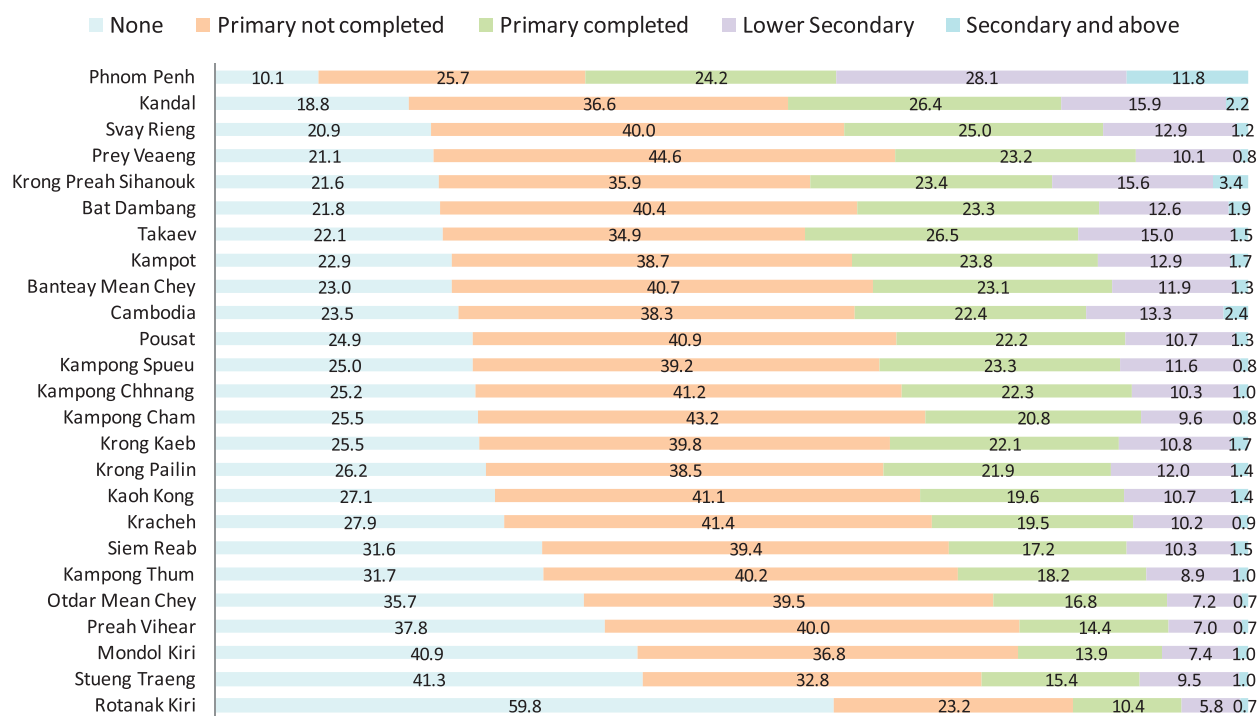
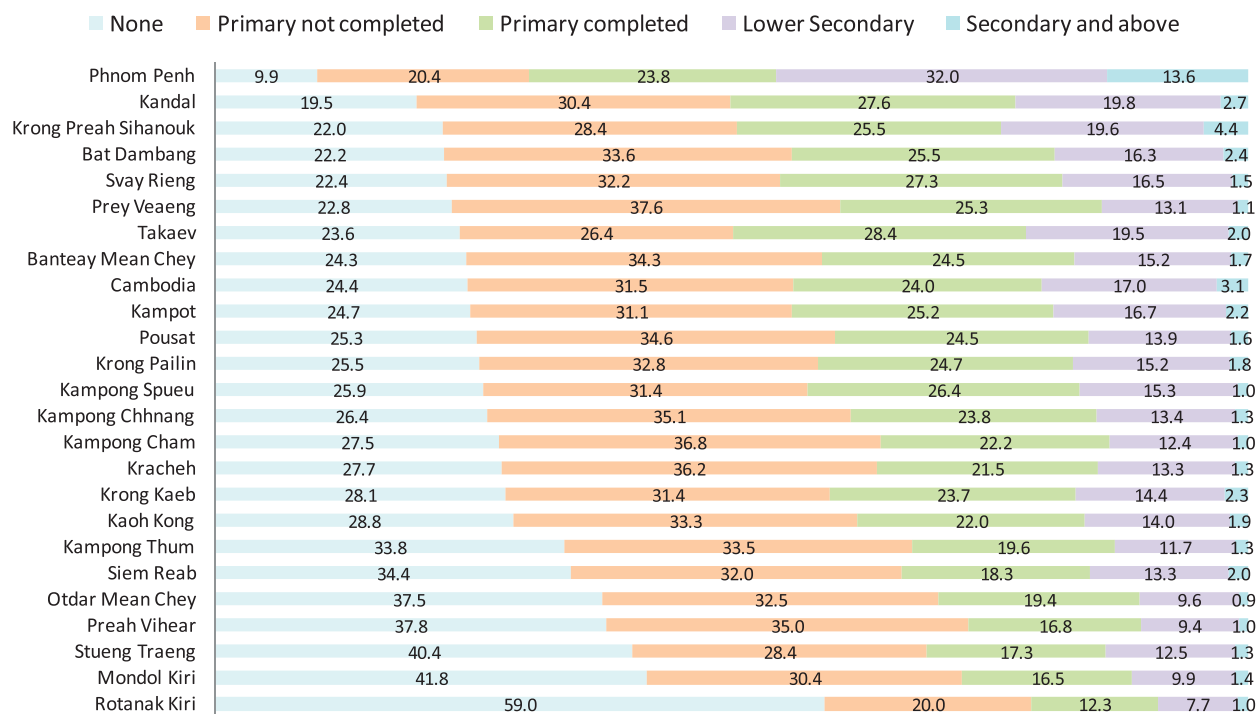


**Figure 3.14 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2008**



**Figure 3.15 Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2008**



Figures 3.14 and 3.15 show the educational attainment level by province classified by ascending order of proportion of persons with “no education” as of 2008. Among 24 provinces, Phnom Penh, which has the highest percentage of those who have completed

secondary and above, shows the lowest percentage. On the other hand, Ratanak Kiri, a border province, 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 3.13 Ranking of Province by Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 1998 and 2008

Ranking	Province	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above	Province	No Education & Primary not Completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary & above
	<b>Cambodia, 2008</b>	55.9	24.0	20.1	<b>Cambodia, 1998</b>	71.1	18.0	10.8
1	Phnom Penh	30.4	23.8	45.6	Phnom Penh	43.0	25.9	31.0
2	Kandal	49.9	27.6	22.5	Krong Preah Sihanouk	63.8	21.9	14.2
3	Takaev	50.1	28.4	21.5	Kandal	67.4	21.1	11.5
4	Krong Preah Sihanouk	50.4	25.5	24.0	Takaev	67.8	21.8	10.3
5	Svay Rieng	54.6	27.3	18.0	Bat Dambang	69.5	19.5	11.0
6	Bat Dambang	55.8	25.5	18.7	Svay Rieng	70.8	20.7	8.5
7	Kampot	55.8	25.2	18.9	Kaoh Kong	71.3	18.9	9.8
8	Kampong Spueu	57.3	26.4	16.3	Pousat	73.0	16.8	9.9
9	Krong Pailin	58.3	24.7	17.0	Kampong Spueu	73.0	18.0	9.0
10	Banteay Mean Chey	58.6	24.5	16.9	Krong Pailin	73.3	17.2	9.5
11	Krong Kaeb	59.5	23.7	16.7	Kampot	73.6	17.4	9.0
12	Pousat	59.9	24.5	15.5	Kracheh	74.8	16.7	8.5
13	Prey Veang	60.4	25.3	14.2	Prey Veang	75.4	17.5	7.0
14	Kampong Chhnang	61.4	23.8	14.7	Banteay Mean Chey	75.6	16.2	8.1
15	Kaoh Kong	62.1	22.0	15.8	Kampong Cham	77.0	15.4	7.5
16	Kracheh	64.0	21.5	14.5	Krong Kaeb	77.3	16.2	6.4
17	Kampong Cham	64.3	22.2	13.4	Kampong Chhnang	78.2	15.2	6.6
18	Siem Reab	66.4	18.3	15.3	Stueng Traeng	79.1	12.8	8.0
19	Kampong Thum	67.4	19.6	13.0	Kampong Thum	79.8	13.0	7.1
20	Stueng Traeng	68.8	17.3	13.8	Mondol Kiri	82.5	10.1	7.3
21	Otdar Mean Chey	70.0	19.4	10.5	Siem Reab	84.2	10.3	5.4
22	Mondol Kiri	72.3	16.5	11.3	Preah Vihear	86.1	9.2	4.7
23	Preah Vihear	72.8	16.8	10.4	Otdar Mean Chey	86.2	9.4	4.4
24	Rotanak Kiri	78.9	12.3	8.8	Rotanak Kiri	89.6	6.1	4.2

Note: It is presented by the ascending order of the proportion "no education and primary not completed" by province.

Table 3.13 shows the percentages of the population aged 15 and over by educational attainment level for 24 provinces arranged by the ascending order of the proportion of “no education and primary not completed” as of 1998 and 2008. The persons who have not completed primary school accounted for more than half in all provinces except Phnom Penh and Kandal in 2008. During 1998-2008 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 the decade. The ranking of province by educational attainment changed between 1998 and 2008 except for

Phnom Penh presenting the top and Ratak Kiri showing the bottom.

### 3.7.2 Educational Attainment by Sex for Province

Table 3.14 shows the sex differentials in the percentage of educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by province in 2008. Phnom Penh has the highest percentage of males who have completed “lower secondary and above” and Ratanak

**Table 3.14 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008**

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
<b>Cambodia</b>	100.0	46.8	27.4	25.7	100.0	64.1	20.9	15.0
Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	49.7	28.6	21.7	100.0	66.9	20.7	12.4
Bat Dambang	100.0	48.1	29.2	22.6	100.0	63.0	21.9	15.0
Kampong Cham	100.0	56.3	26.4	17.3	100.0	71.6	18.5	9.9
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	52.2	28.4	19.4	100.0	69.5	19.9	10.6
Kampong Spueu	100.0	46.4	31.2	22.3	100.0	67.0	22.0	11.0
Kampong Thum	100.0	60.6	22.9	16.3	100.0	73.4	16.6	10.0
Kampot	100.0	45.9	29.5	24.6	100.0	64.6	21.4	13.9
Kandal	100.0	40.3	30.3	29.4	100.0	58.3	25.3	16.4
Kaoh Kong	100.0	53.5	25.3	21.1	100.0	70.8	18.6	10.5
Kracheh	100.0	57.6	24.7	17.7	100.0	70.1	18.3	11.5
Mondol Kiri	100.0	64.3	20.4	15.4	100.0	80.8	12.3	6.9
Phnom Penh	100.0	21.6	21.9	56.2	100.0	37.8	25.4	36.6
Preah Vihear	100.0	66.6	19.7	13.6	100.0	78.8	13.9	7.2
Prey Veang	100.0	47.5	32.3	20.2	100.0	71.4	19.4	9.2
Pousat	100.0	50.9	29.1	20.0	100.0	68.0	20.4	11.5
Rotanak Kiri	100.0	72.7	15.4	11.9	100.0	85.2	9.2	5.6
Siem Reab	100.0	59.6	21.0	19.3	100.0	72.5	15.8	11.6
Krong Preah Sihanouk	100.0	40.7	28.2	31.0	100.0	59.9	22.9	17.1
Stueng Traeng	100.0	62.3	20.3	17.3	100.0	75.1	14.5	10.4
Svay Rieng	100.0	39.9	34.3	25.8	100.0	67.4	21.3	11.3
Takaev	100.0	37.5	33.3	29.2	100.0	61.2	24.1	14.6
Otdar Mean Chey	100.0	62.1	23.2	14.5	100.0	77.7	15.7	6.5
Krong Kaeb	100.0	50.3	27.9	21.7	100.0	68.0	19.9	12.1
Krong Pailin	100.0	49.9	28.2	21.8	100.0	67.1	21.0	11.9

Kiri has the lowest percentage of them as well as those for females. 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 3.15 Sex Ratio of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 1998 and 2008**

Province	2008				1998			
	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
<b>Cambodia</b>	90	66	118	154	85	64	155	193
Banteay Mean Chey	92	68	127	161	90	71	179	220
Bat Dambang	94	72	125	141	90	70	148	171
Kampong Cham	90	71	129	156	85	69	164	192
Kampong Chhnang	87	65	124	158	80	65	166	199
Kampong Spueu	89	62	127	181	84	61	190	207
Kampong Thum	90	74	124	146	84	71	149	175
Kampot	88	63	122	156	83	64	159	189
Kandal	89	61	106	159	84	61	147	197
Kaoh Kong	100	76	136	202	107	78	219	289
Kracheh	97	80	130	149	94	79	146	171
Mondol Kiri	106	85	176	238	101	83	246	277
Phnom Penh	85	49	73	131	88	48	101	172
Preah Vihear	97	82	136	183	95	84	196	242
Prey Veang	85	56	141	186	79	57	201	246
Pousat	89	67	127	154	83	63	167	184
Rotanak Kiri	101	86	169	213	92	83	208	276
Siem Reab	91	75	121	151	86	75	165	187
Krong Preah Sihanouk	97	66	120	176	93	62	165	236
Stueng Traeng	98	81	137	163	93	78	170	193
Svay Rieng	86	51	139	196	78	51	201	250
Takaev	89	54	122	177	81	56	162	216
Otdar Mean Chey	99	79	146	219	100	84	292	447
Krong Kaeb	92	68	129	166	87	68	185	241
Krong Pailin	106	79	142	195	130	103	232	294

The gender difference of education is also observed by sex ratio of population aged 15 and over by educational level shown in Table 3.15. It is clear that the higher the educational level, the higher the sex ratio in all provinces as for 1998 and 2008. The sex ratio of persons with “primary completed” in 2008 dropped as compared to those in 1998, although males surpassed females in number for “primary completed.” and the same as for the persons with “lower secondary and above.” This means that educational attainment status for females is still inferior to that for males.