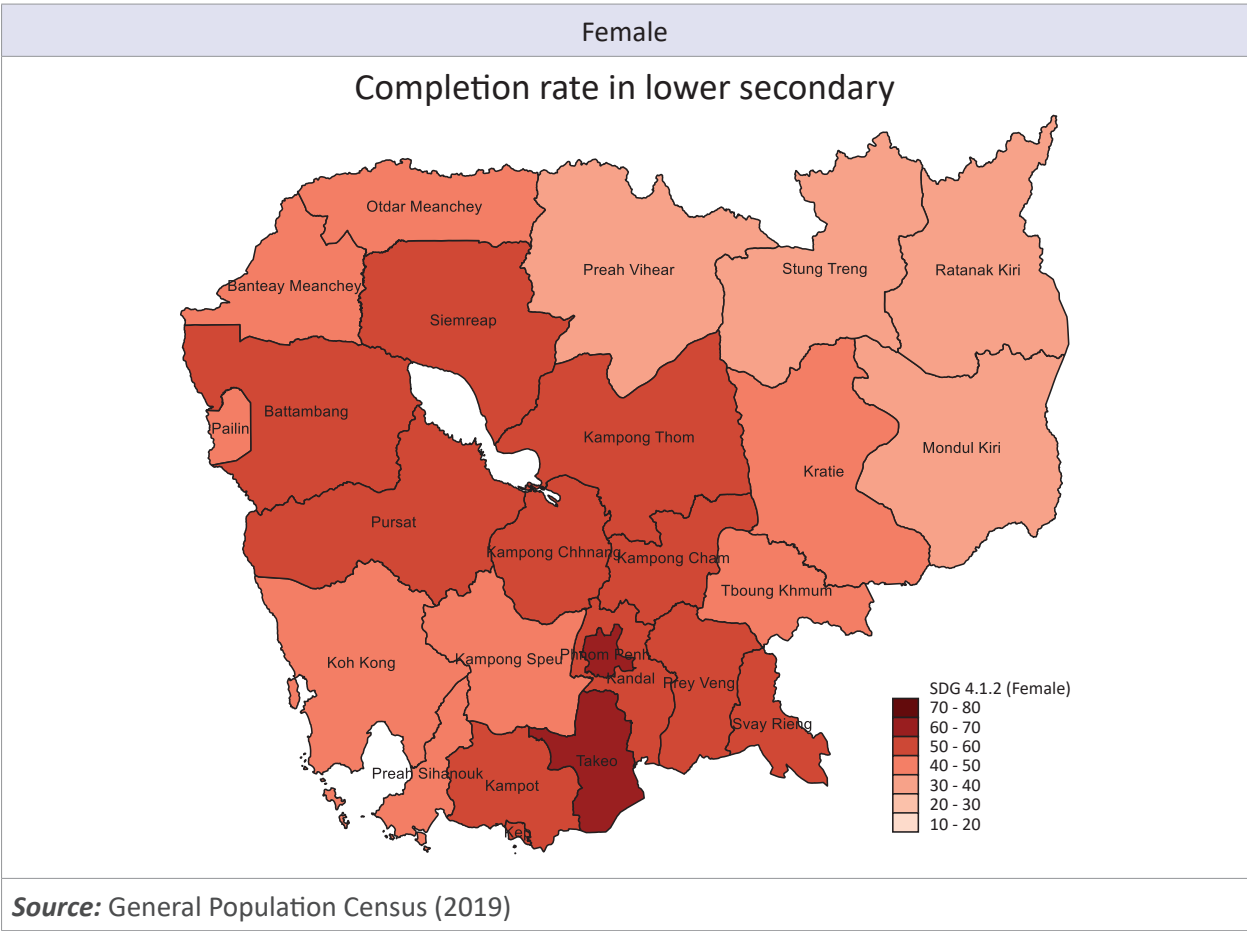
Male

Completion rate in primary



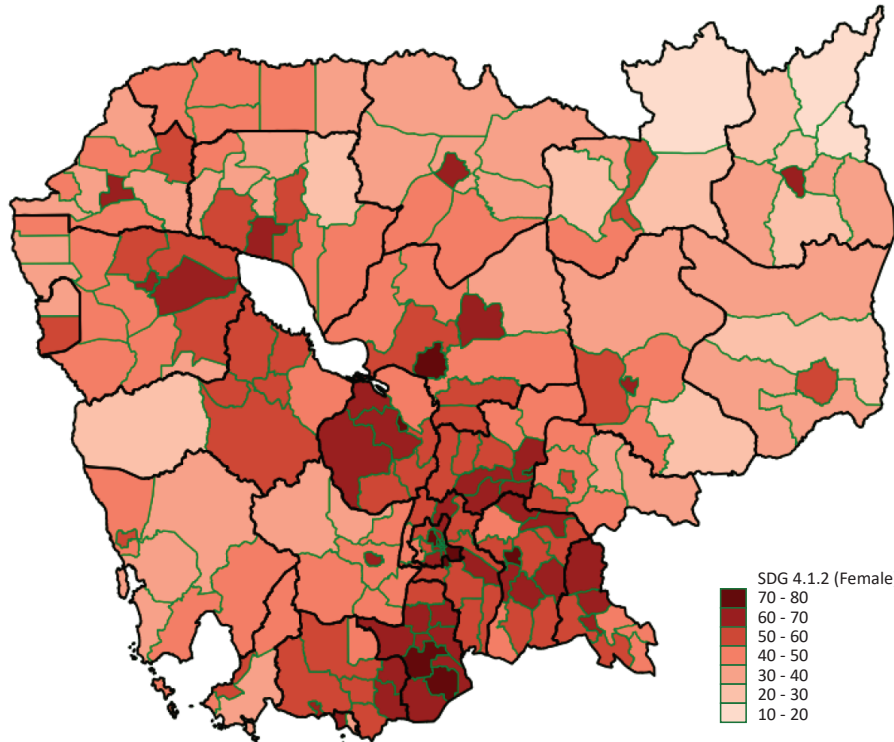
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 2. Completion rate in lower secondary school



Female

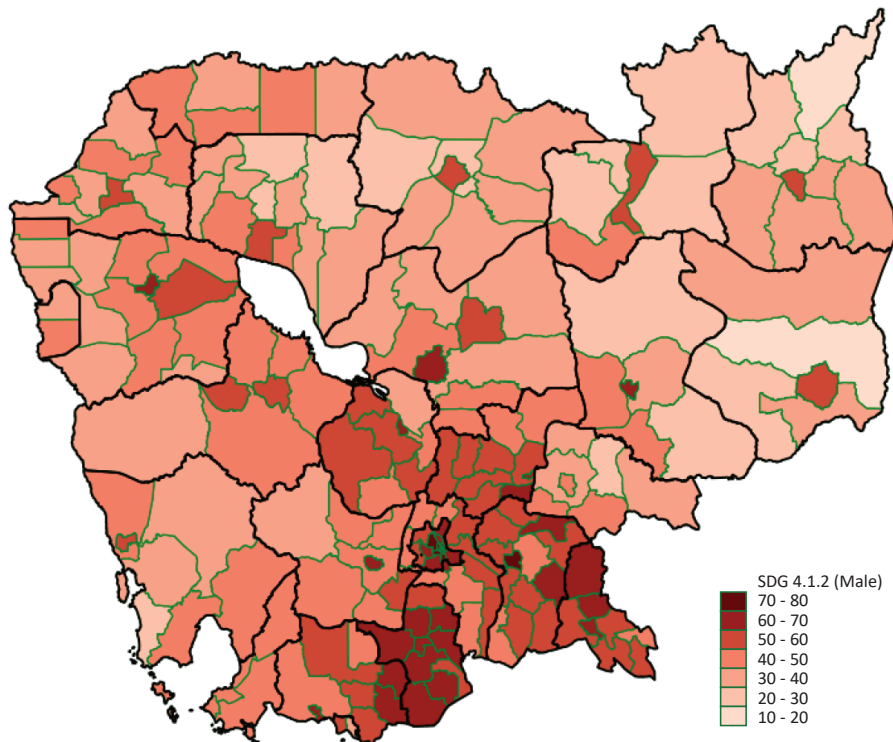
Completion rate in lower secondary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

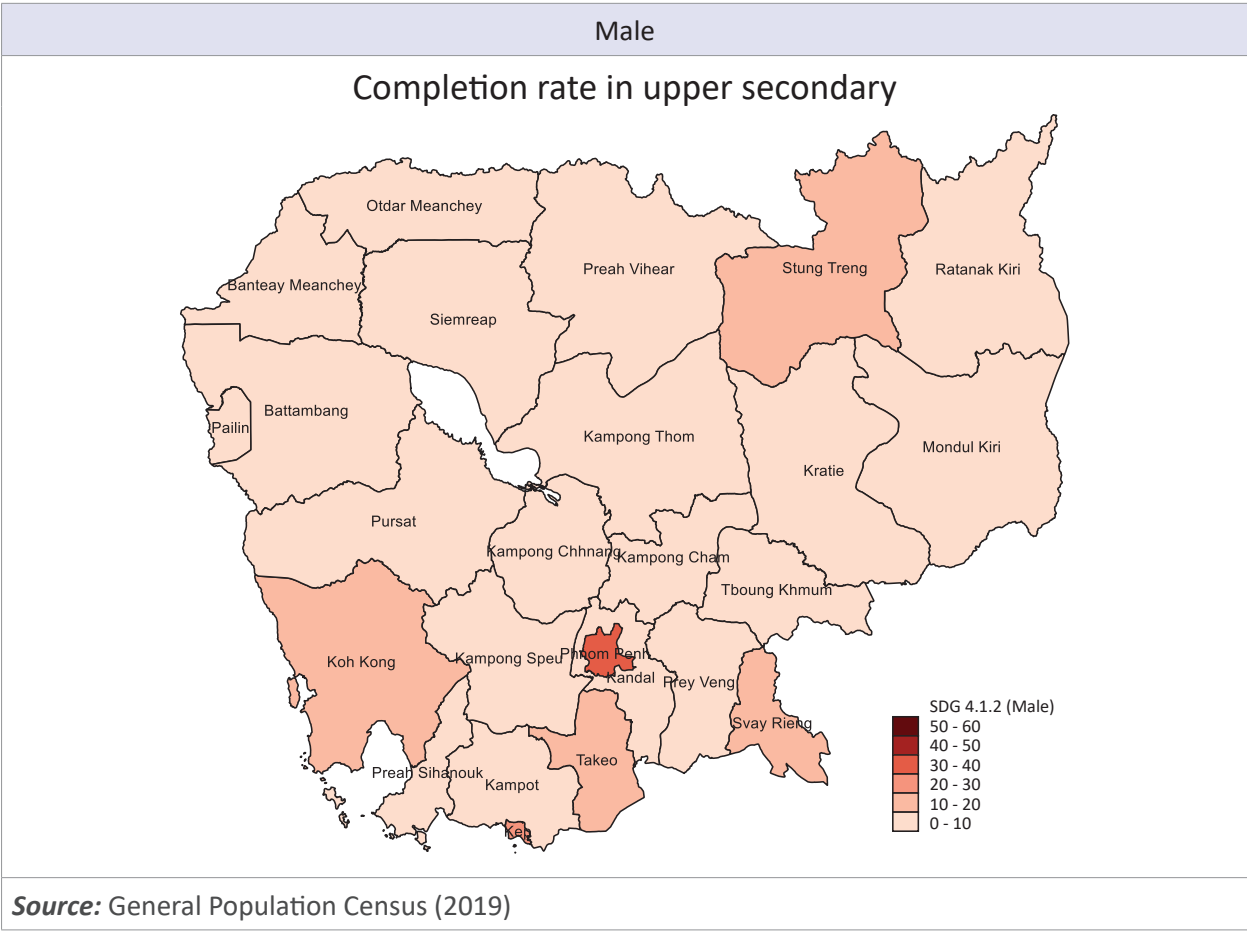
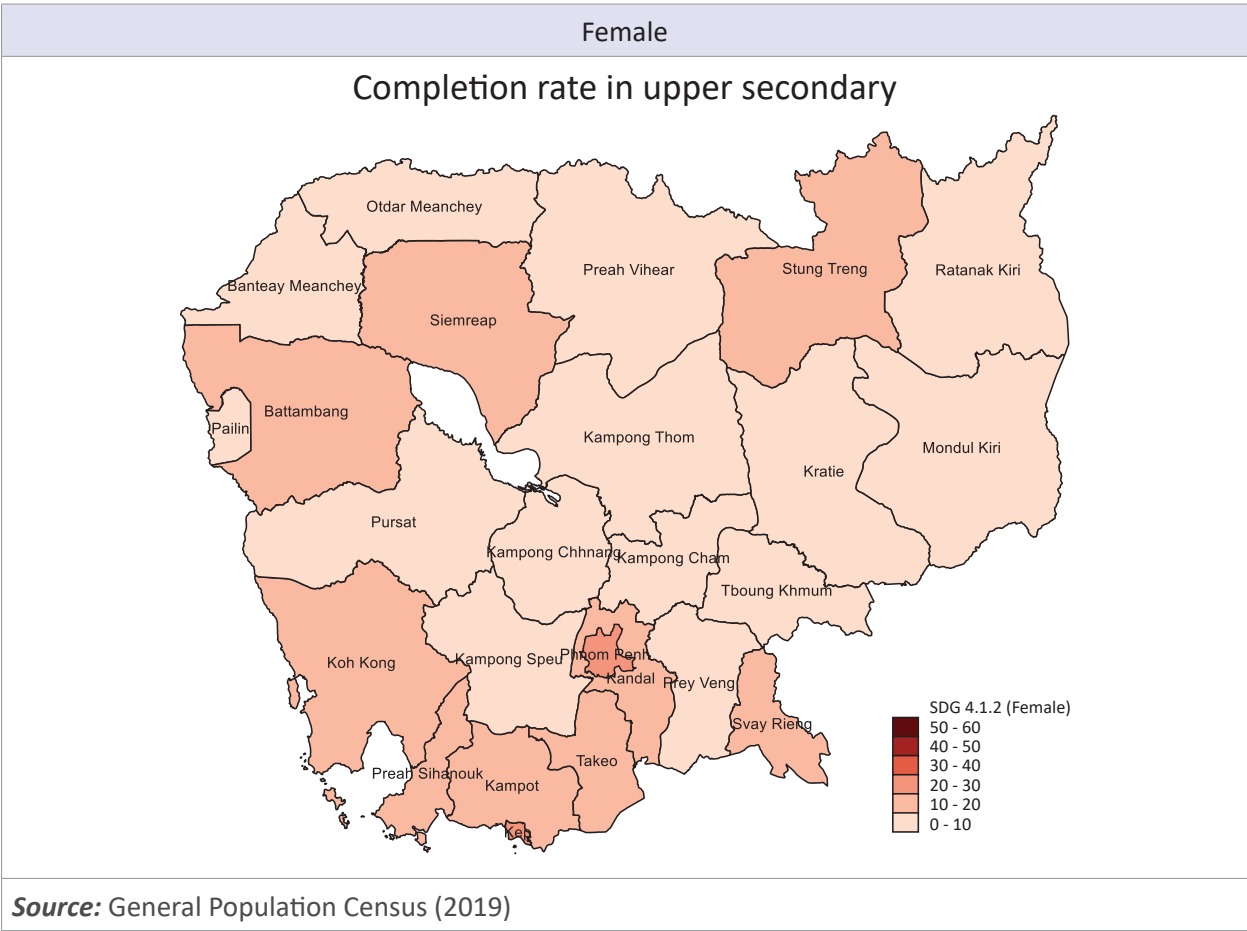
Male

Completion rate in lower secondary



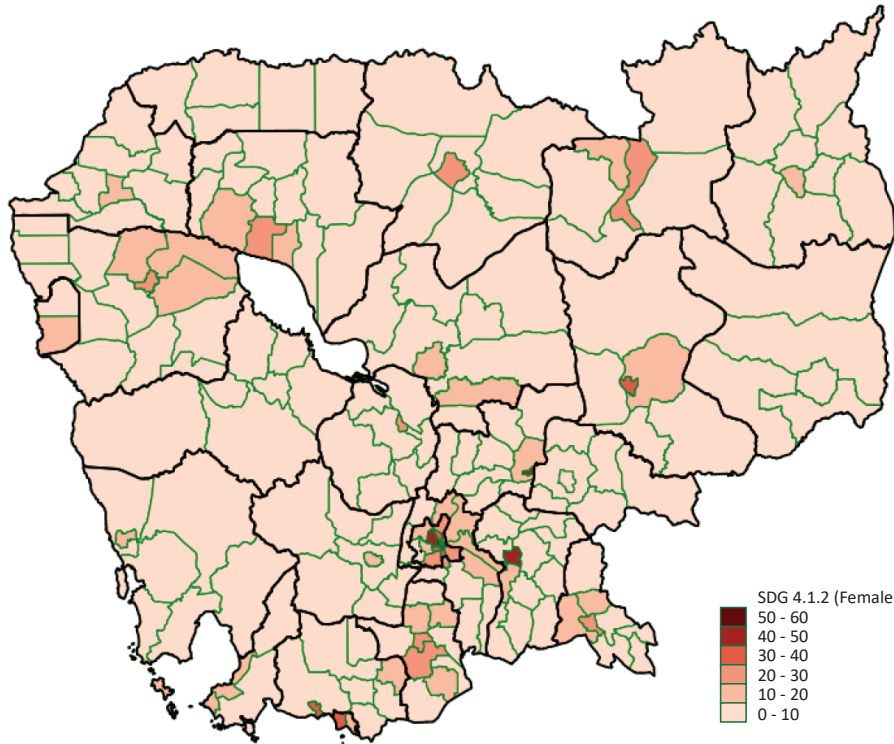
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 3. Completion rate in upper secondary school



Female

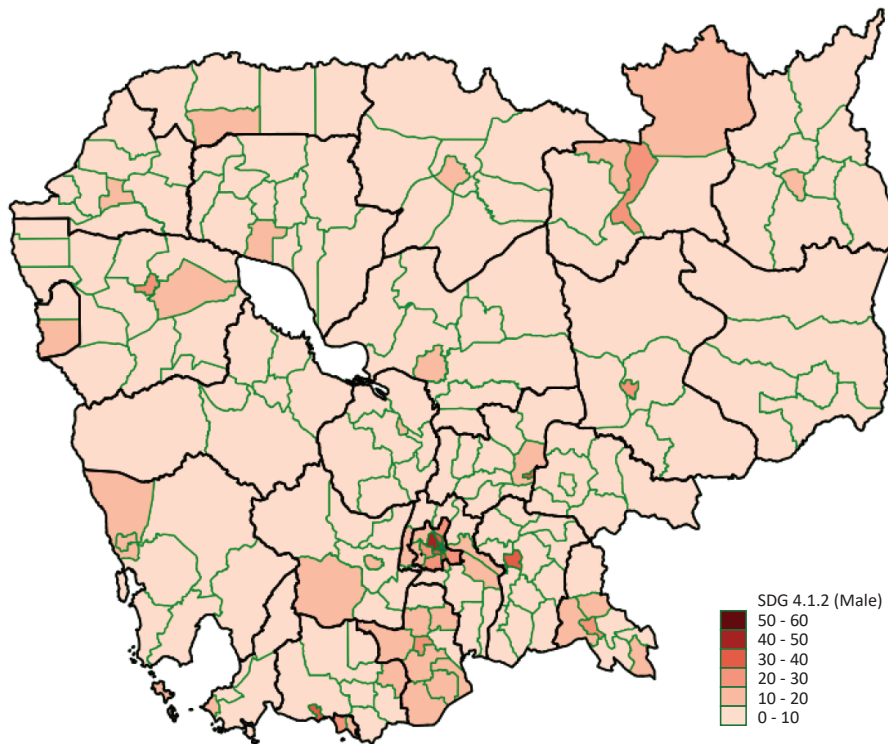
Completion rate in upper secondary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

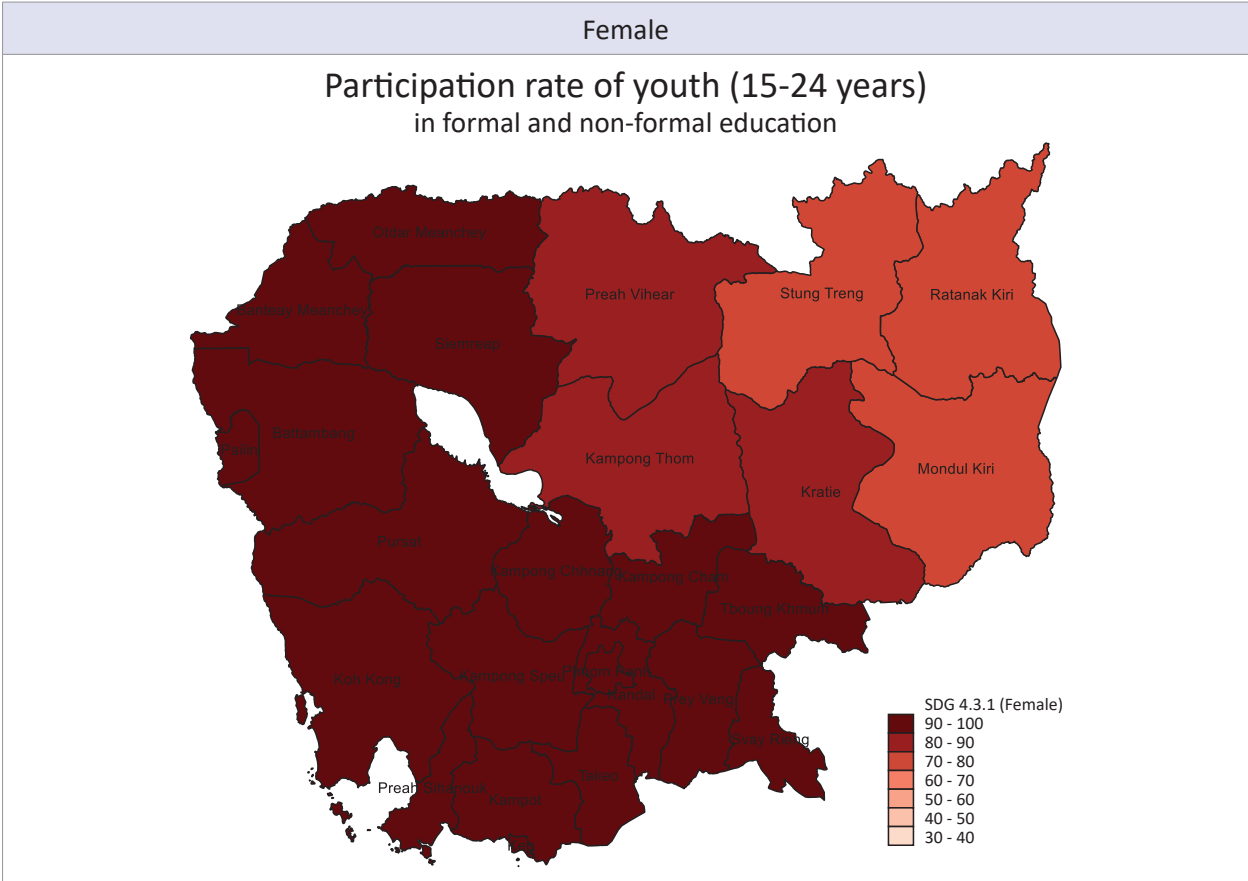
Male

Completion rate in upper secondary

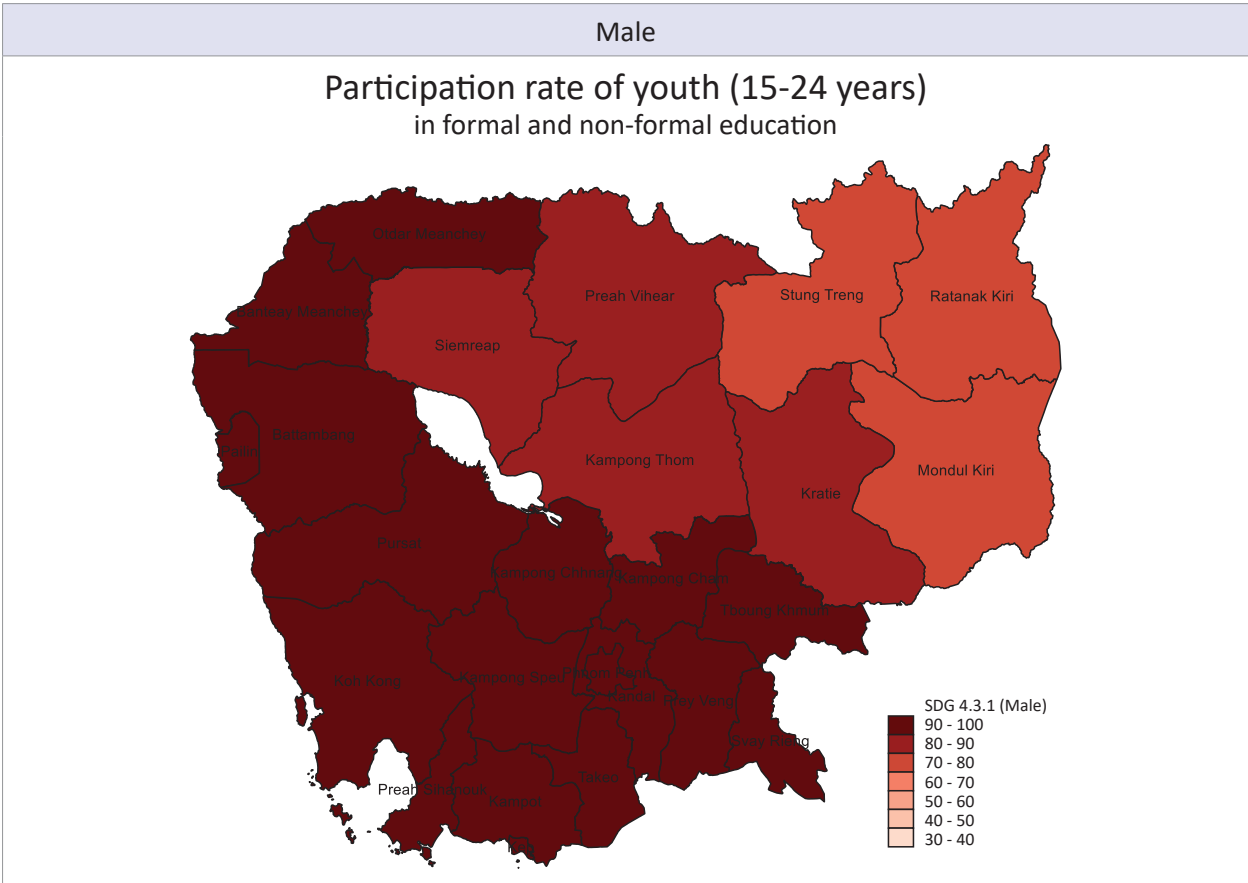


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 4. Youth participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months



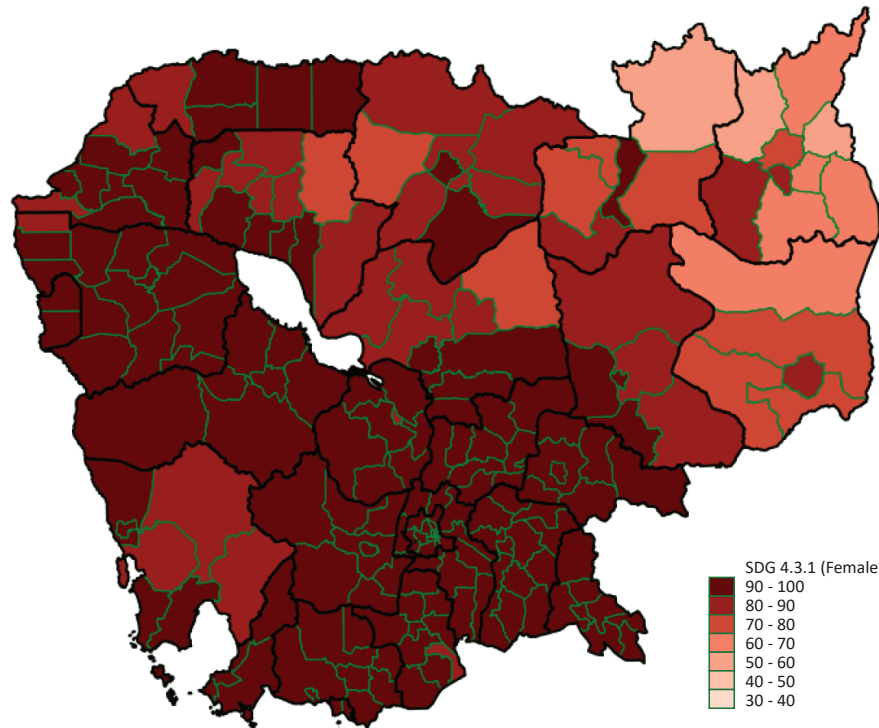
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

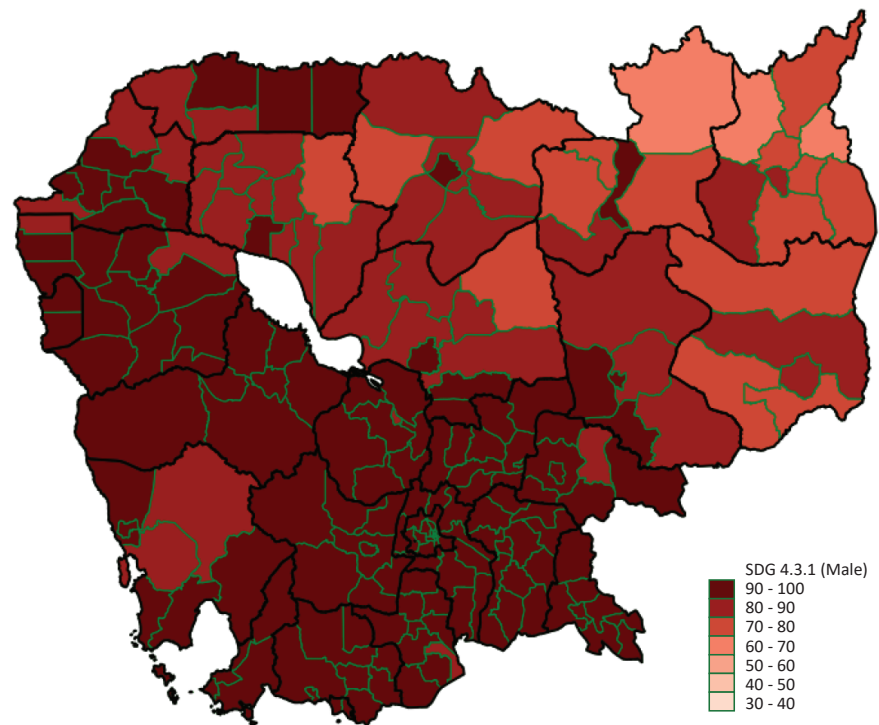
Participation rate of youth (15-24 years)
in formal and non-formal education



Source: General Population Census (2019)

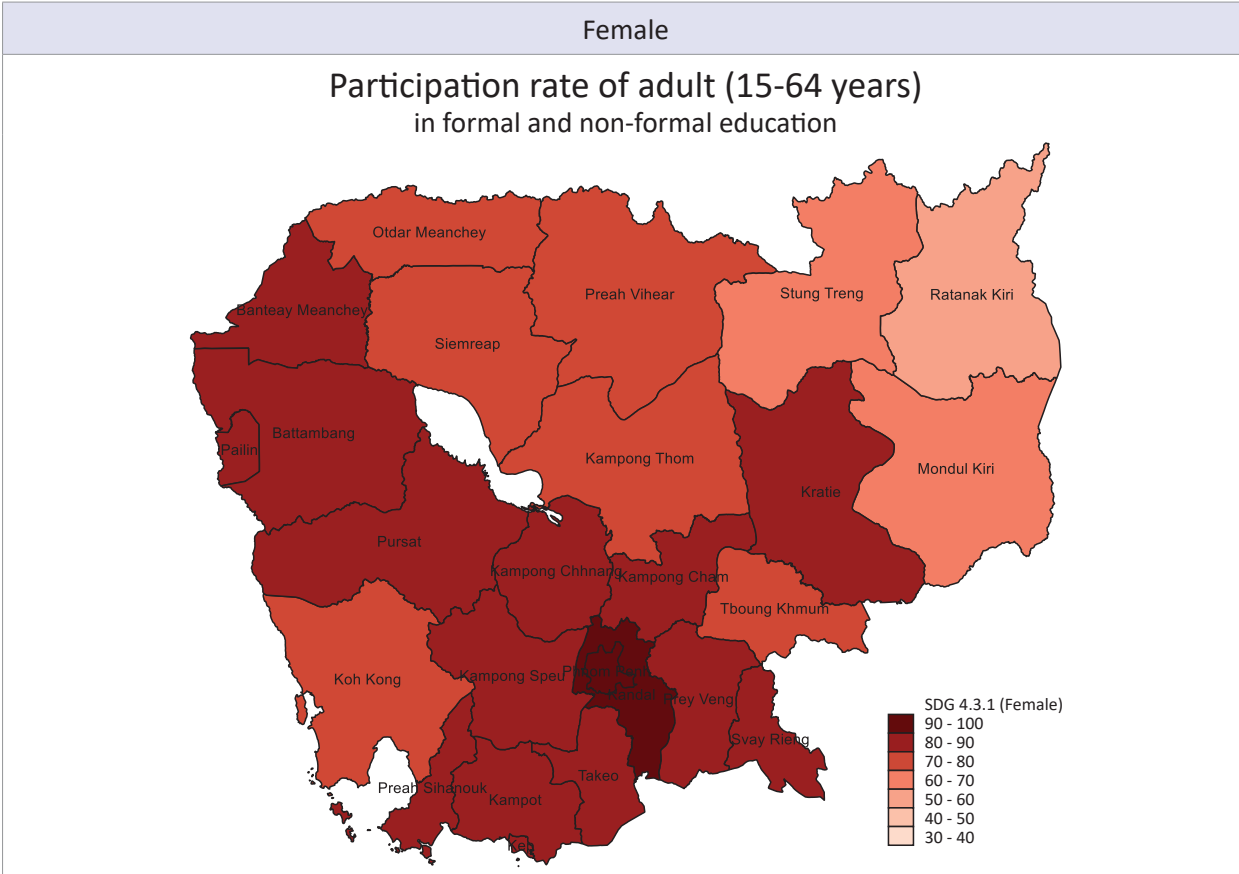
Male

Participation rate of youth (15-24 years)
in formal and non-formal education

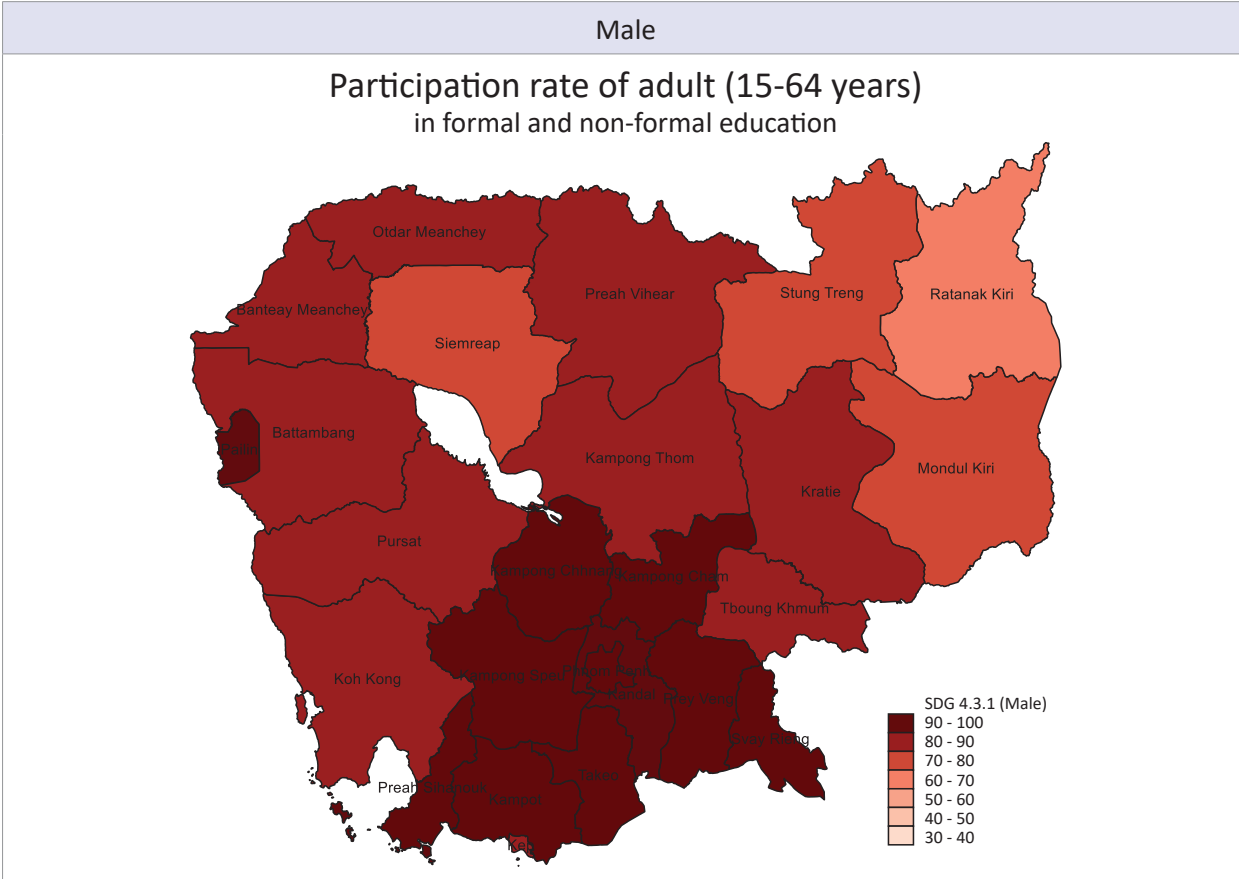


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 5. Adult participation rate in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months



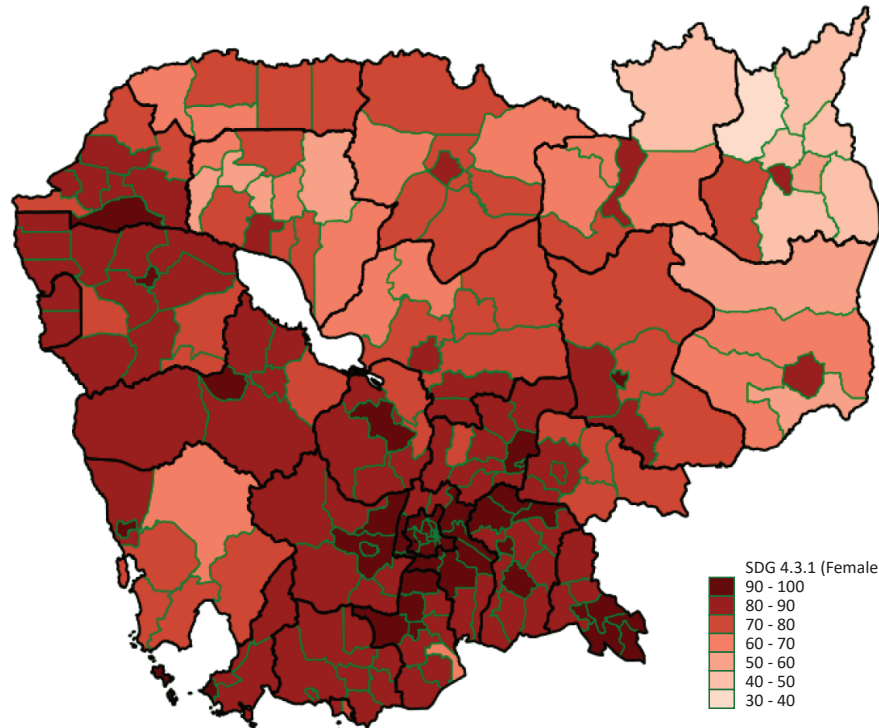
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

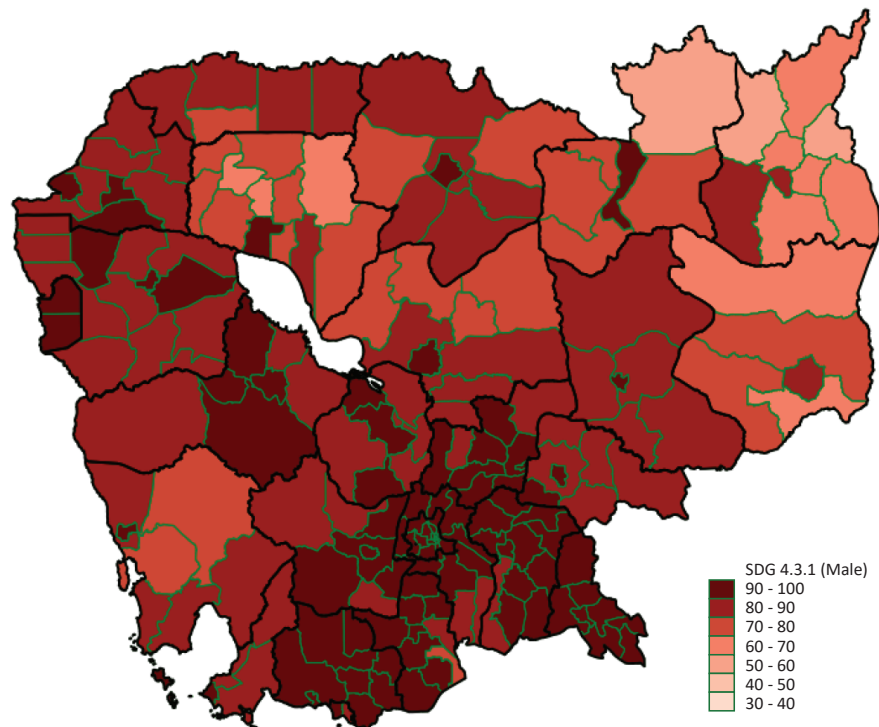
Participation rate of adult (15-64 years)
in formal and non-formal education



Source: General Population Census (2019)

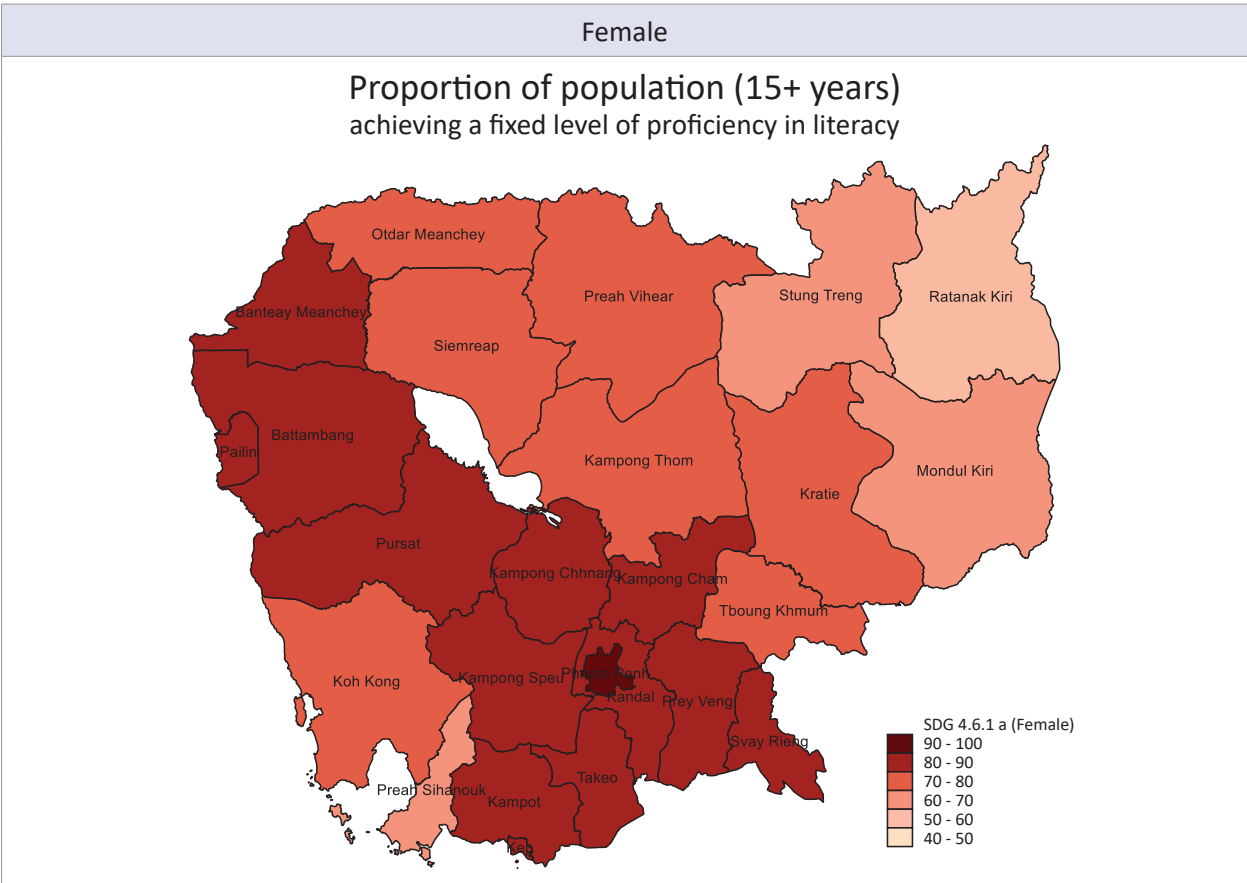
Male

Participation rate of adult (15-64 years)
in formal and non-formal education

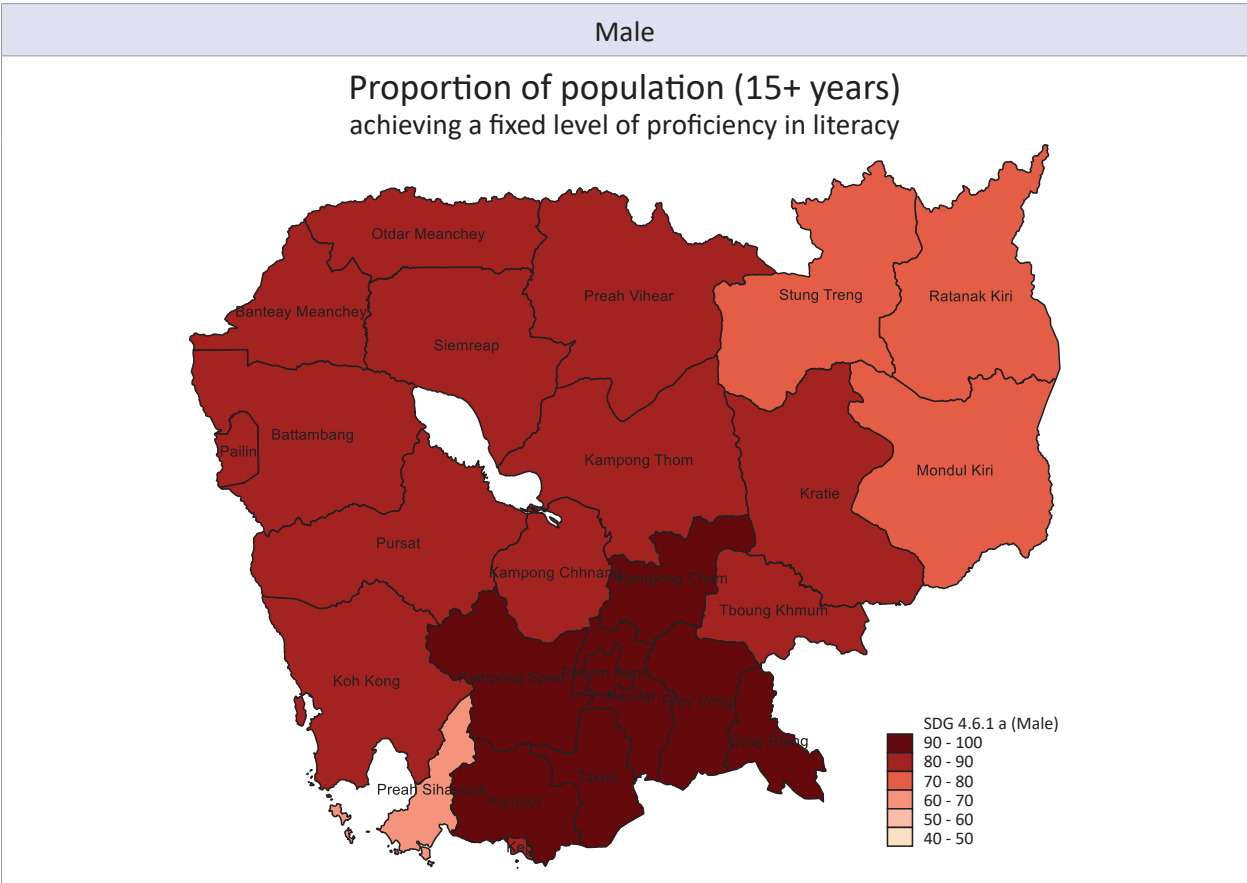


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 6. Proportion of population (15+ years) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in literacy



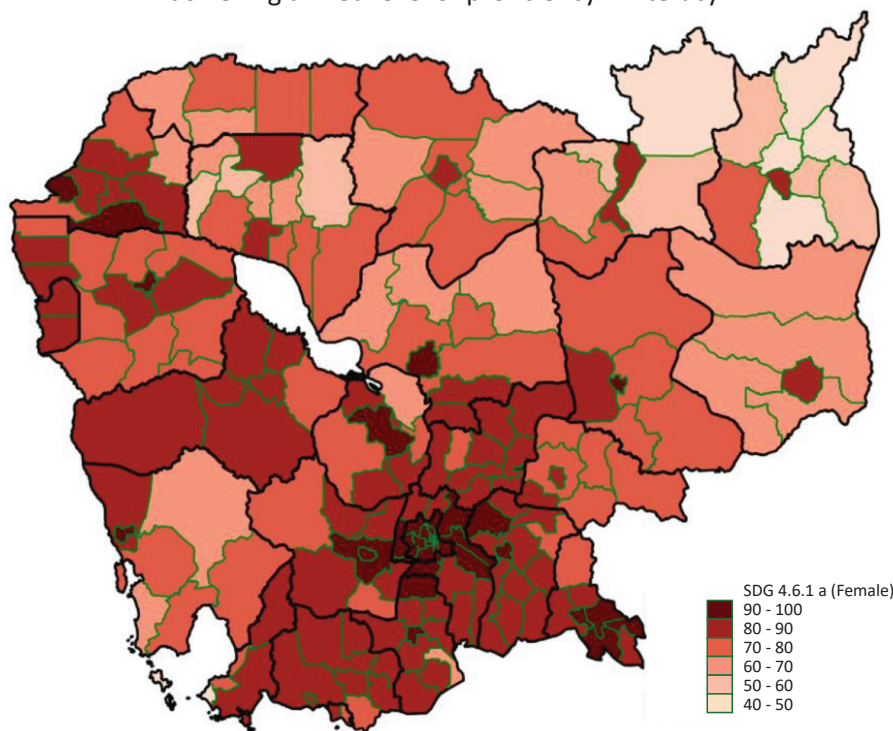
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

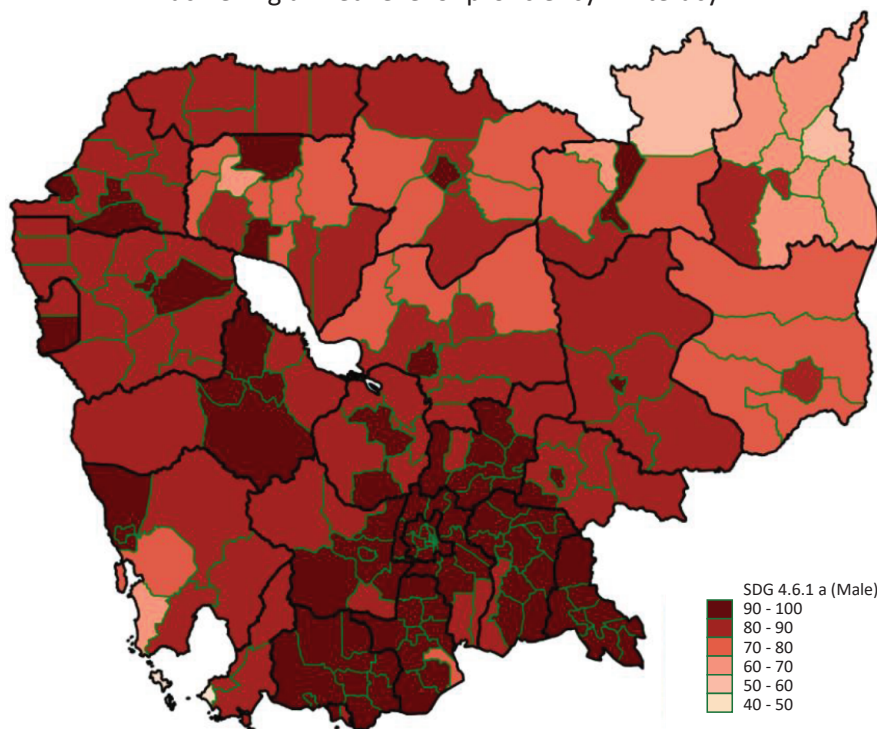
Proportion of population (15+ years)
achieving a fixed level of proficiency in literacy



Source: General Population Census (2019)

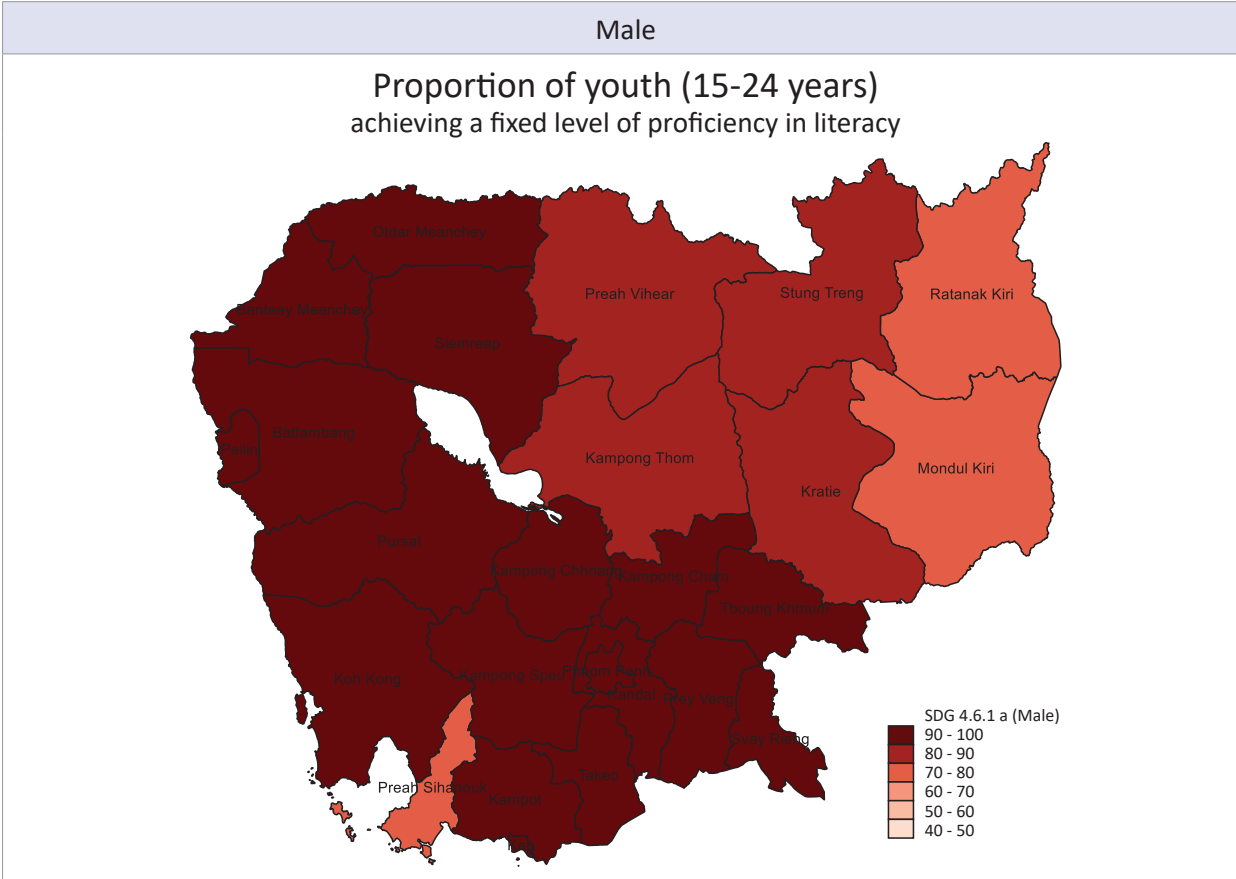
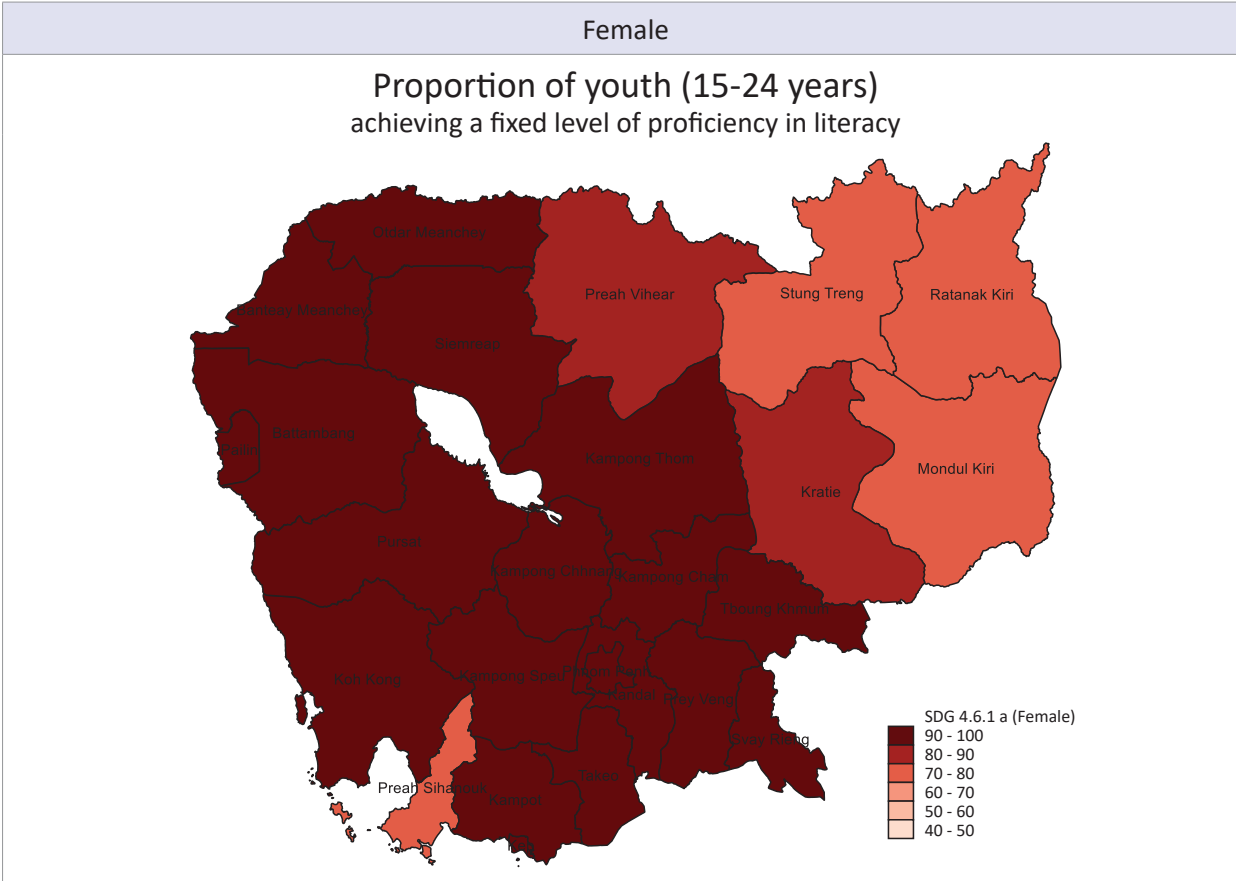
Male

Proportion of population (15+ years)
achieving a fixed level of proficiency in literacy



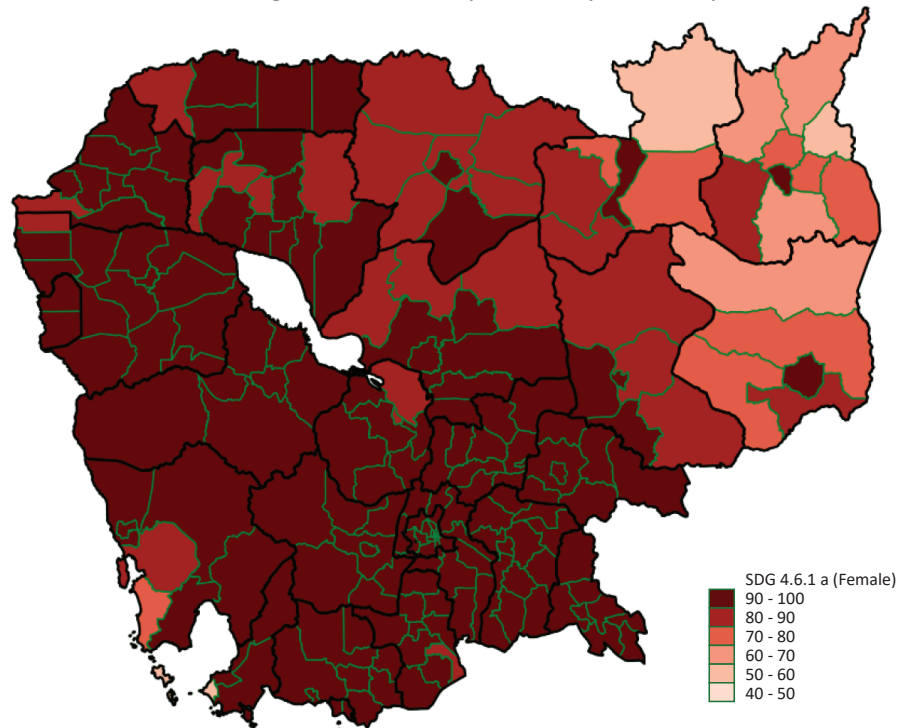
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 7. Proportion of youth (15-24 years) achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in literacy



Female

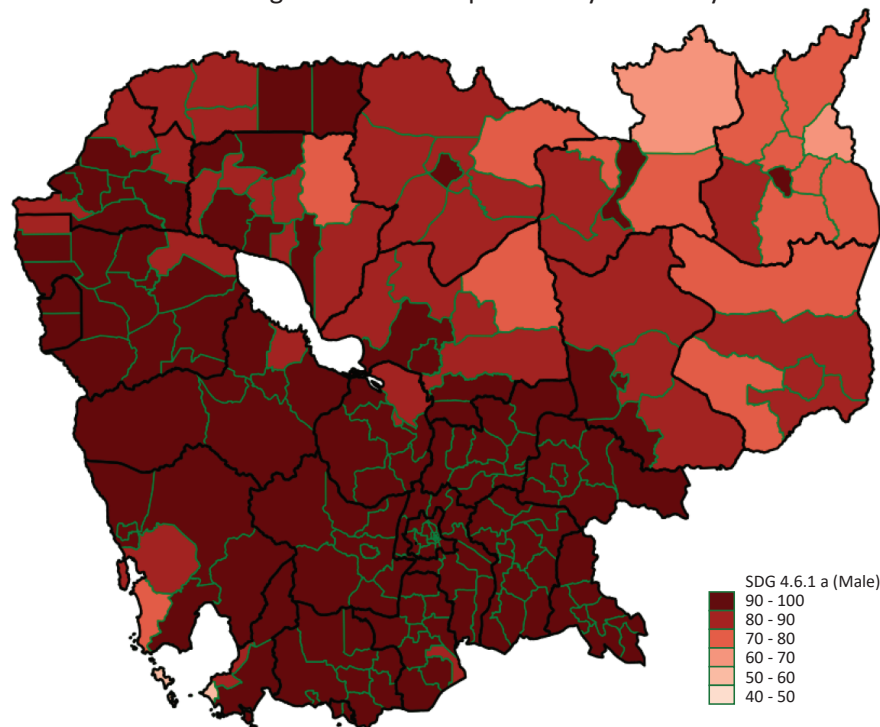
Proportion of youth (15-24 years)
achieving a fixed level of proficiency in literacy



Source: General Population Census (2019)

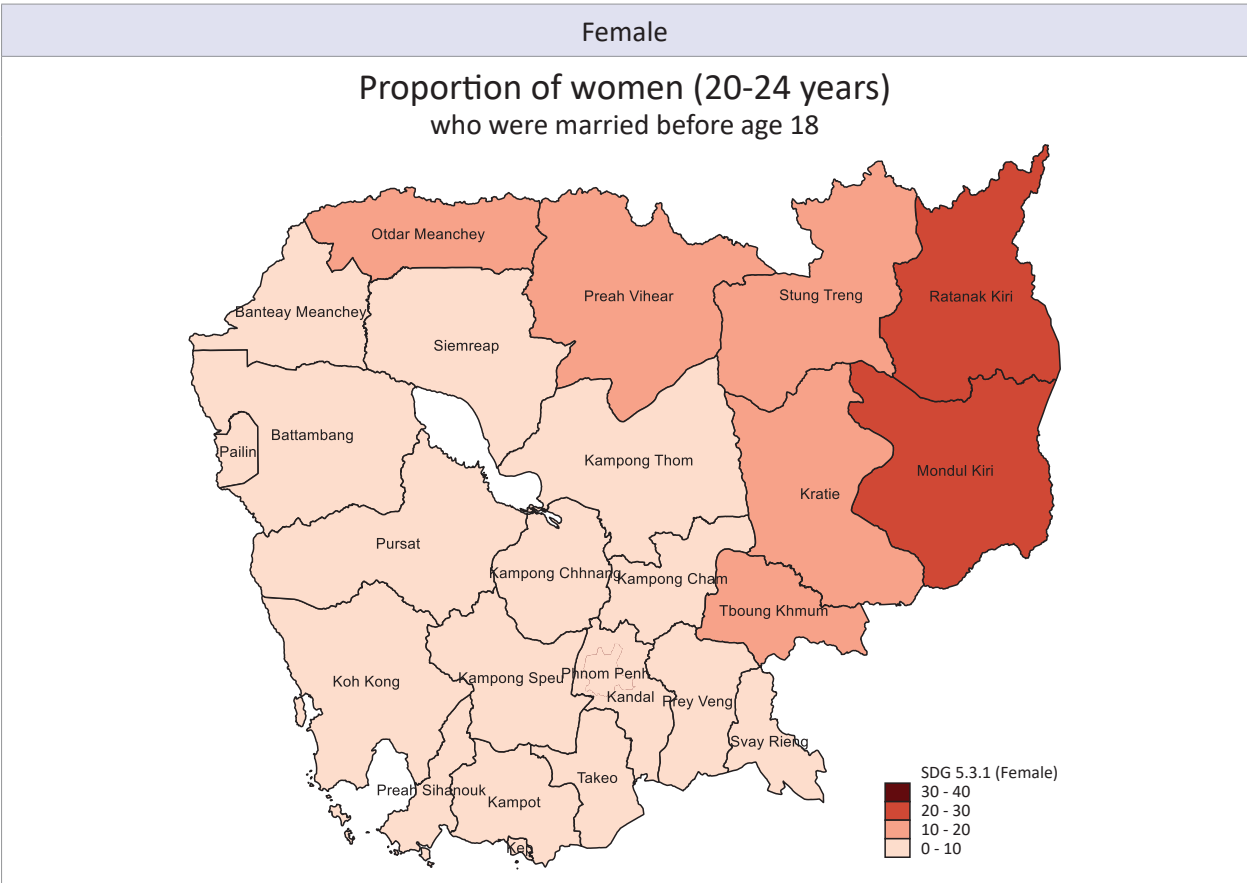
Male

Proportion of youth (15-24 years)
achieving a fixed level of proficiency in literacy

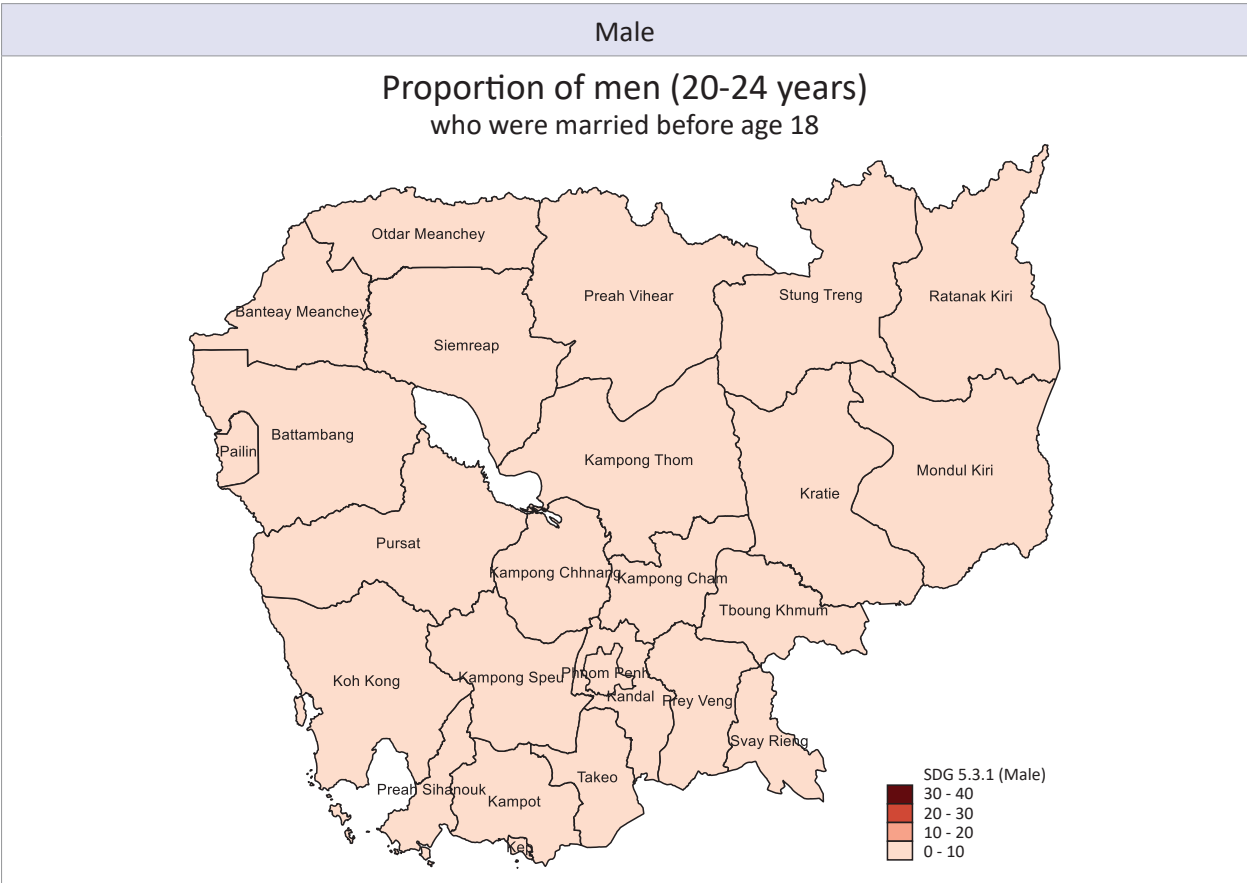


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 8. Proportion of women and men (20–24 years) who were married or in a union before age 18



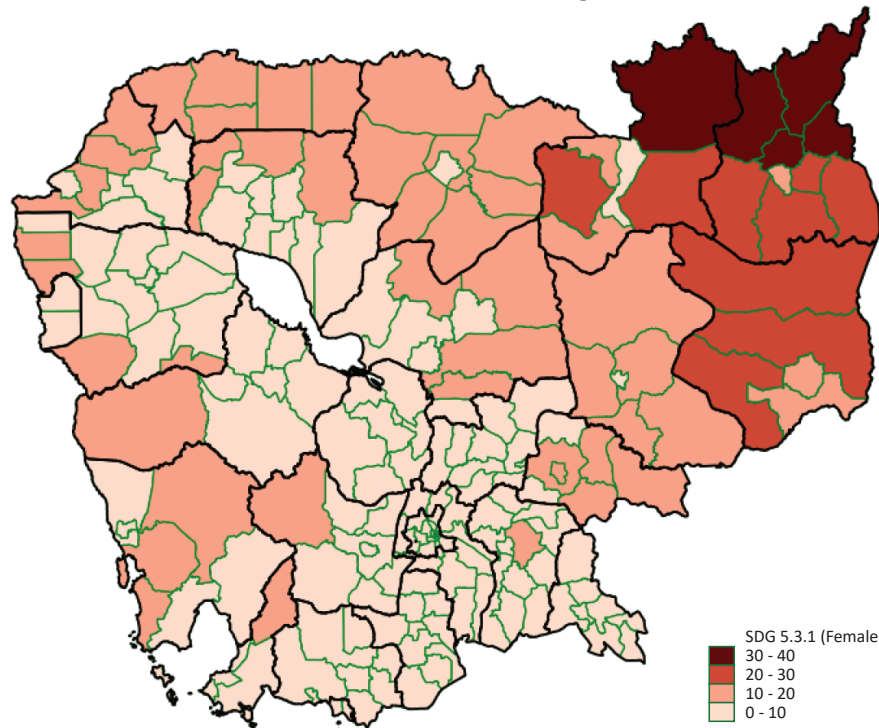
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

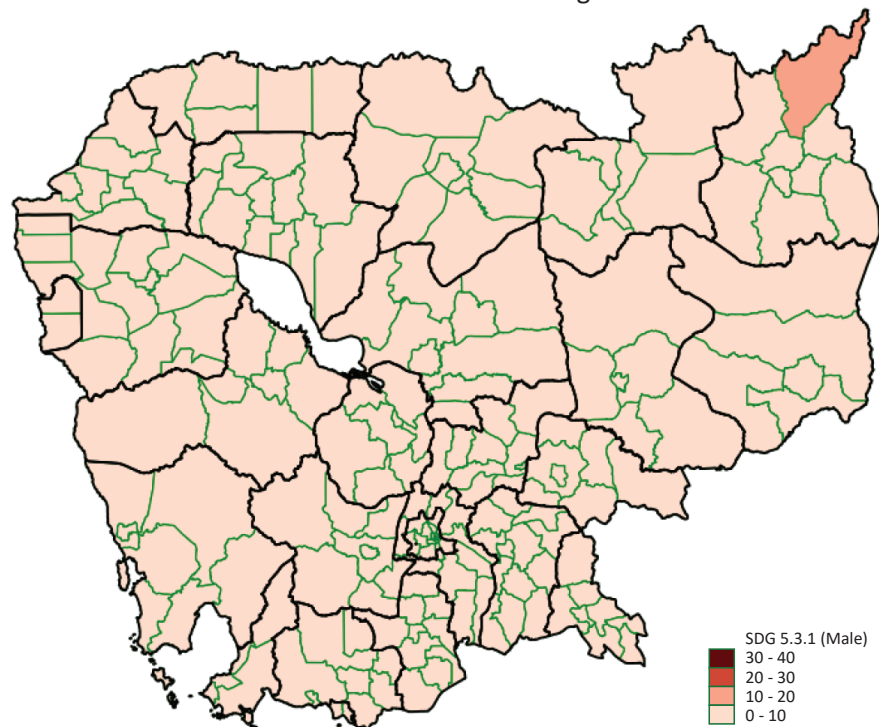
Proportion of women (20-24 years)
who were married before age 18



Source: General Population Census (2019)

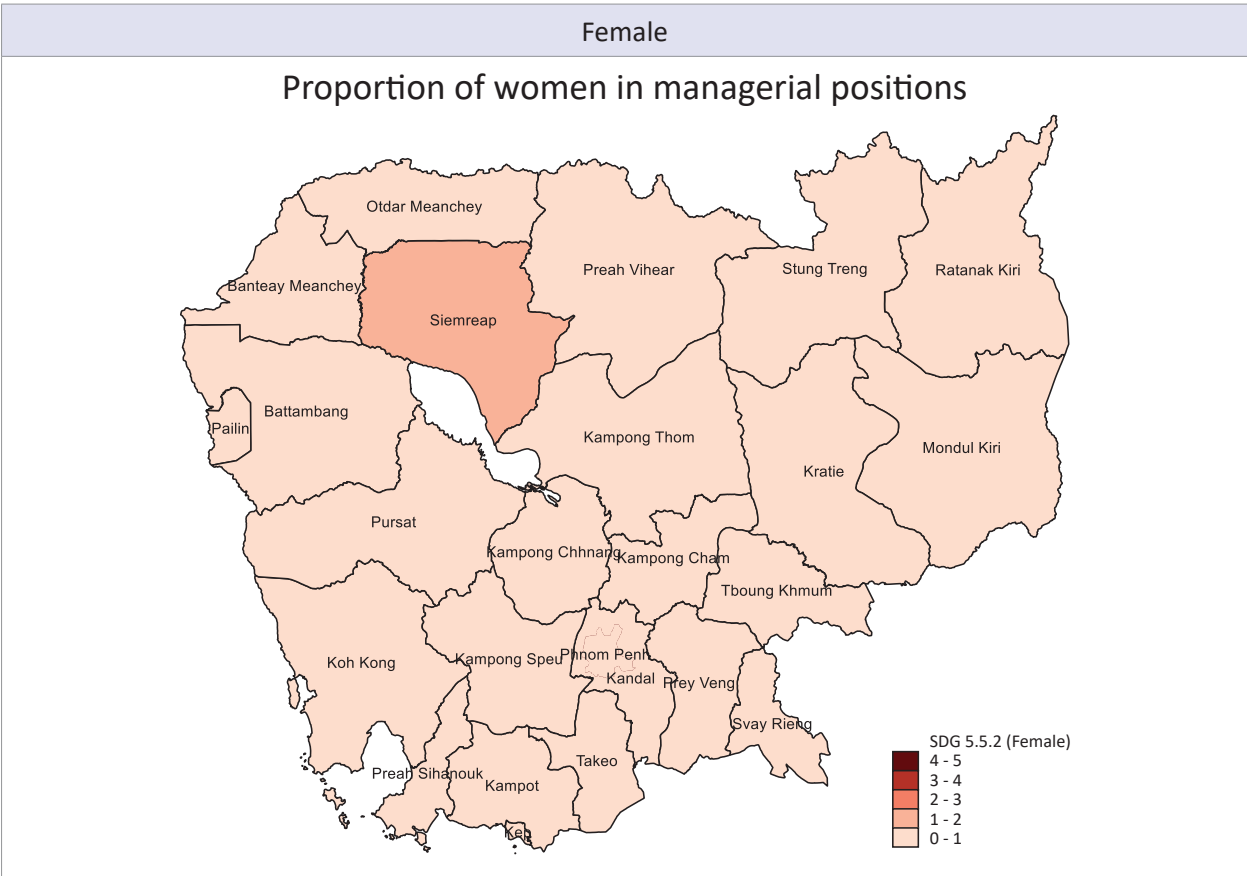
Male

Proportion of men (20-24 years)
who were married before age 18

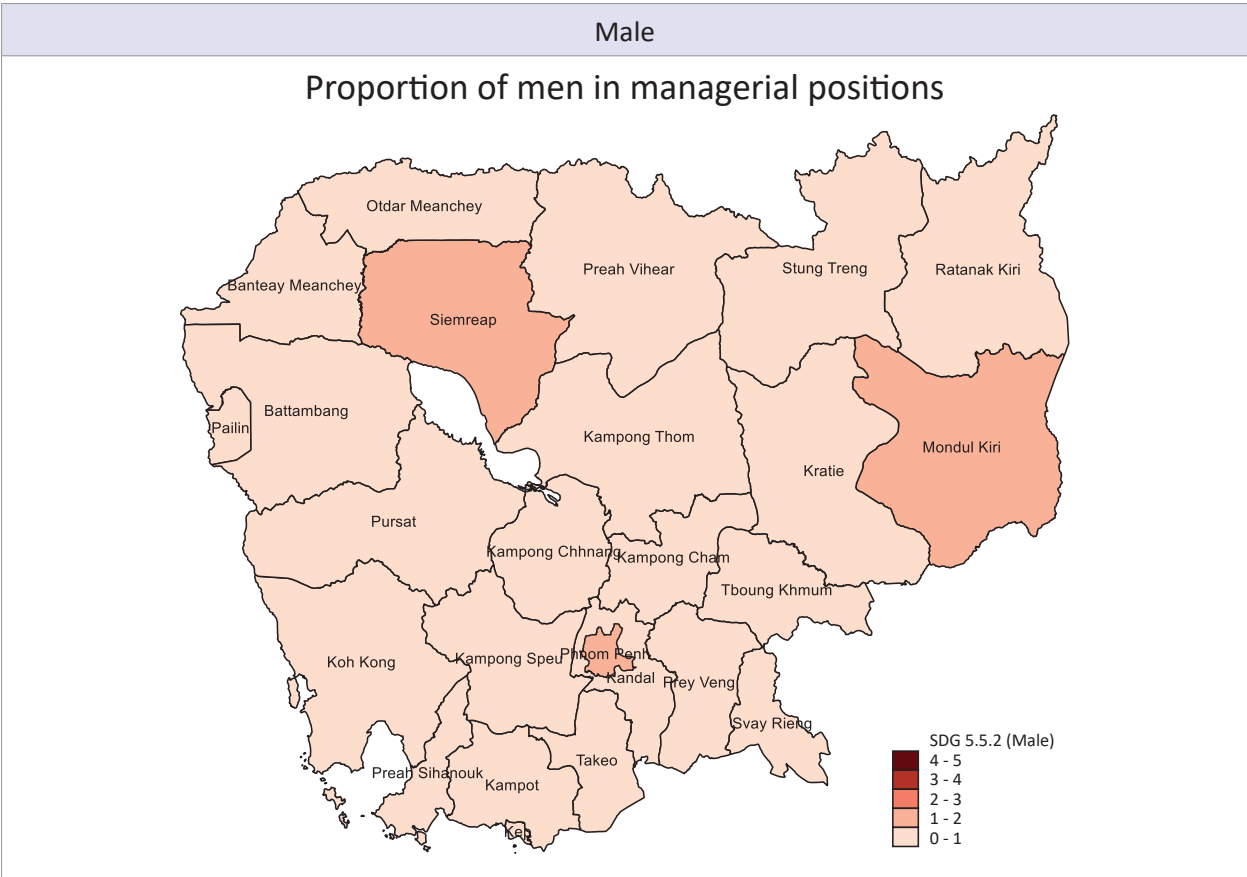


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 9. Proportion of women and men in managerial positions



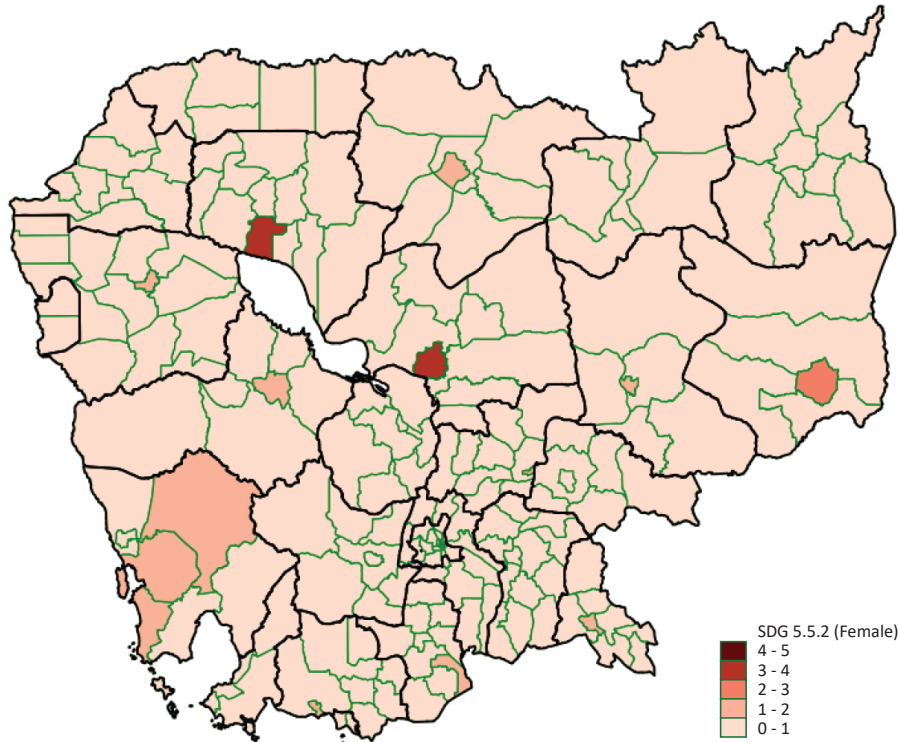
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

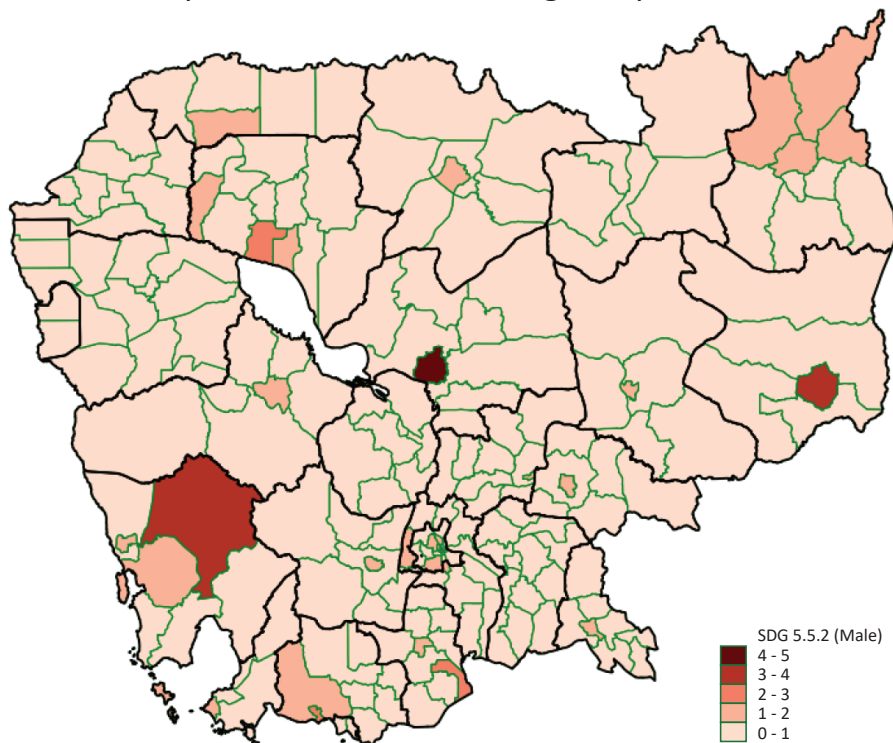
Proportion of women in managerial positions



Source: General Population Census (2019)

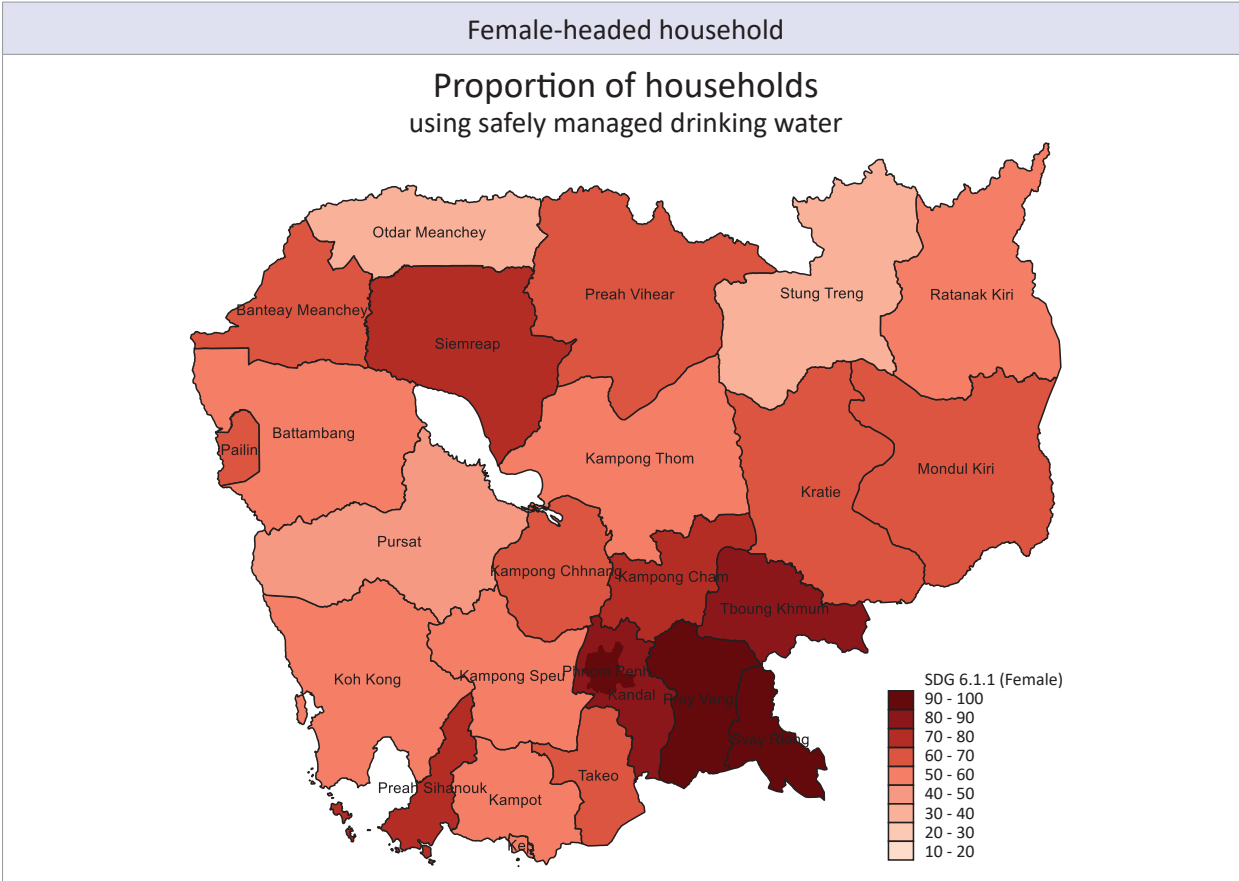
Male

Proportion of men in managerial positions



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 10. Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services



Male-headed household

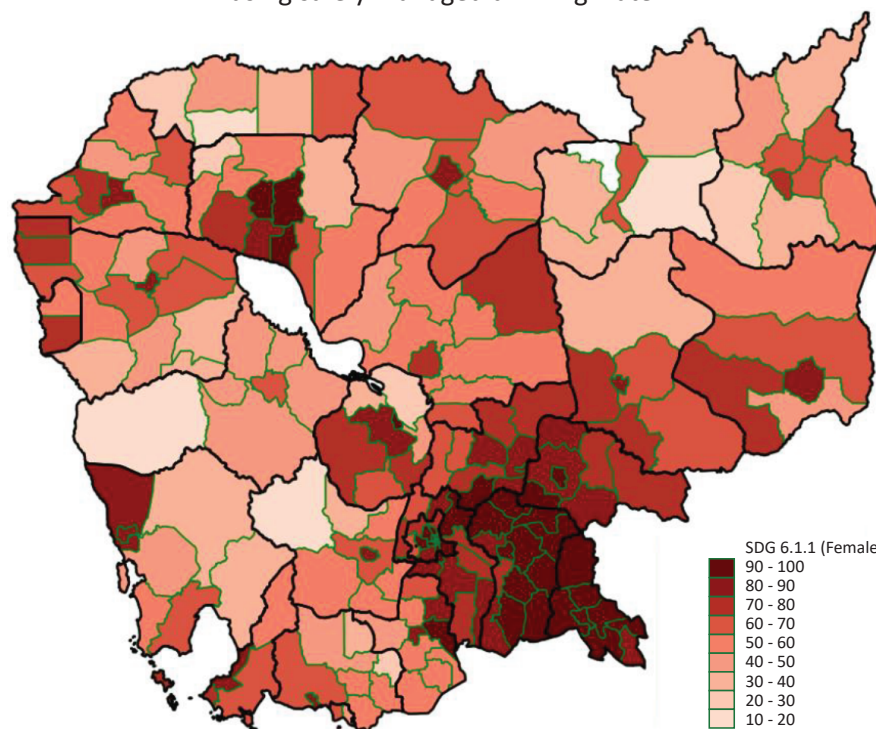
Proportion of households
using safely managed drinking water

Legend: SDG 6.1.1 (Male)

| Proportion (%) |
|----------------|
| 90 - 100 |
| 80 - 90 |
| 70 - 80 |
| 60 - 70 |
| 50 - 60 |
| 40 - 50 |
| 30 - 40 |
| 20 - 30 |
| 10 - 20 |

Female-headed household

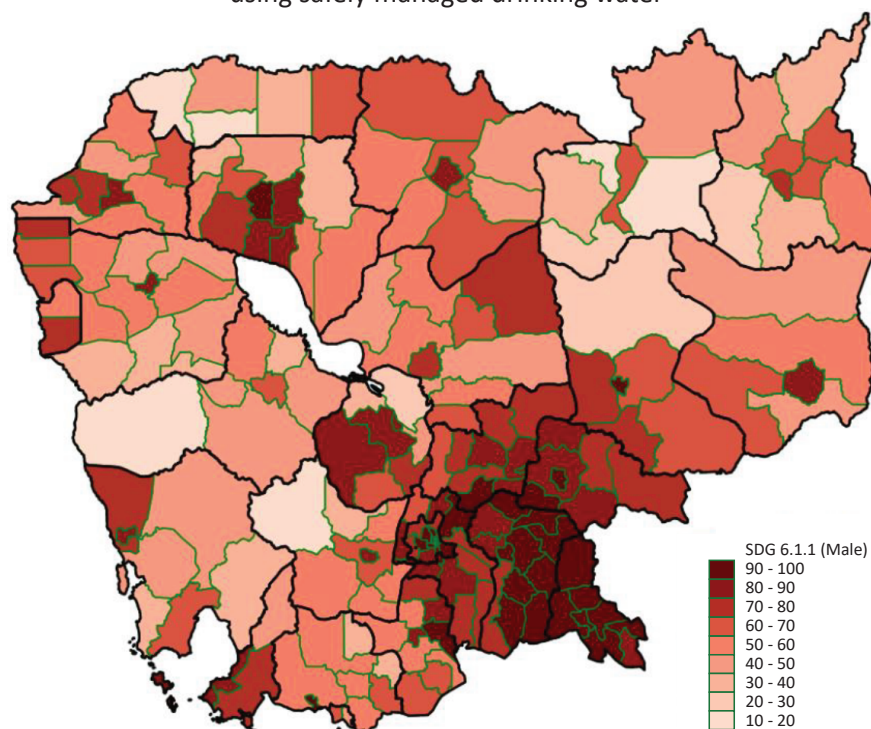
Proportion of households
using safely managed drinking water



Source: General Population Census (2019)

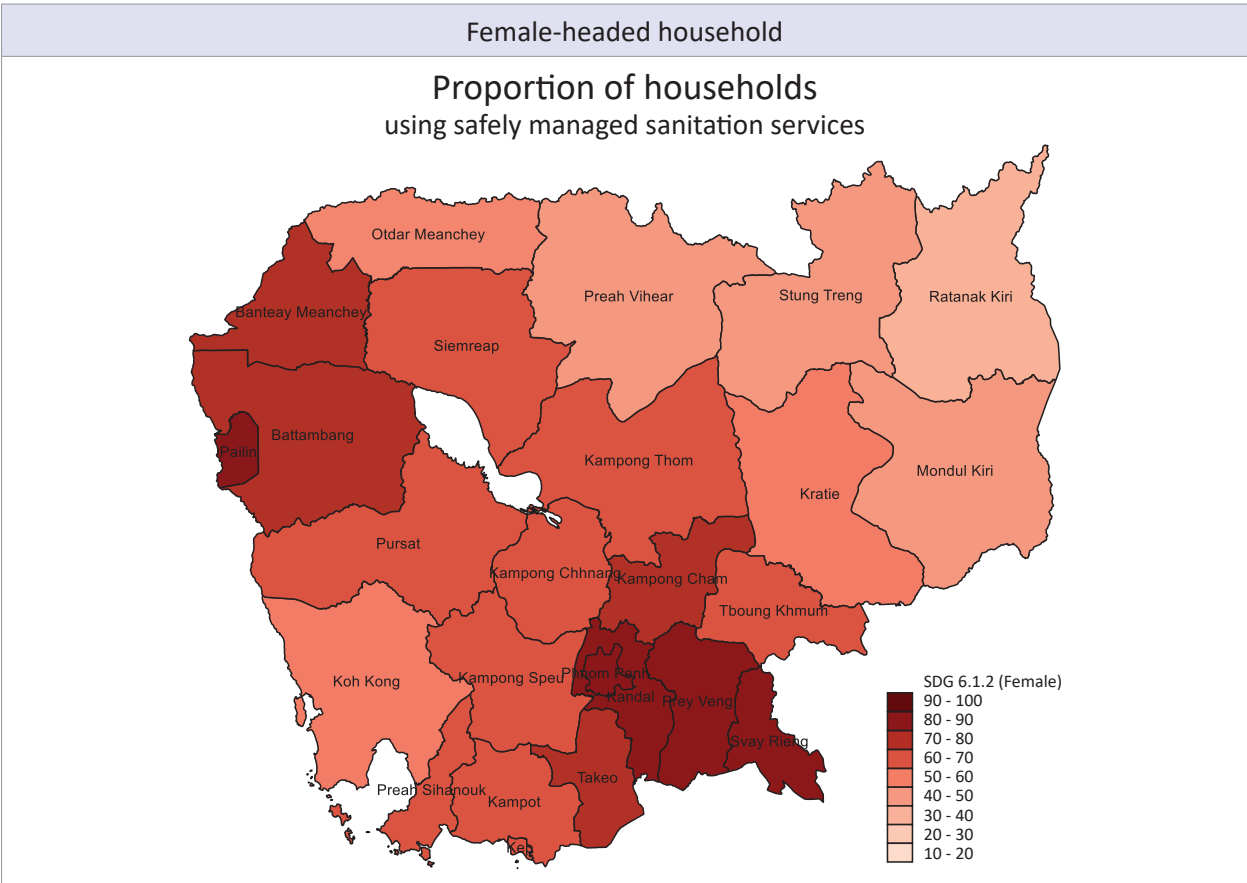
Male-headed household

Proportion of households
using safely managed drinking water

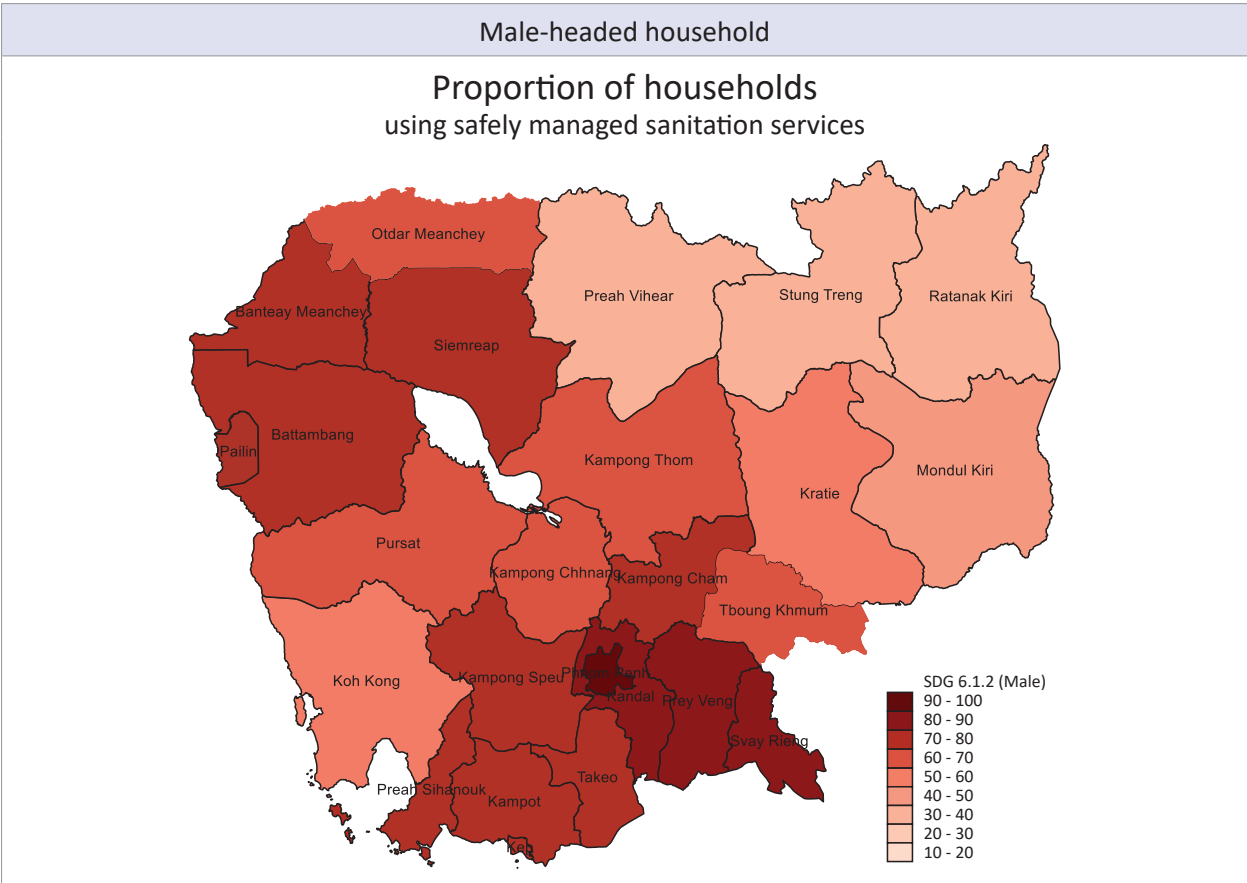


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 11. Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services



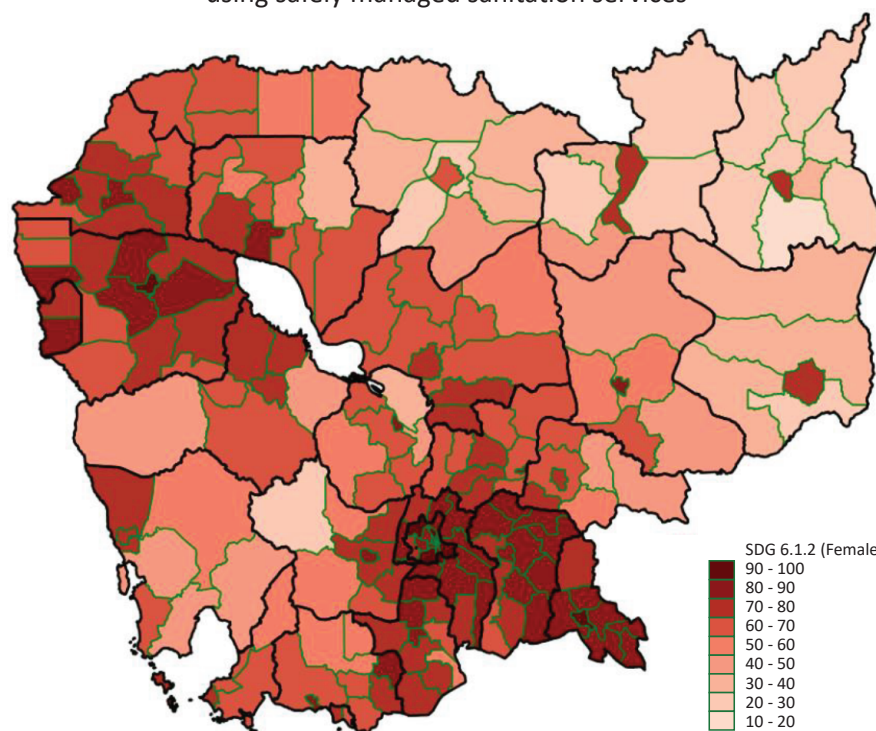
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female-headed household

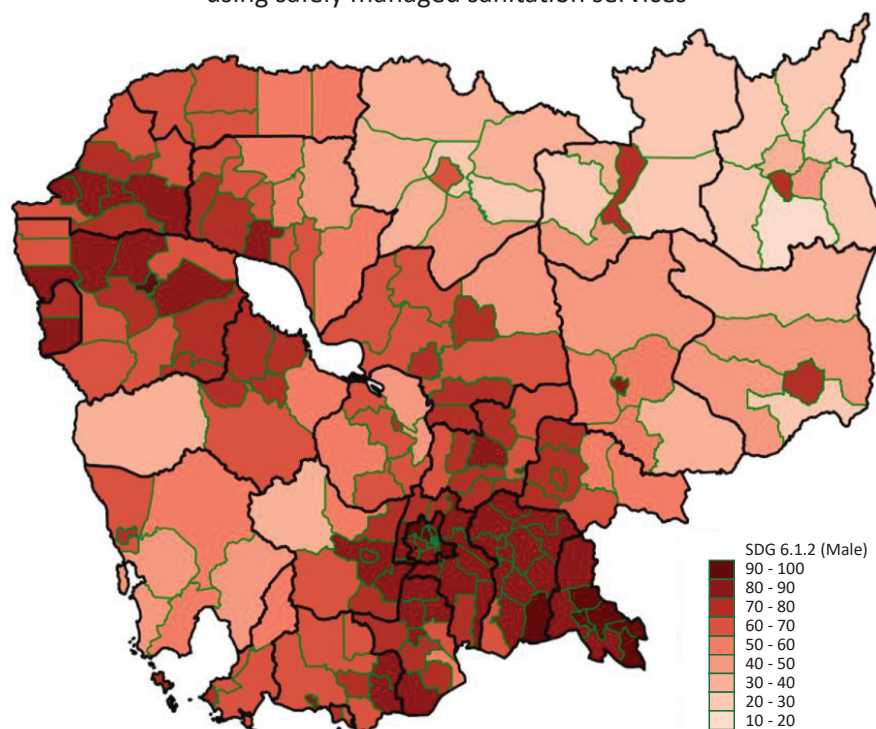
Proportion of households
using safely managed sanitation services



Source: General Population Census (2019)

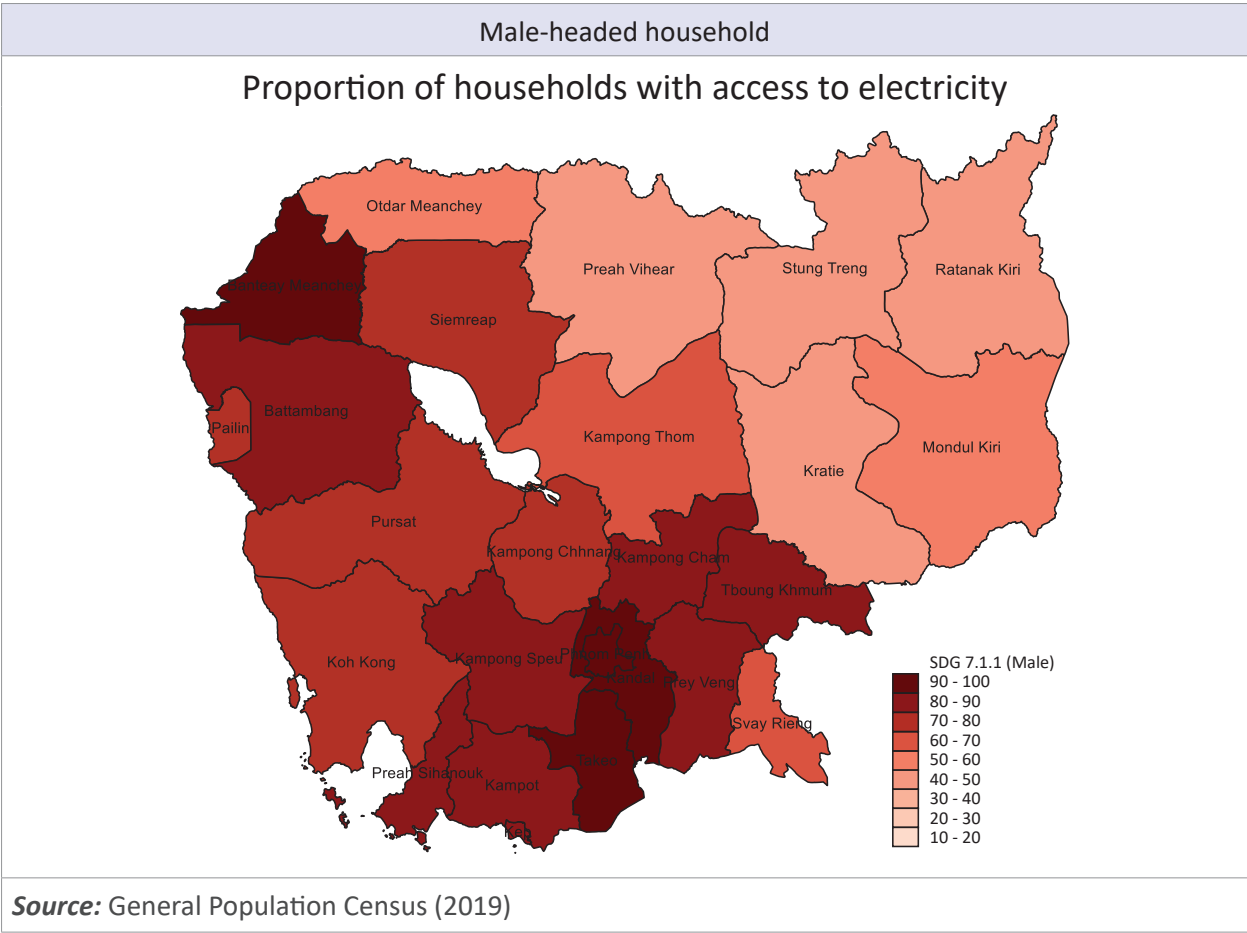
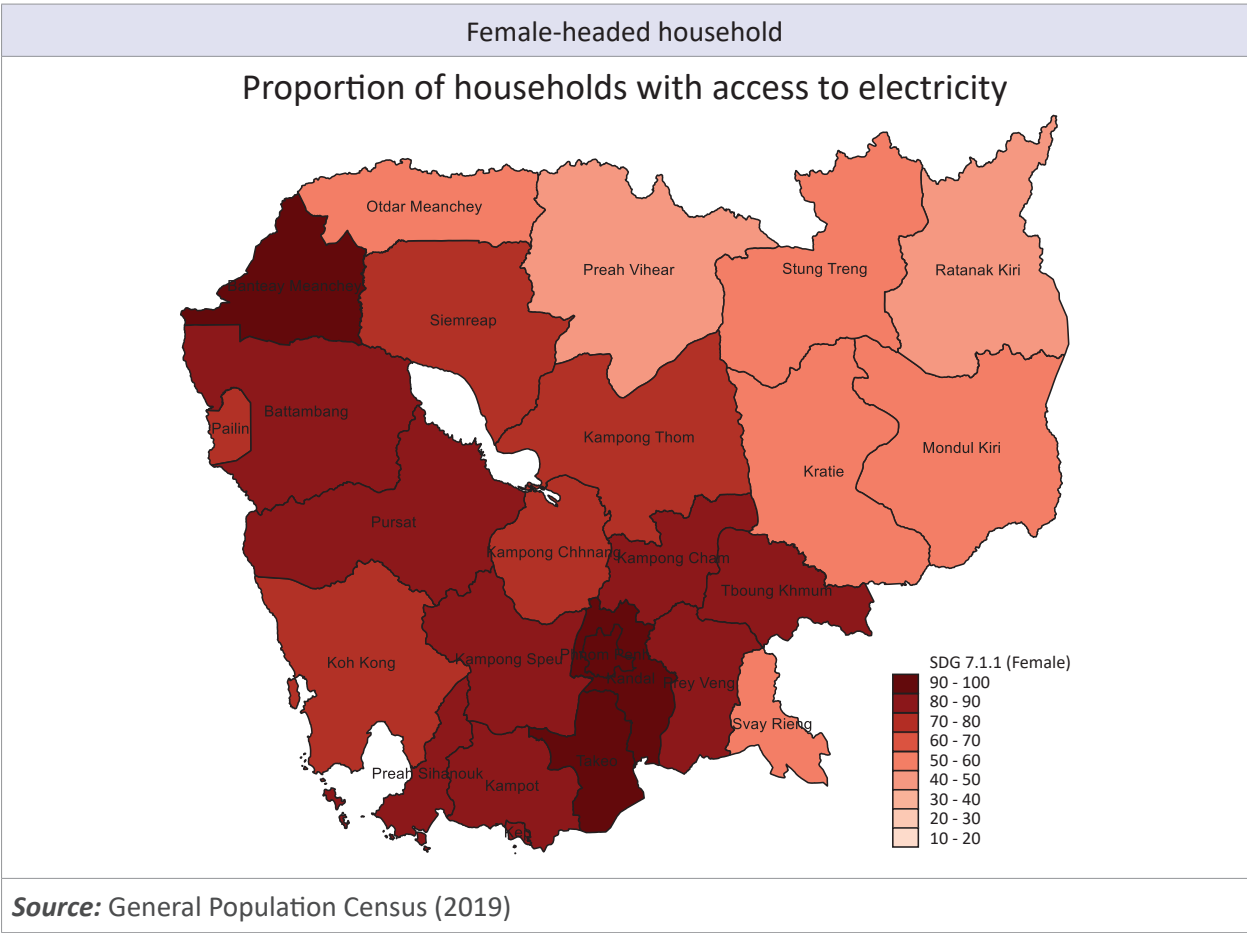
Male-headed household

Proportion of households
using safely managed sanitation services



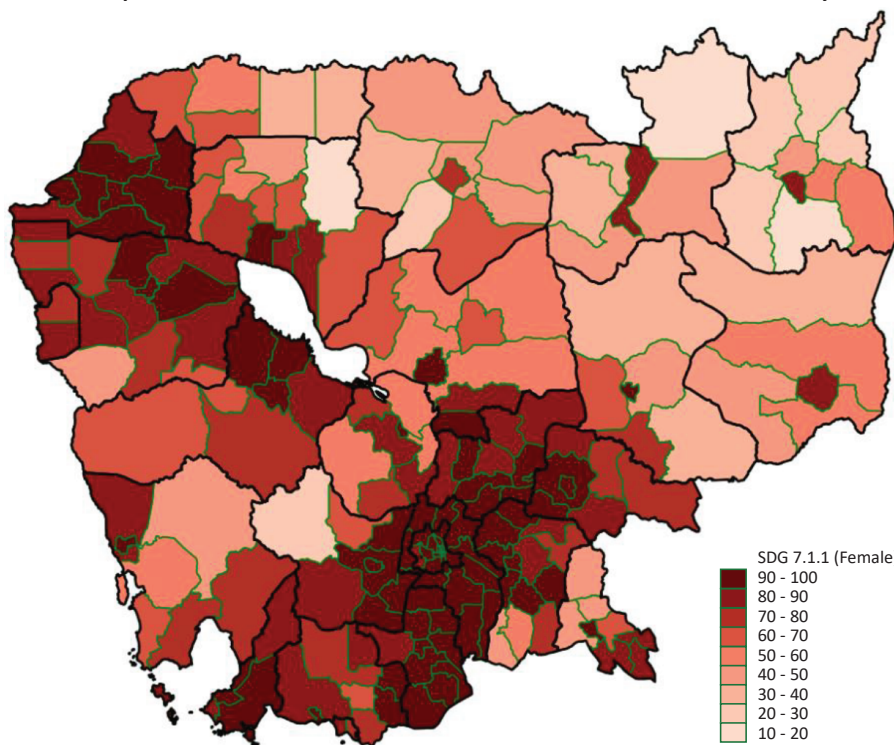
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 12. Proportion of households with access to electricity



Female-headed household

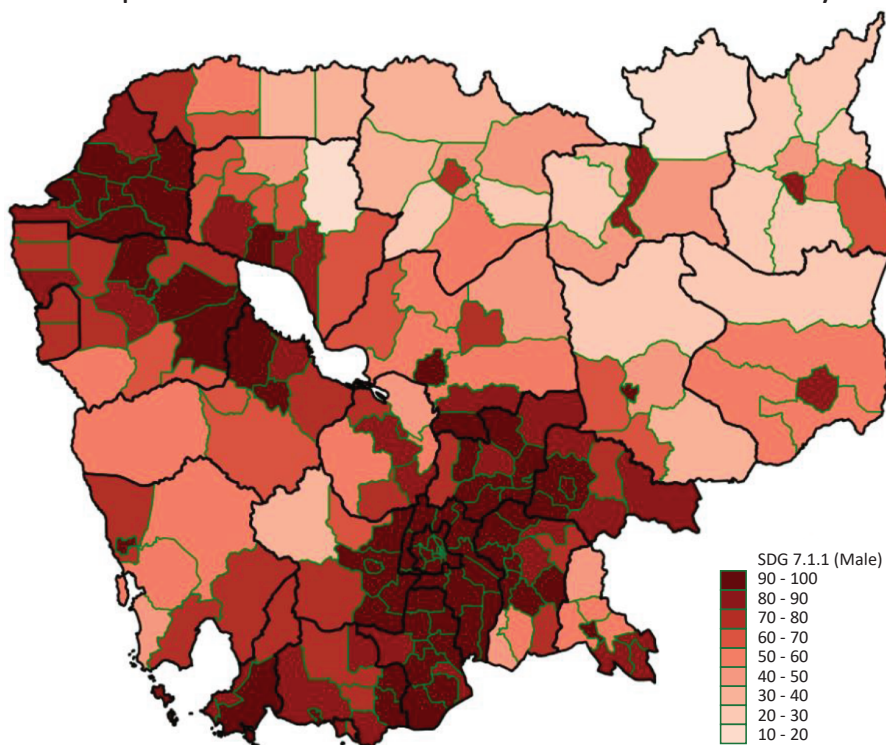
Proportion of households with access to electricity



Source: General Population Census (2019)

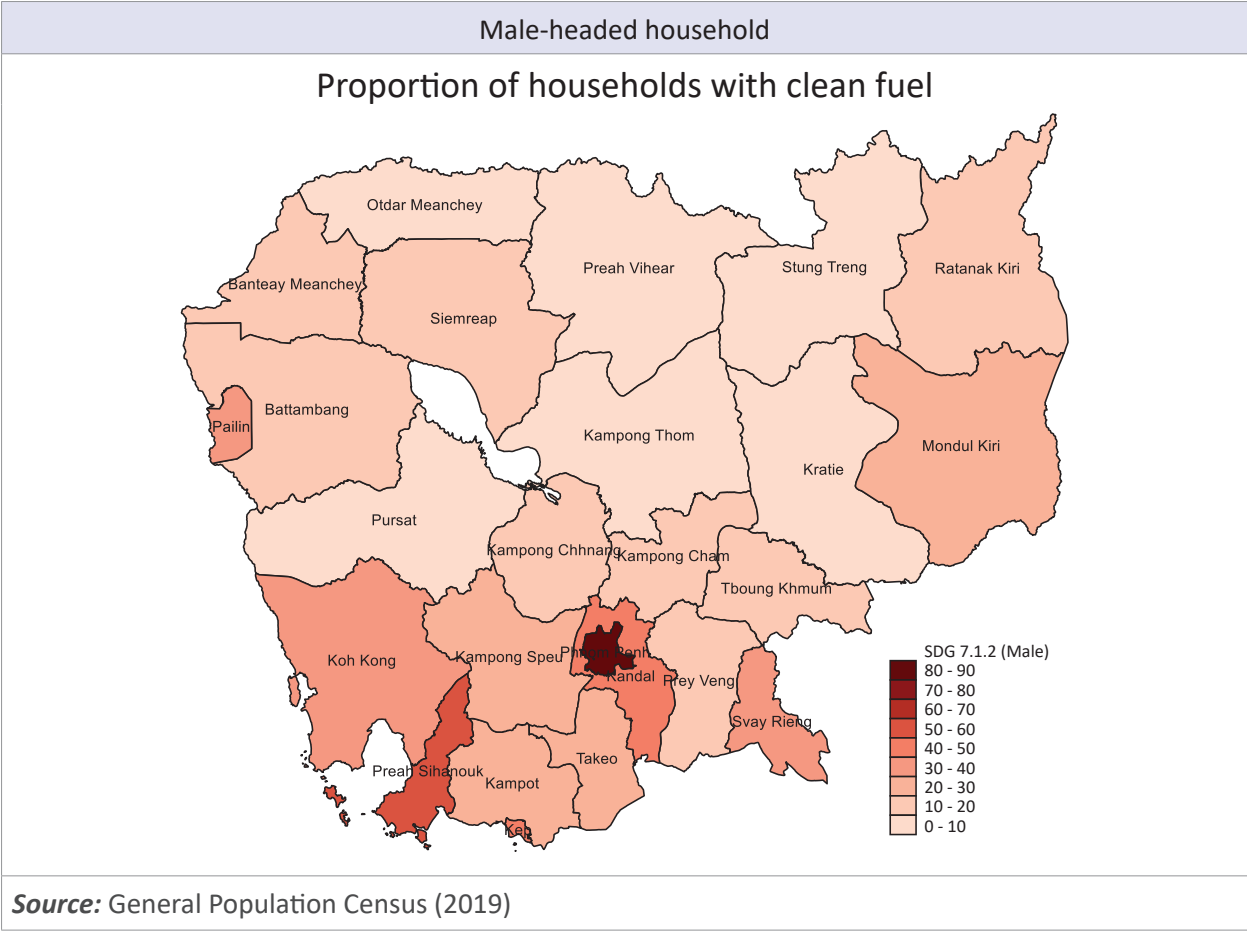
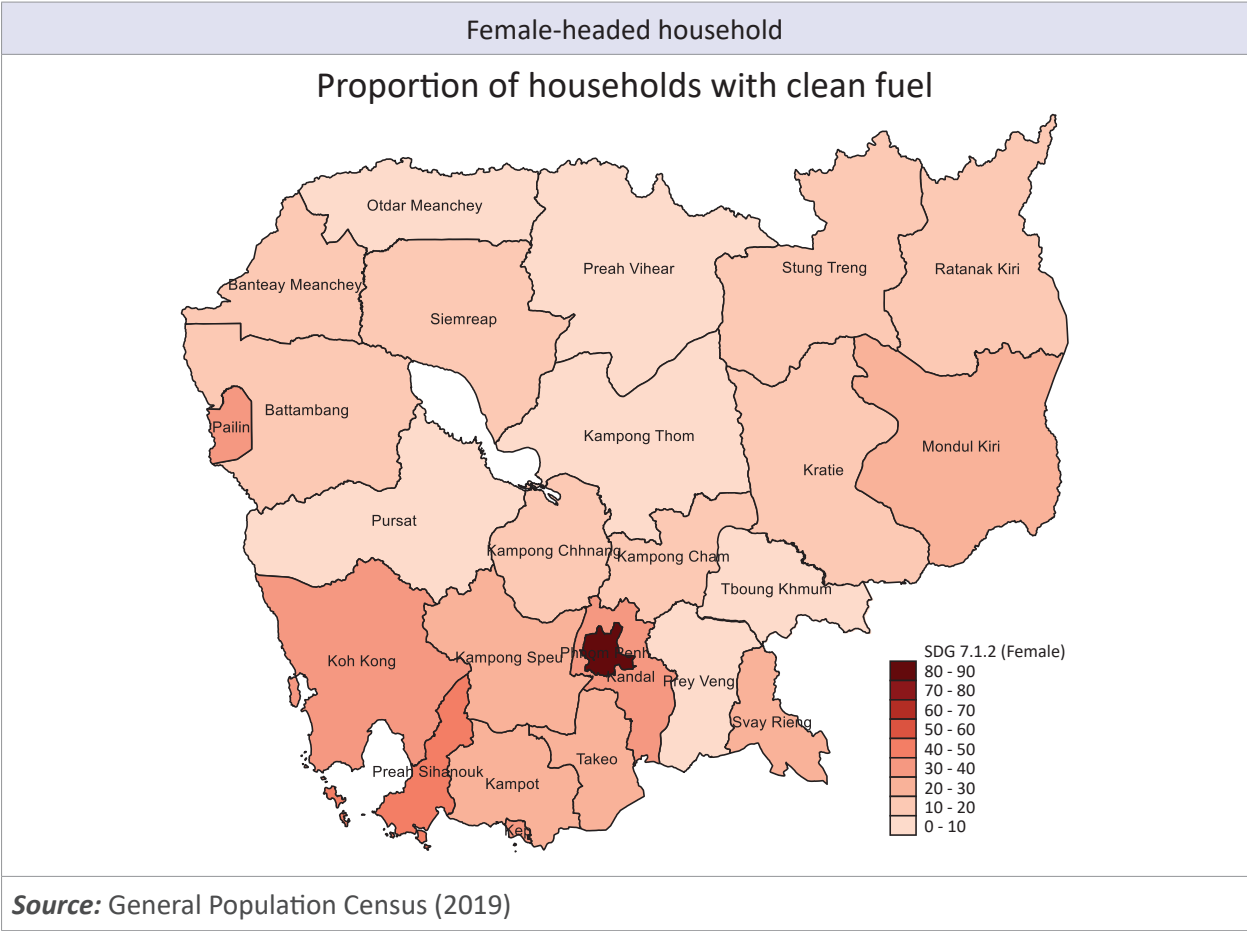
Male-headed household

Proportion of households with access to electricity



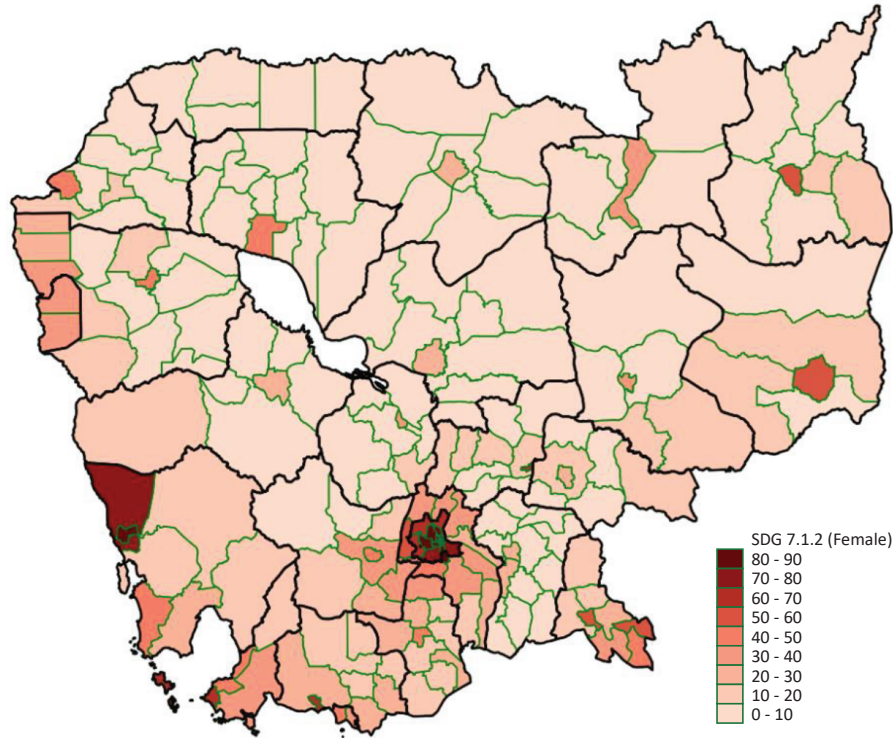
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 13. Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuel



Female-headed household

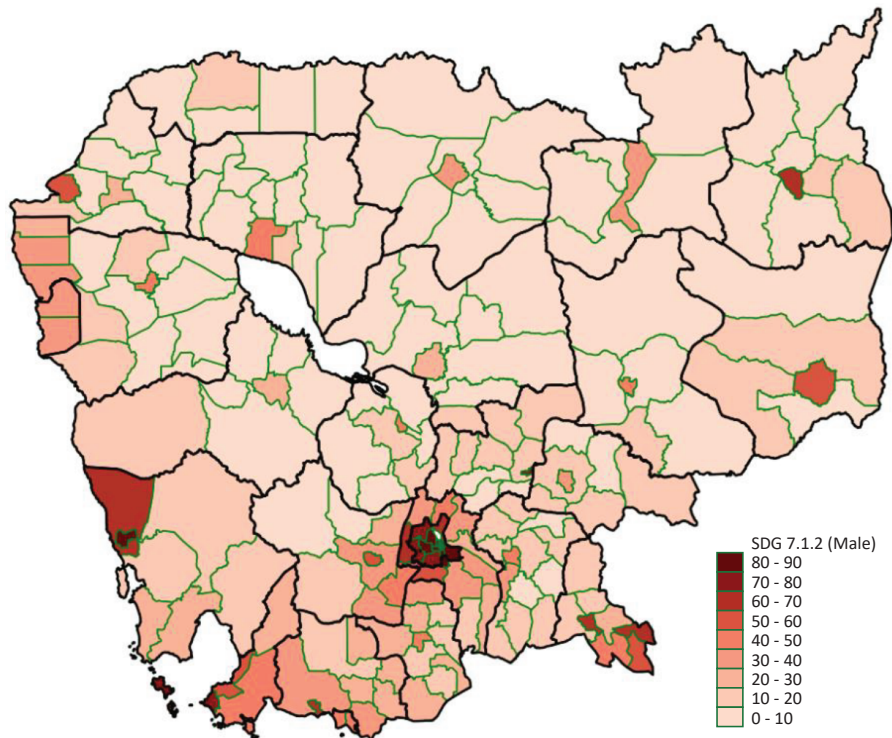
Proportion of households with clean fuel



Source: General Population Census (2019)

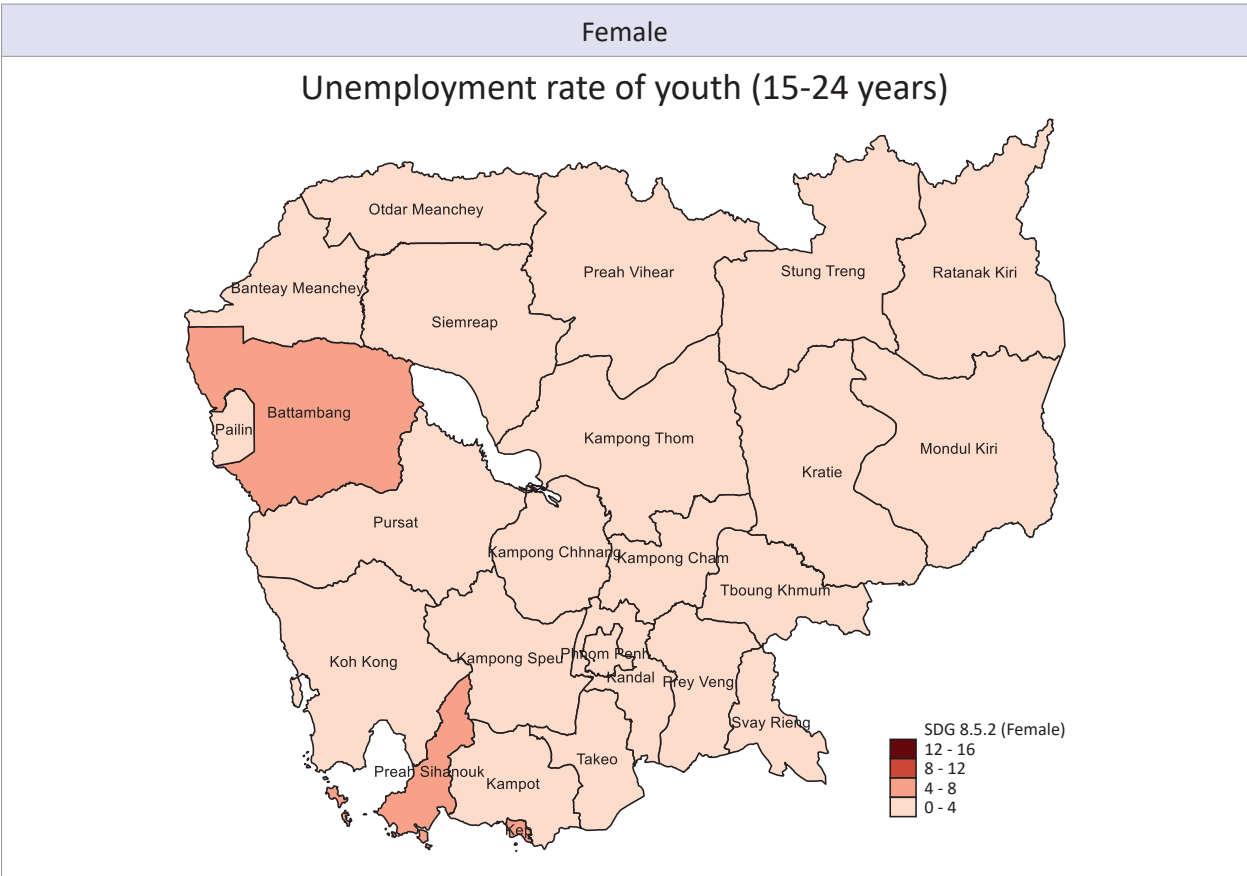
Male-headed household

Proportion of households with clean fuel

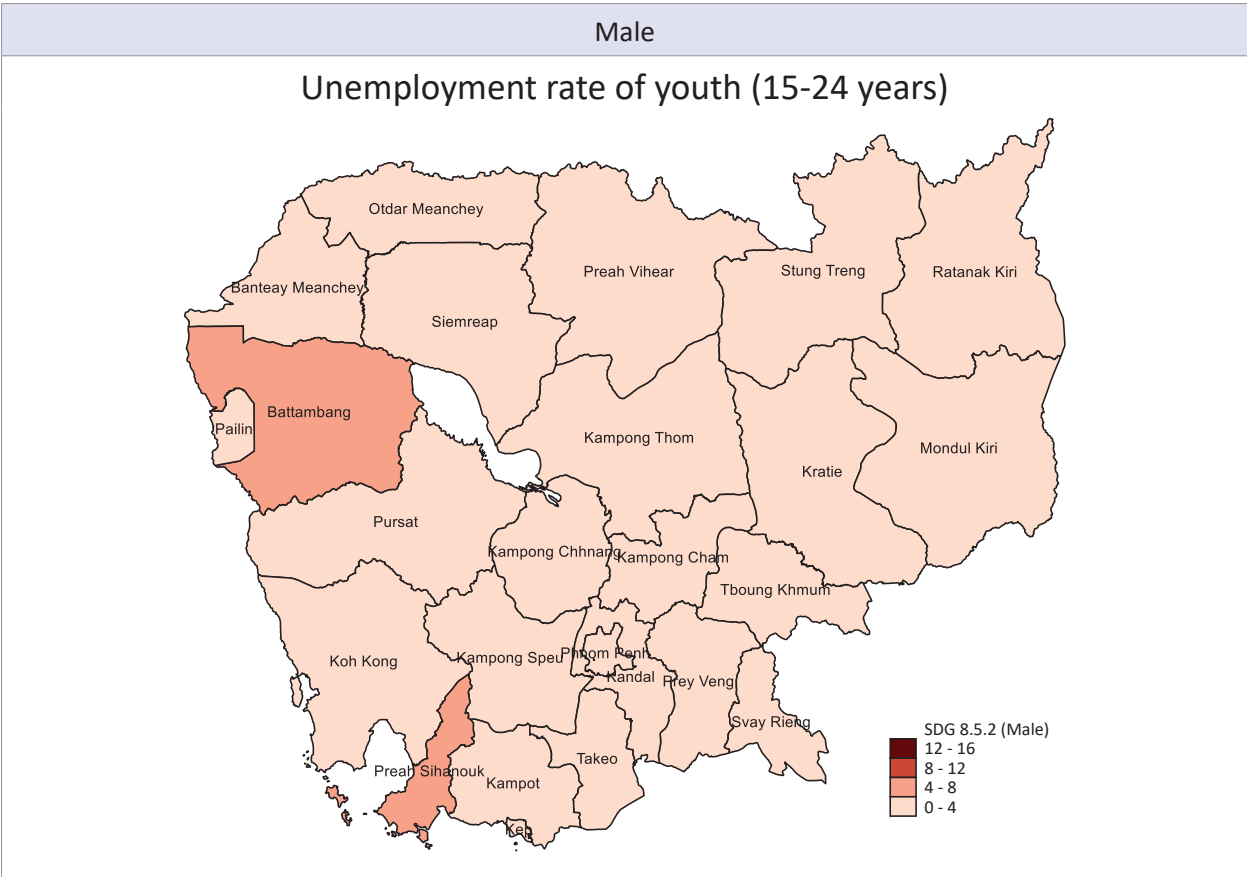


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 14. Youth unemployment rate (15-24 years)



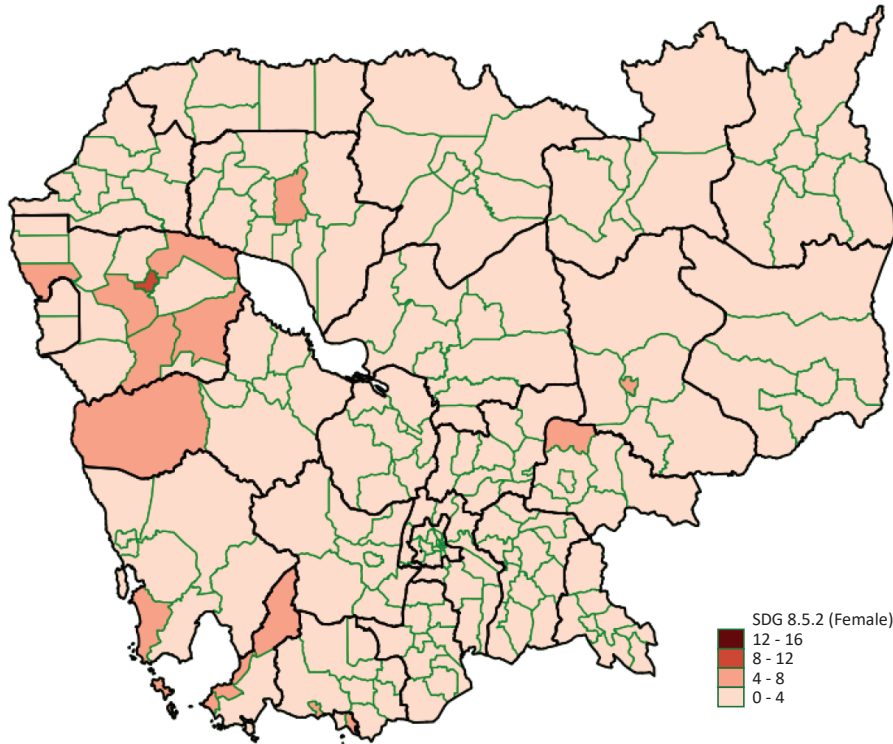
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

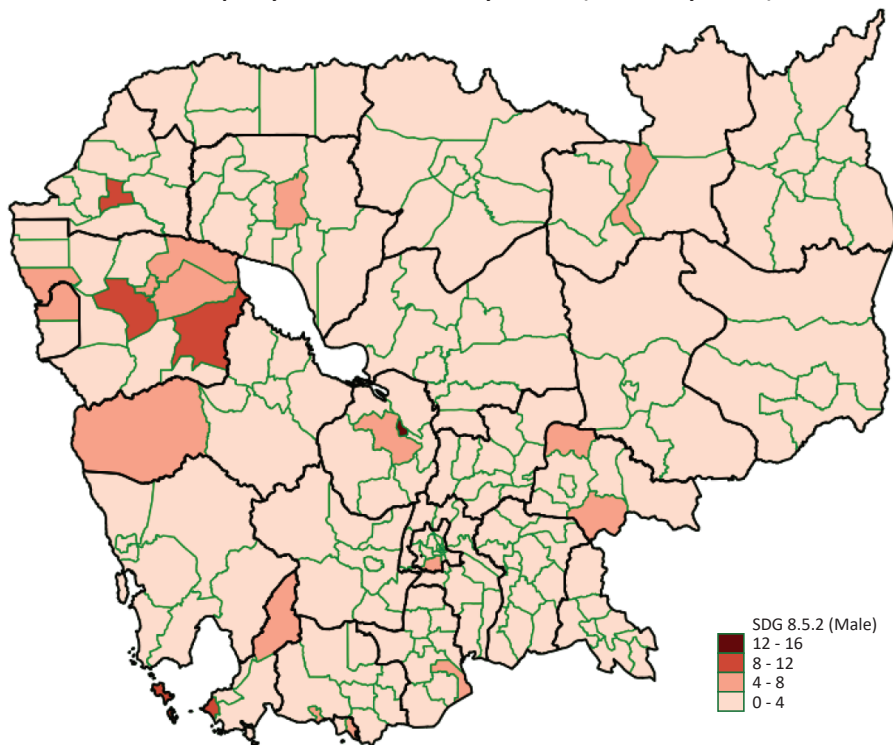
Unemployment rate of youth (15-24 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

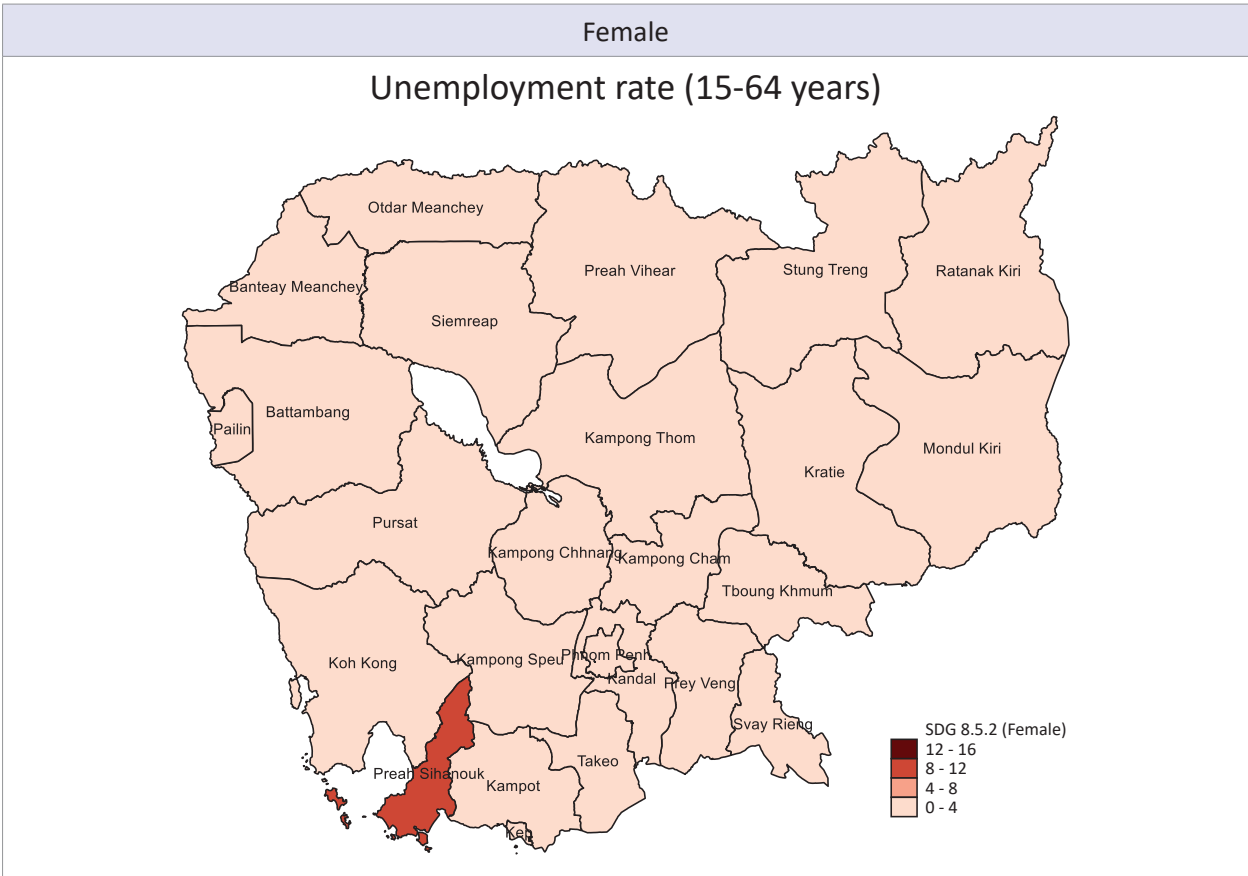
Male

Unemployment rate of youth (15-24 years)

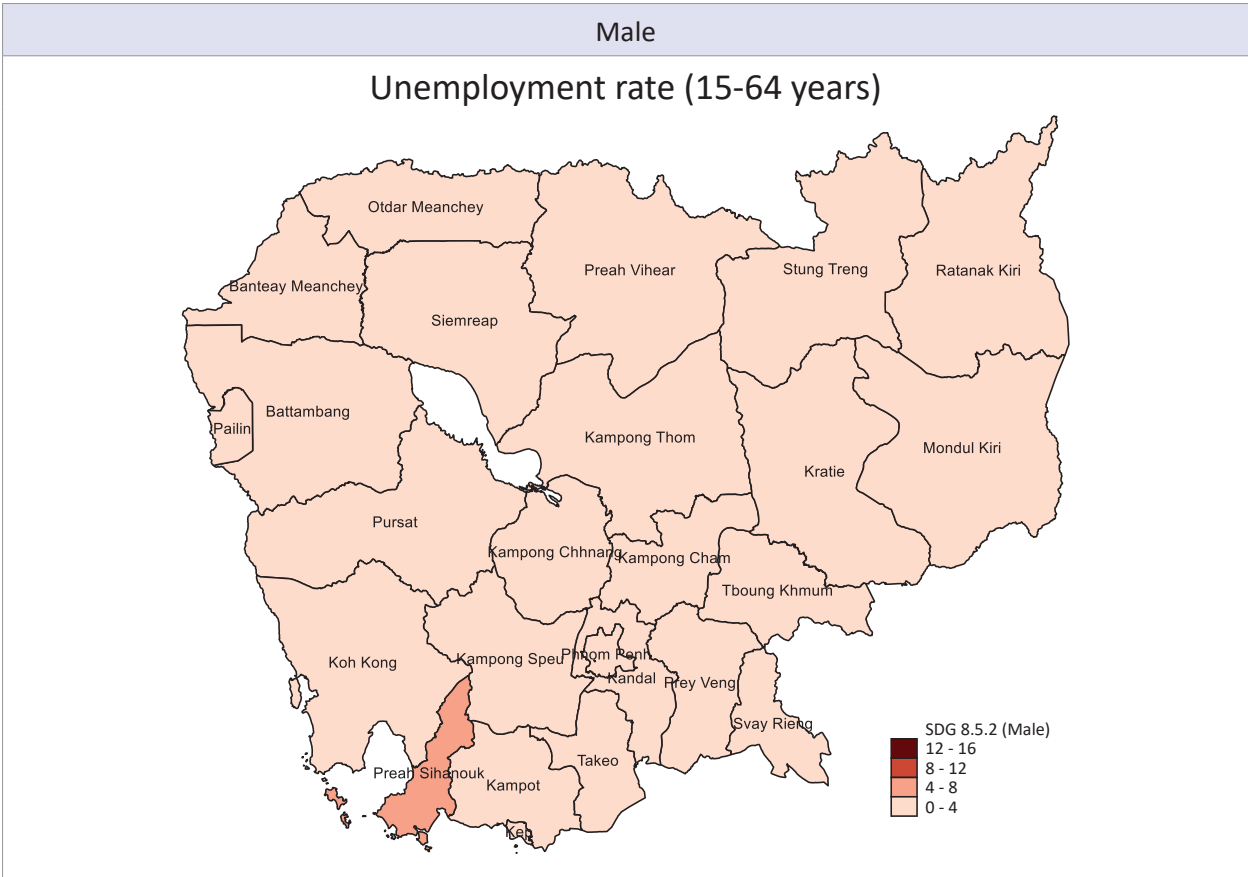


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 15. Unemployment rate (15-64 years)



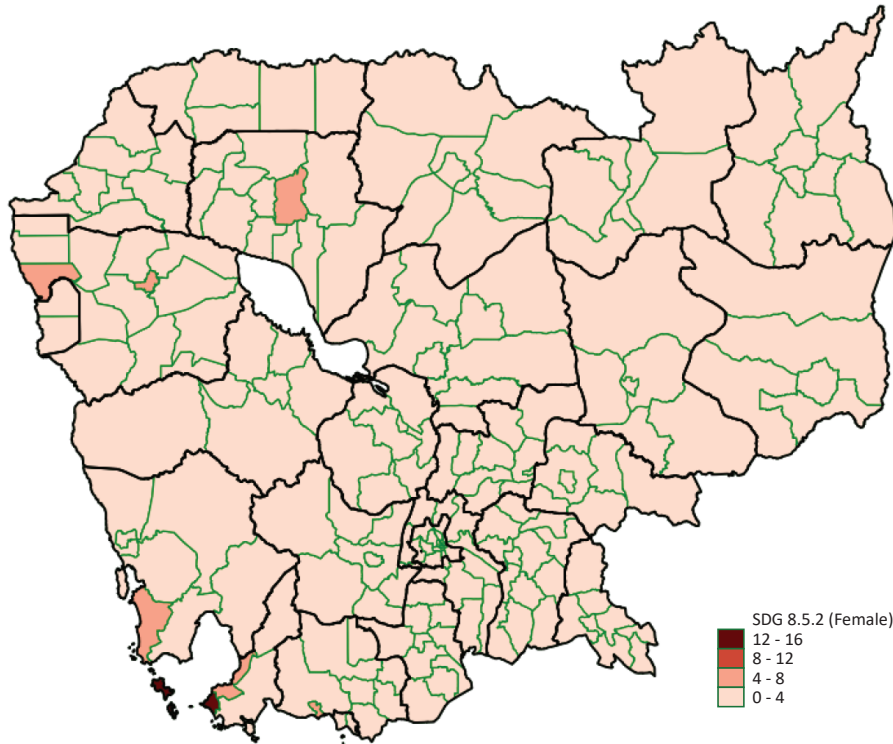
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

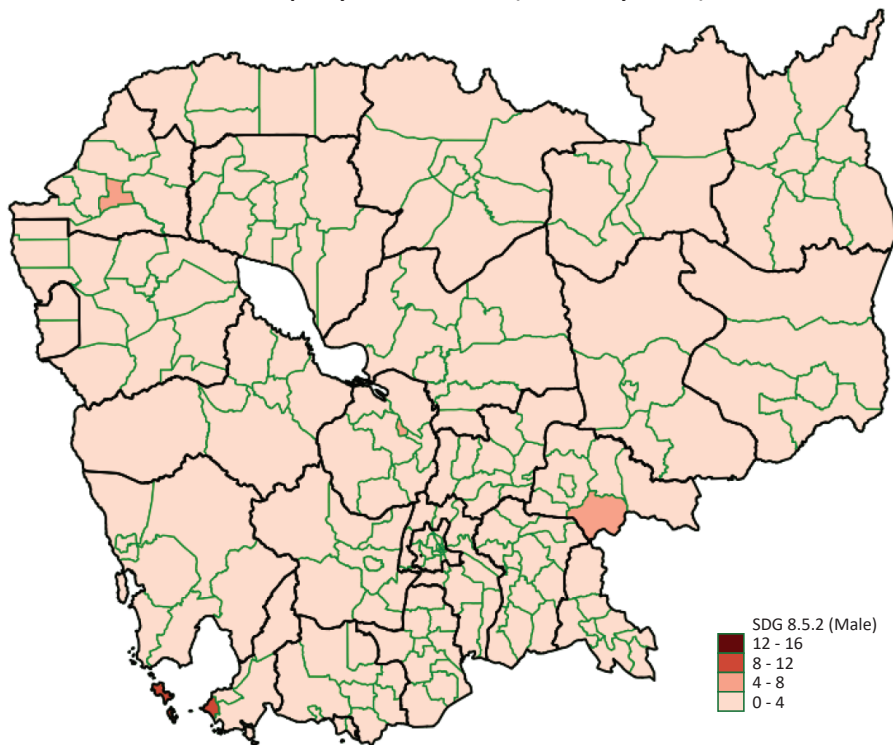
Unemployment rate (15-64 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

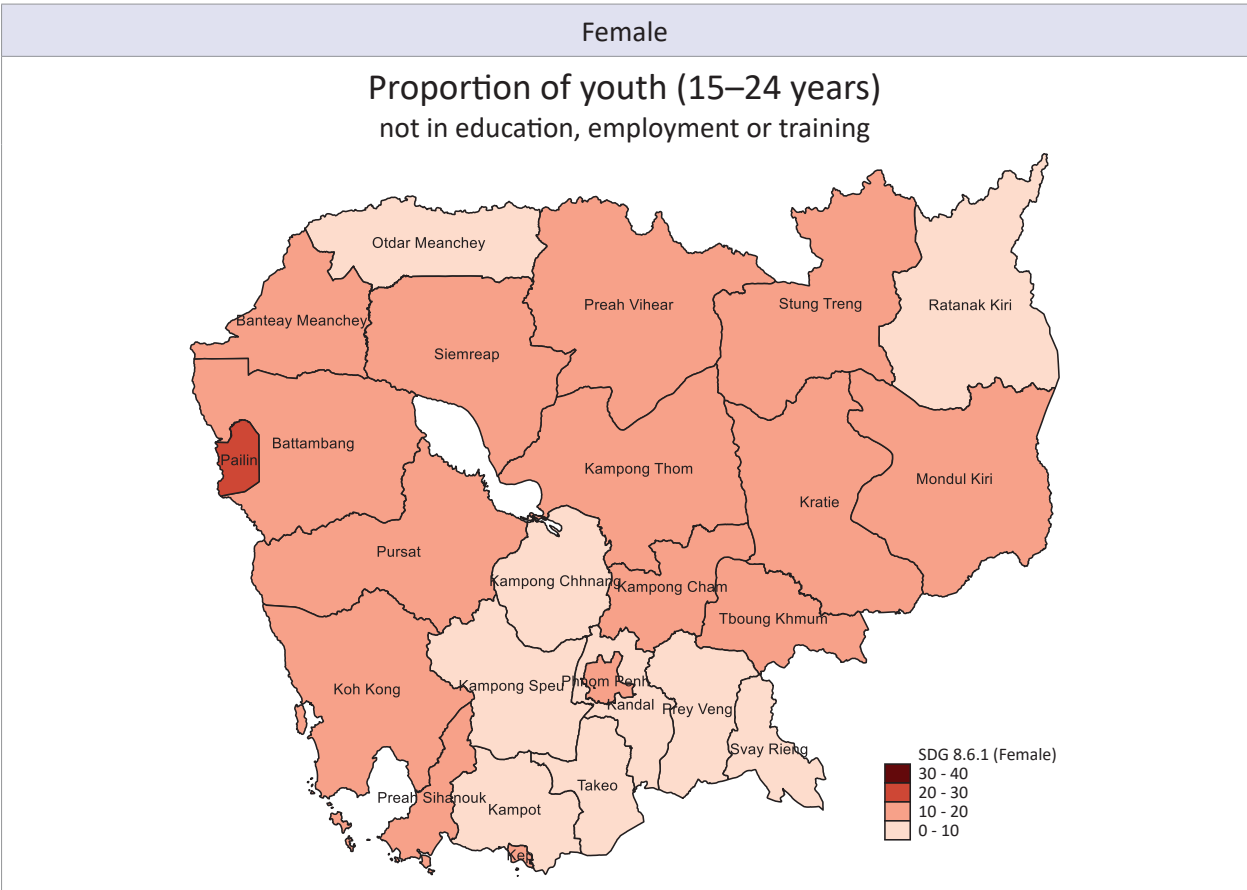
Male

Unemployment rate (15-64 years)

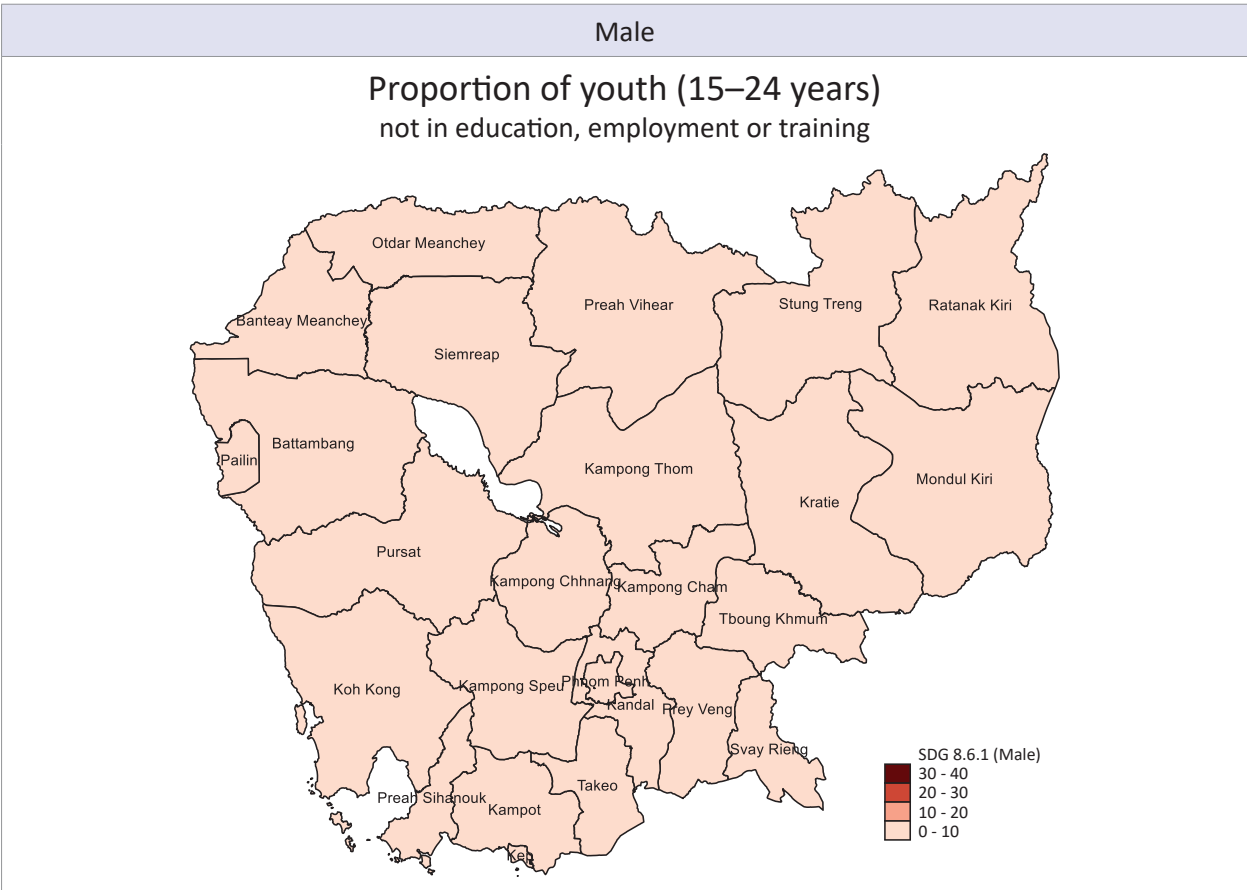


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 16. Proportion of youth (15–24 years) not in education, employment or training



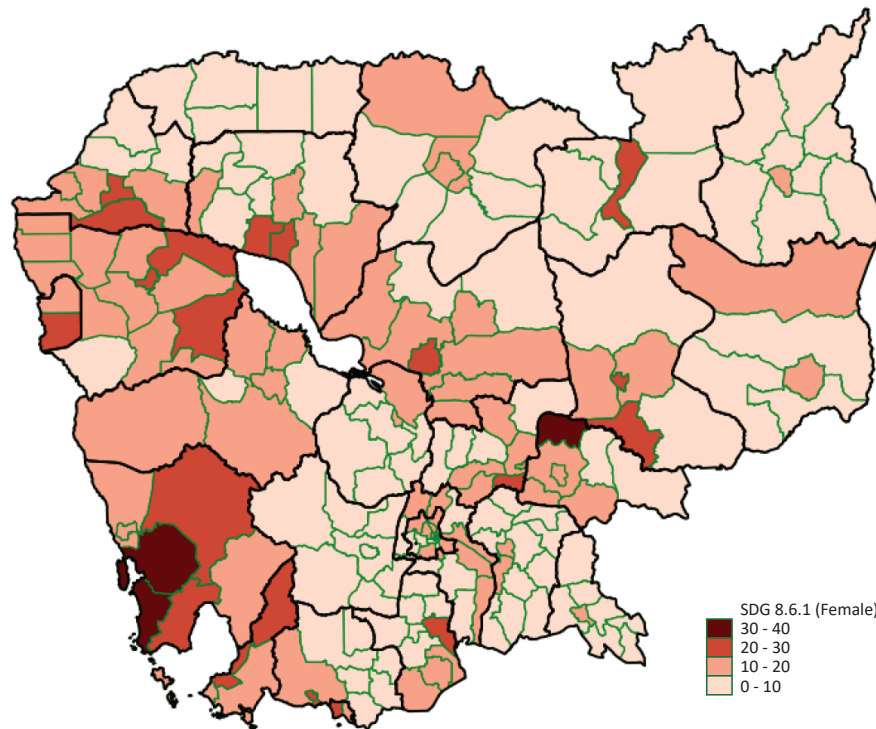
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

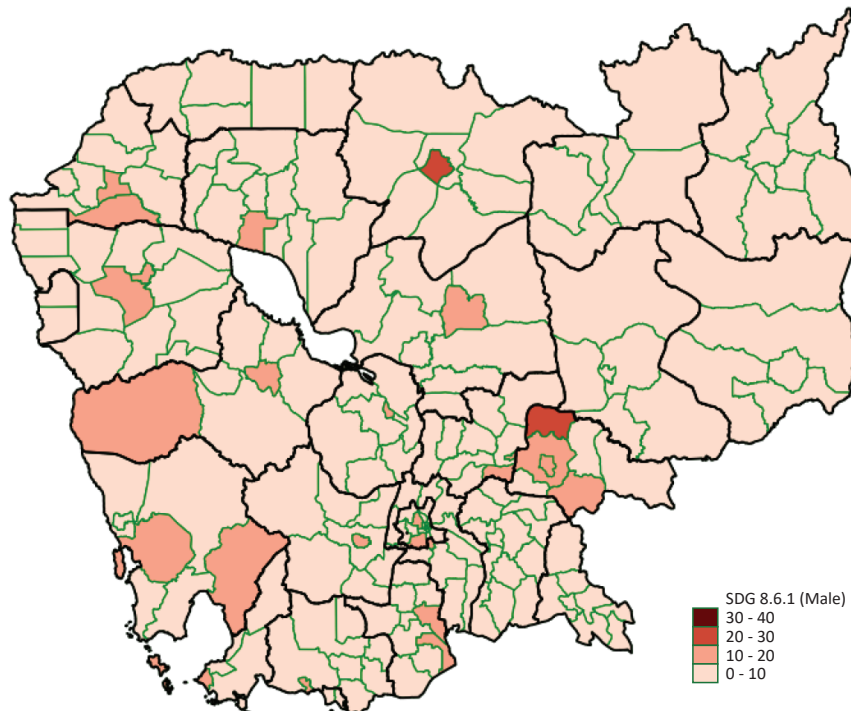
Proportion of youth (15–24 years)
not in education, employment or training



Source: General Population Census (2019)

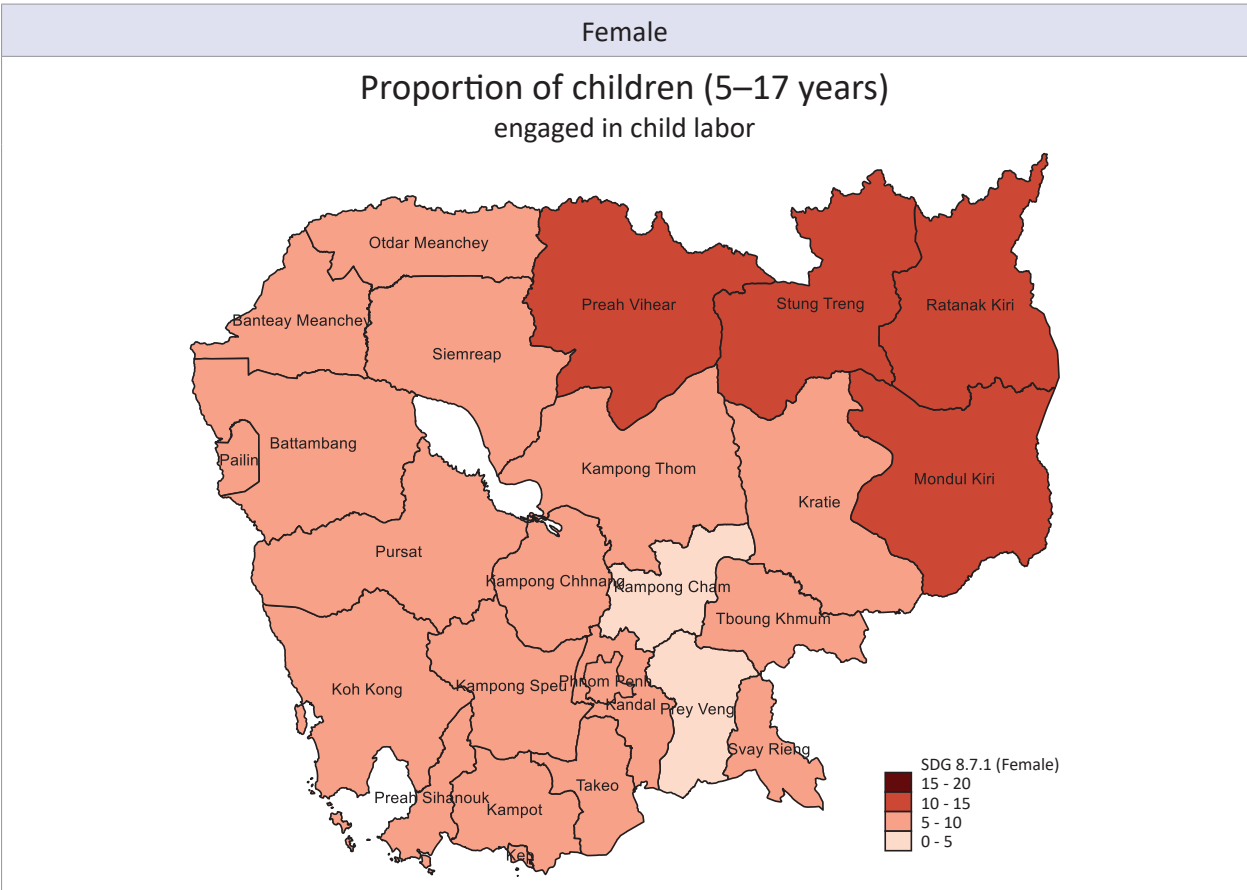
Male

Proportion of youth (15–24 years)
not in education, employment or training

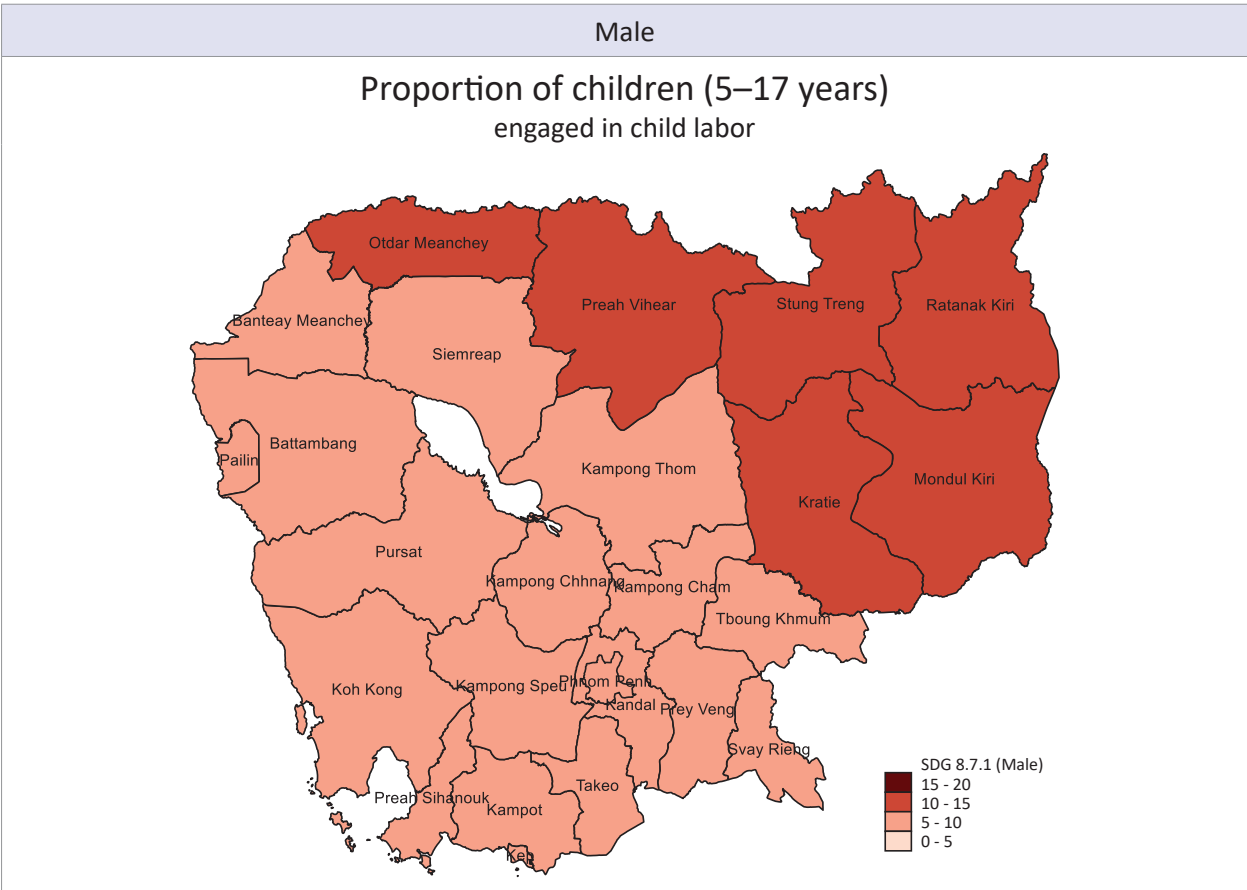


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 17. Proportion of children (5–17 years) engaged in child labor



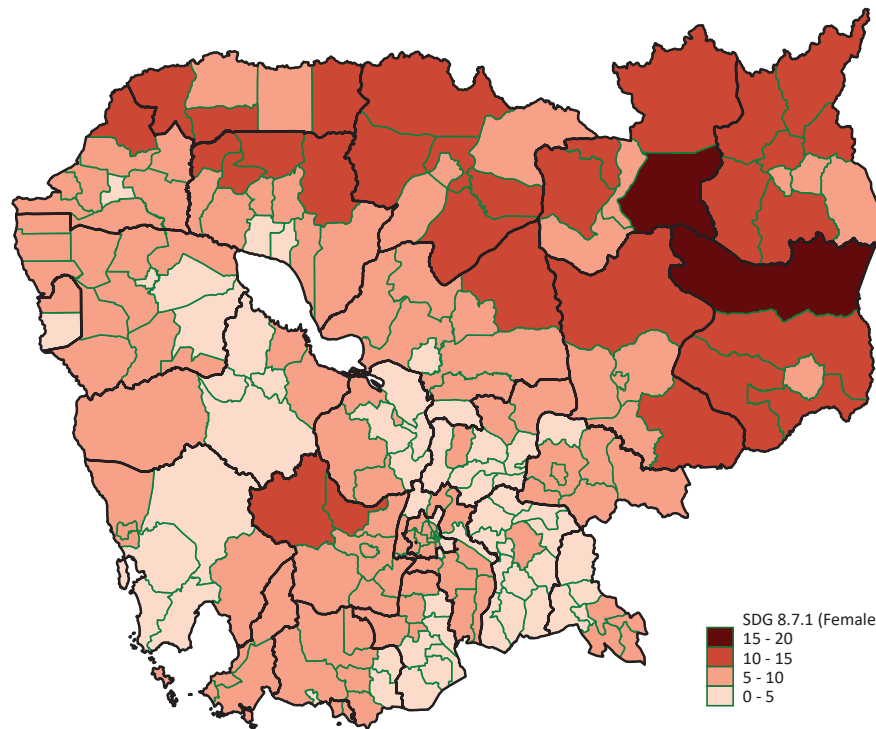
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

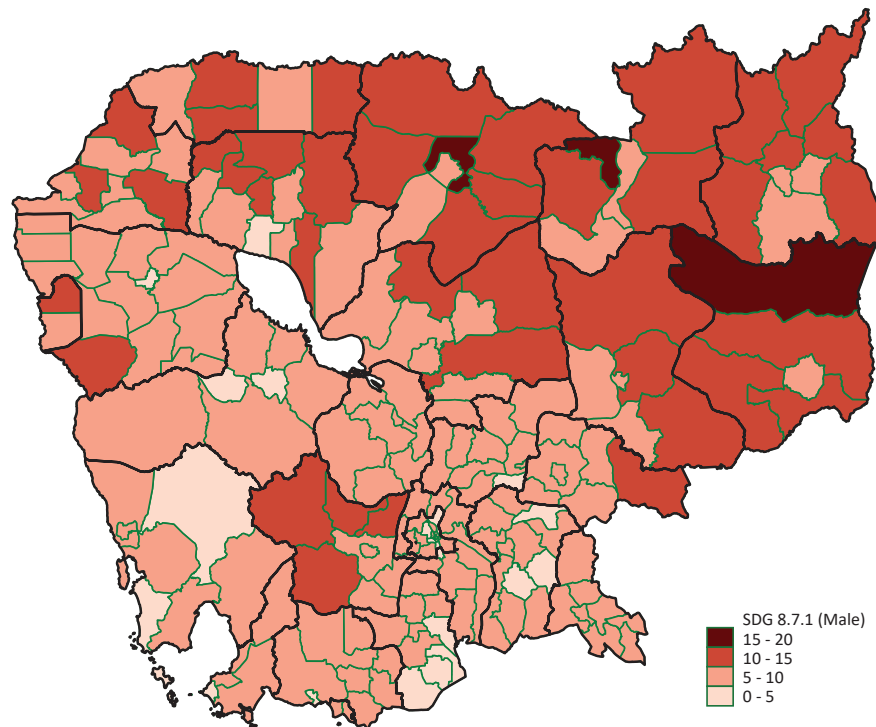
Proportion of children (5–17 years)
engaged in child labor



Source: General Population Census (2019)

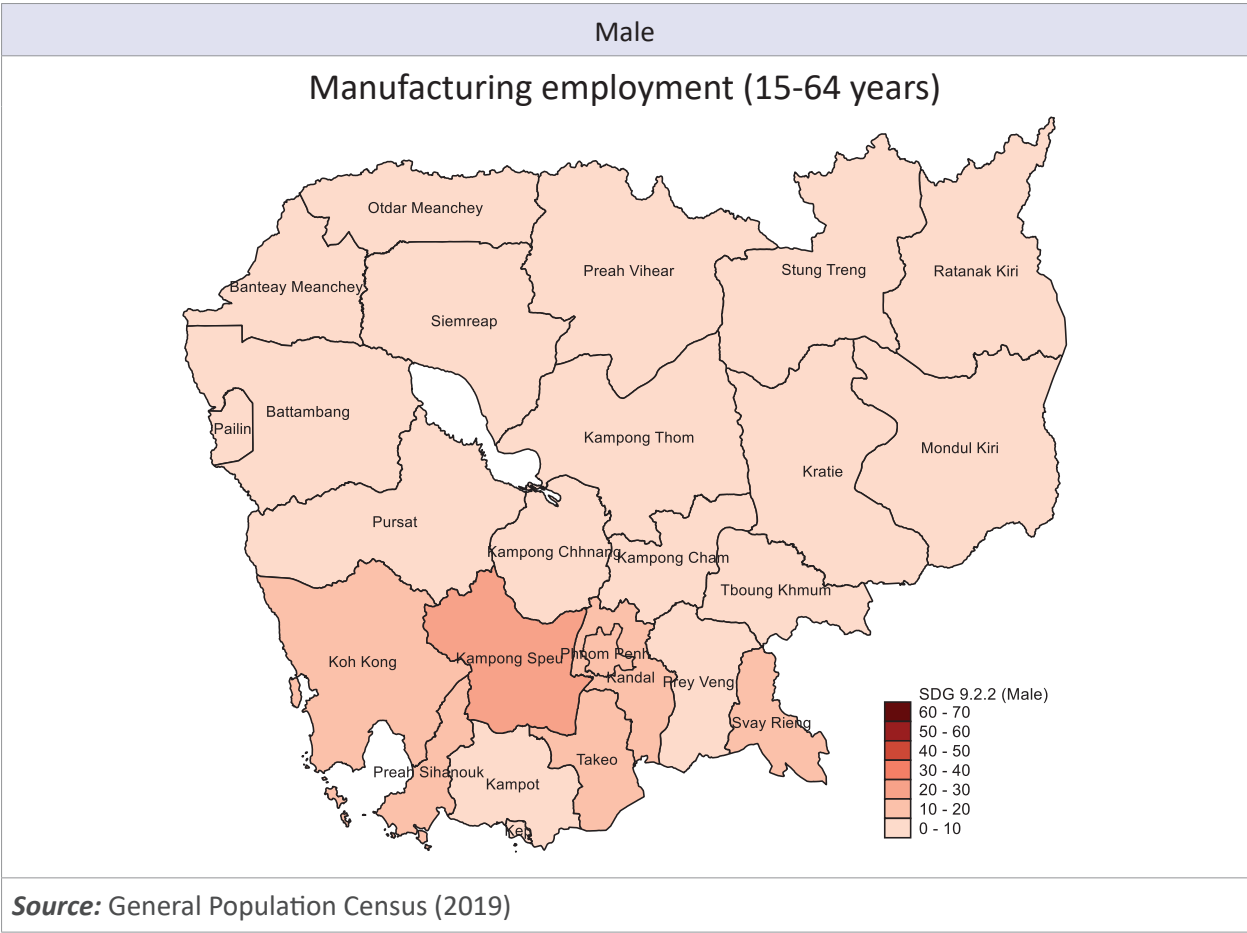
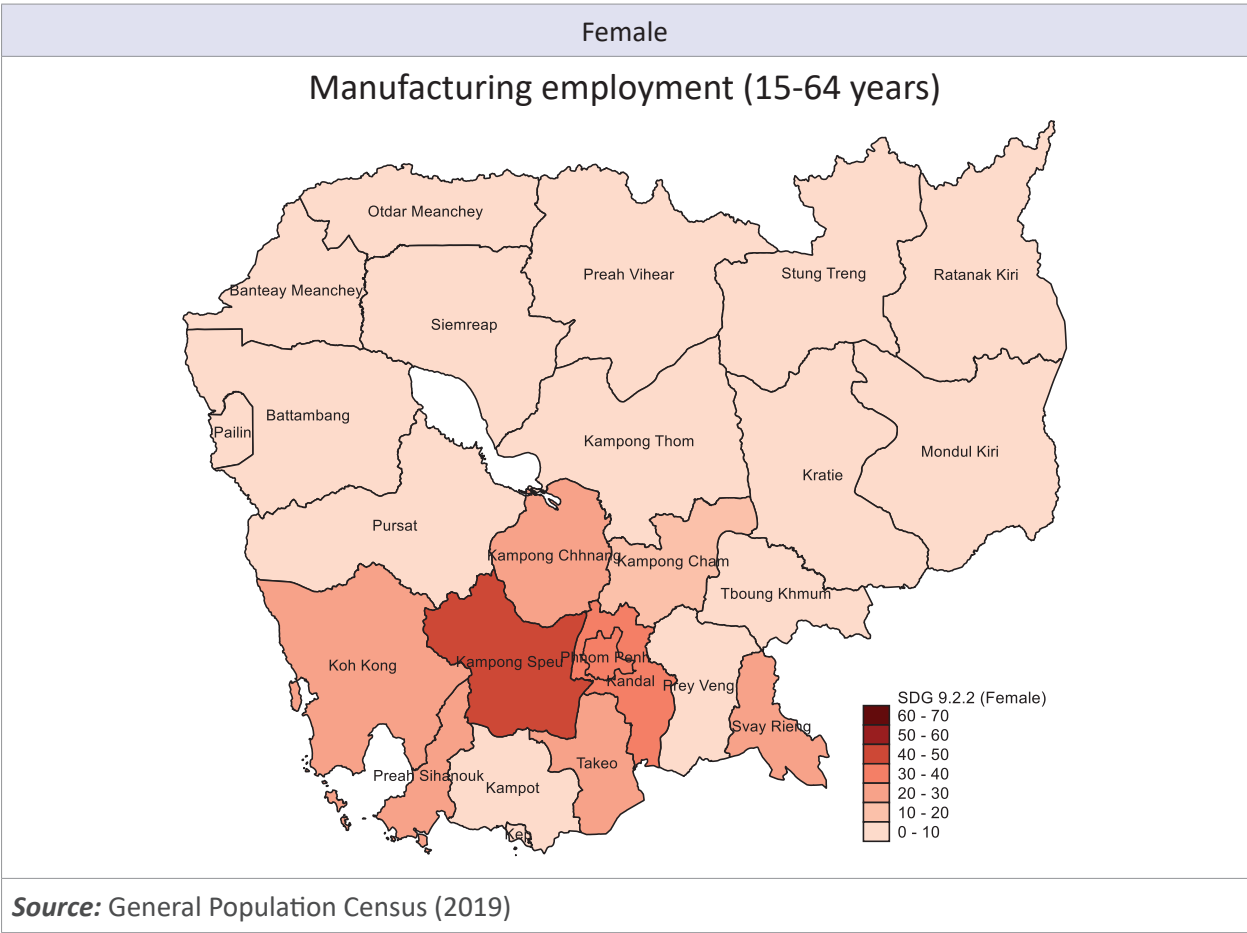
Male

Proportion of children (5–17 years)
engaged in child labor



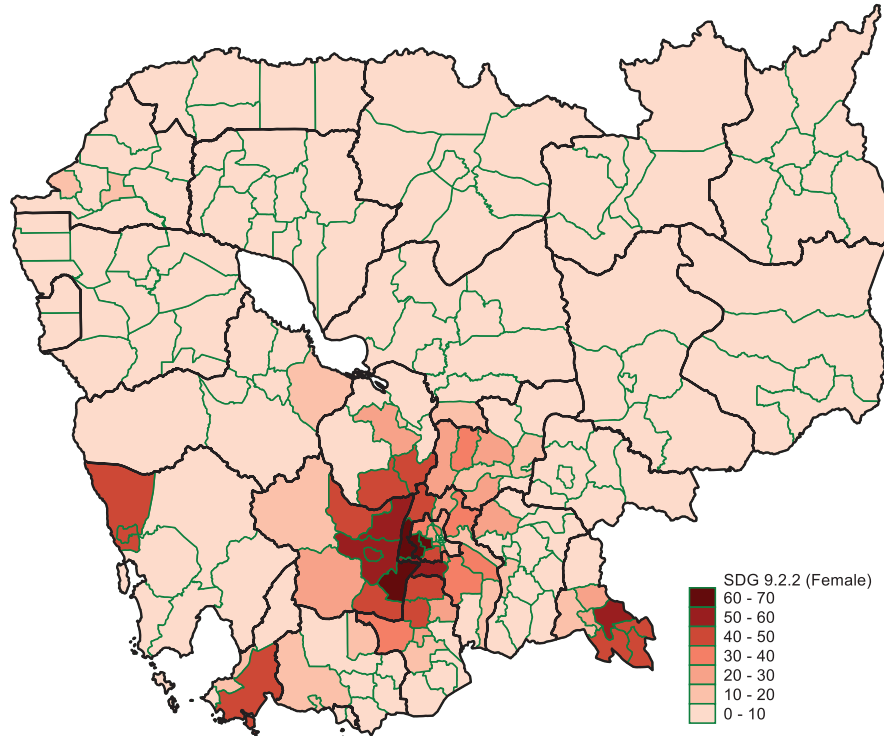
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 18. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (15-64 years)



Female

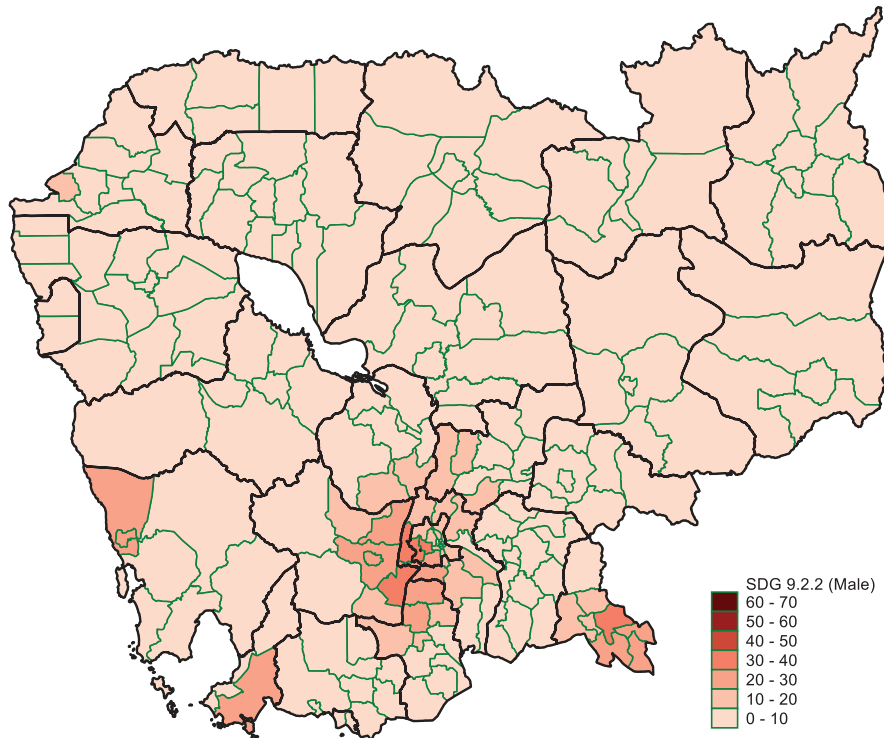
Manufacturing employment (15-64 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

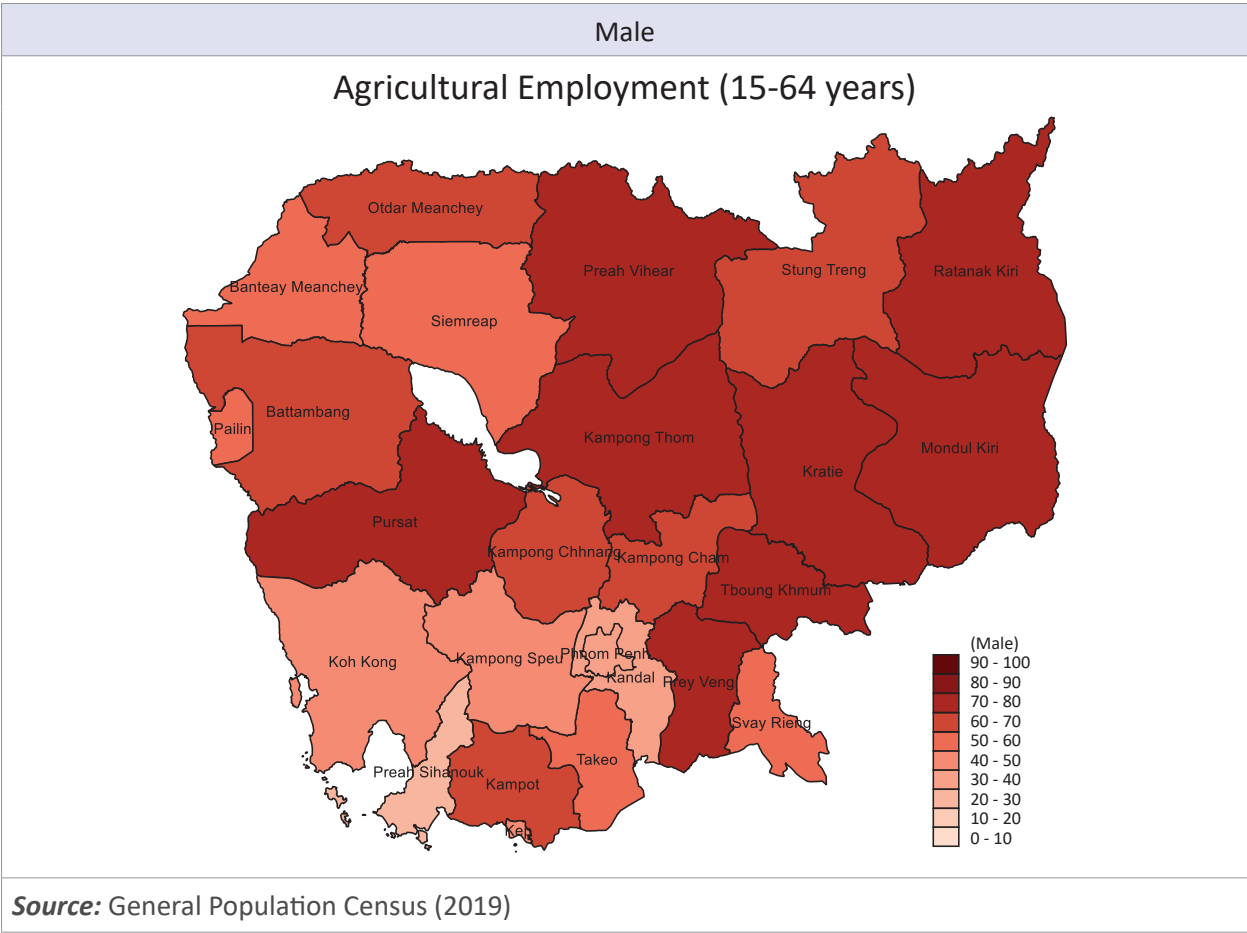
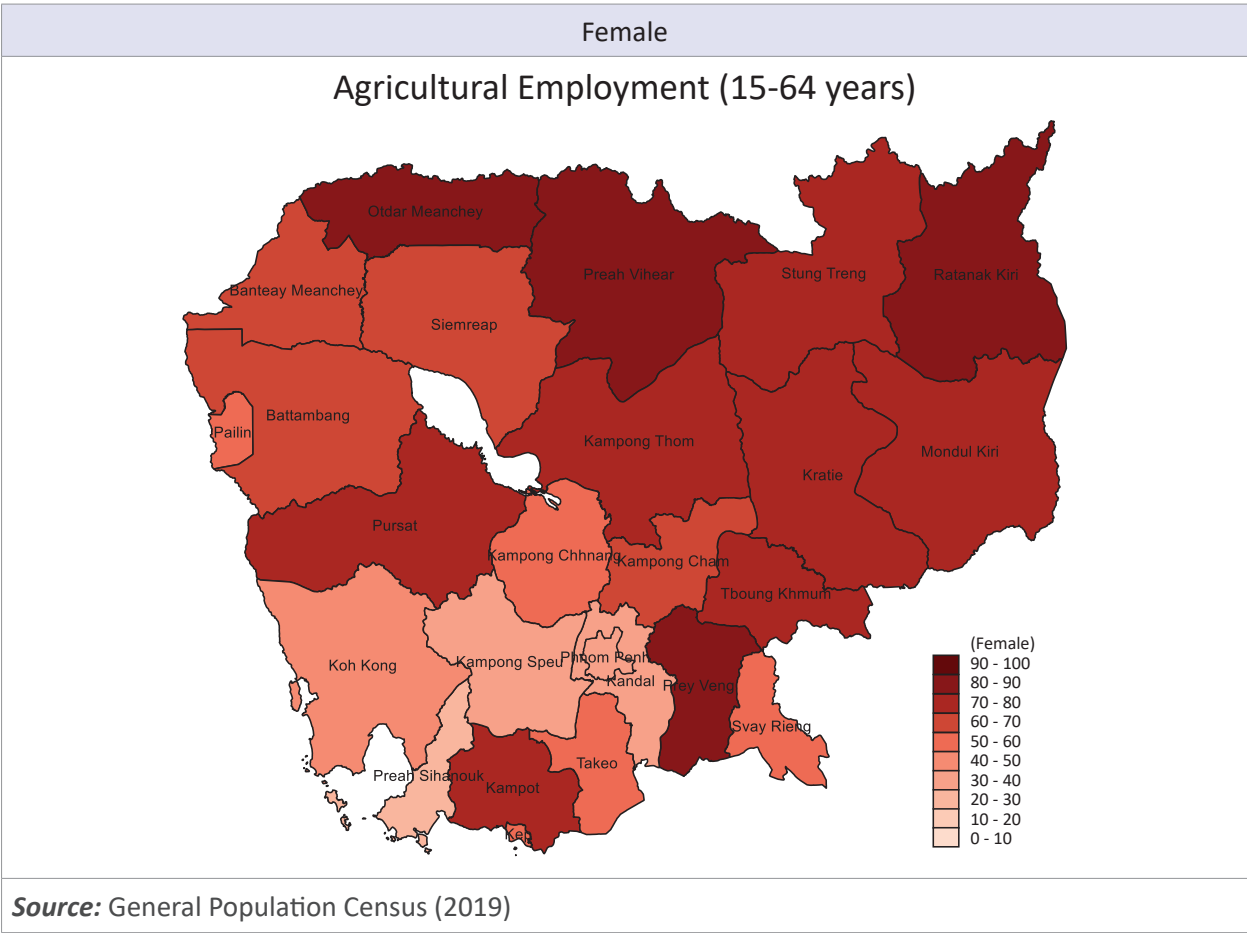
Male

Manufacturing employment (15-64 years)



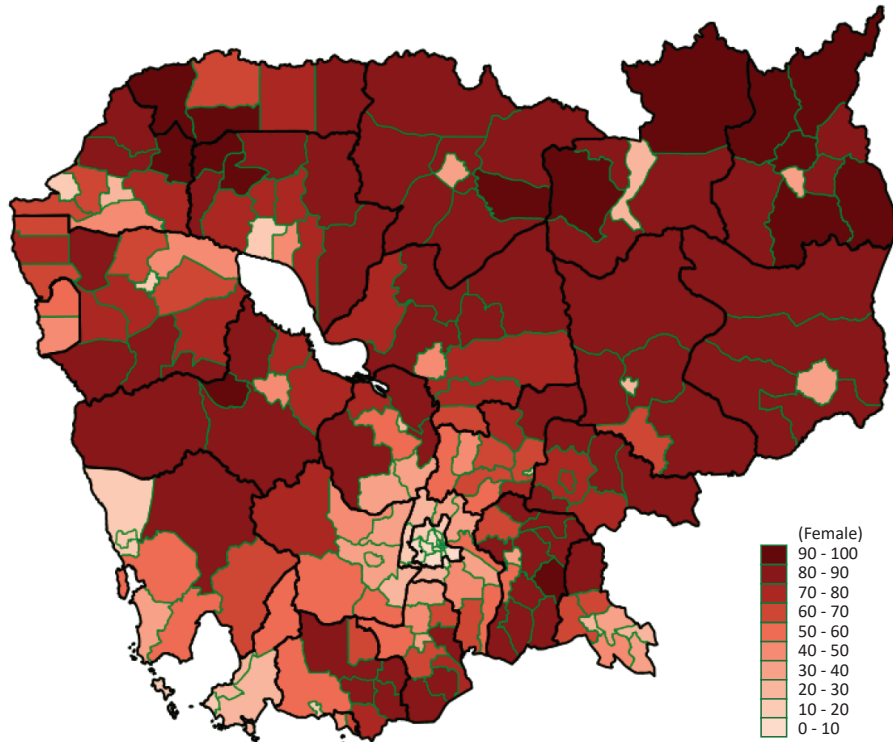
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 19. Agricultural employment as a proportion of total employment (15-64 years)



Female

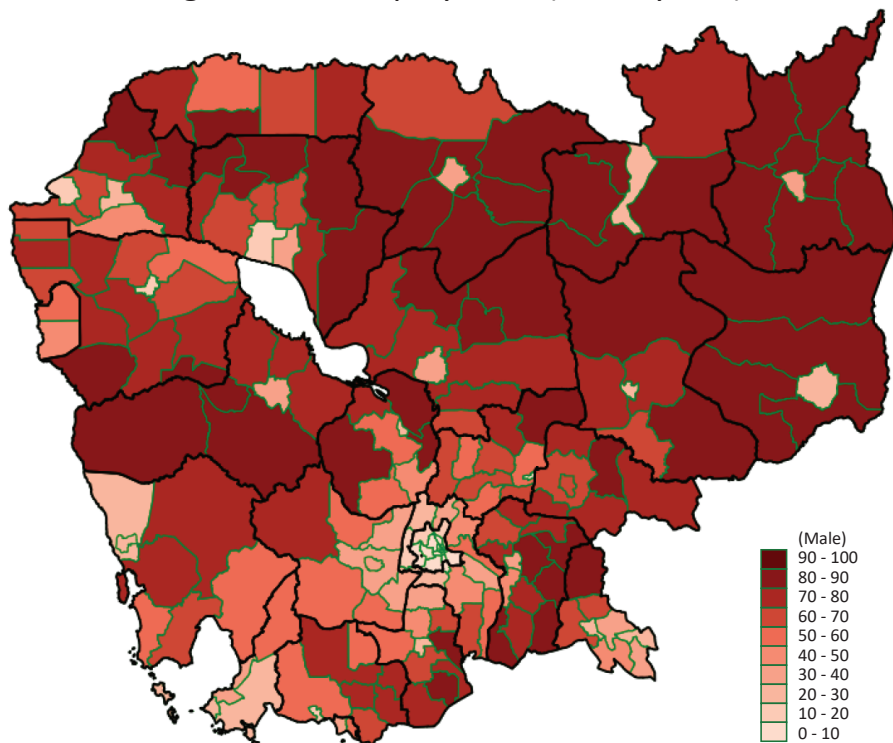
Agricultural Employment (15-64 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

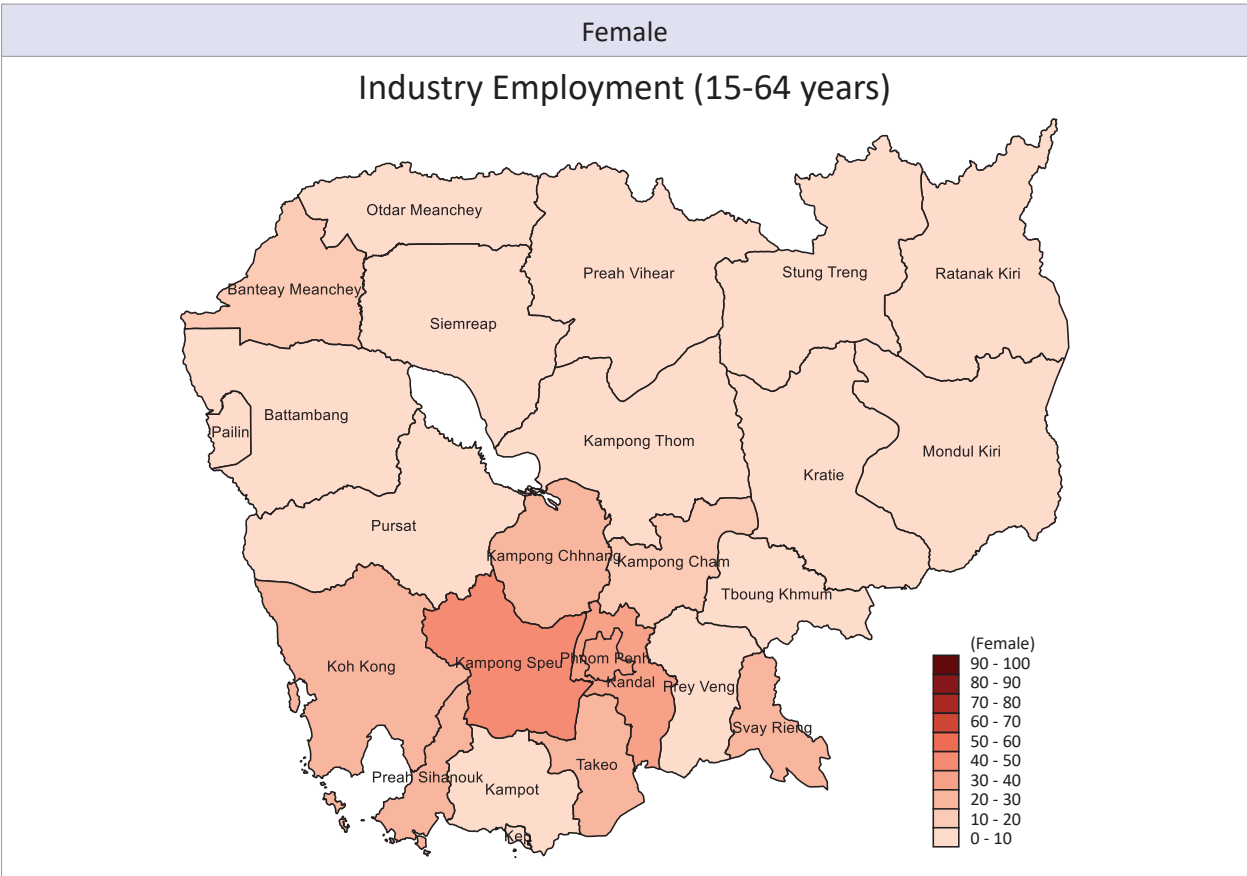
Male

Agricultural Employment (15-64 years)

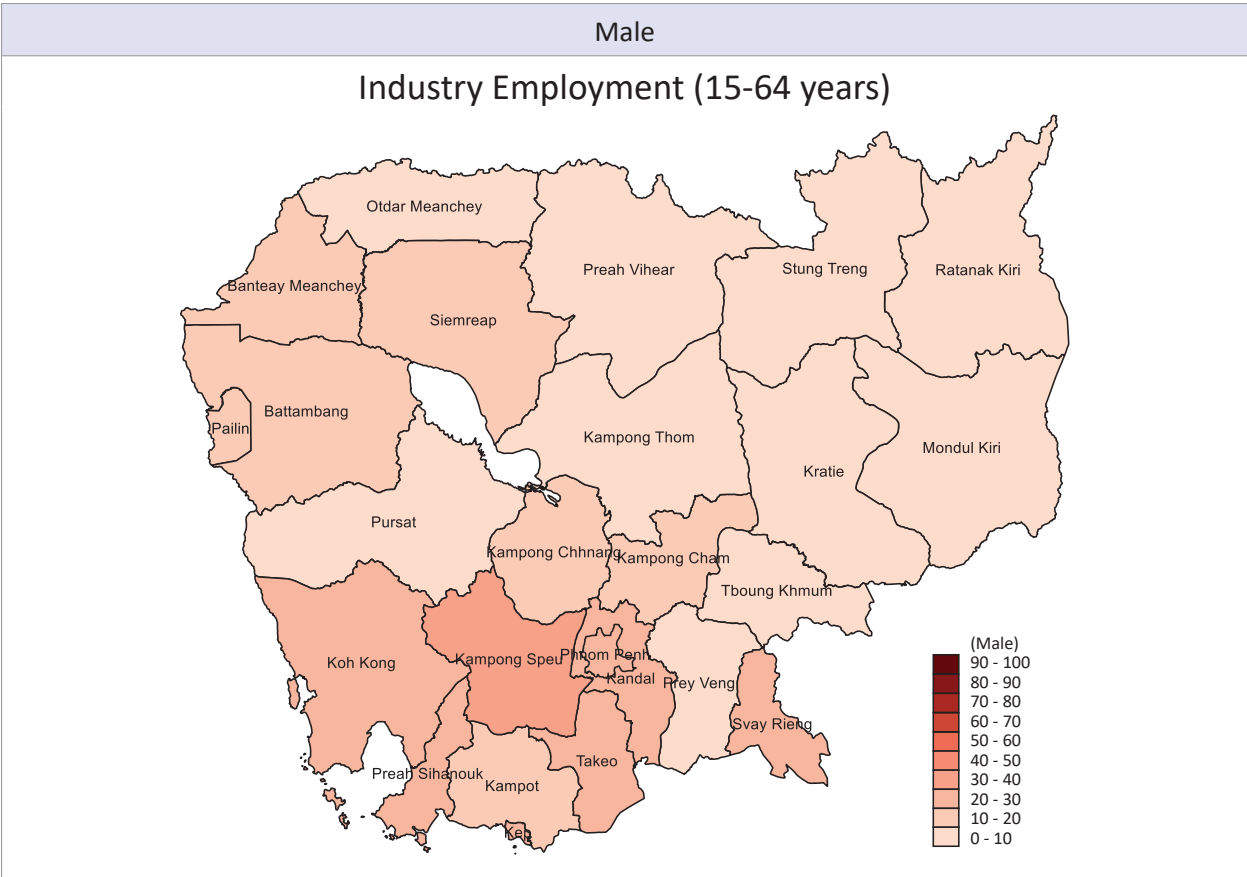


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 20. Industrial employment as a proportion of total employment (15-64 years)



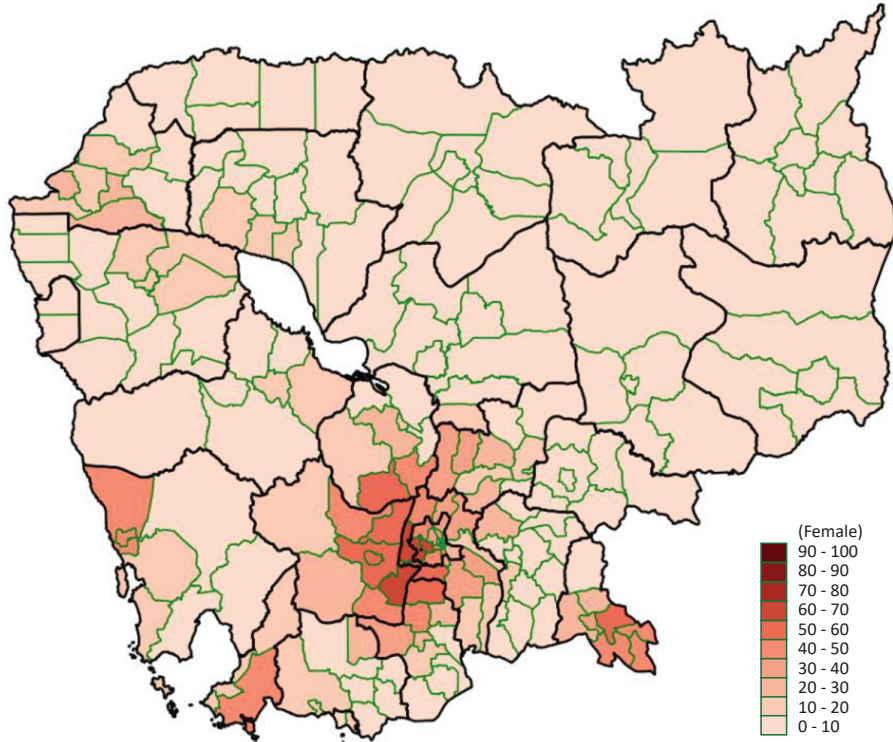
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

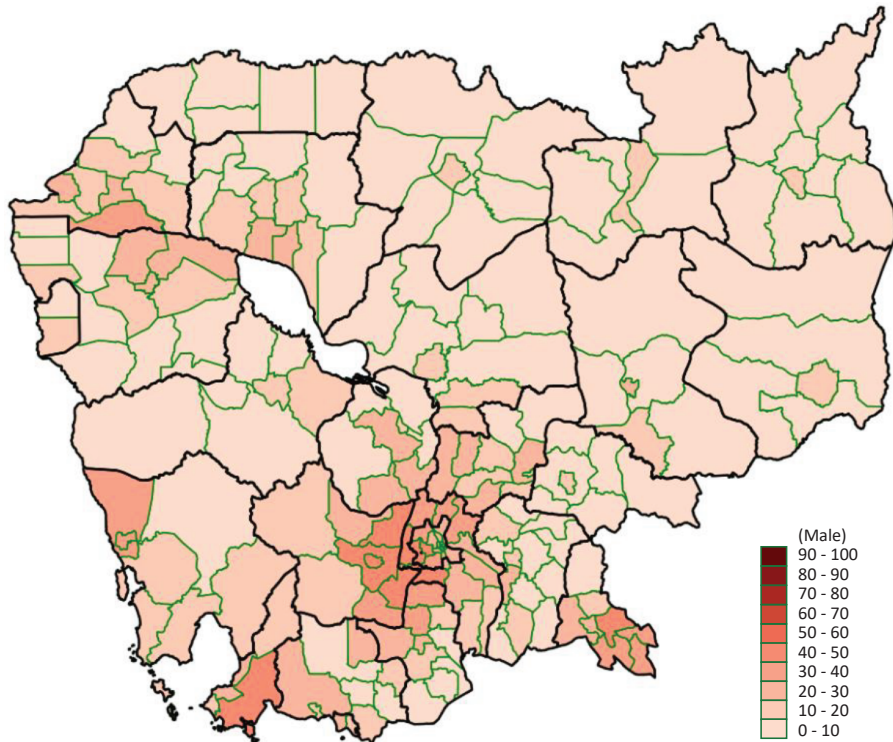
Industry Employment (15-64 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

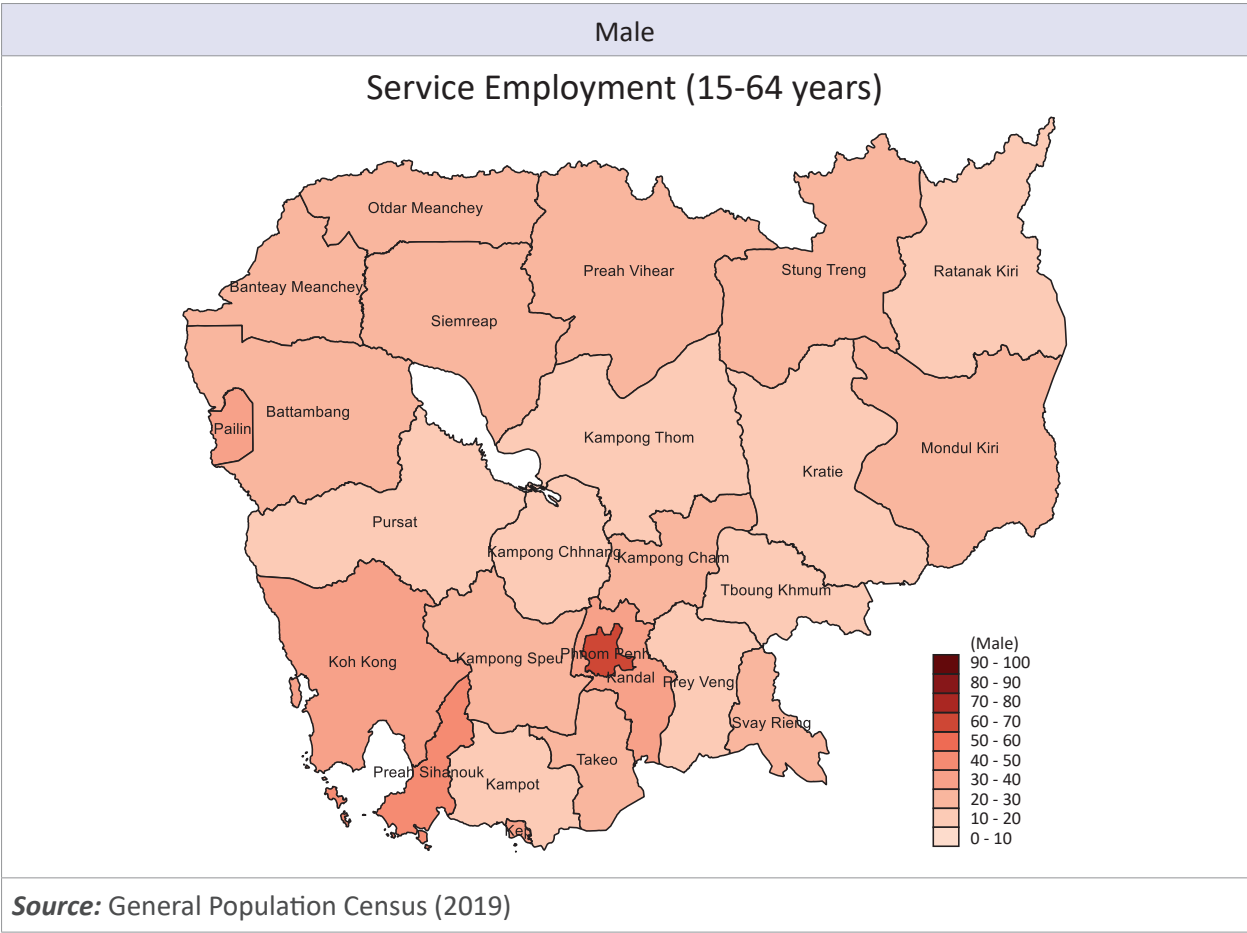
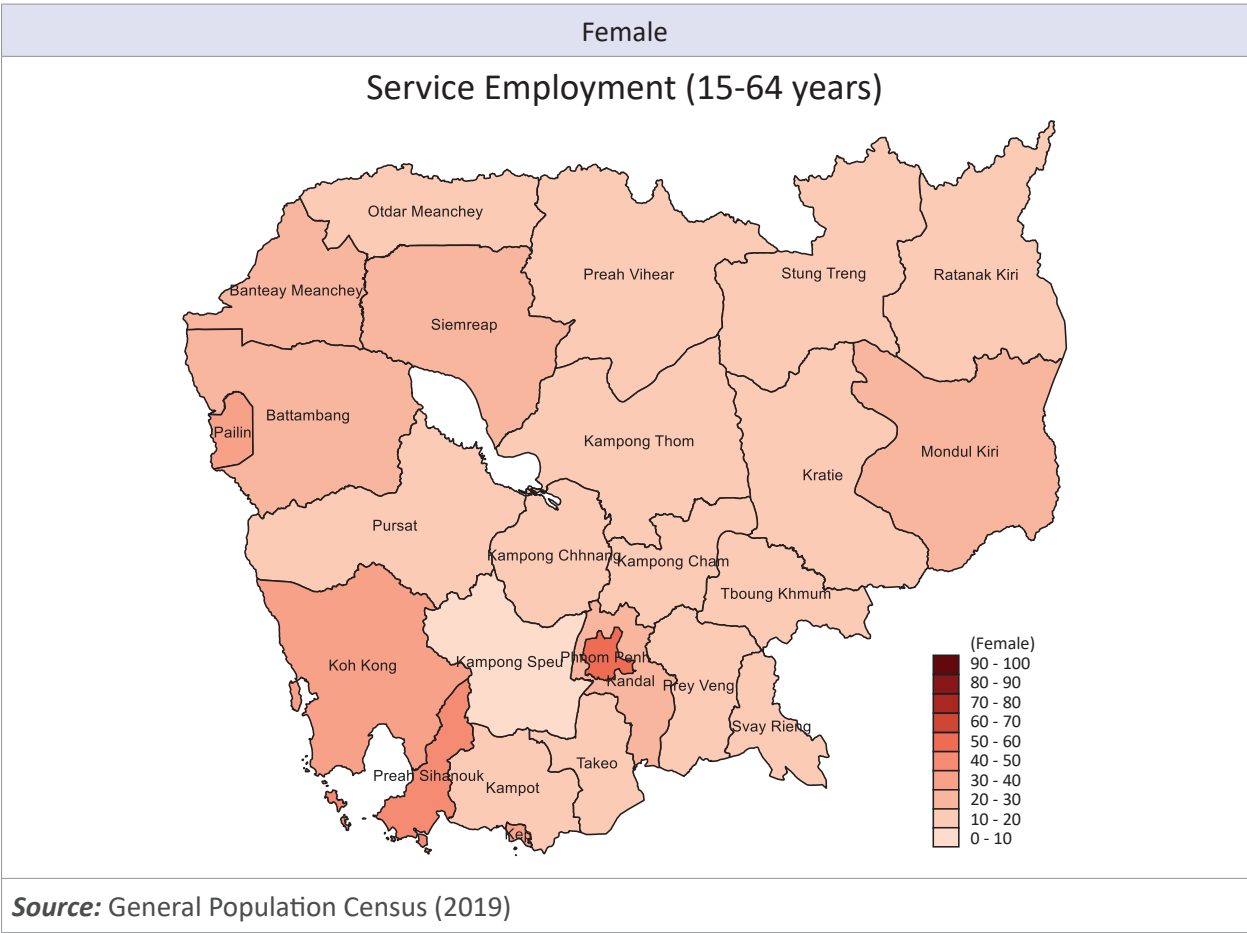
Male

Industry Employment (15-64 years)



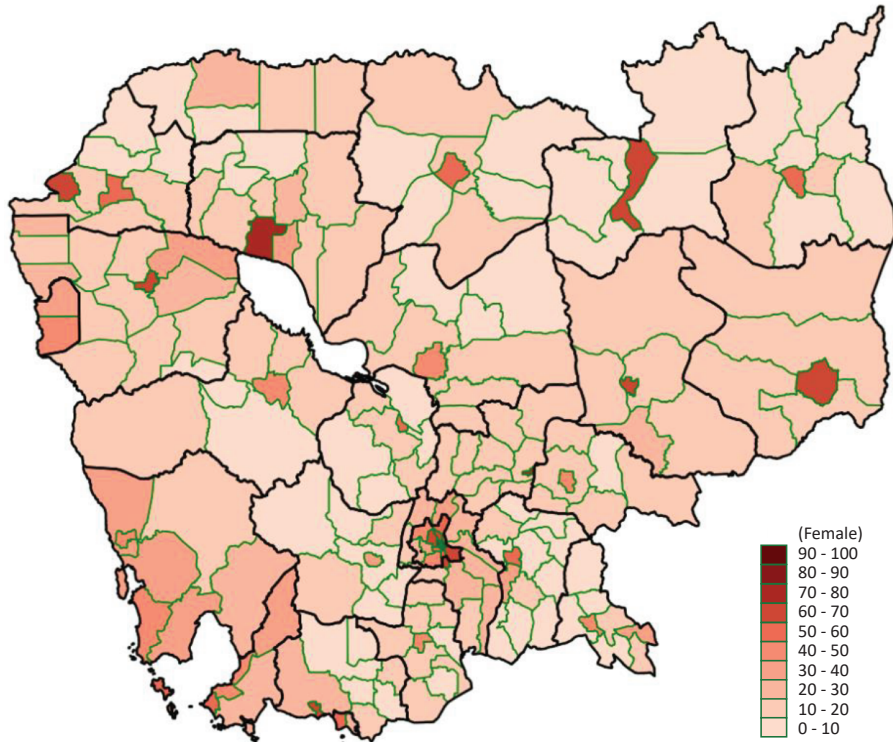
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 21. Service employment as a proportion of total employment (15-64 years)



Female

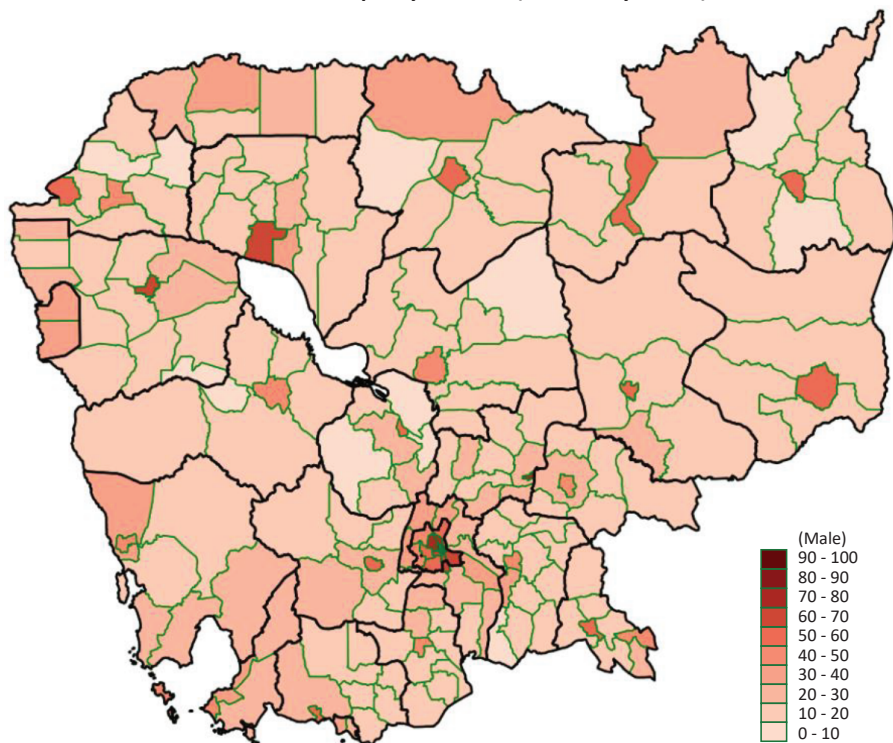
Service Employment (15-64 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

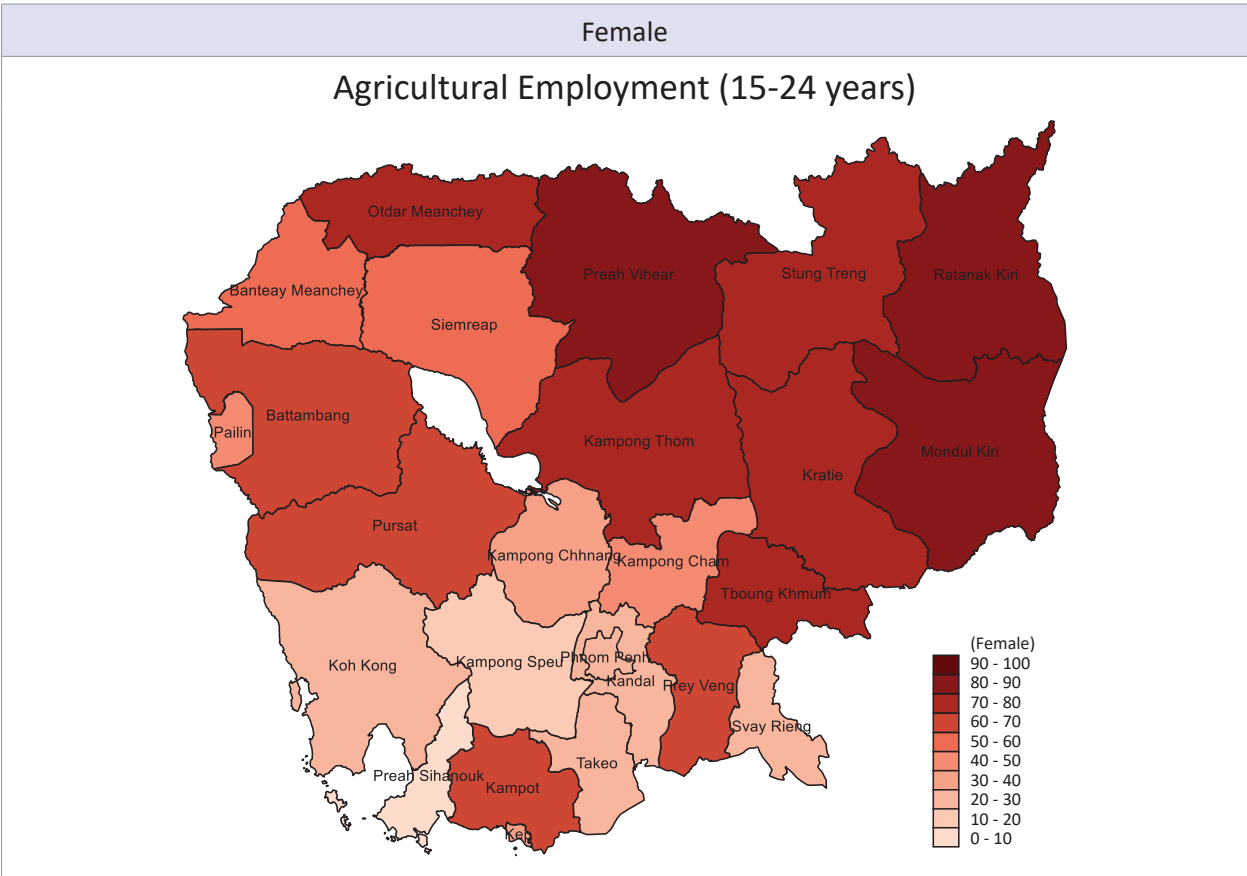
Male

Service Employment (15-64 years)

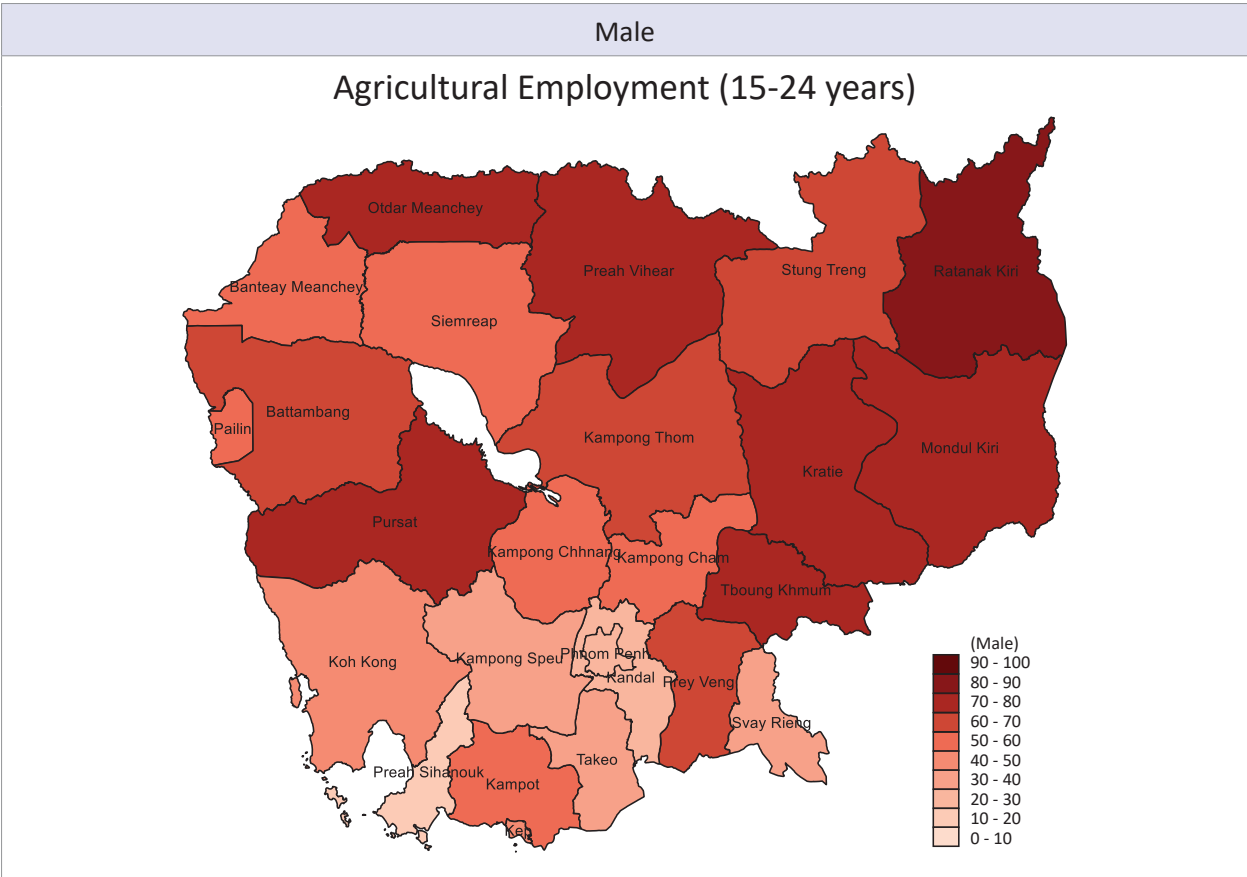


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 22. Agricultural employment as a proportion of total employment (15-24 years)



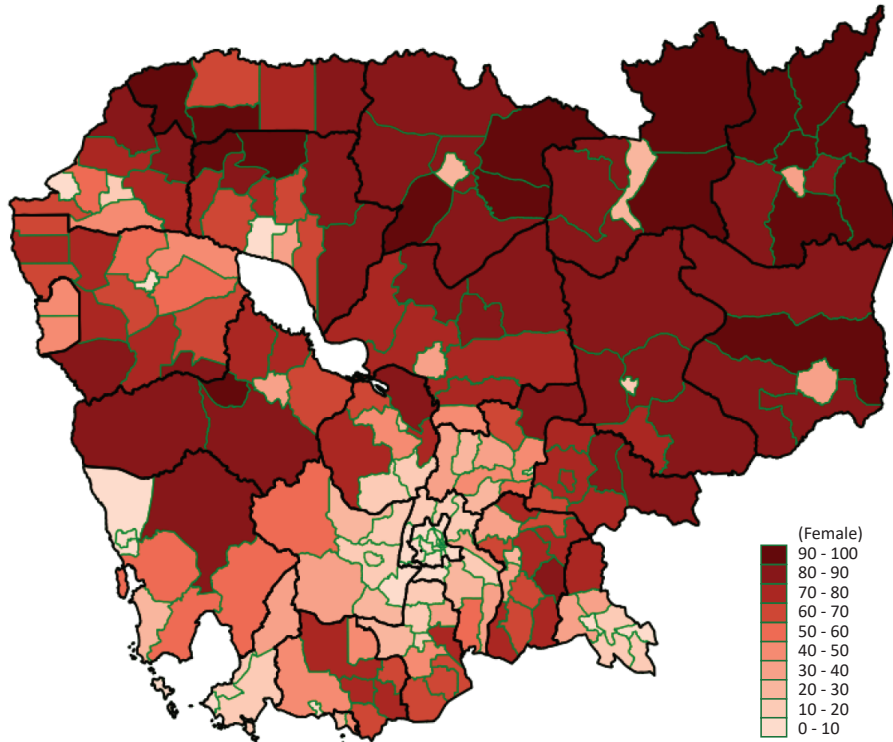
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

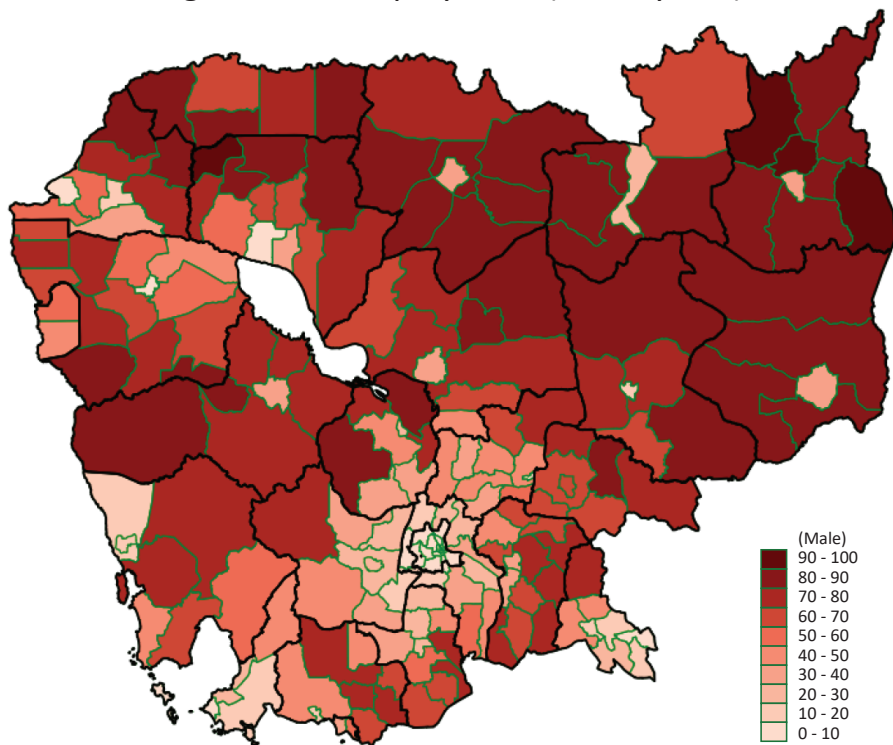
Agricultural Employment (15-24 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

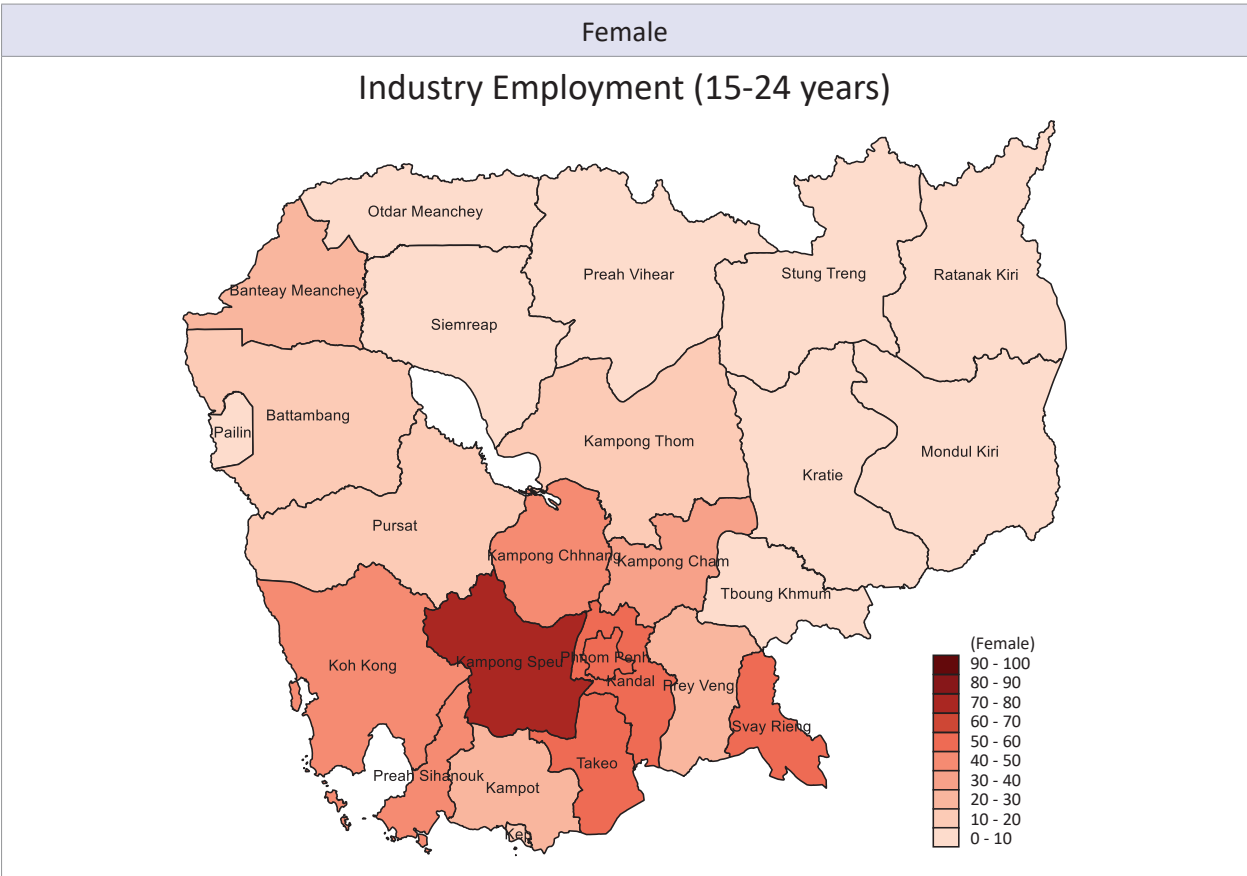
Male

Agricultural Employment (15-24 years)

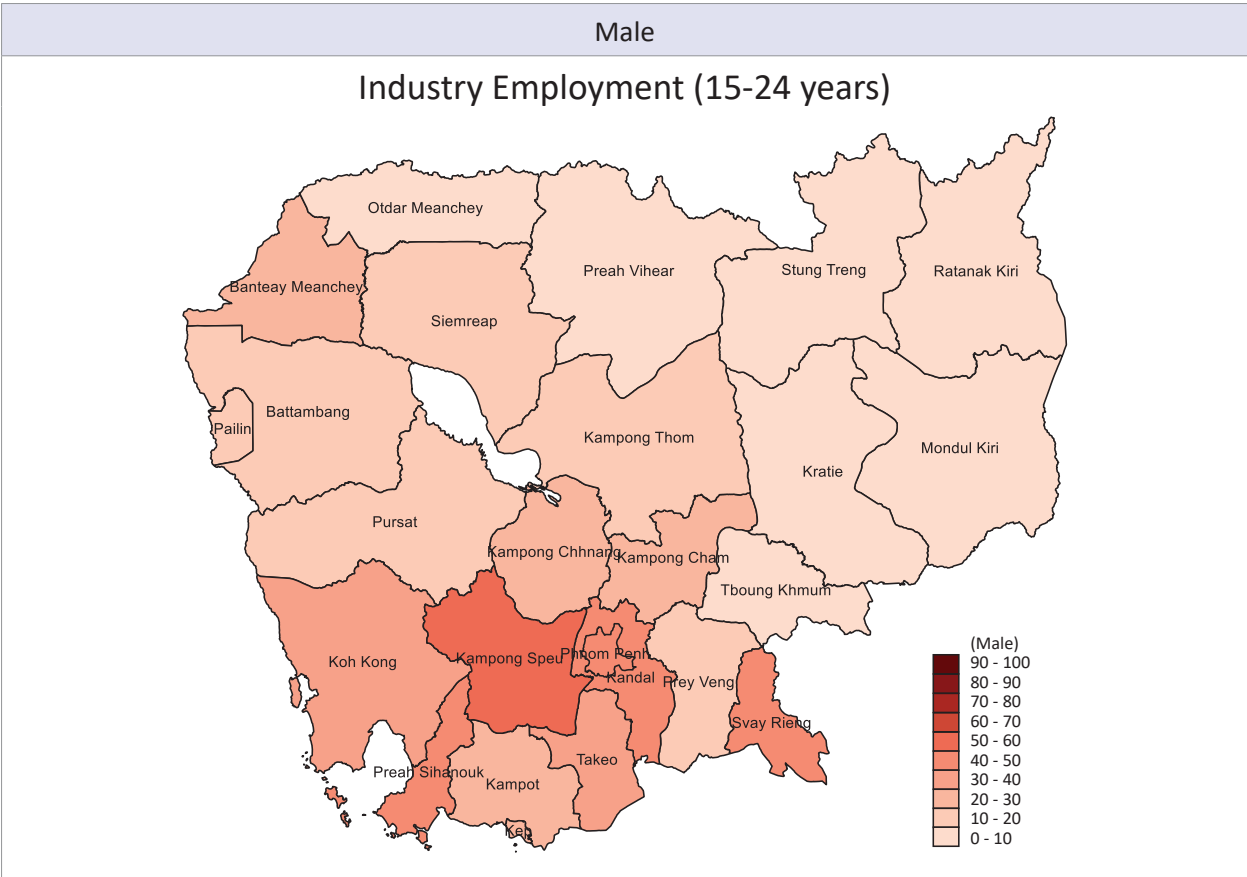


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 23. Industrial employment as a proportion of total employment (15-24 years)



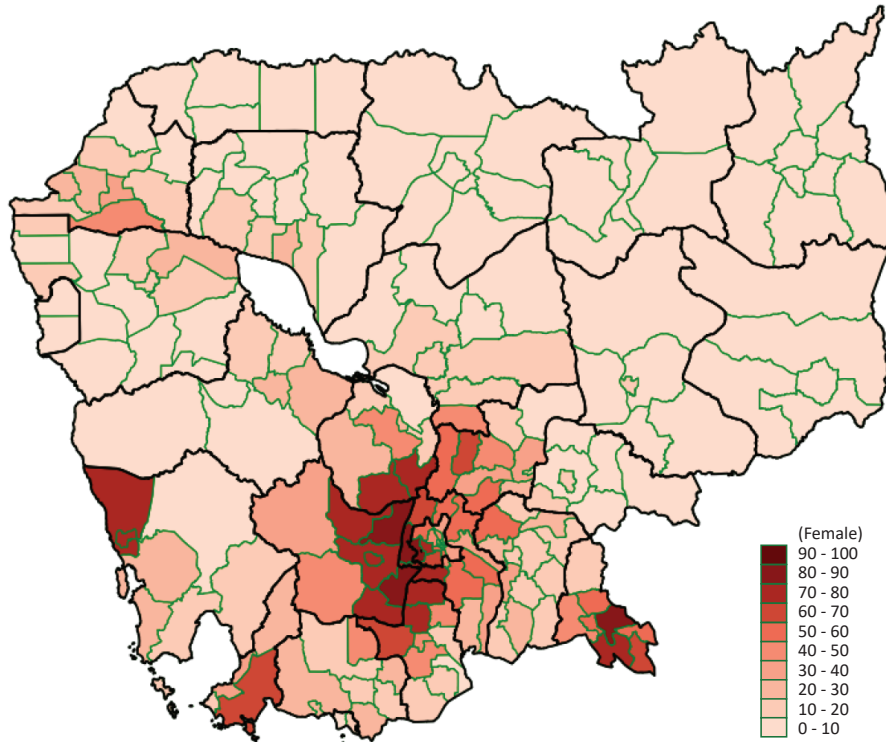
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

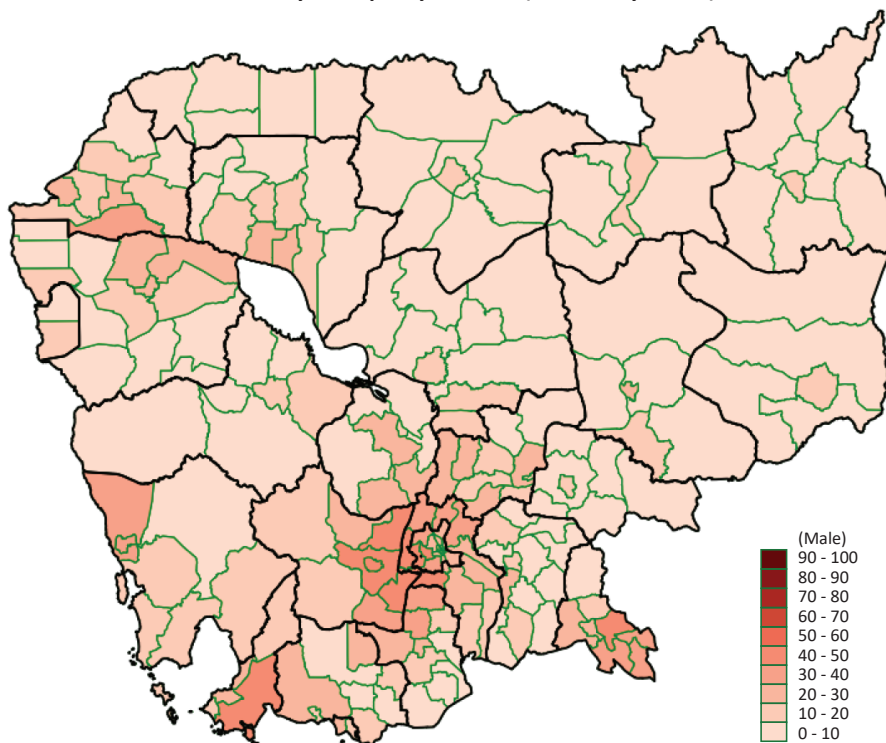
Industry Employment (15-24 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

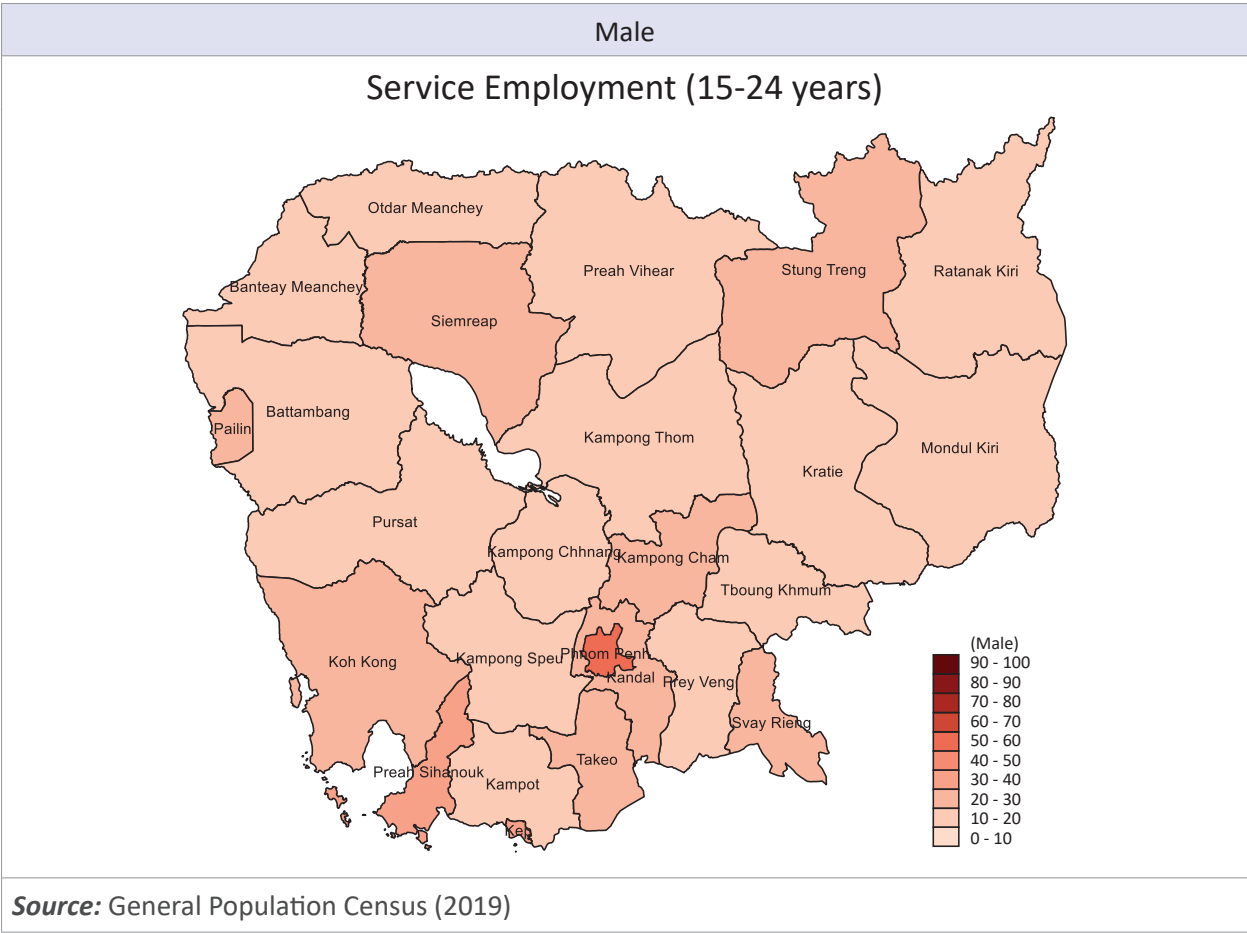
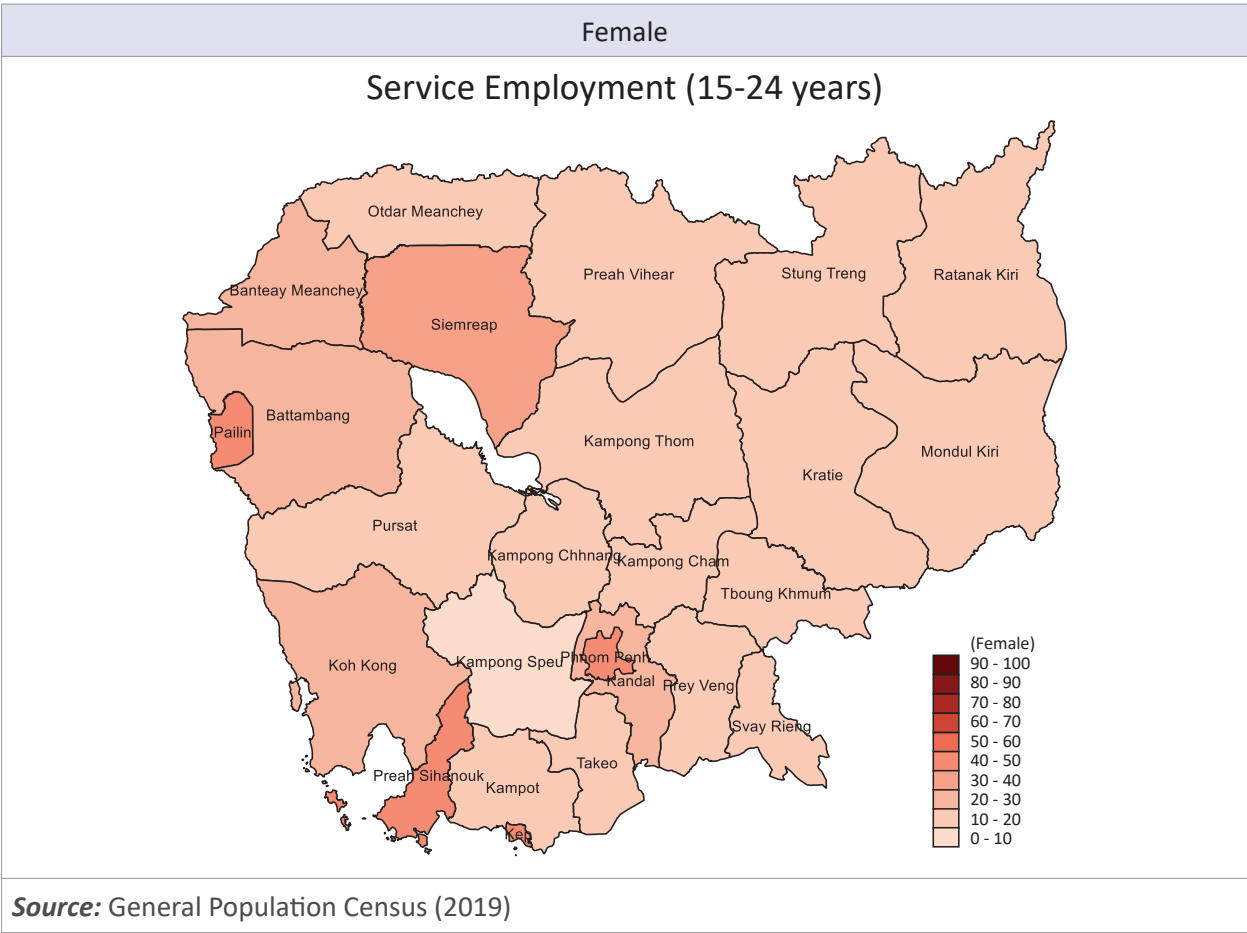
Male

Industry Employment (15-24 years)



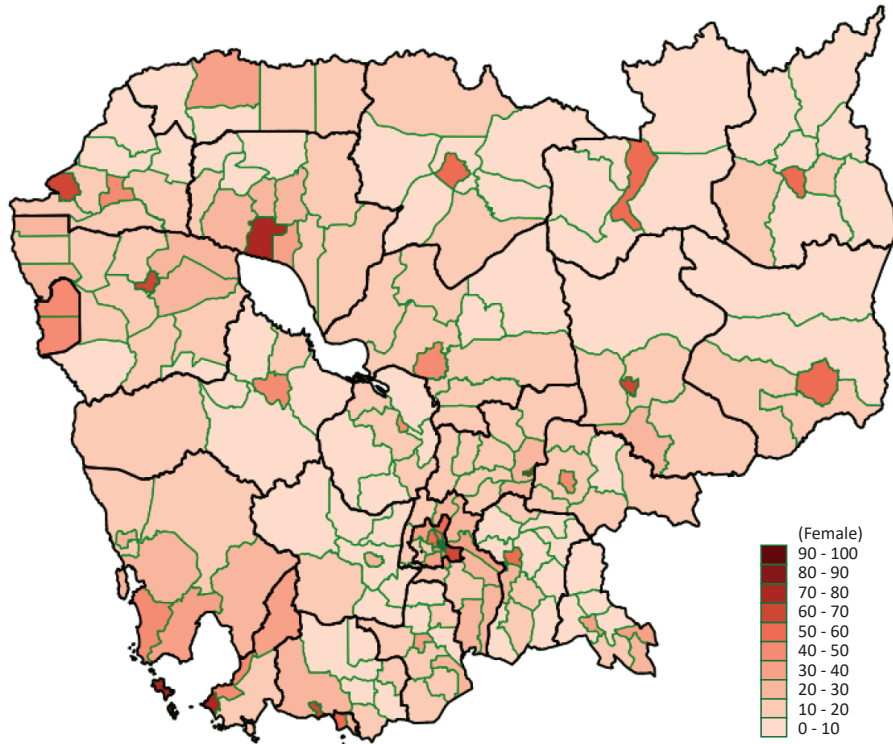
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 24. Service employment as a proportion of total employment (15-24 years)



Female

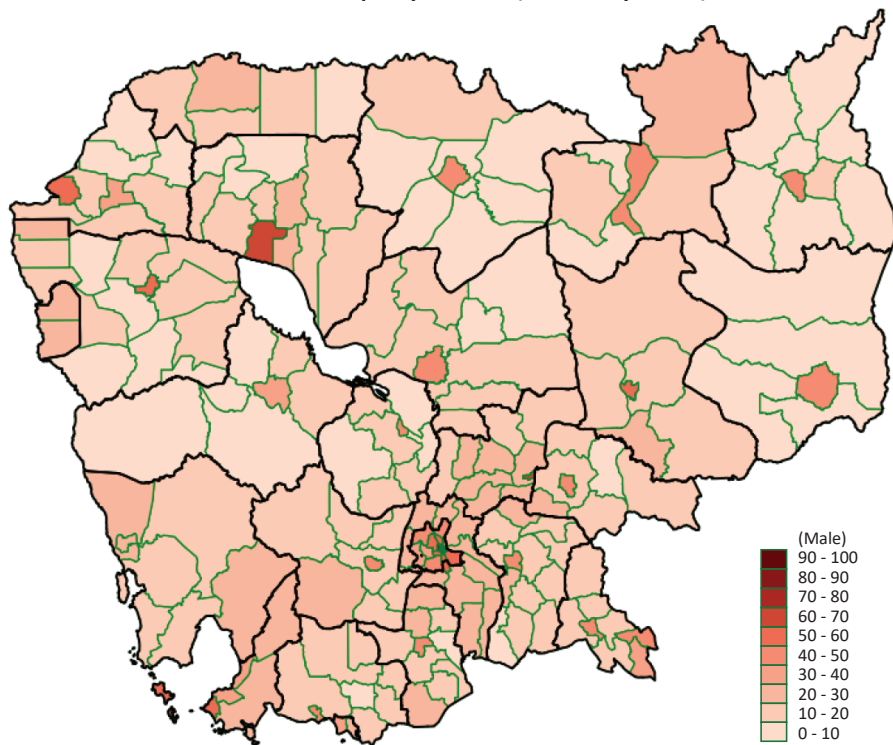
Service Employment (15-24 years)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

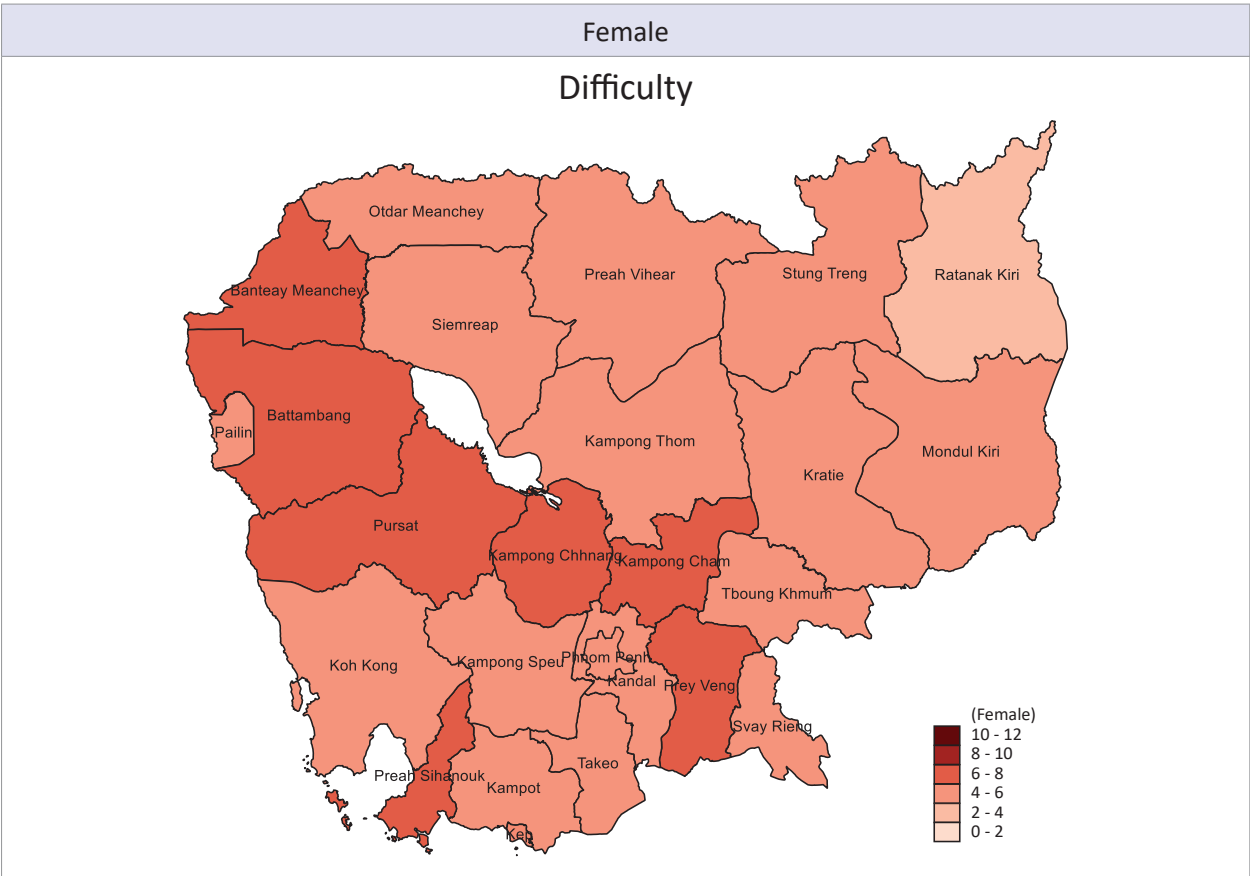
Male

Service Employment (15-24 years)

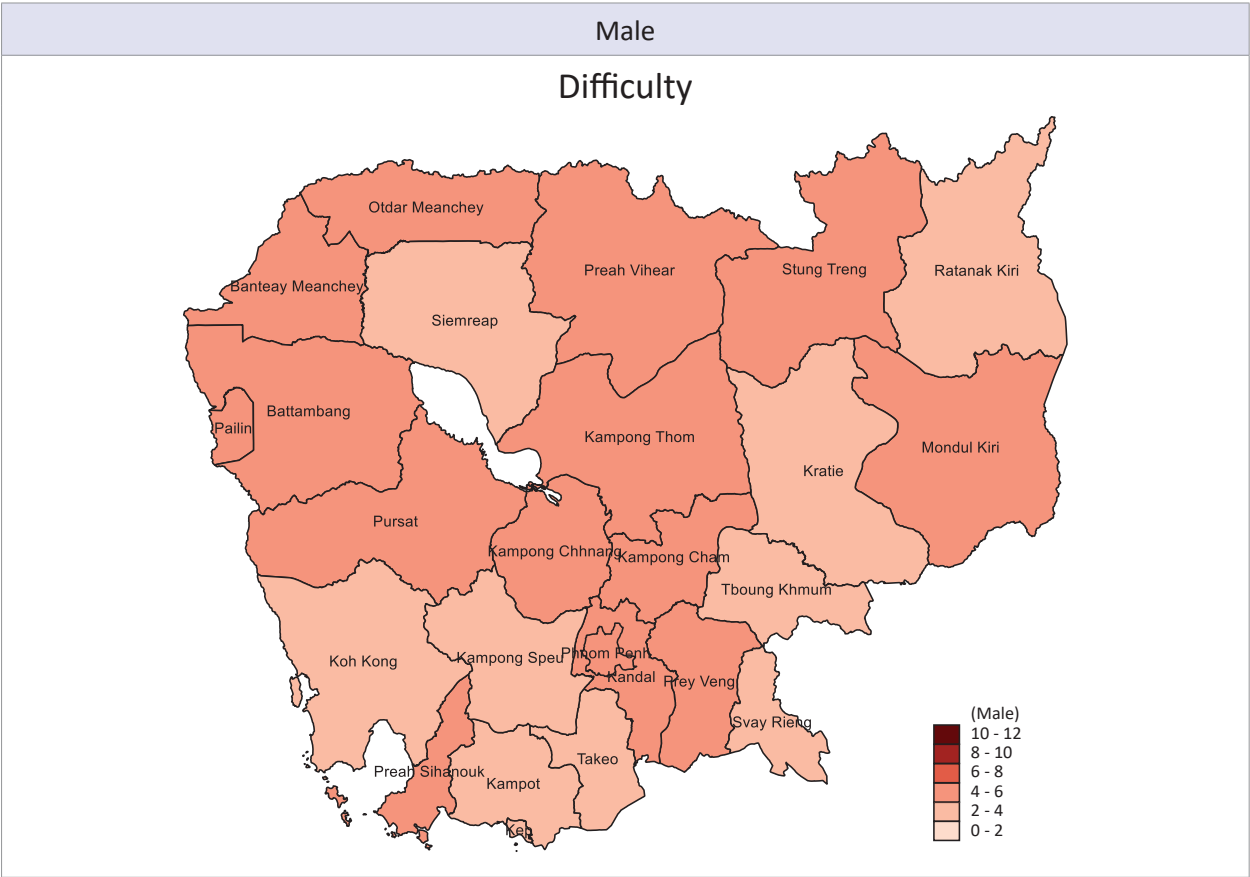


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 25. Proportion of population with at least one type of difficulty

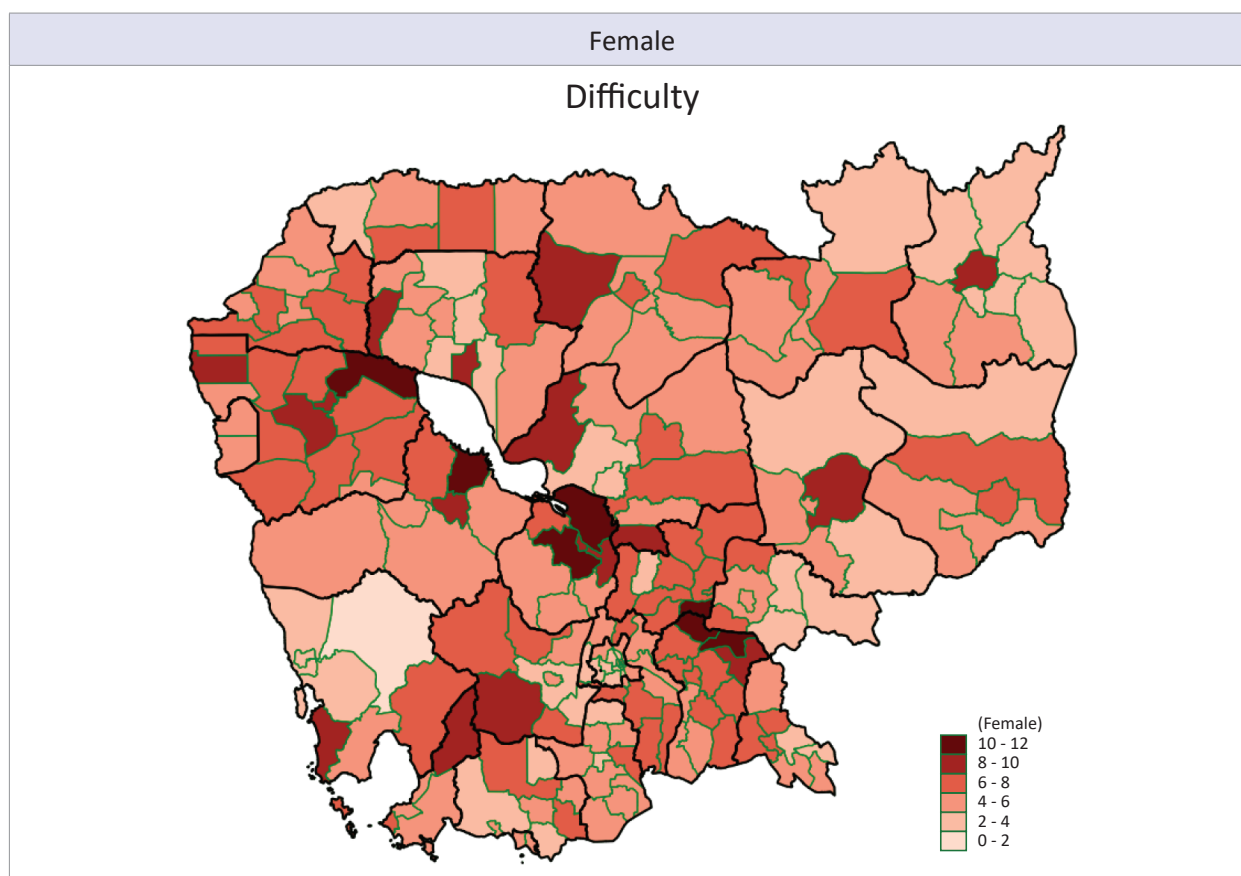


Source: General Population Census (2019)

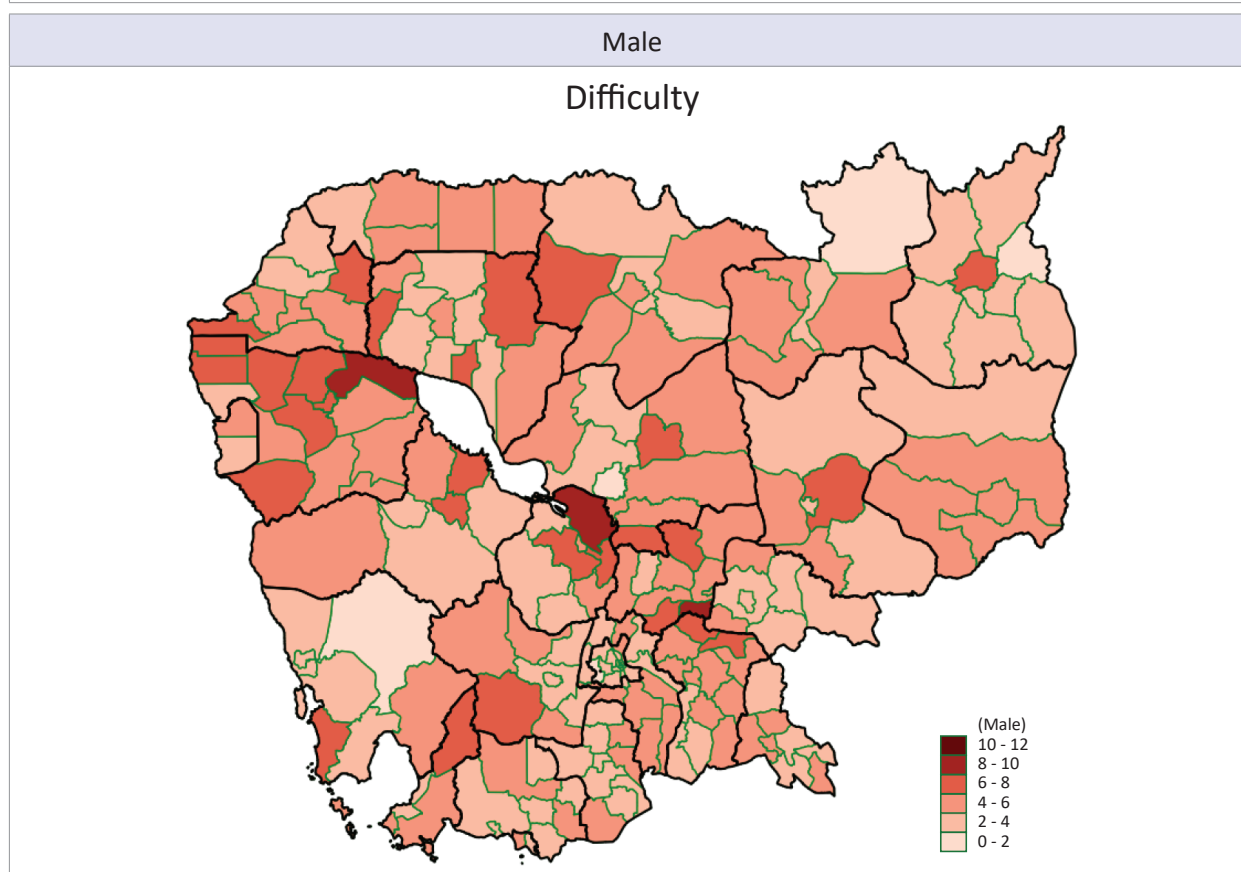


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Note: Difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-caring or speaking.



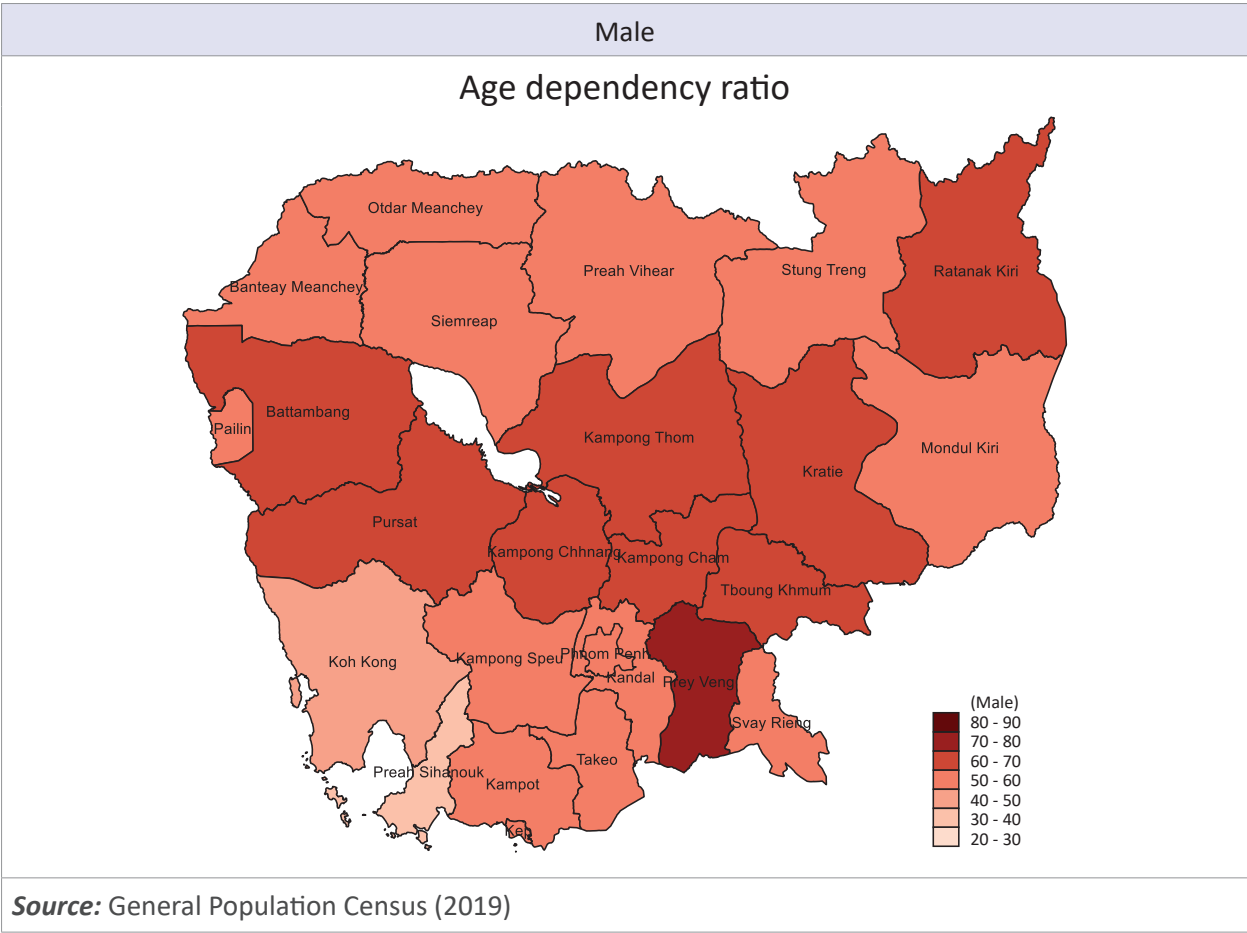
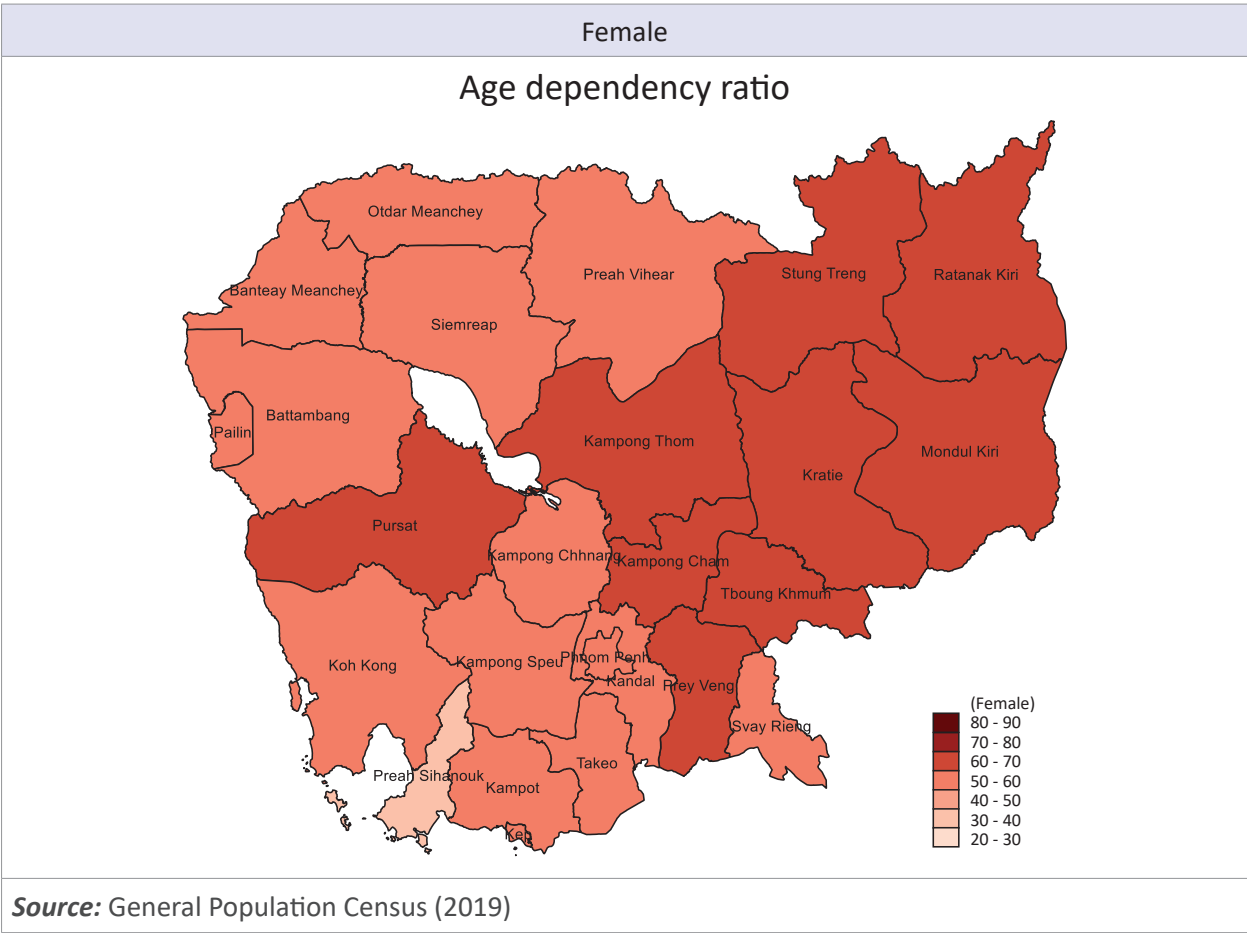
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

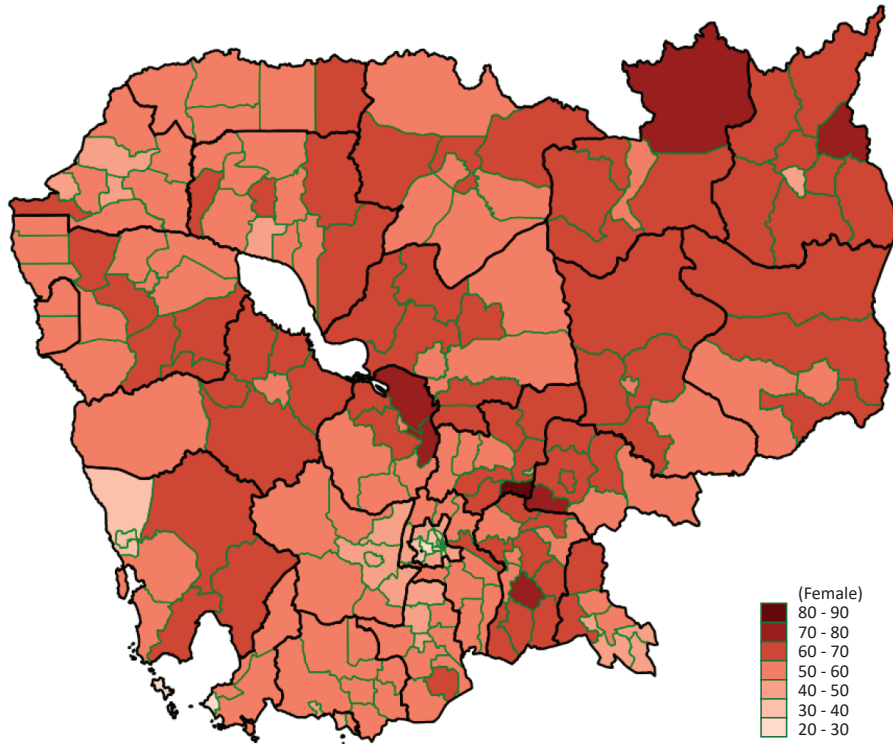
Note: Difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-caring or speaking.

Map 26. Age dependency ratio



Female

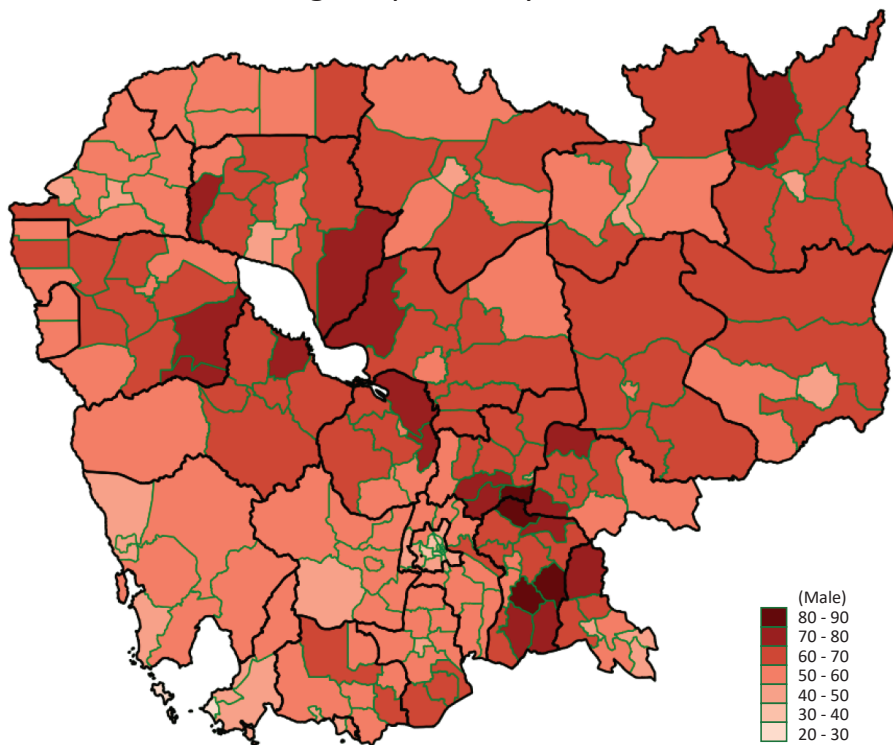
Age dependency ratio



Source: General Population Census (2019)

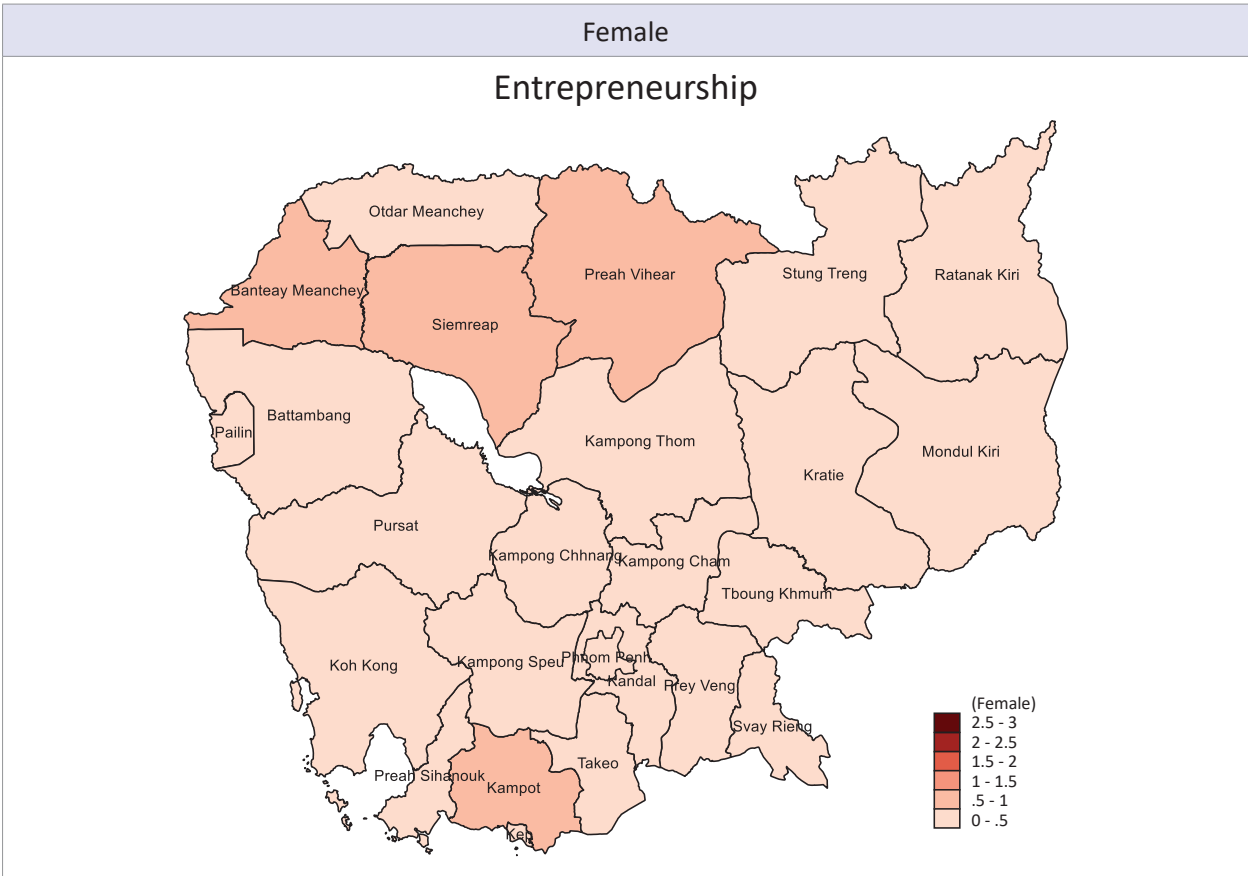
Male

Age dependency ratio

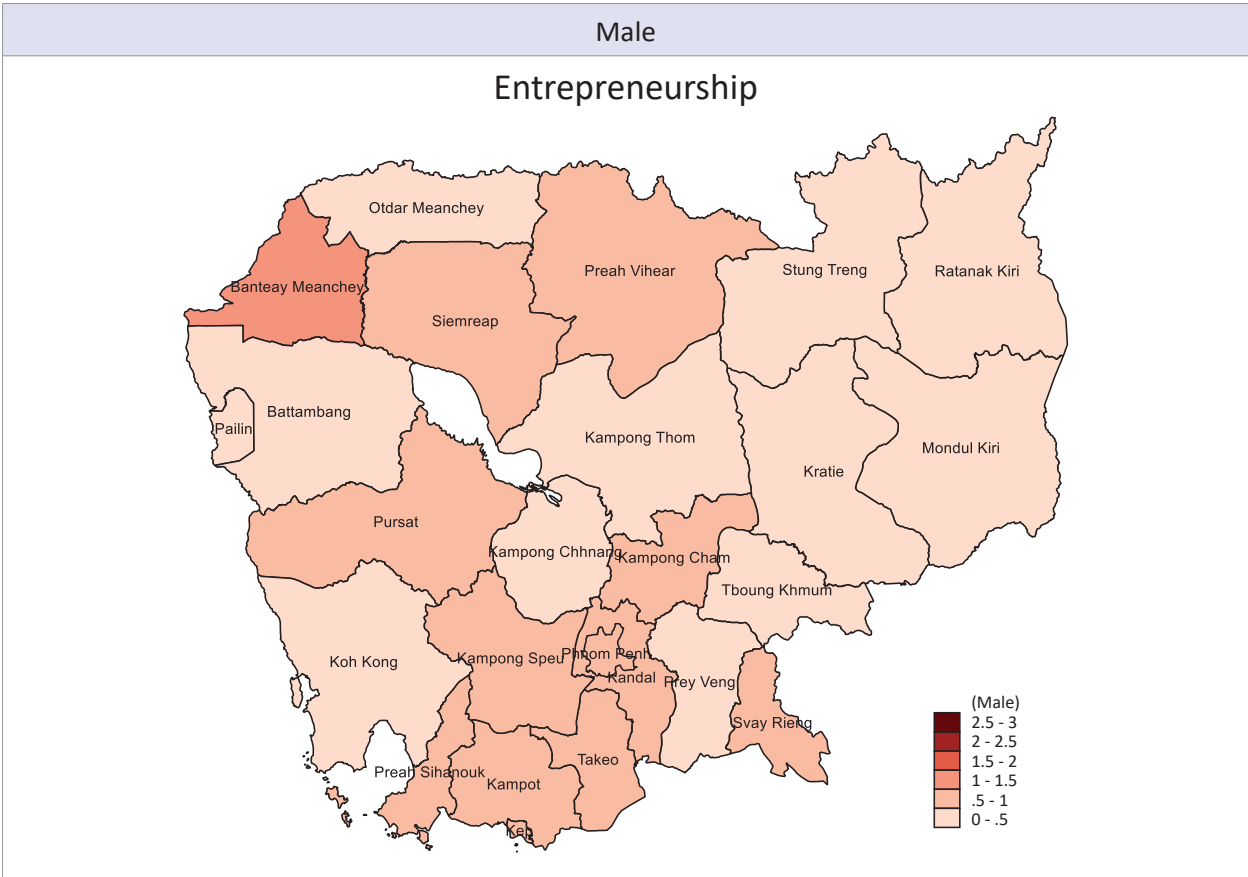


Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 27. Proportion of population (15-64 years) who are employers



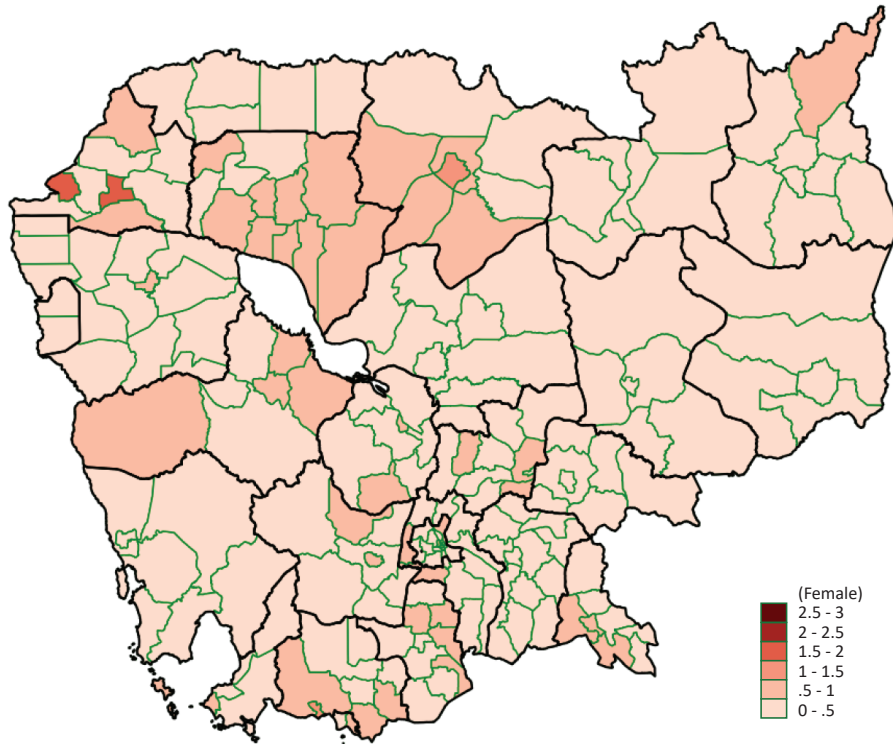
Source: General Population Census (2019)



Source: General Population Census (2019)

Female

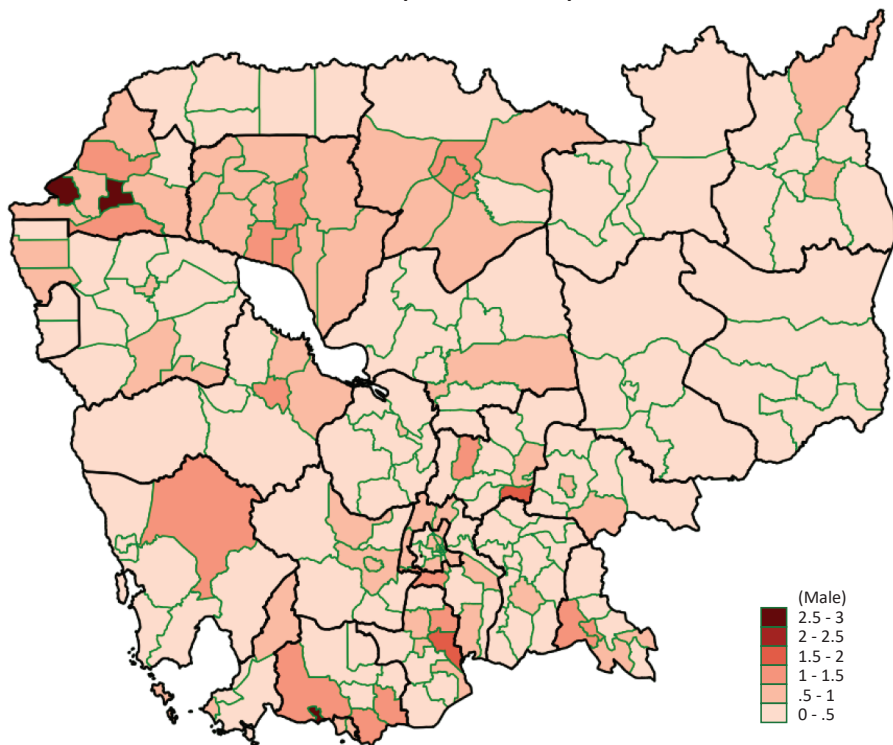
Entrepreneurship



Source: General Population Census (2019)

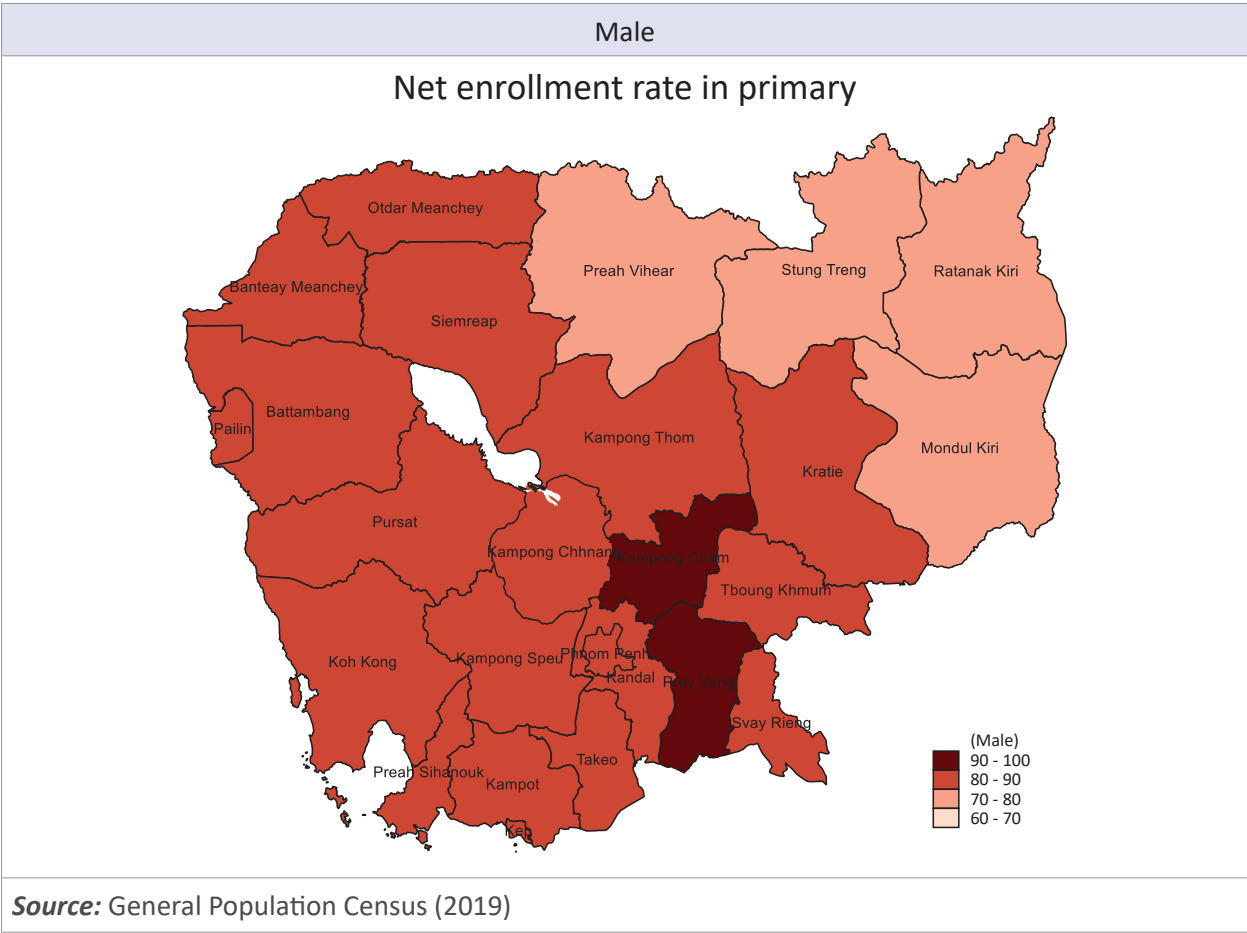
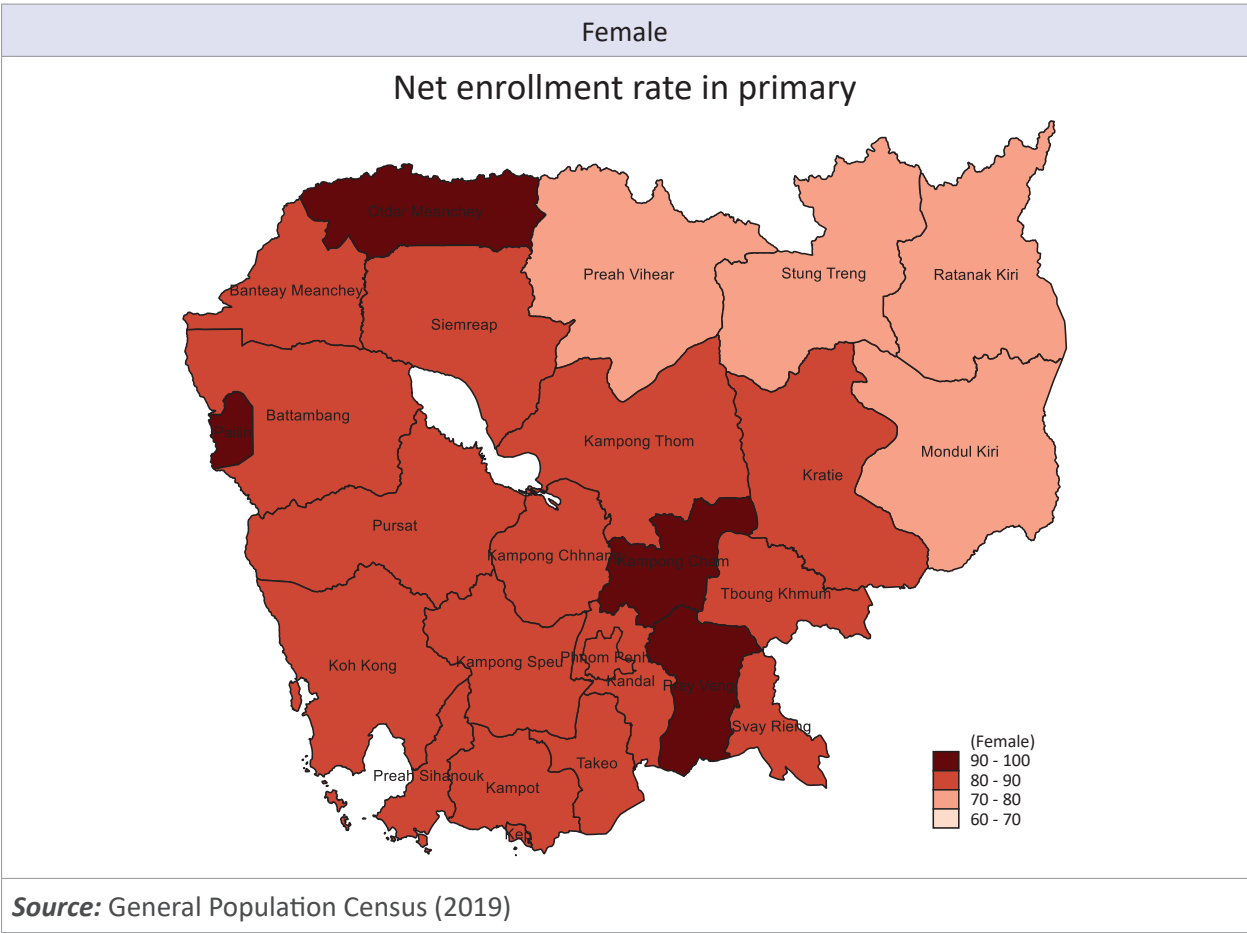
Male

Entrepreneurship



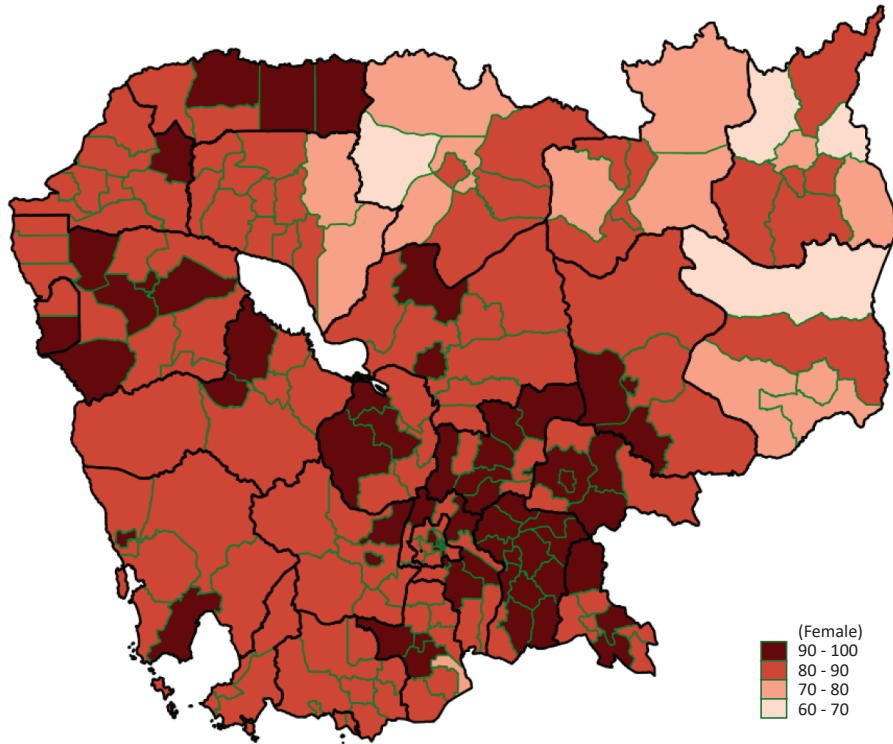
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 28. Net enrollment rate in primary school



Female

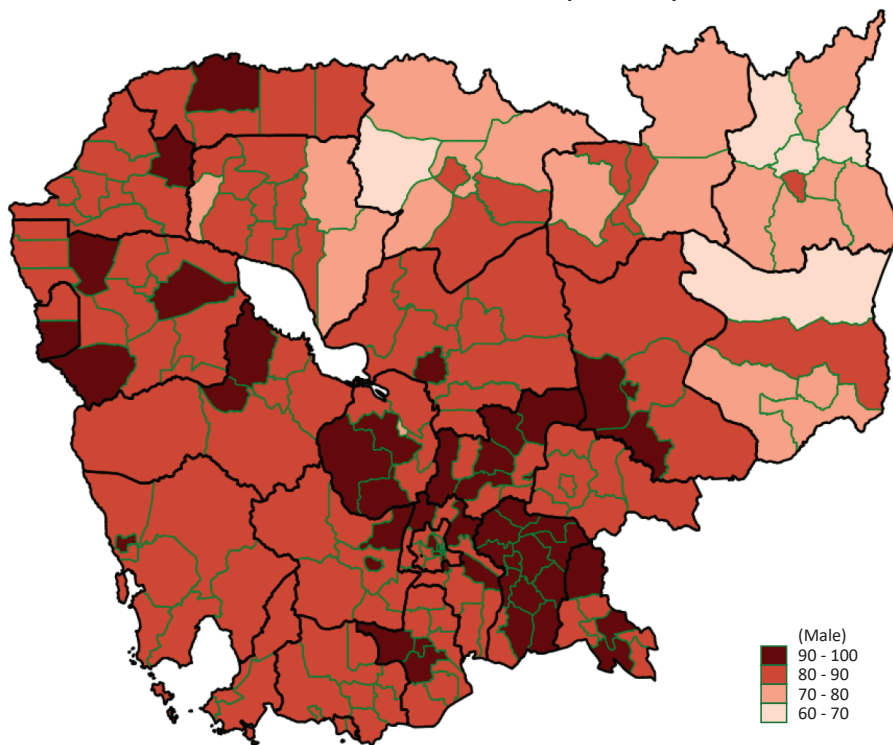
Net enrollment rate in primary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

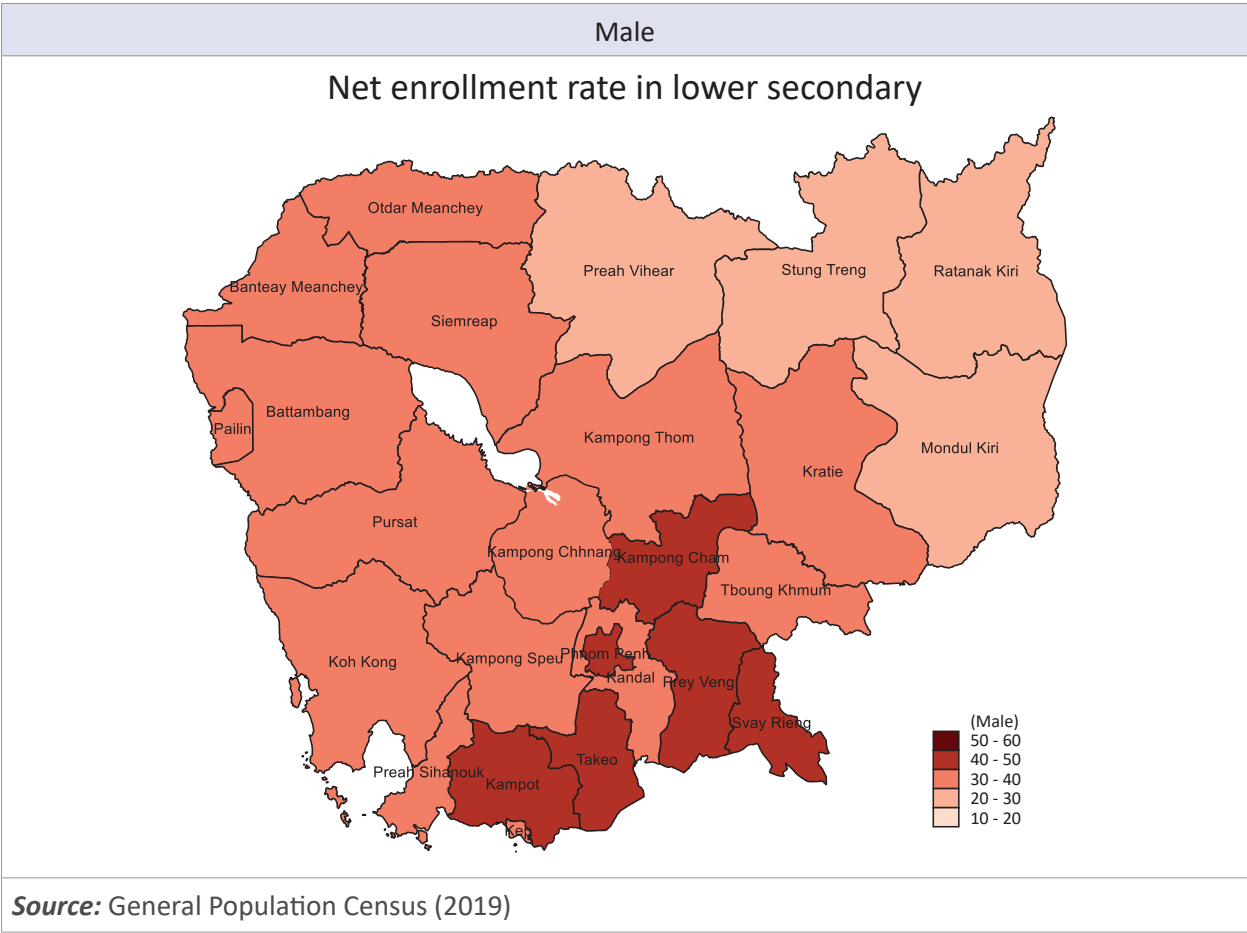
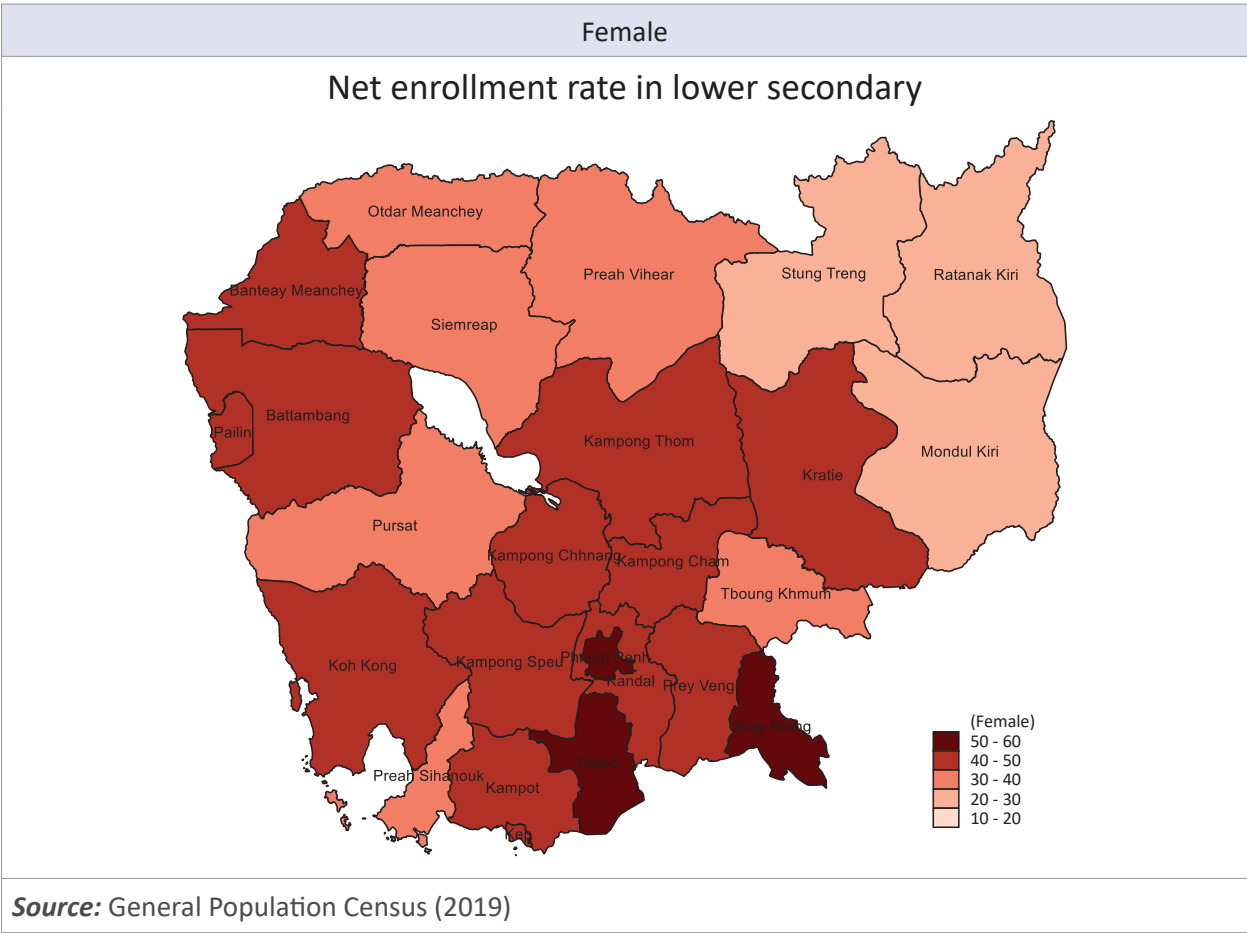
Male

Net enrollment rate in primary



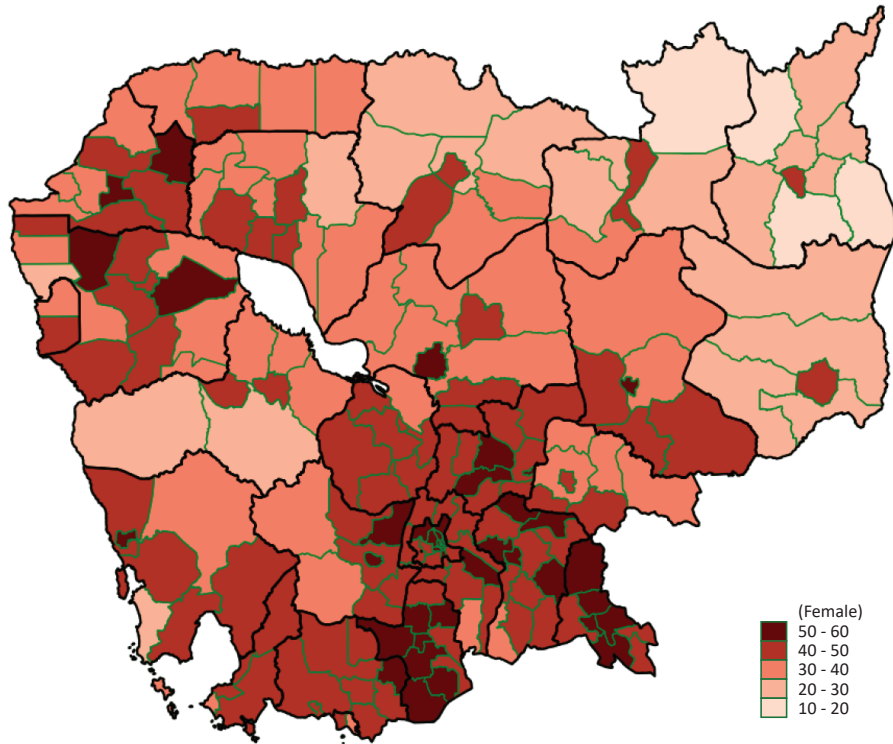
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 29. Net enrollment rate in lower secondary school



Female

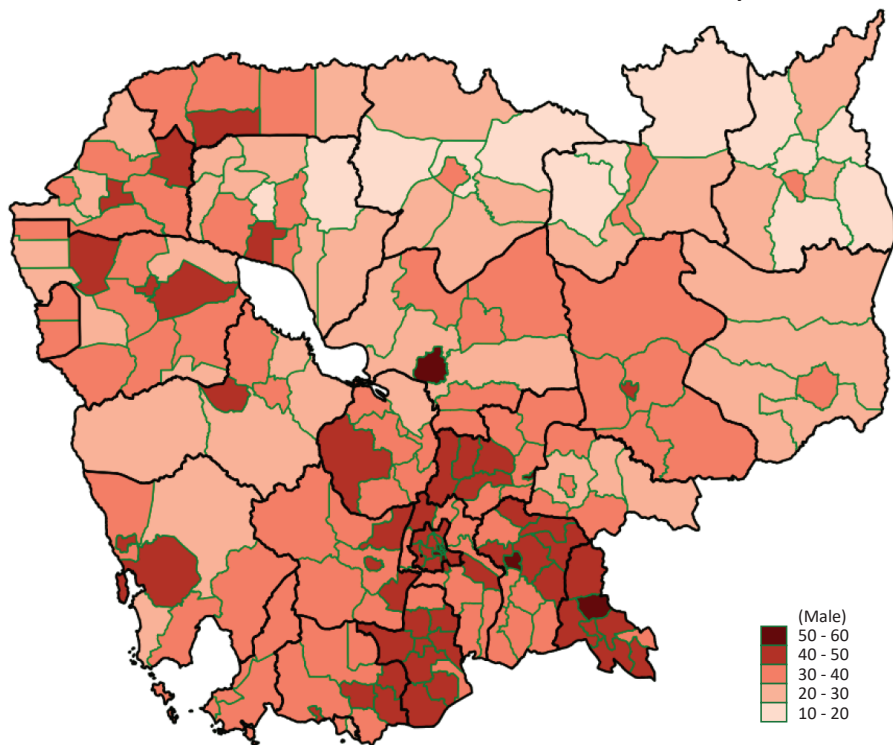
Net enrollment rate in lower secondary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

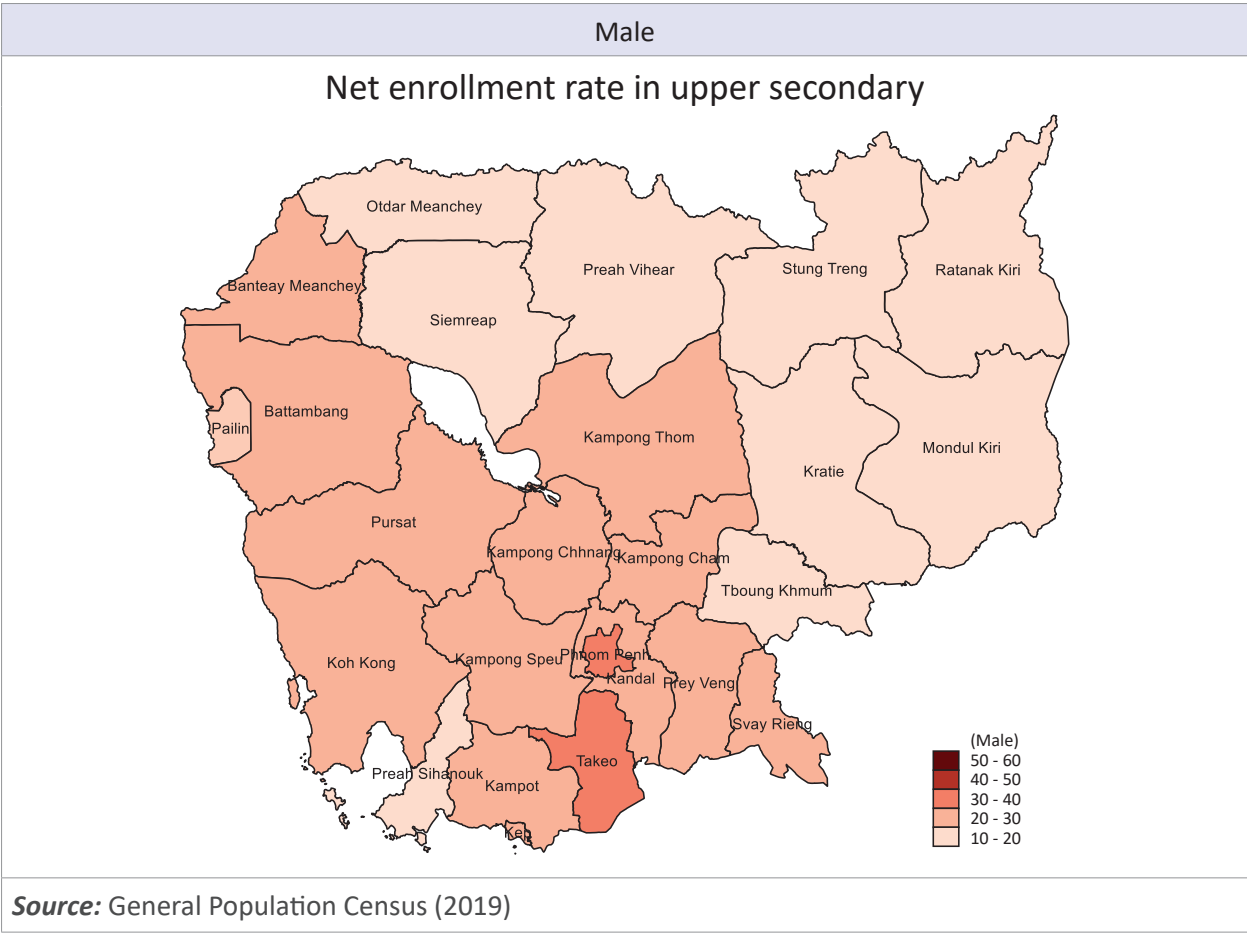
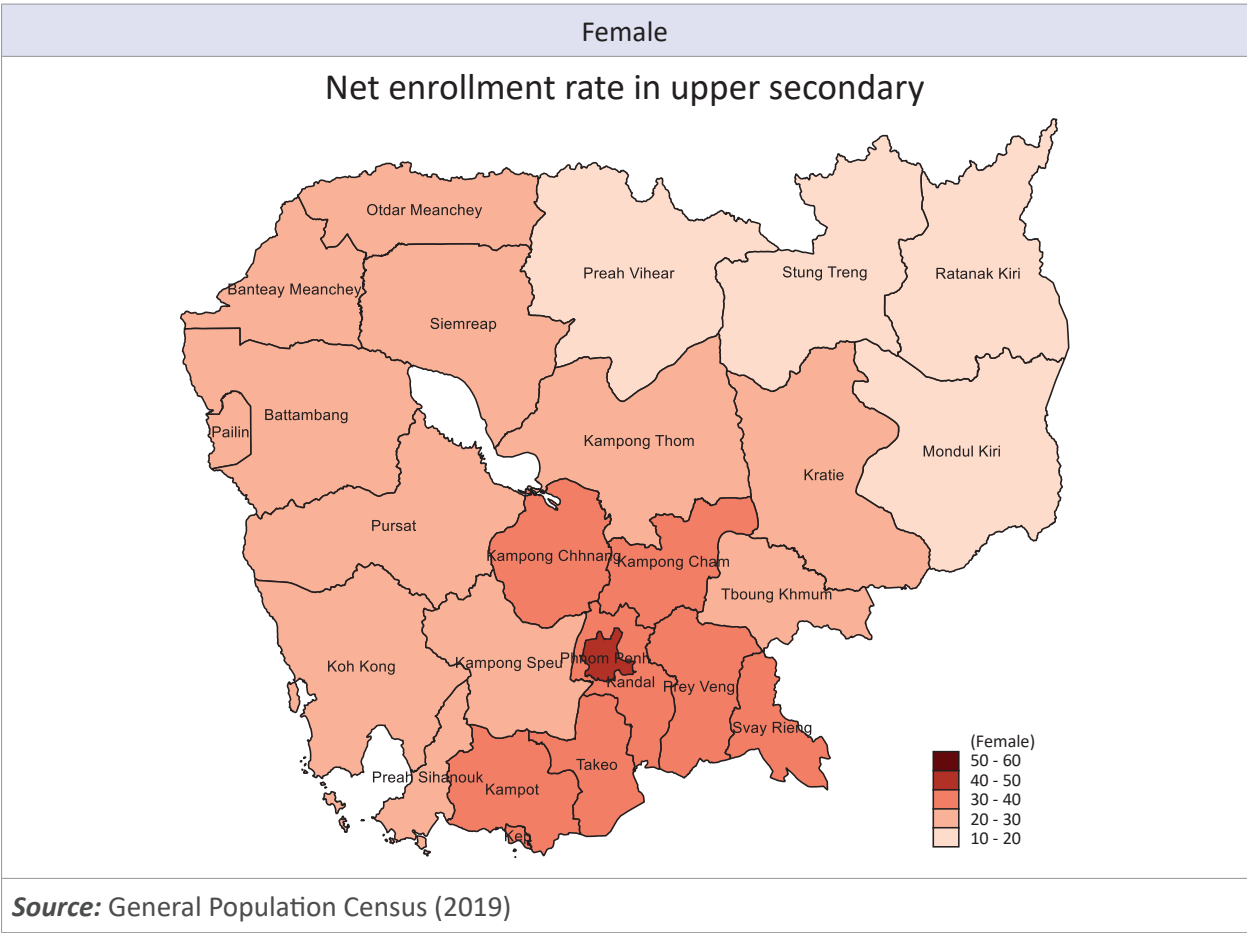
Male

Net enrollment rate in lower secondary



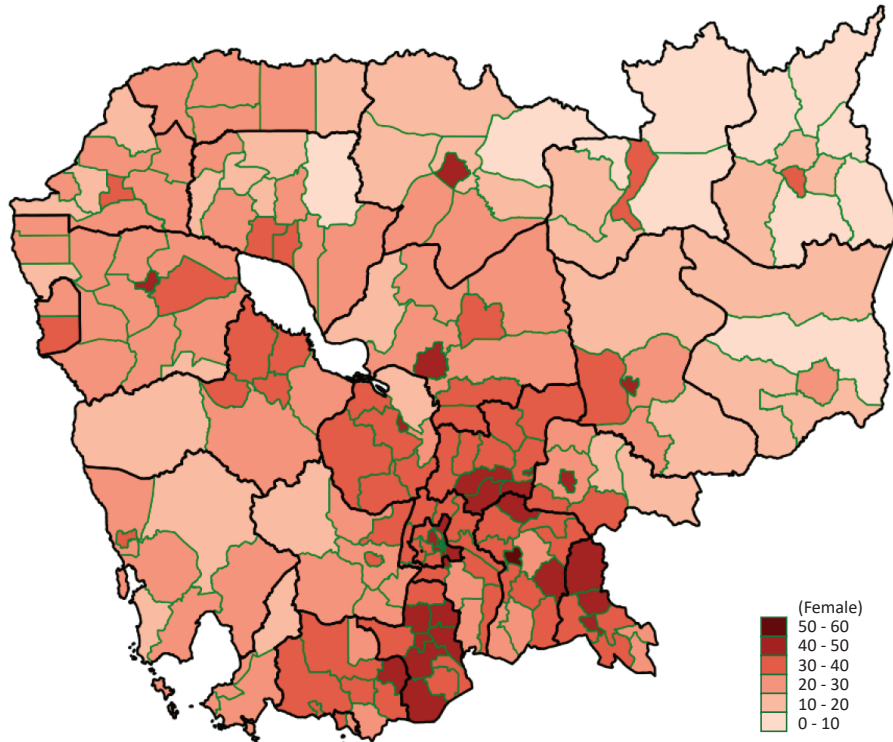
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 30. Net enrollment rate in upper secondary school



Female

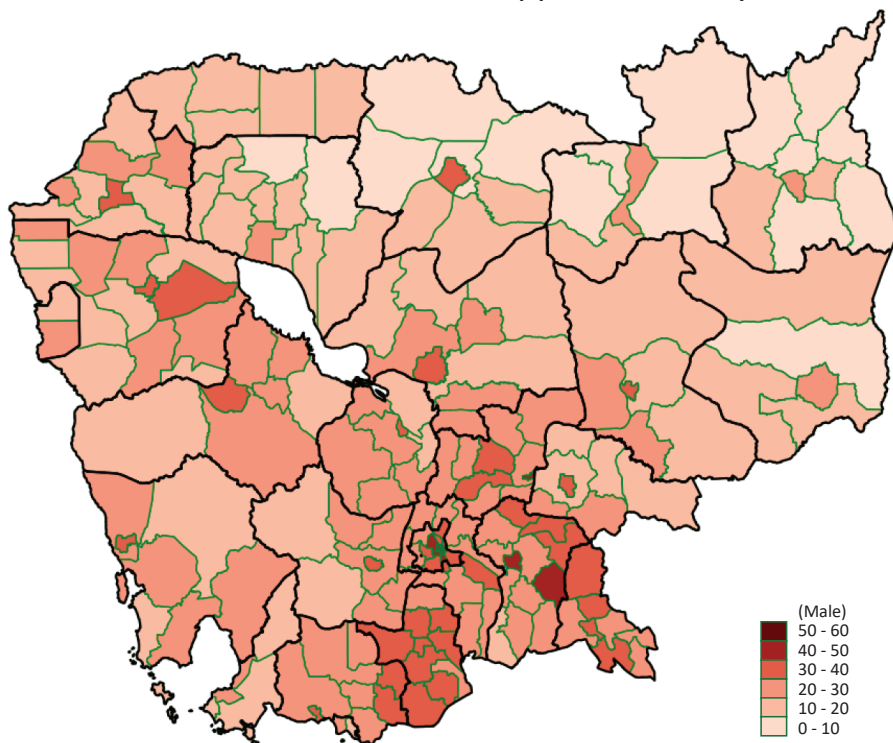
Net enrollment rate in upper secondary



Source: General Population Census (2019)

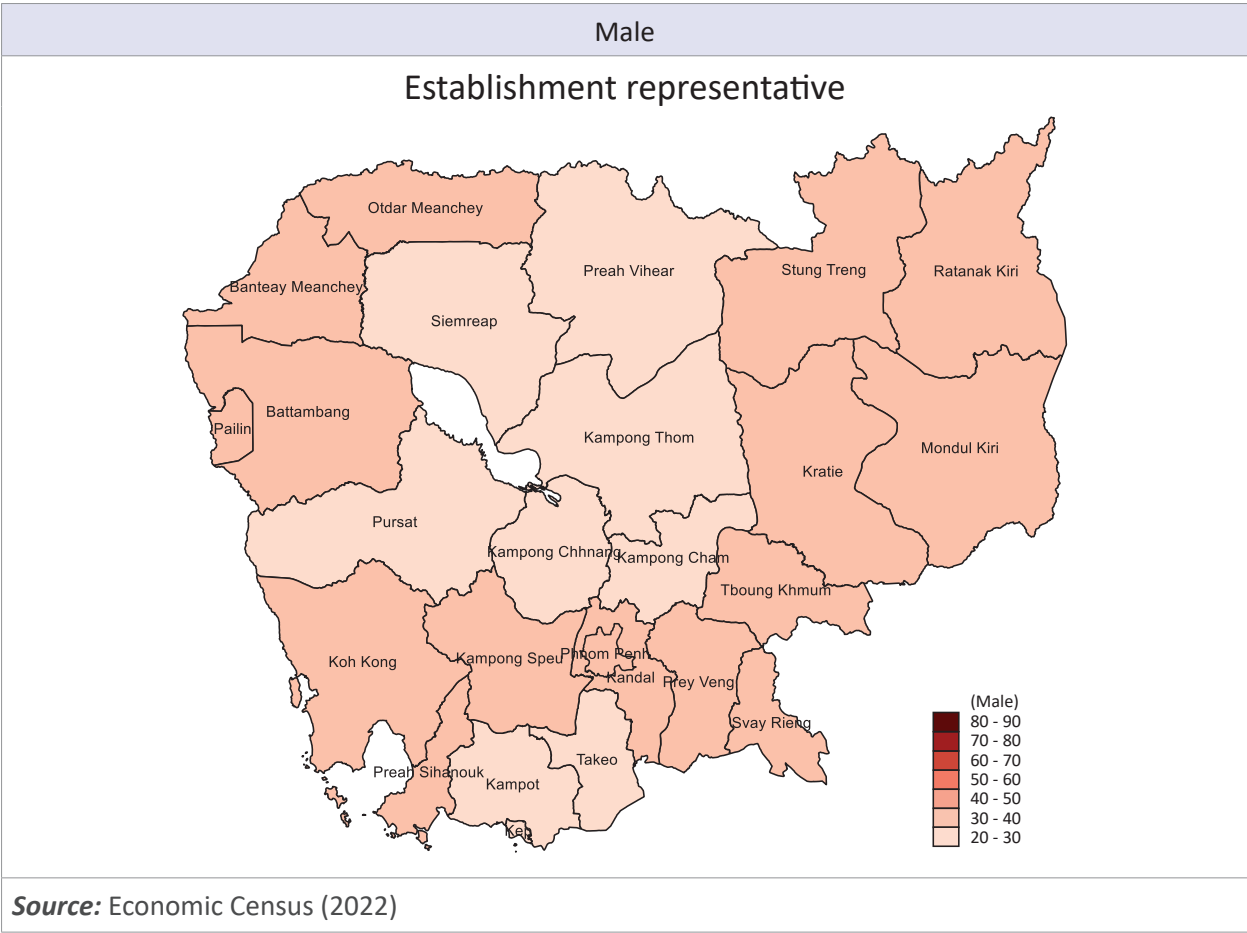
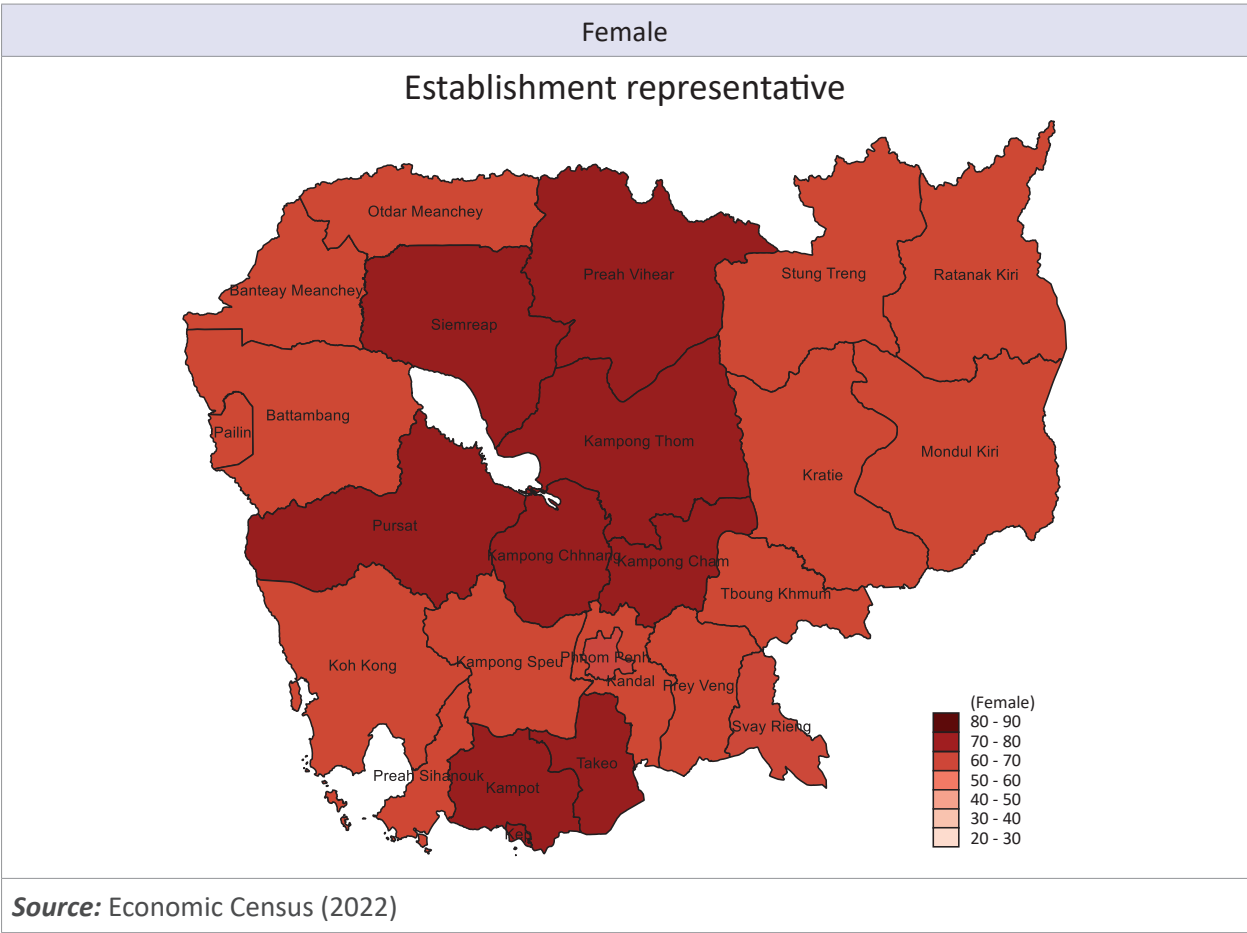
Male

Net enrollment rate in upper secondary



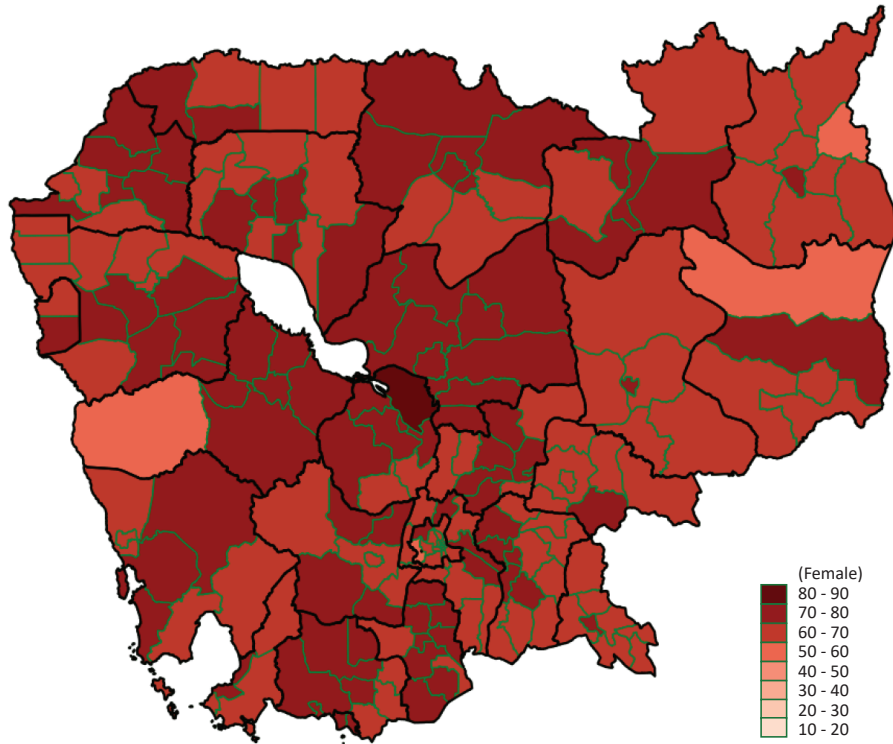
Source: General Population Census (2019)

Map 31. Proportion of establishment representatives



Female

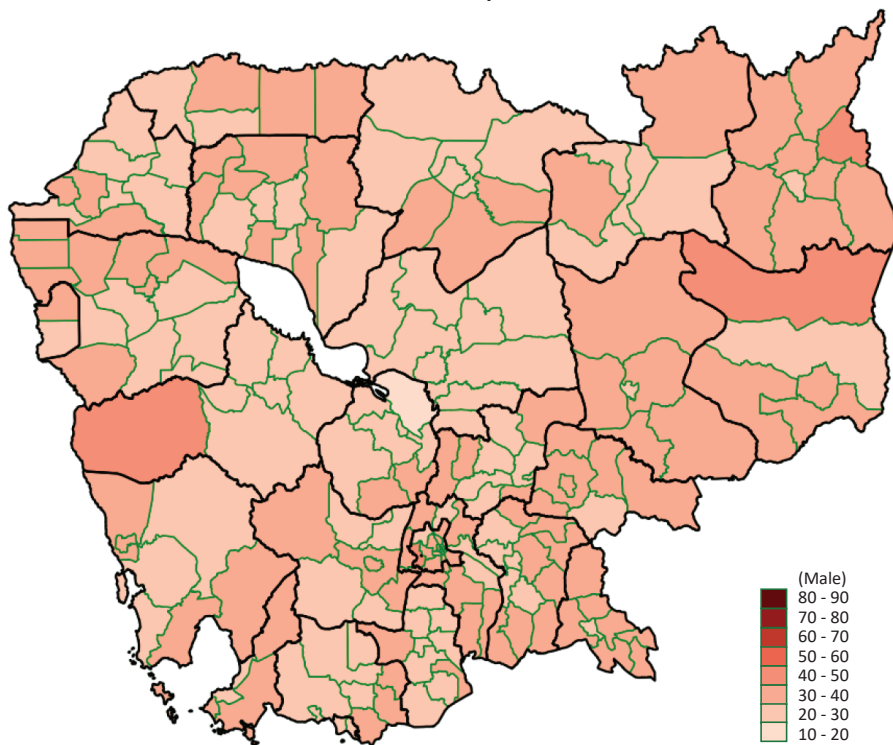
Establishment representative



Source: Economic Census (2022)

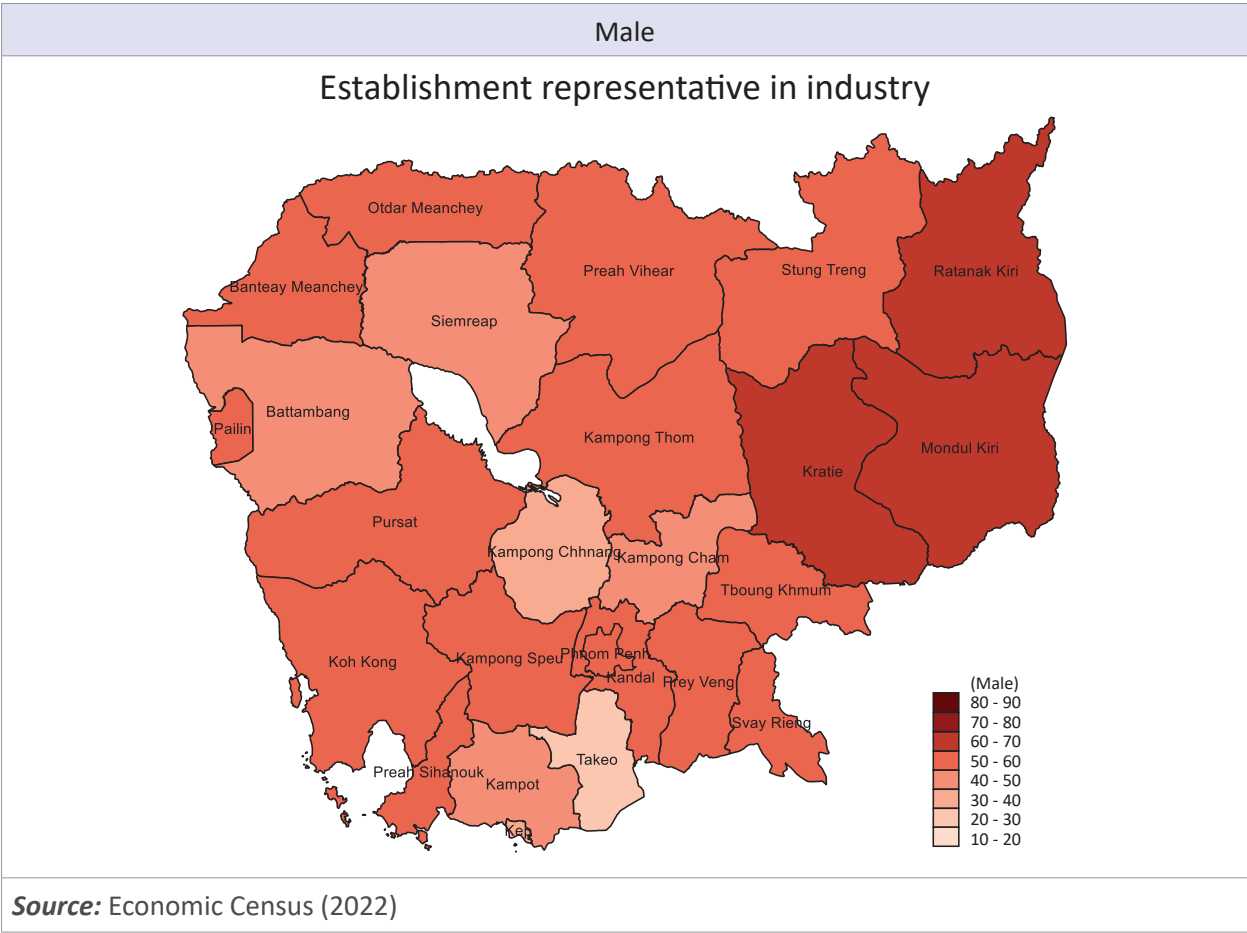
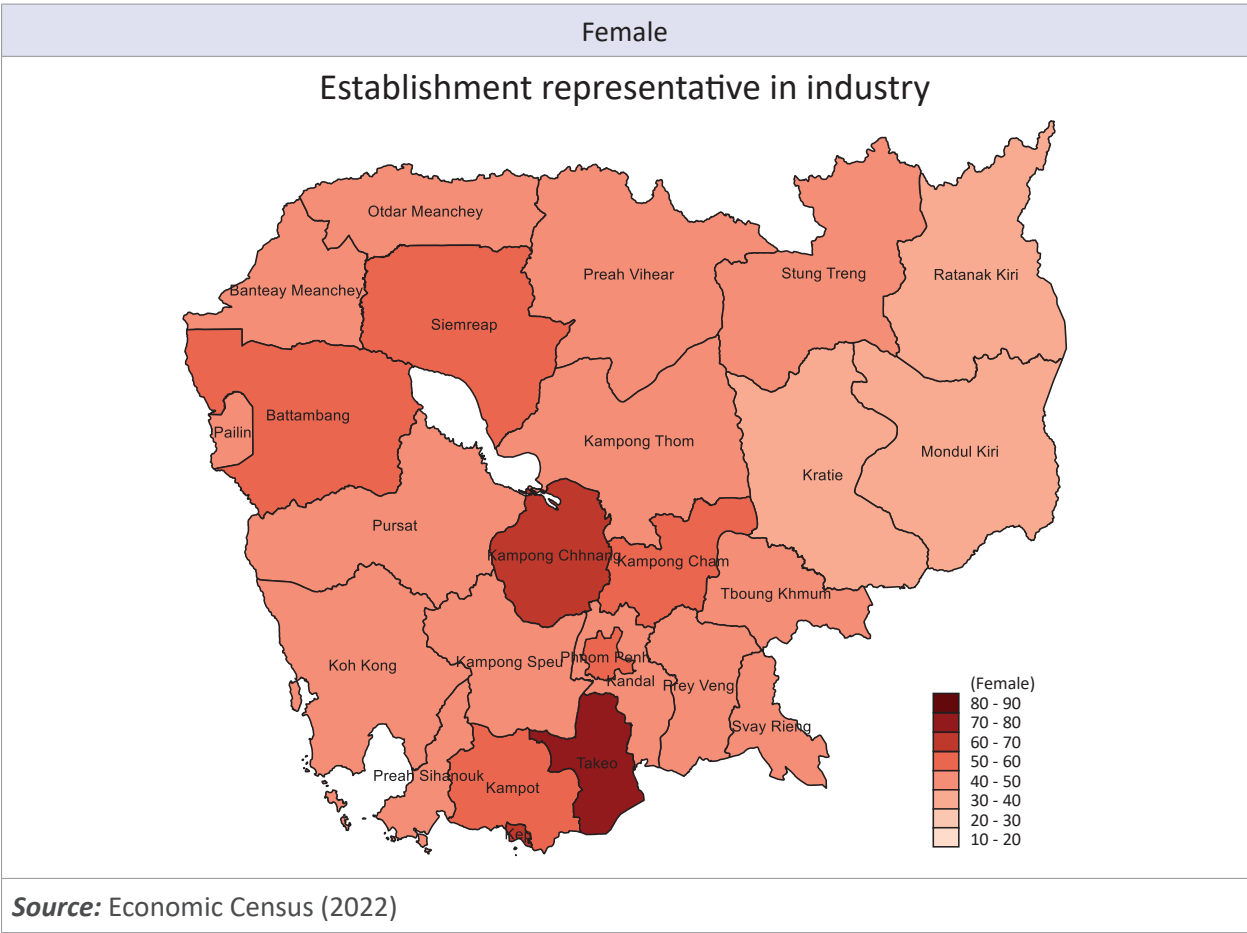
Male

Establishment representative



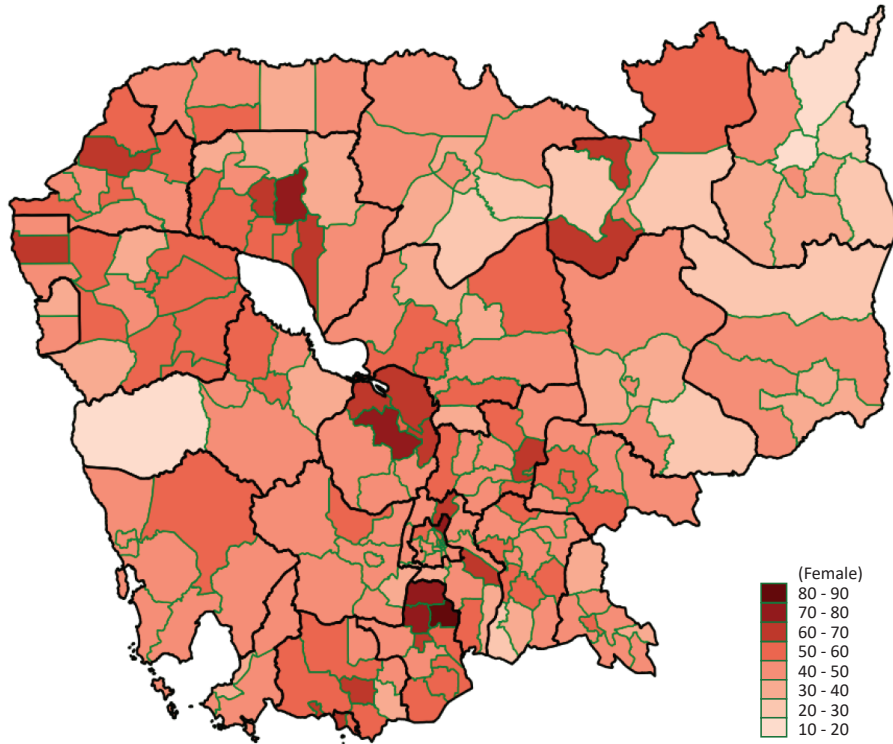
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 32. Proportion of establishment representatives in industry



Female

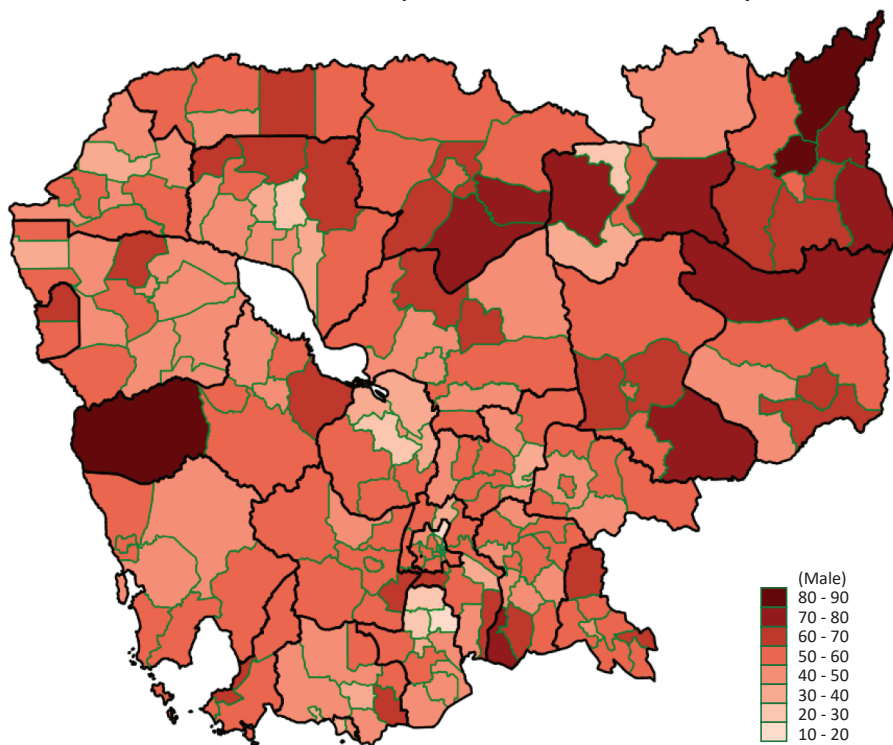
Establishment representative in industry



Source: Economic Census (2022)

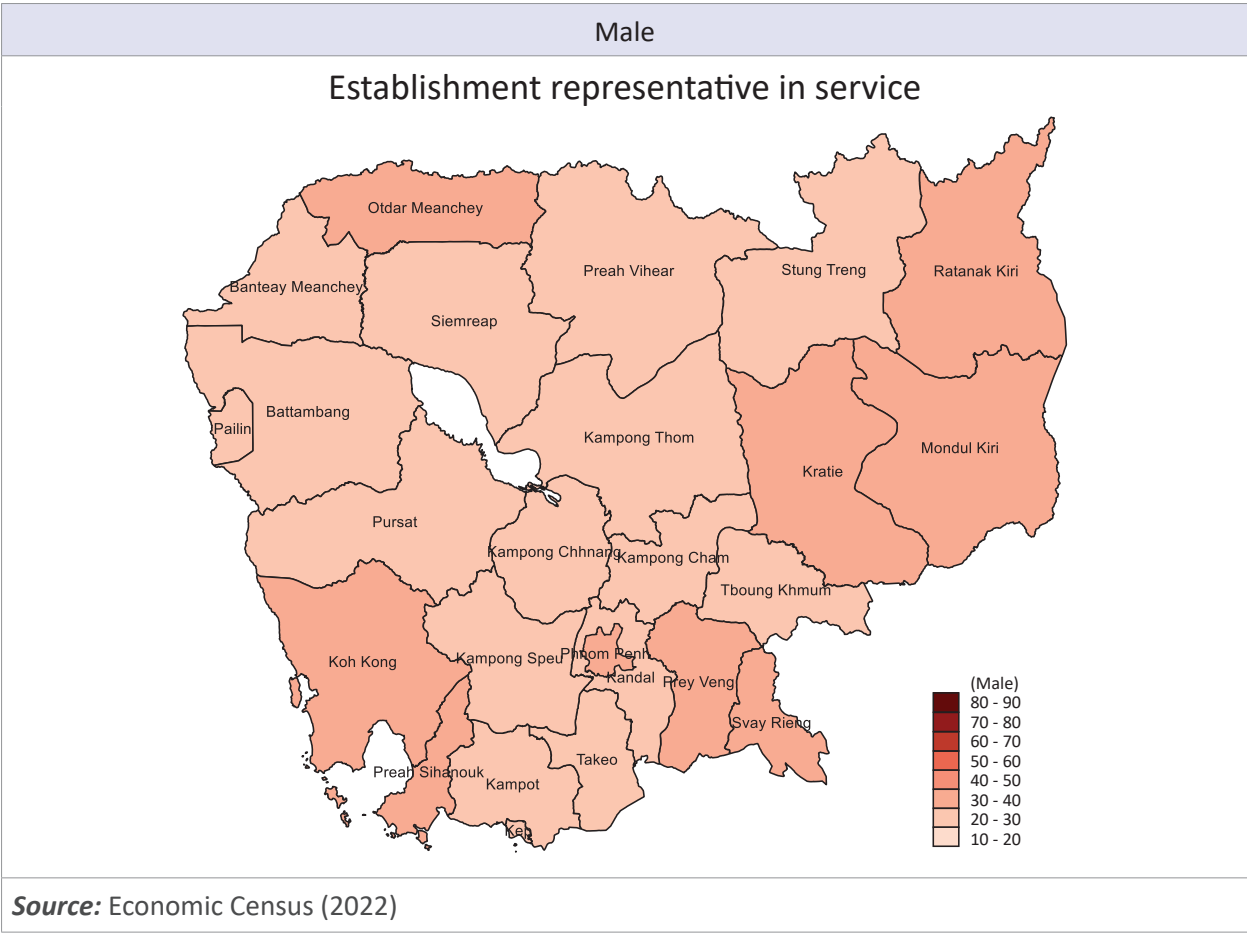
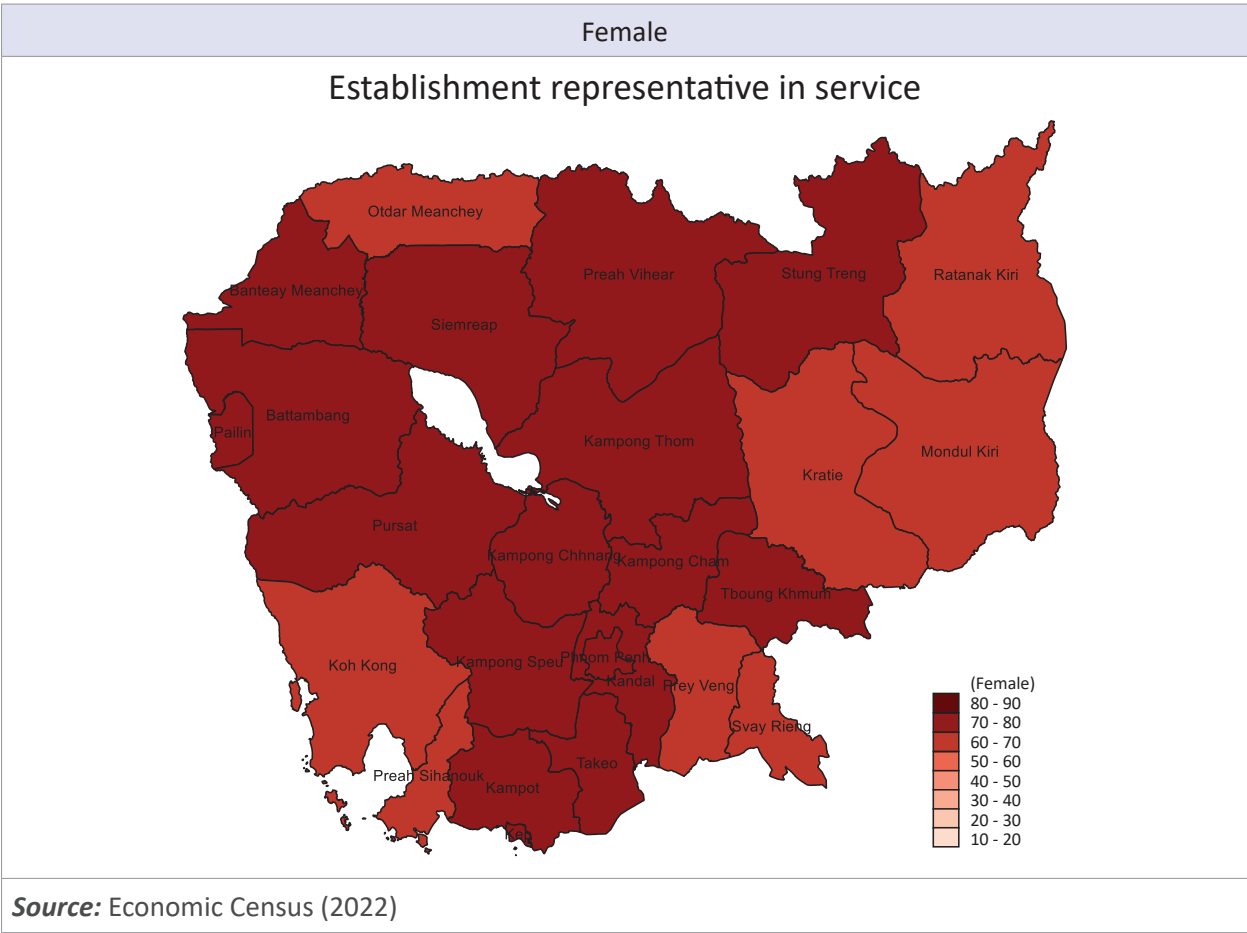
Male

Establishment representative in industry



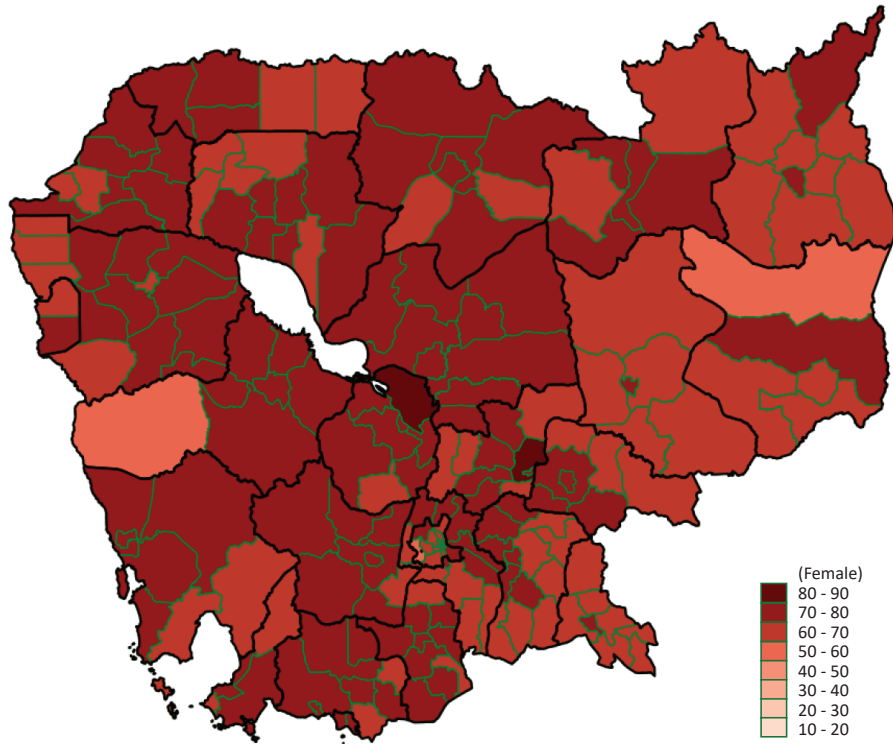
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 33. Proportion of establishment representatives in service



Female

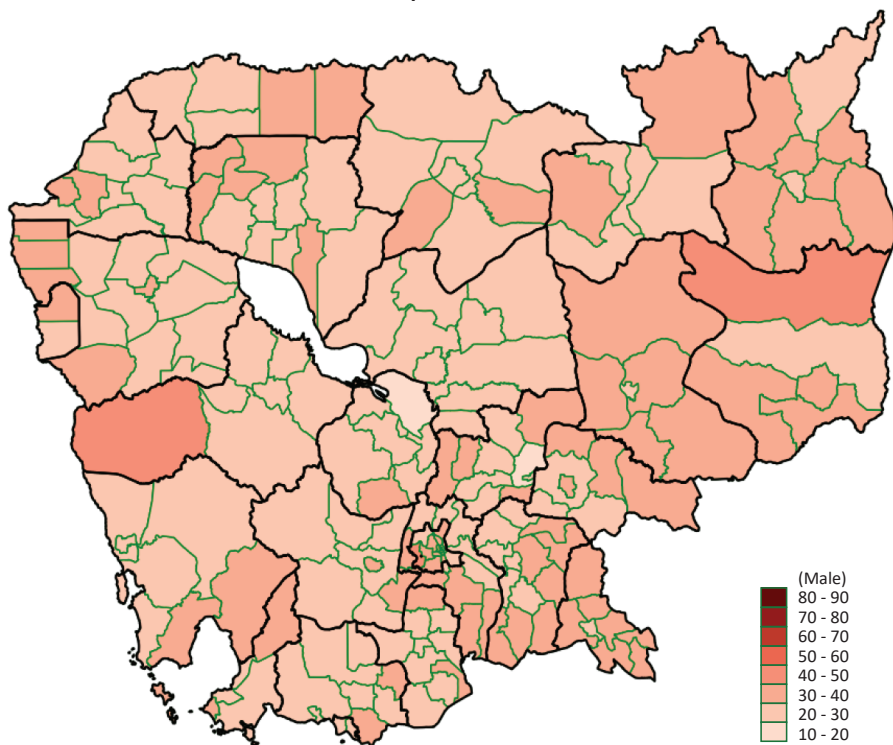
Establishment representative in service



Source: Economic Census (2022)

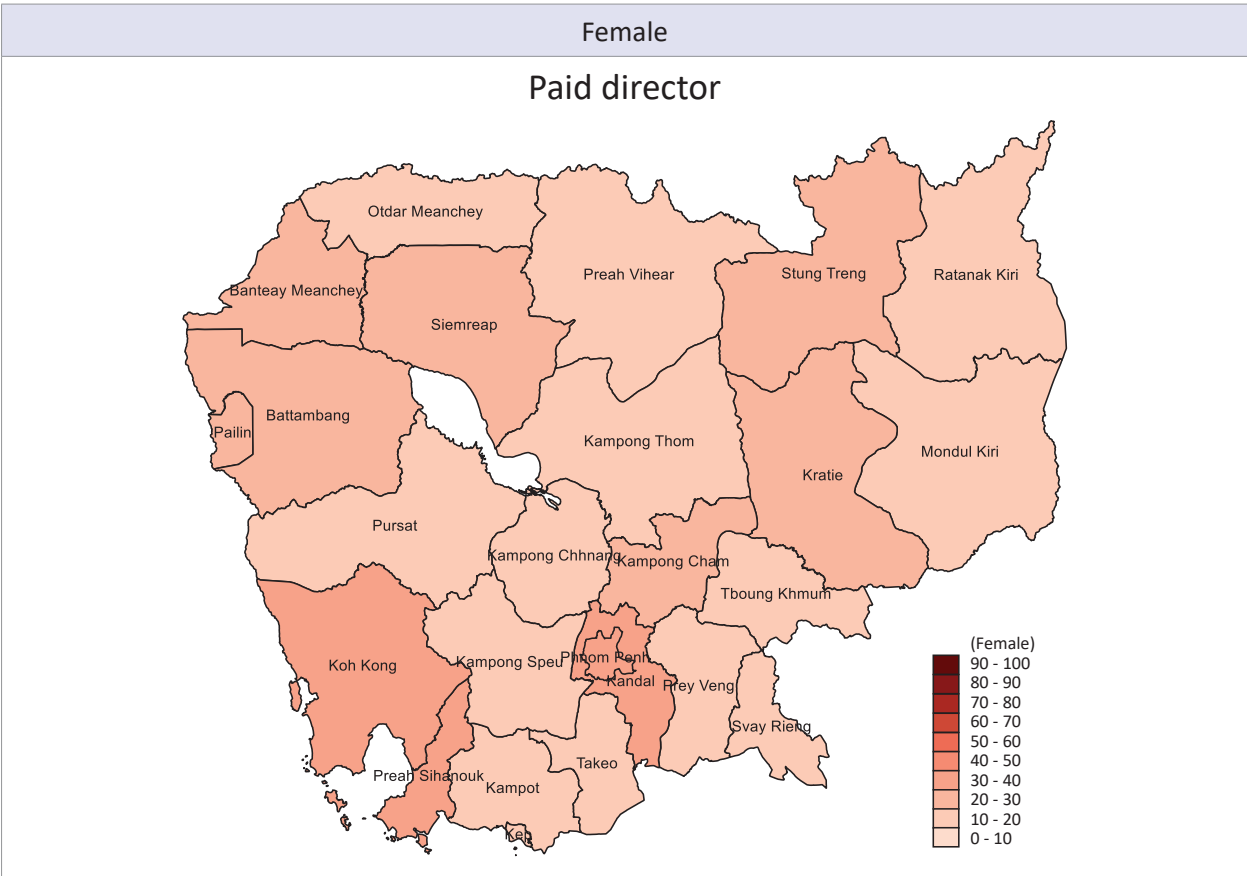
Male

Establishment representative in service

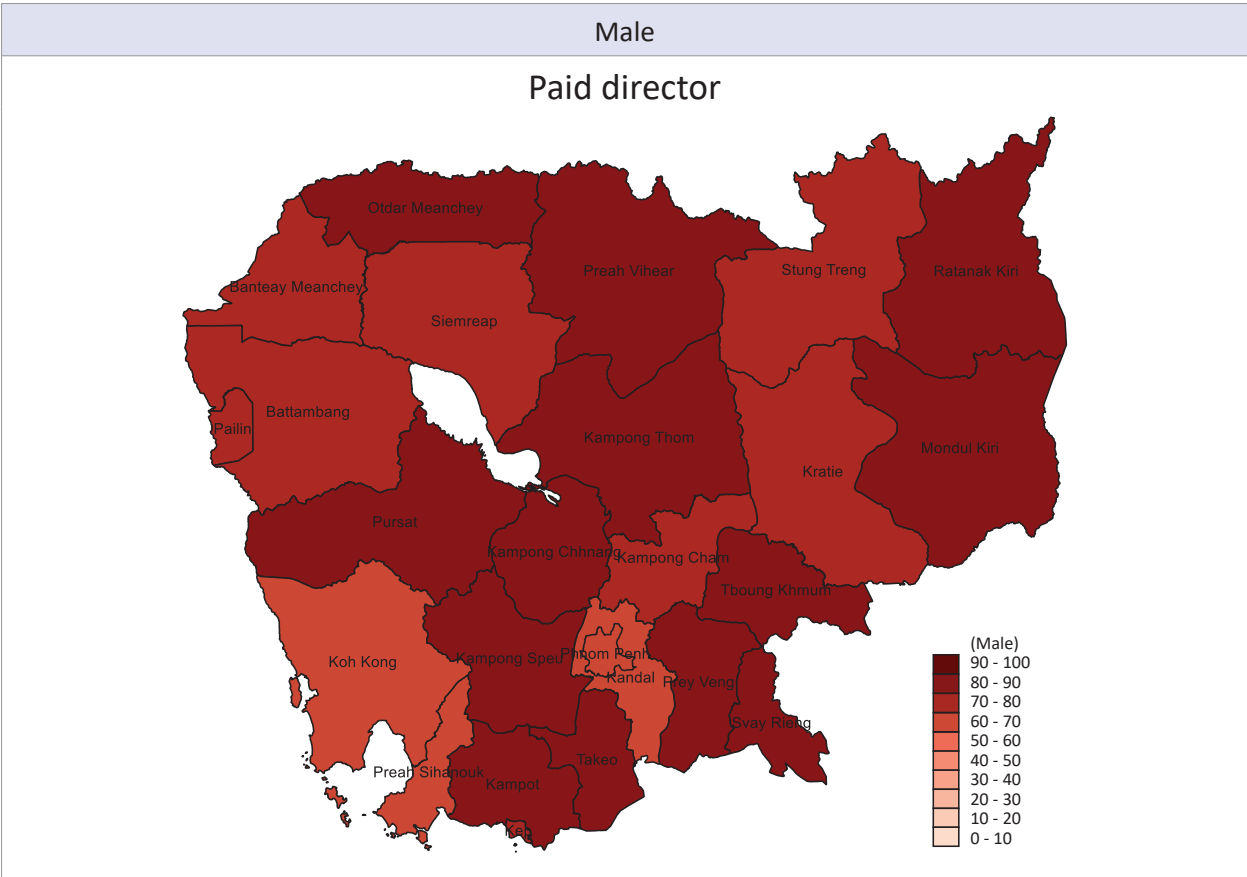


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 34. Proportion of paid directors



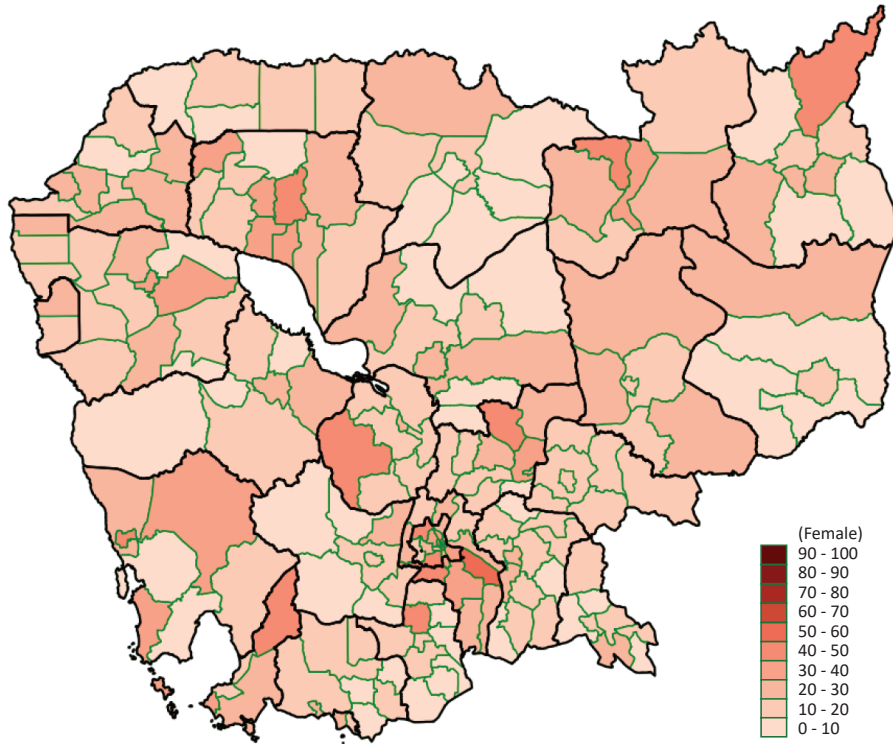
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

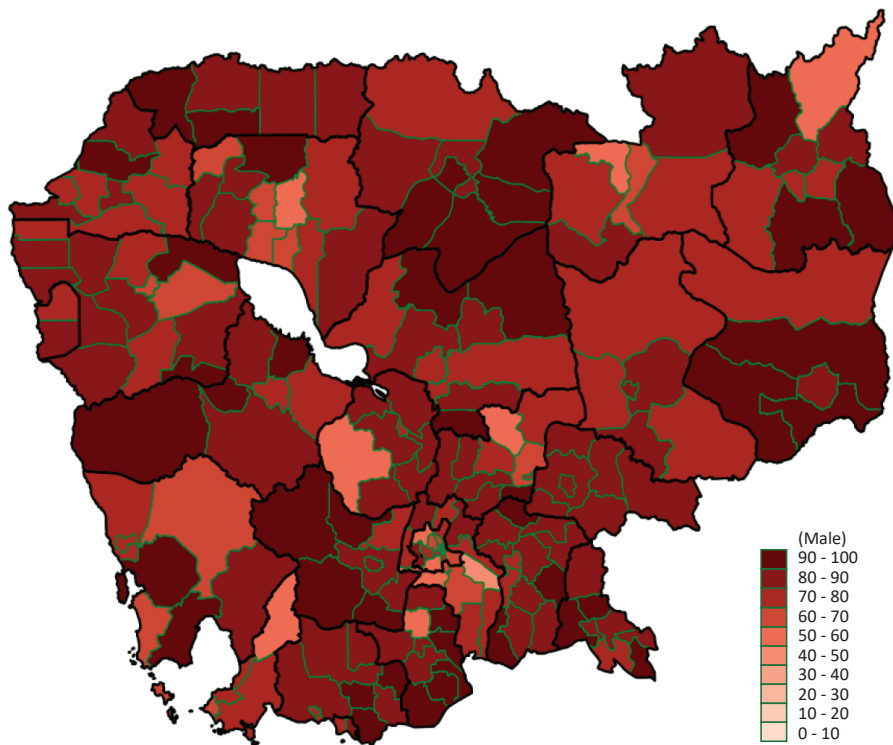
Paid director



Source: Economic Census (2022)

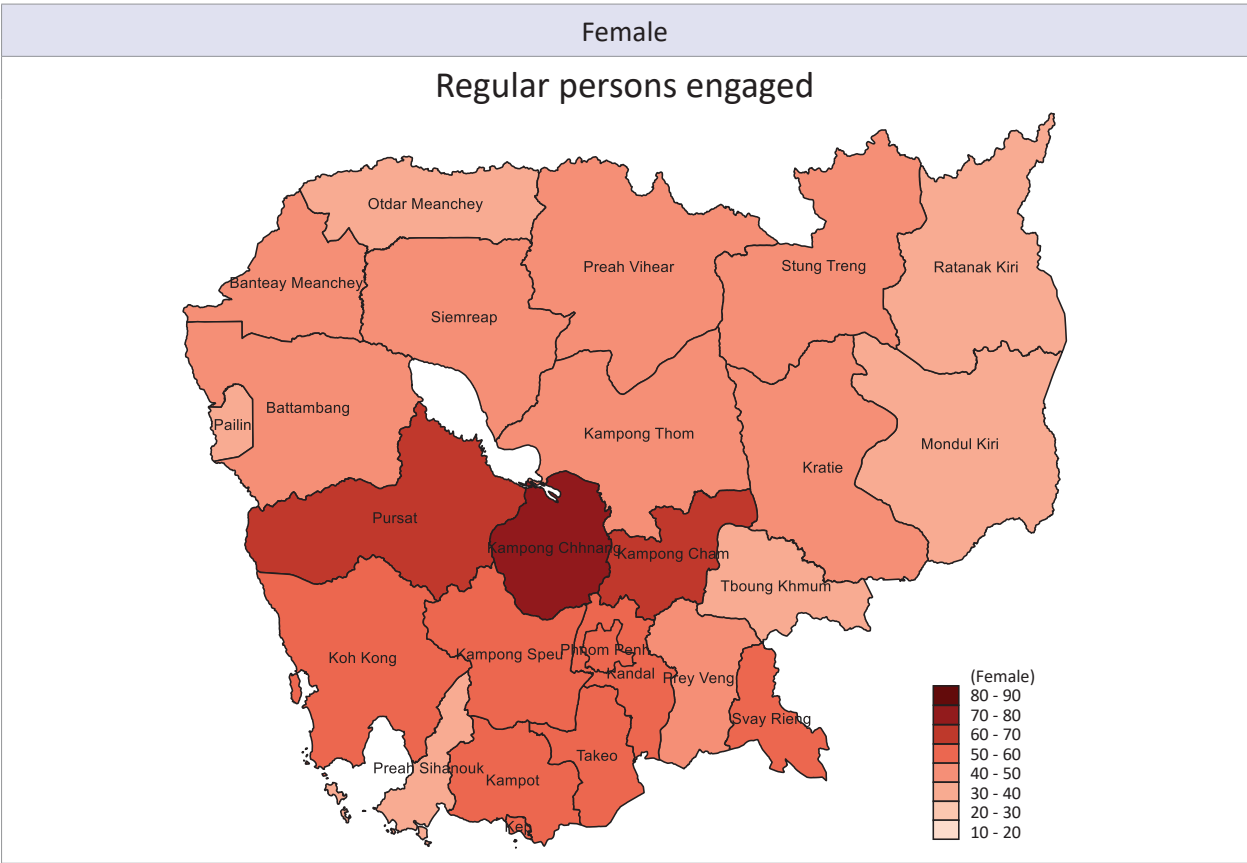
Male

Paid director

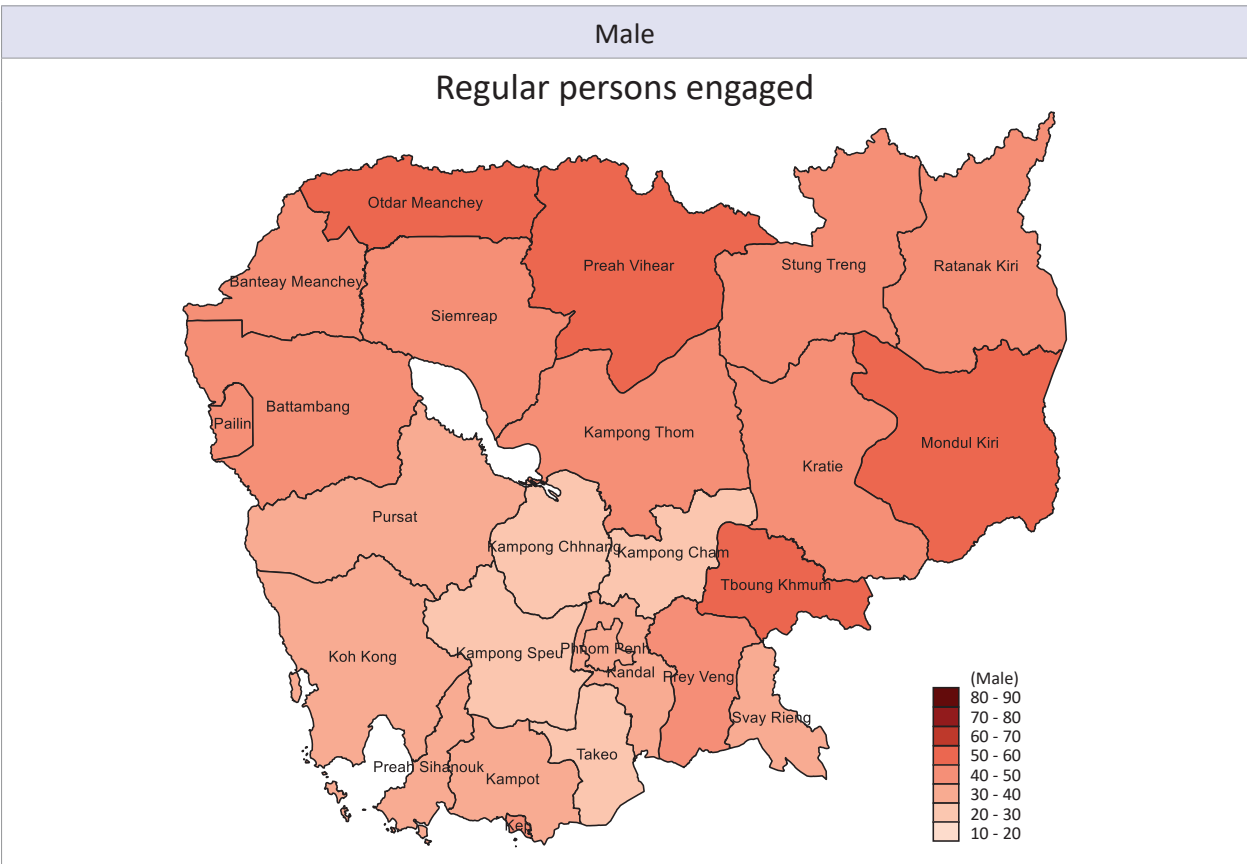


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 35. Proportion of regular persons engaged

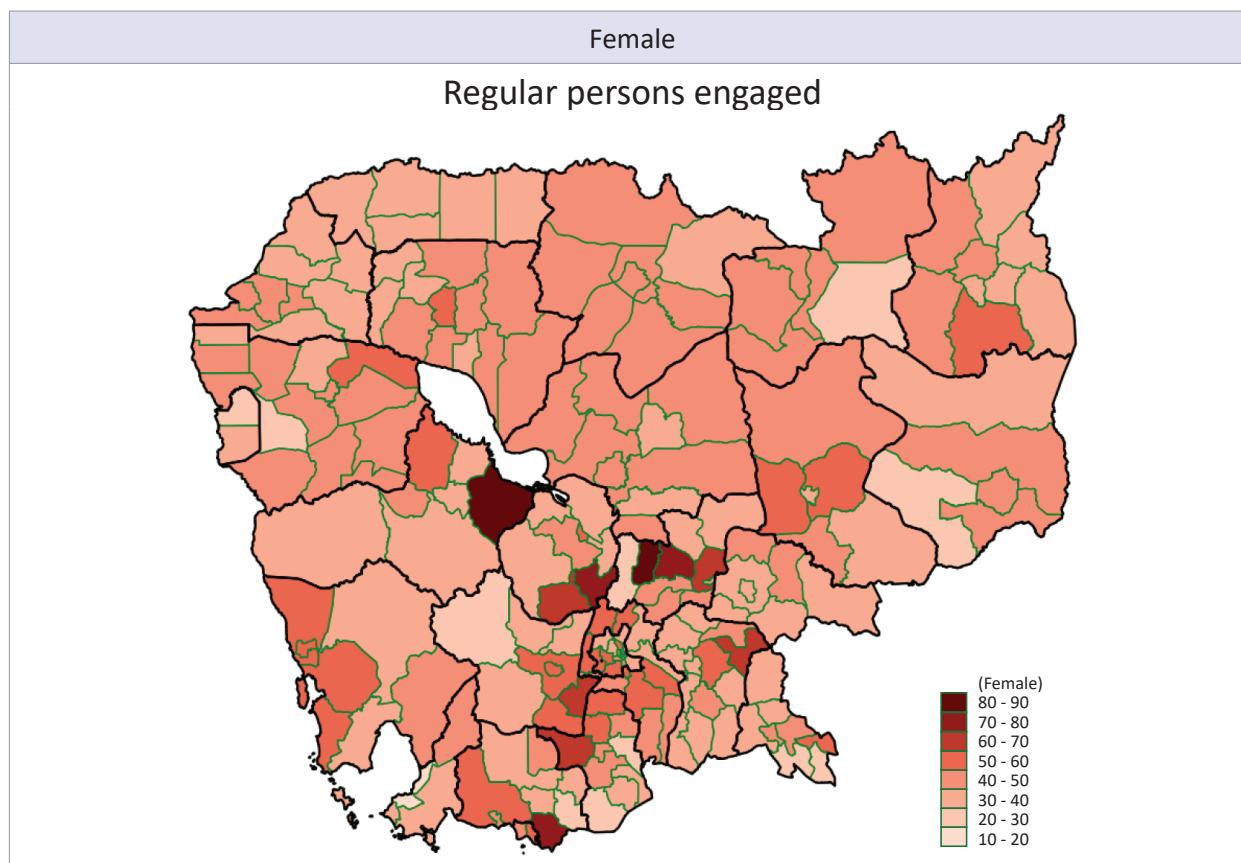


Source: Economic Census (2022)

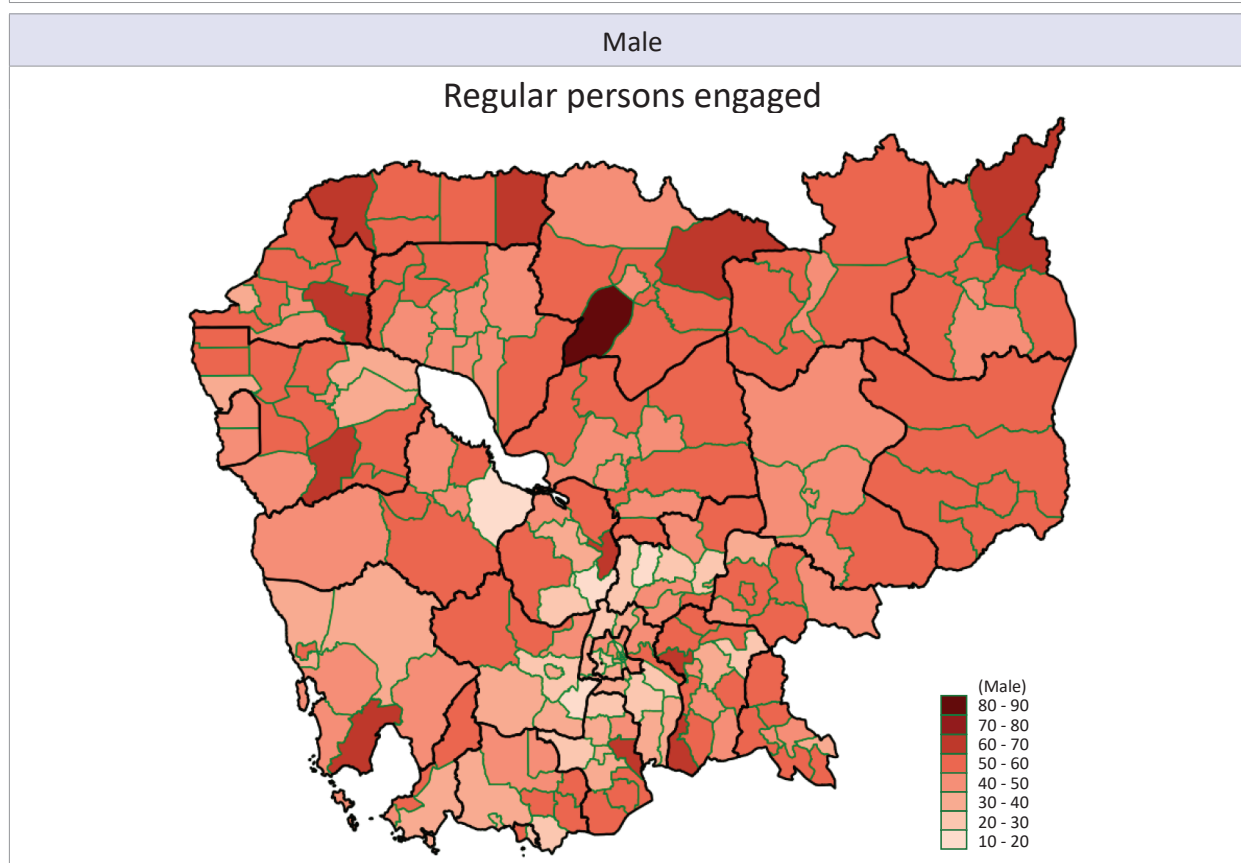


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Note: Regular person engaged is defined as a person who is employed on a continuous basis for more than one month.



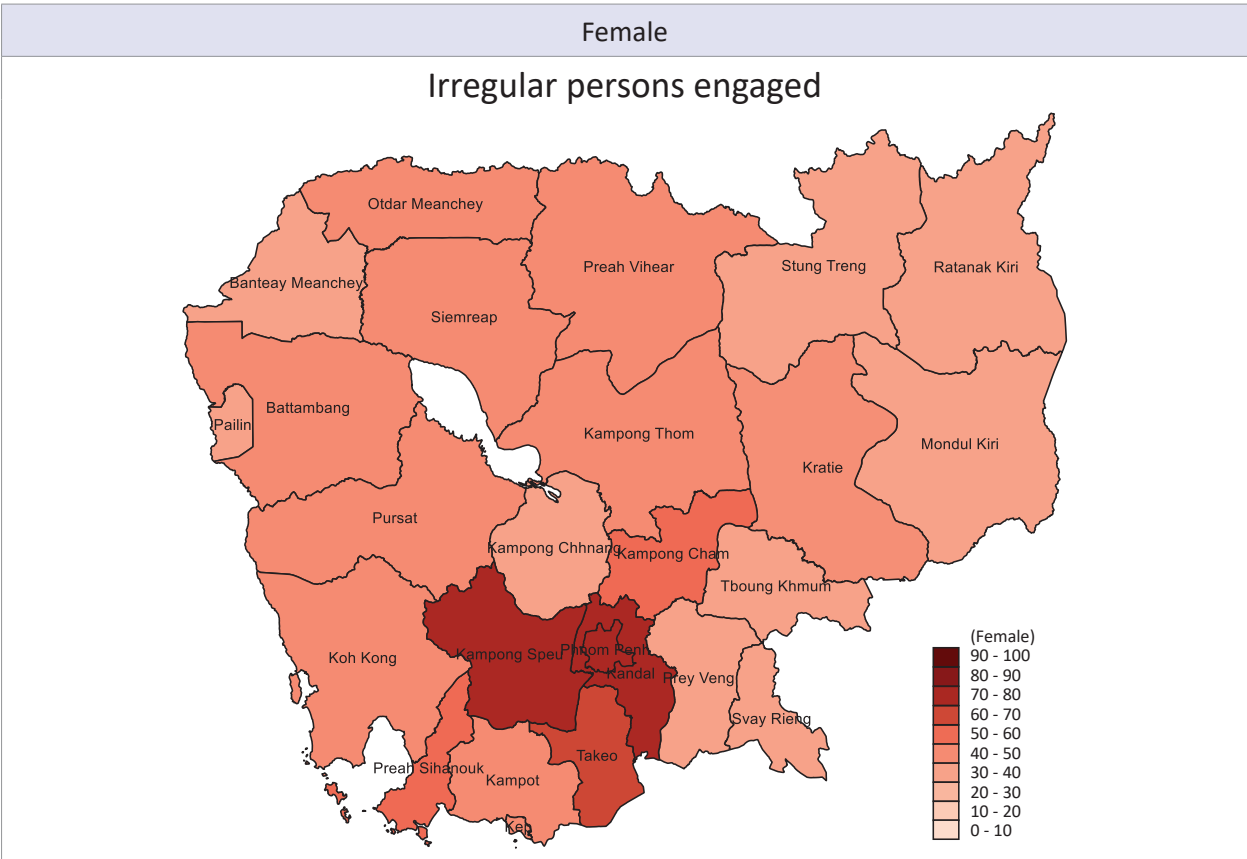
Source: Economic Census (2022)



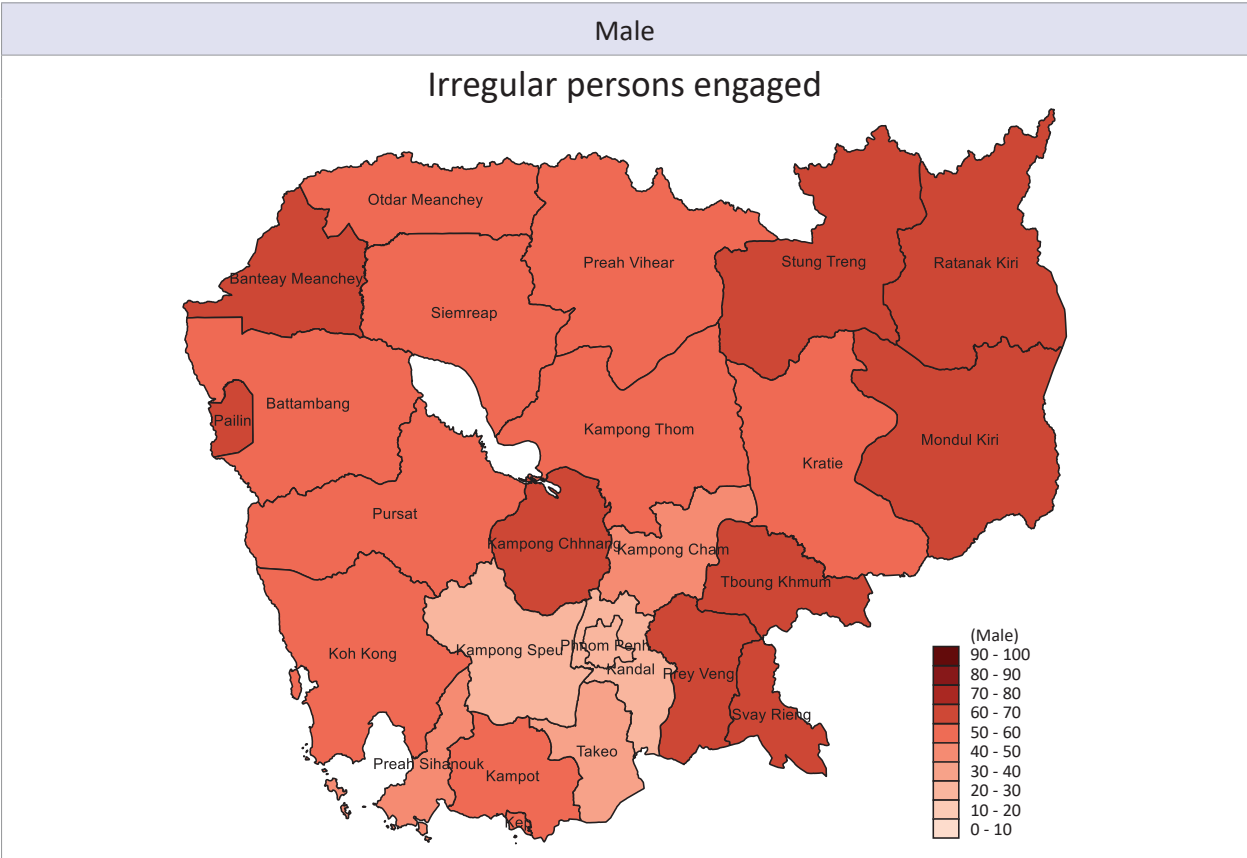
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Note: Regular person engaged is defined as a person who is employed on a continuous basis for more than one month.

Map 36. Proportion of irregular persons engaged

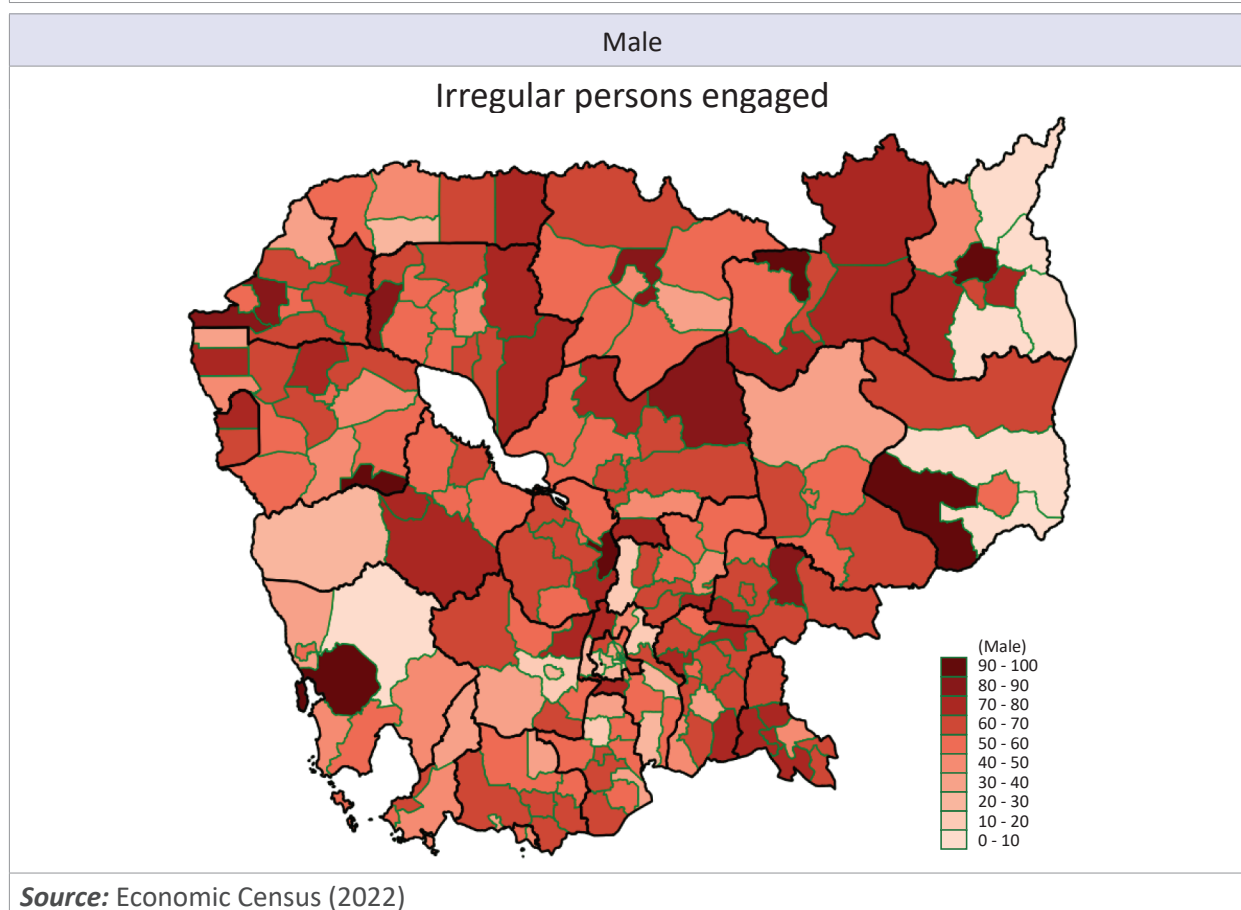
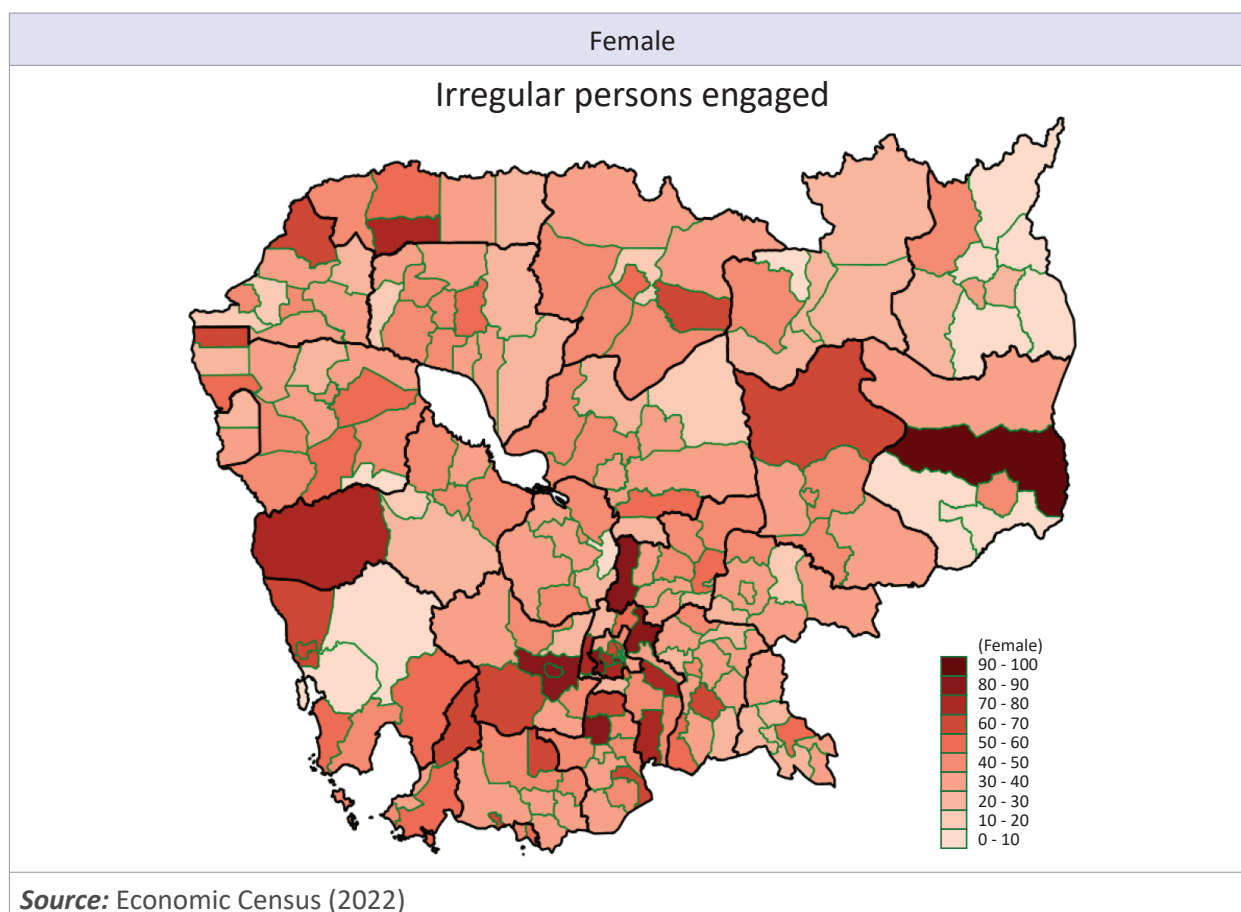


Source: Economic Census (2022)



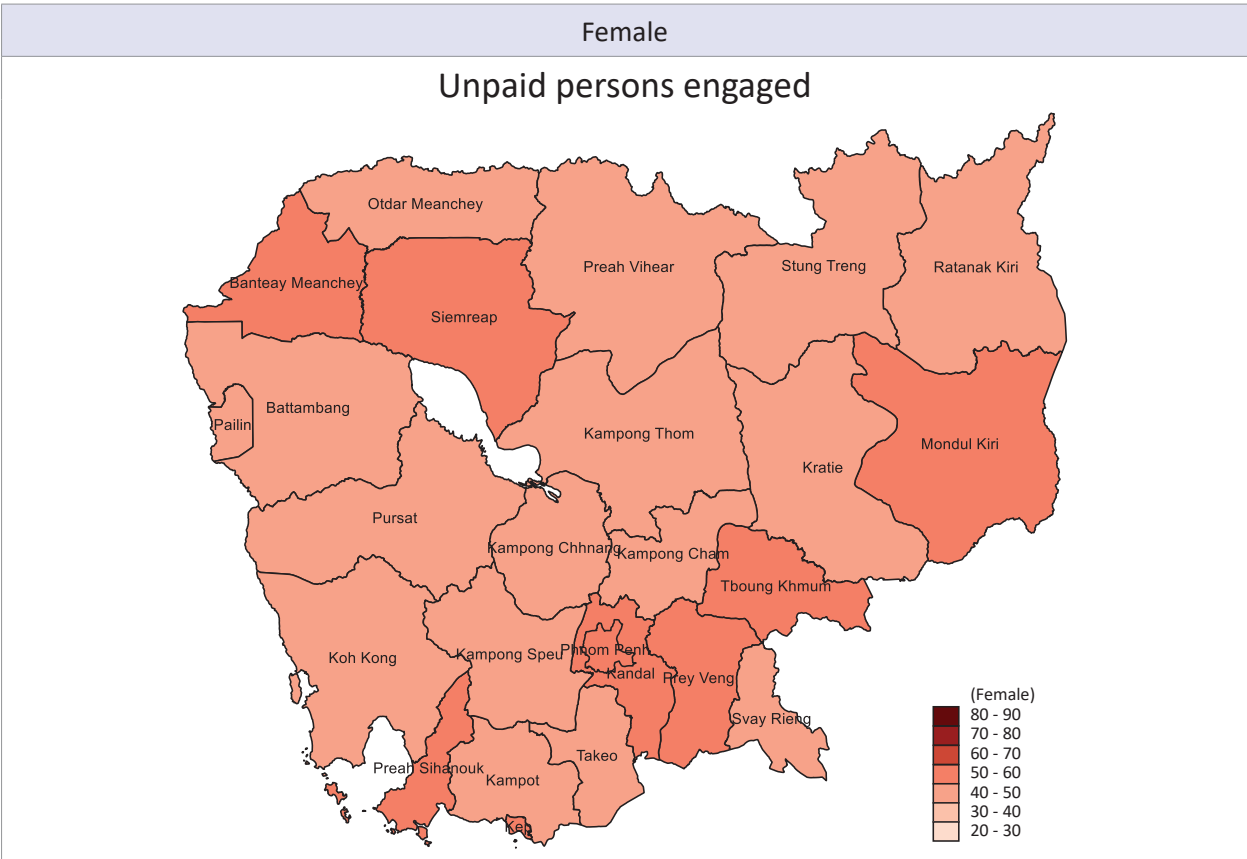
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Note: Irregular person engaged is defined as a person who does not have a fixed or regular schedule of work, or who does not have a permanent employment contract.

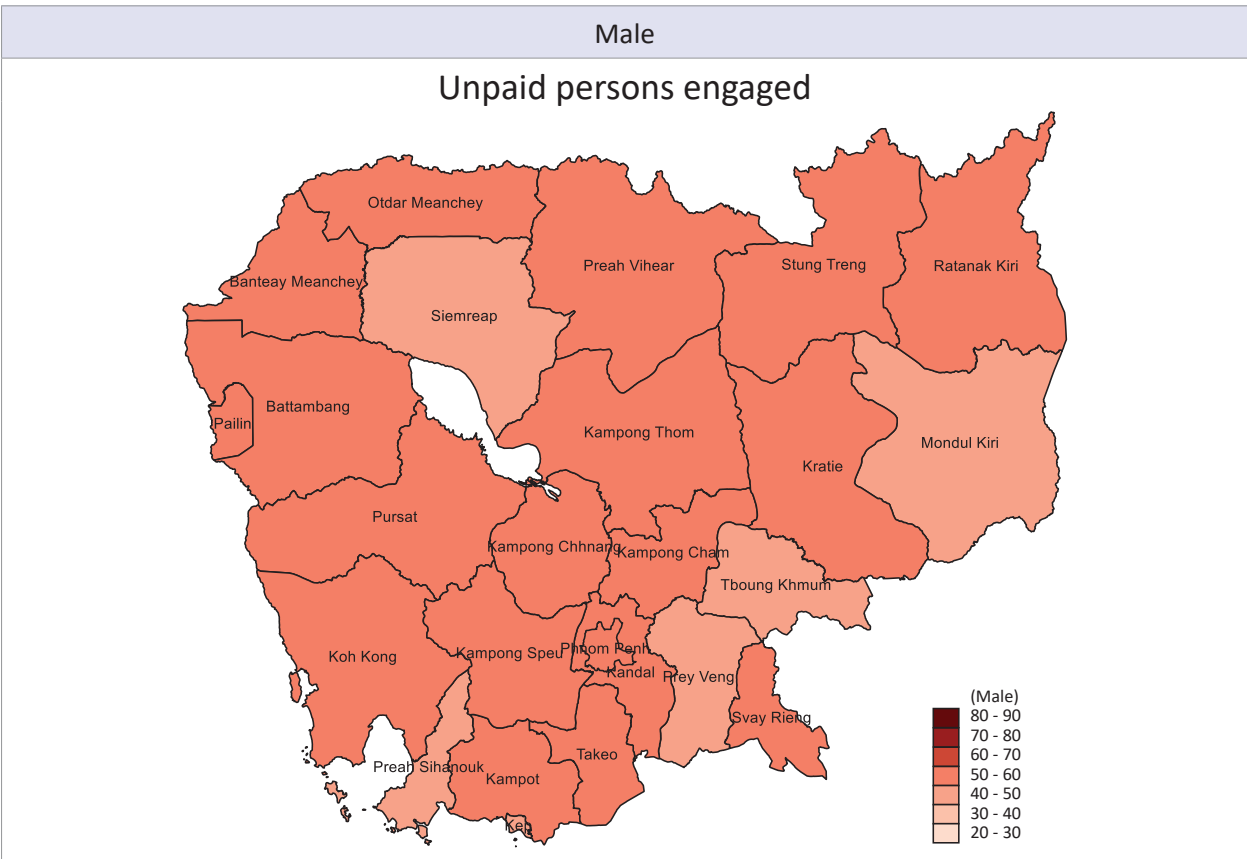


Note: Irregular person engaged is defined as a person who does not have a fixed or regular schedule of work, or who does not have a permanent employment contract.

Map 37. Proportion of unpaid persons engaged

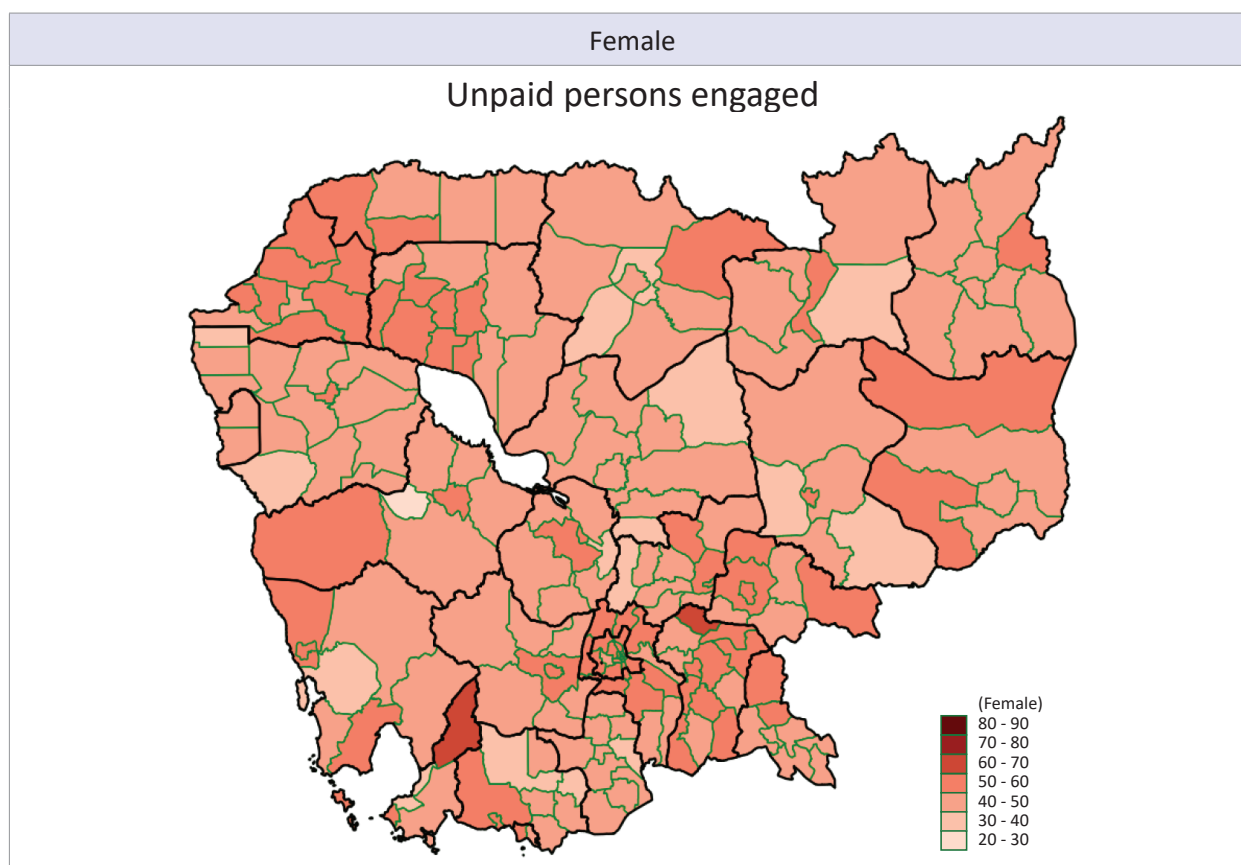


Source: Economic Census (2022)

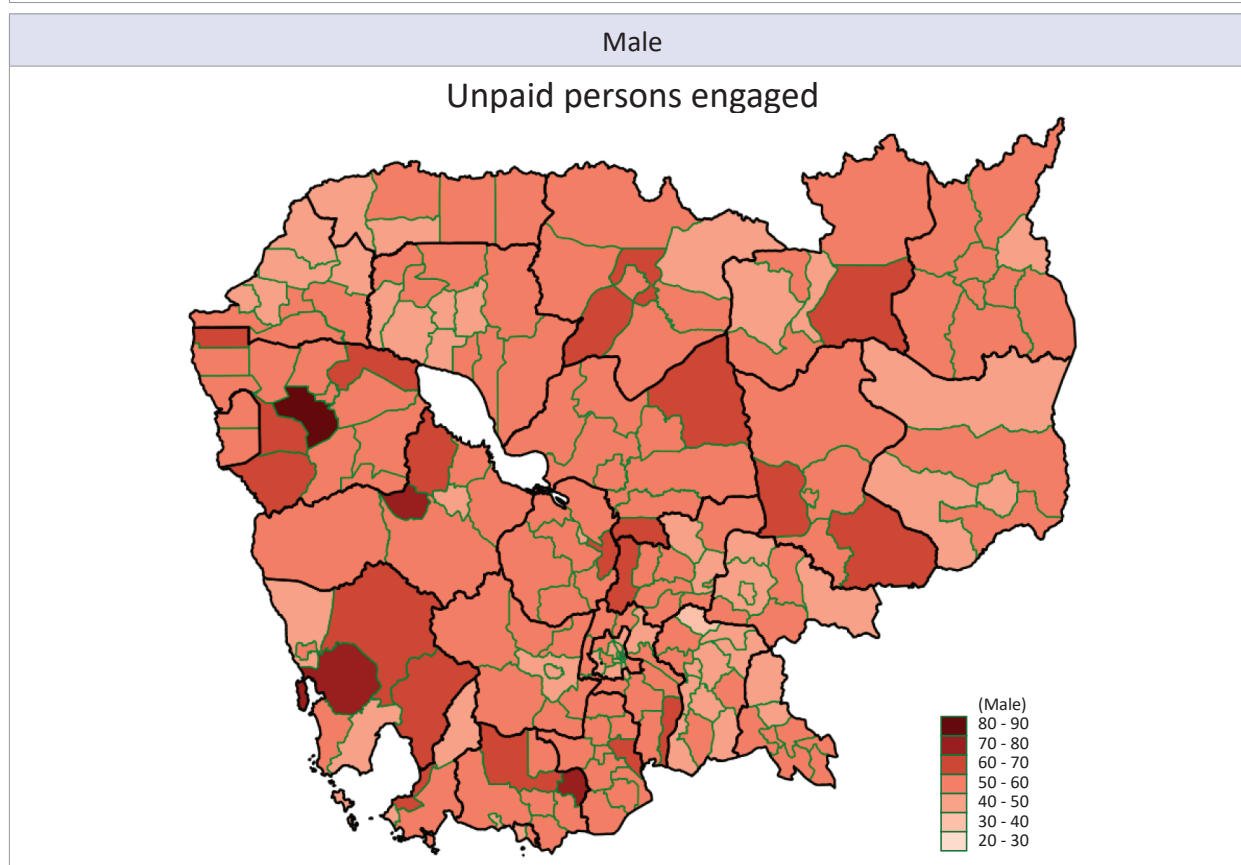


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Note: Unpaid person engaged is defined as a person who is a family member of the owner and helps the business under a no payment contract.



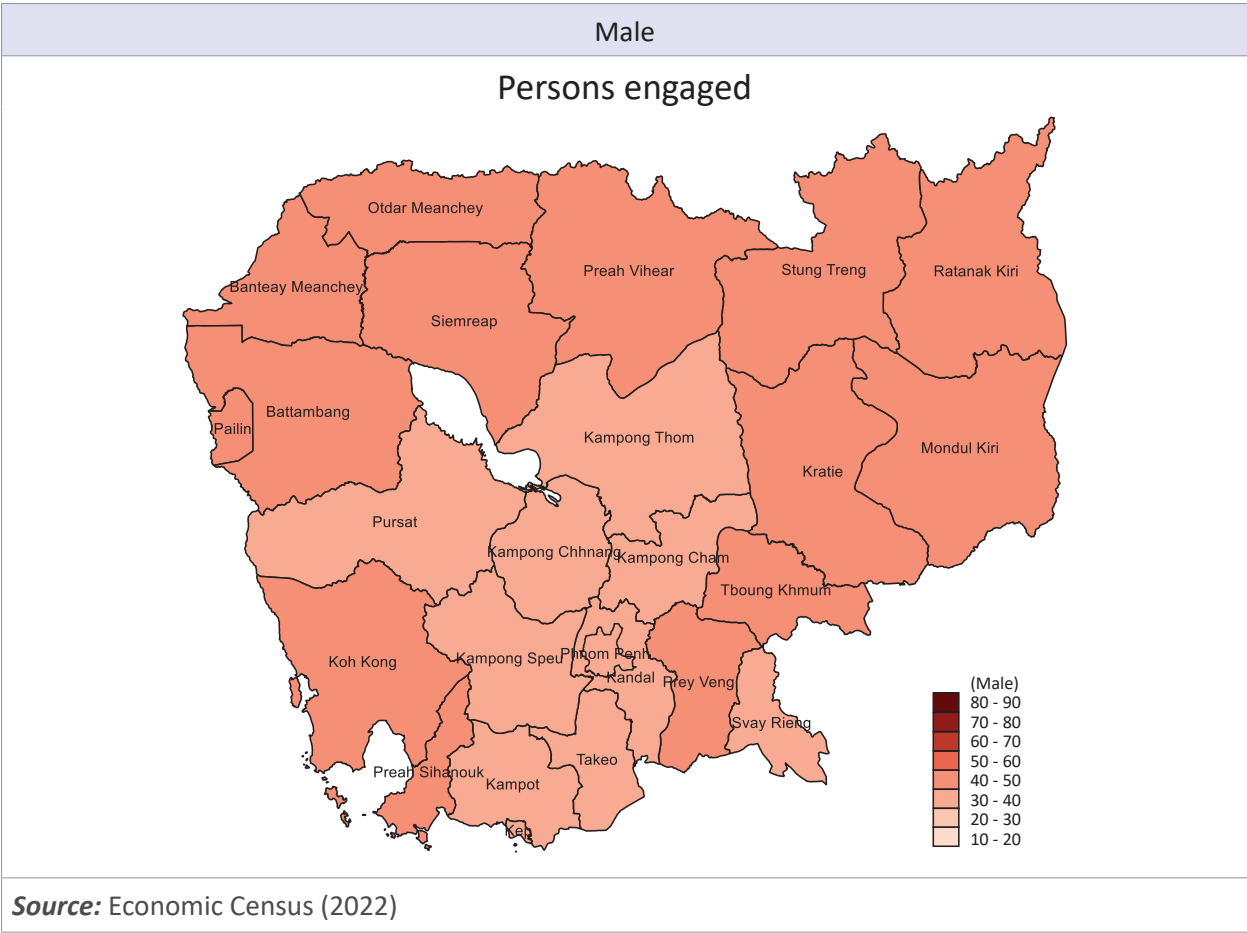
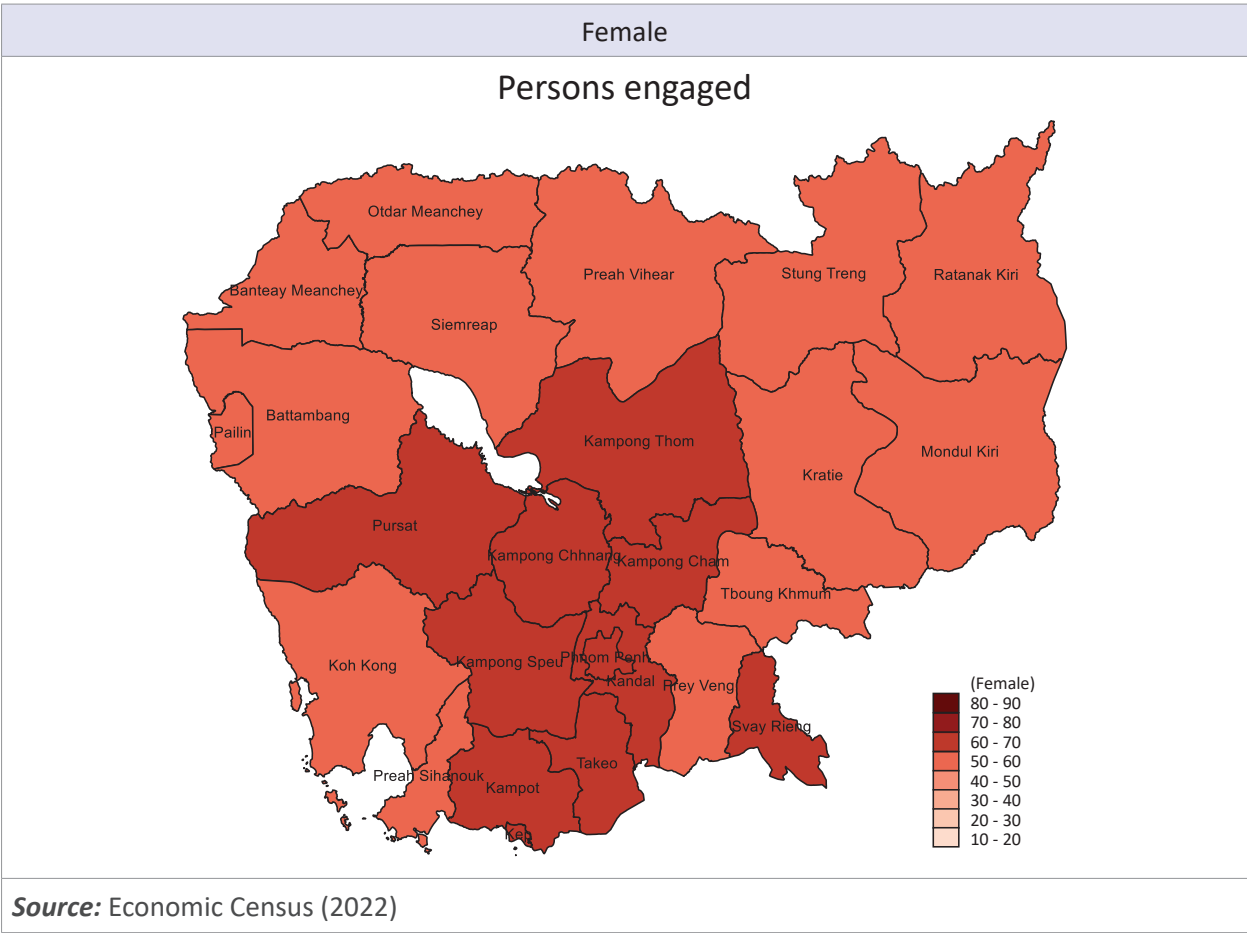
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

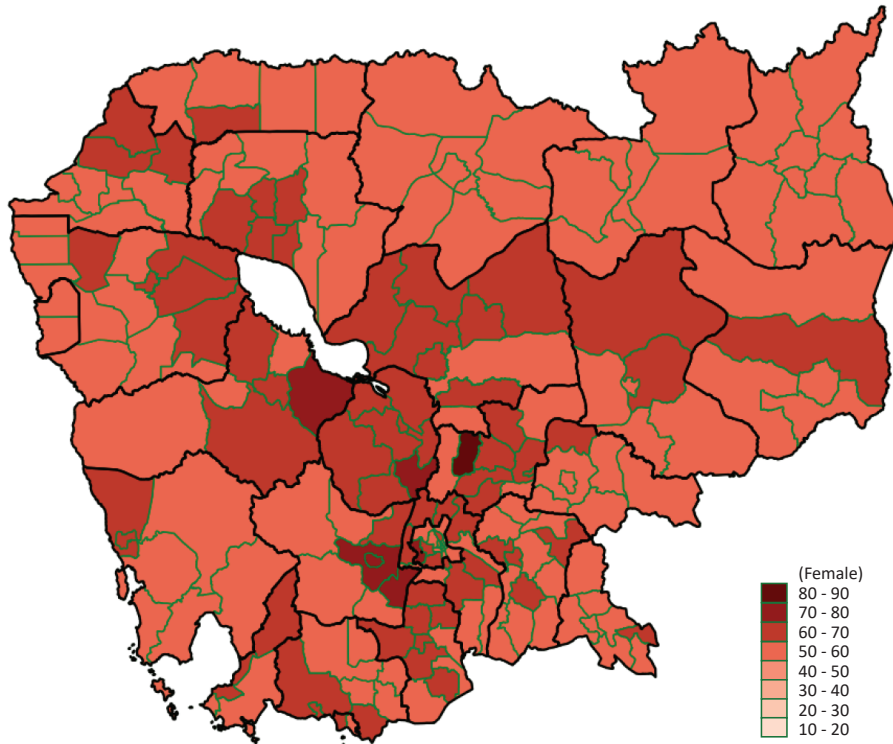
Note: Unpaid person engaged is defined as a person who is a family member of the owner and helps the business under a no payment contract.

Map 38. Proportion of persons engaged



Female

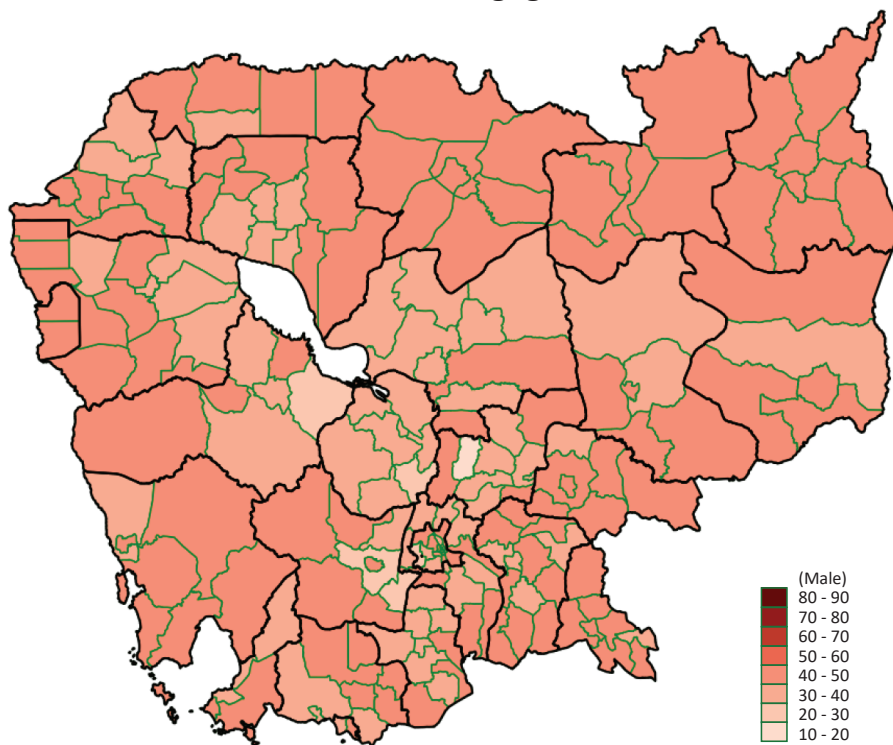
Persons engaged



Source: Economic Census (2022)

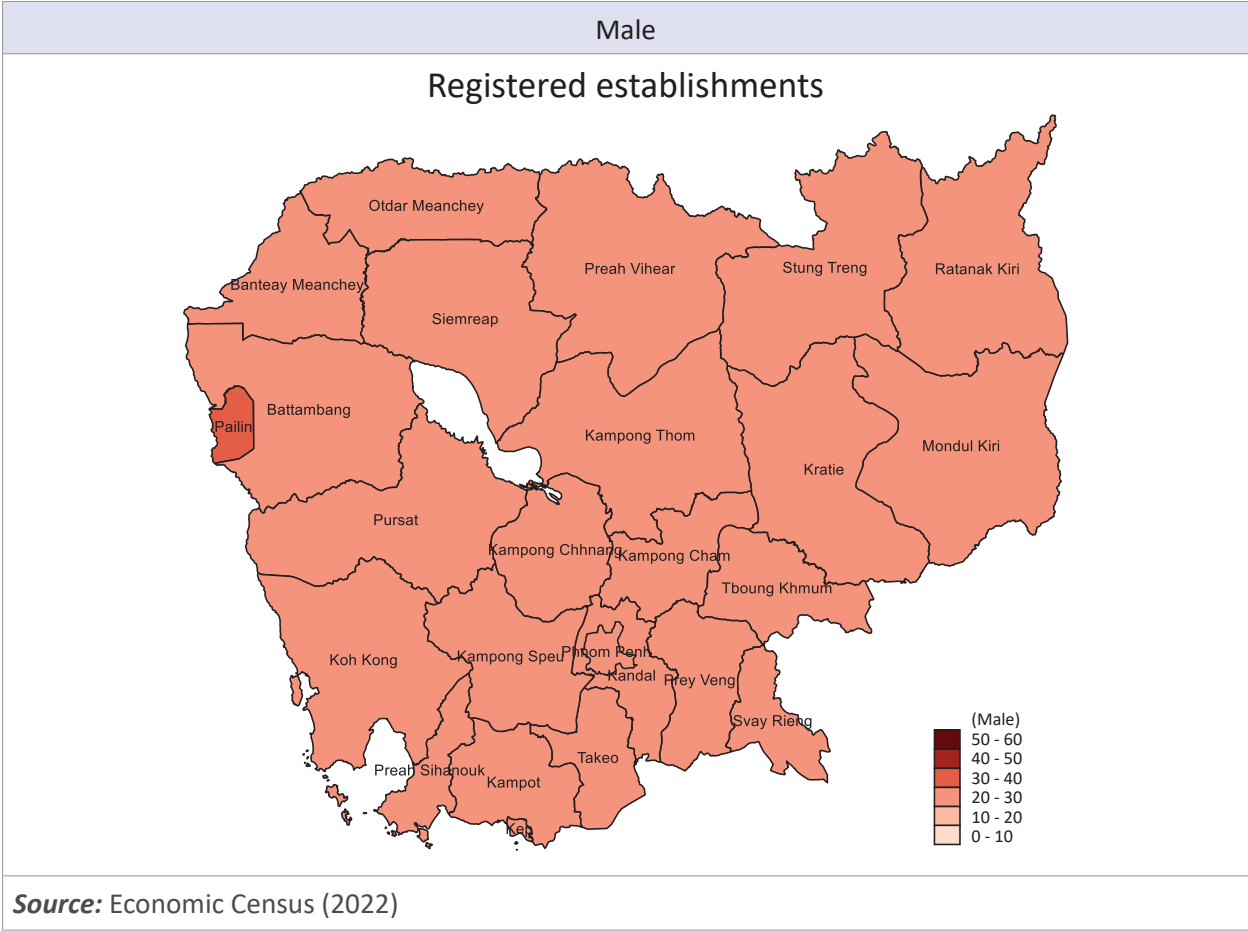
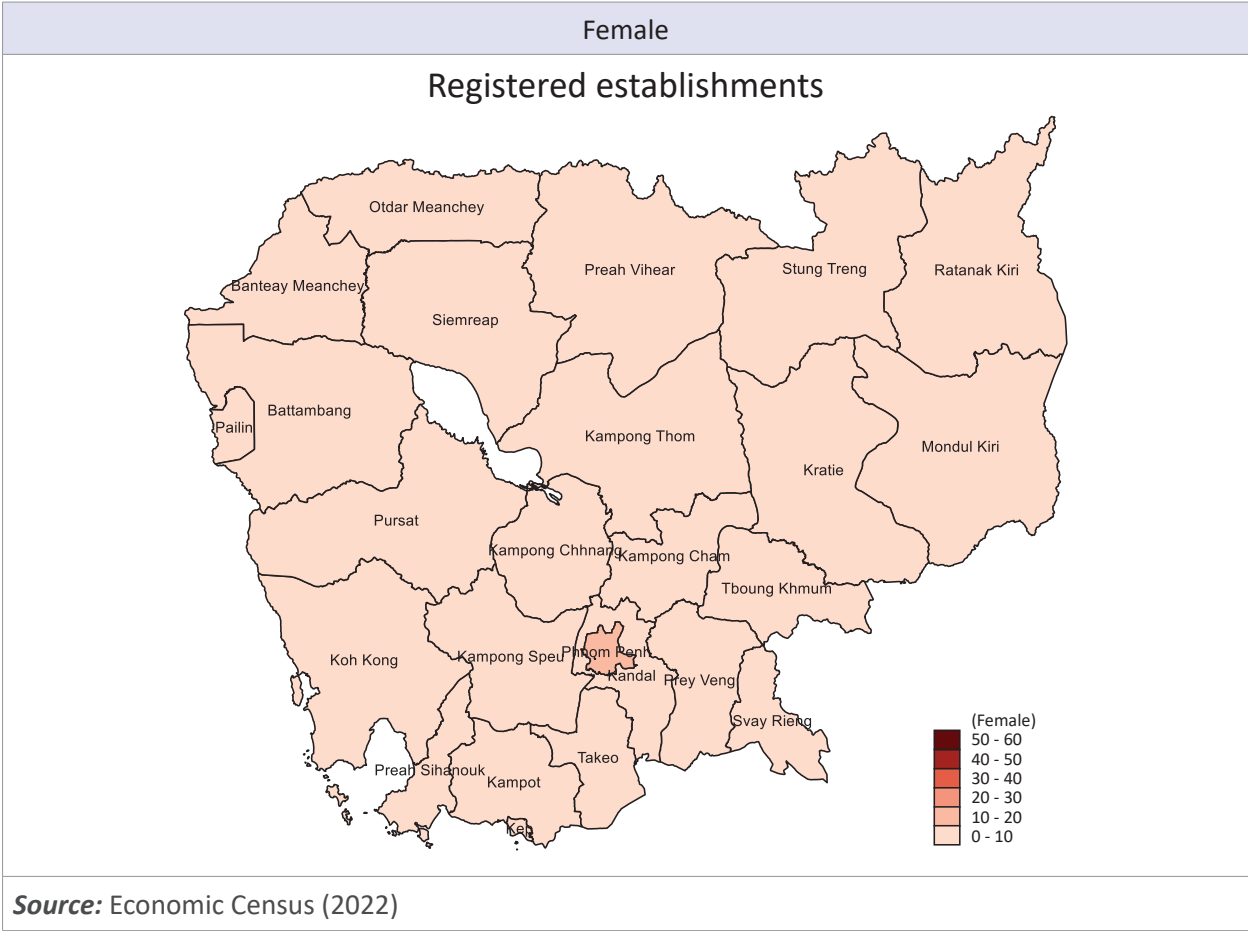
Male

Persons engaged



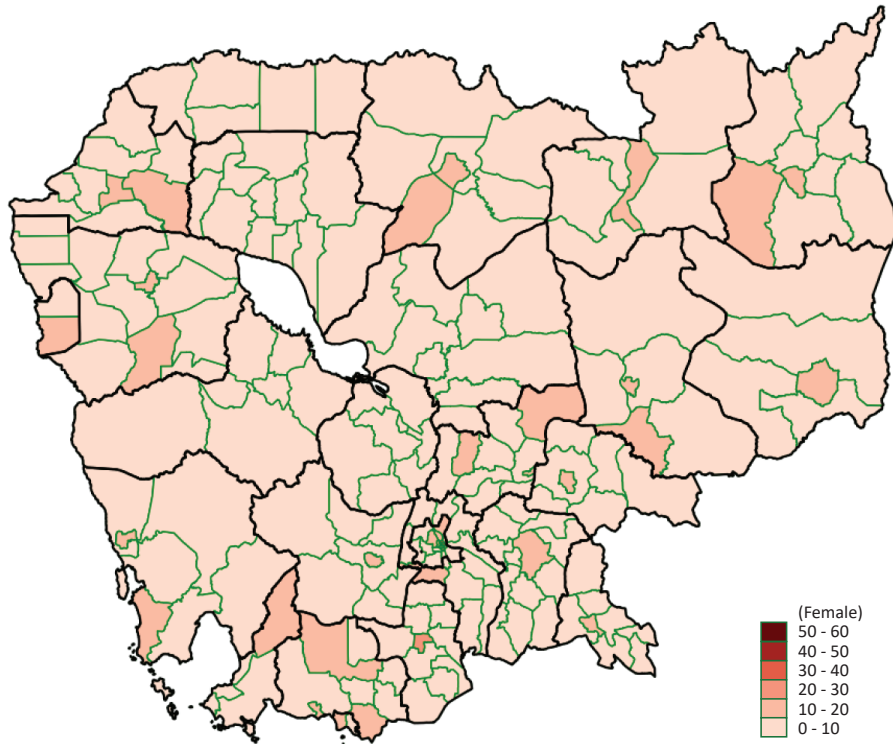
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 39. Proportion of registered establishments



Female

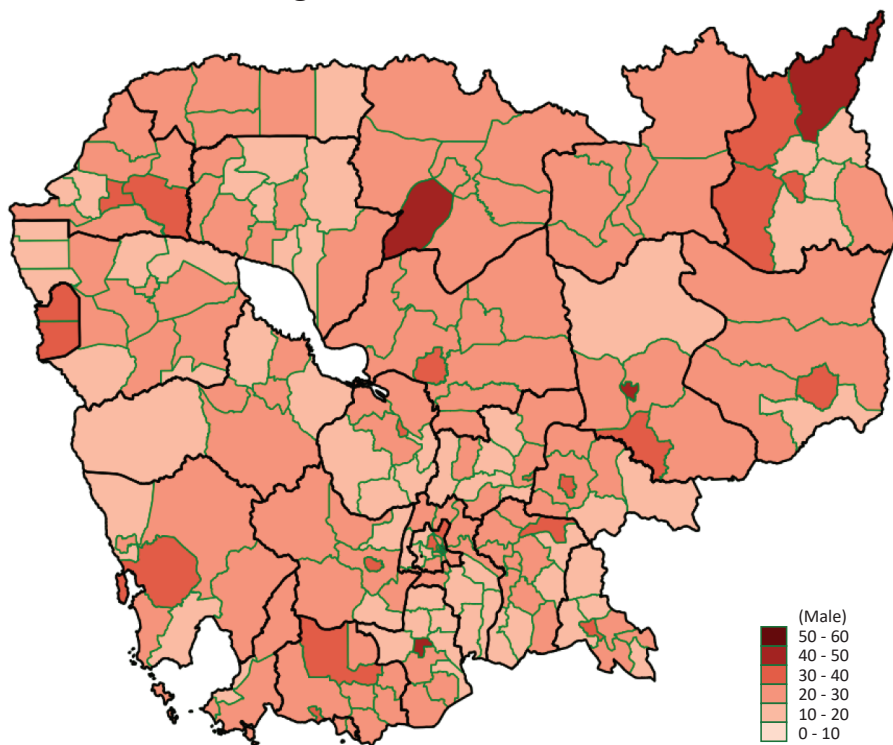
Registered establishments



Source: Economic Census (2022)

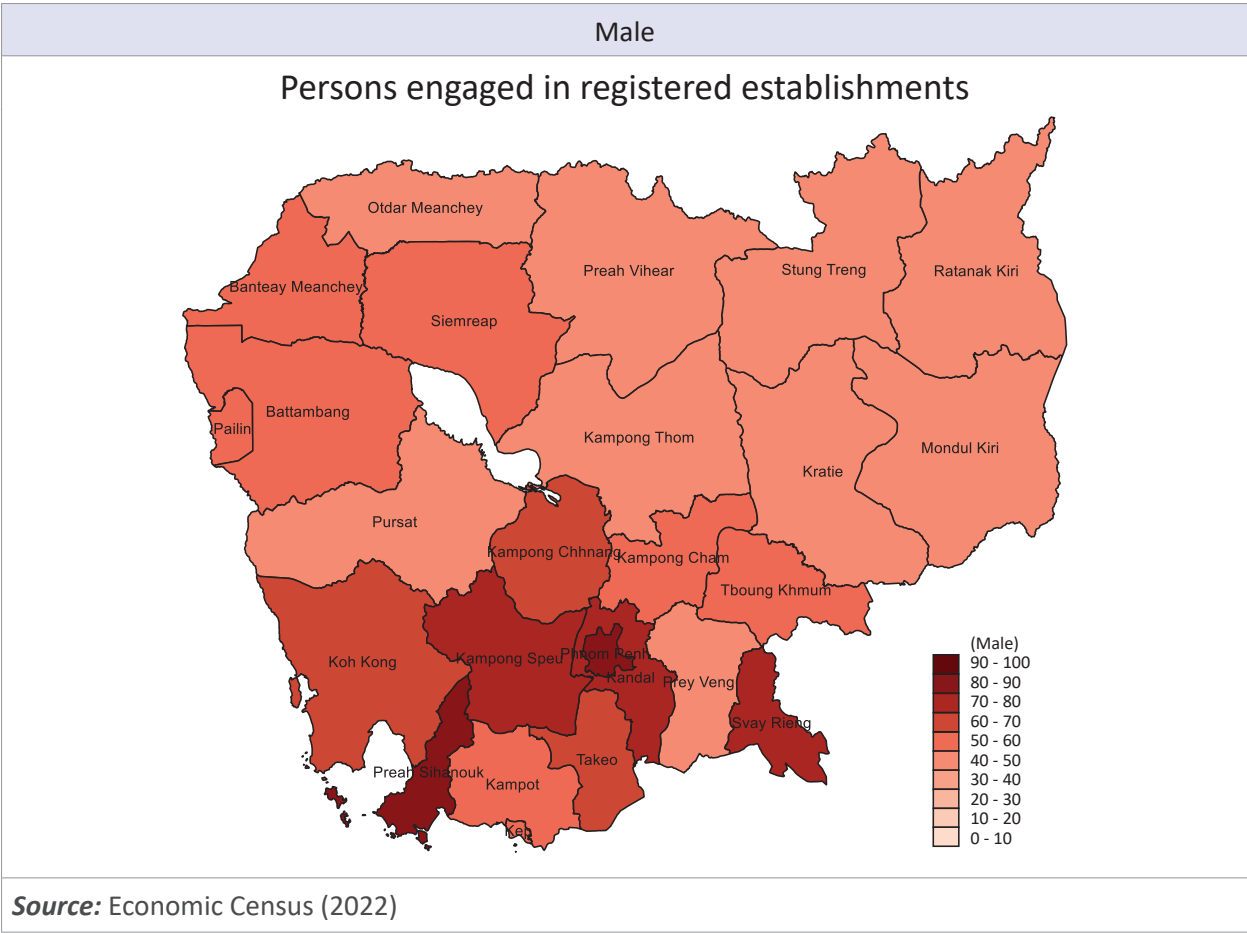
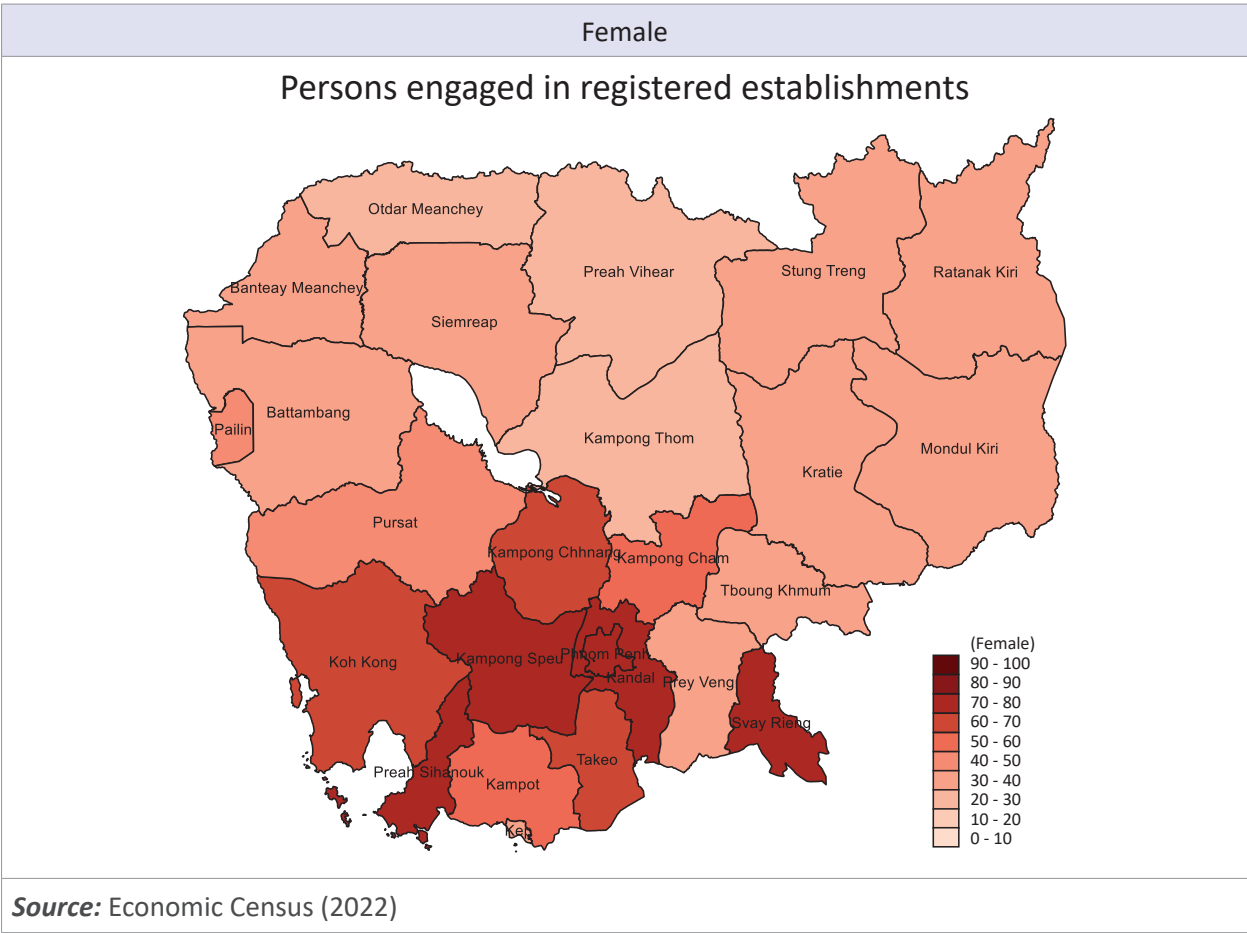
Male

Registered establishments



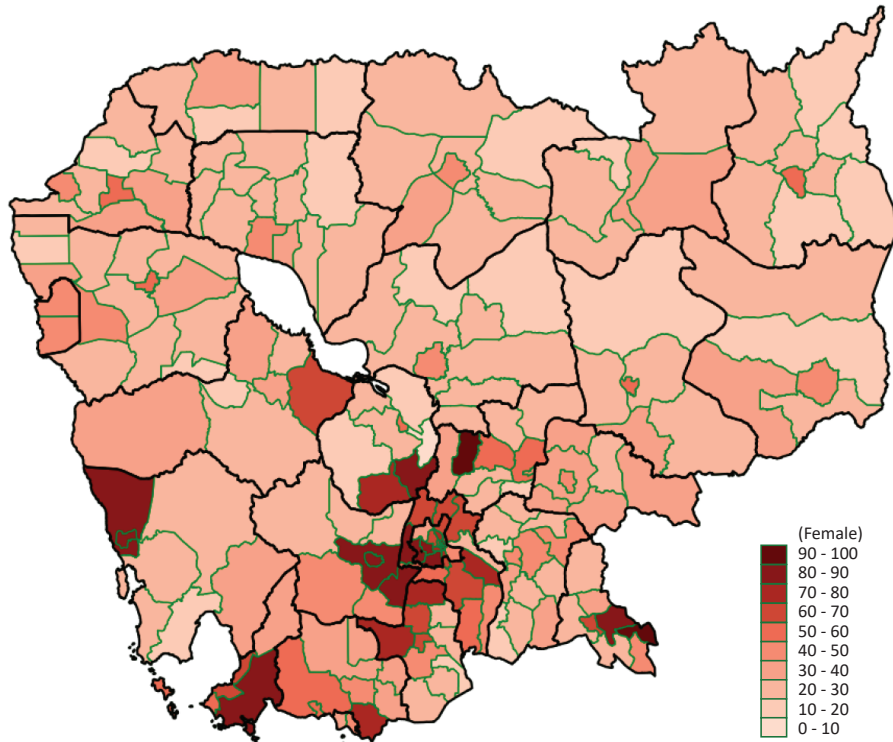
Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 40. Proportion of persons engaged in registered establishments



Female

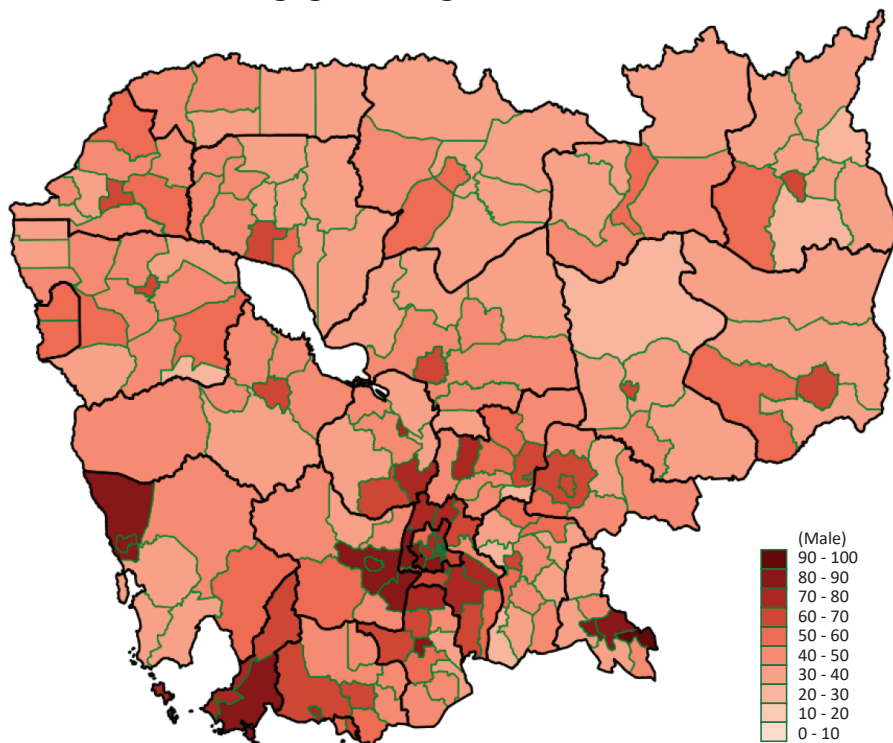
Persons engaged in registered establishments



Source: Economic Census (2022)

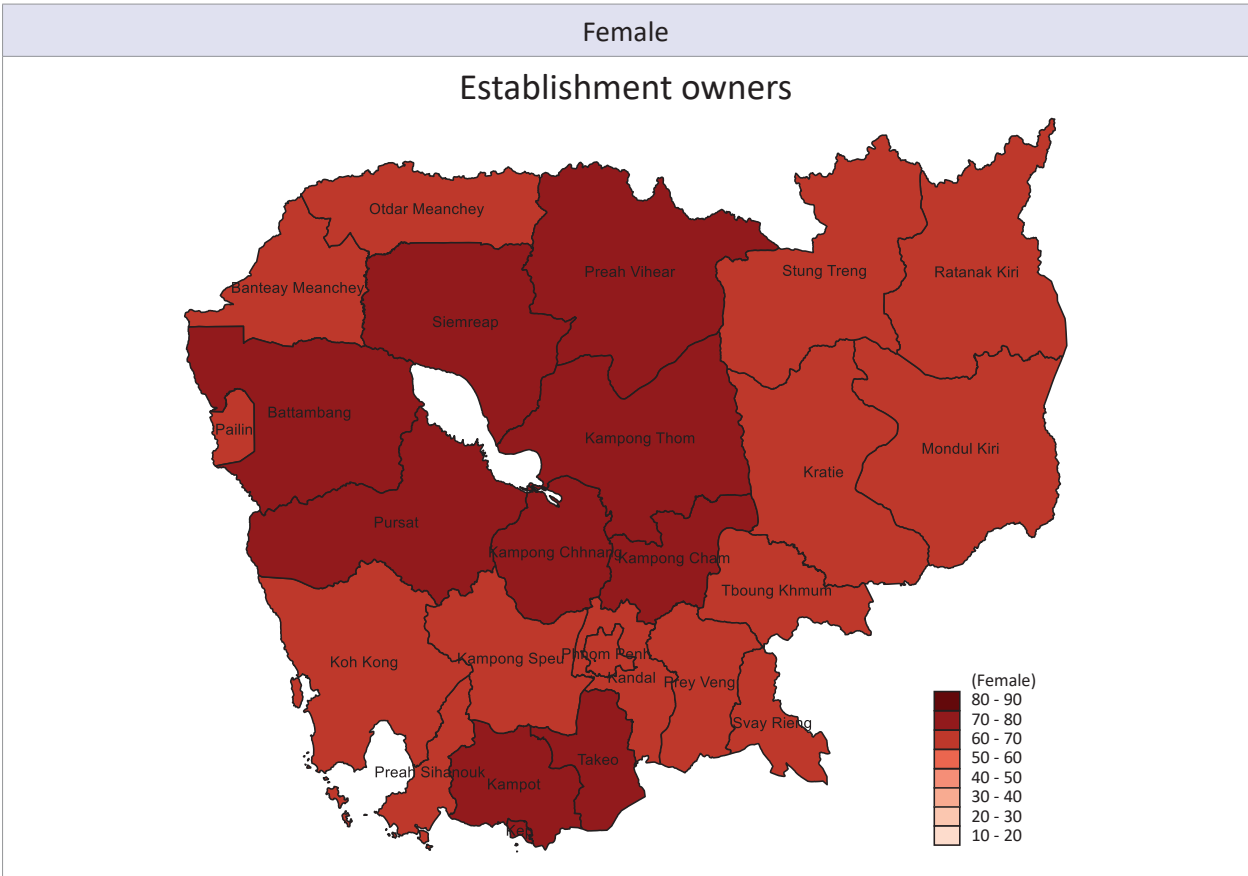
Male

Persons engaged in registered establishments

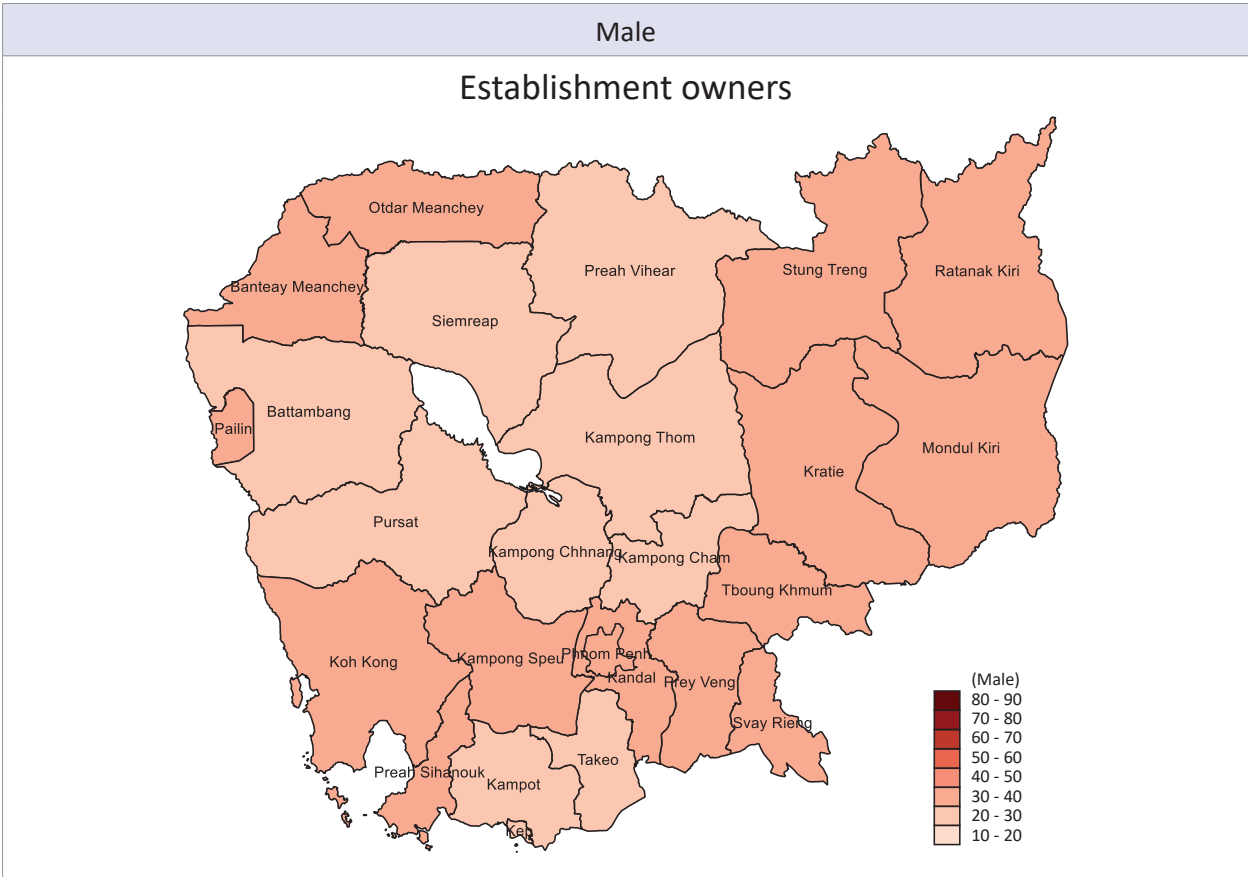


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 41. Proportion of establishment owners



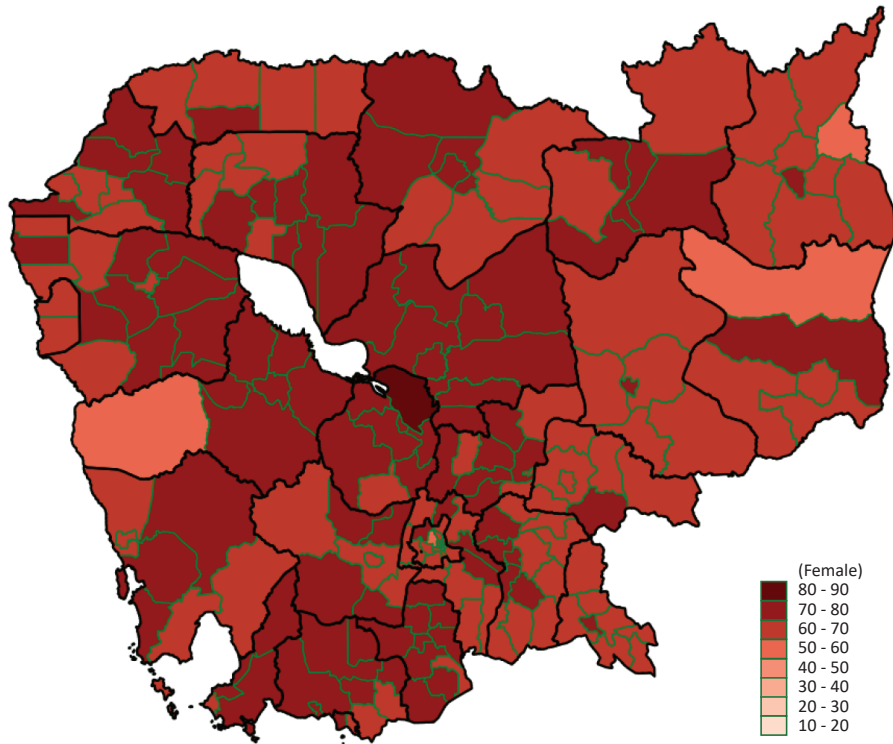
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

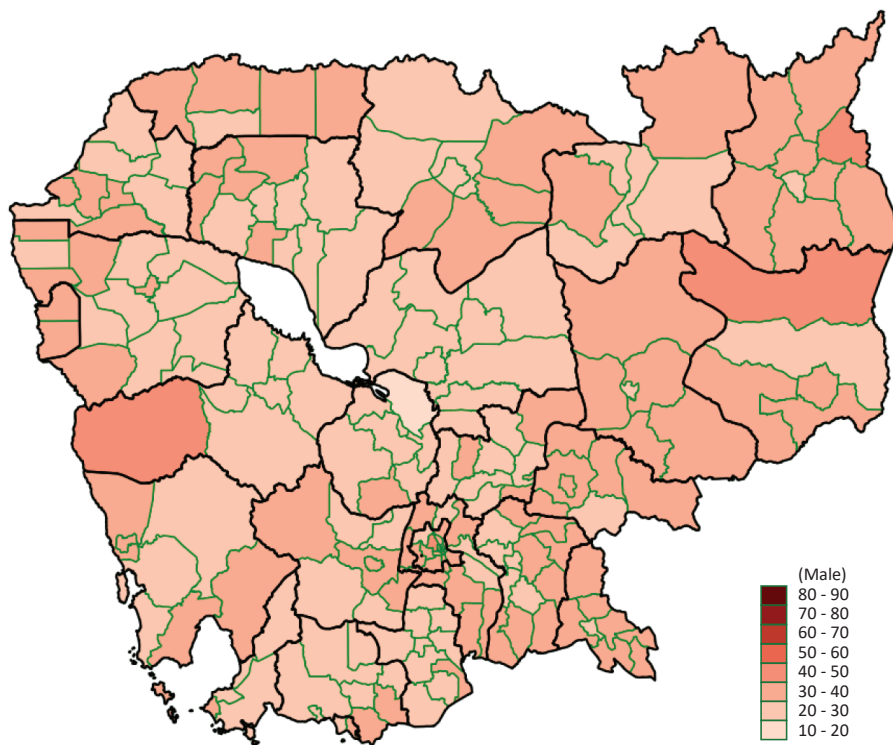
Establishment owners



Source: Economic Census (2022)

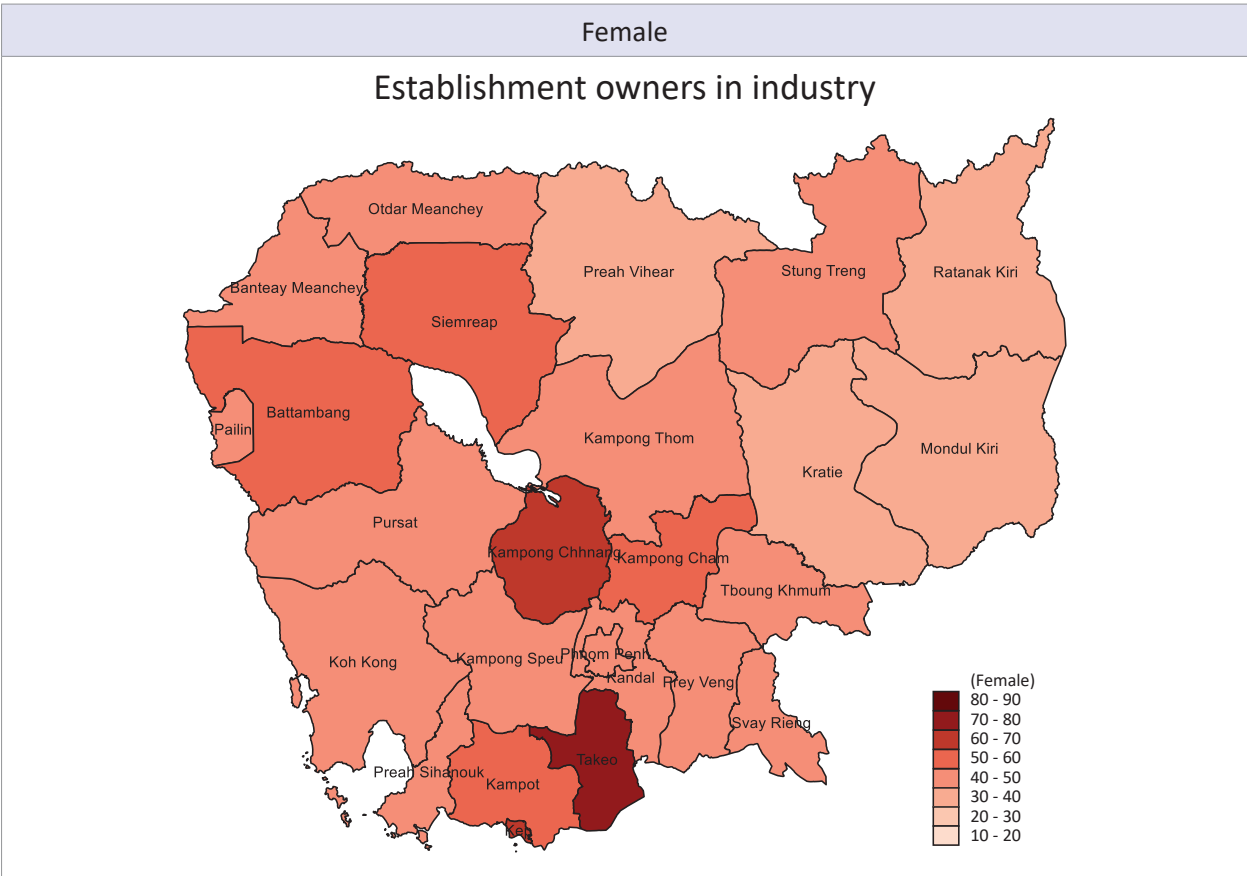
Male

Establishment owners

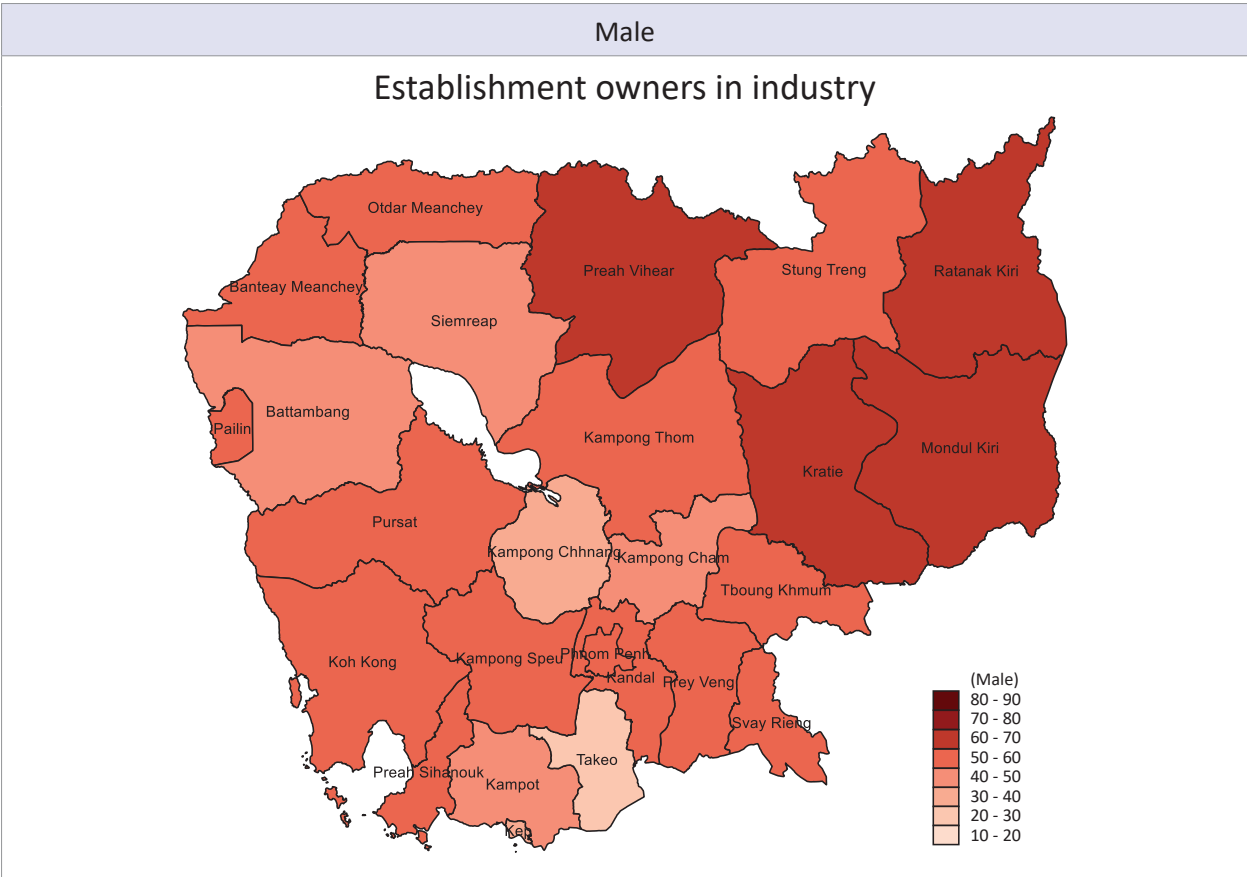


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 42. Proportion of establishment owners in industry sector



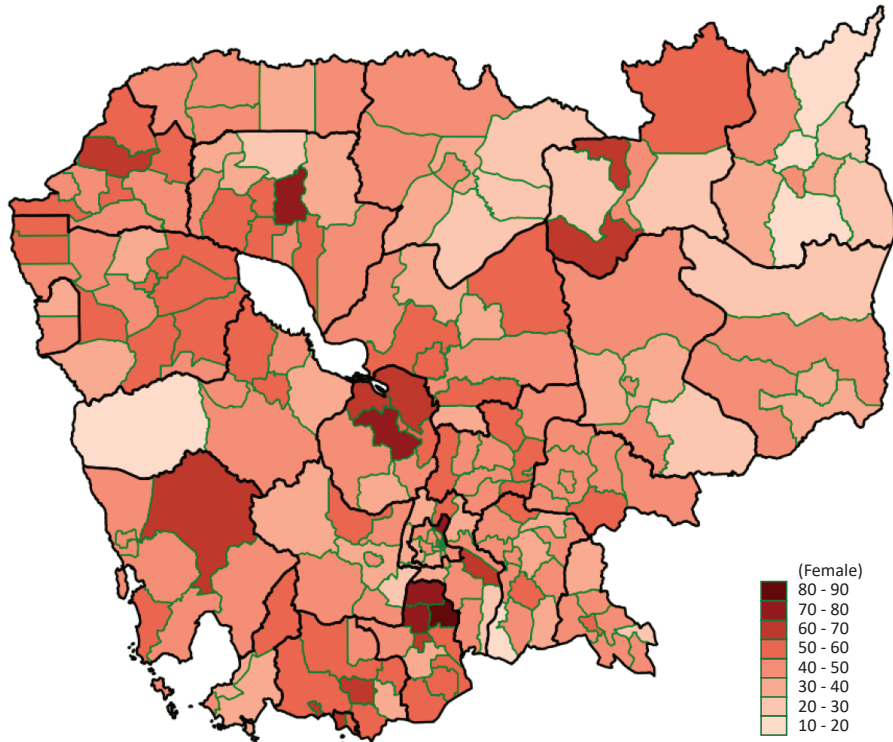
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

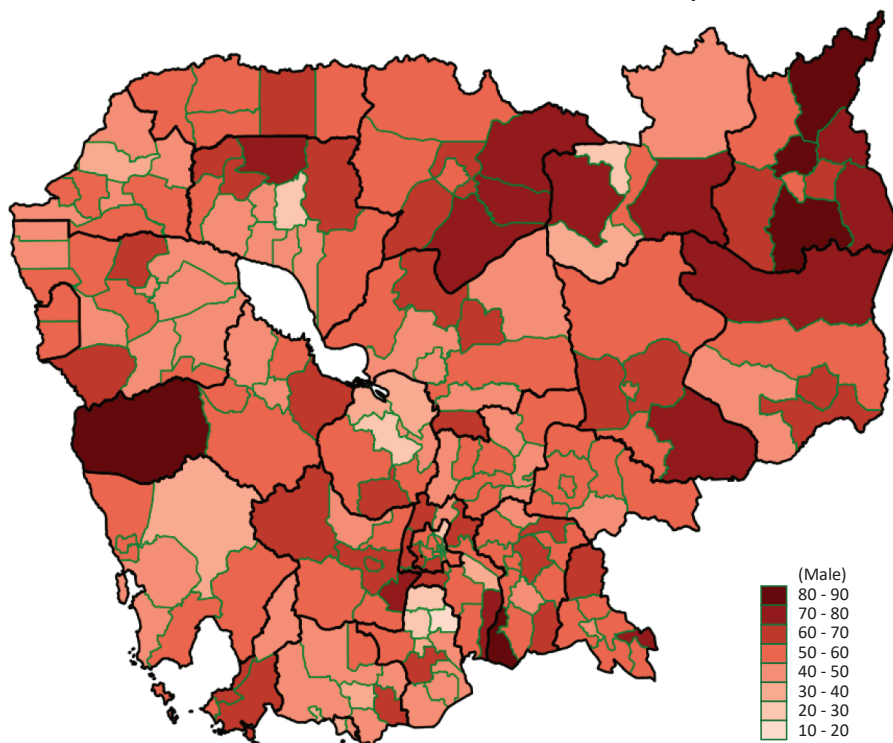
Establishment owners in industry



Source: Economic Census (2022)

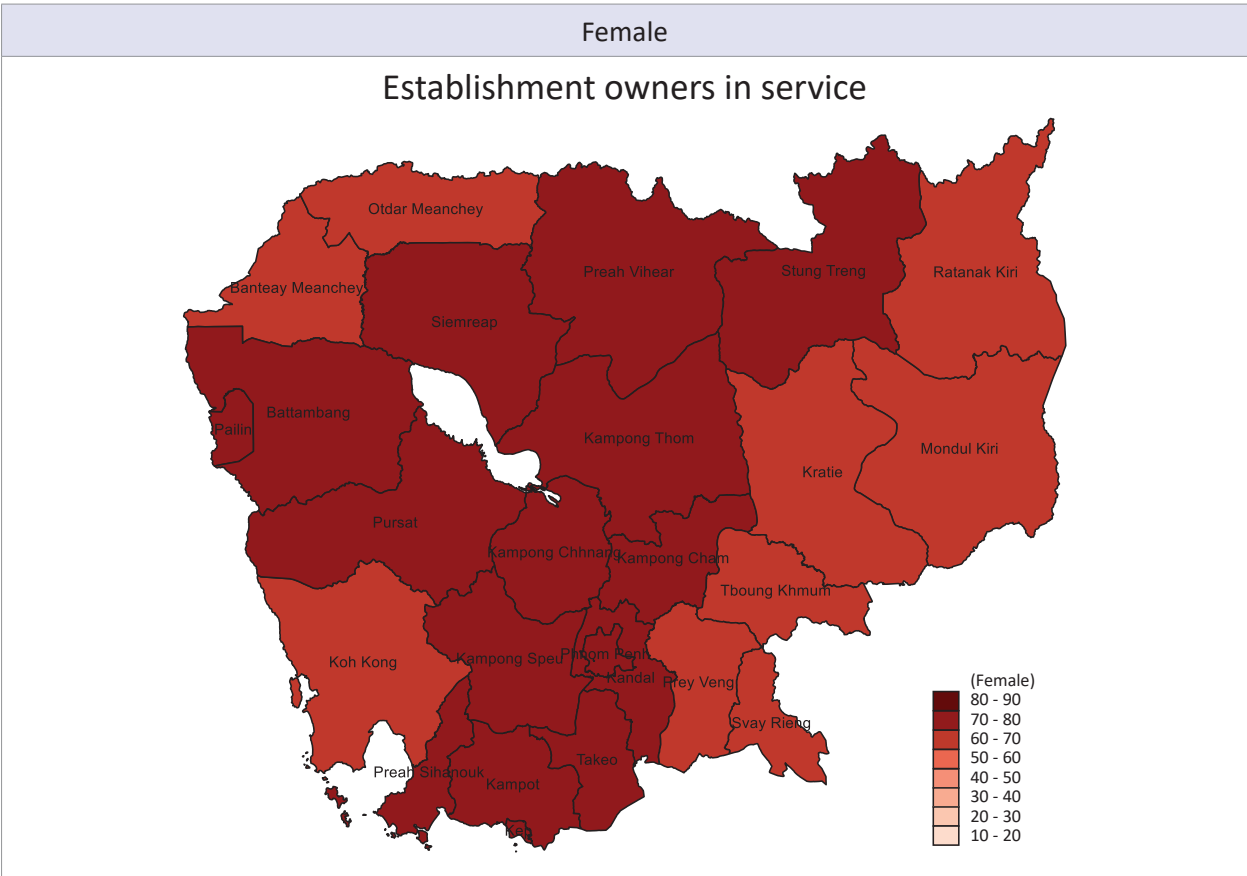
Male

Establishment owners in industry

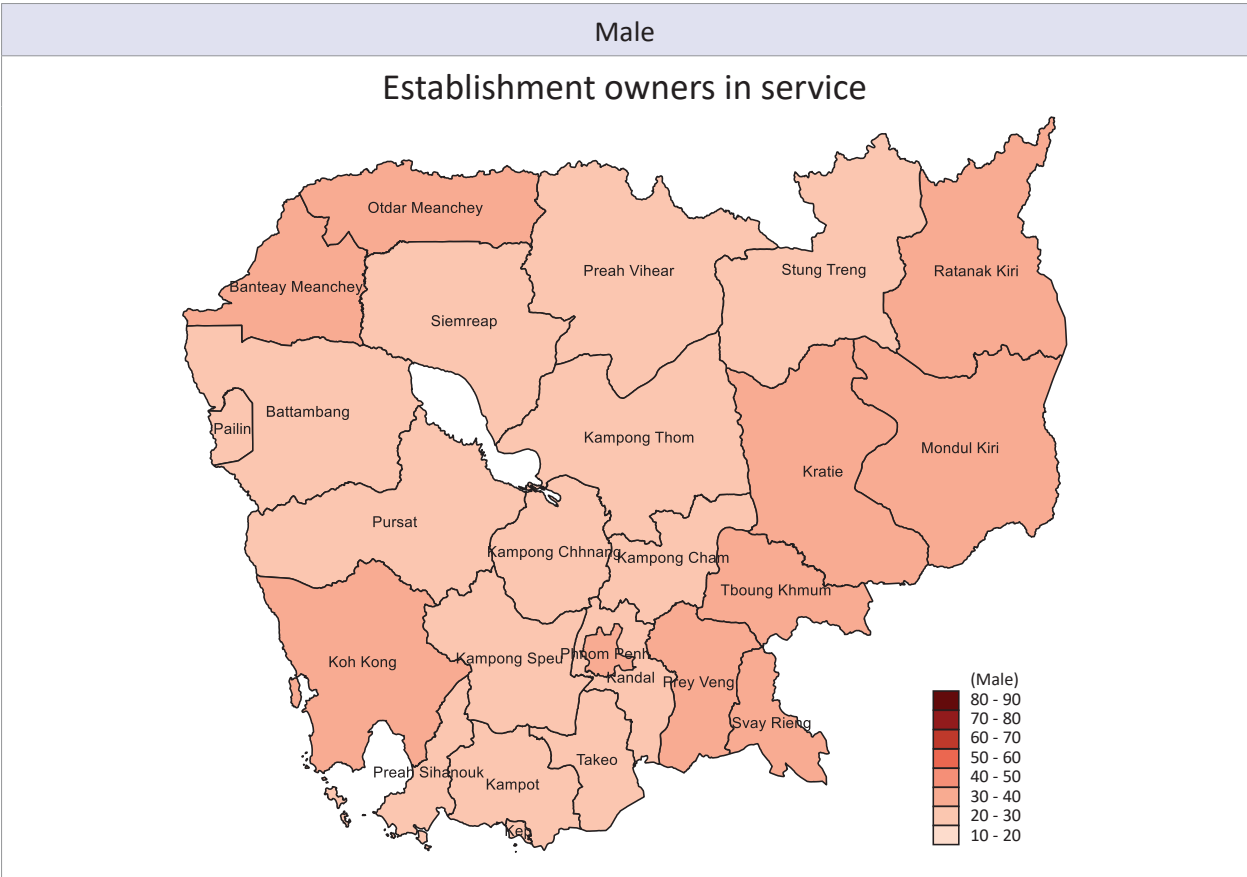


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 43. Proportion of establishment owners in service sector



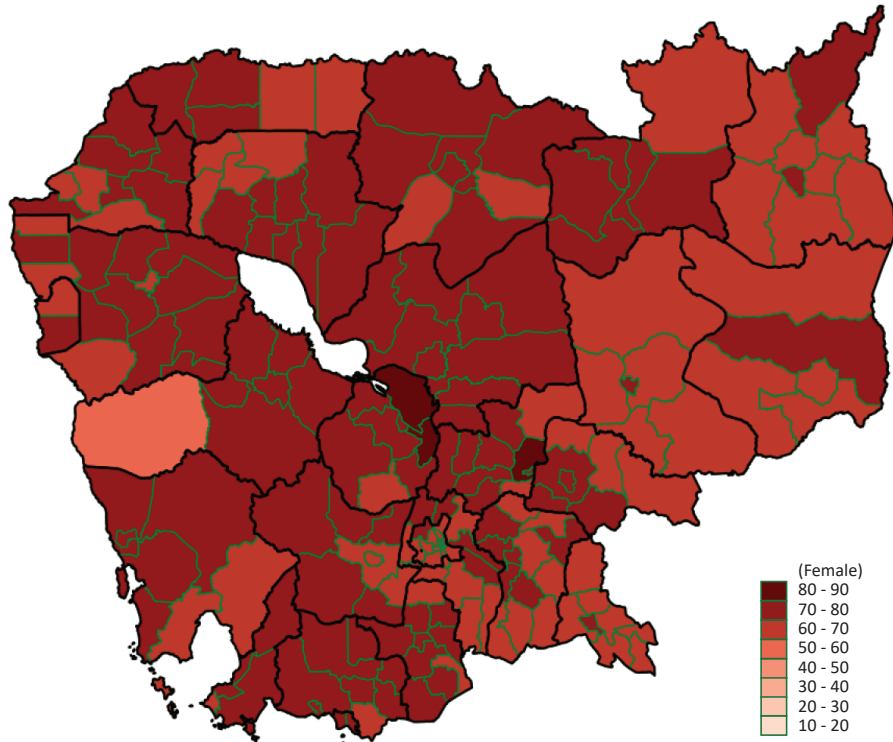
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

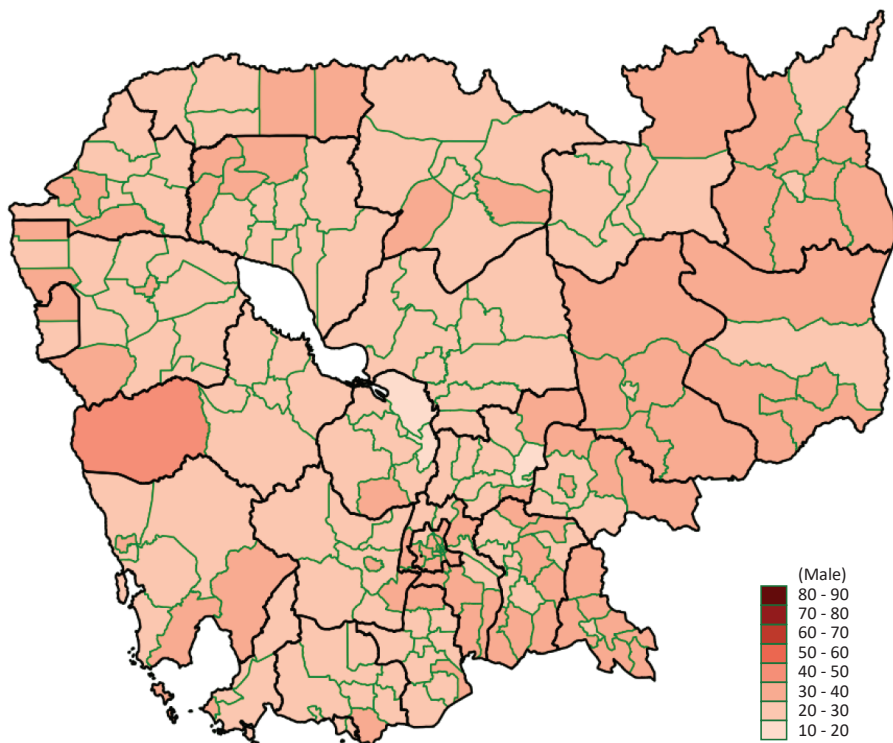
Establishment owners in service



Source: Economic Census (2022)

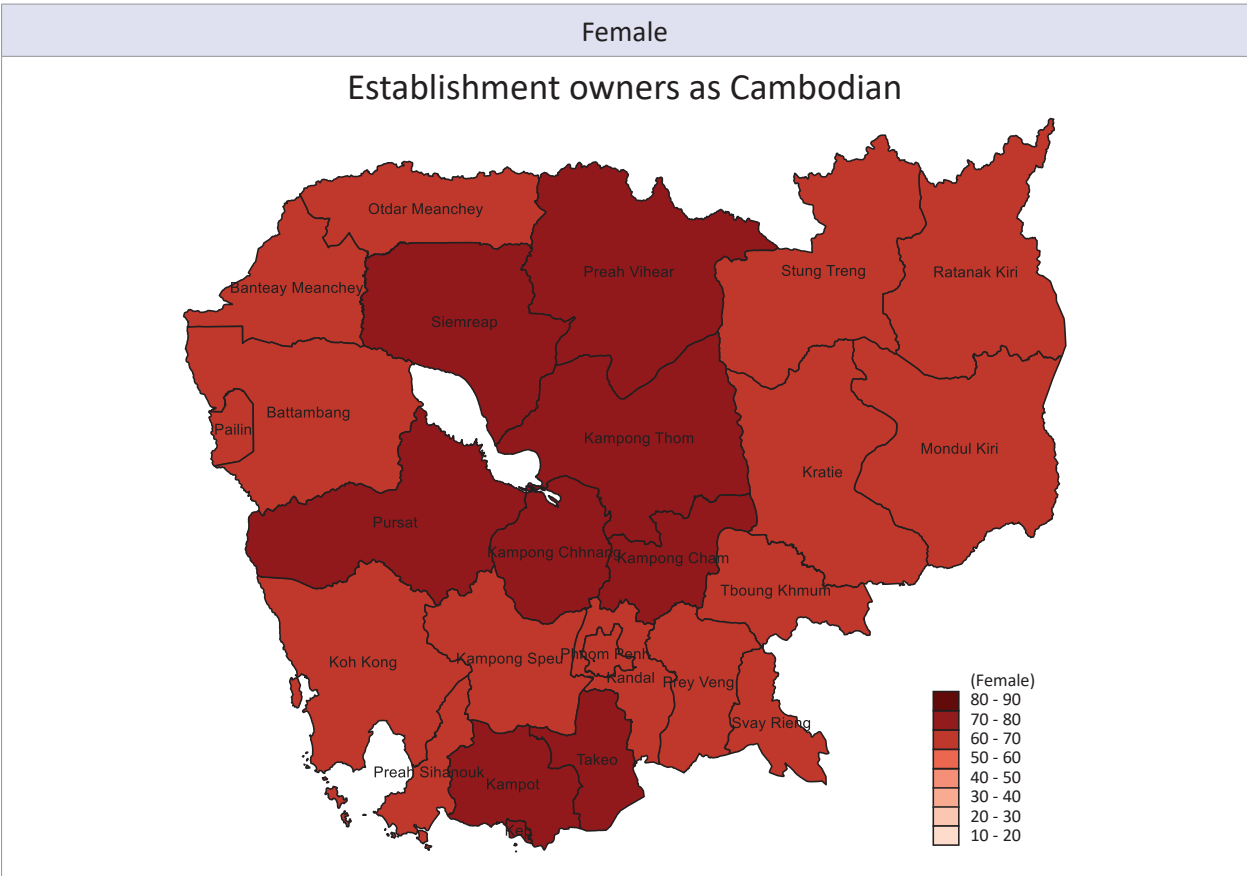
Male

Establishment owners in service

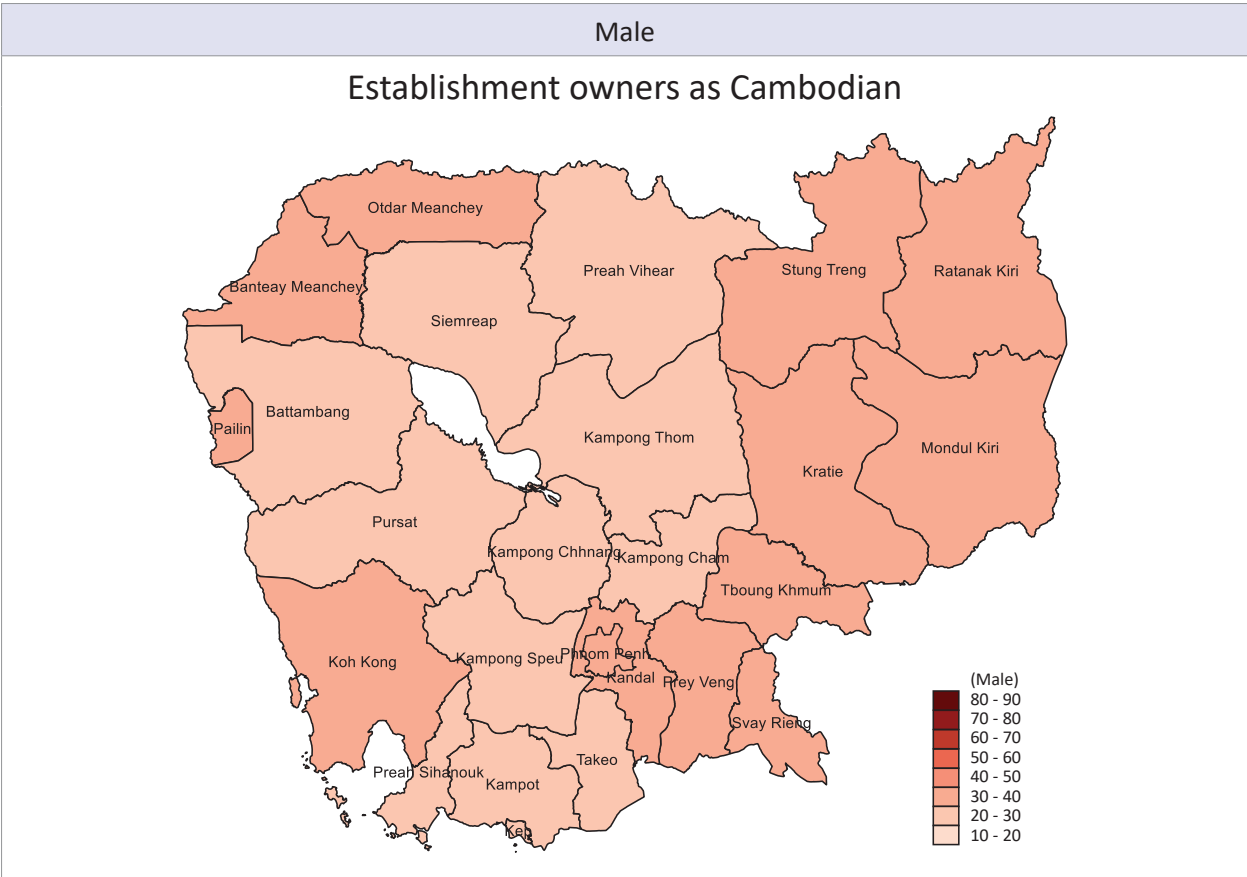


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 44. Proportion of Cambodian establishment owners



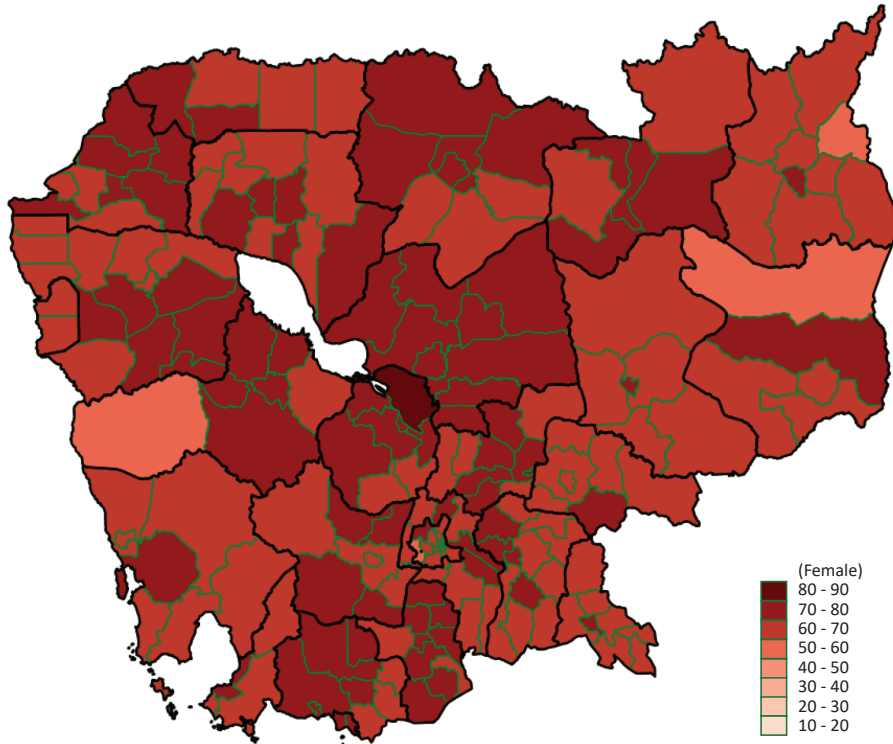
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

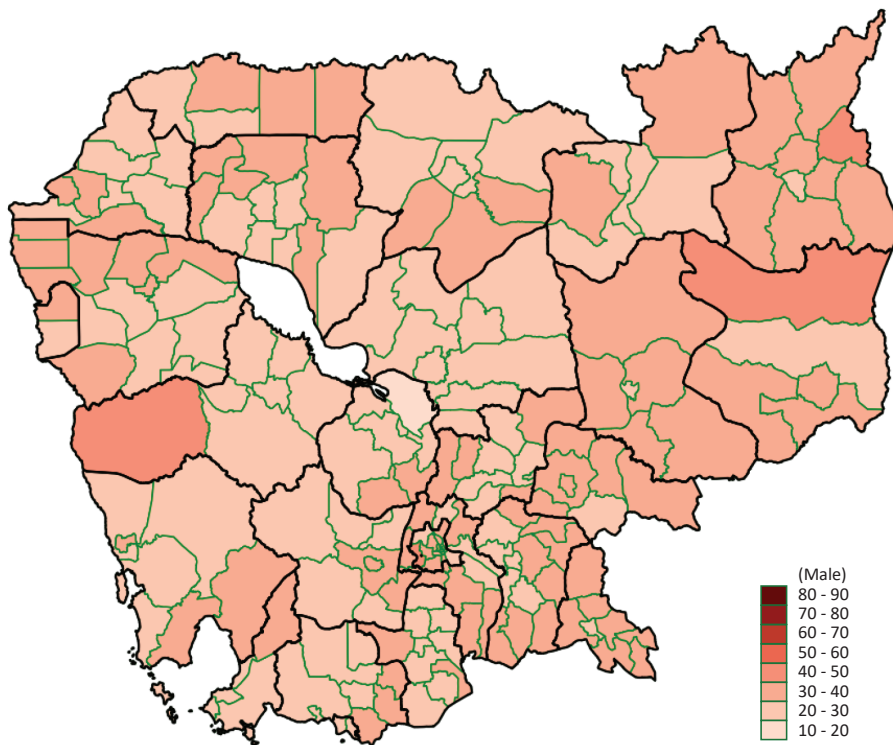
Establishment owners as Cambodian



Source: Economic Census (2022)

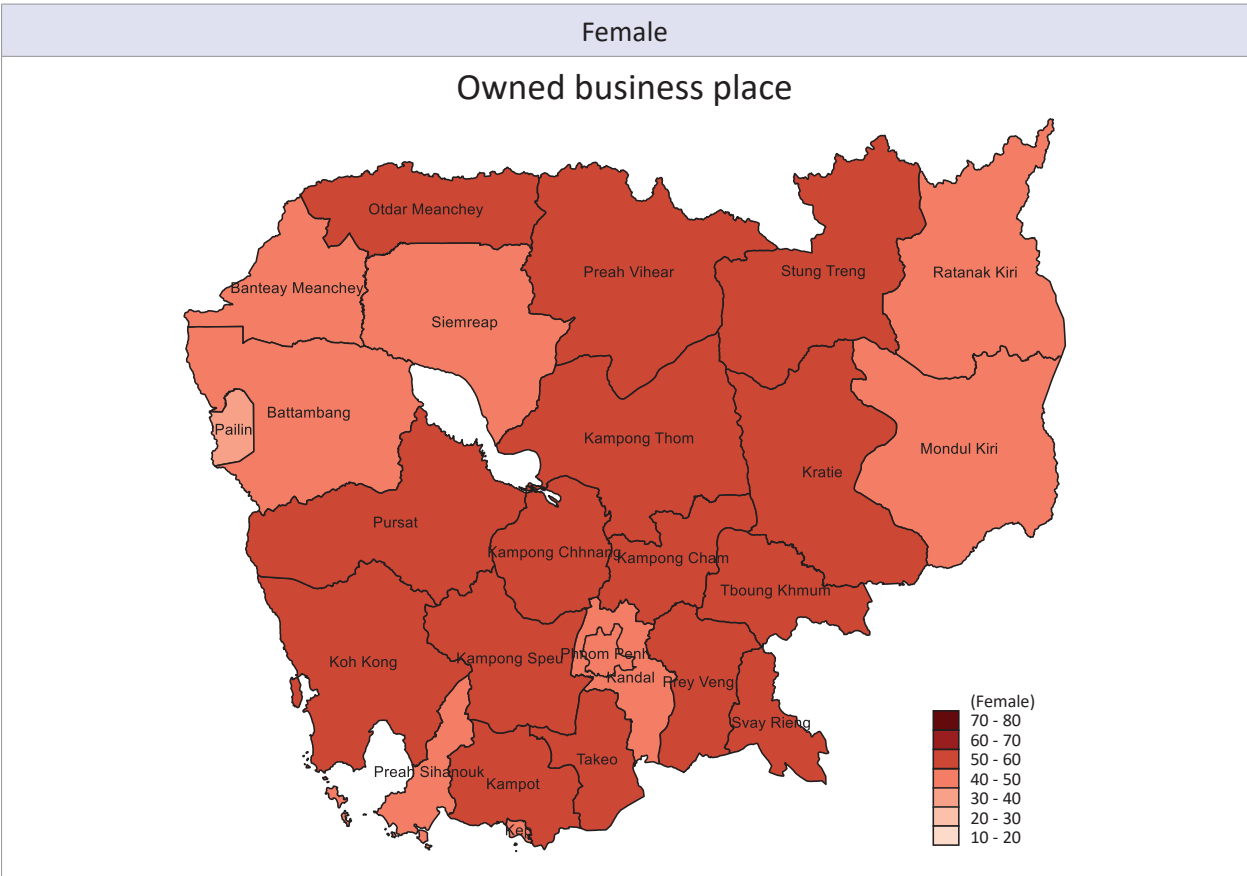
Male

Establishment owners as Cambodian

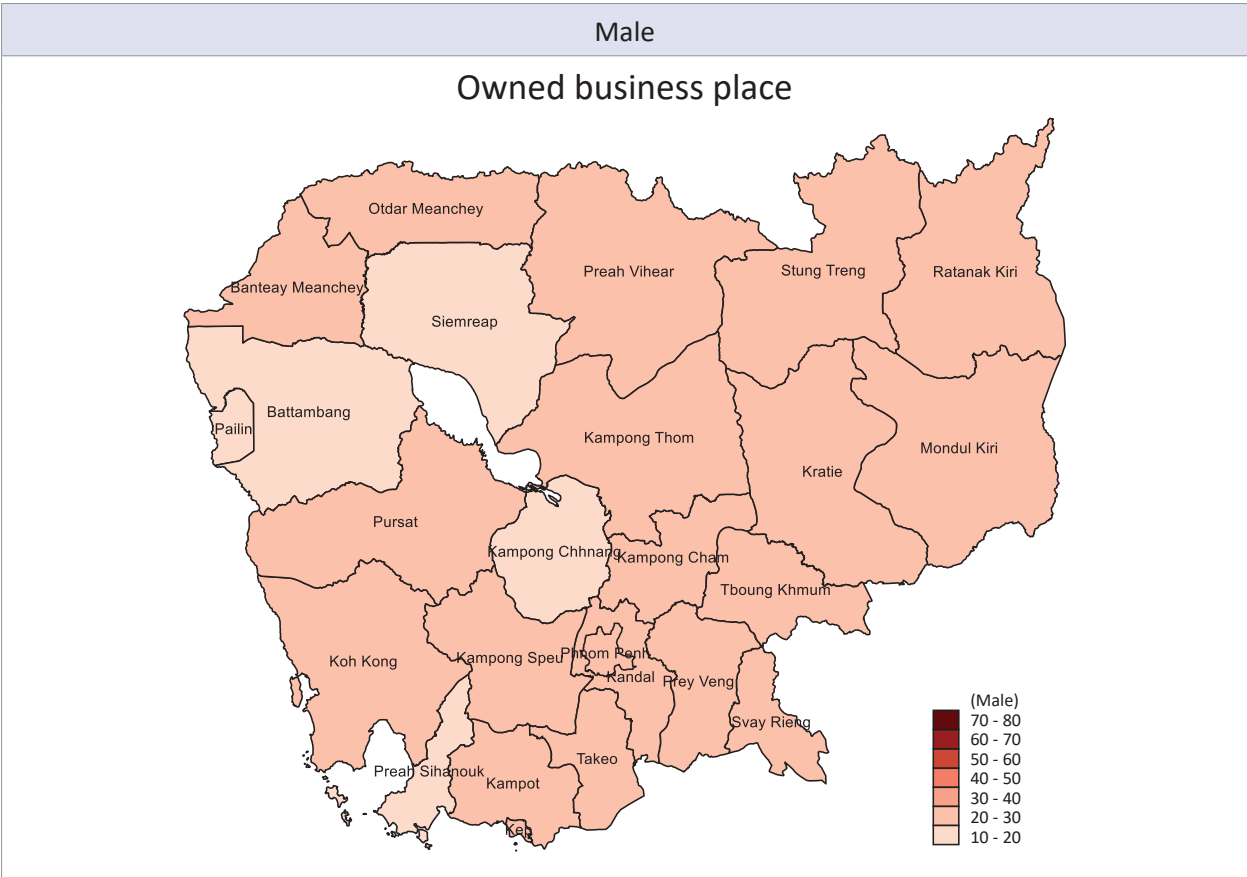


Source: Economic Census (2022)

Map 45. Proportion of business premises owed by business owner



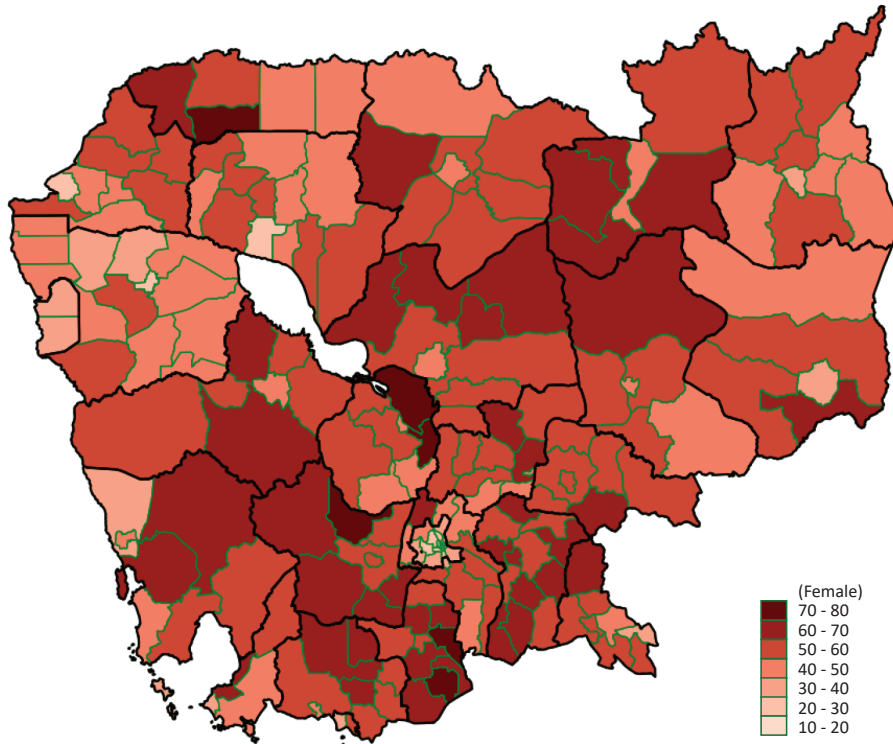
Source: Economic Census (2022)



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Female

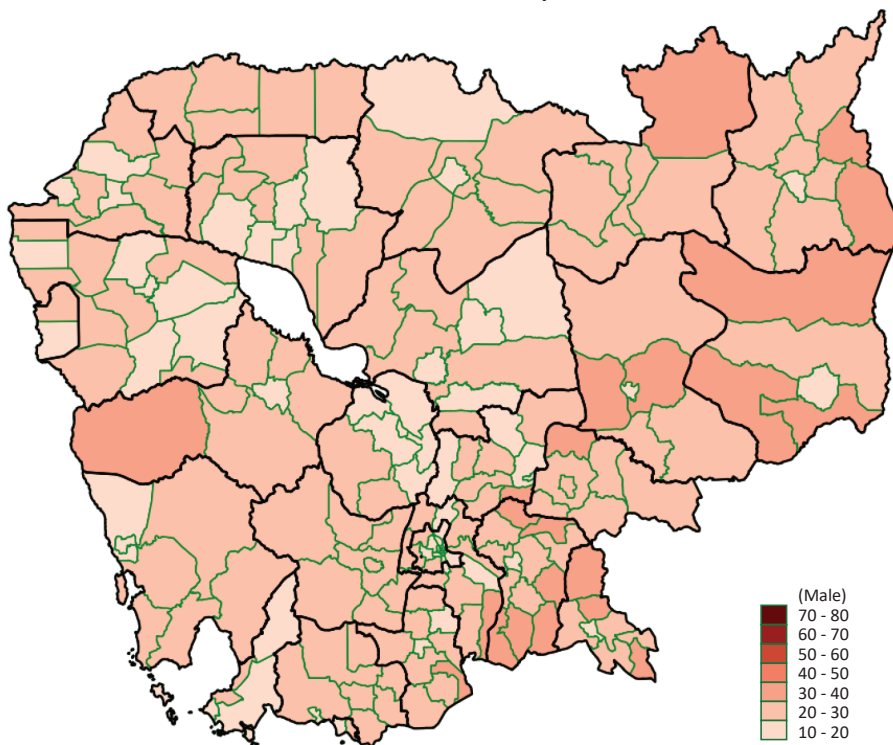
Owned business place



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Male

Owned business place



Source: Economic Census (2022)

Appendix 1: Data and Methodology

General Population Census of Kingdom of Cambodia (GPC 2019): GPC 2019 was conducted over 10 days, from 3 March to 13 March 2019. However, due to challenges in field operations, especially in Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk province, fieldwork was extended until 20 March 2019. Data collection used two forms: House List (Form A) and Household Questionnaire (Form B). These forms were answered by the household head or individual concerned or a responsible household member. Form A captured information about household characteristics such as building structure, construction materials used for walls, roof and floor, purpose of building, household size and characteristics of the household head. Form B collected personal details including full name, relationship to household head, sex, age, marital status, mother tongue, religion, birthplace, previous residence, duration of stay, reason for migration, literacy and full-time education, physical or mental disability, main economic activity, employment period, occupation, employment status, sector of employment. It also included detailed information on female fertility (aged 15 -49 years) and information on any household member who had died within the previous year. The total population of Cambodia was found to be 15,552,211 residing in 3,553,021 households.

Economic Census 2022 (EC 2022): EC 2022 was conducted with 1 March 2022 as the reference date, spanning 30 days, from 1 March to 31 2022. It covered all fixed and movable establishments across Cambodia, including markets, factories, companies, handicraft businesses, online businesses selling goods and services, schools, universities, pagodas, hospital and health centers. However, EC 2022 excluded establishments classified in Section A (Agriculture, Forestry, and Forestry) and Section T (Activities of Household as Employees) of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Rev. 4. Additionally, mobile establishments, national or subnational government bureaus, and diplomatic offices such as embassies, consulates, and military quarters were excluded. The questionnaire was designed to capture a wide range of information about establishment characteristics including gender and nationality of representatives, main business activities, business registration, year of establishment, bookkeeping records, total sales, total expenses, total assets, total equity and total liabilities, and the number of persons engaged by gender, employment status, and nationality. As of March 2022, there were 753,670 establishments with 2,980,569 persons engaged in Cambodia.

Methodology: Gender indicators – closely related to the SDGs – were calculated directly from census databases as set out in Table 1.

Table 1: Gender indicators, definition, and calculation methodology

| Indicator | Definition | Methodology | Data |
|--|---|---|----------|
| Completion rate in primary school (SDG 4.1.2) | The share of children who have completed primary school | Divide the number of children aged 14, 15, 16 who have completed primary school by the total number of children aged 14, 15, 16 | GPC 2019 |
| Completion rate in lower secondary school (SDG 4.1.2) | The share of children who have completed lower secondary school | Divide the number of children aged 17,18,19 who have completed upper secondary school by the total number of children aged 17,18,19 | GPC 2019 |
| Completion rate in upper secondary school (SDG 4.1.2) | The share of children who have completed upper secondary school | Divide the number of children aged 20,21,22 who have completed upper secondary school by the total number of children aged 20,21,22 | GPC 2019 |
| Participation rate of youths in formal and non-formal education and training (SDG 4.3.1) | The share of youths (15-24 years) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months | Divide the number of youths (15-24 years) who have participated in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months by the total number of youths | GPC 2019 |
| Participation rate of adults in formal and non-formal education and training (SDG 4.3.1) | The share of adults (15-64 years) participating in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months | Divide the number of adults (15-64 years) who have participated in formal or non-formal education or training in the last 12 months by the total number of adults | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of population aged 15 and above who can read and write (SDG 4.6.1) | The share of population aged 15 and above who can read and write | Divide the total populations aged 15 and above who can read and write by the total population aged 15 and above | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in a union before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1) | The share of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in a union before age 18 | Divide the number of women aged 20-24 years who were first married or in a union before age 18 by the total number of women aged 20-24 years | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of households using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1.1) | The share of households using an improved drinking water source which is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination | Divide the number of households using an improved drinking water source by the total number of households | GPC 2019 |

| Indicator | Definition | Methodology | Data |
|---|---|--|----------|
| Proportion of households using safely managed sanitation services (SDG 6.1.2) | The share of households using safely managed sanitation services | Divide the number of households using safely managed sanitation services by the total number of households | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of households with access to electricity (SDG 7.1.1) | The share of households with access to electricity | Divide the number of households with access to electricity by the total number of households | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of households with primary reliance on clean fuel (SDG 7.1.2) | The share of households with primary reliance on clean fuel | Divide the number of households using clean fuel by the total number of households | GPC 2019 |
| Youth unemployment rate (SDG 8.5.2) | The share of youths (15-24 years) in the labor force who are unemployed | Divide the number of unemployed youths (15-24 years) by the total number of youths in the labor force | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment, or training (SDG 8.6.1) | The share of youths (15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training | Divide the number of youths (15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training by the total youth population | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labor (SDG 8.7.1) | The share of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor | Divide the number of children aged 5-17 reported to be in child labor by the total child population in the age group | GPC 2019 |
| Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (15-64 years) (SDG 9.2.2) | The percentage of manufacturing employment in total employment | Divide total employment in manufacturing activities by total employment in all economic activities | GPC 2019 |
| Agricultural employment as a proportion of total employment | The percentage of agricultural employment in total employment | Divide total employment in agricultural activities by total employment in all economic activities | GPC 2019 |
| Industrial employment as a proportion of total employment | The percentage of industrial employment in total employment | Divide total employment in industrial activities by total employment in all economic activities | GPC 2019 |
| Service employment as a proportion of total employment | The percentage of service employment in total employment | Divide total employment in service activities by total employment in all economic activities | GPC 2019 |

| Indicator | Definition | Methodology | Data |
|--|--|---|----------|
| Age dependency ratio | The proportion of economically non-active population to economically active population | Divide the number of dependents aged 0-14 and over 65 years by the total population aged 15 to 64 years | GPC 2019 |
| The proportion of population with difficulty | The share of people with difficulty in the total population | Divide the number of people with difficulty by the total population | GPC 2019 |
| The proportion of population who are entrepreneur | The share of people (15-64 years) who are employers | Divide the number of employers by the number of people aged 15-64 years | GPC 2019 |
| Net enrollment rate in primary school | The share of children aged 6-11 years who are enrolled in primary school | Divide the number of children aged 6-11 years enrolled in primary school by the total number of children aged 6-11 years | GPC 2019 |
| Net enrollment rate in lower secondary school | The share of children aged 12-14 years who are enrolled in lower secondary school | Divide the number of children aged 12-14 years enrolled in lower secondary school by the total number of children aged 12-14 years | GPC 2019 |
| Net enrollment rate in upper secondary school | The share of children aged 15-17 years who are enrolled in upper secondary school | Divide the number of children aged 15-17 years enrolled in upper secondary school by the total number of children aged 15-17 years | GPC 2019 |
| Proportion of establishment representatives | The share of establishments by male or female representatives | Divide the number of establishments represented by males or females by the total number of establishments | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of establishment representatives in industry sector | The share of establishments by male or female representatives in industry sector | Divide the number of establishments represented by males or females in the industry sector by the total number of establishments in that sector | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of establishment representatives in service sector | The share of establishments by male or female representatives in service sector | Divide the number of establishments represented by males or females in the service sector by the total number of establishments in service sector | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of paid directors | The share of male or female paid directors | Divide the number of male or female paid directors by the total number of paid directors | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of regular persons engaged | The share of male or female regular persons engaged | Divide the number of male or female regular persons engaged by the total number of regular persons engaged | EC 2022 |

| Indicator | Definition | Methodology | Data |
|--|--|---|---------|
| Proportion of irregular persons engaged | The share of male or female irregular persons engaged | Divide the number of male or female irregular persons engaged by the total number of irregular persons engaged | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of unpaid persons engaged | The share of male or female unpaid persons engaged | Divide the number of male or female unpaid persons engaged by the total number of unpaid persons engaged | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of persons engaged | The share of male or female persons engaged | Divide the number of male or female persons engaged by the total number of persons engaged | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of registered establishments | The share of registered establishments owned by males or females | Divide the number of registered establishments owned by males or females by the total number of establishments owned by males or females | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of persons engaged in registered establishments | The share of male or female persons engaged in registered establishments | Divide the number of males or females engaged in the registered establishments by the total number of males or females engaged. | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of establishment owners | The share of establishments by male or female owners | Divide the number of establishments owned by males or females by the total number of establishments | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of establishment owners in industry sector | The share of establishments by male or female owners in industry sector | Divide the number of establishments owned by males or females in the industry sector by the total number of establishments in that sector | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of establishment owners in service sector | The share of establishments by male or female owners in service sector | Divide the number of establishments owned by males or females in the service sector by the total number of establishments in that sector | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of Cambodian establishment owners | The share of establishments by Cambodian male or female owners | Divide the number of establishments owned by Cambodian males or females by the total number of establishments | EC 2022 |
| Proportion of owned business premises | The share of business premises owned by male or female business owners | Divide the number of owned business premises by the total number of establishments | EC 2022 |

Note: GPC=General Population Census; EC=Economic Census

Appendix 2: National Institute of Statistics, Gender Team

| No. | Name | Position |
|-----|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Lay Chhan | Deputy Director General |
| 2 | Mrs. So Sovannchakriya | Deputy Director General |
| 3 | Mr. Buoy Somethea | Director Department |
| 4 | Mr. Som Bony | Deputy Director Department |
| 5 | Mr. Chan Samrith | Deputy Director Department |
| 6 | Ms. Yit Viriya | Deputy Director Department |
| 7 | Mr. Phluk Soriya | Deputy Director Department |
| 8 | Ms. Choun Sokunthea | Deputy Director Department |
| 9 | Mr. Kith Thona | Deputy Director Department |
| 10 | Ms. Suo Dimang | Bureau Chief |
| 11 | Ms. Chan Leakena | Bureau Chief |

References

Ministry of Planning (2023), Economic Census of Cambodia 2022: National Report on Final Census Results, Phnom Penh

Ministry of Planning (2020), General Population Census of the Kingdom of Cambodia 2019: National Report on Final Census Results, Phnom Penh

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Website

nis.gov.kh is the NIS web site for official statistics produced by NIS and other institutions and line ministries within the Royal Government of Cambodia. The web site was launched in December 2000 and continuously updated and expanded for uploaded new data and metadata are progressively being added to the database. The website is the place to start access to summary data from the latest publications, and information about the NIS and other statistical units of the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Reference Library

A range of NIS reference publications are available for use by data user at the NIS Data User Service Center.

Information services

The NIS staff at the Data User Service Center can assist user in addressing their data requirements. NIS publications are available and subscription services can be arranged.

Contact Details

Data User Service Center

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Khan Boeung Keng Kang, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

E-mail: info@nis.gov.kh, dusc@nis.gov.kh

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