

Chapter 3 Literacy

3.1 Progress of Literacy

As mentioned in the introduction, the information on literacy status in the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 was recorded of each person, irrespective of age, but population aged 6 years and below has been grouped all as illiterate. Therefore, literate population in this analysis covers literate population aged 7 and above unless mentioned specifically.

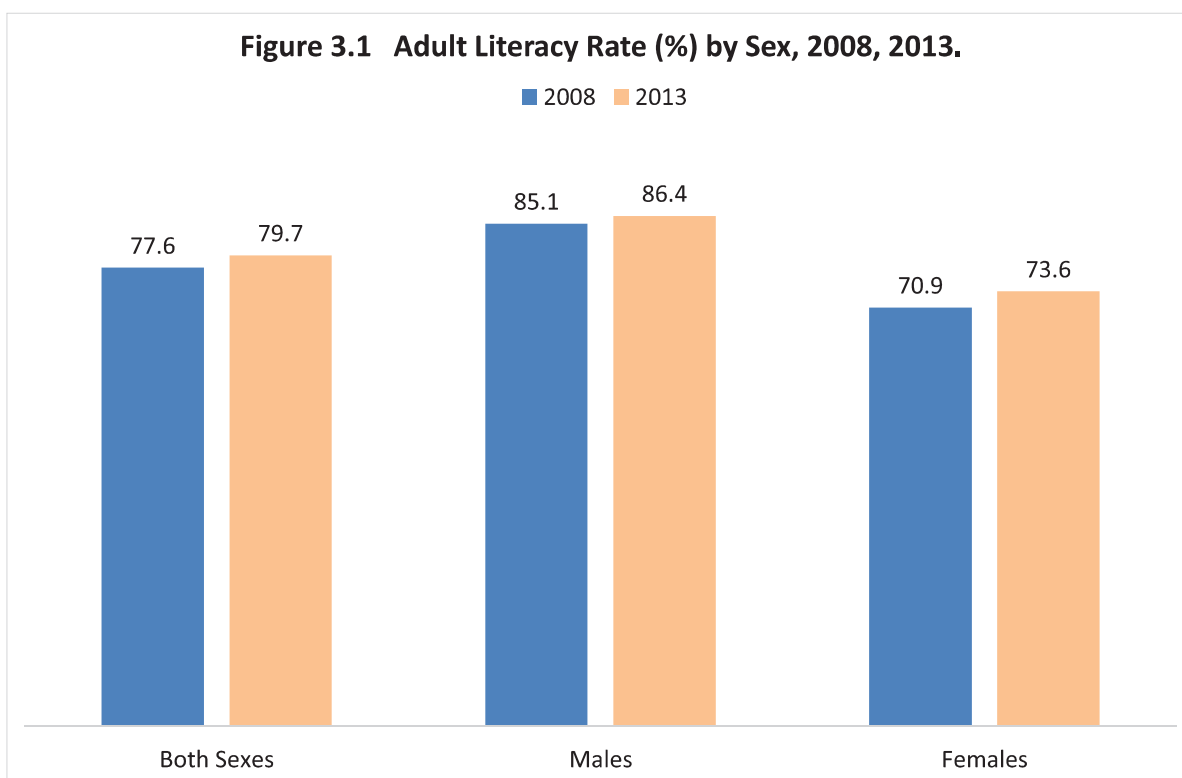
Various measures are being taken in the country to raise literacy in the last decade. Government has made great efforts in keeping pace with the rapidly expanding school-age population, with the construction of schools across the country. The number of primary school increased from 5,468 in 2000-01 to 6,767 in 2010-11 and the annual growth rate is 2.13% during the decade. Number of secondary schools also increased rapidly from 518 to 1,596 during the decade, the annual growth rate is 11.3%. However, the number of enrolled students in primary schools showed a decrease by 20,546, from 2,211,738 in 2000-01 to 2,191,192 in 2010-11, the annual growth rate is -0.1% during the decade. On the other hand, the enrolled students in lower secondary school increased rapidly from 233,278 to 560,868 and the annual growth rate is 8.8% during the decade. The students of upper secondary school also increased from 108,213 to 334,734, the growth rate is 11.3% during the decade (*Statistical Yearbook of Cambodia, 2011*). The enrollment of upper secondary school shows the marked rise.

The expansion of basic education has resulted in a substantial rise in literacy level of the population of Cambodia during 2008-13 as shown in Table 3.1. The general literacy rate, the percentage of total population aged 7 and over in literate population, rose during 2008-13, particularly the female literacy rate has shown progress. The difference of the general literacy rate between males and females has reduced slightly from 10.9% point in 2008 to 10.3% point in 2013. Adult literacy rate aged 15 and over has also shown considerable improvement, though the gender gap is not still small (Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1 General and Adult Literacy Rates by Sex in Cambodia						
Year	General Literacy Rate (%)			Adult Literacy Rate (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
1980	-	-	-	-	74	23
1995	-	-	-	-	80	57
1998	62.8	71.0	55.4	67.3	79.5	57.0
2004	74.4	82.1	67.4	73.6	84.7	64.1
2008	78.4	84.0	73.1	77.6	85.1	70.9
2013	79.8	85.1	74.8	79.7	86.4	73.6

Note: 1. Percentage in literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.
2. General literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 7 and over to total population aged 7 and over.
3. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 15 and over to total population aged 15 and over.

Source: 1. *Literacy and Education, General Population Census of Cambodia 1998, Analysis of Census Results, Report 7.*
2. *Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2004.*
3. *Literacy and Educational Attainment, General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, Analysis of Census Results, Report 7*



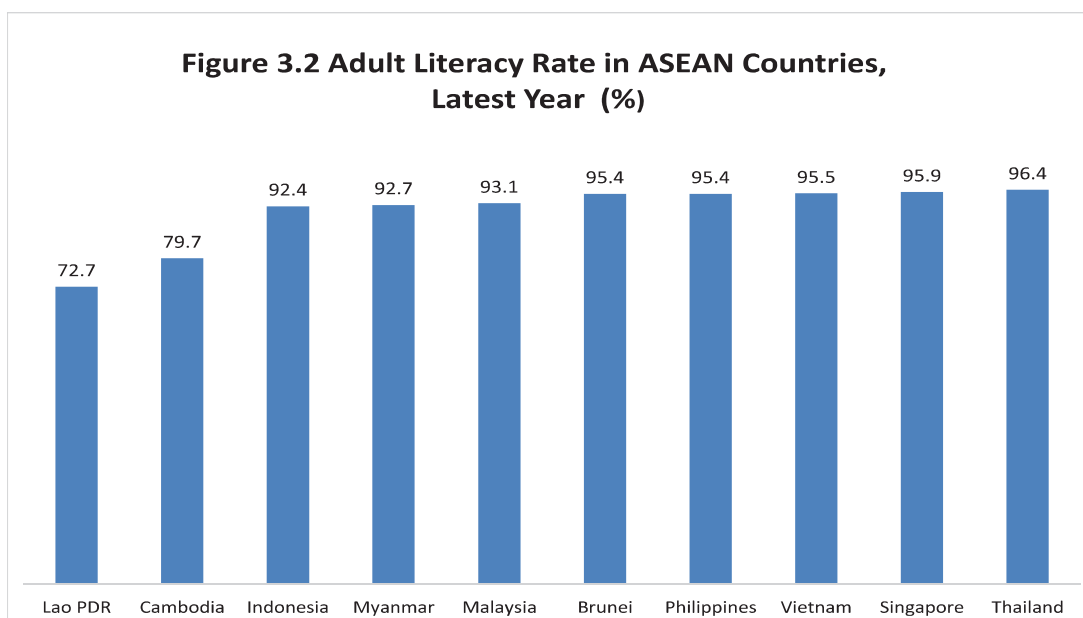
3.2 Comparison in Literacy among ASEAN Countries

Table 3.2 and Figure 3.2 indicate the level of adult literacy in ASEAN countries (Association of South-East Asian Nations). Cambodia has the second lowest adult literacy rates among ASEAN countries, next to Lao People’s Democratic Republic.

Country	Year	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	2013	79.7	86.4	73.6
Brunei	2011	95.4	97.0	93.9
Indonesia	2010	92.4	94.8	90.0
Lao PDR	2005	72.7	82.5	63.2
Malaysia	2010	93.1	95.4	90.7
Myanmar	2011	92.7	95.1	90.4
Singapore	2010	95.9	98.0	93.8
Philippines	2008	95.4	95.0	95.8
Thailand	2010	96.4	96.4	96.4
Vietnam	2009	95.5	96.4	94.6

Note: Data for adult literacy is taken from UNESCO statistics, except Cambodia and Lao-PDR.

Source: 1. UNESCO Institute for Statistics: <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>
 2. Cambodia Inter-Censal population Survey, 2013.
 3. Results from the Population Census 2005, Lao PDR.
 4. 2010 Population Census, Indonesia.
 5. Census of Population 2010, Singapore.
 6. The 2010 Population and Housing Census, Thailand.
 7. Vietnam population and housing census 2009.



The gender gap of the literacy in Cambodia is also the second greatest among ASEAN countries. It is taken notice of the adult literacy for women is higher than that for men in the Philippines.

3.3 Literacy by Urban and Rural Areas

3.3.1 Main Languages in Literacy by Urban and Rural Areas

Table 3.3 gives the distribution of the literate population by main languages and by urban and rural area. Those who are literate in Khmer language only, account for 88.3% of total literate population, 71.3% in urban and 93.9% in rural literate population. Those who are literate not only in Khmer but also in English account for 8.0% of total literate population. Urban dwellers have substantially higher percentage than rural dwellers in the literate population in Khmer and English: 21.7% versus 3.5%.

Urban/ Rural	Sex	Total Literate Population Aged 7 and over in any Language	Literate Population Aged 7 and over by Language			
			Khmer Language Only	Khmer and English	Khmer and Other Languages except English	Any Language Other than Khmer
Total	Both Sexes	10,173,741	8,985,346	814,304	295,896	78,195
	Males	5,214,216	4,533,730	482,397	162,751	35,338
	Females	4,959,525	4,451,616	331,907	133,145	42,857
Urban	Both Sexes	2,517,009	1,794,078	546,083	144,706	32,141
	Males	1,260,678	846,967	326,427	71,170	16,115
	Females	1,256,331	947,111	219,656	73,537	16,027
Rural	Both Sexes	7,656,732	7,191,268	268,221	151,189	46,053
	Males	3,953,538	3,686,764	155,969	91,582	19,223
	Females	3,703,194	3,504,504	112,252	59,608	26,830
Total	Both Sexes	100.0	88.3	8.0	2.9	0.8
	Males	100.0	86.9	9.3	3.1	0.7
	Females	100.0	89.8	6.7	2.7	0.9
Urban	Both Sexes	100.0	71.3	21.7	5.7	1.3
	Males	100.0	67.2	25.9	5.6	1.3
	Females	100.0	75.4	17.5	5.9	1.3
Rural	Both Sexes	100.0	93.9	3.5	2.0	0.6
	Males	100.0	93.3	3.9	2.3	0.5
	Females	100.0	94.6	3.0	1.6	0.7
Sex Ratio						
	Total	105	102	145	122	82
	Urban	100	89	149	97	101
	Rural	107	105	139	154	72

Note: Sex ratio is males per 100 females.

Gender differentials in literate population by language are also clear. The sex ratio of literate population in Khmer and English is 145, as compared to that of literate population in Khmer language only (102). This means that more males than females can read and write both Khmer and English.

3.3.2 Literacy by Sex and Urban / Rural Areas

Table 3.4 provides the literate status between urban and rural area by sex. General literacy rate has increased 75.3% to 76.9% in rural area during for 2008-2013, however decreased slightly from 90.2% to 90.1% in urban area for 2008-2013. The literacy in urban area is higher than that in rural area by about 13% point in 2013 as well as in 2008. The literacy rate of females in rural areas has increased more than the counterparts during 2008-2013. However, a gender gap in the literacy status still exists both for urban and rural areas. The literacy rate of rural women is 71.4%, lower than that for rural men (82.8%) and that for urban women (87.0%). The result may reflect poor condition of educational facilities and gender system in rural area.

The sex differentials by literacy are also found by sex ratios of literate population as well as that of illiterate population (Table 3.4). The sex ratios of literate population in 2013 are 100 in urban areas and 107 in rural areas. On the other hand sex ratios of illiterate population in 2013 are 47 and 56, in urban and rural areas, respectively. This means that more males than females for literate population in rural areas, and less males than females for illiterate population both for urban and rural areas are observed.

Table 3.4 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy Status in any Language and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Residence Sex	2008					2013					Change in Literacy during 2008-2013
	Population Aged 7 and over	Literate Population Aged 7and over in any Languages	Illiterate Population Aged 7 and over	Literacy Not Reported	Percentage Literate in any Language	Population Aged 7 and over	Literate Population Aged 7and over in any Languages	Illiterate Population Aged 7 and over	Literacy Not Reported	Percentage Literate in any Language	
Total											
Both Sexes	11,435,116	8,959,383	2,475,563	170	78.4	12,753,622	10,173,741	2,579,881	0	79.8	1.4
Males	5,512,476	4,629,702	882,686	88	84.0	6,125,512	5,214,216	911,296	0	85.1	1.1
Females	5,922,640	4,329,681	1,592,877	82	73.1	6,628,109	4,959,525	1,668,585	0	74.8	1.7
Urban											
Both Sexes	2,325,209	2,096,641	228,557	11	90.2	2,792,319	2,517,009	275,310	0	90.1	0.0
Males	1,107,608	1,035,208	72,394	6	93.5	1,348,602	1,260,678	87,924	0	93.5	0.0
Females	1,217,601	1,061,433	156,163	5	87.2	1,443,717	1,256,331	187,386	0	87.0	-0.2
Rural											
Both Sexes	9,109,907	6,862,742	2,247,006	159	75.3	9,961,302	7,656,732	2,304,571	0	76.9	1.5
Males	4,404,868	3,594,494	810,292	82	81.6	4,776,910	3,953,538	823,372	0	82.8	1.2
Females	4,705,039	3,268,248	1,436,714	77	69.5	5,184,392	3,703,194	1,481,199	0	71.4	2.0
Sex Ratio											
Cambodia	93	107	55	107	-	92	105	55	-	-	-
Urban	91	98	46	120	-	93	100	47	-	-	-
Rural	94	110	56	106	-	92	107	56	-	-	-

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

Adult literacy rates aged 15 and over have shown an increase from 74.0% to 76.5% in rural area, however, decreased slightly from 90.4% to 90.3% in urban area during 2008-2013 (Table 3.5). The adult literacy status for males and females in rural areas improved remarkably, however in urban areas, those for males fell down and those for females remained the same level during the period for 2008-13. The difference of literacy rates between urban and rural areas is not still small (Figure 3.3). The gender difference still exists in 2013 and the gender difference of adult literacy rates in rural area is larger than that in urban areas: 7.4 point in urban area versus 14.4 point in rural area (Table 3.5).

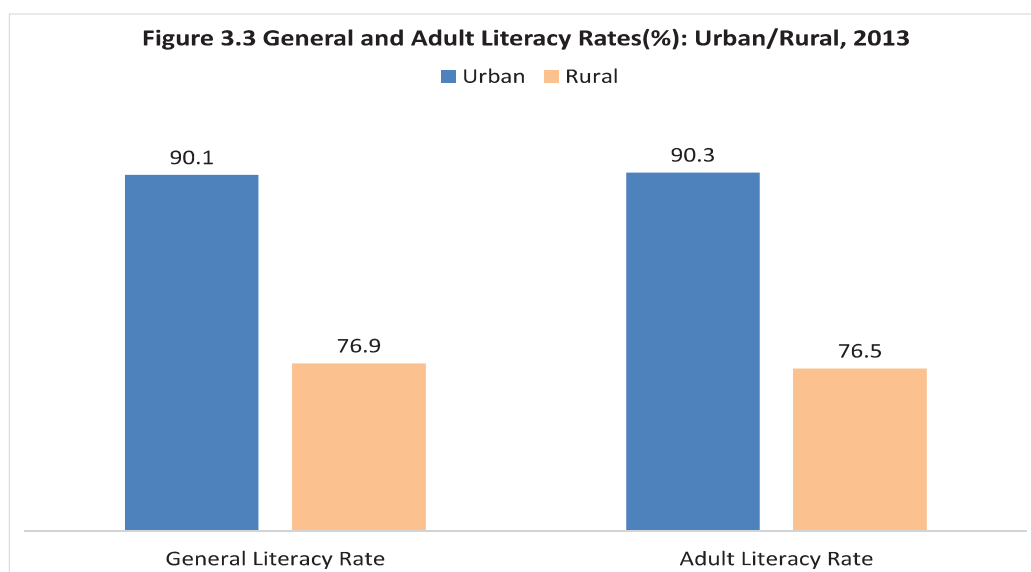


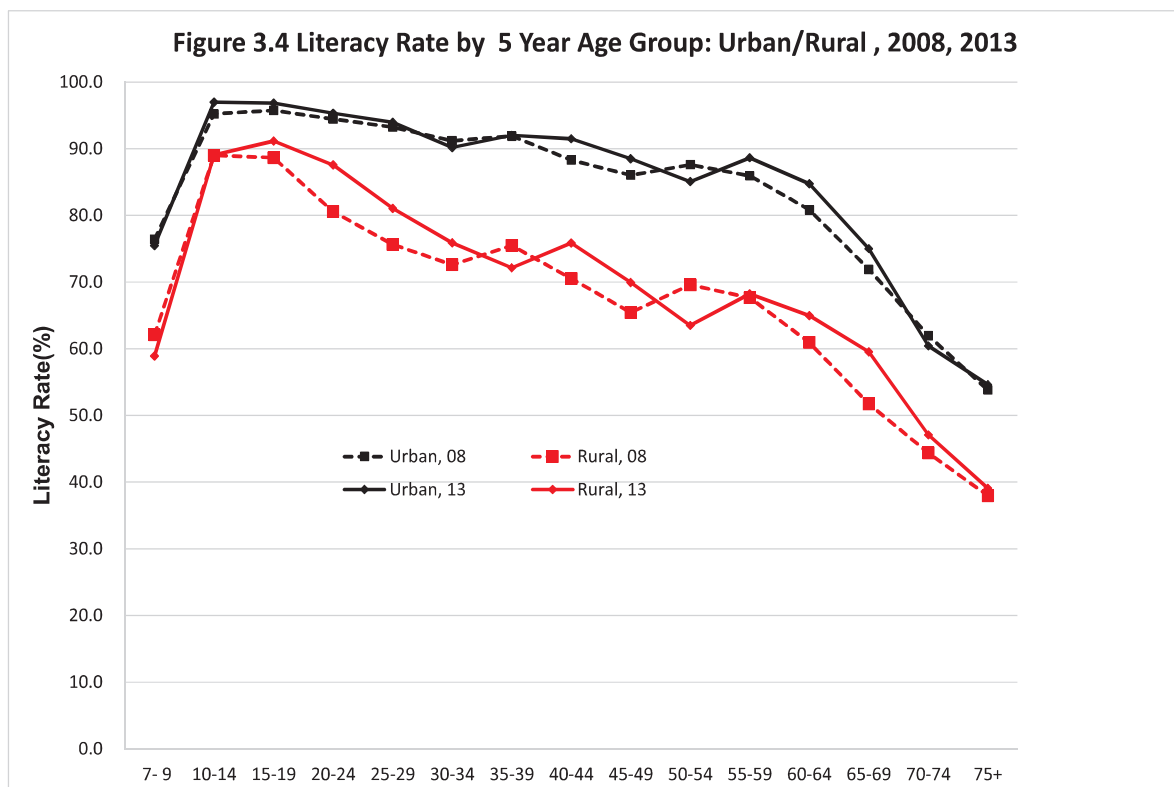
Table 3.5 Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy Status and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Residence Sex	2008					2013					Change in Literacy during 2008- 2013
	Population Aged 15 and over	Literate Population Aged 15 and over in any Languages	Illiterate Population Aged 15 and over	Literacy Not Reported	Percentage Literate	Population Aged 15 and over	Literate Population Aged 15 and over in any Languages	Illiterate Population Aged 15 and over	Literacy Not Reported	Percentage Literate	
Cambodia											
Both Sexes	8,881,890	6,891,035	1,990,705	150	77.6	10,355,192	8,248,054	2,107,139	0	79.7	2.1
Males	4,201,248	3,574,466	626,702	80	85.1	4,901,331	4,236,343	664,989	0	86.4	1.3
Females	4,680,642	3,316,569	1,364,003	70	70.9	5,453,861	4,011,711	1,442,150	0	73.6	2.7
Urban											
Both Sexes	1,949,676	1,762,852	186,813	11	90.4	2,360,243	2,131,553	228,690	0	90.3	-0.1
Males	915,814	865,304	50,504	6	94.5	1,123,941	1,058,521	65,420	0	94.2	-0.3
Females	1,033,862	897,548	136,309	5	86.8	1,236,302	1,073,032	163,271	0	86.8	0.0
Rural											
Both Sexes	6,932,214	5,128,183	1,803,892	139	74.0	7,994,949	6,116,500	1,878,448	0	76.5	2.5
Males	3,285,434	2,709,162	576,198	74	82.5	3,777,390	3,177,821	599,569	0	84.1	1.7
Females	3,646,780	2,419,021	1,227,694	65	66.3	4,217,558	2,938,679	1,278,879	0	69.7	3.3
Sex Ratio											
Cambodia	90	108	46	114	-	90	106	46	-	-	-
Urban	89	96	37	120	-	91	99	40	-	-	-
Rural	90	112	47	114	-	90	108	47	-	-	-

Note: Same as Table 3.4.

3.3.3 Literacy by Age and Urban-Rural Areas

The literacy rate at each age group in urban area is higher than that in rural area in 2013 as well as in 2008 (Figure 3.4). The literacy rates in urban area slightly rose among the ages of 10-29 and 40-49 during the period for 2008-13. The literacy rate in rural area has shown the remarkable rise among persons aged 15-34. The difference of literacy rates between urban and rural areas reduced at ages between 10 and 19, however it expanded at ages 35 and over.



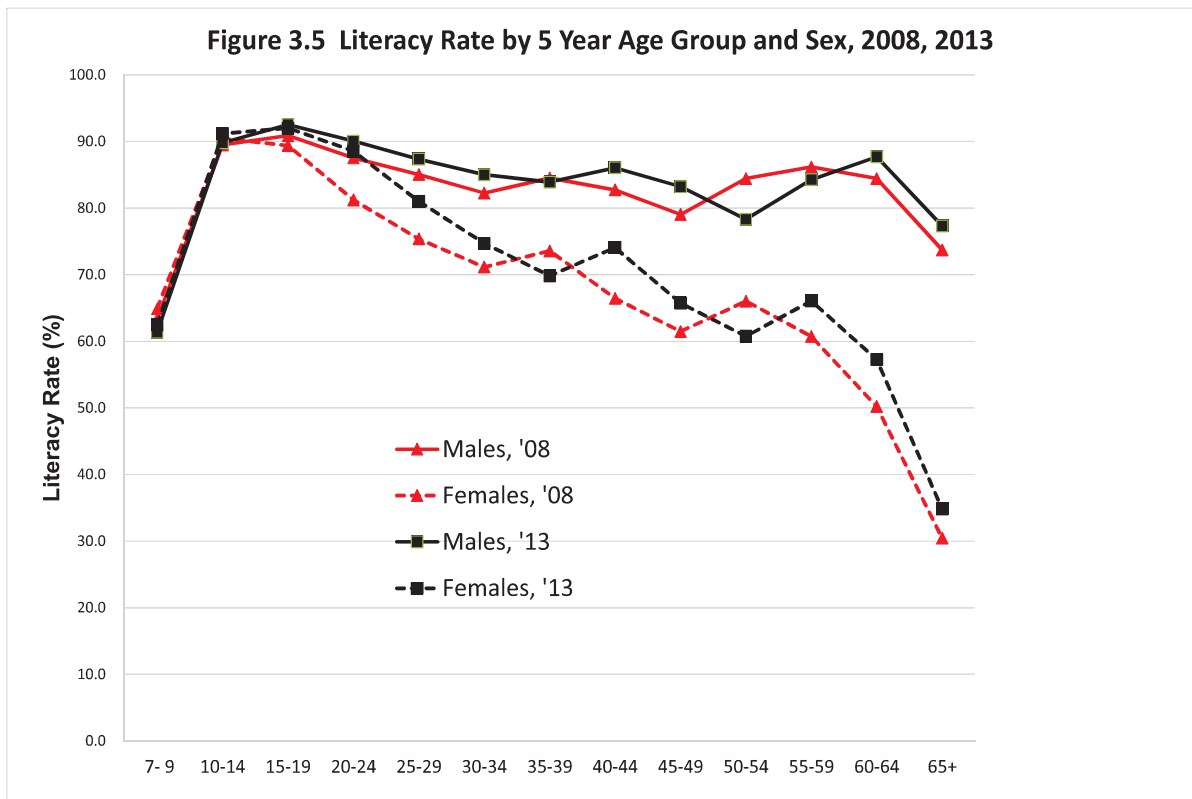
3.4 Literacy by Sex and Age Groups

Table 3.6 and Figure 3.5 indicate the literacy rates by sex and age group. It is found that the literacy rates has risen at each age groups except age groups for 7-9, 35-39, 50-54 during the period for 2008-13. The decrease of enrolled students in primary school as mentioned above (3.1 Improvement in Literacy) might reflect the fall of literacy rate at ages 7-9. However, expansion of basic education and adult education activities also contributed to the improvement of literacy in Cambodia as a whole.

Table 3.6 Literacy Rates (in any language) by 5 Year Age Group and Sex, 2008, 2013

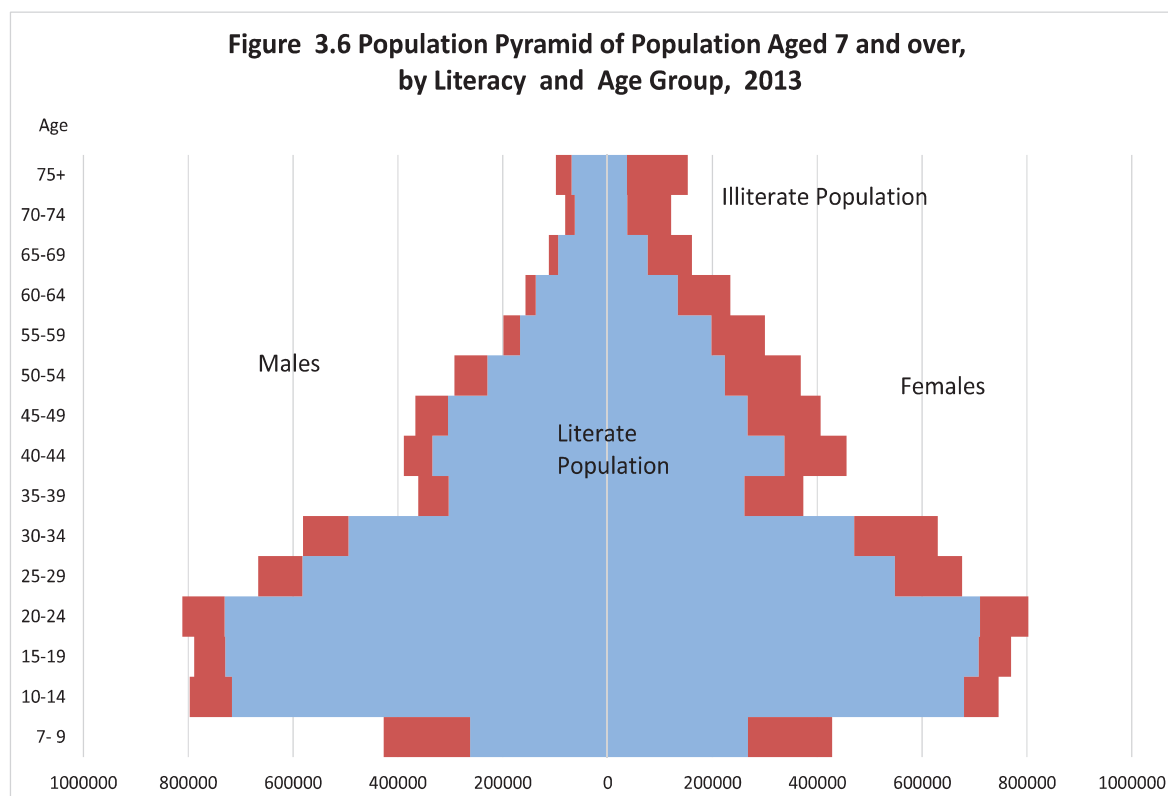
Age	2008			2013			Change, 2008-2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
7 and over	78.4	84.0	73.1	79.8	85.1	74.8	1.4	1.1	1.7
15 and over	77.6	85.1	70.9	79.7	86.4	73.6	2.1	1.3	2.7
7-9	64.1	63.4	64.9	61.9	61.3	62.5	-2.2	-2.0	-2.4
10-14	89.9	89.5	90.4	90.5	89.8	91.2	0.5	0.3	0.8
15-19	90.1	90.9	89.4	92.3	92.5	92.0	2.1	1.7	2.6
20-24	84.3	87.5	81.2	89.3	90.0	88.6	5.0	2.5	7.3
25-29	80.1	85.0	75.4	84.1	87.3	81.0	4.0	2.3	5.6
30-34	76.5	82.3	71.1	79.6	85.0	74.7	3.1	2.7	3.6
35-39	78.9	84.5	73.6	76.7	83.9	69.8	-2.1	-0.6	-3.7
40-44	74.0	82.7	66.4	79.6	86.1	74.1	5.6	3.3	7.6
45-49	69.5	79.0	61.5	74.0	83.2	65.7	4.5	4.2	4.3
50-54	73.4	84.4	66.0	68.5	78.3	60.8	-4.9	-6.1	-5.3
55-59	71.3	86.2	60.7	73.3	84.3	66.1	2.0	-1.9	5.3
60-64	64.6	84.4	50.2	69.4	87.7	57.3	4.8	3.3	7.0
65-69	55.0	79.8	37.3	62.7	84.1	47.9	7.7	4.3	10.6
70-74	47.2	74.3	29.0	49.7	77.6	31.0	2.5	3.3	2.1
75 and over	40.5	65.9	24.4	41.9	69.4	24.1	1.4	3.5	-0.3

Figure 3.5 Literacy Rate by 5 Year Age Group and Sex, 2008, 2013



Males indicate higher literacy than females at each age group as for 2008 and 2013. Females have shown remarkable improvement in the literacy than the males during the period for 2008-13, however there is still a big gender gap, particularly at an older age

group. Sex differential on the literacy status is also clearly observed in the population pyramid shown in Figure 3.6.



3.5 Literacy Status in Relation to Other Characteristics

3.5.1 Literacy Status and Fertility

Literacy status of the population affects their socio-economic and demographic behavior. Fertility behavior of women is strongly affected by literacy of the population. Table 3.7 shows the age specific fertility behavior of females aged 15-49 by literacy status. Although the number of births seems to be under-enumeration, age specific fertility rates (ASFR) at each age groups of 15-19, 20-24,40-49 and 45-49, are found to be higher for illiterate than literate women. There are difference of both general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR) between literate and illiterate women. The total fertility rate (TFR) by literate status is 2.05 for all women, 2.68 for illiterate women and 1.94 for literate women based on the actual data without any adjustment. There would be large scale under-reporting of births, the total fertility rate is estimated 2.80 by *Estimates of Fertility and Mortality, Report 1, Analysis of CIPS Results, Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013*.

Table 3.7 Females aged 15 to 49 bearing Children during Last Year by 5-Year Age Group by Literacy Status, 2013

Age group	Total			Illiterate			Literate		
	Females	Births	ASFR	Females	Births	ASFR	Females	Births	ASFR
15-19	769,818	17,113	0.0222	61,665	2,745	0.0445	708,153	14,367	0.0203
20-24	802,710	92,002	0.1146	91,898	15,113	0.1645	710,812	76,889	0.1082
25-29	676,517	79,393	0.1174	128,558	21,031	0.1636	547,959	58,361	0.1065
30-34	629,941	55,209	0.0876	159,389	14,221	0.0892	470,551	40,988	0.0871
35-39	373,794	16,034	0.0429	112,737	5,036	0.0447	261,057	10,998	0.0421
40-44	455,941	9,129	0.0200	118,184	3,278	0.0277	337,757	5,852	0.0173
45-49	406,380	1,879	0.0046	139,208	171	0.0012	267,172	1,709	0.0064
Total	4,115,101	270,758	0.4094	811,638	61,595	0.5354	3,303,462	209,163	0.3879
GFR			65.8			75.9			63.3
TFR			2.05			2.68			1.94

Note 1. ASFR shows the age specific fertility rate, which is the number of births by age of mother per 1000 women for each age interval

2. GFR shows the general fertility rate which is computed as the number of births per 1000 women at childbearing ages (15 – 49 years).

3. TFR shows the total fertility rate, which is computed as $TFR = 5 \times \sum ASFR(i) = 5 \times \sum (bi / Fi)$, bi:births to mothers age group i, Fi:females in age group i.

3.5.2 Literacy Status and Employment

Table 3.8 indicates the employment status between literate and illiterate persons in 2008 and 2013. The employment status differs by the literacy or educational attainment. In general, the literate persons have possibility to get a job rather than the illiterates. The reality is not always true. The economic activity rate for literate persons is lower rather than that for illiterate persons both for 2008 and 2013, and the difference of economic activity rates between literate and illiterate became smaller during 5 years.

The proportion of females not in labor force is higher than males irrespective of the literacy in 2013 as well as in 2008. The economic activity rates for males are higher than females irrespective of literacy status both for 2008 and 2013 (Table 3.9). The tendency is observed that the economic activity rates for illiterate persons are higher than that for the literate persons irrespective of sex in 2013 as well as in 2008. This can be explained that illiterate poor persons must work in order to earn their bread. The unemployment rate for literate persons is lower than those for illiterate persons in 2013, although the situation showed the reverse irrespective by sex in 2008 (Table 3.9).

Literacy, Sex	2008					2013				
	Population Aged 15 and over	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active	Population Aged 15 and over	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active
		Total	Employed	Un-employed			Total	Employed	Un-employed	
Both Sexes										
Total	8,881,890	6,955,640	6,841,272	114,368	1,926,250	10,355,192	8,260,879	8,060,351	200,528	2,094,313
Literate	6,891,035	5,306,699	5,214,184	92,515	1,584,336	8,248,054	6,538,324	6,391,282	147,042	1,709,730
Illiterate	1,990,705	1,648,845	1,627,061	21,784	341,860	2,107,139	1,722,555	1,669,069	53,486	384,583
Males										
Total	4,201,248	3,396,449	3,345,926	50,523	804,799	4,901,331	4,075,400	3,988,574	86,826	825,932
Literate	3,574,466	2,833,299	2,790,586	42,713	741,167	4,236,343	3,466,612	3,396,570	70,042	769,731
Illiterate	626,702	563,098	555,325	7,773	63,604	664,989	608,788	592,004	16,784	56,201
Females										
Total	4,680,642	3,559,191	3,495,346	63,845	1,121,451	5,453,861	4,185,479	4,071,777	113,702	1,268,381
Literate	3,316,569	2,473,400	2,423,598	49,802	843,169	4,011,711	3,071,712	2,994,712	77,000	939,999
Illiterate	1,364,003	1,085,747	1,071,736	14,011	278,256	1,442,150	1,113,767	1,077,064	36,702	328,383
Both Sexes										
Total	100.0	78.3	77.0	1.3	21.7	100.0	79.8	77.8	1.9	20.2
Literate	100.0	77.0	75.7	1.3	23.0	100.0	79.3	77.5	1.8	20.7
Illiterate	100.0	82.8	81.7	1.1	17.2	100.0	81.7	79.2	2.5	18.3
Males										
Total	100.0	80.8	79.6	1.2	19.2	100.0	83.1	81.4	1.8	16.9
Literate	100.0	79.3	78.1	1.2	20.7	100.0	81.8	80.2	1.7	18.2
Illiterate	100.0	89.9	88.6	1.2	10.1	100.0	91.5	89.0	2.5	8.5
Females										
Total	100.0	76.0	74.7	1.4	24.0	100.0	76.7	74.7	2.1	23.3
Literate	100.0	74.6	73.1	1.5	25.4	100.0	76.6	74.6	1.9	23.4
Illiterate	100.0	79.6	78.6	1.0	20.4	100.0	77.2	74.7	2.5	22.8

Note: 1. Total population includes the persons who didn't reply the literacy status.
2. Un-employed includes two-type of un-employed persons (employed any time before and never employed any time before).

Literacy, Sex	2008				2013			
	Economic Activity Rate		Unemployment Rate		Economic Activity Rate		Unemployment Rate	
Both Sexes								
Total	78.3	1.6	79.8	2.4				
Literate	77.0	1.7	79.3	2.2				
Illiterate	82.8	1.3	81.7	3.1				
Males								
Total	80.8	1.5	83.1	2.1				
Literate	79.3	1.5	81.8	2.0				
Illiterate	89.9	1.4	91.5	2.8				
Females								
Total	76.0	1.8	76.7	2.7				
Literate	74.6	2.0	76.6	2.5				
Illiterate	79.6	1.3	77.2	3.3				

Age and Sex	Economic Activity Rate for Literate Persons(%)						Economic Activity Rate for Illiterate Persons(%)					
	2008			2013			2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
7 and over	59.9	61.8	57.8	64.7	66.9	62.4	68.0	65.8	69.3	67.6	68.2	67.4
7-9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4
10-14	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	19.4	18.3	20.6	13.6	13.0	14.5
15-19	39.6	36.0	43.5	41.1	38.1	44.1	77.2	75.9	78.4	84.0	83.4	84.5
20-24	78.3	77.0	79.6	78.6	77.9	79.3	89.6	91.6	88.4	90.1	93.5	87.2
25-29	90.1	93.8	86.2	91.2	94.4	87.8	91.9	96.0	89.6	91.4	96.0	88.4
30-34	92.7	97.9	87.2	94.3	98.6	89.7	92.9	97.1	90.6	92.4	98.1	89.3
35-39	93.4	98.7	87.7	94.8	99.4	89.5	93.4	97.7	91.1	94.0	98.8	91.6
40-44	93.5	98.5	87.9	94.4	99.3	89.6	92.8	97.2	90.8	93.7	98.2	91.6
45-49	92.7	98.4	86.7	94.5	99.0	89.3	92.7	97.4	90.6	92.9	97.9	90.7
50-54	90.2	97.0	84.4	92.4	98.4	86.2	89.7	95.5	88.0	90.6	98.1	87.4
55-59	88.2	95.5	80.8	87.8	94.4	82.2	86.0	93.9	84.1	85.6	97.2	82.1
60-64	81.3	89.8	71.0	80.4	89.8	70.8	75.7	88.1	72.9	75.6	89.7	72.9
65 and over	63.1	70.9	50.5	55.2	62.9	43.9	46.6	61.5	42.8	40.5	55.9	36.9

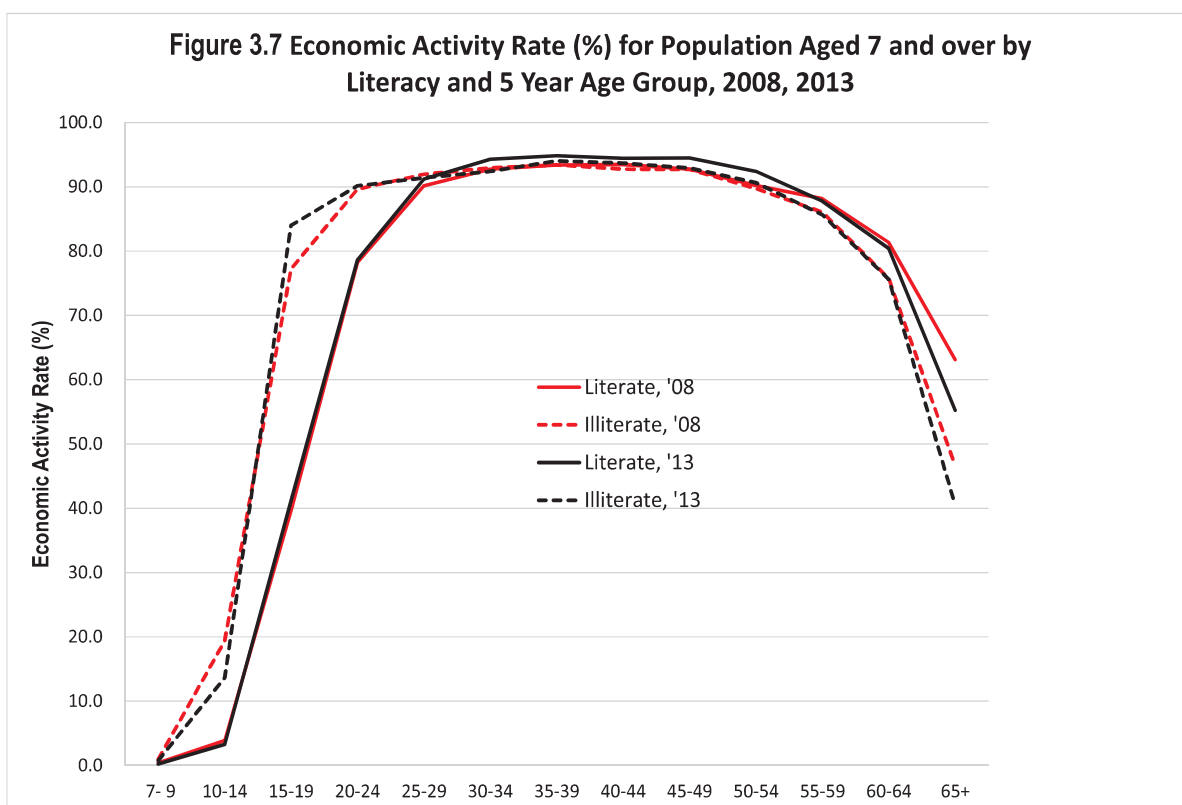


Table 3.10 and Figure 3.7 present economic activity rates by 5-year age group between literate and illiterate persons as for 2008 and 2013, and Figure 3.8 presents those by sex in 2013. Illiterate persons have higher economic activity rates at younger age group (below 30 years old) than the literate persons at the same age groups in 2013 as well as in 2008. Illiterate persons, however, have lower activity rates at older age group in comparison with the literate persons. Illiterate young persons may give up the educational opportunity or drop out of school in their childhood for the necessity. Illiterate females have higher economic activity rates at almost all age groups than the

literate females. On the other hand, Illiterate males have higher economic activity rates at only younger ages than the literate males (Figure 3.8).

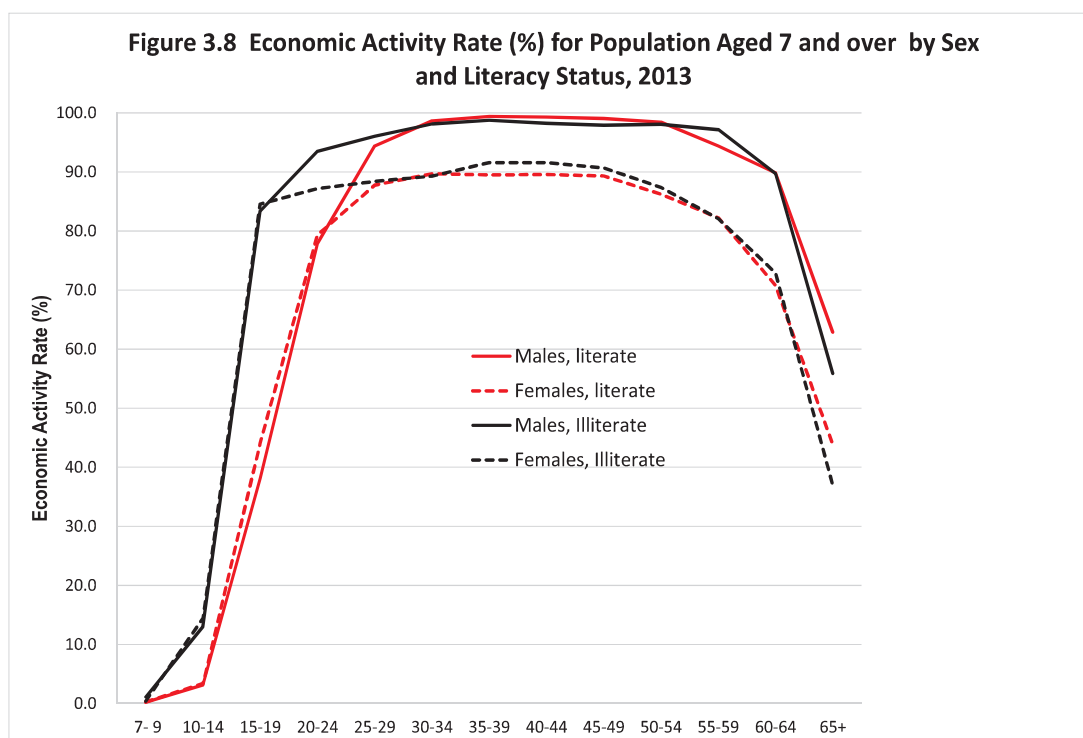


Table 3.11. Unemployment Rate for Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

Age and Sex	Unemployment Rate for Literate Persons(%)						Unemployment Rate for Illiterate Persons(%)					
	2008			2013			2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
7 and over	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.9	3.3
7-9	2.6	1.8	3.5	14.2	32.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	17.9	22.1	6.3
10-14	4.1	4.0	4.1	8.7	10.1	7.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	5.7	6.9	4.3
15-19	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.8	6.1	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.0	5.2	5.8	4.6
20-24	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.9	2.5	5.3
25-29	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	3.7
30-34	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.6	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	3.4	3.0	3.6
35-39	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.3	2.6	2.1
40-44	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.1
45-49	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.6
50-54	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.1	2.6
55-59	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	2.9	2.0	3.2
60-64	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.2	2.3	0.9	2.7
65 and over	1.0	0.8	1.4	3.2	2.6	4.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	8.4	8.7	8.3

Table 3.11 presents unemployment rates by literacy. The unemployment rates is high at younger ages and decrease with age irrespective of literacy status in 2008 and 2013. The unemployment rates for literate persons are lower at most ages than those for illiterate persons. It is observed that unemployment rates for males at younger age below 20 are higher than those for females irrespective of literacy status, however those aged 20 and over females surpassed the males.

3.5.3 Literacy Status by Occupation

Table 3.12 shows employed population by literacy and occupation as for 2013 and 2008. Around 70% of persons in Cambodia engage in agriculture, forestry and fishery, Illiterate persons, however, engage in agriculture, forestry and fishery more than literate persons: 82% versus 57%. Same tendency is observed irrespective of sex. Literate persons have higher proportion in occupations other than agriculture, forestry and fishery and elementary occupations as compared to occupations for illiterate persons. Females are engaging comparatively higher percentage in services & sales, agriculture, forestry and fishery, and craft & related works than those for males irrespective of literacy. Literate females work more in services & sales and craft & related works, while illiterate females work more in agriculture, forestry and fishery and elementary occupations than the literates.

Year: 2013									
Occupation	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate
Total	8,125,981	6,433,840	1,692,141	4,022,115	3,417,156	604,958	4,103,866	3,016,684	1,087,183
Armed Forces	67,522	62,868	4,654	61,006	57,469	3,537	6,515	5,398	1,117
Managers	50,356	49,347	1,010	40,489	39,804	685	9,867	9,543	325
Professional	240,918	237,949	2,970	139,128	137,592	1,537	101,790	100,357	1,433
Technicians & Associate Professionals	105,487	100,322	5,165	66,337	63,912	2,425	39,150	36,410	2,740
Clerical Support workers	187,776	186,224	1,552	122,541	121,356	1,185	65,235	64,868	366
Services & Sales Workers	959,259	865,885	93,375	345,522	329,872	15,649	613,738	536,013	77,725
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	5,065,925	3,686,400	1,379,525	2,423,080	1,934,833	488,247	2,642,845	1,751,567	891,278
Craft & Related Workers	812,941	746,795	66,146	364,152	343,527	20,626	448,789	403,268	45,520
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	152,137	141,484	10,653	145,456	135,883	9,573	6,681	5,601	1,080
Elementary Occupations	482,811	356,030	126,781	313,723	252,441	61,282	169,088	103,590	65,499
Described Not Stated	848	536	312	680	468	212	168	68	100
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.8	1.0	0.3	1.5	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Managers	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0
Professional	3.0	3.7	0.2	3.5	4.0	0.3	2.5	3.3	0.1
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.3
Clerical Support workers	2.3	2.9	0.1	3.0	3.6	0.2	1.6	2.2	0.0
Services & Sales Workers	11.8	13.5	5.5	8.6	9.7	2.6	15.0	17.8	7.1
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	62.3	57.3	81.5	60.2	56.6	80.7	64.4	58.1	82.0
Craft & Related Workers	10.0	11.6	3.9	9.1	10.1	3.4	10.9	13.4	4.2
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1.9	2.2	0.6	3.6	4.0	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Elementary Occupations	5.9	5.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	10.1	4.1	3.4	6.0
Described Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.12 Employed Population Aged 5 and over by Literacy, Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Year: 2008									
Occupation	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate
Total	6,935,246	5,272,299	1,662,920	3,392,637	2,819,104	573,518	3,542,609	2,453,195	1,089,402
Armed Forces	54,247	51,150	3,097	50,734	48,074	2,660	3,513	3,076	437
Managers	37,675	37,397	277	29,761	29,551	209	7,914	7,846	68
Professional	118,924	118,911	13	73,813	73,807	6	45,111	45,104	7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	154,907	153,077	1,825	112,377	111,674	700	42,530	41,403	1,125
Clerical Support workers	102,259	102,176	83	66,971	66,930	41	35,288	35,246	42
Services & Sales Workers	618,562	552,523	66,038	235,162	223,463	11,698	383,400	329,060	54,340
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	4,905,430	3,438,478	1,466,933	2,294,181	1,795,172	499,000	2,611,249	1,643,306	967,933
Craft & Related Workers	497,881	459,974	37,906	208,074	194,498	13,575	289,807	265,476	24,331
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	122,495	114,723	7,772	114,361	107,542	6,819	8,134	7,181	953
Elementary Occupations	322,565	243,602	78,963	206,997	168,192	38,805	115,568	75,410	40,158
Described Not Stated	301	288	13	206	201	5	95	87	8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Managers	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Professional	1.7	2.3	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	2.2	2.9	0.1	3.3	4.0	0.1	1.2	1.7	0.1
Clerical Support workers	1.5	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.4	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0
Services & Sales Workers	8.9	10.5	4.0	6.9	7.9	2.0	10.8	13.4	5.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	70.7	65.2	88.2	67.6	63.7	87.0	73.7	67.0	88.8
Craft & Related Workers	7.2	8.7	2.3	6.1	6.9	2.4	8.2	10.8	2.2
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	1.8	2.2	0.5	3.4	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Elementary Occupations	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.1	6.0	6.8	3.3	3.1	3.7
Described Not Stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The proportion of employed population by occupation and literacy has shown the slight change during 2008-13. The proportion engaging agriculture, forestry and fishery has decreased by 7.9% point from 65.2% to 57.3% for literate persons, while for the illiterate populations also decreased by 6.7% point from 88.2% to 81.5%.

In Figures 3.9 and 3.10, the occupational categories are broadly classified by 4 groups; 1) Managers & Professionals, 2) Clerks, Service and Sales Workers, 3) Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers, and 4) Craft, and Plant & Machine Operators, and Armed Forces as described in “Terms and Classifications related to this Report.” The findings described above can be supported clearly. Literate persons are employed as managers, professionals, clerks, service and sales workers, craft & plant & machine operators, on the other hand illiterate persons mainly engage in agriculture. The proportion of illiterate females engaging in agriculture is as high as those illiterate males. Literate females engaging as clerks, service and sales workers have higher proportion than those for males, however, females engaging as managers, professionals, and various kinds of operators have lower proportion than those for males.

Figure 3.9 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 and over by Literacy and Occupation , 2008, 2013

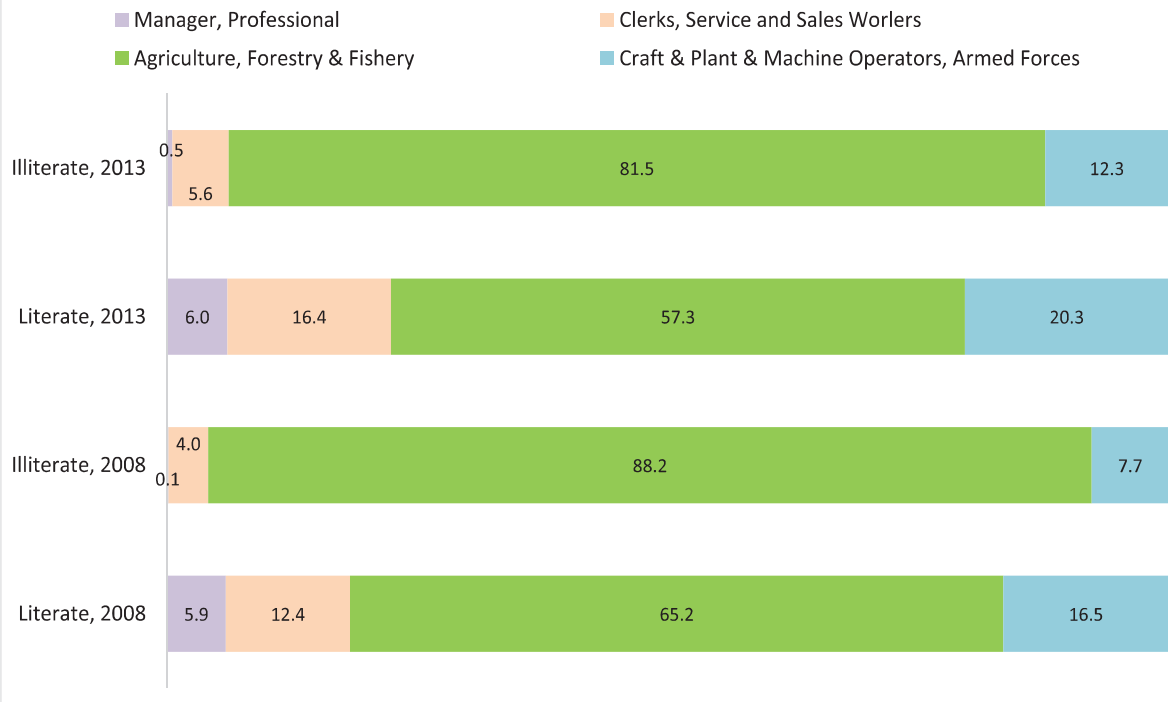
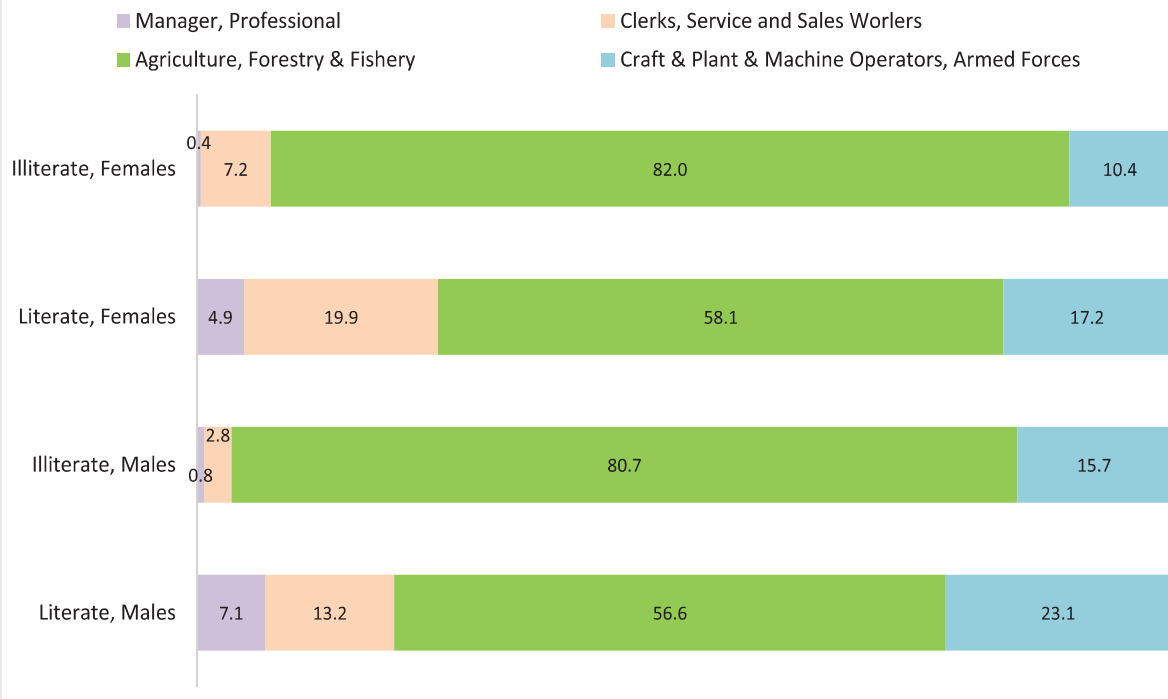


Figure 3.10 Percentage Distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 and over by Literacy, Sex and Occupation , 2013



3.6 Literacy by Province

3.6.1 Literacy Status by Province

Table 3.13 gives general literacy rate (GLR: literacy rates of the population aged 7 and above) and adult literacy rate (ALR: literacy rates of the population aged 15 and above) by province as for 2008 and 2013. Figures 3.11 and 3.12 present the general literacy rate and adult literacy rate by ascending order of the rates as of 2013. With regard to general literacy rate, 15 provinces (two thirds of all provinces) showed remarkable rise during 2008-13. Particularly, the provinces of Ratanak Kiri, Kep, Preah Sihanouk, Pailin and Kampong Speu have the rise of GLR by 6% or more. However the GLRs in 9 provinces showed a decrease during the period. Kampong Chhnang and Mondul Kiri decreased in GLRs by around 4 %. The GLR of Phnom Penh also showed a decrease by 1.6%.

The GLRs differ considerably by province. The GLRs in 2013 range from 53.8% in Ratanak Kiri to 91.3% in Phnom Penh. During the period for 2008 and 2013, the difference between the highest and the lowest rates among provinces reduced. The top highest 3 provinces for GLR in 2013 are Phnom Penh (91.3%), Preah Sihanouk (87.4%) and Kandal (86.7%), on the other hand, the lowest 3 provinces are Ratanak Kiri (53.8%), Mondul Kiri (57.8%) and Stung Treng (65.3%). The disparities between the capital city and the rest of the country were reduced in GLRs for the period, however, it is not still small.

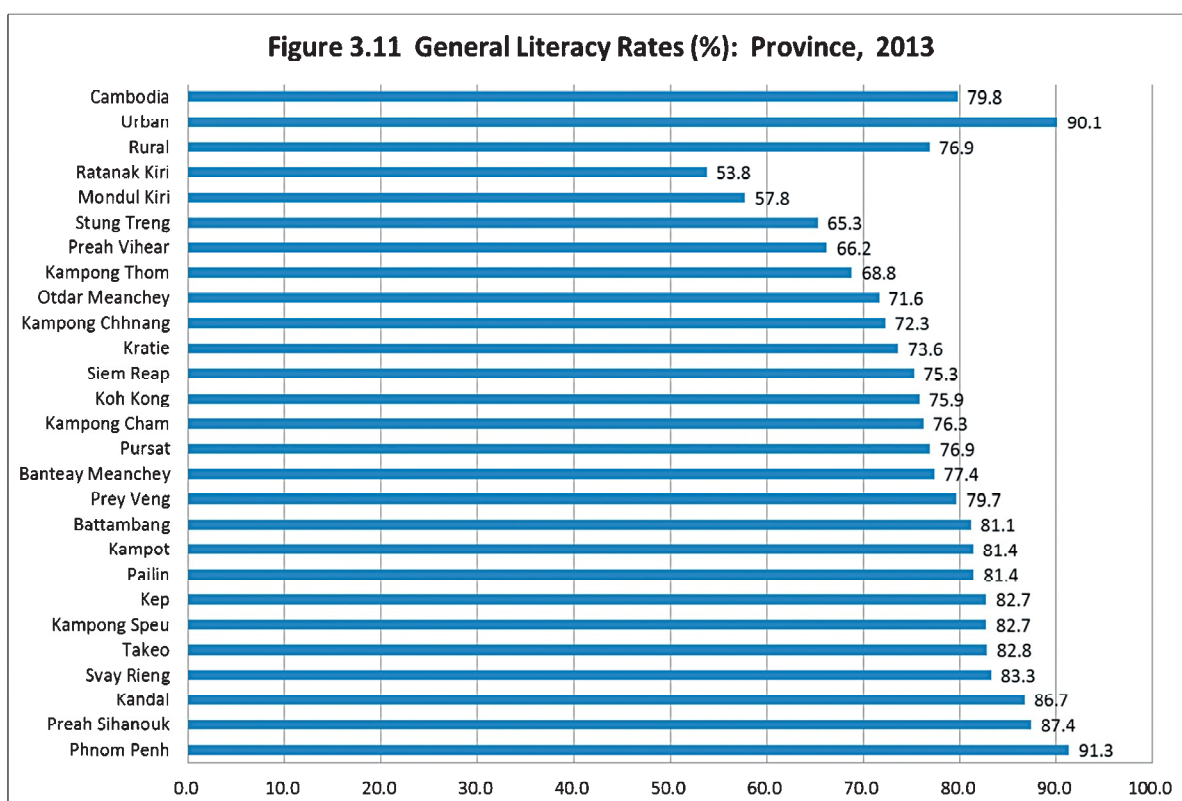
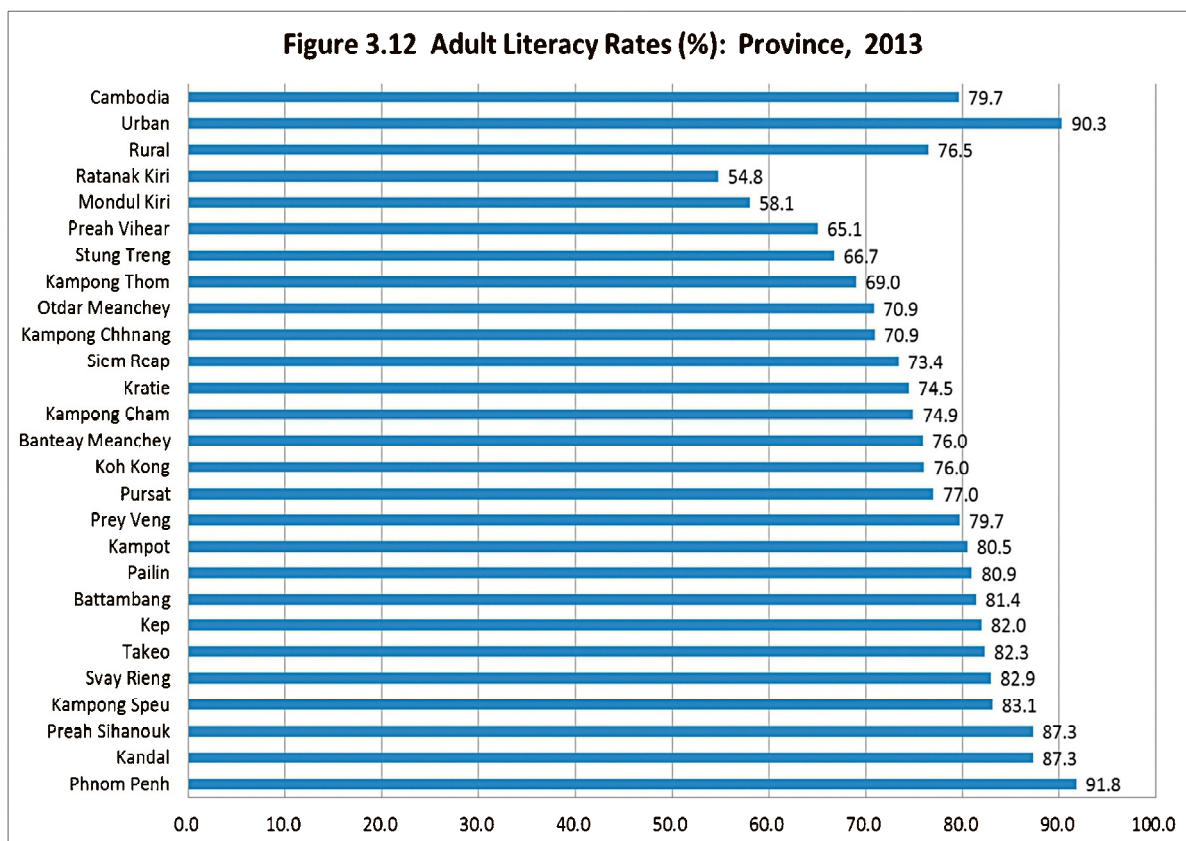


Table 3.13 General and Adult Literacy Rates (%) in any Language: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	General Literacy Rate		Adult Literacy Rate		Change, 2008-2013	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	General Literacy Rate	Adult Literacy Rate
Cambodia	78.4	79.8	77.6	79.7	1.4	2.1
Urban	90.2	90.1	90.4	90.3	-0.1	-0.1
Rural	75.3	76.9	74.0	76.5	1.6	2.5
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	78.0	77.4	76.7	76.0	-0.6	-0.8
Battambang	79.3	81.1	78.9	81.4	1.9	2.5
Kampong Cham	76.3	76.3	74.5	74.9	-0.0	0.4
Kampong Chhnang	76.6	72.3	75.5	70.9	-4.3	-4.6
Kampong Speu	76.3	82.7	75.5	83.1	6.4	7.5
Kampong Thom	69.9	68.8	67.8	69.0	-1.1	1.2
Kampot	78.5	81.4	76.9	80.5	2.9	3.6
Kandal	83.7	86.7	83.1	87.3	3.0	4.2
Koh Kong	76.2	75.9	75.2	76.0	-0.3	0.9
Kratie	73.5	73.6	73.7	74.5	0.1	0.7
Mondul Kiri	61.5	57.8	60.9	58.1	-3.7	-2.8
Phnom Penh	92.9	91.3	93.2	91.8	-1.6	-1.4
Preah Vihear	63.5	66.2	63.5	65.1	2.7	1.5
Prey Veng	80.8	79.7	79.2	79.7	-1.1	0.5
Pursat	77.3	76.9	77.1	77.0	-0.4	-0.0
Ratanak Kiri	44.6	53.8	45.9	54.8	9.2	8.9
Siem Reap	71.2	75.3	68.7	73.4	4.0	4.7
Preah Sihanouk	80.7	87.4	80.4	87.3	6.7	6.8
Stung Treng	60.4	65.3	61.5	66.7	4.9	5.3
Svay Rieng	80.1	83.3	78.7	82.9	3.2	4.3
Takeo	78.9	82.8	77.4	82.3	3.9	4.8
Otdar Meanchey	65.5	71.6	63.8	70.9	6.1	7.1
Kep	75.4	82.7	72.8	82.0	7.4	9.2
Pailin	74.9	81.4	75.5	80.9	6.6	5.4
Mean	74.0	76.3	73.2	76.1		
Maximum	92.9	91.3	93.2	91.8		
Minimum	44.6	53.8	45.9	54.8		
Difference	48.3	37.6	47.3	37.0		

Note: The denominator excludes "literacy not reported".



Adult literacy rate (ALR) has also shown the same tendency as general literacy rate as shown in Table 3.13 and Figure 3.12. Nineteen provinces showed a rise in ALRs during the 2008-13. Particularly, the provinces of Kep, Ratanak Kiri, Kampong Speu and Otdar Meanchey have a rise in ALR by 7% or more. On the other hand, 5 provinces, Kampong Chhnang, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Banteay Meanchey and Pursat, dropped in ALR. The highest rate is recorded in Phnom Penh (91.8%), and the lowest is in Ratanak Kiri (54.8%) in 2013. It is noted that Phnom Penh is by far the highest both for GLR and ALR among all the provinces, however, Phnom Penh showed a drop by around 1.5% in both GLR and ALR during 2008-13 due to the changes in boundaries in 2011.

Table 3.14 shows the ranking of province by the level of GLR and ALR. The ranking position of the province for GLR and ALR changed except the top and the bottom during the period for 2008 and 2013.

Map 1 presents adult literacy rate by province in 2013. The high adult literacy rates are found in Phnom Penh and surrounding provinces located in the southern part of the country, and also Battambang and Pailin located in the northwestern part and the border with Thailand. On the other hand, the provinces of Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri located northeastern part and the border with Laos and Vietnam showed the lowest adult literacy rates.

Map 1. Adult Literacy Rates (%) in any Language: Province, 2013

Adult Literacy Rates (%) of Cambodia:
79.7
Adult Literacy Rates (%) by Province:
 Min: 54.8 (Ratanak Kiri)
 Max: 91.8 (Phnom Penh)
 Mean: 76.1

Thailand

Legend

- National Boundary
- Provincial boundary

Adult literacy rates (%) in any language by province

Lightest Blue	Lower than 60.0
Light Blue	60.0 - 69.9
Medium-Light Blue	70.0 - 74.9
Medium Blue	75.0 - 79.9
Dark Blue	80.0 - 89.9
Darkest Blue	90.0 or higher
White	Water

Note:
 Adult literacy rate is the percentage of total population aged 15 and over in literate.

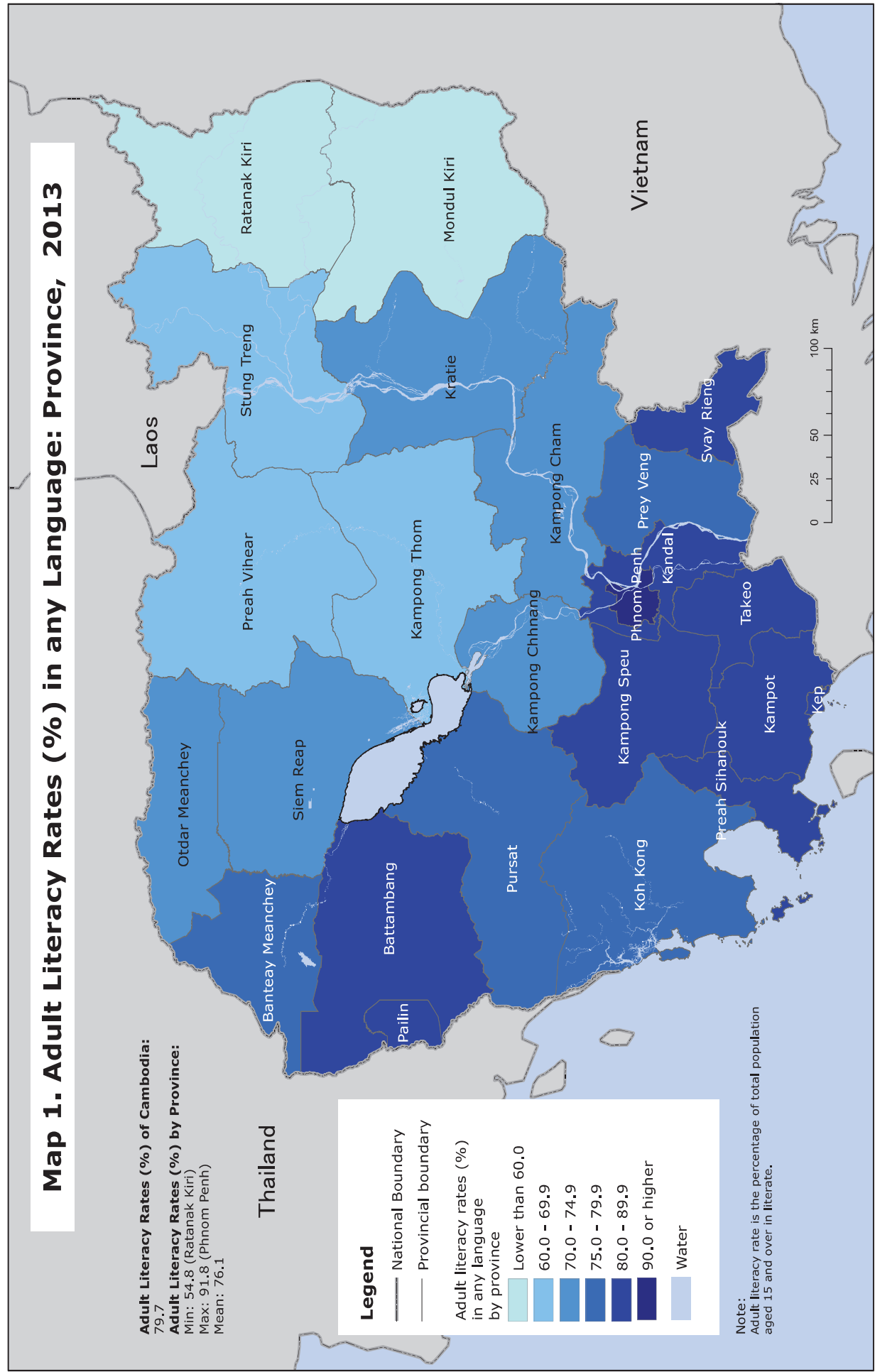


Table 3.14 Ranking of Province by General and Adult Literacy Rates (%) in any Language: Province, 2008, 2013

Rank	General Literacy Rate				Adult Literacy Rate			
	Province	2008	Province	2013	Province	2008	Province	2013
1	Phnom Penh	92.9	Phnom Penh	91.3	Phnom Penh	93.2	Phnom Penh	91.8
2	Kandal	83.7	Preah Sihanouk	87.4	Kandal	83.1	Kandal	87.3
3	Prey Veng	80.8	Kandal	86.7	Preah Sihanouk	80.4	Preah Sihanouk	87.3
4	Preah Sihanouk	80.7	Svay Rieng	83.3	Prey Veng	79.2	Kampong Speu	83.1
5	Svay Rieng	80.1	Takeo	82.8	Battambang	78.9	Svay Rieng	82.9
6	Battambang	79.3	Kampong Speu	82.7	Svay Rieng	78.7	Takeo	82.3
7	Takeo	78.9	Kep	82.7	Takeo	77.4	Kep	82.0
8	Kampot	78.5	Pailin	81.4	Pursat	77.1	Battambang	81.4
9	Banteay Meanchey	78.0	Kampot	81.4	Kampot	76.9	Pailin	80.9
10	Pursat	77.3	Battambang	81.1	Banteay Meanchey	76.7	Kampot	80.5
11	Kampong Chhnang	76.6	Prey Veng	79.7	Kampong Chhnang	75.5	Prey Veng	79.7
12	Kampong Cham	76.3	Banteay Meanchey	77.4	Pailin	75.5	Pursat	77.0
13	Kampong Speu	76.3	Pursat	76.9	Kampong Speu	75.5	Koh Kong	76.0
14	Koh Kong	76.2	Kampong Cham	76.3	Koh Kong	75.2	Banteay Meanchey	76.0
15	Kep	75.4	Koh Kong	75.9	Kampong Cham	74.5	Kampong Cham	74.9
16	Pailin	74.9	Siem Reap	75.3	Kratie	73.7	Kratie	74.5
17	Kratie	73.5	Kratie	73.6	Kep	72.8	Siem Reap	73.4
18	Siem Reap	71.2	Kampong Chhnang	72.3	Siem Reap	68.7	Kampong Chhnang	70.9
19	Kampong Thom	69.9	Otdar Meanchey	71.6	Kampong Thom	67.8	Otdar Meanchey	70.9
20	Otdar Meanchey	65.5	Kampong Thom	68.8	Otdar Meanchey	63.8	Kampong Thom	69.0
21	Preah Vihear	63.5	Preah Vihear	66.2	Preah Vihear	63.5	Stung Treng	66.7
22	Mondul Kiri	61.5	Stung Treng	65.3	Stung Treng	61.5	Preah Vihear	65.1
23	Stung Treng	60.4	Mondul Kiri	57.8	Mondul Kiri	60.9	Mondul Kiri	58.1
24	Ratanak Kiri	44.6	Ratanak Kiri	53.8	Ratanak Kiri	45.9	Ratanak Kiri	54.8

3.6.2 Literacy by Province and Sex

Figures 3.13 and 3.14 indicate GLRs and ALRs by ascending order of the rates for females, respectively. The highest GLR in 2013 is recorded in Phnom Penh (male: 94.7%, female: 88.3%), and the lowest is in Ratanak Kiri (male: 59.5%, female: 48.1%). The top highest 3 provinces for males in GLR are Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk, and those for females are Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk in 2013.

Adult literacy rate has also shown the same tendency as general literacy rate. The highest ALR was recorded in Phnom Penh (male: 95.5%, female: 88.5%), and the lowest was in Ratanak Kiri (male: 62.1%, female: 47.5%) in 2013. The top 3 highest provinces for males in ALR are Phnom Penh, Preah Sihanouk and Kandal, and for females are Phnom Penh, Kandal and Preah Sihanouk in 2013.

Figure 3.13 General Literacy Rates (%) by Sex: Province, 2013

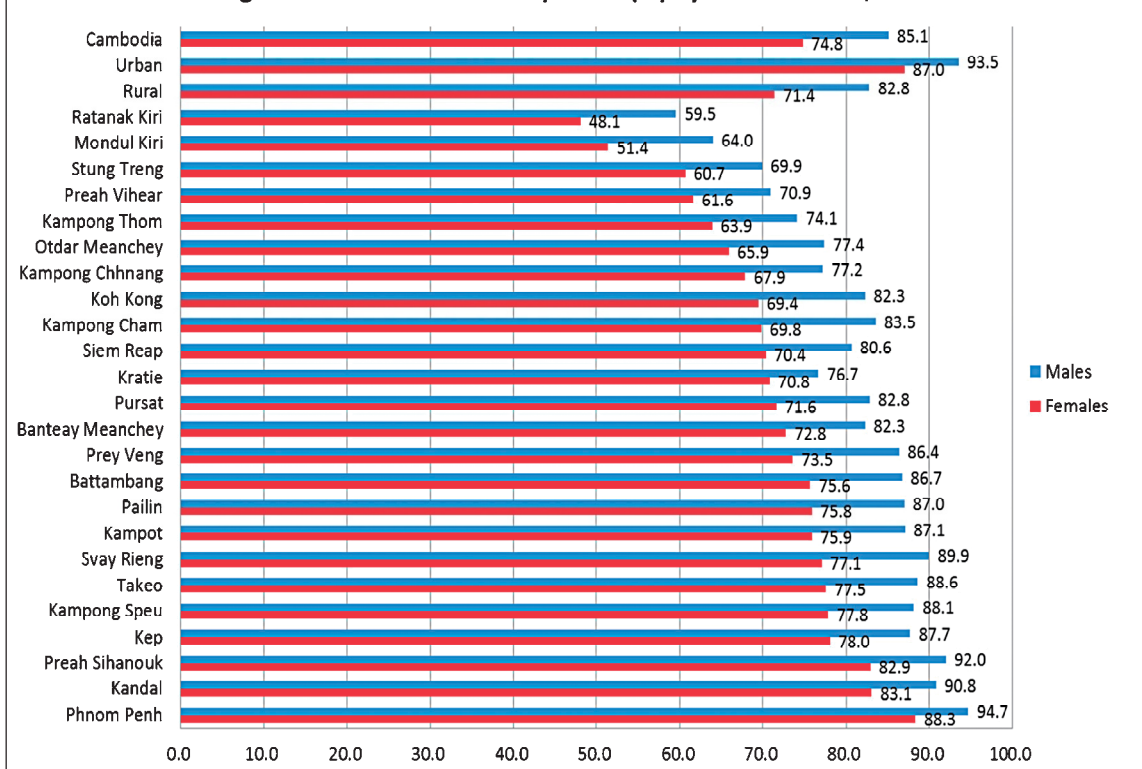


Figure 3.14 Adult Literacy Rates (%) by Sex: Province, 2013

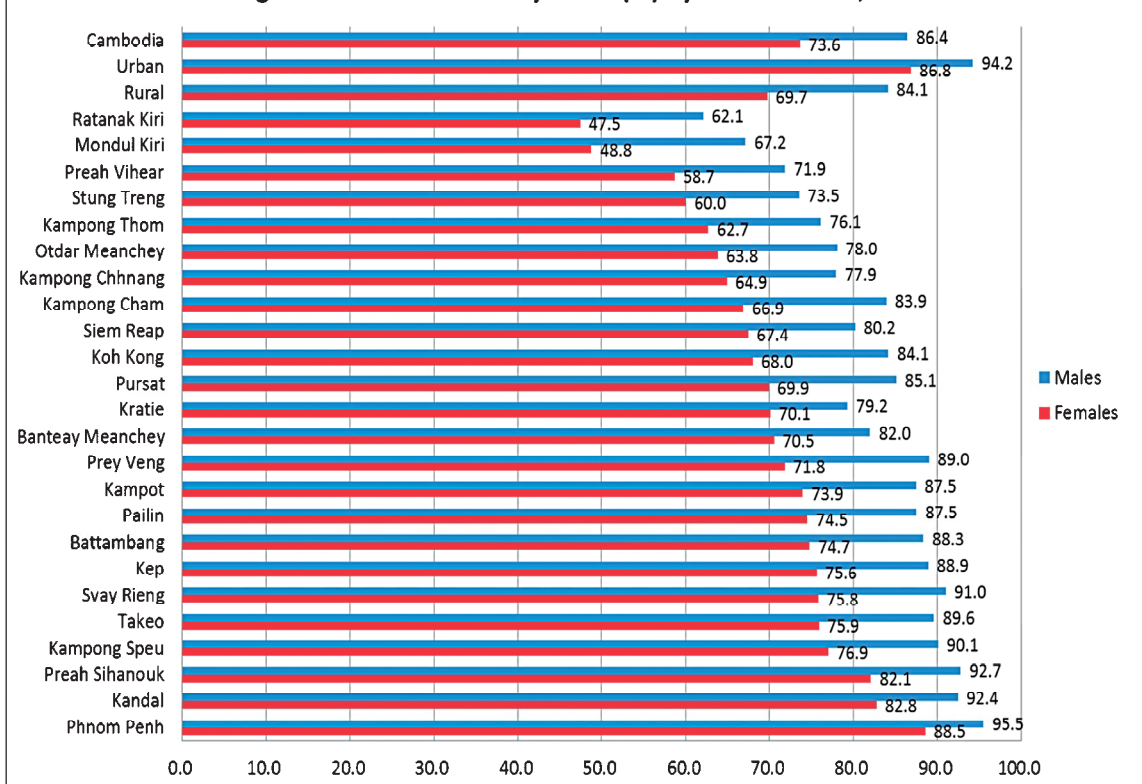


Table 3.15 present general literacy rates (GLR) and adult literacy rates (ALR) by province and sex as of 2008 and 2013. Females recorded remarkable rise in GLRs than males in most provinces except 8 provinces. Particularly, the provinces of Ratanak Kiri, Kep, Kampong Speu and Otdar Meanchey showed a rise of about 8% or more in GLRs. Males also recorded a rise in GLRs, however, the rise is not beyond females'. On the other hand, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng and Pursat have fallen in GLRs for both males and females. The drop of literacy rates in Phnom Penh is due to the changes in boundaries of 2 provinces between Phnom Penh and Kandal in 2011. Phnom Penh increased the area more than double, from 294 km² in 2008 to 684 km² in 2011.

The gap of GLRs between males and females decreased from around 12% point in 2008 to around 10% point in 2013, due to the improvement of literacy status for women. Kratie and Phnom Penh present the smaller difference (around 6% point) by gender in GLR than other provinces in 2013. The province where the largest gap in GLR between males and females is Kampong Cham (13.8% point) in 2013.

The differentials by sex in ALRs also decreased from about 16% point in 2008 to about 13% point in 2013. Phnom Penh also shows the smallest difference in ALRs among all provinces, however, the differentials increased from 5.6% point in 2008 to 6.9% point in 2013. The provinces with larger sex differentials in ALRs are Mondul Kiri (18.4%), Prey Veng (17.2%) and Kampong Cham (17.0%) in 2013. It is observed that the sex differentials of both GLRs and ALRs decreased in all provinces during the period for 2008-13. However, the provinces with low GLRs and ALRs tend to be high sex differentials in literacy.

Table 3.15 General and Adult Literacy Rates (in any Language) by Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	General Literacy Rate (GLR)				Adult Literacy Rate (ALR)				Change, 2008-2013			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	2008	2013	2008	2013	2008	2013	2008	2013	GLR	ALR	GLR	ALR
Cambodia	84.0	85.1	73.1	74.8	85.1	86.4	70.9	73.6	1.1	1.3	1.7	2.7
Urban	93.5	93.5	87.2	87.0	94.5	94.2	86.8	86.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.2	0.0
Rural	81.6	82.8	69.5	71.4	82.5	84.1	66.3	69.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	3.4
Province												
Banteay Meanchey	84.3	82.3	72.0	72.8	85.1	82.0	69.0	70.5	-2.0	-3.1	0.7	1.5
Battambang	84.4	86.7	74.3	75.6	85.9	88.3	72.3	74.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	2.4
Kampong Cham	82.3	83.5	70.7	69.8	82.4	83.9	67.3	66.9	1.2	1.5	-0.9	-0.4
Kampong Chhnang	82.4	77.2	71.3	67.9	83.5	77.9	68.6	64.9	-5.2	-5.6	-3.4	-3.7
Kampong Speu	83.3	88.1	69.8	77.8	85.1	90.1	67.0	76.9	4.9	5.0	8.0	10.0
Kampong Thom	75.6	74.1	64.5	63.9	75.7	76.1	60.6	62.7	-1.5	0.4	-0.6	2.1
Kampot	84.9	87.1	72.6	75.9	85.5	87.5	69.3	73.9	2.2	2.0	3.3	4.6
Kandal	88.3	90.8	79.4	83.1	89.1	92.4	77.8	82.8	2.5	3.3	3.7	5.0
Koh Kong	82.3	82.3	70.0	69.4	83.5	84.1	66.8	68.0	0.0	0.6	-0.6	1.3
Kratie	78.1	76.7	69.0	70.8	80.1	79.2	67.5	70.1	-1.4	-0.9	1.8	2.5
Mondul Kiri	70.2	64.0	52.3	51.4	72.4	67.2	48.7	48.8	-6.1	-5.3	-0.9	0.1
Phnom Penh	95.5	94.7	90.7	88.3	96.2	95.5	90.6	88.5	-0.8	-0.7	-2.4	-2.0
Preah Vihear	69.5	70.9	57.6	61.6	72.3	71.9	55.0	58.7	1.4	-0.5	4.0	3.7
Prey Veng	87.8	86.4	74.5	73.5	88.6	89.0	71.4	71.8	-1.4	0.4	-1.0	0.4
Pursat	83.0	82.8	72.0	71.6	84.9	85.1	70.0	69.9	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	-0.2
Ratanak Kiri	51.6	59.5	37.4	48.1	55.2	62.1	36.6	47.5	7.9	6.9	10.6	10.9
Siem Reap	76.9	80.6	65.9	70.4	76.2	80.2	61.8	67.4	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.7
Preah Sihanouk	86.1	92.0	75.3	82.9	87.7	92.7	73.4	82.1	5.9	5.1	7.6	8.7
Stung Treng	66.4	69.9	54.4	60.7	69.9	73.5	53.1	60.0	3.5	3.6	6.2	6.9
Svay Rieng	88.7	89.9	72.3	77.1	90.0	91.0	69.0	75.8	1.3	1.1	4.8	6.8
Takeo	86.3	88.6	72.0	77.5	87.5	89.6	68.6	75.9	2.3	2.1	5.5	7.3
Otdar Meanchey	72.9	77.4	58.0	65.9	73.7	78.0	53.9	63.8	4.5	4.3	7.9	9.9
Kep	81.8	87.7	69.2	78.0	81.9	88.9	64.5	75.6	5.9	7.0	8.8	11.1
Pailin	80.9	87.0	68.5	75.8	83.4	87.5	67.2	74.5	6.2	4.1	7.3	7.3
Average	80.1	81.7	68.1	71.2	81.5	83.1	65.4	69.6				
Maximum	95.5	94.7	90.7	88.3	96.2	95.5	90.6	88.5				
Minimum	51.6	59.5	37.4	48.1	55.2	62.1	36.6	47.5				
Difference	43.9	35.1	53.2	40.2	41.0	33.4	54.0	41.1				

Note: Same as Table 3.13.

Rank	General Literacy Rate				Adult Literacy Rate			
	Province	Males	Province	Females	Province	Males	Province	Females
	1	Phnom Penh	94.7	Phnom Penh	88.3	Phnom Penh	95.5	Phnom Penh
2	Preah Sihanouk	92.0	Kandal	83.1	Preah Sihanouk	92.7	Kandal	82.8
3	Kandal	90.8	Preah Sihanouk	82.9	Kandal	92.4	Preah Sihanouk	82.1
4	Svay Rieng	89.9	Kep	78.0	Svay Rieng	91.0	Kampong Speu	76.9
5	Takeo	88.6	Kampong Speu	77.8	Kampong Speu	90.1	Takeo	75.9
6	Kampong Speu	88.1	Takeo	77.5	Takeo	89.6	Svay Rieng	75.8
7	Kep	87.7	Svay Rieng	77.1	Prey Veng	89.0	Kep	75.6
8	Kampot	87.1	Kampot	75.9	Kep	88.9	Battambang	74.7
9	Pailin	87.0	Pailin	75.8	Battambang	88.3	Pailin	74.5
10	Battambang	86.7	Battambang	75.6	Pailin	87.5	Kampot	73.9
11	Prey Veng	86.4	Prey Veng	73.5	Kampot	87.5	Prey Veng	71.8
12	Kampong Cham	83.5	Banteay Meanchey	72.8	Pursat	85.1	Banteay Meanchey	70.5
13	Pursat	82.8	Pursat	71.6	Koh Kong	84.1	Kratie	70.1
14	Koh Kong	82.3	Kratie	70.8	Kampong Cham	83.9	Pursat	69.9
15	Banteay Meanchey	82.3	Siem Reap	70.4	Banteay Meanchey	82.0	Koh Kong	68.0
16	Siem Reap	80.6	Kampong Cham	69.8	Siem Reap	80.2	Siem Reap	67.4
17	Otdar Meanchey	77.4	Koh Kong	69.4	Kratie	79.2	Kampong Cham	66.9
18	Kampong Chhnang	77.2	Kampong Chhnang	67.9	Otdar Meanchey	78.0	Kampong Chhnang	64.9
19	Kratie	76.7	Otdar Meanchey	65.9	Kampong Chhnang	77.9	Otdar Meanchey	63.8
20	Kampong Thom	74.1	Kampong Thom	63.9	Kampong Thom	76.1	Kampong Thom	62.7
21	Preah Vihear	70.9	Preah Vihear	61.6	Stung Treng	73.5	Stung Treng	60.0
22	Stung Treng	69.9	Stung Treng	60.7	Preah Vihear	71.9	Preah Vihear	58.7
23	Mondul Kiri	64.0	Mondul Kiri	51.4	Mondul Kiri	67.2	Mondul Kiri	48.8
24	Ratanak Kiri	59.5	Ratanak Kiri	48.1	Ratanak Kiri	62.1	Ratanak Kiri	47.5

Table 3.16 shows the ranking of province by the level of GLR and ALR by sex as of 2013. The ranking position of the province for GLR and ALR differs between males and females except the top and the bottom.

Table 3.17 presents sex ratio by literacy status and province. This also shows the sex differentials between literate and illiterate population aged 7 and over as well as those aged 15 and over. Literate population has higher sex ratio than 100 in most provinces except Kandal and Phnom Penh, on the other hand illiterate population has lower sex ratio than 80 in all provinces.

Table 3.17 Sex Ratio by Literacy Status: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	Population Aged 7 and over						Population Aged 15 and over					
	2008			2013			2008			2013		
	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate
Cambodia	93	107	55	92	105	55	90	108	46	90	106	46
Banteay Meanchey	95	111	53	94	106	61	92	113	44	90	104	55
Battambang	96	109	58	98	112	53	94	111	48	96	113	44
Kampong Cham	93	109	56	89	107	48	90	110	48	89	112	44
Kampong Chhnang	91	105	56	90	102	64	87	106	46	86	103	54
Kampong Speu	93	111	52	91	103	49	89	114	40	87	102	38
Kampong Thom	93	109	64	92	107	66	90	112	55	88	107	56
Kampot	92	108	51	97	112	52	88	109	42	94	111	45
Kandal	92	102	52	89	97	48	89	102	43	89	99	39
Koh Kong	101	119	60	100	118	58	100	126	50	99	123	49
Kratie	99	112	70	95	102	75	97	115	59	92	104	64
Mondul Kiri	106	142	66	102	127	75	106	158	57	102	141	66
Phnom Penh	88	92	42	92	99	42	85	91	34	89	96	35
Preah Vihear	99	119	71	97	112	74	97	127	59	94	116	64
Prey Veng	89	105	43	91	107	47	85	105	34	86	106	33
Pursat	93	107	56	90	105	55	89	108	45	88	107	44
Ratanak Kiri	102	141	79	98	122	77	101	152	71	100	130	72
Siem Reap	95	110	64	92	105	60	91	113	57	88	105	53
Preah Sihanouk	99	114	56	97	108	46	97	116	45	95	107	38
Stung Treng	99	121	73	101	116	77	98	129	63	99	121	65
Svay Rieng	90	111	37	93	109	41	86	113	28	89	107	33
Takeo	93	111	46	91	103	46	89	113	35	88	104	38
Otdar Meanchey	101	127	65	100	117	66	99	135	56	98	120	59
Kep	96	113	57	95	107	53	92	117	47	92	109	42
Pailin	106	126	65	100	115	54	106	132	54	99	117	49