

Figure 4.14 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013

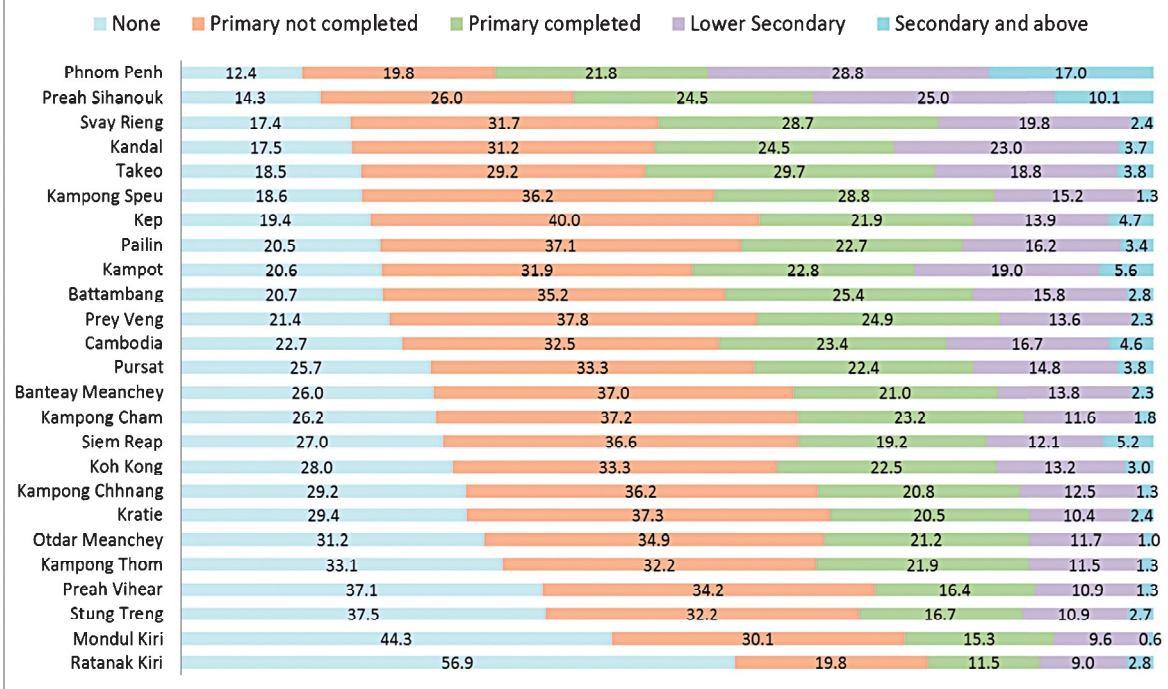
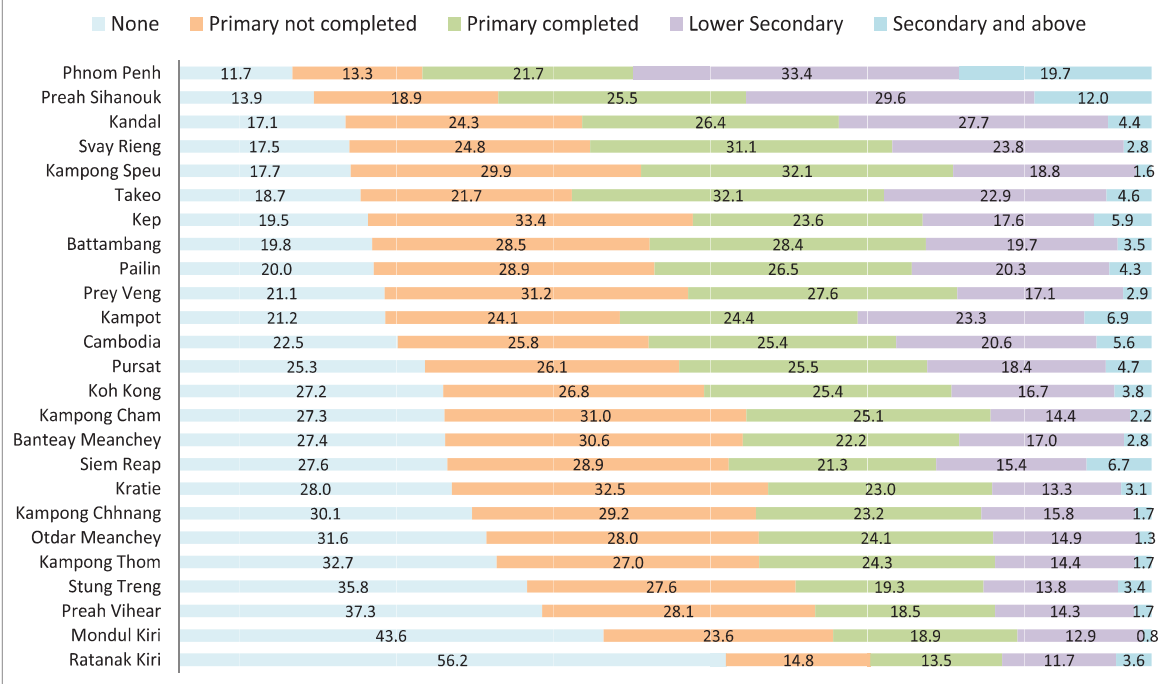


Figure 4.15 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013



Figures 4.14 and 4.15 show the educational attainment by province classified by ascending order of proportion of persons with “no education” as of 2013. Among 24 provinces, Phnom Penh, which has the highest percentage of those who have completed

secondary and above, shows the lowest percentage of persons with “no education.” On the other hand, Ratanak Kiri, a border province with Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, indicates the highest percentage for “no education”. It is clearly observed that the big difference in educational attainment between Phnom Penh and other provinces exists. This is due to the reason that the condition of basic education in most provinces is much poorer in school facilities and qualification of teachers than in Phnom Penh.

Table 4.13 Ranking of Province by Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2008, 2013

Rank	Province	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above	Province	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above
	Cambodia, 2013	48.3	25.4	26.2	Cambodia, 2008	55.9	24.0	20.1
1	Phnom Penh	25.0	21.7	53.1	Phnom Penh	30.4	23.8	45.6
2	Preah Sihanouk	32.8	25.5	41.7	Kandal	49.9	27.6	22.5
3	Takeo	40.4	32.1	27.5	Takeo	50.1	28.4	21.5
4	Kandal	41.4	26.4	32.1	Preah Sihanouk	50.4	25.5	24.0
5	Svay Rieng	42.3	31.1	26.6	Svay Rieng	54.6	27.3	18.0
6	Kampot	45.3	24.4	30.2	Battambang	55.8	25.5	18.7
7	Kampong Speu	47.5	32.1	20.4	Kampot	55.8	25.2	18.9
8	Battambang	48.3	28.4	23.2	Kampong Speu	57.3	26.4	16.3
9	Pailin	48.9	26.5	24.6	Pailin	58.3	24.7	17.0
10	Pursat	51.4	25.5	23.1	Banteay Meanchey	58.6	24.5	16.9
11	Prey Veng	52.4	27.6	20.0	Kep	59.5	23.7	16.7
12	Kep	52.8	23.6	23.5	Pursat	59.9	24.5	15.5
13	Koh Kong	54.0	25.4	20.6	Prey Veng	60.4	25.3	14.2
14	Siem Reap	56.5	21.3	22.1	Kampong Chhnang	61.4	23.8	14.7
15	Banteay Meanchey	58.0	22.2	19.8	Koh Kong	62.1	22.0	15.8
16	Kampong Cham	58.3	25.1	16.6	Kratie	64.0	21.5	14.5
17	Kampong Chhnang	59.3	23.2	17.5	Kampong Cham	64.3	22.2	13.4
18	Otdar Meanchey	59.6	24.1	16.2	Siem Reap	66.4	18.3	15.3
19	Kampong Thom	59.7	24.3	16.1	Kampong Thom	67.4	19.6	13.0
20	Kratie	60.6	23.0	16.4	Stung Treng	68.8	17.3	13.8
21	Stung Treng	63.4	19.3	17.3	Otdar Meanchey	70.0	19.4	10.5
22	Preah Vihear	65.4	18.5	16.1	Mondul Kiri	72.3	16.5	11.3
23	Mondul Kiri	67.2	18.9	13.8	Preah Vihear	72.8	16.8	10.4
24	Ratanak Kiri	71.1	13.5	15.3	Ratanak Kiri	78.9	12.3	8.8

Note: It is presented by the ascending order of the proportion "no education and primary not completed" by province.
Percentage is calculated after excluding literacy "not reported" and educational level "not reported".

Table 4.13 shows the percentages of the population aged 15 and over by educational attainment for 24 provinces arranged by the ascending order of the proportion for sum of “no education and primary not completed” as of 2008 and 2013. The persons who have not completed primary school accounted for more than half (13 provinces) in all provinces in 2013. During 2008-2013 the proportion of those persons decreased. On the other hand, the proportions of the persons completed “primary” and of those completed “lower secondary and above” increased for 2008-13. The ranking of province by

educational attainment changed between 2008 and 2013 except for Phnom Penh and Preah Sihanouk presenting the top and the second, Ratanak Kiri showing the bottom.

4.7.2 Educational Attainment of Population by Province and Sex

Table 4.14 shows the sex differentials in the percentage of educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by province in 2013. Phnom Penh has the highest percentage of males and female who have completed “lower secondary and above” (61.7% and 45.4%) and Mondul Kiri has the lowest percentage of them (17.4%) as well as those for females (10.0%).

Province	Males				Females			
	Total	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above	Total	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above
Cambodia	100.0	40.0	27.8	32.2	100.0	55.8	23.3	20.9
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	52.1	24.1	23.7	100.0	63.2	20.5	16.3
Battambang	100.0	38.8	32.5	28.5	100.0	57.5	24.4	18.1
Kampong Cham	100.0	49.2	29.1	21.7	100.0	66.5	21.5	12.0
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	53.1	25.8	21.0	100.0	64.7	20.9	14.4
Kampong Speu	100.0	36.7	36.9	26.4	100.0	57.0	27.9	15.2
Kampong Thom	100.0	53.9	25.9	20.3	100.0	64.8	22.9	12.4
Kampot	100.0	37.6	25.5	36.8	100.0	52.6	23.4	24.0
Kandal	100.0	33.3	27.7	38.8	100.0	48.6	25.2	26.2
Koh Kong	100.0	46.8	27.6	25.6	100.0	61.2	23.3	15.5
Kratie	100.0	53.8	26.6	19.5	100.0	66.7	19.8	13.5
Mondul Kiri	100.0	60.9	21.6	17.4	100.0	73.7	16.3	10.0
Phnom Penh	100.0	17.9	20.2	61.7	100.0	31.3	23.1	45.4
Preah Vihear	100.0	61.6	20.2	18.2	100.0	69.0	17.0	14.1
Prey Veng	100.0	40.4	33.2	26.4	100.0	62.6	22.8	14.5
Pursat	100.0	43.7	27.6	28.7	100.0	58.3	23.6	18.1
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	64.8	15.9	19.2	100.0	77.3	11.2	11.5
Siem Reap	100.0	51.2	22.5	26.3	100.0	61.3	20.3	18.4
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	24.7	26.4	48.8	100.0	40.6	24.5	34.9
Stung Treng	100.0	58.1	21.2	20.6	100.0	68.6	17.4	14.0
Svay Rieng	100.0	29.0	36.1	34.9	100.0	54.1	26.6	19.3
Takeo	100.0	29.9	33.7	36.3	100.0	49.6	30.6	19.7
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	53.0	26.7	20.2	100.0	66.0	21.6	12.4
Kep	100.0	45.0	26.2	28.9	100.0	60.1	21.3	18.5
Pailin	100.0	40.9	29.0	30.1	100.0	56.9	24.0	19.2

The percentage of females who have completed “primary” and “lower secondary and above” are lower than the male counterpart in all provinces. On the other hand the percentage of females with “no education and primary not completed” is higher than the male counterpart in all provinces. This suggests us that Cambodia government should strengthen more to raise female’s educational status.

Table 4.15 Sex Ratio of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	2013				2008			
	Population Aged 15 and over	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above	Population Aged 15 and over	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above
Cambodia	90	64	107	138	90	66	118	154
Banteay Meanchey	90	74	105	131	92	68	127	161
Battambang	96	65	127	151	94	72	125	141
Kampong Cham	89	66	121	162	90	71	129	156
Kampong Chhnang	86	71	107	126	87	65	124	158
Kampong Speu	87	56	116	152	89	62	127	181
Kampong Thom	88	73	100	144	90	74	124	146
Kampot	94	67	103	145	88	63	122	156
Kandal	89	61	98	131	89	61	106	159
Koh Kong	99	76	118	163	100	76	136	202
Kratie	92	74	123	133	97	80	130	149
Mondul Kiri	102	84	136	178	106	85	176	238
Phnom Penh	89	51	78	121	85	49	73	131
Preah Vihear	94	84	112	122	97	82	136	183
Prey Veng	86	55	125	156	85	56	141	186
Pursat	88	66	103	140	89	67	127	154
Ratanak Kiri	100	84	142	165	101	86	169	213
Siem Reap	88	73	98	125	91	75	121	151
Preah Sihanouk	95	58	102	133	97	66	120	176
Stung Treng	99	84	120	146	98	81	137	163
Svay Rieng	89	48	121	161	86	51	139	196
Takeo	88	53	97	162	89	54	122	177
Otdar Meanchey	98	79	121	160	99	79	146	219
Kep	92	69	114	144	92	68	129	166
Pailin	99	71	120	156	106	79	142	195

The gender difference of education is also observed by sex ratio of population aged 15 and over by educational level shown in Table 4.15. It is clear that the higher the educational level, the higher the sex ratio in all provinces as for 2008 and 2013. The sex ratio of persons with “primary completed” in 2013 dropped as compared to those in 2008, although males surpassed females in number for “primary completed.” and the same as for the persons with “ lower secondary and above.” Although the status of educational differentials by sex has improved slightly during 2008-13, educational attainment for females is still inferior to that for males,