

persons.

Data from Inter-Censal population surveys and censuses provide the statuses on literacy and educational achievement of Cambodia at national and sub-national levels. Furthermore, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 provides us with detailed data on language (mother tongue), literacy by language type, school attendance status and educational attainment. The data will enable us consider the current ordinary language, literacy and educational attainment and differentials in the country and also trends by comparing them with data from previous censuses and surveys.

School attendance rate, as described in the definition, is the percentage of persons who are currently attending school at a given age to the population at the corresponding school-age shown in “Education System in Cambodia.” So, school attendance rate is always less than 100 or equal to 100 and differs from gross enrolment ratio. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) is defined as the ratio of the number of children in school to the population of school-age children. Since the large number of over-aged children enrolled, GER can be more than 100 percent. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between school attendance rate and GER. In the survey, we only have data regarding school attendance.

In this report, all percentages are rounded off. A ‘0’ (zero) means that there is a value. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) is used and means few or no observations in the cell.

1.10 Terms and Classifications related to This Report

Language: Mother Tongue

Mother tongue of a person is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person’s mother to the person or the language mainly spoken in the household. The mother tongue is classified into the following 32 languages: Khmer, Vietnamese, Chinese, Lao, Thai, French, English, Korean, Japanese and 23 languages for minority group (Chaaray, Chaam, Kaaveat, Klueng, Kuoy, Krueng, Lon, Phnong, Proay, Tumpoon, Stieng, Ro Ong, Kraol, Raadeat, Thmoon, Mel, Khogn, Por, Suoy, S’ouch, Kchruk, Mon, Kchak), and any other mother tongue which has to be specified.

Literacy

The definition of literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The person aged 7 and above is asked whether he/she can read and write with understanding in Khmer language or dialect, or in any other language (other than Khmer). If the person is literate, further questions on the literacy in one more language (other than Khmer) were also asked. Information on language in which literate was also collected in CIPS as well as 2008 Population Census. A person who cannot both read and write a simple message is considered illiterate. Also to be considered as illiterate is that person who is capable of reading only his/her own name or numbers, as well as persons who can read but not write, or vice versa. For the 2013 CIPS, which was carried out in a similar concept in the 2008 Census, all children of the age of 6 years or less (i.e. completed age 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were treated as illiterate

even if the child is going to a school and may read and write a few odd words in a language, same as in 2008 Census.

General Literacy Rate

The percentage of literate population aged 7 and over to total population aged 7 and over.

Adult Literacy Rate

The percentage of literate population aged 15 and over to total population aged 15 and over.

Educational Attainment: Highest Grade Completed

The person aged 7 and above is asked about his/her highest grade completed in the school, college or any other educational institution attended by the respondents where a certificate, diploma or degree is awarded. This is classified into the following main categories;

- (a) None or no class completed: a person who has never attended school/educational institution,
- (b) Primary Not Completed: Grade 1 to 5 completed.
- (c) Primary: Grade 6 to 8 completed.
- (d) Lower Secondary: Grade 9 to 12 completed.
 - Lower secondary school certificate.
- (e) Secondary/Diploma: Upper secondary school certificate.
 - Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
- (f) Beyond Secondary: Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
 - Graduate Degree (College/university undergraduate or Bachelor degree)
 - Master degree (M.A., MSc)
 - Doctorate degree (PhD),

Please refer to Chapter 4 about education system in Cambodia in detail.

Full Time Education

Full-time education refers to education in an educational institution like Primary School, Secondary School, College, etc.

Full Time Student

Student whose main activity is a student and he/she is attending full-time education.

Employed Student

Student whose main activity is employed and also he/she is now attending School/Educational Institution.

School Attendance

All persons including children aged 6 and below, irrespective of literacy are asked whether he/she has attended school /educational institution. This is classified into the following three main categories:

- (a) Never attended: if the person has never at any time received full-time education.
- (b) Attending Now: if the person is still receiving full-time education at the time of the Census.
- (c) Attended in the Past: if the person received full-time education in the past and is no longer receiving it.

School Attendance Rate

This is the percentage of persons who are currently attending school at a given age to the population at the corresponding school-age.

Employment Categories

Main Activity

Main Activity means the activity during 6 month (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the last year).

(1) Economically Active Population (or labour force)

Persons with main activity as employed or unemployed during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Employed: All persons who were in the following categories for 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year:

- (a) Persons who were in paid employment
- (b) Persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salary, profit or family gains in cash or kind.
- (c) Persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period although they had a job to which they could return (e.g. off season workers like farmers or fisherman), those on sick leave or leave without pay, those who could not work due to strike or lockout in the organization they were working .
- (d) Persons who were self-employed (e.g. running a shop by himself or herself, selling eatables, practicing as doctors, lawyers etc.).

Unemployed: Persons who were without work but were seeking work or available for work.

Economic Activity Rate

The percentage of economically active population to total population

Economic Activity Rate of the working age group

Percentage of economically active population to total population within the age group 15-64

(2) Economically Inactive Population (Not in Labor Force)

Those who are not employed or unemployed spend most of their time as homemakers, students etc. during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Occupational Categories

Major groups of the occupations by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) are used in the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 as follows:

0. Armed Forces
1. Managers,
2. Professional,
3. Technicians & Associate Professionals,
4. Clerical Support Workers,
5. Services & Sales Workers,
6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers,
7. Craft & Related Workers,
8. Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers,
9. Elementary Occupations,

For the analysis in this report, occupation has been grouped into the following broad categories:

- I . Managers, Professional, Technicians & Associate Professionals: Major Groups 1+2+3
- II . Clerical Support workers, Services & Sales Workers: Major Groups 4+5
- III. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers: Major Group 6
- IV. Craft & Related Workers, Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers, Elementary Occupations, Armed Forces: Major Groups 7+8+9+0

Sex Ratio: Number of males per 100 females.

Fertility

Fertility is defined as the childbearing performance of a woman or group of women measured in terms

of the actual number of children born.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for the particular year and if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction. Therefore total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive span. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The general fertility rate is the number of births per 1000 women at child bearing ages (15-49 years old).

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

It compares the age-specific proportions of those who are never married with those who are ever-married calculating the mean age at which the transition between the two states was made. For details of the methodology developed by John Hajnal, please see "The Methods and Materials of Demography" by Shryock and Siegel.

Gender

Refers to roles, attitudes and values assigned by culture and society to women and men

Gender Equity: Means fair treatment of women and men

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the "Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia, 2011" (February 2012). The criteria adopted for the 2013 survey to every commune to treat it as urban:

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km²
- (b) Percentage of persons (both sexes) employed in agriculture below 50 percent
- (c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

Rural: Areas other than urban are treated as Rural areas.