

Chapter 5 School Attendance

5.1 Improvement in School Attendance

School attendance rate, as described in the definition, is the number of persons who are currently attending school at a given age per 100 persons at the corresponding school-age. Owing to the free primary and secondary education system was established by the law, the school attendance rate has shown a marked rise, particularly at younger generations during 2008-2013 (Table 5.1). The school attendance rate at aged 6-9 rose from 69.7% in 2008 to 78.5% in 2013. By sex, the school attendance rate at aged 6-9 for males rose from 69.1% to 77.6%, and that for females rose from 70.3% to 79.5% during the same period. As stated previously, the official age for entry into grade 1 is 6 years old, however the proportion of attending at 6 years old is less than 70% in 2013 (58% in the whole country, 67% in urban area, 56% in rural area) (Annex Table 15).

Table 5.1 Population Aged 6 and over by Attendance to School/ Educational Institution Status, Sex and Age Group, 2008, 2013

Age Group	Population				Population Attending School				Percent Attending (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2008											
6 and over	11,729,902	5,663,706	6,066,196	93	3,390,690	1,807,372	1,583,318	114	28.9	31.9	26.1
6-9	1,177,507	603,046	574,461	105	820,603	417,001	403,602	103	69.7	69.1	70.3
10-14	1,670,505	859,412	811,093	106	1,463,360	753,236	710,124	106	87.6	87.6	87.6
15-19	1,619,290	834,416	784,874	106	839,344	471,244	368,100	128	51.8	56.5	46.9
20-24	1,369,202	669,343	699,859	96	196,737	123,931	72,806	170	14.4	18.5	10.4
25 and over	5,893,398	2,697,489	3,195,909	84	70,646	41,960	28,686	146	1.2	1.6	0.9
2013											
6 and over	13,068,372	6,287,093	6,781,279	93	3,394,670	1,788,390	1,606,280	111	26.0	28.4	23.7
6-9	1,170,019	588,193	581,826	101	919,009	456,303	462,706	99	78.5	77.6	79.5
10-14	1,543,160	797,569	745,592	107	1,383,991	714,724	669,267	107	89.7	89.6	89.8
15-19	1,558,004	788,186	769,818	102	794,463	430,940	363,523	119	51.0	54.7	47.2
20-24	1,613,940	811,231	802,710	101	245,842	152,367	93,475	163	15.2	18.8	11.6
25 and over	7,183,247	3,301,914	3,881,333	85	51,366	34,057	17,309	197	0.7	1.0	0.4
Annual Growth Rate (%) for 2008-2013											
6 and over	2.16	2.09	2.23	-	0.02	-0.21	0.29	-	-	-	-
6-9	-0.13	-0.50	0.25	-	2.27	1.80	2.73	-	-	-	-
10-14	-1.59	-1.49	-1.68	-	-1.12	-1.05	-1.19	-	-	-	-
15-19	-0.77	-1.14	-0.39	-	-1.10	-1.79	-0.25	-	-	-	-
20-24	3.29	3.85	2.74	-	4.46	4.13	5.00	-	-	-	-
25 and over	3.96	4.04	3.89	-	-6.37	-4.17	-10.10	-	-	-	-

Note: Sex ratio is males per 100 females.

The school attendance rates for young females under 15 years old rising remarkably. As a result, the difference of the attendance rates between males and females at younger generations decreased. However, the difference in school attendance rates at aged 15

and over between males and females is not still small. The sex ratio of attending population aged 15 and over surpass the sex ratio of population at same age which implying that more males than females attend the institution of secondary and above. The relatively low enrolment and high dropouts among females has caused their lower attendance rate than the counterparts.

The average annual growth rate of population attending aged 6-9 is increasing by 1.80% and 2.73% for males and females, respectively during 2008-13. However, the growth rates of population attending aged 10-14 and 15-19 are decreasing, while the growth rate of population attending aged 20-24 is increasing. It is difficult to analyze these results whether it might be the reality of actual attending situation or sample problem of the survey.

5.2 Comparison in School Attendance among ASEAN Countries

Table 5.2 indicates the level of school attendance in ASEAN countries. Cambodia has the second lowest attendance rates among ASEAN countries, next to Laos (Figure 5.1). The attendance rates for females among ASEAN countries are lower than those for males, except for Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand. Compared with other countries, the gender gap of the level of school attendance in Cambodia is the second greatest, next to Laos.

Table 5.2 School Attendance Rate by Sex and Age Group in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

								(%)
Sex and Age Group	Cambodia 2013	Indonesia 2010	Lao PDR 2005	Malaysia 2000	Philippines 2007	Singapore 2010	Thailand 2010	Viet Nam 2009
Both Sexes								
6-24	56.8	58.9	53.2	67.2	63.3	-	70.1	58.8
6-9	78.5	38.0	66.6	80.9	-	101.6	99.0	95.9
10-14	89.7	91.0	81.2	94.2	-	102.8	95.3	88.7
15-19	51.0	52.1	41.5	66.1	-	86.4	58.9	53.1
20-24	15.2	15.0	10.8	16.5	-	-	16.5	36.3
Males								
6-24	58.8	59.1	57.7	66.5	62.7	-	68.3	-
6-9	77.6	37.3	67.1	80.9	-	103.1	98.9	-
10-14	89.6	90.5	85.0	93.8	-	103.1	94.8	-
15-19	54.7	52.5	49.8	63.4	-	85.1	54.1	-
20-24	18.8	15.2	14.8	15.3	-	-	15.3	-
Females								
6-24	54.8	58.6	48.6	68.0	64.0	-	72.0	-
6-9	79.5	38.8	66.1	81.0	-	100.1	99.0	-
10-14	89.8	91.5	77.2	94.5	-	102.4	95.8	-
15-19	47.2	51.7	33.3	68.8	-	87.7	63.7	-
20-24	11.6	14.7	6.9	17.8	-	-	17.8	-

Note: Age groups '6-24', '6-9', '10-14', '15-19' and '20-24' are '5-24', '5-6', '7-15', '16-18' and '19-24' for Indonesia. Age groups '6-24' is '5-24' for Malaysia and Philippines.

Age groups '6-9' is '5-9' for Singapore, '6-9', '10-14', '15-19' and '20-24' are '6-11', '12-14', '15-21' and '22-24' for Thailand and

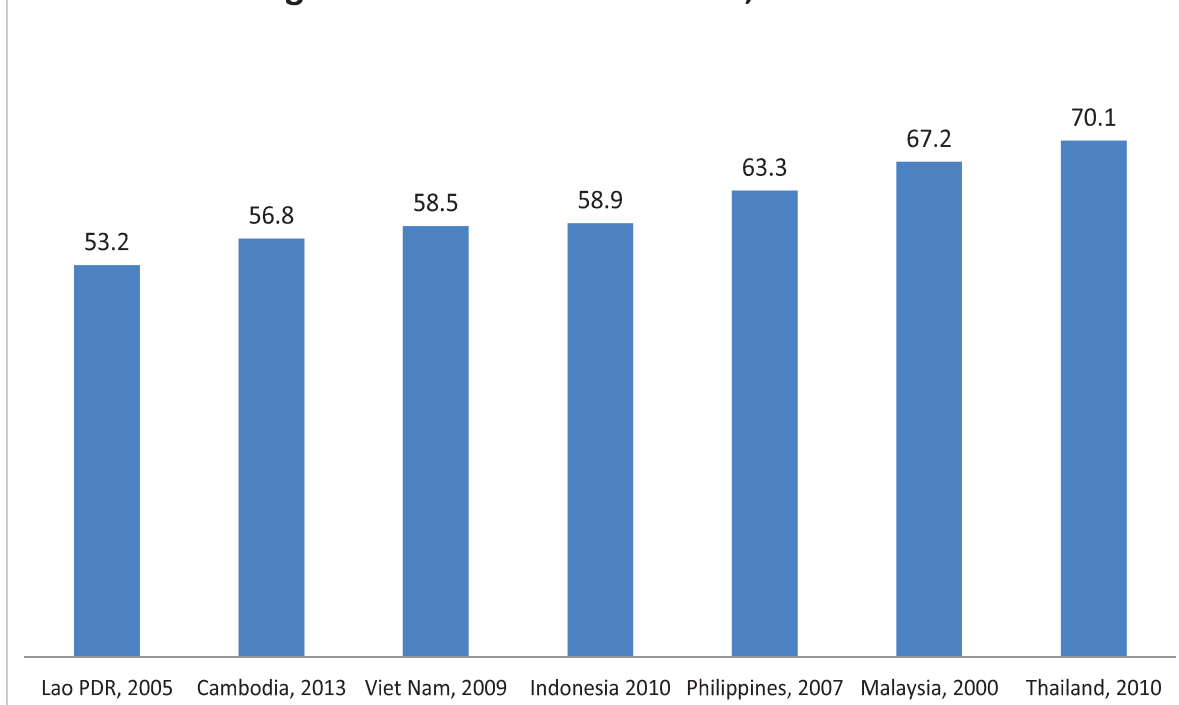
'6-9' and '10-14' are '6-10' and '11-14' for '6-9' and '10-14' are '6-10' and '11-14' for Vietnam, respectively.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division <http://unstats.un.org/> (for Vietnam). Cambodia Inter-Censal population Survey, 2013

2000 population and Housing Census, Malaysia, Results from the Population Census 2005, Lao PDR. 2010 Population Census, Indonesia.

Census of Population 2010, Singapore, Population and Housing Census of Thailand, 2010, POPCEN 2007, Philippines.

Figure 5.1 School Attendance Rate (%) for Population Aged 6-24 in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year



5.3 School Attendance by Age and Sex

Figures 5.2 and 5.3 indicate the school attendance rates by single year of age and sex as of 2008 and 2013. It is found that the school attendance rate in 2013 is higher at ages of 6-24 except at ages of 16 and 17 than those in 2008. The attendance rate improved significantly in the childhood, but the rate of younger persons aged 14 and over didn't improved very much during 2008-13. By sex, the attendance rate for females at all ages 6-24 except 16 years of age rose during 2008-13. As for males, the attendance rate rose at all ages 6-24 except 14, 16-18 years of age. Particularly, the rate for males at 16 years of age in 2013 dropped by 5% point than that in 2008. Considering school attendance rates between males and females, the rates for females at ages 6-12 are higher than those for males in 2008 and 2013, however, those for females at ages 13-24 is much lower than males in 2008 and 2013. This shows the remarkable improvement of the status of school attendance for females at level of primary school, however, gender gap grows big with a rise in age (Figure 5.3). This might be affected by the attitude of parents to daughter's education and therefore many girls tend to drop out of schools too early to acquire necessary literacy skills.

Figure 5.2 School Attendance Rate (%) for Population Aged 6-24 by Single Year of Age, 2008, 2013

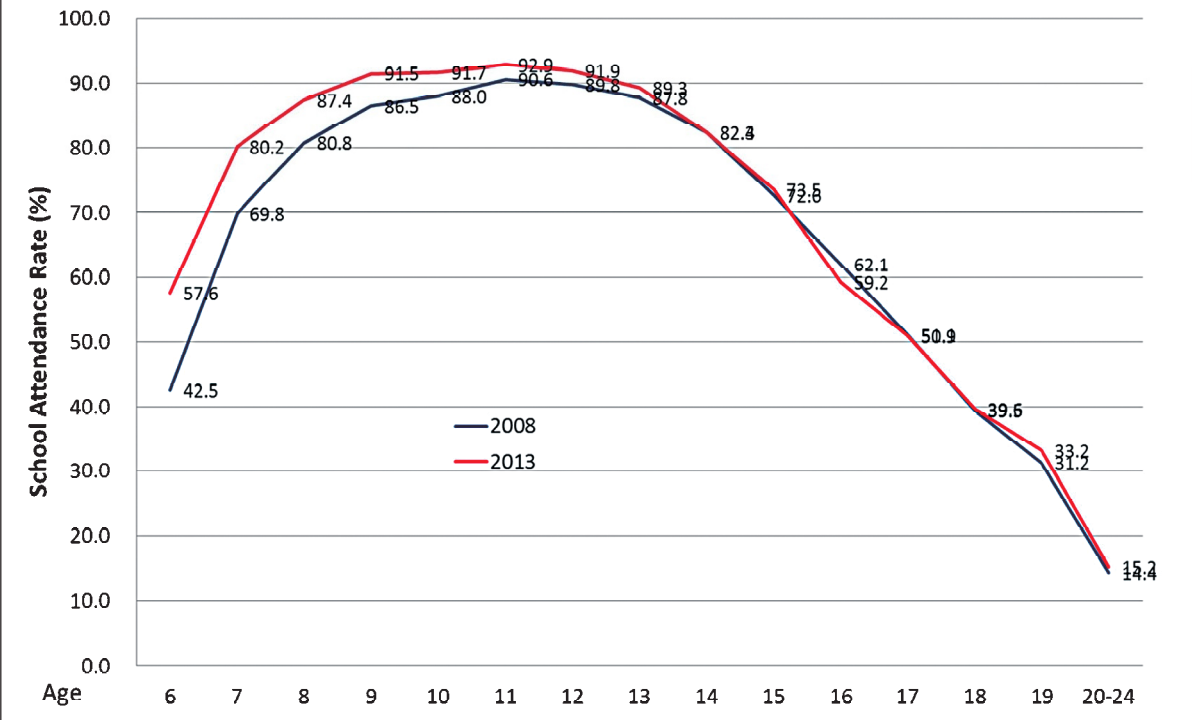
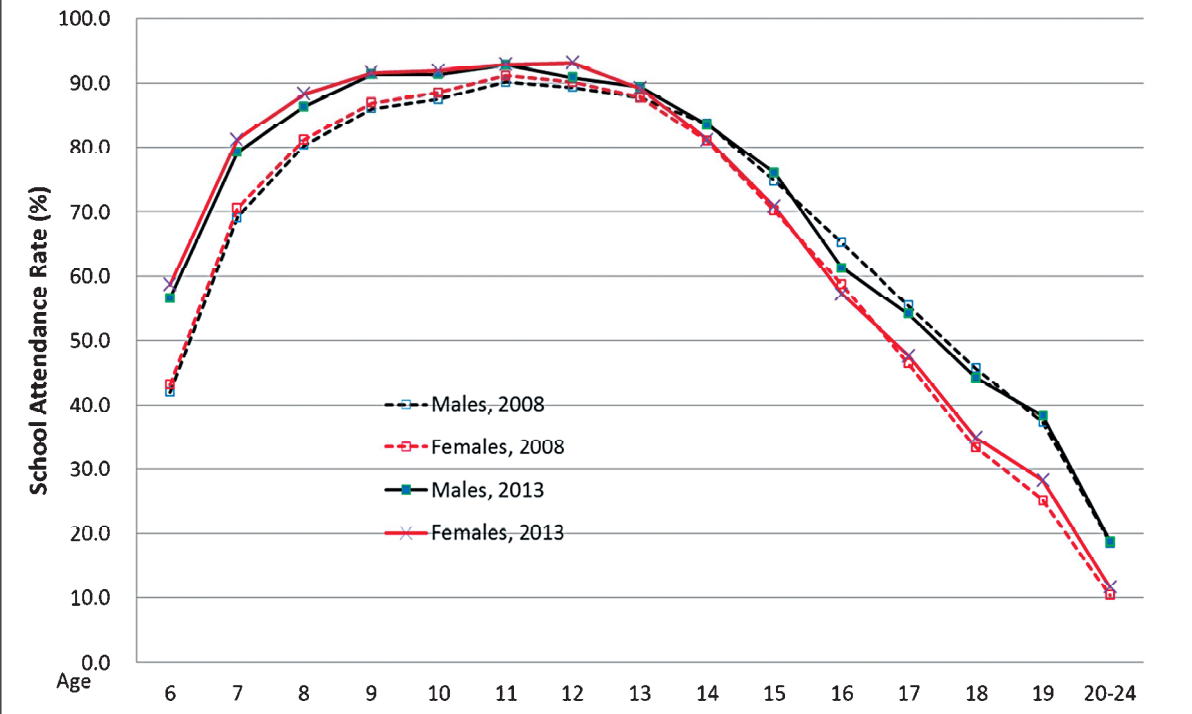


Figure 5.3 School Attendance Rate (%) for Population Aged 6-24 by Sex and Single Year of Age, 2008, 2013



5.4 School Attendance and Employment

Whether persons are full time students or employed students are shown in Table 5.3. As shown in “1.10 Terms and Classification related to This Report” in Chapter 1, “full time students” are student whose main activity is a student and he/she is attending full-time education, and “employed students” are student whose main activity is employed and also he/she is now attending School/Educational Institution. Most persons under 15 years old are full time students, while, 1.3 percent of population at ages 15-19 are employed students who are working students. The proportion of employed students at ages 15-19 is 1.0% for males, and 1.7% for females. This means that more female than male may be obliged to work or to drop out of school for various reasons.

Sex and Age Group	Total	Full Time Students	Employed Students	Total	Full Time Students	Employed Students
Both Sexes						
5 - 19	3,116,474	3,101,524	14,950	100.0	99.5	0.5
5 - 9	960,659	960,113	546	100.0	99.9	0.1
10-14	1,368,045	1,364,117	3,928	100.0	99.7	0.3
15-19	787,769	777,293	10,476	100.0	98.7	1.3
Males						
5 - 19	1,608,487	1,602,054	6,432	100.0	99.6	0.4
5 - 9	475,012	475,012		100.0	100.0	0.0
10-14	705,805	703,789	2,016	100.0	99.7	0.3
15-19	427,670	423,253	4,416	100.0	99.0	1.0
Females						
5 - 19	1,507,987	1,499,469	8,518	100.0	99.4	0.6
5 - 9	485,647	485,101	546	100.0	99.9	0.1
10-14	662,240	660,328	1,912	100.0	99.7	0.3
15-19	360,100	354,040	6,060	100.0	98.3	1.7

Note: Total population excludes other persons other than full time students and employed students.

Table 5.4 indicates the school attendance status of employed persons by sex. The employed persons who have never attended decreased the number (from 156,593 to 113,201 persons) and percent (from 20.4% to 15.6%) during 2008-2013. The employed persons at ages of 10-14 who are attending now decreased the proportion from 7.7% to 6.5% during the period, which might be increase of dropping out, or change to full-time students. The employed persons at ages of 10-14 who attended in the past increased the proportion from 55.8% to 66.2% during 2008-2013, some of them might have dropped out the school.

Table 5.4 Employed Population Aged 5 to 19 by School Attendance Status, Age Group and Sex, 2008, 2013

Age Group	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
2013												
5 - 19	723,727	113,201	14,950	595,576	340,839	57,507	6,432	276,899	382,889	55,695	8,518	318,676
5 - 9	5,139	4,373	546	219	3,447	3,255		192	1,692	1,118	546	28
10-14	60,492	16,502	3,928	40,062	30,094	8,224	2,016	19,854	30,398	8,278	1,912	20,208
15-19	658,097	92,326	10,476	555,294	307,298	46,028	4,416	256,854	350,799	46,299	6,060	298,441
2008												
5 - 19	766,550	156,593	28,578	581,379	363,358	75,124	15,994	272,240	403,192	81,469	12,584	309,139
5 - 9	6,868	4,399	1,153	1,316	3,593	2,248	613	732	3,275	2,151	540	584
10-14	87,106	31,833	6,695	48,578	43,118	16,231	3,646	23,241	43,988	15,602	3,049	25,337
15-19	672,576	120,361	20,730	531,485	316,647	56,645	11,735	248,267	355,929	63,716	8,995	283,218
2013												
5 - 19	100.0	15.6	2.1	82.3	100.0	16.9	1.9	81.2	100.0	14.5	2.2	83.2
5 - 9	100.0	85.1	10.6	4.3	100.0	94.4	0.0	5.6	100.0	66.1	32.3	1.6
10-14	100.0	27.3	6.5	66.2	100.0	27.3	6.7	66.0	100.0	27.2	6.3	66.5
15-19	100.0	14.0	1.6	84.4	100.0	15.0	1.4	83.6	100.0	13.2	1.7	85.1
2008												
5 - 19	100.0	20.4	3.7	75.8	100.0	20.7	4.4	74.9	100.0	20.2	3.1	76.7
5 - 9	100.0	64.1	16.8	19.2	100.0	62.6	17.1	20.4	100.0	65.7	16.5	17.8
10-14	100.0	36.5	7.7	55.8	100.0	37.6	8.5	53.9	100.0	35.5	6.9	57.6
15-19	100.0	17.9	3.1	79.0	100.0	17.9	3.7	78.4	100.0	17.9	2.5	79.6

According to Table 5.4, both males and females who have never attended decreased the percent: 21% to 17% for males versus 20% to 15% for females, during 2008-2013. The employed persons at ages of 10 to 14 who attended in the past increased the percent among males and females: 54% to 66% for males versus 58% to 67% for females. A gender gap about status of school attendance for employed persons still exists, the gap has not been narrowing very much.

5.5 School Attendance by Urban and Rural Areas

Table 5.5 shows the school attendance status by urban and rural areas. Both urban and rural dwellers have shown the remarkable rise of attendance rates for persons at ages of 6-9 and 10-14 (Table 5.5). However, the rural dwellers have still lower attendance rate than the urban dwellers. The attendance rates for persons at ages of 15-19 in rural area dropped from 49.7% to 46.8%, a decrease by about 3%, while those in urban area rose from 59.8% to 68.0%, an increase by about 8% during 2008-2013. The difference of the attendance rate between urban and rural areas might reflect the economic differentials between urban and rural areas. By sex, the attendance rate for female at ages of 6-9 is higher than that for males in 2008 and 2013, however the situation reverses as age rises.

Figure 5.4 indicates the school attendance rate by single year of age and by urban and rural areas. The attendance rates at all ages 6-24 in urban area is higher than those in rural area both for 2008 and 2013. It is also true that rural dwellers have shown the remarkable rise of attendance rates for persons by single year of age.

Table 5.5 Population Aged 6 and over by Attendance to School/ Educational Institution Status, Sex and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Urban/Rural	Population				Population Attending School				Percent Attending		
Age Group	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Urban, 2013											
6 and over	2,848,541	1,377,836	1,470,705	94	785,196	423,749	361,447	117	27.6	30.8	24.6
6-9	212,166	105,367	106,798	99	178,750	88,087	90,663	97	84.3	83.6	84.9
10-14	276,132	148,527	127,604	116	257,496	140,536	116,960	120	93.3	94.6	91.7
15-19	305,578	154,236	151,342	102	207,801	111,258	96,544	115	68.0	72.1	63.8
20-24	361,381	181,108	180,272	100	107,178	62,374	44,803	139	29.7	34.4	24.9
25 and over	1,693,285	788,597	904,688	87	33,971	21,494	12,477	172	2.0	2.7	1.4
Rural, 2013											
6 and over	10,219,831	4,909,257	5,310,574	92	2,609,475	1,364,641	1,244,833	110	25.5	27.8	23.4
6-9	957,854	482,825	475,028	102	740,259	368,216	372,043	99	77.3	76.3	78.3
10-14	1,267,028	649,041	617,987	105	1,126,495	574,188	552,307	104	88.9	88.5	89.4
15-19	1,252,427	633,951	618,476	103	586,662	319,682	266,980	120	46.8	50.4	43.2
20-24	1,252,560	630,122	622,437	101	138,664	89,992	48,672	185	11.1	14.3	7.8
25 and over	5,489,962	2,513,317	2,976,645	84	17,394	12,563	4,831	260	0.3	0.5	0.2
Urban, 2008											
6 and over	2,366,173	1,128,504	1,237,669	91	697,760	374,293	323,467	116	29.5	33.2	26.1
6-9	167,238	85,615	81,623	105	131,421	67,102	64,319	104	78.6	78.4	78.8
10-14	249,259	127,075	122,184	104	229,071	117,830	111,241	106	91.9	92.7	91.0
15-19	342,335	161,301	181,034	89	204,584	108,727	95,857	113	59.8	67.4	52.9
20-24	370,621	173,769	196,852	88	98,532	58,751	39,781	148	26.6	33.8	20.2
25 and over	1,236,720	580,744	655,976	89	34,152	21,883	12,269	178	2.8	3.8	1.9
Rural, 2008											
6 and over	9,363,729	4,535,202	4,828,527	94	2,692,930	1,433,079	1,259,851	114	28.8	31.6	26.1
6-9	1,010,269	517,431	492,838	105	689,182	349,899	339,283	103	68.2	67.6	68.8
10-14	1,421,246	732,337	688,909	106	1,234,289	635,406	598,883	106	86.8	86.8	86.9
15-19	1,276,955	673,115	603,840	111	634,760	362,517	272,243	133	49.7	53.9	45.1
20-24	998,581	495,574	503,007	99	98,205	65,180	33,025	197	9.8	13.2	6.6
25 and over	4,656,678	2,116,745	2,539,933	83	36,494	20,077	16,417	122	0.8	0.9	0.6

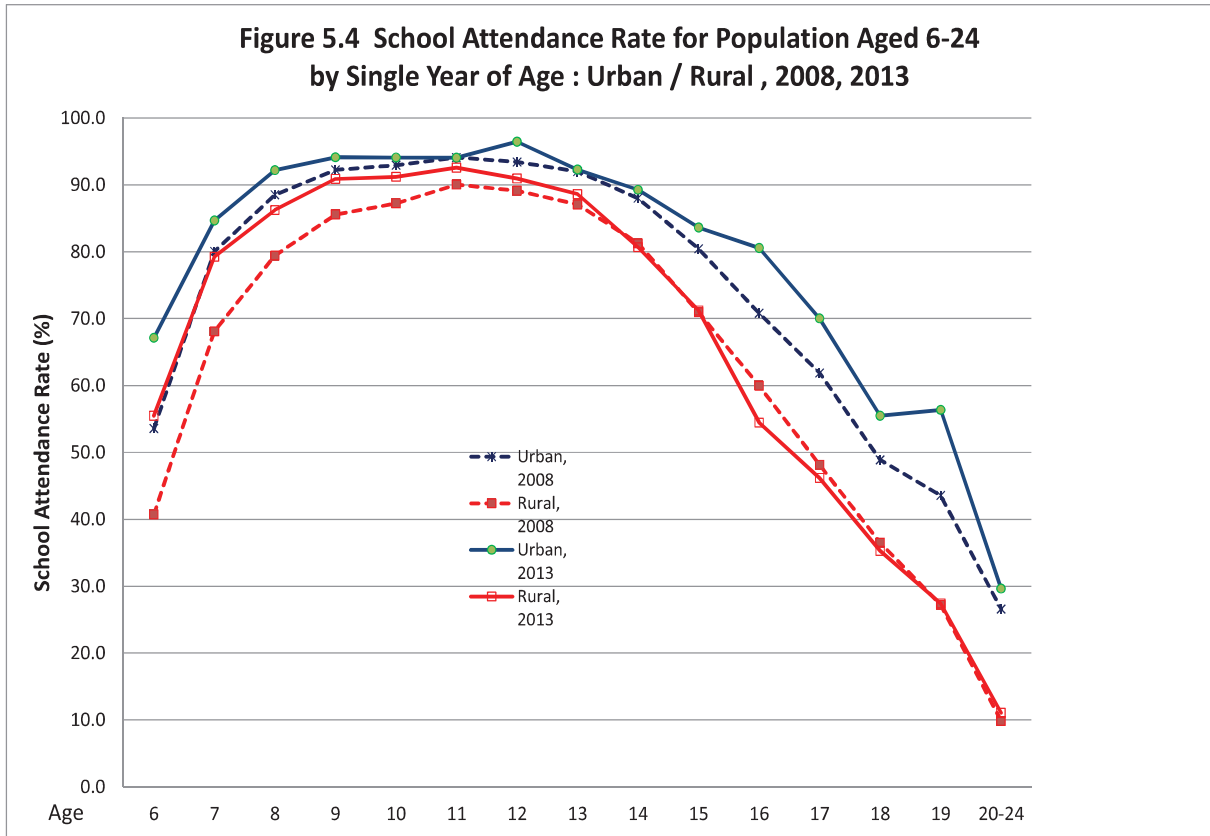


Table 5.6 Population Aged 5 to 19 by Full Time Students and Employed Students, and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013

Urban/Rural and Age Group	Total	Full Time Students	Employed Students	Total	Full Time Students	Employed Students
Urban						
5 - 19	656,925	655,061	1,864	100.0	99.7	0.3
5 - 9	195,897	195,897	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
10-14	255,620	255,364	256	100.0	99.9	0.1
15-19	205,408	203,800	1,608	100.0	99.2	0.8
Rural						
5 - 19	2,459,549	2,446,463	13,086	100.0	99.5	0.5
5 - 9	764,762	764,215	546	100.0	99.9	0.1
10-14	1,112,426	1,108,754	3,672	100.0	99.7	0.3
15-19	582,362	573,494	8,868	100.0	98.5	1.5

Note: Same as Table 5.3.

The urban/rural differentials between full time students and employed students are shown in Table 5.6. The proportions of full time students ages 5-19 in urban area are slightly greater than those in rural area.

Table 5.7 indicates the school attendance status of employed persons by urban and rural areas. The employed persons who have never attended even increased the proportions: 9.2% in 2008 to 9.4% in 2013 for urban area, and they decreased 3.5% in 2008 to 2.0% in 2013 for rural area. The proportion of attended in the past in urban area is much higher than that in rural area. This didn't tell us the real situation of employed students whether they once dropped out school and intended to continue to attend school or not.

Table 5.7 Employed Population Aged 5 to 19 by School Attendance Status and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Age Group	Urban				Rural			
	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
2013								
5 - 19	84,406	7,922	1,864	74,621	639,321	105,279	13,086	520,955
5 - 9	170	170			4,969	4,203	546	219
10-14	6,987	222	256	6,509	53,505	16,280	3,672	33,553
15-19	77,250	7,530	1,608	68,112	580,847	84,797	8,868	487,182
2008								
5 - 19	158,247	14,485	4,169	139,593	824,914	179,855	28,737	616,322
5 - 9	428	161	66	201	6440	4238	1087	1115
10-14	6,781	1,390	477	4,914	80325	30443	6218	43664
15-19	151,038	12,934	3,626	134,478	738149	145174	21432	571543
2013								
5 - 19	100.0	9.4	2.2	88.4	100.0	16.5	2.0	81.5
5 - 9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	11.0	4.4
10-14	100.0	3.2	3.7	93.2	100.0	30.4	6.9	62.7
15-19	100.0	9.7	2.1	88.2	100.0	14.6	1.5	83.9
2008								
5 - 19	100.0	9.2	2.6	88.2	100.0	21.8	3.5	74.7
5 - 9	100.0	37.6	15.4	47.0	100.0	65.8	16.9	17.3
10-14	100.0	20.5	7.0	72.5	100.0	37.9	7.7	54.4
15-19	100.0	8.6	2.4	89.0	100.0	19.7	2.9	77.4

5.6 School Attendance by Province

The school attendance status by province is shown in Table 5.8. The ranking of province by attendance rate is presented in Table 5.9. The school attendance rates differ from province considerably.

Table 5.8 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	2008			2013		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	28.9	31.9	26.1	26.0	28.4	23.7
Urban	29.5	33.2	26.1	27.6	30.8	24.6
Rural	28.8	31.6	26.1	25.5	27.8	23.4
Province						
Banteay Meanchey	27.8	29.9	25.8	24.1	26.1	22.3
Battambang	28.9	30.7	27.1	25.7	27.1	24.3
Kampong Cham	28.0	30.6	25.6	24.5	25.9	23.2
Kampong Chhnang	29.2	32.2	26.5	24.9	26.9	23.0
Kampong Speu	30.5	34.2	27.1	25.5	28.6	22.7
Kampong Thom	29.2	31.5	27.0	23.5	25.3	21.8
Kampot	30.9	34.2	27.8	27.8	30.2	25.5
Kandal	27.8	31.3	24.6	26.6	28.8	24.6
Koh Kong	28.6	30.0	27.2	28.0	28.7	27.2
Kratie	26.4	27.7	25.1	24.3	25.4	23.2
Mondul Kiri	24.6	25.8	23.3	25.5	26.0	25.1
Phnom Penh	28.5	32.8	24.6	27.1	31.4	23.2
Preah Vihear	27.4	28.6	26.2	26.9	27.9	26.0
Prey Veng	30.7	35.0	26.9	27.4	31.0	24.2
Pursat	28.4	30.8	26.3	25.1	27.3	23.1
Ratanak Kiri	18.3	19.5	17.0	19.0	20.7	17.2
Siem Reap	27.8	29.9	25.9	27.5	29.4	25.8
Preah Sihanouk	29.5	31.9	27.1	26.2	28.2	24.2
Stung Treng	27.6	28.6	26.7	22.6	23.4	21.8
Svay Rieng	30.7	35.4	26.5	24.4	27.9	21.1
Takeo	33.2	37.8	28.9	29.1	33.1	25.5
Otdar Meanchey	26.9	28.5	25.2	25.2	27.4	23.1
Kep	32.0	34.5	29.6	28.9	31.8	26.2
Pailin	24.4	25.4	23.3	27.6	28.7	26.5

In 2013, Takeo has the highest percentage of persons at ages of 6 and over who are attending (29%), followed by Kep, Koh Kong, Kampot and Pailin. On the other hand

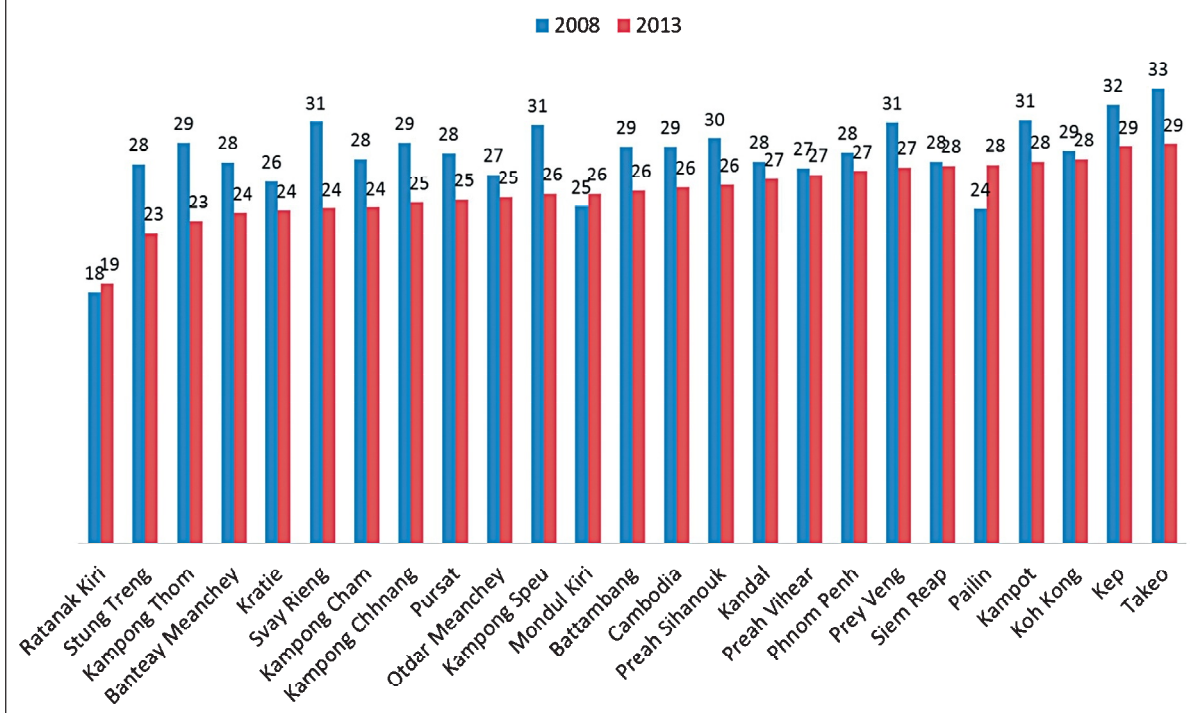
Ratanak Kiri has the lowest percentage of them (19%), followed by Stung Treng located near the border with Laos. Phnom Penh had the highest attendance rate in 1998 (32%), however the rate dropped to 29% (the 12th highest) in 2008, and further dropped to 27% (the 8th highest) in 2013. The school attendance rate dropped in most provinces, however Mondul Kiri, Ratanak Kiri and Pailin rose the rate between 2008 and 2013 (Table 5.8). By sex, the difference of school attendance rate between males and females is decreasing for almost provinces except Phnom Penh, Ratanak Kiri, Otdar Meanchey, Kep and Pailin during the period for 2008-13. The school attendance rates for males and females in Phnom Penh are 31.4% and 23.2%, respectively in 2013, the difference is 8.2% point which is the highest among all provinces (Table 5.8).

Table 5.9 Ranking of Province by Attendance Rate of Population Aged 6 and over

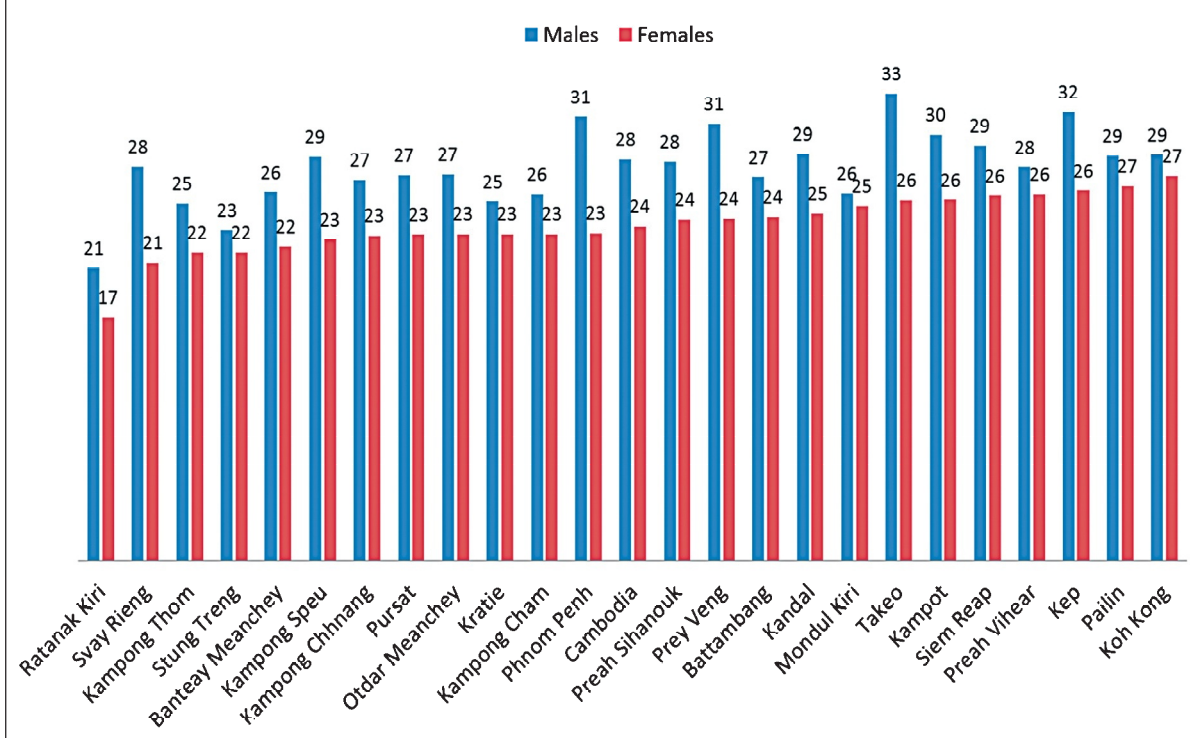
Rank	Province	2013	Province	2008
1	Takeo	29.1	Takeo	33.2
2	Kep	28.9	Kep	32.0
3	Koh Kong	28.0	Kampot	30.9
4	Kampot	27.8	Svay Rieng	30.7
5	Pailin	27.6	Prey Veng	30.7
6	Siem Reap	27.5	Kampong Speu	30.5
7	Prey Veng	27.4	Preah Sihanouk	29.5
8	Phnom Penh	27.1	Kampong Chhnang	29.2
9	Preah Vihear	26.9	Kampong Thom	29.2
10	Kandal	26.6	Battambang	28.9
11	Preah Sihanouk	26.2	Koh Kong	28.6
12	Battambang	25.7	Phnom Penh	28.5
13	Mondul Kiri	25.5	Pursat	28.4
14	Kampong Speu	25.5	Kampong Cham	28.0
15	Otdar Meanchey	25.2	Siem Reap	27.8
16	Pursat	25.1	Kandal	27.8
17	Kampong Chhnang	24.9	Banteay Meanchey	27.8
18	Kampong Cham	24.5	Stung Treng	27.6
19	Svay Rieng	24.4	Preah Vihear	27.4
20	Kratie	24.3	Otdar Meanchey	26.9
21	Banteay Meanchey	24.1	Kratie	26.4
22	Kampong Thom	23.5	Mondul Kiri	24.6
23	Stung Treng	22.6	Pailin	24.4
24	Ratanak Kiri	19.0	Ratanak Kiri	18.3

Note: it is presented in the descending order of school attendance rate.

**Figure 5.5 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School :
Province, 2008, 2013**



**Figure 5.6 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School
by Sex: Province, 2013**



The province by arranging school attendance rates of 2013 in ascending order is shown in Figure 5.5. It is clearly shown that school attendance rates in all provinces except Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri and Pailin dropped by around 3% during 2008-13. Particularly, the drop of school attendance rates of Svay Rieng and Kampong Thom was about 6% point, higher than other provinces, On the other hand, the rates of Pailin rose by 3% point during 2008-13.

Figure 5.6 shows the school attendance rates for 24 provinces arranged by ascending order of female's school attendance rates as of 2013. For females, Koh Kong showed the highest school attendance rate (27.2%), followed by Pailin (26.5%) and Kep (26.2%), while Ratanak Kiri indicated the lowest attendance rate (17.2%), followed by Svay Rieng (21.1%) and Kampong Thom (21.8%). While for males, Takeo presented the highest school attendance rate (33.1%), followed by Kep (31.8%) and Phnom Penh (31.4%), while those in Ratanak Kiri showed the lowest (20.7%), followed by Stung Treng (23.4%) and Kampong Thom (25.3%).

Table 5.10 indicates the age differentials in school attendance rates by province as of 2013. The school attendance rate at aged 6-14 (ages for compulsory education) showed around 82%, the highest rate was 90.5% in Phnom Penh and Takeo, while the lowest rate was 52.7% in Ratanak Kiri. The rate aged 15-19 indicated around 48%, being ranged from 33.4% in Ratanak Kiri to 71.1% in Phnom Penh. The rate aged 20-24 showed around 13%, being ranged from 4.2% in Mondul Kiri to 33.9% in Phnom Penh. The attendance rates become more disparity among provinces as age rises.

Map 4 showed the school attendance rate at aged 6-14 for each province. The attendance rate was high in Phnom Penh and the neighboring provinces located in the southeast. While the provinces in the northeast area in the border showed low attendance rates.

Map 4. Percentage of Persons Aged 6-14 Attending School/Educational Institution: Province, 2013

Percentage of Persons Aged 6-14 Attending School/Educational Institution of Cambodia:
84.9

The Proportion (%) by Province:

Min: 52.7 (Ratanak Kiri)
Max: 90.5 (Phnom Penh, Takeo)
Mean: 82.2

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam

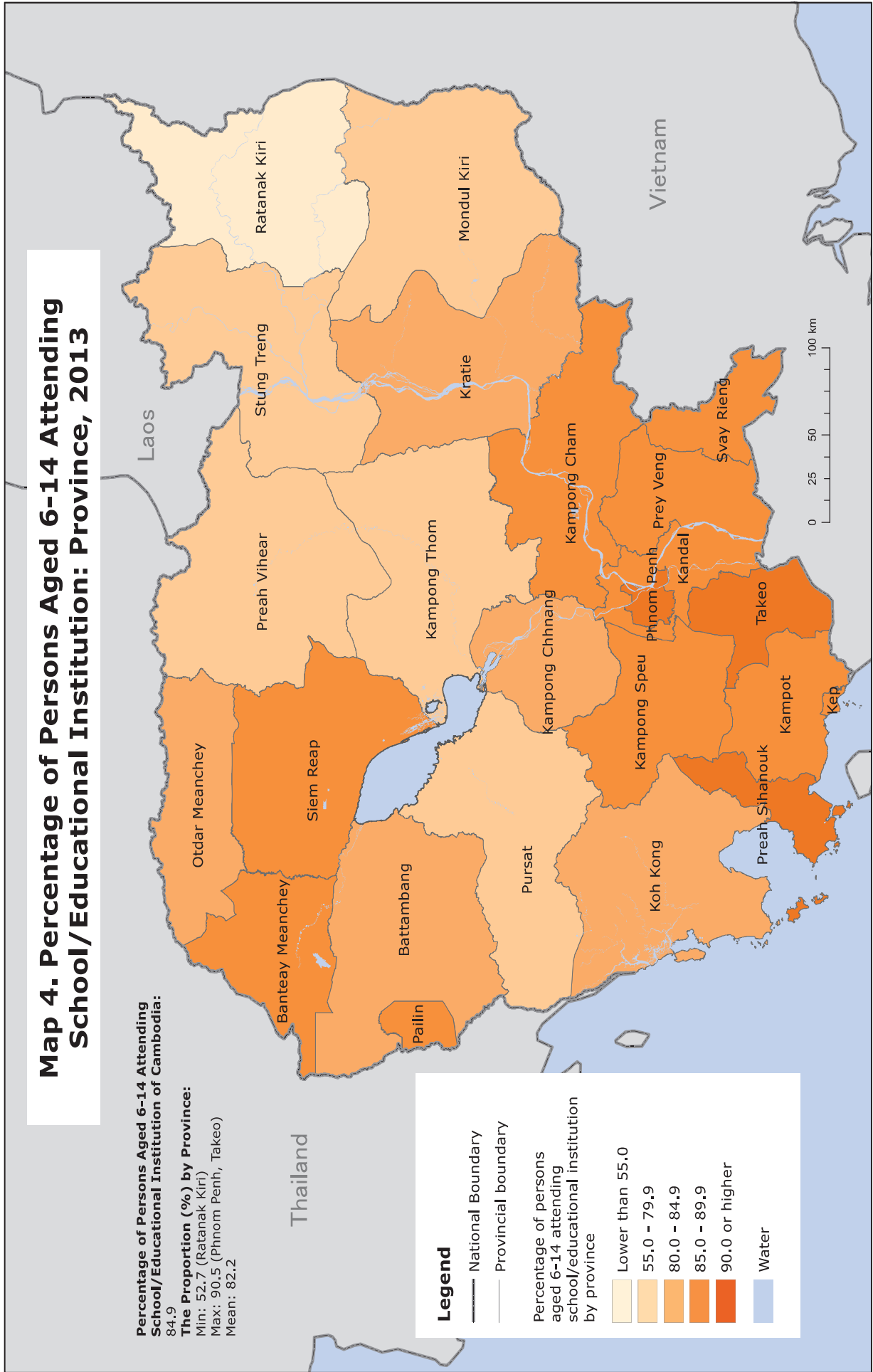
Legend

- National boundary
- Provincial boundary

Percentage of persons aged 6-14 attending school/educational institution by province

- Lower than 55.0
- 55.0 - 79.9
- 80.0 - 84.9
- 85.0 - 89.9
- 90.0 or higher

Water



0 25 50 100 km

Table 5.10 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Age Group : Province, 2013

Province	6 and over	6-14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 and over
Cambodia	26.0	84.9	51.0	15.2	0.7
Banteay Meanchey	24.1	86.1	46.6	11.5	0.2
Battambang	25.7	82.4	44.6	12.1	0.8
Kampong Cham	24.5	85.2	46.8	10.8	0.2
Kampong Chhnang	24.9	81.6	38.3	6.3	0.5
Kampong Speu	25.5	87.8	42.0	8.9	0.4
Kampong Thom	23.5	76.0	40.6	10.3	0.1
Kampot	27.8	89.2	58.0	17.7	0.7
Kandal	26.6	88.1	55.2	22.1	0.4
Koh Kong	28.0	82.8	52.0	11.1	0.3
Kratie	24.3	80.0	36.3	7.3	0.1
Mondul Kiri	25.5	70.3	35.6	4.2	0.0
Phnom Penh	27.1	90.5	71.1	33.9	2.8
Preah Vihear	26.9	75.9	45.6	7.8	0.2
Prey Veng	27.4	88.7	53.2	11.8	0.3
Pursat	25.1	79.8	50.1	13.0	0.5
Ratanak Kiri	19.0	52.7	33.4	6.4	0.3
Siem Reap	27.5	86.0	47.9	8.2	0.4
Preah Sihanouk	26.2	90.2	58.5	16.7	0.7
Stung Treng	22.6	66.8	40.7	10.6	0.0
Svay Rieng	24.4	86.7	55.1	12.0	0.4
Takeo	29.1	90.5	64.4	20.1	0.6
Otdar Meanchey	25.2	81.7	35.8	7.2	0.2
Kep	28.9	87.3	54.8	15.4	0.4
Pailin	27.6	86.8	45.4	14.5	0.7
Mean	25.7	82.2	48.0	12.5	0.5
Minimum	19.0	52.7	33.4	4.2	0.0
Maximum	29.1	90.5	71.1	33.9	2.8

Figure 5.7 Percentage of Population Aged 6-14 Attending School by Sex: Province, 2013

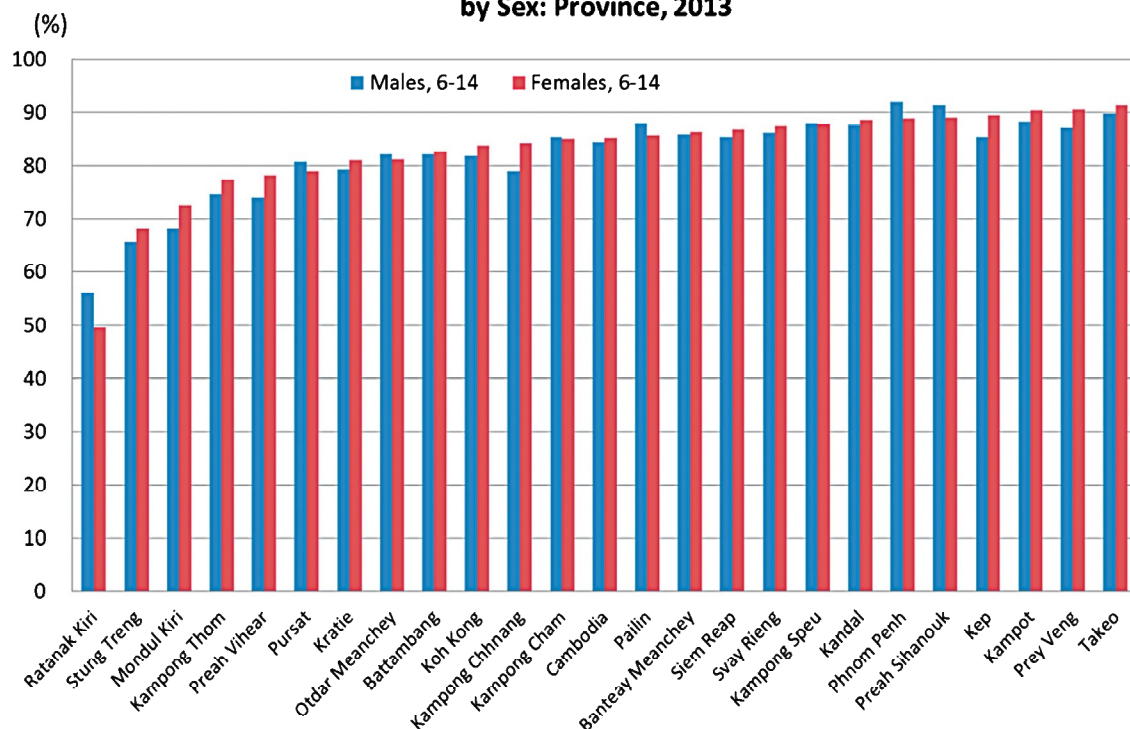
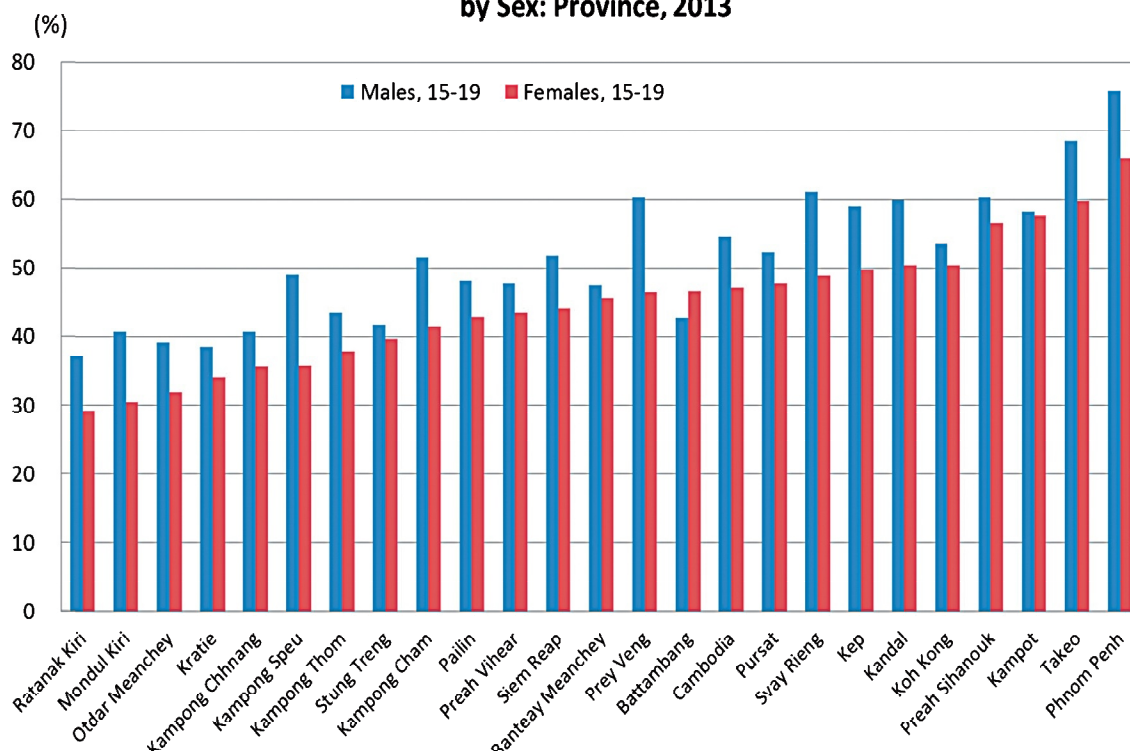


Figure 5.8 Percentage of Population Aged 15-19 Attending School by Sex: Province, 2013



Figures 5.7 and 5.8 show the school attendance rate by sex and age group (ages 6-14 and 15-19) as of 2013. The attendance rates for females at ages 6-14 is higher than those for males by around 1% point among 15 provinces, the remaining 9 provinces presented the reverse results. The attendance rates for females at ages of 6-14 in Kampong Chhnang and Mondul Kiri are higher than those for males by 5%. On the other hand, the attendance rates for females at ages of 6-14 in Phnom Penh and Pailin are lower than those for males by 2% point or more.

The attendance rates of males at ages of 15-19, 20-24 and 25 and over were higher than those for females in all provinces. Females still have a fewer opportunity to attend higher education institution in every province.