

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

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CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Educational Attainment

4.1 Background and Definitions

The level of literacy and education is regarded as one of the important indicators of social development. Education affects demographic behavior relating to marriage, fertility, mortality, migration as well as participation in the labour force. Many research studies have established a negative relationship between the educational level of women and their fertility. The age of females at marriage is influenced by the level of educational attainment. Infant mortality is yet another variable affected by the mother's educational status. In general educational attainment is indicative of the quality of the literate population and is very important in the implementation of the development programmes and population policy.

Questions on literacy and educational attainment form an important part of a population census.

In the 2008 Census of Cambodia, Columns 13 (a) and (b) on literacy and 14 (a) and (b) on full time education were included in Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2 (See Annex 4). The definition adopted for literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. In 2008, information on language in which literate was also collected for the first time. In both the censuses of 1998 and 2008 all children of the age 6 years or less were treated as illiterate even if any child was going to a school or might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words in a language.

As in the 1998 Census, information was collected in the 2008 Census on the highest grade completed from all persons who had returned that they had ever attended school or an educational institution. During the editing and coding of the census schedules, these grades were converted into levels of education taking into account differences in the educational system over the years. The grades corresponding to the different educational levels are given in the Glossary. The classification of educational levels adopted for the 2008 census slightly differs from the 1998 classification as indicated in the Glossary.

4.2 Impressive Rise in the Level of Literacy

The successful implementation of literacy and education programmes and the initiative taken by most of the younger generation to learn to read and write have resulted in a substantial rise in the literacy level of the population of Cambodia during 1998-2008. It has to be recognized, however, that in developing countries literacy rate and the level of education may vary widely within the country from region to region depending on the extent of development of each area or community. While this will need analysis at the province and district levels, some general conclusions on the attainment of literacy and education could be drawn at the national level at this stage.

The number of literate population aged 7 and more in the country has spectacularly risen from about 5.78 million to 8.96 million during the ten-year period, registering a decadal growth rate of nearly 55 percent as against the population growth rate of about 17 percent. The general literacy rate, that is the percentage of literate population to total population aged 7 and more, has increased from 62.80 in 1998 to 78.35 in 2008 (Table 4.1). The urban literacy level has increased from 78.51 percent to 90.17 percent and the rural literacy rate has gone up from 59.07 percent to 75.33 percent.

Figure 4.1 Number of Literate Persons in Cambodia 1998 and 2008

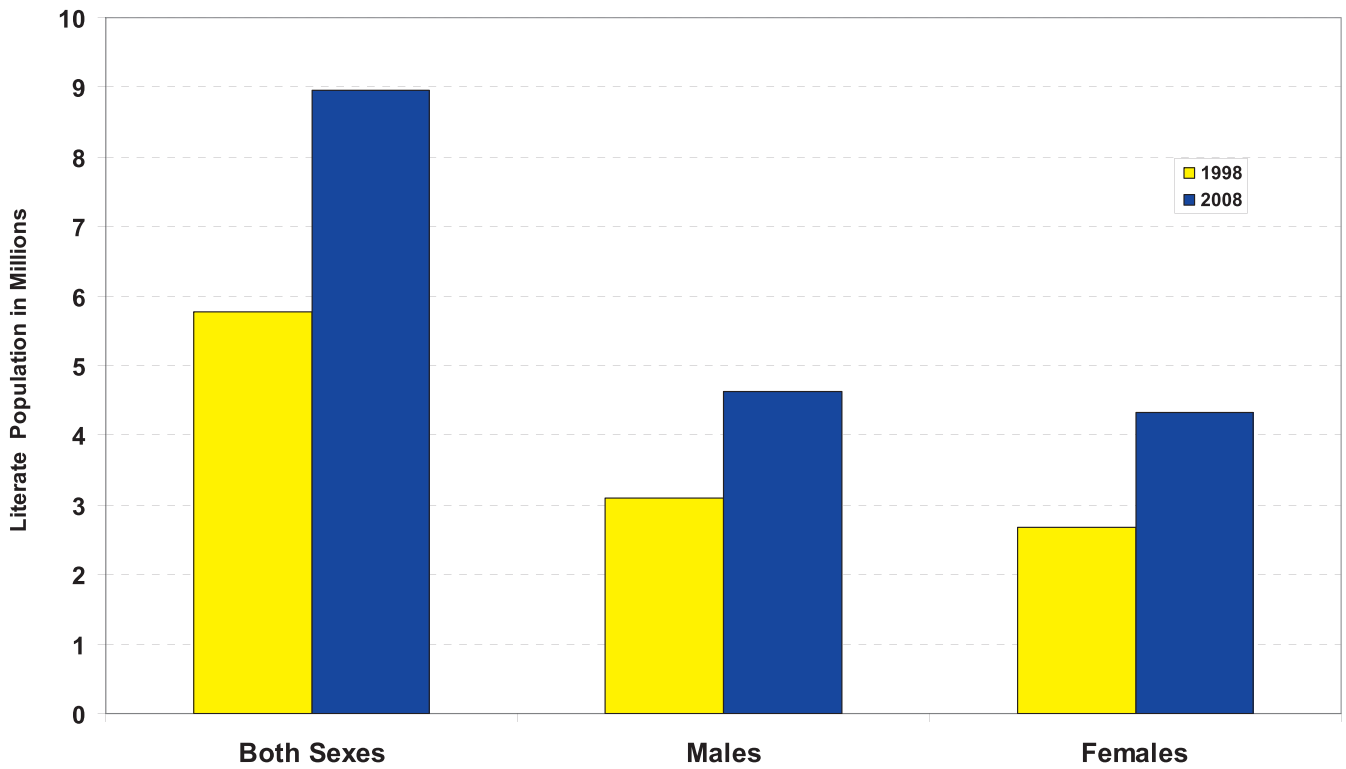


Figure 4.2 Number of Literate Persons in Urban and Rural Areas, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

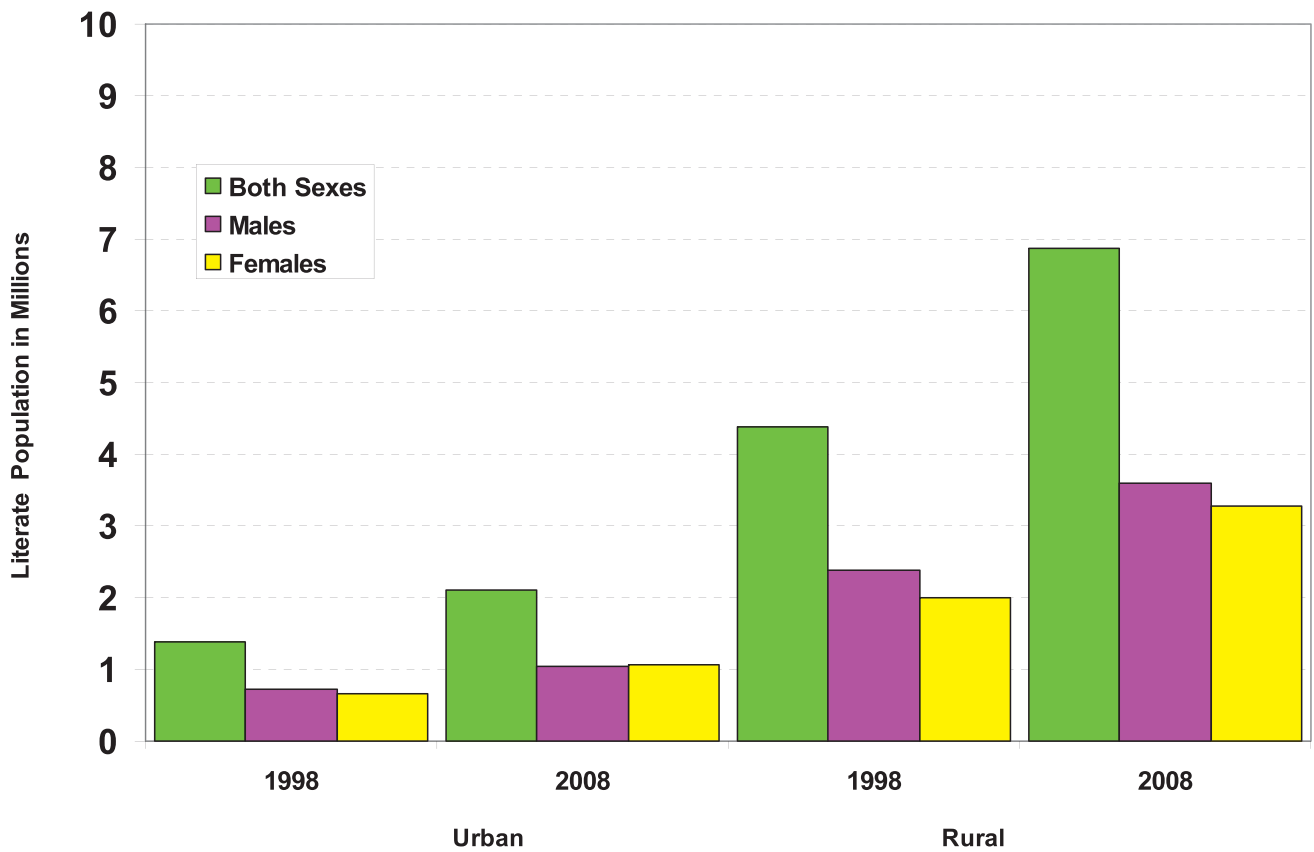


Table 4.1 Literate Persons and Literacy Rates in any Language and in Khmer Language only by Sex and Residence, for Cambodia 2008 and Literacy Rate in any Language in 1998 by Sex and Residence

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Population Aged 7+	Literate Population 2008		Percentage Literate 2008		Percentage Literate in any Language in 1998*
			in any Language	in Khmer Language Only	in any Language	in Khmer Language Only	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Both Sexes	Total	11,434,946	8,959,383	8,243,244	78.35	72.09	62.80
	Urban	2,325,198	2,096,641	1,645,292	90.17	70.76	78.51
	Rural	9,109,748	6,862,742	6,597,952	75.33	72.43	59.07
Males	Total	5,512,388	4,629,702	4,213,380	83.99	76.43	71.03
	Urban	1,107,602	1,035,208	776,774	93.46	70.13	84.66
	Rural	4,404,786	3,594,494	3,436,606	81.60	78.02	67.73
Females	Total	5,922,558	4,329,681	4,029,864	73.10	68.04	55.35
	Urban	1,217,596	1,061,433	868,518	87.17	71.33	72.77
	Rural	4,704,962	3,268,248	3,161,346	69.46	67.19	51.29

Note: 1. (*) In the 1998 census, language in which literate was not ascertained.

2. Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

The literacy rate of females has increased by about 18 percentage points as against an increase of about 13 percentage points for males. Among the literate persons, however, barring about one percent literate in a language other than Khmer, all are literate in Khmer, with about 92 percent literate in Khmer language only, 5 percent in Khmer and English and 2 percent in Khmer and other languages except English (Table 4.2). Those who are literate in Khmer combined with other languages are predominant only in urban areas and about 60 percent of this category is males.

Table 4.2 Percentage Distribution of Literate Persons by Language of Literacy, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Sex	Total/ Urban/ Rural	Total Literate Population in any Language	Percent Literate in			
			Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer
Both Sexes	Total	8,959,383	92.01	4.86	2.17	0.96
	Urban	2,096,641	78.47	14.79	5.04	1.70
	Rural	6,862,742	96.14	1.83	1.29	0.74
Males	Total	4,629,702	91.01	5.71	2.42	0.86
	Urban	1,035,208	75.03	17.77	5.52	1.68
	Rural	3,594,494	95.61	2.24	1.52	0.63
Females	Total	4,329,681	93.07	3.96	1.90	1.07
	Urban	1,061,433	81.82	11.88	4.57	1.73
	Rural	3,268,248	96.73	1.39	1.03	0.85

4.3 Adult Literacy Rate

Literate persons aged 15 and more are referred to as adult literate population. Adult literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literate persons aged 15 years and more to total population aged 15 years and more. Table 4.3 shows the absolute numbers of the adult literate population in Cambodia by sex and residence according to the 1998 and 2008 censuses and also the change during 1998-2008. It is observed that the rise in the number of adult literate population is substantial during the decade with the increase in respect of females being much higher than males both in the urban and rural areas. The urban rate of increase is higher than the rural rate for both the sexes.

Table 4.3 Adult Literate Population Aged 15 and over by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	1998			2008			Increase during 1998 – 2008		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	4,390,755	2,383,479	2,007,276	6,891,035	3,574,466	3,316,569	2,500,280	1,190,987	1,309,293
							(56.94)	(49.97)	(65.23)
Urban	1,079,220	563,438	515,782	1,762,852	865,304	897,548	683,632	301,866	381,766
							(63.35)	(53.58)	(74.02)
Rural	3,311,535	1,820,041	1,491,494	5,128,183	2,709,162	2,419,021	1,816,648	889,121	927,527
							(54.86)	(48.85)	(62.19)

Note: 1 Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

2 The percentage increase during 1998 - 2008 is shown within brackets for Both Sexes, Males and Females.

Table 4.4 Adult Literacy Rates (in any language) by Ten year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Age Group	1998			2008			Change during 1998-2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total 15+	67.34	79.48	56.99	77.59	85.08	70.86	10.25	5.60	13.87
15 -24	76.32	81.85	71.07	87.47	89.38	85.53	11.15	7.54	14.46
25 -34	73.38	81.49	66.00	78.82	84.04	73.83	5.44	2.55	7.84
35 -44	66.67	77.99	57.78	76.62	83.70	70.20	9.95	5.72	12.41
45 -54	63.69	83.79	49.01	71.17	81.17	63.54	7.47	-2.62	14.54
55 -64	43.78	73.68	21.56	68.51	85.44	56.38	24.72	11.76	34.82
65+	30.45	58.71	10.36	47.89	73.71	30.46	17.43	15.01	20.10

Note: 1. BS: Both Sexes, M; Males, F:Females

2. Percentage of literate persons is calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

In terms of adult literacy rate also Cambodia has shown a fairly good increase during 1998-2008 (Table 4.4). Yet, barring Laos, Cambodia's adult literacy rate is the lowest in the Southeast Asia region, though there are a few countries in Asia which have lower adult literacy levels than Cambodia (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5 Adult Literacy Rates of Some Countries

Name of Country	Adult Literacy Rate
Bangladesh	47.50
Bhutan	47.50
Cambodia	77.59
Indonesia	90.40
India	61.00
Lao PDR	68.70
Malaysia	88.70
Nepal	48.60
Pakistan	49.90
Republic of Korea	99.00
Singapore	92.50
Thailand	92.60
Viet Nam	90.30

Note: UNDP Report 2007/2008 is the source of data for all countries except Cambodia. For Cambodia the source of data is the 2008 Census.

The increase in adult literacy rate is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 4.6) since rural population has a lower level basically. It also indicates growing literacy awareness among rural adults which is a welcome feature. It is, however, observed that the urban literacy rates of both males and females continue to be higher than those in the rural rates.

Table 4.6 Adult Literacy Rates (in any language) by Sex and Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Total/ Urban/ Rural	1998			2008			Change during 1998-2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	67.34	79.48	56.99	77.59	85.08	70.86	10.25	5.60	13.87
Urban	81.73	90.28	74.06	90.42	94.49	86.82	8.69	4.20	12.75
Rural	63.68	76.64	52.79	73.98	82.46	66.33	10.30	5.82	13.55

Note: Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

The female literacy rate which formed about 72 percent of the male literacy rate in 1998 constitutes 83 percent of the male literacy rate in 2008 indicating a narrowing of the gender gap in literacy.

It is also noted that with the increase in age there is a general decline in the literacy levels of both males and females (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.3). The only exception to this trend, noticed in 1998 among males in the age group 45-54 and in the corresponding cohort of 55-64 in 2008, may perhaps be due to a spurt in the literacy level of males born during the years 1944-53. Probably there was a literacy and education drive during the 1950s which had benefited them.

4.4 Educational Level

In 2008, about 49 percent of the total literate population in Cambodia has not completed the primary level of education, those who have completed the primary and lower secondary levels form about 29 percent and 17 percent respectively. A small proportion of the literate population (2.4 percent) has acquired literacy without formal education. Those in the category Secondary/Diploma which includes pre-secondary technical diploma, secondary/baccalaureate level, and post secondary technical diploma constitute 1.62 percent of the literate population. Undergraduates and Graduates/Degree holders together form only 1.47 percent.

In the age group 15-19 normally one should have completed lower secondary level of education. The chances of a majority of them completing this level in later years are remote. But it is seen from Table 4.7 that only about 28 percent has completed that level of education at the age 15-19. About 43 percent in this age group has completed only the primary level and about 27 percent has not even completed that level. This situation is the same for both males and females in that age group.

Figure 4.3 Adult Literacy Rates by Age group and Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

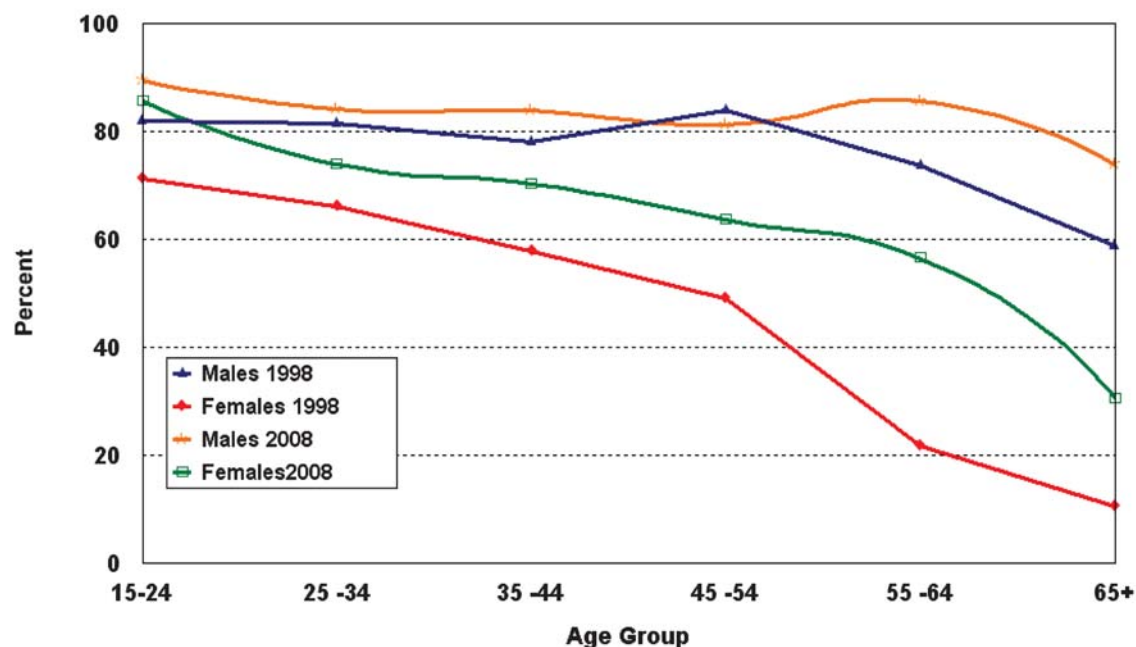


Table 4.7 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 7 to 24 years by Five year Age Group and Sex, Cambodia 2008

Sex and Age Group	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
		Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Both Sexes	4,680,908	100	1.61	50.44	30.27	15.46	1.08	1.14
7 - 14	2,067,906	100	1.65	76.48	20.97	0.90	-	-
15 - 19	1,459,331	100	1.31	26.98	42.83	27.83	0.58	0.47
20 - 24	1,153,671	100	1.89	33.47	31.09	25.90	3.64	4.01
Males	2,398,419	100	1.64	49.78	29.35	16.80	1.15	1.28
7 - 14	1,054,993	100	1.81	77.61	19.77	0.81	-	-
15 - 19	757,981	100	1.35	26.73	42.29	28.63	0.54	0.46
20 - 24	585,445	100	1.70	29.50	29.86	30.29	4.01	4.64
Females	2,282,489	100	1.57	51.15	31.24	14.05	1.00	0.99
7 - 14	1,012,913	100	1.49	75.31	22.21	0.99	-	-
15 - 19	701,350	100	1.27	27.26	43.39	26.96	0.63	0.49
20 - 24	568,226	100	2.08	37.56	32.35	21.39	3.25	3.37

Note: Excluding educational levels "other" and "Not reported"

The level of education of the population may also be viewed from the angle of educational attainment of the population aged 25 and more who should have, in a majority of cases finished their education (Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Educational Level	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level of Literate Persons Aged 25 and over					
	1998			2008		
	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Number of Literate Persons 25+	2,794,022	1,548,235	1,245,787	4,271,812	2,226,884	2,044,928
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	2.08	2.01	2.17	3.21	2.42	4.07
Primary Not Completed	56.63	49.00	66.10	47.23	39.98	55.11
Primary	24.71	28.70	19.75	26.77	29.40	23.91
Lower Secondary	11.78	13.86	9.20	18.75	22.67	14.49
Secondary / Tech. Diploma	4.03	5.33	2.42	2.20	2.91	1.43
Beyond Secondary	0.77	1.10	0.36	1.84	2.62	0.99

Note: Excluding educational levels "Other" and "Not reported"

The proportion of population (aged 25 years and more) who has not completed even the primary level of education is less in 2008 than in 1998 for both the sexes. But in terms of absolute figures, the number of literate persons who have not completed primary level in both sexes has increased from about 1.58 million to about 2.02 million during 1998-2008 due to population growth. This amounts to a percentage increase of 27.52 percent during the decade. The corresponding increases in respect of males and females are respectively 17.35 and 36.89 percent respectively (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Percentage Change in the Number of Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over by Educational Level and Sex during 1998-2008, Cambodia

Education Level	Number		Percentage Change
	1998	2008	
Both Sexes	2,794,022	4,271,812	52.89
None	58,222	137,067	135.42
Primary Not Completed	1,581,979	2,017,301	27.52
Primary	690,401	1,143,621	65.65
Lower Secondary	329,131	801,007	143.37
Secondary/ Diploma	112,677	94,185	-16.41
Beyond Secondary	21,612	78,631	263.83
Males	1,548,235	2,226,884	43.83
None	31,175	53,890	72.86
Primary Not Completed	758,621	890,233	17.35
Primary	444,324	654,673	47.34
Lower Secondary	214,525	504,795	135.31
Secondary/ Diploma	82,496	64,845	-21.40
Beyond Secondary	17,094	58,448	241.92
Females	1,245,787	2,044,928	64.15
None	27,047	83,177	207.53
Primary Not Completed	823,358	1,127,068	36.89
Primary	246,077	488,948	98.70
Lower Secondary	114,606	296,212	158.46
Secondary/ Diploma	30,181	29,340	-2.79
Beyond Secondary	4,518	20,183	346.72

In the levels from Primary (completed) to Beyond Secondary, the numbers and proportions gradually decrease and the proportions of females are always less than those of males (Table 4.8). It is therefore clear that there is generally large scale drop outs both among males and females as they advance from grade to grade and this phenomenon is more common among females.

Among the levels of education completed by the literate population aged 25 and more the primary level has the highest proportion both in 1998 and 2008 (Table 4.8). The proportion of literate persons who have qualified beyond the primary level has increased from about 17 percent for both sexes (20.29 percent for males and 11.98 percent for females) in 1998 to about 23 percent (28.20 percent for males and 16.91 percent for females) in 2008. It is observed that the proportion of those who have completed Secondary/Technical Diploma level has decreased during 1998-2008. Due to different definitions adopted for Lower Secondary and Secondary /Diploma in 1998 and 2008 it would be better to combine these two categories and compare. The combined categories for both sexes form 15.81 percent of literate persons in 1998 and 20.95 percent in 2008, registering an increase of about 5 percentage points.

As regards Beyond Secondary level in 2008, only 1.8 percent of the literate population aged 25 and more has ever entered the portals of any institute of higher education like Universities. In the case of females it is hardly one percent. There is a substantial increase in 2008 in the proportion of females who had gained literacy through non-formal education.

Figure 4.4 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons Aged 25 years and over by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

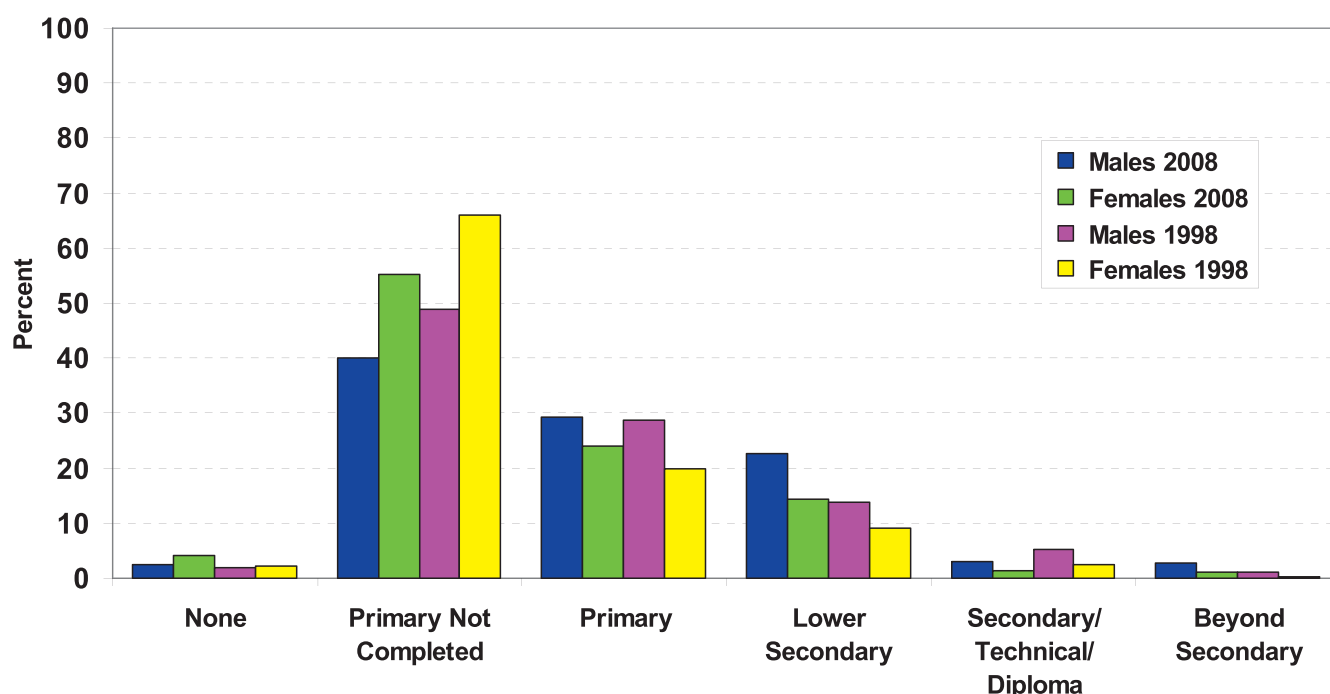


Table 4.10 Educational Levels Completed by Literate Persons (in any language) Aged 25 years and over by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

Sex and Residence	Year	Number	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level						
			Total	None	Primary Not Completed	Primary	Lower Secondary	Secondary/Diploma	Beyond Secondary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Urban									
Both Sexes	2008	1,082,313	100	3.66	28.38	26.00	30.47	5.16	6.33
	1998	688,819	100	1.48	37.62	28.79	18.86	10.52	2.73
Male	2008	541,975	100	2.83	20.99	24.95	35.31	6.72	9.20
	1998	370,243	100	1.24	28.75	30.31	21.62	14.07	4.01
Female	2008	540,338	100	4.48	35.80	27.05	25.64	3.59	3.44
	1998	318,576	100	1.77	47.92	27.02	15.66	6.39	1.24
Rural									
Both Sexes	2008	3,189,499	100	3.06	53.62	27.03	14.77	1.20	0.32
	1998	2,105,203	100	2.28	62.85	23.37	9.46	1.91	0.13
Male	2008	1,684,909	100	2.29	46.08	30.83	18.60	1.69	0.51
	1998	1,177,992	100	2.26	55.36	28.19	11.42	2.58	0.19
Female	2008	1,504,590	100	3.92	62.05	22.78	10.48	0.66	0.11
	1998	927,211	100	2.31	72.33	17.26	6.98	1.06	0.06

Note: Excluding educational levels "Other" and "Not reported"

As may be seen from Table 4.10 the combined proportions in 2008 of those with educational levels beyond Primary for urban areas among both males (51.22 percent) and females (32.67 percent) are higher than those for rural areas (20.80 percent for males and 12.25 percent for females).

4.5 School Attendance

According to the census Priority Tables (not presented here), the number of children aged 6 and more attending school or educational institution in Cambodia has increased from 2,488,235 to 3,390,690 (36.27 percent) during 1998-2008. In the urban and rural areas the increases are from 573,941 to 697,760 (21.57 percent) and from 1,914,294 to 2,692,930 (40.67 percent) respectively. The proportion of children aged 6 and more who are attending school has also increased during 1998-2008 indicating increasing school enrollments (Table 4.11). It is observed that in the urban areas the proportion of school attending population has marginally decreased during the decade both in respect of males and females, but in absolute numbers (not given here) it has grown by 19.72 percent for males and by 23.79 percent for females due to population growth.

The proportion of females attending school continues to be less than the corresponding proportion for males both in the urban and rural areas. The gap has however reduced in 2008 compared to 1998. In the age group 6-14 at the national level there is virtually no difference between the proportions of school attendance by males and females in 2008 though there was considerable difference in 1998. The difference in proportions between the sexes is the highest in the age group 15-19 as it was in 1998 also. The proportion attending school or any educational institution declines sharply after the age of 14.

Table 4.11 Percentage of Persons (aged 6 and over) in Each Broad Age Group who are Attending School/Educational Institution, by Sex and Urban-Rural Residence, Cambodia 1998 and 2008

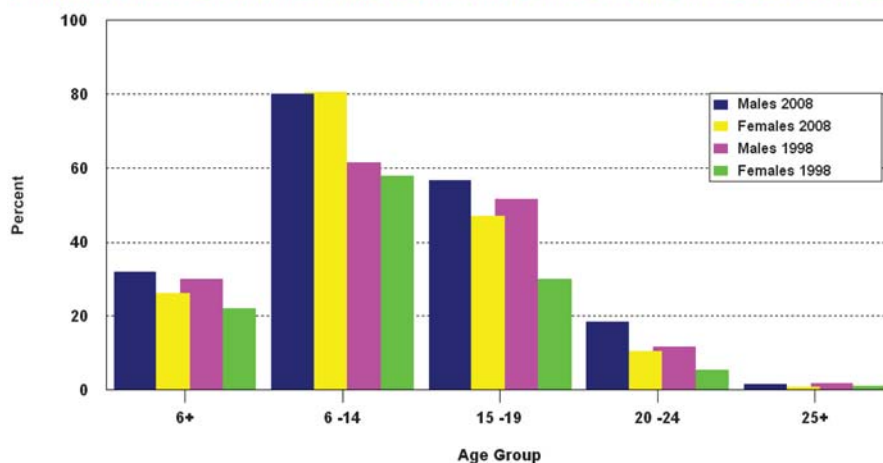
Age Group	Year	Total			Urban			Rural		
		BS	M	F	BS	M	F	BS	M	F
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
6+	2008	28.91	31.91	26.10	29.49	33.17	26.14	28.76	31.60	26.09
	1998	25.95	30.10	22.17	31.43	35.43	27.70	24.66	28.82	20.89
6 - 14	2008	80.19	80.02	80.38	86.55	86.95	86.14	79.11	78.84	79.39
	1998	59.65	61.40	57.82	74.75	76.02	73.42	56.69	58.54	54.76
15 - 19	2008	51.83	56.48	46.90	59.76	67.41	52.95	49.71	53.86	45.09
	1998	40.59	51.44	29.99	54.94	66.54	44.46	36.77	47.62	25.96
20 - 24	2008	14.37	18.52	10.40	26.59	33.81	20.21	9.83	13.15	6.57
	1998	8.31	11.58	5.35	15.91	22.44	9.78	6.30	8.63	4.20
25+	2008	1.20	1.56	0.90	2.76	3.77	1.87	0.78	0.95	0.65
	1998	1.39	1.72	1.12	2.29	2.96	1.70	1.16	1.39	0.98

It is also observed that in general the proportion attending school is higher among the urban residents as is expected. In the age group 6-14 about 79 percent children attend school in rural areas as against about 87 percent in urban areas. In the age group 20-24 and 25+ the proportions attending school are much higher in urban areas both in respect of males and females presumably due to availability of better facilities for higher studies and training in urban centers like Phnom Penh and better motivation in cities to pursue higher studies. This calls for increasing such opportunities in rural areas also.

In the 2008 census information was collected for the first time on children aged 5 attending school. It is found that 11.28 percent of such children are in school in the kindergarten class. There is no difference in the percentage of male and female kids of this age attending school showing an interest on the part of parents to put both male and female kids in the school at that age. Nearly one fifth of such kids are attending school in urban areas as against one tenth in the rural areas.

The above analysis underscores the need to mount renewed efforts to achieve universal literacy and education for all in Cambodia. In rural areas the literacy level lags behind the urban level. There are many villages without school. Development schemes have to be geared-up to meet these challenges. Special attention has to be paid to stop or minimize the school drop outs especially among girls and improve the literacy and educational levels of women. Notwithstanding the impressive increase in the literacy level in the decade, the general educational level of the population continues to be very low.

Figure 4.5 Percentage of Persons Aged 6+ Attending School by Sex, Cambodia 1998 and 2008



4.6 Commuting between Home and School by Full Time Students

In modern times people have to travel to places of their study or work and stay there for most part of the day. The distribution of population therefore changes somewhat in day time. In the 2008 Census every full time student was asked whether he/she was attending school or educational institution in the same district where he/she was residing or in another district or at a place across the border of the country (Col. 23 of Form B Household Questionnaire Part 2). During coding in the office those who replied that their schooling was outside their districts were classified as schooling in another district of the same province and schooling in another province. This information was collected for the first time at the 2008 Census.

Table 4.12 Full time Students aged 5 years and over Attending Schools/ Educational Institutions distributed (by percent) according to Location of Schools, Age Group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Number	Total	Percent Attending School/ Educational Institution in			
			the same district	another district of the same province	another province	another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Total						
Both Sexes						
Total	3,304,335	100	98.17	1.44	0.38	0.01
5 -9	841,132	100	99.35	0.52	0.13	0.00
10 -14	1,446,467	100	99.14	0.69	0.17	0.00
15 -29	1,016,736	100	95.81	3.28	0.88	0.03
Males						
Total	1,759,032	100	98.03	1.53	0.43	0.01
5 -9	426,965	100	99.34	0.53	0.13	0.00
10 -14	744,306	100	99.17	0.66	0.17	0.00
15 -29	587,761	100	95.63	3.35	0.99	0.03
Females						
Total	1,545,303	100	98.33	1.34	0.32	0.01
5 -9	414,167	100	99.36	0.51	0.13	0.00
10 -14	702,161	100	99.11	0.71	0.18	0.00
15 -29	428,975	100	96.04	3.19	0.74	0.03
Cambodia –Urban						
Both Sexes						
Total	675,013	100	94.88	4.56	0.52	0.04
5 -9	137,298	100	97.95	1.92	0.13	0.00
10 -14	226,909	100	97.45	2.38	0.16	0.01
15 -29	312,806	100	91.65	7.32	0.96	0.07
Males						
Total	361,084	100	94.60	4.78	0.58	0.04
5 -9	70,032	100	97.96	1.93	0.11	0.00
10 -14	116,730	100	97.56	2.26	0.17	0.01
15 -29	174,322	100	91.26	7.61	1.05	0.08
Females						
Total	313,929	100	95.21	4.31	0.45	0.03
5 -9	67,266	100	97.95	1.90	0.15	0.00
10 -14	110,179	100	97.34	2.50	0.15	0.01
15 -29	136,484	100	92.13	6.95	0.85	0.07

Table 4.12 Full time Students aged 5 years and over Attending Schools/ Educational Institutions distributed (by percent) according to Location of Schools, Age Group, Sex and Residence, Cambodia 2008

Age Group	Number	Total	Percent Attending School/ Educational Institution in			
			the same district	another district of the same province	another province	another country
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Cambodia –Rural						
Both Sexes						
Total	2,629,322	100	99.02	0.64	0.34	0.00
5 -9	703,834	100	99.63	0.24	0.13	0.00
10 -14	1,219,558	100	99.46	0.37	0.17	0.00
15 -29	705,930	100	97.64	1.50	0.85	0.01
Males						
Total	1,397,948	100	98.92	0.69	0.39	0.00
5 -9	356,933	100	99.61	0.25	0.14	0.00
10 -14	6,275,765	100	99.47	0.36	0.17	0.00
15 -29	413,439	100	97.49	1.55	0.96	0.01
Females						
Total	1,231,374	100	99.12	0.59	0.29	0.00
5 -9	346,901	100	99.63	0.24	0.13	0.00
10 -14	591,982	100	99.44	0.38	0.18	0.00
15 -29	292,491	100	97.87	1.43	0.69	0.01

The total number of persons attending school or educational institution in Cambodia is 3,423,765. Of these 3,304,335 or 96.50 percent are full time students. The remaining persons are those who attend school in addition to employment or other activity. The question on commuting between home and school/educational institution relates only to full time students. Table 4.12 shows the number of full time students in the country by residence and their distribution by age and sex as well as the percentage distribution by location of their schools/educational institutions.

Almost all students are attending school or educational institution in the same district. It is seen from the census priority table (not presented here) that only 347 students are commuting across the border for this purpose. The number of students going to another district in the same province or to another province are respectively 47,650 and 12,557. The number of students going beyond their own districts is much smaller in the rural areas. In the urban areas 4.56 percent of students go to another district in the same province for study. Analysis at the province level may throw more light on day time population at the different locations of schools and educational institutions.