

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

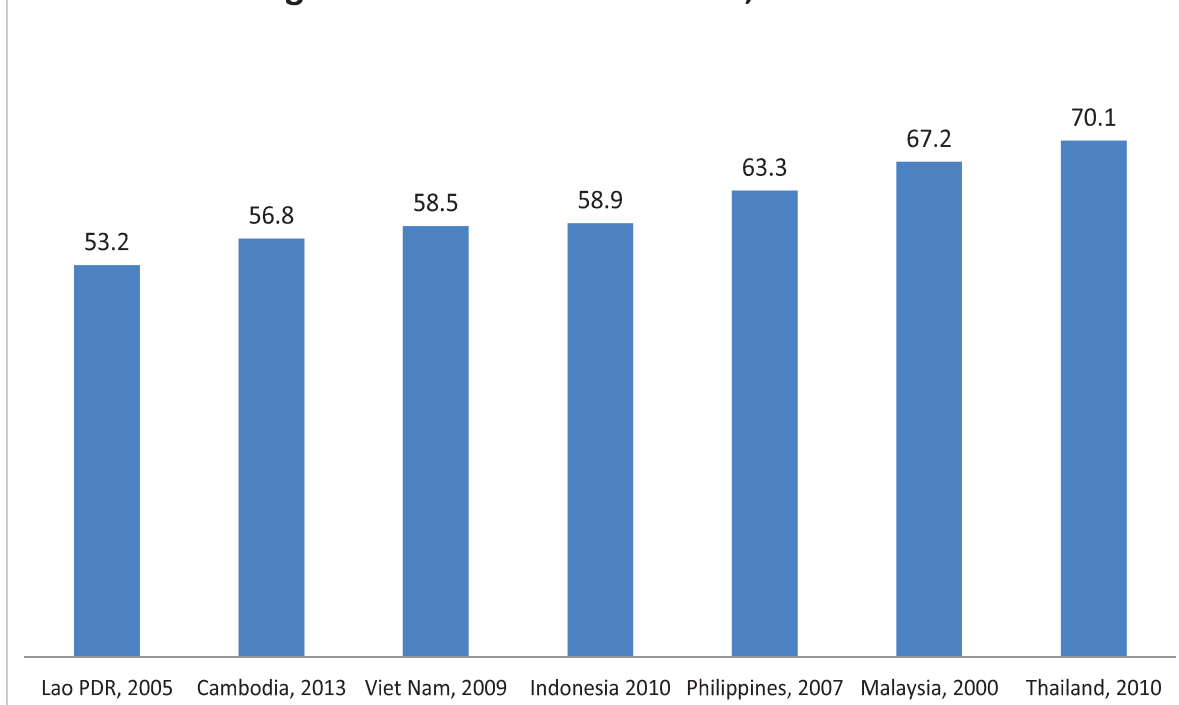
'6-9' and '10-14' are '6-10' and '11-14' for '6-9' and '10-14' are '6-10' and '11-14' for Vietnam, respectively.

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

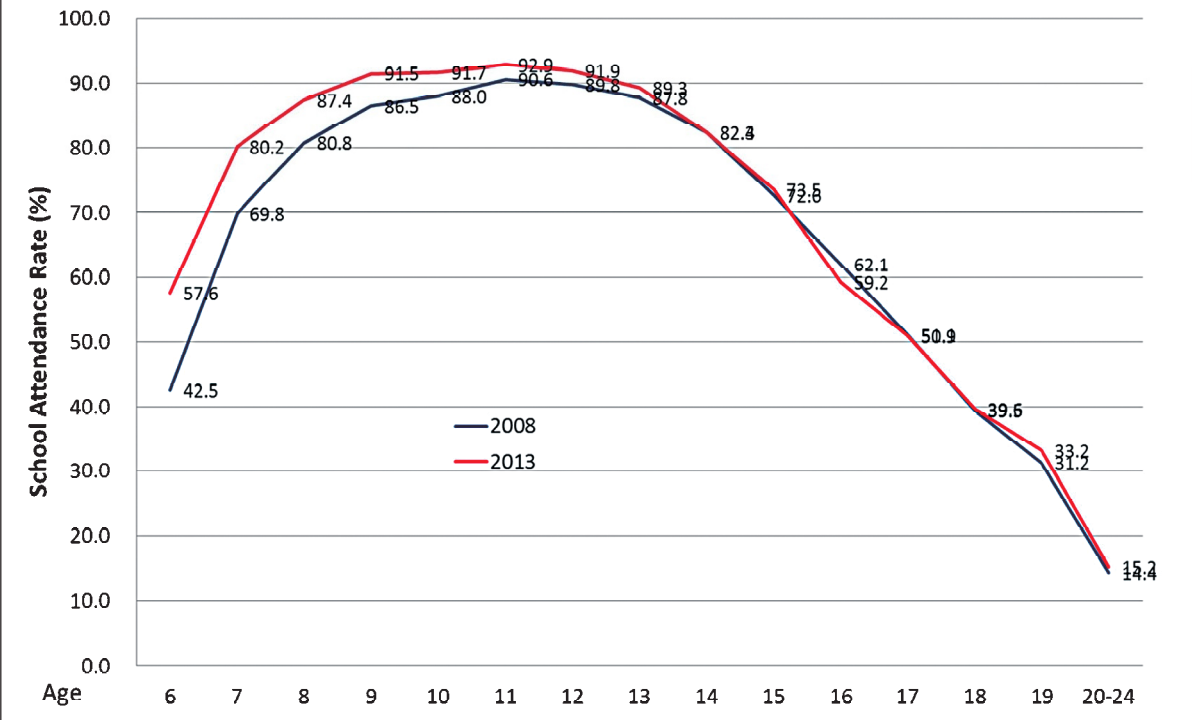


Figure 5.3 School Attendance Rate (%) for Population Aged 6-24 by Sex and Single Year of Age, 2008, 2013

