



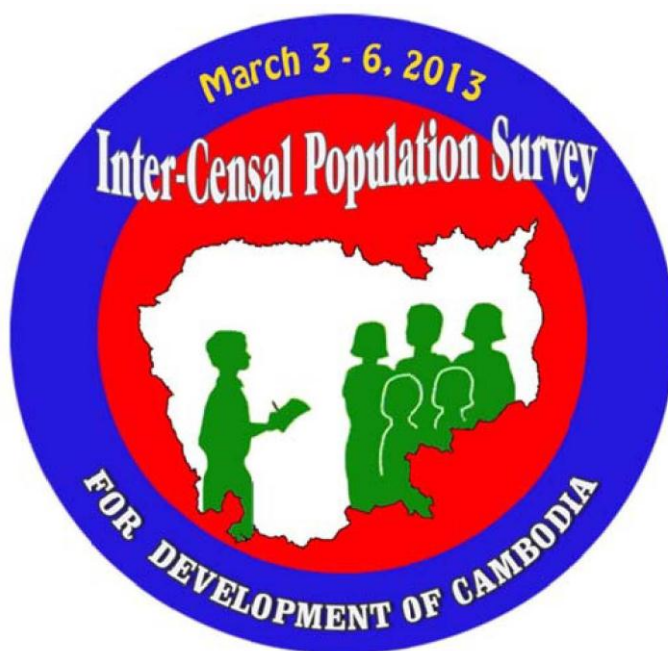
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CAMBODIA INTER-CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY 2013

**Analysis of CIPS Results
Report 7**

Literacy and Educational Attainment



**National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**Sponsored by
United Nations Population Fund
Japan International Cooperation Agency**

February 2014



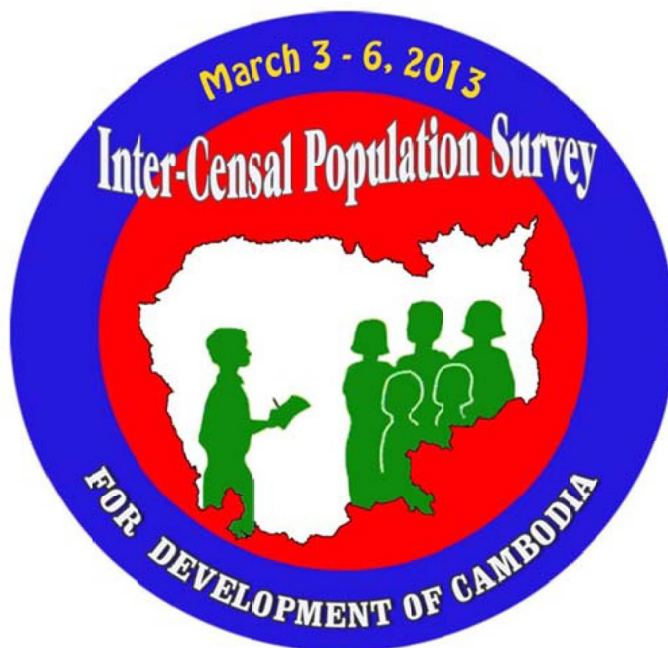
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FOREWORD

This report presents the results of Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013 (CIPS, 2013) that was carried out in March 2013 on a *de facto* basis by the National Institute of Statistics. It is a nationally representative sample survey of 955 Primary Sampling Units and 28,650 households. This survey was taken between two censuses, the 2008 census and the proposed 2018 census, in order to update information on population size and growth, educational attainment, labour and employment, fertility, mortality, migration, disabled population, and other population characteristics as well as household facilities and amenities. The main objective of the CIPS 2013 was to provide demographic and socio-economic data, necessary for policy making, planning, monitoring and evaluation at national and sub-national levels. It was also intended to provide statistical information that would be useful to measure progress towards achieving the national objectives and targets of the various plans and programmes. This survey has been designed to estimate most of the indicators disaggregated by sex, for Total, Urban and Rural areas at the national level and in the case of each province for total areas only. The tables, figures and text are related to the most important indicators consistent with the objectives of the survey.

More than a thousand staff members of the NIS and Provincial Planning Offices were trained for conducting the survey. Their services would be utilized to train in turn a large number of enumerators and supervisors who would be recruited for the next Census. The CIPS 2013 may therefore be called the harbinger of the next Population Census in Cambodia due in the year 2018. The National Institute of Statistics emphasizes the importance of close collaboration with international development partners and national counterparts to ensure transfer of knowledge to improve analytical methodologies, and plan and organize national reports. This emphasis will facilitate the long term sustainability of demographic analysis in the country.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning, I wish to place on record our gratitude to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for supporting the whole process of CIPS 2013 including resources and technical assistance program with emphasis on capacity development. Thanks are due to Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for providing technical assistance for mapping villages and Enumeration Areas (EAs), and for participating in analysis and dissemination of the results.

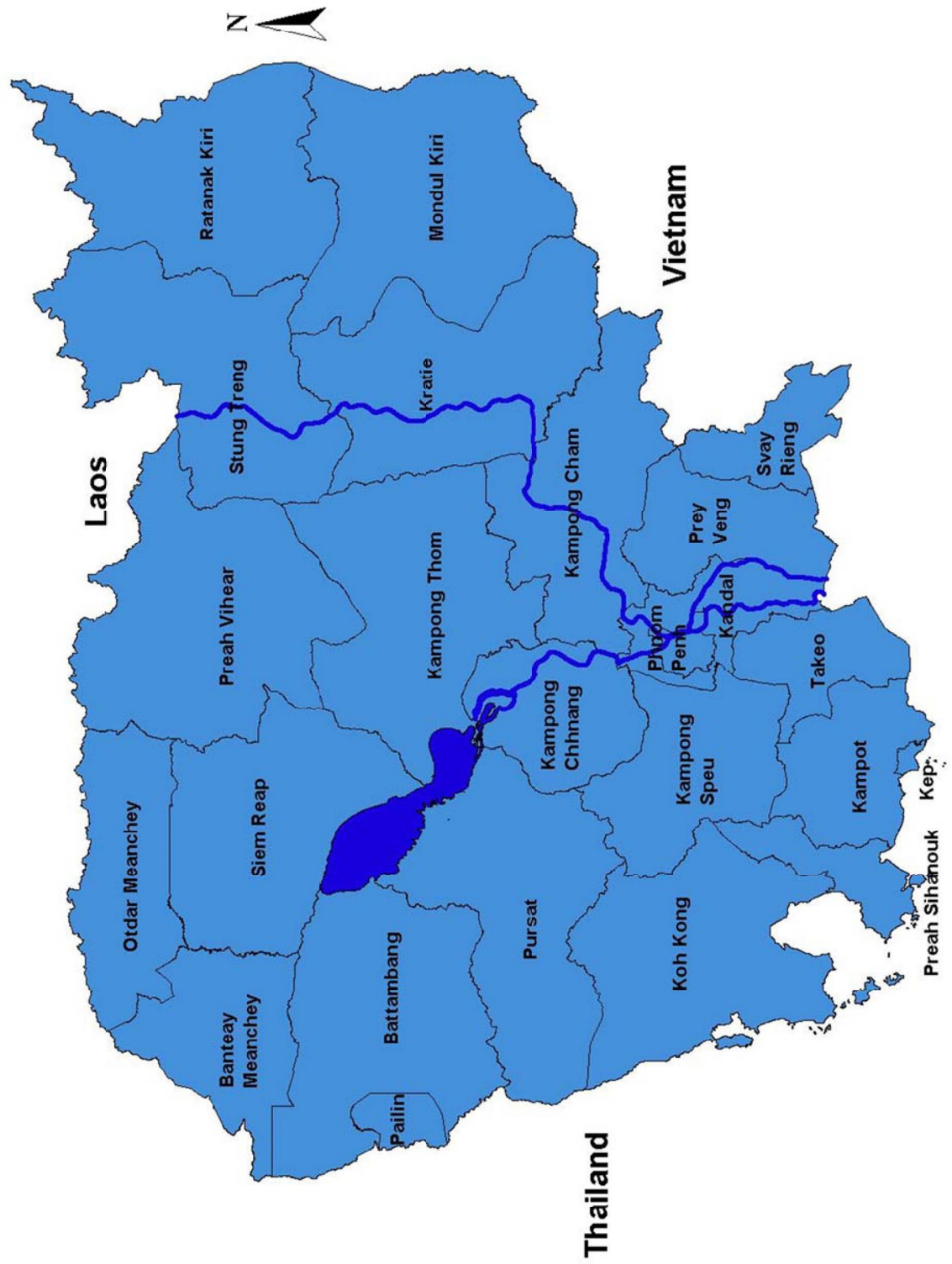
I appreciate the hard work put in by the staff of the NIS under the guidance and supervision of H.E Mrs. Hang Lina, Director General, NIS and the Provincial Planning Offices in making the survey a success as well as in the preparation of this report. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all staff in the National Institute of Statistics as well as all survey field staff who have taken part and contributed to the success of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013. We are also thankful to technical advisers for the survey: Mr. Nott Rama Rao, Dr. Gouranga Das Varma, Mr. Gregory Martin, Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Mr. Akihiko Ito, and Mr. Akihito Yamauchi.

We are pleased to present to line-ministries, international agencies, non-government organization, policy makers, programme implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a plethora of useful information. We hope to receive feedback and comments to improve our subsequent publications.

Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh
February 2014

CHHAY THAN
Senior Minister,
Minister of Ministry of Planning

Cambodia - Province Map



Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013

Number of Administrative Areas				Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and over (%) (Continued)			
Municipality			1		Widowed		5.0
Provinces			23		Divorced		1.8
Districts			159		Separated		0.2
Khans			9	Males			
Cities/Krongs			26		Never Married		35.3
Communes			1,429		Married		62.5
Sangkats			204		Widowed		1.3
Villages			14,119		Divorced		0.8
Total Population					Separated		0.1
Both sexes			14,676,591	Females			
Males			7,121,508		Never Married		27.4
Females			7,555,083		Married		61.3
Urban Population					Widowed		8.4
Both sexes			3,146,212		Divorced		2.7
Males			1,527,479		Separated		0.3
Females			1,618,734	Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (years)			
Rural Population				Total			
Both sexes			11,530,378		Both sexes		25.0
Males			5,594,029		Males		26.2
Females			5,936,349		Females		23.7
Urban and Rural Composition				Urban			
Urban population			21.4		Both sexes		27.5
Rural population			78.6		Males		29.1
Population Density					Females		25.8
Total population per square km			82	Rural			
Population Growth between 2008 and 2013					Both sexes		24.2
Quinquennial growth rate			9.56		Males		25.4
Annual growth rate			1.46		Females		23.0
Households in Number				Adult Literacy Rate (Population Aged 15+) (%)			
Total households ¹⁾			3,163,226	Total			
Normal or regular households			3,163,226		Both sexes		79.7
Average Size of Normal or Regular Households					Males		86.4
Total			4.6		Females		73.6
Urban			4.8	Urban			
Rural			4.6		Both sexes		90.3
Composition of Households by Sex of Household Head					Males		94.2
Male			72.9		Females		86.8
Female			27.1	Rural			
Sex Ratio (Number of males per 100 females)					Both sexes		76.5
Total			94.3		Males		84.1
Urban			94.4		Females		69.7
Rural			94.2	Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7+ (%)			
Age Composition of Population				No Education			
0-14 years old			29.4		Both sexes		3.1
15-64 years old			65.6		Males		2.8
65 years old and over			5.0		Females		3.4
Age Dependency Ratio				Primary Not Completed			
Total			52.4		Both sexes		40.8
Urban			41.8		Males		37.5
Rural			55.6		Females		44.3
Marital Status of Persons Aged 15 and over (%)				Primary			
Both sexes					Both sexes		29.4
Never Married			31.1		Males		29.4
Married			61.9		Females		29.3

Note 1) Institutional households were not enumerated in CIPS 2013.

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)

Educational Attainment of Literate Population Aged 7+ (%) (continued)				Labour Force Status (for Persons Aged 5 +) (%)			
Lower Secondary				Labour Force Participation Rate			
	Both sexes		21.0		Both sexes		62.3
	Males		23.4		Males		63.8
	Females		18.5		Females		60.9
Secondary/Diploma				Proportion of Employed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		3.4		Both sexes		60.8
	Males		3.9		Males		62.4
	Females		2.9		Females		59.3
Beyond Secondary				Proportion of Unemployed Persons in Total Population			
	Both sexes		2.3		Both sexes		1.5
	Males		3.0		Males		1.4
	Females		1.7		Females		1.7
Proportion of Currently Attending School/Educational Institution				Proportion of Not in Labour Force in Total Population			
Aged 5-11					Both sexes		37.7
	Both sexes		74.2		Males		36.2
	Males		73.2		Females		39.1
	Females		75.2	Labour Force Participation Rate for Aged 15-64			
Aged 12-14					Both sexes		82.2
	Both sexes		88.2		Males		84.5
	Males		88.2		Females		80.0
	Females		88.2	Unemployment Rate for Aged 15-64			
Aged 15-17					Both sexes		2.3
	Both sexes		61.4		Males		2.1
	Males		64.1		Females		2.5
	Females		58.7	Industrial Sector of Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
Aged 18-24					Primary		64.3
	Both sexes		21.5		Secondary		11.5
	Males		25.4		Tertiary		24.2
	Females		17.6	Employment Status of Employed Persons Aged 5 + (%)			
Aged 25 and over					Employer		0.3
	Both sexes		0.7		Employee		22.0
	Males		1.0		Own account worker		39.5
	Females		0.4		Unpaid family worker		38.2
Percentage of Disabled Population					Other		0.1
	Both sexes		2.1	Percentage of Migrants by Residence			
Percentage of Disabled Population by Type of Disability					Total		28.9
	Difficulty in Seeing		34.8		Urban		49.4
	Difficulty in Speaking		5.4		Rural		23.3
	Difficulty in Hearing		9.0	Percentage of Internal Migrants by Migration Stream			
	Difficulty in Movement		33.4		Rural to Rural		58.4
	Mental		12.2		Rural to Urban		24.5
	Mental Retardation		5.2		Urban to Rural		5.1
	Mental Illness		7.0		Urban to Urban		12.0
	Any Other		3.5				
	Multiple Disabilities		1.6				

Figures at a Glance of the Results of Cambodia Inter-censal Population Survey 2013 (Continued)

Percentage of Buildings by Material for Roof and Wall					Households by Main Type of Fuel for Cooking (%)				
Permanent					Firewood				
	Total			73.6	Charcoal				
	Urban			93.0	Kerosene				
	Rural			68.9	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)				
Semi-Permanent					Others				
	Total			19.7	Percentage Accessibility to Internet Facility				
	Urban			5.3	No Access				
	Rural			23.2	Accessed at Home				
Temporary					Accessed Outside Home				
	Total			6.7	Accessed at Home and Outside Home				
	Urban			1.7	Total Fertility Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
	Rural			7.9	Total				
Percentage of Households by Source of Drinking Water					Urban				
Piped Water					Rural				
Tube/Pipe Well					Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
Protected Dug Well					Total				
Unprotected Dug Well					Urban				
Rain					Rural				
Spring, River, etc.					Under 5 Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births				
Bought					Total				
Other					Urban				
Households Using Electricity as Main Source of Light (%)					Rural				
	Total			48.0	Life Expectancy at Birth				
	Urban			94.0	Total				
	Rural			36.0	Urban				
Households Having Toilet Facility within Premises (%)					Rural				
	Total			48.7					
	Urban			87.5					
	Rural			38.5					

Note:

The six district of Kampong Cham province was divided and became new province called Tboung Khmum Province as 25th province in Cambodia which is located east side from the Mekong river on December 2013. The capital city of the province is Krong Suong (Suong City). However CIPS 2013 was surveyed as Kampong Cham province, because the survey was conducted on March 3-6, 2013.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALR	Adult Literacy Rate
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAMInfo	Cambodia Information
CDHS	Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey
CEB	Children Ever Born
CIPS	Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey
CMDGs	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CWR	Child Woman Ratio
CS	Children Surviving
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DEVInfo	Development Information
DDG	Deputy Director General, NIS
DG	Director General, NIS
DUSC	Data Users Service Center
EA	Enumeration Area
GIS	Geographic Information System
GLR	General Literacy Rate
ICPS	Inter-Censal Population Survey
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOP	Ministry of Planning
NCC	National Census Committee
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSDP	National Strategic Development Plan
PCO	Provincial Census Officer
PES	Post Enumeration Survey
POPMAP	Population Map
QA	Quality Assurance
REDATAM	Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UN	United Nations
UN Census Info	United Nations Census Information
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WinR+	Redatam Plus for Windows

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The process of formulating a National Population Policy has been greatly advanced in Cambodia through the availability of population census data and other demographic information. The conduct of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS) in March 2013 is an important step in the creation of a continuous flow of population data that will enable Cambodia prepare plans and programs of development supported by a strong database. The reference time for CIPS 2013 was the midnight (00 hours) of March 3. It was planned to take place exactly in the middle of the two censuses held in 2008 and 2018. Unlike CIPS 2004, CIPS 2013 was designed to provide estimates up to the provincial level. The target population set for CIPS 2013 was the normal household population (regular households) of Cambodia. People living in institutions, such as hospitals, hostels, police barracks and prison as well as homeless populations were not covered in the survey.

1.2 Objectives of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 (CIPS)

The Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 was conducted with the objective of providing information on the following characteristics of the population: Population size and distribution; sex, age and marital status; fertility and mortality; migration status; disabled population; literacy and educational level; employment and unemployment; housing and household amenities; other population and household information.

These fresh data will enable calculation and reliable projections of population size and growth, fertility level, mortality level, volume of migration and related details.

The survey was also intended to train the national staff in sampling, data collection, data processing, analysis and dissemination. The draft questionnaires for CIPS 2013 were more or less on the 2008 General Census pattern. Some modifications, however, were made by adding new questions and amending some of the old questions. Two types of questionnaires were used in CIPS 2013: Form A House List and Form B Household Questionnaire (see Appendix I and II).

Form A was used to collect information on buildings containing one or more households during the preliminary round preceding the survey night (March 3, 2013). Form B which has five parts, was used for the survey enumeration in the period closely following the reference time.

1.3 Sampling

The sample design for the survey was a stratified two-stage sampling. The first stage units consisted of Enumeration Areas (EAs) as the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and the second stage units were the households. The total sample sizes adopted to make reliable estimates at provincial level were 955 EAs as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) and 28,650 households as the Secondary Sampling Units (SSUs). An EA is compact unit within a village with about 90 to 100 households. The second stage of sampling was

carried out by the supervisor prior to the start of the interviews in the EA. Thirty households were selected by systematic equal probability sampling from a list of households in the EA (or a segment of the EA in the cases where a large EA has been segmented and one segment has been selected randomly). The selected EAs were located in 924 villages.

The survey provides reliable estimates separately for urban and rural areas at the national level, but at provincial level it provides reliable estimates only for total population by sex. The sample fraction varied by stratum and data had to be weighted to correctly estimate population. The weights also served other purposes, such as helping to correct for non-response. Estimation is made for total population including institutional, homeless etc. population.

1.4 Organization of the Survey

The first preliminary work for the survey was mapping that was carried out with technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Trained NIS staffs were deputed to draw the sketch map of the village and detailed EA map.

The Director General of NIS served as the Director of CIPS 2013. The provincial planning directors of each of the 23 provinces and Phnom Penh Municipality served as coordinators in their respective areas. About a hundred NIS survey coordinators were drawn from different divisions of NIS and allotted to provinces at the rate of about eight to nine villages per person. They then acted as technical advisors to all survey staff and were responsible for technical aspects of the survey in the allotted province. Their foremost tasks were to train the supervisors and the enumerators, supervise the fieldwork and ensure proper distribution of CIPS materials and collection of completed records.

For every selected enumeration area, there was one enumerator and normally the work of three enumerators was monitored and supervised by one supervisor. Enumerators and supervisors were drawn from the cadre of teachers and other civil servants. Preferably those residing within or near the selected villages were appointed by the provincial directors. In all there were 955 enumerators and 318 supervisors busy in the field during early March 2013. The Senior Minister, Minister of Planning, and Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and other Directors of Departments also supervised the field activities.

A technical consultant appointed by UNFPA undertook a few short-term missions at appropriate stages to provide assistance in questionnaire design, training and overall guidance to the NIS, and to assist in the preparation of the tabulation plan and reports. A sampling consultant provided guidance on sampling, particularly on estimation procedure and computation of sampling errors. Data Processing consultant (DPC) in his short-term missions gave training to the staff in data processing and guided and supervised the processing of CIPS results.

1.5 Training of Field Staff

The 100 NIS Survey Coordinators (NIS SC) were first intensively trained at the NIS (November-December 2012) by senior officers on updating village/EA maps, sampling, house-listing, interviewing households and filling-in household questionnaires, concepts and definitions adopted. The

Province Directors(with their Deputy Directors) were trained on CIPS at NIS for one week in January 2013, since they were expected to be closely involved in organizing the survey and making field visits to ensure that the survey was proceeding on track. The training of appointed enumerators and supervisors on all aspects of the survey, especially questionnaires and concepts (including practice), was conducted at the Provincial Headquarters by NIS survey coordinators assisted by the Provincial Director/Deputy Director for six days (19 to 23 February 2013).

1.6 Data Collection and Supervision

For every selected EA, a field listing was organized in order to make a current and complete listing of households located within it. At the first step the enumerator would have to update sketch maps of villages and EA maps. Residential and partly residential buildings were numbered using sticker and marked on map by covering a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all buildings in which households resided were accounted for.

During the primary operation of the survey (lasting five days from 26 February to 2 March, 2013) building/structures wholly or partly used for residential purpose in selected EAs (955 in all) were listed in the House List (Form A). After the listing operation was completed in an EA, a fixed sample size of 30 households was selected from the house list by the respective supervisor. This selection was carried out systematically by computing an interval in each EA and choosing a random start. It was closely supervised by NIS survey coordinators to ensure correctness in the selection process.

During the main phase of the survey, the Household Questionnaire (Form B) was completed by the enumerator in each of the 30 sample households selected in his/her EA. Overall, the supervisory teams found that respondents were willingly answering the survey questions.

1.7 Data Processing

The completed records (Form A , Form B, Form I, Form II, Map, and other Forms) were systematically collected from the provinces by NIS Survey Coordinators on the due dates and submitted to the team receptionist at NIS. Training on editing and coding of filled-in schedules was conducted for senior staff, who in turn trained other editors and coders. The purpose of the editing process was to remove matters of obvious inconsistency, incorrectness and incompleteness, and to improve the quality of data collected.

In order to capture the data recorded on Form A (House List), Form B (Household Questionnaire) and Form II (Enumerator's Summary), three separate data entry applications using CSPro software package were made. CSPro package was used for tabulation as well. The data entry section consisted of 14 keyboard operators working under two supervisors. They were thoroughly trained on data entry procedures and the CSPro data entry software in the third week of March 2013.

1.8 Publications and Dissemination of the Results

At the first instance a quick tabulation of population totals based on Enumerators Summary was made. This was checked again with reference to the results from the processing of Form B Household Questionnaire. The Provisional Report was released on 15 August 2013 presenting the population totals, with a brief analysis, in respect of Cambodia and its Provinces so as to provide advanced information

about the latest estimate of the size of population at the national and sub-national levels.

It was followed by the General Report touching the different aspects of the country's population released on 25 November 2013. Then, a great number of Priority Tables were tabulated and disseminated, basically based on which 13 in-depth analytical reports by topic were compiled. In parallel with such work, various statistical maps were drawn for presentation and analysis of the results.

1.9 The Present Report

This report titled “Literacy and Educational Attainment” is No.7 of the series of in-depth analytical reports, presenting the current situations of and improvements in literacy and educational attainment in Cambodia. Needless to say, the various estimates presented in this report were derived from a sample of the surveyed population. As in any sample survey, these estimates are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Although the CIPS 2013 sample was chosen at random, the people who took part in the survey might not necessarily be a representative cross-section of the total population. Like all sample surveys the results of the present survey are estimates of the corresponding figures for the whole population and these results might vary from the true value in the population. Nevertheless the demographic, social and economic indicators produced are broadly comparable with earlier census and survey results contained so as to serve as a measure of change over time, useful for planning and monitoring.

Sources of Data and Limitations

In the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013, questions on language (mother tongue), literacy status, educational attainment of the highest grade and school attendance were asked for each person in the household. About the definition of terms, please refer to “Terms and Classifications related to this Report.”

Questions on literacy status were asked for each person at ages of 7 and above, and used same categories as in the 2008 Population Census. By definition all children of the age of 6 years or less were treated as illiterate, even if the child may read and write. A person who knows how to read and write but at the time of the survey he/she can no longer read and write due to some physical defects or illness is still considered literate. An example of this is an aged person who knows how to read and write but can no longer perform these activities due to poor eyesight. Disabled persons who can read and write through any means such as Braille system for the blind, are considered literate.

Questions on educational characteristics were asked for each person aged 7 and above, and used same categories as in the 2008 Population Census. Categories of educational levels have been provided for recording the highest grade completed of persons who had ever attended school, or an educational institution. The educational system in Cambodia is provided details on Figure 4.1 in Chapter 4. The classification of educational levels adopted for the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 is shown in “Terms and Classifications related to this Report.” For the international comparison of educational attainment in this Report, category “None or no class completed” includes the following two categories; (a) a person who has never attended school/educational institution persons and (b) illiterate

persons.

Data from Inter-Censal population surveys and censuses provide the statuses on literacy and educational achievement of Cambodia at national and sub-national levels. Furthermore, the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 provides us with detailed data on language (mother tongue), literacy by language type, school attendance status and educational attainment. The data will enable us consider the current ordinary language, literacy and educational attainment and differentials in the country and also trends by comparing them with data from previous censuses and surveys.

School attendance rate, as described in the definition, is the percentage of persons who are currently attending school at a given age to the population at the corresponding school-age shown in “Education System in Cambodia.” So, school attendance rate is always less than 100 or equal to 100 and differs from gross enrolment ratio. Gross enrolment ratio (GER) is defined as the ratio of the number of children in school to the population of school-age children. Since the large number of over-aged children enrolled, GER can be more than 100 percent. Therefore, there is a clear distinction between school attendance rate and GER. In the survey, we only have data regarding school attendance.

In this report, all percentages are rounded off. A ‘0’ (zero) means that there is a value. Therefore some tables with percentage do not sum up to 100 percent. In the tables the symbol (-) is used and means few or no observations in the cell.

1.10 Terms and Classifications related to This Report

Language: Mother Tongue

Mother tongue of a person is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person’s mother to the person or the language mainly spoken in the household. The mother tongue is classified into the following 32 languages: Khmer, Vietnamese, Chinese, Lao, Thai, French, English, Korean, Japanese and 23 languages for minority group (Chaaaray, Chaam, Kaaveat, Klueng, Kuoy, Krueng, Lon, Phnong, Proay, Tumpoon, Stieng, Ro Ong, Kraol, Raadeay, Thmoon, Mel, Khogn, Por, Suoy, S’ouch, Kchruk, Mon, Kchak), and any other mother tongue which has to be specified.

Literacy

The definition of literacy is the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The person aged 7 and above is asked whether he/she can read and write with understanding in Khmer language or dialect, or in any other language (other than Khmer). If the person is literate, further questions on the literacy in one more language (other than Khmer) were also asked. Information on language in which literate was also collected in CIPS as well as 2008 Population Census. A person who cannot both read and write a simple message is considered illiterate. Also to be considered as illiterate is that person who is capable of reading only his/her own name or numbers, as well as persons who can read but not write, or vice versa. For the 2013 CIPS, which was carried out in a similar concept in the 2008 Census, all children of the age of 6 years or less (i.e. completed age 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6) were treated as illiterate

even if the child is going to a school and may read and write a few odd words in a language, same as in 2008 Census.

General Literacy Rate

The percentage of literate population aged 7 and over to total population aged 7 and over.

Adult Literacy Rate

The percentage of literate population aged 15 and over to total population aged 15 and over.

Educational Attainment: Highest Grade Completed

The person aged 7 and above is asked about his/her highest grade completed in the school, college or any other educational institution attended by the respondents where a certificate, diploma or degree is awarded. This is classified into the following main categories;

- (a) None or no class completed: a person who has never attended school/educational institution,
- (b) Primary Not Completed: Grade 1 to 5 completed.
- (c) Primary: Grade 6 to 8 completed.
- (d) Lower Secondary: Grade 9 to 12 completed.
Lower secondary school certificate.
- (e) Secondary/Diploma: Upper secondary school certificate.
Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate
- (f) Beyond Secondary: Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate
Graduate Degree (College/university undergraduate or Bachelor degree)
Master degree (M.A., MSc)
Doctorate degree (PhD),

Please refer to Chapter 4 about education system in Cambodia in detail.

Full Time Education

Full-time education refers to education in an educational institution like Primary School, Secondary School, College, etc.

Full Time Student

Student whose main activity is a student and he/she is attending full-time education.

Employed Student

Student whose main activity is employed and also he/she is now attending School/Educational Institution.

School Attendance

All persons including children aged 6 and below, irrespective of literacy are asked whether he/she has attended school /educational institution. This is classified into the following three main categories:

- (a) Never attended: if the person has never at any time received full-time education.
- (b) Attending Now: if the person is still receiving full-time education at the time of the Census.
- (c) Attended in the Past: if the person received full-time education in the past and is no longer receiving it.

School Attendance Rate

This is the percentage of persons who are currently attending school at a given age to the population at the corresponding school-age.

Employment Categories

Main Activity

Main Activity means the activity during 6 month (183 days) or more during the last one year (i.e. for the major part of the last year).

(1) Economically Active Population (or labour force)

Persons with main activity as employed or unemployed during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Employed: All persons who were in the following categories for 6 months (183 days) or more during the last one year:

- (a) Persons who were in paid employment
- (b) Persons who during the reference period performed some work for wages, salary, profit or family gains in cash or kind.
- (c) Persons who did not do any work for pay or profit during the reference period although they had a job to which they could return (e.g. off season workers like farmers or fisherman), those on sick leave or leave without pay, those who could not work due to strike or lockout in the organization they were working .
- (d) Persons who were self-employed (e.g. running a shop by himself or herself, selling eatables, practicing as doctors, lawyers etc.).

Unemployed: Persons who were without work but were seeking work or available for work.

Economic Activity Rate

The percentage of economically active population to total population

Economic Activity Rate of the working age group

Percentage of economically active population to total population within the age group 15-64

(2) Economically Inactive Population (Not in Labor Force)

Those who are not employed or unemployed spend most of their time as homemakers, students etc. during the reference period of one year preceding the census date.

Occupational Categories

Major groups of the occupations by the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) are used in the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 as follows:

0. Armed Forces
1. Managers,
2. Professional,
3. Technicians & Associate Professionals,
4. Clerical Support Workers,
5. Services & Sales Workers,
6. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers,
7. Craft & Related Workers,
8. Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers,
9. Elementary Occupations,

For the analysis in this report, occupation has been grouped into the following broad categories:

- I . Managers, Professional, Technicians & Associate Professionals: Major Groups 1+2+3
- II . Clerical Support workers, Services & Sales Workers: Major Groups 4+5
- III. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers: Major Group 6
- IV. Craft & Related Workers, Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers, Elementary Occupations, Armed Forces: Major Groups 7+8+9+0

Sex Ratio: Number of males per 100 females.

Fertility

Fertility is defined as the childbearing performance of a woman or group of women measured in terms

of the actual number of children born.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

The total fertility rate is the number of children which a woman of hypothetical cohort would bear during her life time if she were to bear children throughout her life at the rates specified by the schedule of age specific fertility rates for the particular year and if none of them dies before crossing the age of reproduction. Therefore total fertility rate is the number of births a woman would have if she experienced a given set of age specific birth rates throughout her reproductive span. It is the sum of age-specific fertility rates.

General Fertility Rate (GFR)

The general fertility rate is the number of births per 1000 women at child bearing ages (15-49 years old).

Singulate Mean Age at Marriage (SMAM)

It compares the age-specific proportions of those who are never married with those who are ever-married calculating the mean age at which the transition between the two states was made. For details of the methodology developed by John Hajnal, please see "The Methods and Materials of Demography" by Shryock and Siegel.

Gender

Refers to roles, attitudes and values assigned by culture and society to women and men

Gender Equity: Means fair treatment of women and men

Urban

Urban areas are based on the criteria adopted in the “Reclassification of Urban Areas in Cambodia, 2011” (February 2012). The criteria adopted for the 2013 survey to every commune to treat it as urban:

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km²
- (b) Percentage of persons (both sexes) employed in agriculture below 50 percent
- (c) Total population of the commune should exceed 2,000.

Rural: Areas other than urban are treated as Rural areas.

Chapter 2 Language and Mother Tongue

2.1 Language used in Cambodia

2.1.1 Language by Sex and Urban and Rural Areas

Most of the population in Cambodia speaks the Khmer language, the country's official language. Others include Vietnamese, Lao, Chinese, Thai, English and etc., reflecting such cross-border migration from neighboring countries and international migration from other foreign countries. French, once the language of government in Indochina during 1863 to 1953, is still spoken in by some older Cambodians. English is widely spoken among young Cambodians and foreign businessmen.

In the survey, all persons in the selected households were asked to state their mother tongue. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 indicate absolute and relative distributions of population by mother tongue, sex and urban-rural residence in 2008 and 2013. As of 2013, the overwhelming majority is population speaking in Khmer, 97.1 percent of total population. The proportion speaking in minority languages accounts for 2.3 percent, followed by Vietnamese (0.4%), and Lao (0.2%). Among the population other than Khmer and minority languages, Vietnamese has the highest percentage of the mentioned population, followed by Lao, Chinese, English, Korean and Thai. Population speaking in French and Japanese are very few. In comparing with the results of 2008 Population census, the proportions speaking in Khmer is by 0.4 percent higher (change from 96.3% to 97.1%), however those speaking in minority languages is by 0.6 percent lower (change from 2.9% to 2.3%) in 2013 (Table 2.2).

Table 2.1 Population by Mother Tongue by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Mother Tongue	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2013									
Total	14,676,591	7,121,508	7,555,083	3,146,212	1,527,479	1,618,734	11,530,378	5,594,029	5,936,349
Khmer	14,244,330	6,913,869	7,330,461	3,069,843	1,489,799	1,580,045	11,174,487	5,424,071	5,750,416
Vietnamese	61,293	29,515	31,779	45,749	23,055	22,694	15,545	6,460	9,085
Chinese	6,928	3,511	3,417	5,072	2,131	2,941	1,856	1,380	476
Lao	24,613	12,208	12,404	178	114	64	24,434	12,094	12,340
Thai	837	560	277	0	0	0	837	560	277
French	263	239	24	207	207	0	56	32	24
English	1,591	1,584	7	716	716	0	875	868	7
Korean	1,168	686	482	298	298	0	870	388	482
Japanese	91	20	71	0	0	0	91	20	71
Minority Languages	331,068	157,357	173,710	24,112	11,122	12,990	306,956	146,236	160,720
Others	4,410	1,958	2,451	37	37	0	4,373	1,921	2,451

Table 2.1 Population by Mother Tongue by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)									
Mother Tongue	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2008									
Total	13,395,682	6,516,054	6,879,628	2,614,027	1,255,570	1,358,457	10,781,655	5,260,484	5,521,171
Khmer	12,901,447	6,271,981	6,629,466	2,545,285	1,220,370	1,324,915	10,356,162	5,051,611	5,304,551
Vietnamese	72,775	36,857	35,918	30,289	15,178	15,111	42,486	21,679	20,807
Chinese	6,530	3,653	2,877	4,374	2,366	2,008	2,156	1,287	869
Lao	18,515	9,203	9,312	842	430	412	17,673	8,773	8,900
Thai	2,458	1,574	884	1,340	884	456	1,118	690	428
French	873	566	307	711	479	232	162	87	75
English	2,360	1,466	894	1,993	1,234	759	367	232	135
Korean	904	599	305	787	537	250	117	62	55
Japanese	396	239	157	319	194	125	77	45	32
Minority Languages	383,273	186,631	196,642	26,641	12,990	13,651	356,632	173,641	182,991
Others	6,151	3,285	2,866	1,446	908	538	4,705	2,377	2,328

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Mother Tongue	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2013									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khmer	97.1	97.1	97.0	97.6	97.5	97.6	96.9	97.0	96.9
Vietnamese	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minority Languages	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue by Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Mother Tongue	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
2008									
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khmer	96.3	96.3	96.4	97.4	97.2	97.5	96.1	96.0	96.1
Vietnamese	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Chinese	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minority Languages	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
Others	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The proportion of Khmer speaking population is slightly higher in urban area (97.6%) than that in rural area (96.9%) in 2013 (Table 2.2). Population who speak Vietnamese, Chinese, and French in urban area are much more than those in rural area. In contrast, population speaking in Lao and minority language are much more in rural area. Most minorities live in forest and hill areas in rural area. In comparing with 2008 population census, however, a strange result in 2013 that population who speak English, Korean and Japanese in urban are less than those in rural area is appeared in Table 2.1. This might be owing to sampling in this survey.

Table 2.3 Sex Ratio of Population by Mother Tongue: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Mother Tongue	2008			2013		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
	2008			2013		
Total	95	92	95	94	94	94
Khmer	95	92	95	94	94	94
Vietnamese	103	100	104	93	102	71
Chinese	127	118	148	103	72	290
Lao	99	104	99	98	177	98
Thai	178	194	161	202	-	202
French	184	206	116	995	-	132
English	164	163	172	21725	-	11901
Korean	196	215	113	142	-	81
Japanese	152	155	141	28	-	28
Minority Languages	95	95	95	91	86	91
Others	115	169	102	80	-	78
Note: Sex ratio is males per 100 females.						

Table 2.3 shows the sex ratios of population by mother tongue. The sex ratios of population by Japanese (28), minority languages (91), Vietnamese (93), Khmer (94), Lao (98) are less than 100, which mean more females than males speak in these languages. On the other hand, the sex ratios of population of English (21,725), French (995), Thai (202), and Korean (142) are more than 100, implying that more males than females speak these languages. Clearly, it seems that high sex ratio in these languages may be due to male domination in international labour migration for business and trade. The extremely low sex ratio of Japanese and high ratio of English might be affected by the survey, considering sex ratios of Japanese (152) and English (164) in the population census of 2008 (Table 2.3).

2.1.2 Language by Age

Table 2.4 indicates the distributions of population by language and age group. The proportions of population by language differ from age to age. The age composition of population who speak Khmer, minority languages and Chinese shows the primary age pattern. On the other hand, the age compositions of population who speak Lao, Vietnam, Thai and English concentrate at the working ages. The age composition of foreigners may reflect not only sampling in the survey but also international migration.

Table 2.4 Population and Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue by 5-year Age Group, 2013

Age Group	Total Population	Khmer	Minority Language	Vietnamese	Chinese	Lao	Thai	French	English	Korean	Japanese	Others
Total	14,676,591	14,244,330	331,068	61,293	6,928	24,613	837	263	1,591	1,168	91	4,410
0 - 4	1,303,588	1,261,034	35,528	3,724	21	2,452		33				796
5 - 9	1,474,650	1,428,658	37,992	4,267	209	3,131						393
10-14	1,543,160	1,494,619	39,539	4,943	433	3,204						422
15 - 19	1,558,004	1,516,031	33,889	4,163	343	2,855	52		331			340
20 - 24	1,613,940	1,566,046	35,282	8,913	388	2,572	86		231		20	402
25 - 29	1,342,919	1,305,029	29,307	5,733	112	2,007			246			487
30 - 34	1,210,936	1,180,640	23,607	4,116	377	1,407	199		52		71	467
35 - 39	734,970	710,192	17,596	4,214	939	1,544	157	8	33			287
40 - 44	844,823	821,851	14,925	4,475	956	1,410	116	82	505	388		116
45 - 49	772,599	749,404	17,445	4,431	25	947	23		118			206
50 - 54	661,350	643,704	12,588	3,325	705	719	188		7			113
55 - 59	498,504	483,662	10,171	3,392	517	593	15		61			94
60 - 64	390,619	377,613	9,515	2,236	388	411		15		298		143
65 - 69	272,657	263,929	6,099	940	675	626			7	324		58
70 - 74	201,989	197,664	2,829	729	112	471		125				58
75 & over	251,881	244,255	4,756	1,693	727	263				158		29

Table 2.4 Population and Percentage Distribution of Mother Tongue by 5-year Age Group, 2013 (Continued)

Age Group	Total Population	Khmer	Minority Language	Vietnamese	Chinese	Lao	Thai	French	English	Korean	Japanese	Others
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0 - 4	8.9	8.9	10.7	6.1	0.3	10.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
5 - 9	10.0	10.0	11.5	7.0	3.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9
10-14	10.5	10.5	11.9	8.1	6.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6
15 - 19	10.6	10.6	10.2	6.8	5.0	11.6	6.2	0.0	20.8	0.0	0.0	7.7
20 - 24	11.0	11.0	10.7	14.5	5.6	10.5	10.3	0.0	14.5	0.0	21.6	9.1
25 - 29	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.4	1.6	8.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	11.0
30 - 34	8.3	8.3	7.1	6.7	5.4	5.7	23.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	78.4	10.6
35 - 39	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.9	13.5	6.3	18.8	2.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	6.5
40 - 44	5.8	5.8	4.5	7.3	13.8	5.7	13.9	31.1	31.7	33.2	0.0	2.6
45 - 49	5.3	5.3	5.3	7.2	0.4	3.8	2.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	4.7
50 - 54	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.4	10.2	2.9	22.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6
55 - 59	3.4	3.4	3.1	5.5	7.5	2.4	1.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.1
60 - 64	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.6	5.6	1.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	25.5	0.0	3.2
65 - 69	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.5	9.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	27.7	0.0	1.3
70 - 74	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	0.0	47.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
75 & over	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.8	10.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.7

2.1.3 Language by Province

Table 2.5 indicates the distributions of population by mother tongue and province. The provinces where major languages are Khmer (around 95% of total population) are 22

provinces among 24 provinces. The provinces where major languages are minority languages are Ratanak Kiri (minority languages: 51.6%, Khmer:35.8%) and Mondul Kiri (minority languages 57.0%, Khmer:41.8%). The percentage of population speaking Lao is also high in Ratanak Kiri (10.3%) and Stung Treng (3.6%), both provinces are located near the border between Cambodia and Laos. The percentage of population speaking Vietnamese is relatively high in Kampong Chhnang (2.9%), Phnom Penh (1.5%) and Preah Sihanouk (1.4%).

Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013

		01	02	03	04	05	06	07
Mother Tongue	Country	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
	Total	Banteay Meanchey	Battambang	Kampong Cham	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Speu	Kampong Thom	Kampot
Total Population	14,676,591	729,569	1,121,019	1,757,223	523,202	755,465	690,414	611,557
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khmer	97.1	99.7	99.5	96.9	93.2	99.3	98.8	99.7
Vietnamese	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Minority Languages	2.3	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.9	0.7	1.2	0.2
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013 (Continued)

	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mother Tongue	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Kandal	Koh Kong	Kratie	Mondul Kiri	Phnom Penh	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pursat
Total Population	1,115,965	122,263	344,195	72,680	1,688,044	235,370	1,156,739	435,596
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khmer	99.2	99.2	93.0	41.8	97.4	97.1	98.8	96.3
Vietnamese	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.2
Chinese	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
French	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
English	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Japanese	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Minority Languages	0.2	0.2	6.4	57.0	0.8	2.9	0.8	3.5
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013 (Continued)

Mother Tongue	16 Ratanak Kiri	17 Siem Reap	18 Preah Sihanouk	19 Stung Treng	20 Svay Rieng	21 Takeo	22 Otdar Meanchey	23 Kep	24 Pailin
Total Population	183,699	922,982	250,180	122,791	578,380	923,373	231,390	38,701	65,795
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Khmer	35.8	99.7	95.6	84.9	99.8	98.8	99.7	99.4	99.0
Vietnamese	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Chinese	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao	10.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Thai	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
French	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
English	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Korean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Minority Languages	51.6	0.3	2.4	10.4	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.5	1.0
Others	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 2.6 Percent Distribution by Province for Each Mother Tongue, 2013

Province	Mother Tongue											
	Total	Khmer	Vietnamese	Chinese	Lao	Thai	French	English	Korean	Japanese	Minority Languages	Others
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Banteay Meanchey	5.0	5.1	0.4	3.5	1.0	10.3	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8
Battambang	7.6	7.8	2.7	7.1	0.0	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Kampong Cham	12.0	12.0	1.1	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.9	0.0	15.8	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	3.6	3.4	24.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0
Kampong Speu	5.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Kampong Thom	4.7	4.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Kampot	4.2	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Kandal	7.6	7.8	7.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.5
Koh Kong	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.1	0.8
Kratie	2.3	2.2	1.9	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.0
Mondul Kiri	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.6
Phnom Penh	11.5	11.5	42.4	57.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	25.5	0.0	3.8	0.0
Preah Vihear	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0
Prey Veng	7.9	8.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Pursat	3.0	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0
Ratanak Kiri	1.3	0.5	0.7	4.4	77.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.4	28.6	76.7
Siem Reap	6.3	6.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Preah Sihanouk	1.7	1.7	5.8	4.3	0.0	1.7	91.5	15.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	13.5
Stung Treng	0.8	0.7	1.6	3.3	18.2	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0
Svay Rieng	3.9	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Takeo	6.3	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0
Otdar Meanchey	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Kep	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pailin	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0

Table 2.6 presents the distribution by province for each mother tongue. The distribution of Khmer language by province is naturally same as the population distribution by province in Cambodia. Vietnamese is mostly used in Phnom Penh (42.4%) and in Kampong Chhnang (24.7%). Lao is used in Ratanak Kiri (77.1%) and Stung Treng (18.2%) near the border of Vietnam, and Chinese is used mainly in Phnom Penh (57.4%). Minority languages are mostly used in Ratanak Kiri (28.6%), Kampong Cham (15.8%) and in Mondul Kiri (12.5%) where most minority groups live in. Persons who use foreign languages: English, French, Japanese and Korean languages, are likely to concentrate in Phnom Penh, however some foreign languages are spoken in local provinces other than capital city which might be affected by the sampling problem of survey.

2.2 Language among Minority Groups

2.2.1 Minority Language by Sex

Table 2.7 indicates population by minority language. Major minority languages are Chaam (44.5% of minority population), Tumpoon (15.7%), Phnong (14.3%), Krueng (6.8%), Proav (4.2%), Kuoy (4.1%) and Chaaraay (4.0%) among 23 minority languages. As regards the sex ratios of minority population by mother tongue, females surpass males in the number in most minority languages except Khogn, S'ouch, Mel, Por and Kaaveat.

Table 2.7 Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages), and Sex, 2013

Mother Tongue	Total				Total		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	331,068	157,357	173,710	91	100.0	100.0	100.0
Chaaraay	13,326	6,636	6,689	99	4.0	4.2	3.9
Chaam	147,236	67,415	79,822	84	44.5	42.8	46.0
Kaaveat	5,618	3,008	2,610	115	1.7	1.9	1.5
Klueng	208	69	138	50	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kuoy	13,530	6,749	6,781	100	4.1	4.3	3.9
Krueng	22,385	10,162	12,223	83	6.8	6.5	7.0
Lon	436	22	413	5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Phnong	47,296	23,070	24,226	95	14.3	14.7	13.9
Proav	13,902	6,661	7,241	92	4.2	4.2	4.2
Tumpoon	51,947	25,737	26,211	98	15.7	16.4	15.1
Stieng	1,279	547	732	75	0.4	0.3	0.4
Ro Ong	266	67	199	34	0.1	0.0	0.1
Kraol	7,413	3,621	3,792	95	2.2	2.3	2.2
Raadeat	1,003	418	586	71	0.3	0.3	0.3
Thmoon	763	362	401	90	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mel	1,905	1,280	625	205	0.6	0.8	0.4
Khogn	270	226	44	515	0.1	0.1	0.0
Por	215	117	98	120	0.1	0.1	0.1
Suoy	0	0	0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
S'ouch	837	638	199	321	0.3	0.4	0.1
Kchrak	731	328	403	81	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mon	174	174	0	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Kchak	328	49	279	18	0.1	0.0	0.2

2.2.2 Minority Language by Urban and Rural Areas

Table 2.8 shows the minority language distribution by urban and rural areas. It is clear that minority languages are predominantly used in rural area (306,956 persons or 93% of total minority population). Among minority languages, Chaam is predominantly used in both urban and rural areas, 87.4% in urban area versus 41.1% in rural area. The top 5 languages used in rural areas are Chaam, Tumpoon, Phnong, Krueng and Proav, and those in urban area are Chaam, Chaaraay, Mel, Phnong and Raadeear.

Table 2.8 Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages): Urban/Rural, 2013								
Total			Urban			Rural		
Mother Tongue	Population	%	Mother Tongue	Population	%	Mother Tongue	Population	%
Total	331,068	100.0	Total	24,112	100.0	Total	306,956	100.0
Chaam	147,236	44.5	Chaam	21,084	87.4	Chaam	126,152	41.1
Tumpoon	51,947	15.7	Chaaraay	886	3.7	Tumpoon	51,947	16.9
Phnong	47,296	14.3	Mel	528	2.2	Phnong	46,869	15.3
Krueng	22,385	6.8	Phnong	427	1.8	Krueng	22,361	7.3
Proav	13,902	4.2	Raadeear	339	1.4	Proav	13,835	4.5
Kuoy	13,530	4.1	Kchak	279	1.2	Kuoy	13,530	4.4
Chaaraay	13,326	4.0	Lon	246	1.0	Chaaraay	12,439	4.1
Kraol	7,413	2.2	S'ouch	199	0.8	Kraol	7,413	2.4
Kaaveat	5,618	1.7	Proav	67	0.3	Kaaveat	5,618	1.8
Mel	1,905	0.6	Khogn	32	0.1	Mel	1,377	0.4
Stieng	1,279	0.4	Krueng	24	0.1	Stieng	1,279	0.4
Raadeear	1,003	0.3	Suoy	0	0.0	Thmoon	763	0.2
S'ouch	837	0.3	Kaaveat	0	0.0	Kchruk	731	0.2
Thmoon	763	0.2	Klueng	0	0.0	Raadeear	665	0.2
Kchruk	731	0.2	Kuoy	0	0.0	S'ouch	638	0.2
Lon	436	0.1	Tumpoon	0	0.0	Ro Ong	266	0.1
Kchak	328	0.1	Stieng	0	0.0	Khogn	237	0.1
Khogn	270	0.1	Ro Ong	0	0.0	Por	215	0.1
Ro Ong	266	0.1	Kraol	0	0.0	Klueng	208	0.1
Por	215	0.1	Thmoon	0	0.0	Lon	190	0.1
Klueng	208	0.1	Por	0	0.0	Mon	174	0.1
Mon	174	0.1	Kchruk	0	0.0	Kchak	49	0.0
Suoy	0	0.0	Mon	0	0.0	Suoy	0	0.0

Note: The table is presented as descending order of population by mother tongue.

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.

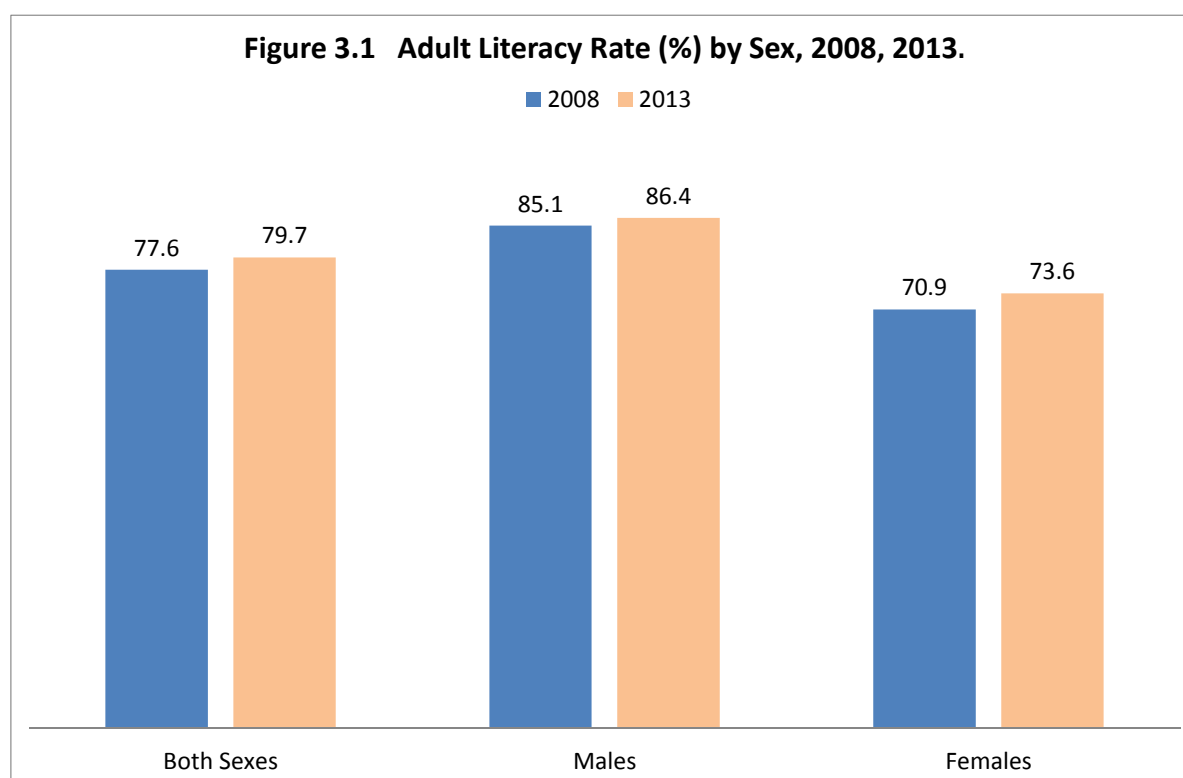
Various measures are being taken in the country to raise literacy in the last decade. Government has made great efforts in keeping pace with the rapidly expanding school-age population, with the construction of schools across the country. The number of primary school increased from 5,468 in 2000-01 to 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*



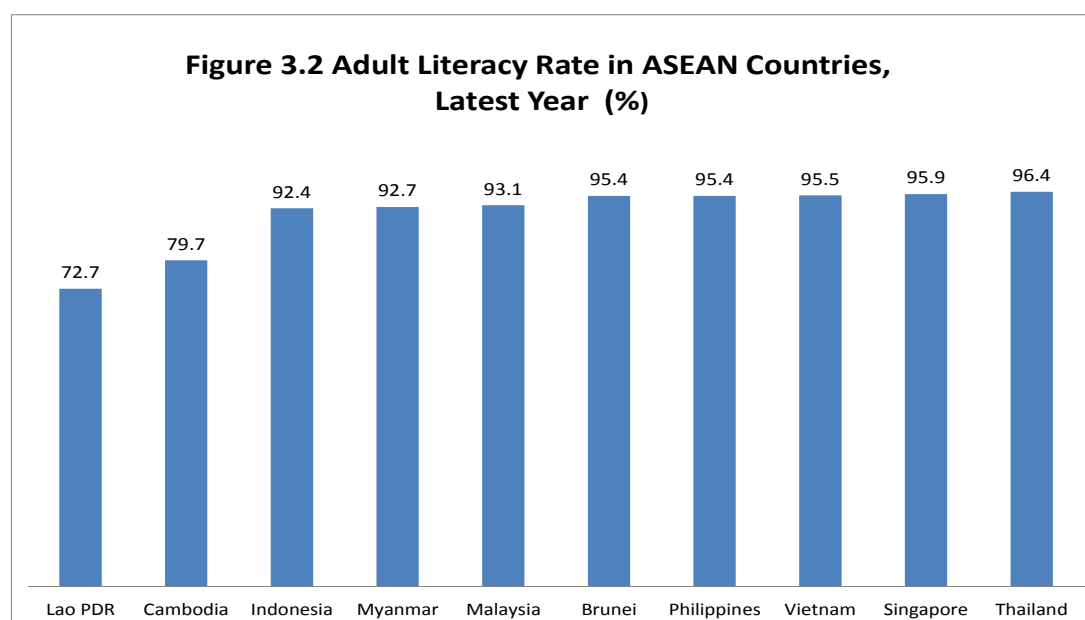
3.2 Comparison in Literacy among ASEAN Countries

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%.

Table 3.3 Literate Population Aged 7 and over by Language and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013

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 7 and 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 7 and 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	2,475,663	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).

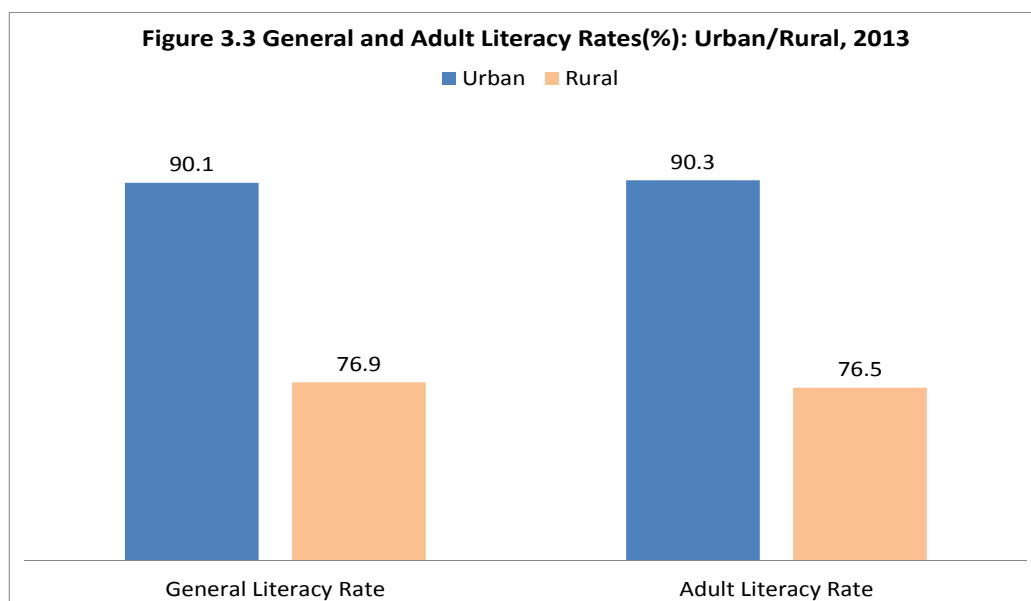


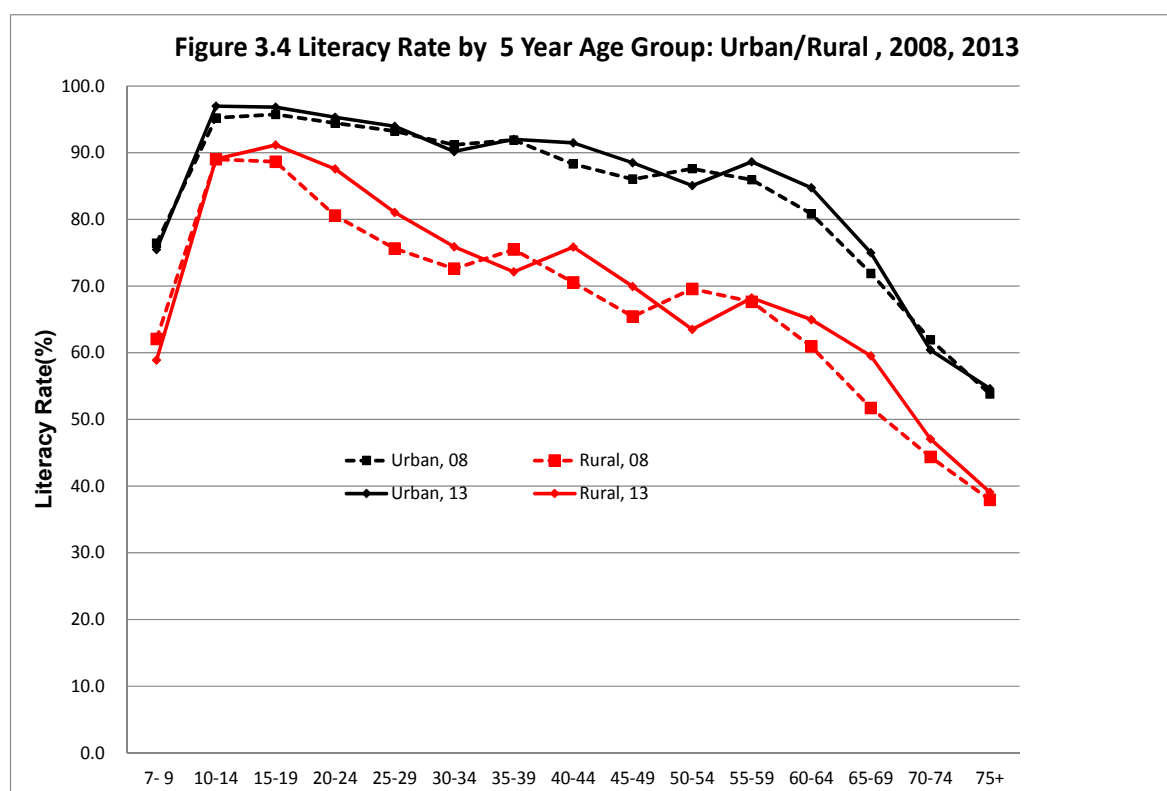
Table 3.5 Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy Status and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

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	6891035	1990705	150	77.6	10,355,192	8,248,054	2,107,139	0	79.7	2.1
Males	4,201,248	3574466	626702	80	85.1	4,901,331	4,236,343	664,989	0	86.4	1.3
Females	4,680,642	3316569	1364003	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.

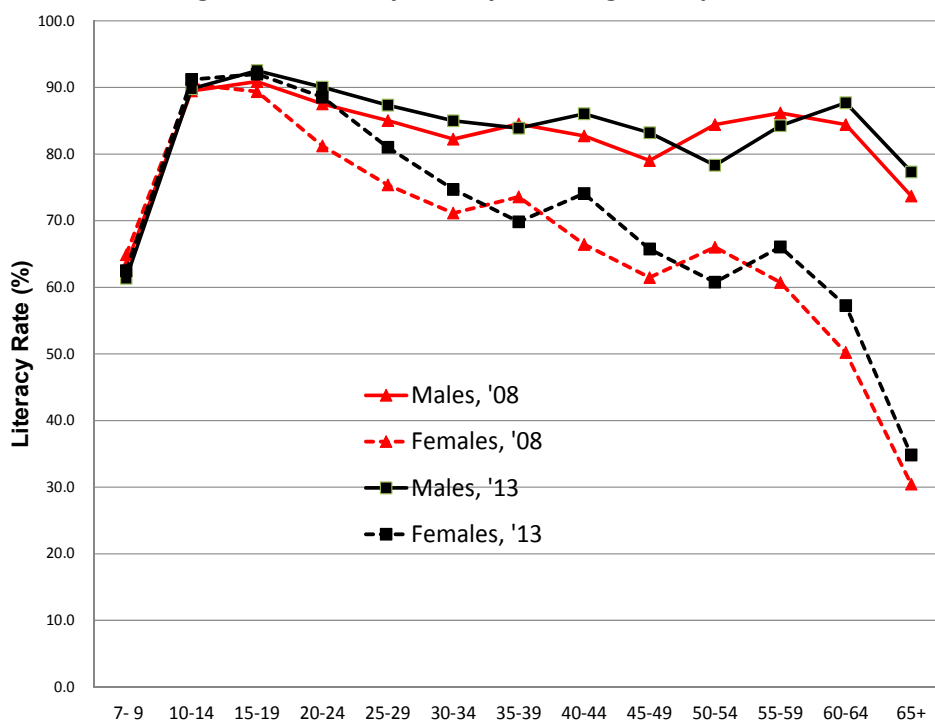


3.4 Literacy by Sex and Age Groups

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.

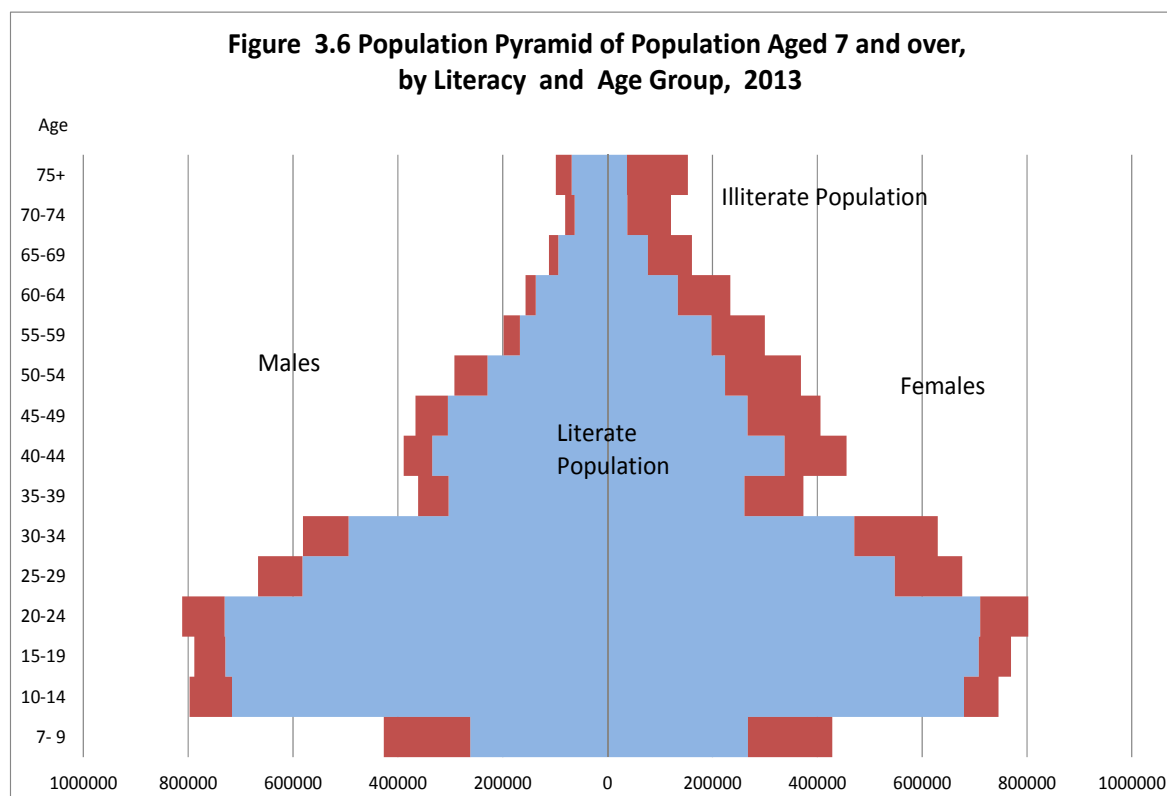
Table 3.6 Literacy Rates (in any language) by 5 Year Age Group and Sex, 2008, 2013

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).

Table 3.8 Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy, Employment Status and Sex, 2008, 2013										
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).										

Table 3.9 Economic Activity Rate and Unemployment Rate for Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy and Sex, 2008, 2013					(%)
Literacy, Sex	2008		2013		
	Economic ActivityRate	Unemployment Rate	Economic ActivityRate	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	

Table 3.10. Economic Activity Rate for Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

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

Figure 3.7 Economic Activity Rate (%) for Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

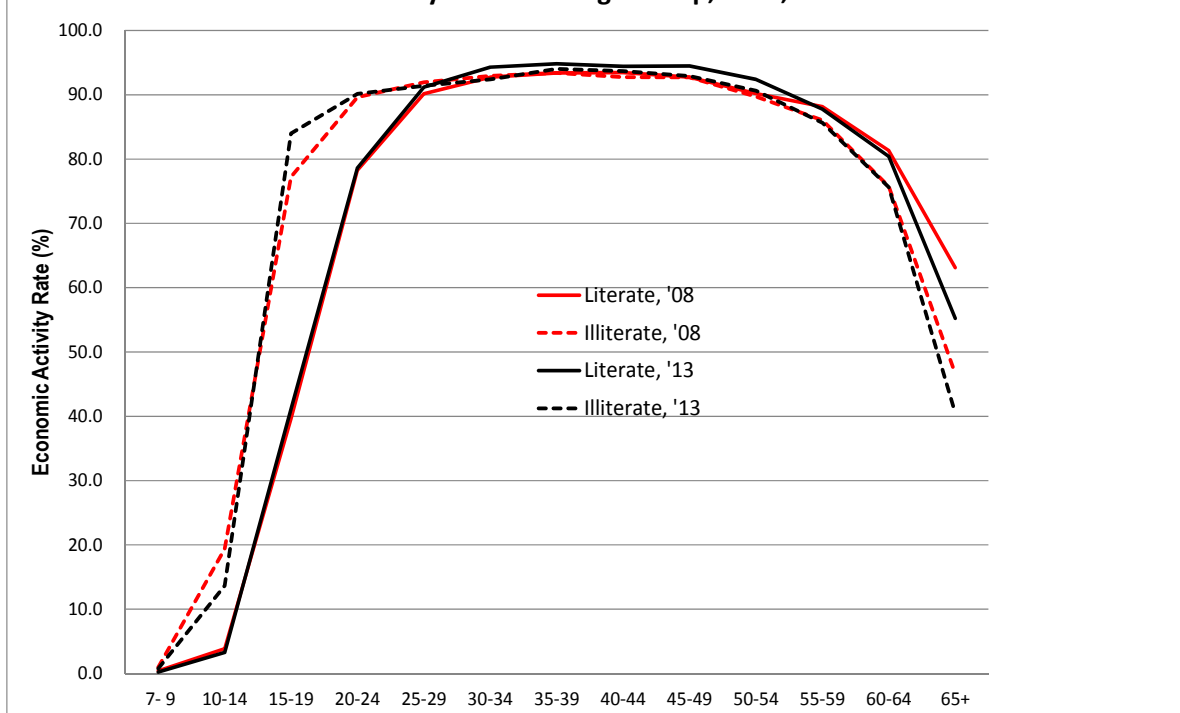


Table 3.10 and Figure 3.7 present economic activity rates by 5-year age group between literate and illiterate persons as for 2008 and 2013, and Figure 3.8 presents those by sex in 2013. Illiterate persons have higher economic activity rates at younger age group (below 30 years old) than the literate 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).

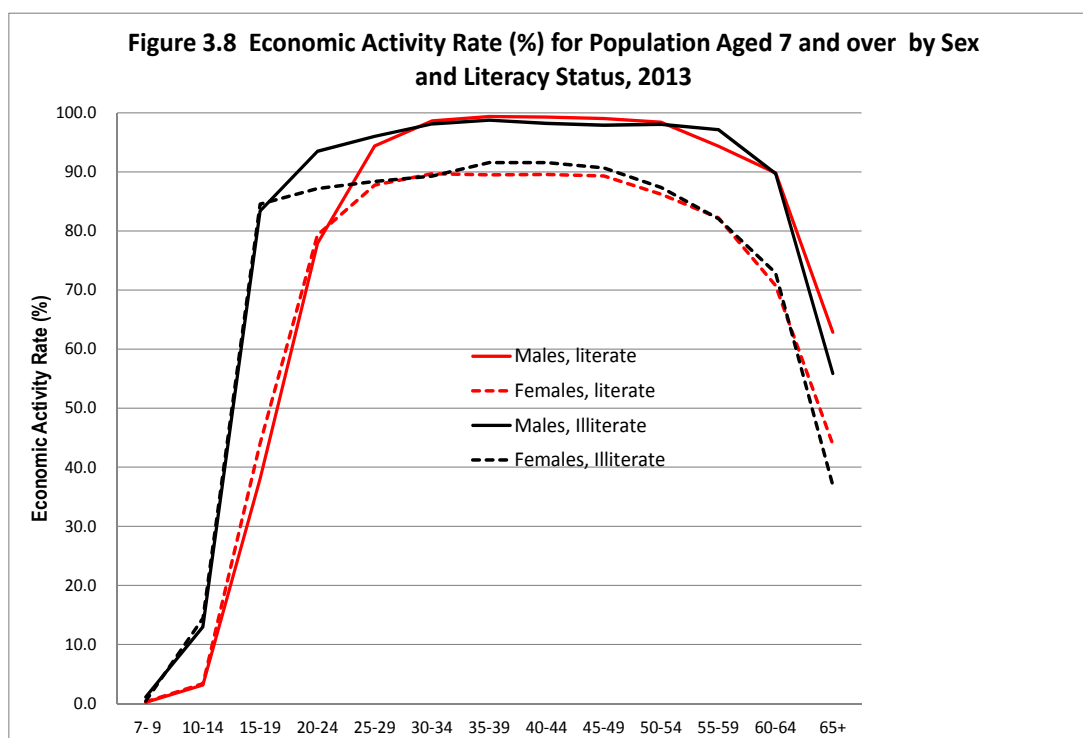


Table 3.11. Unemployment Rate for Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

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.

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

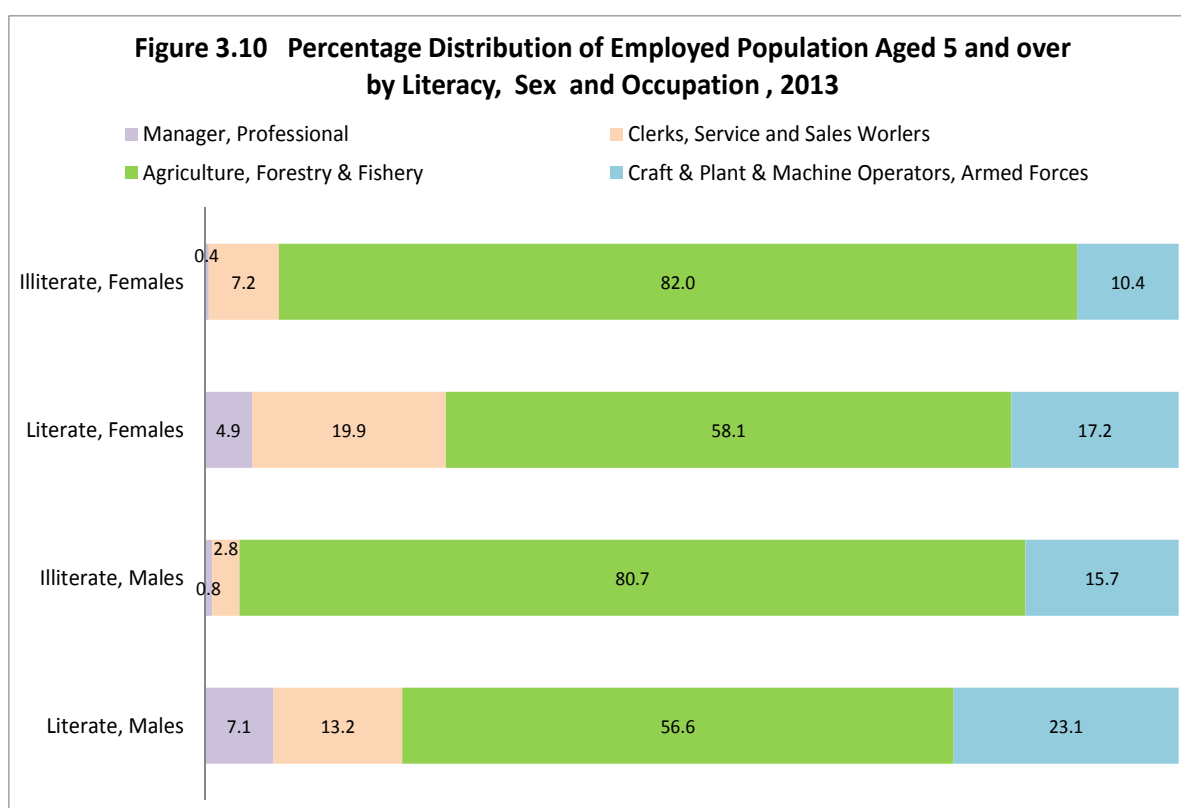
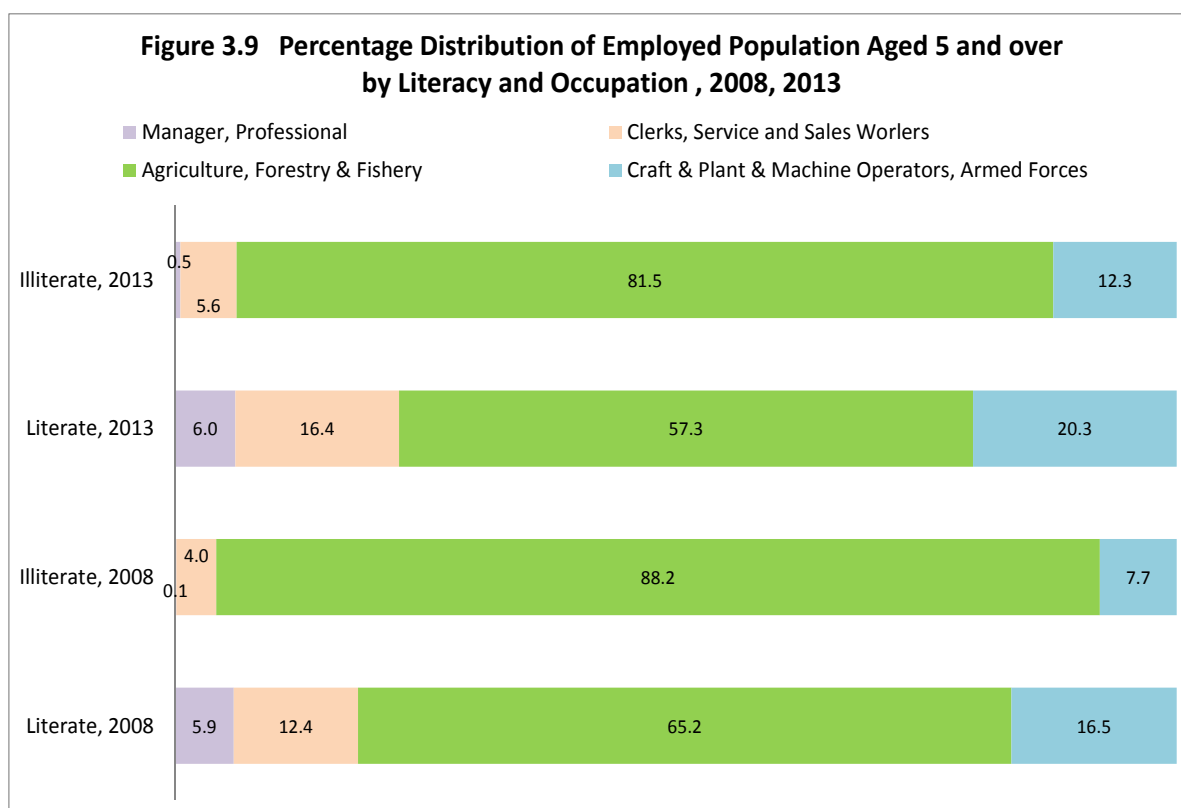
Year: 2013									
Occupation	Both Sexes			Male			Female		
	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Population	Literate	Illiterate
Total	8,125,981	6,433,840	1,692,141	4,022,115	3,417,156	604,958	4,103,866	3,016,684	1,087,183
Armed Forces	67,522	62,868	4,654	61,006	57,469	3,537	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.



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.

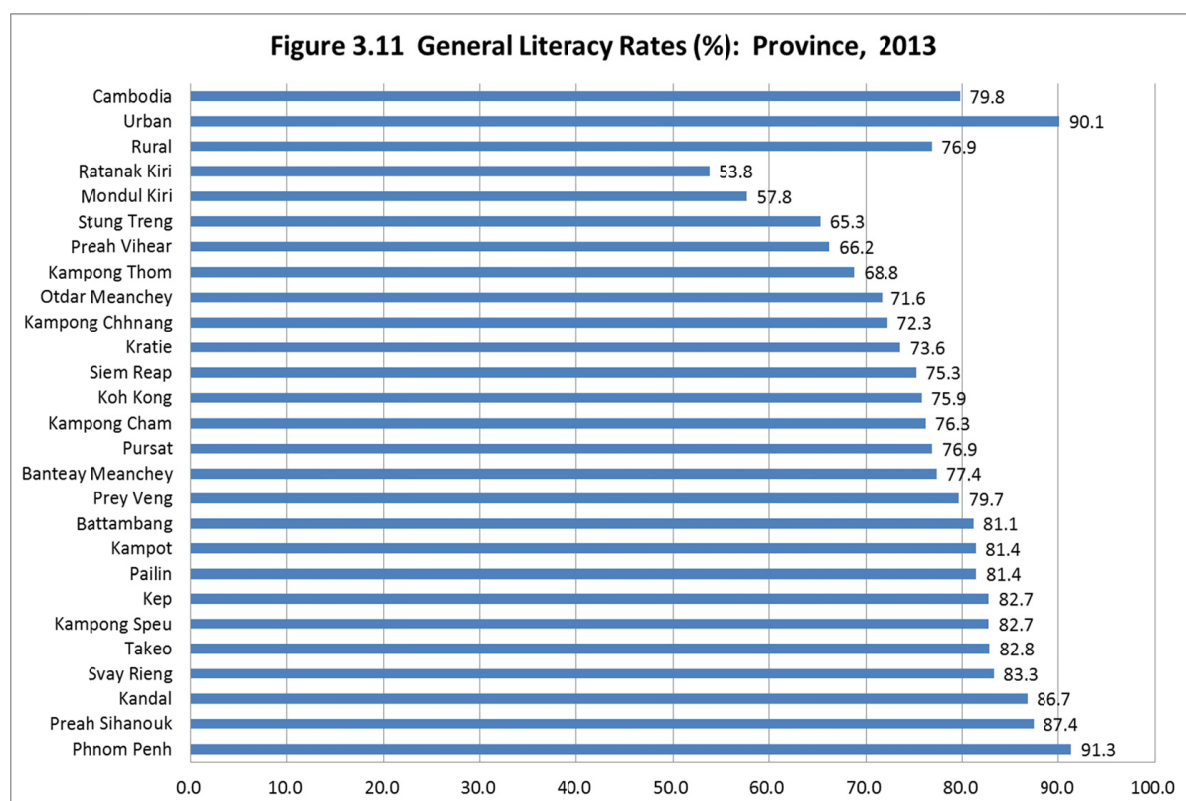
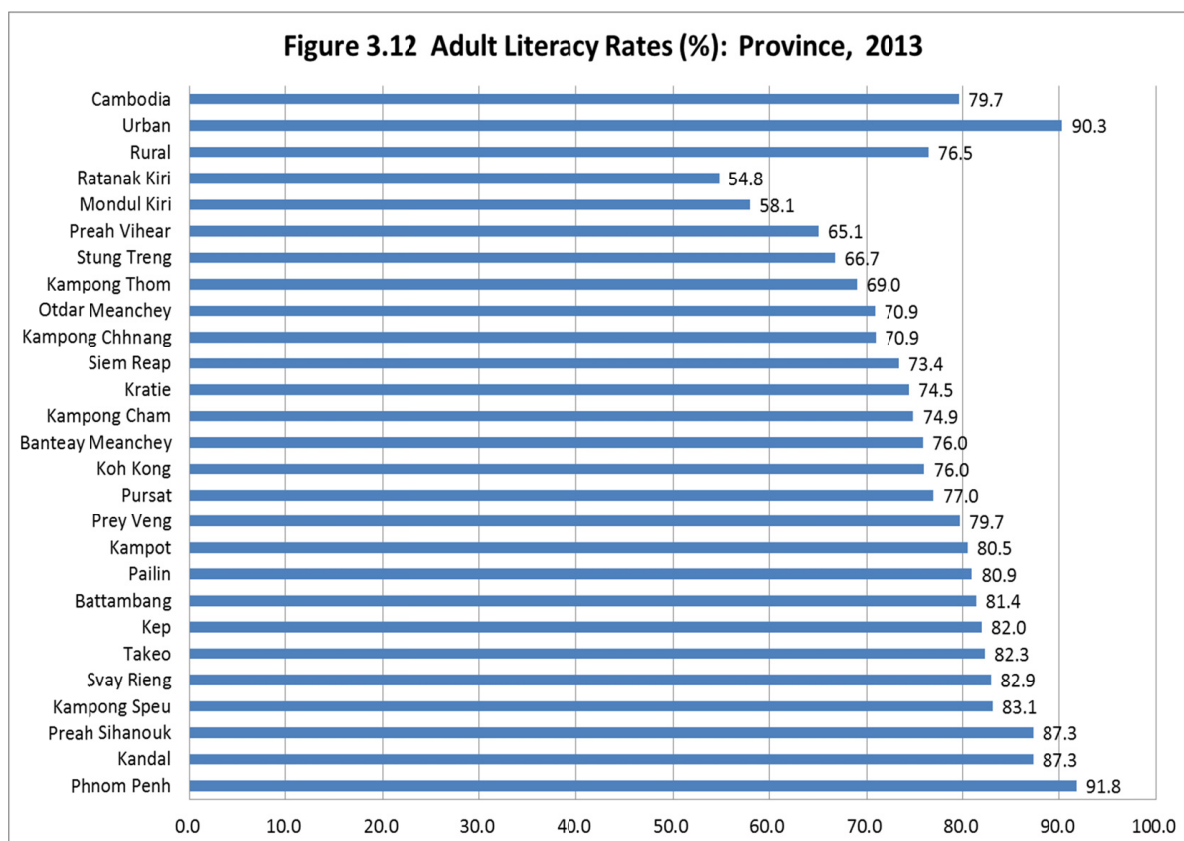


Table 3.13 General and Adult Literacy Rates (%) in any Language: Province, 2008, 2013

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)

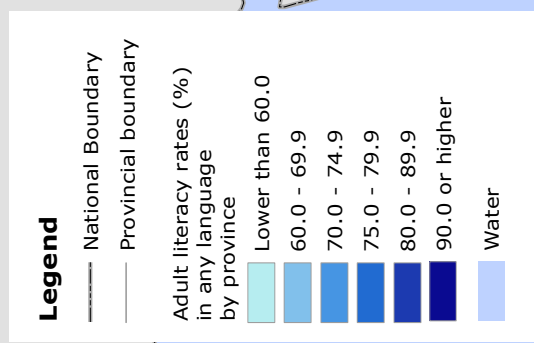
Max: 91.8 (Phnom Penh)

Mean: 76.1

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam



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

0 25 50 100 km

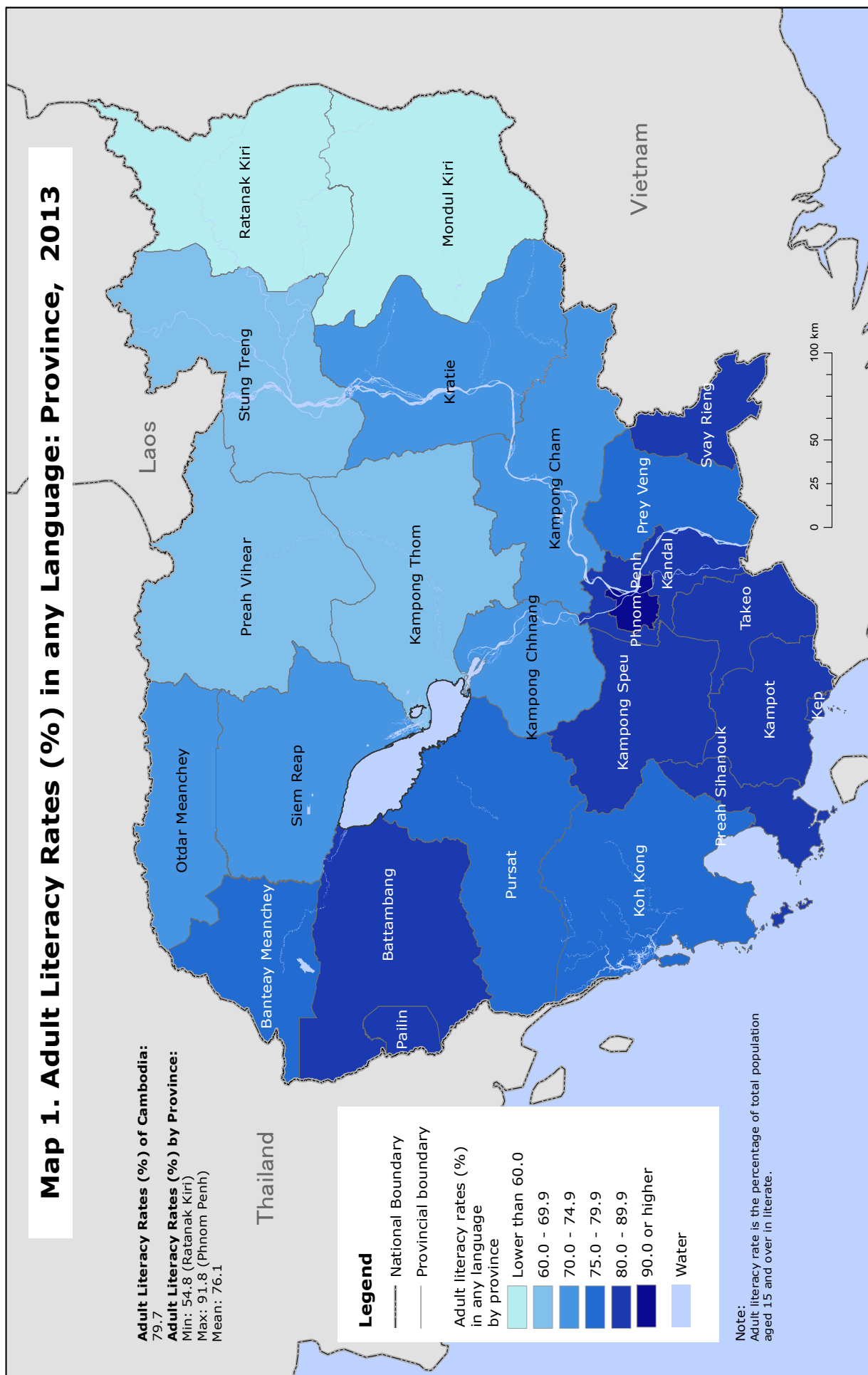


Table 3.14 Ranking of Province by General and Adult Literacy Rates (%) in any Language: Province, 2008, 2013

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

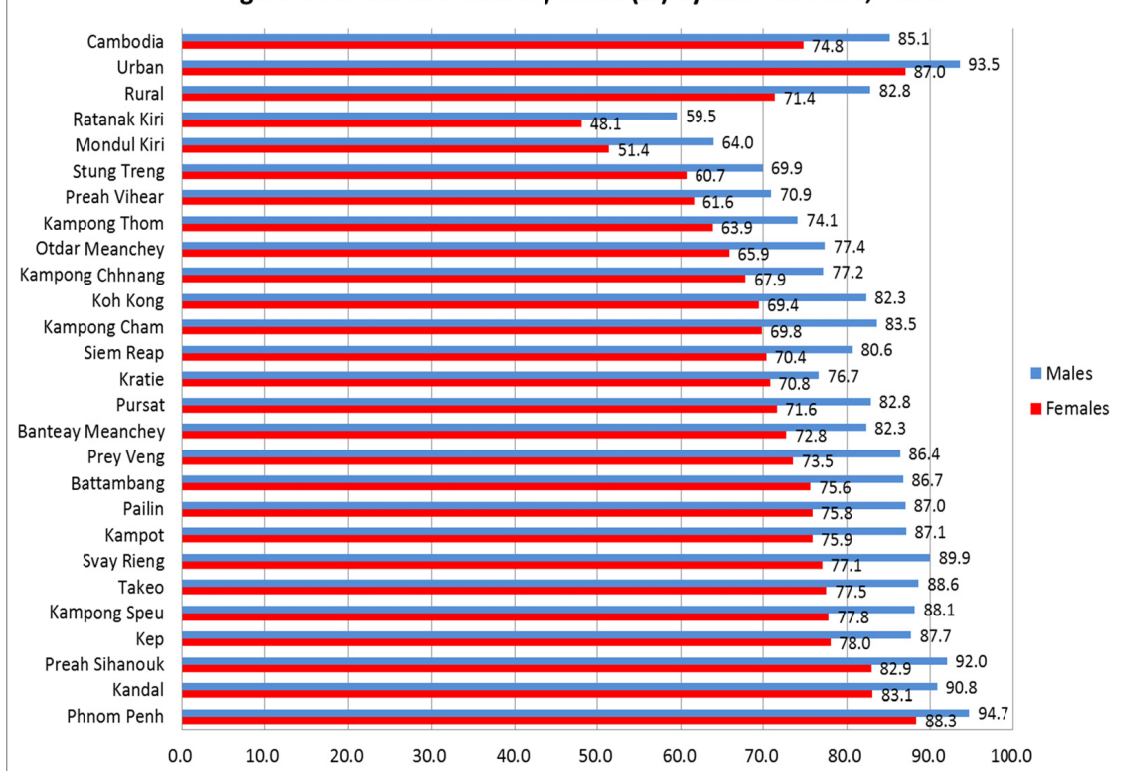


Figure 3.14 Adult Literacy Rates (%) by Sex: Province, 2013

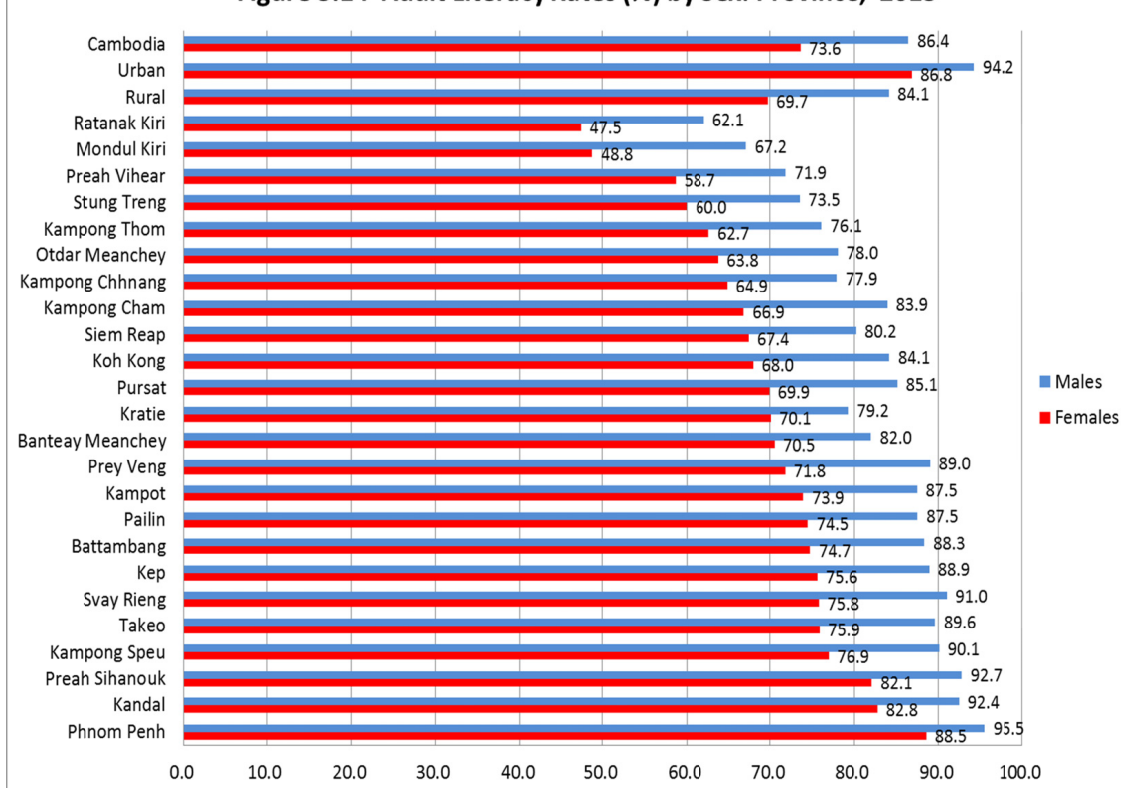


Table 3.15 present general literacy rates (GLR) and adult literacy rates (ALR) by province and sex as of 2008 and 2013. Females recorded remarkable rise in GLRs than males in most provinces except 8 provinces. Particularly, the provinces of Ratanak Kiri, Kep, Kampong Speu and Otdar Meanchey showed a 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.

Table 3.16 Ranking by General and Adult Literacy Rates (in any Language) by Sex: Province, 2013								
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	88.5
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

Chapter 4. Educational Attainment

4.1 Educational System in Cambodia

The development of educational system in Cambodia after the independence in 1953 is classified by Mr. Nishino (2009) into the following stages:

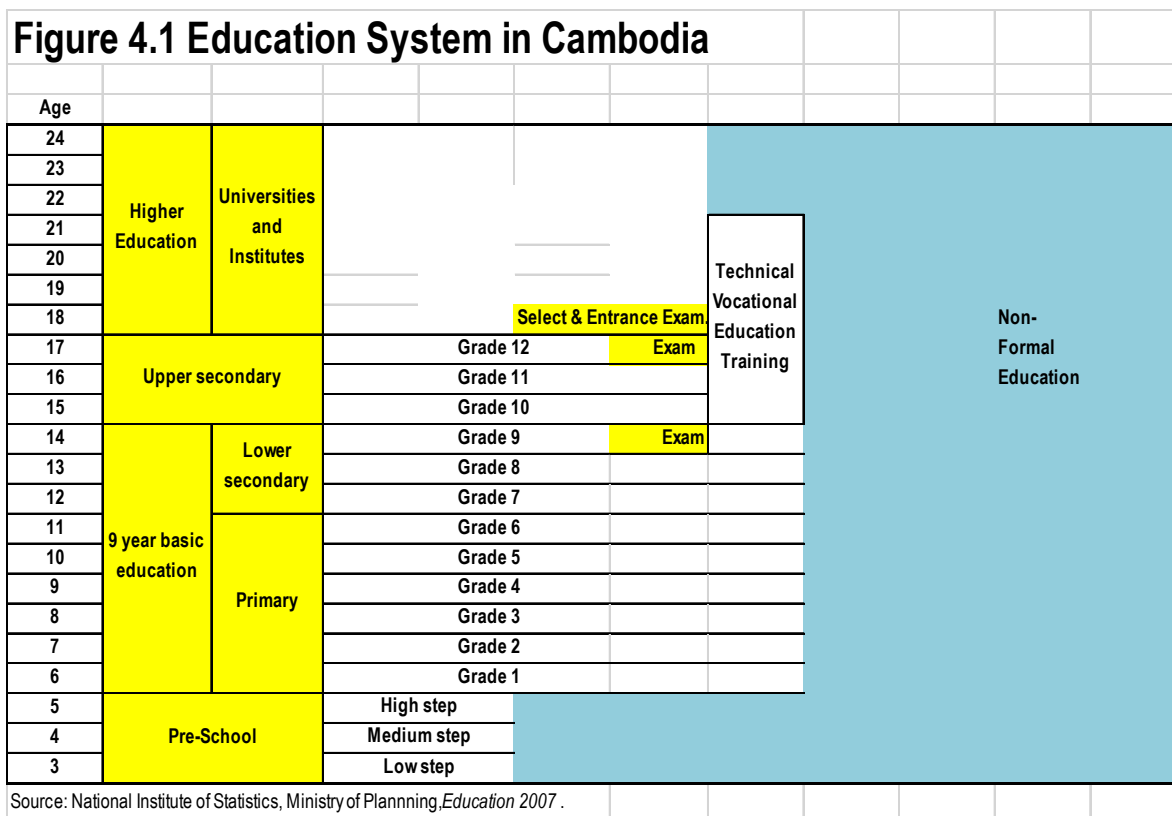
- 1) 1953-1970: Germination of new order of education system emerged from colonial rule by France: School system is 6 years for primary school - 4 years for lower secondary school - 2 years for upper secondary - 1 year for higher.
- 2) 1970-1975: Setback of national school system suffered by the civil war,
- 3) 1975-1979: Demise of national school system by the civil war,
- 4) 1979-1993: Rebuilding national school system
 - a) 1979-1986: 4 years -3 years -3 years
 - b) 1987-1995: 5 years -3 years -3 years
- 5) 1993- present: Reform of education system, 6 years -3 years -3 years school system in 1996

(Reference) : Nishino Setsuo, *Cambodian Education: Approaching from Diversified Aspects (Gendai Kanbojia kyouiku no syosou)*, Tokyo, Asian Cultures Research Institute, Toyo University, 2009, in Japanese).

Following the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction in the 1980s, education system has been gradually developed from pre-school to post-secondary educational levels and offered a variety of vocational and technical training programs. The system began with an optional three-year pre-school education then followed by necessary six-year primary and three-year lower-secondary schooling. The official age for entry into grade 1 is 6 years old, not a few children, however, attended from 7 years old in rural area. The first 9 years of schooling has been officially and constitutionally considered “formal basic education” since 1993. Article 68 of the Constitution, Kingdom of Cambodia, stresses that “the State shall provide free primary and secondary education to all citizens in public schools, and the citizens shall receive education for at least nine years,” as the compulsory education (Dy, Sideth S, *Basic Education Development in Cambodia – Targets and Policies for Quality Improvement.*, 2003).

Although compulsory education system is stipulated in the Constitution, the school

attendance rate in lower secondary school is not so high, and the school dropout might not be low in rural area. New School Education Act enacted in 2007 so as to ensure free primary and secondary education (9 years of schooling) to all citizens. Government has been taken to expand school system to accomplish the aim, “Education for All” under the support by the international aids agencies (Nishino, 2009).



There are also non-formal education programs, which aim to supplement the formal one, for adults and out-of-school youth. Students who successfully complete nine years of formal basic education can either continue to upper secondary education or take primary vocational training course in the following three years on examination basis. Post-secondary education is composed of technical and vocational colleges from some two to three years in length of study. There are currently four-years of full-time study for most undergraduate courses, except some institutions are still adopting a five-to-seven-year basis, such as pharmacy, dentistry, and medicine programs. Postgraduate studies, mainly master’s degree programs, are prepared in some private and public institutions. The government’s priority objective is to create equal opportunities for school-age children of all parts of the country and all ethnic groups to attend schools so that they will have the chance to complete at least primary education and towards receiving the full nine years of basic education (Dy, 2003).

4.2 Educational Attainment of Population in Cambodia

4.2.1 Educational Attainment of Population in Cambodia

Educational attainment can be measured for populations defined in several types of limited age. In order to measure educational attainment in Cambodia, three types of populations: population aged 7 years old and over, population aged 15 years old and over, and population aged 25 years old and over can be used. The age of 7 years old is the normal age completed the first grade of primary school in Cambodia. The age of 15 years old is the normal age when lower secondary education commences. And, the age of 25 years is the age when regular school education almost ends.

Table 4.1 Population(in any language) in different Ages by Educational Attainment, 2013

Age	Total Population	Persons by Educational Attainment						
		None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Other
7 & over	12,753,622	2,896,158	4,149,409	2,985,343	2,133,587	329,096	254,416	5,263
15 & over	10,355,192	2,328,434	2,671,971	2,633,011	2,132,848	329,096	254,416	5,263
25 & over	7,183,247	1,996,787	2,030,755	1,570,283	1,221,608	158,788	200,230	4,642
7 & over	100.0	22.7	32.5	23.4	16.7	2.6	2.0	0.0
15 & over	100.0	22.5	25.8	25.4	20.6	3.2	2.5	0.1
25 & over	100.0	27.8	28.3	21.9	17.0	2.2	2.8	0.1
*Total Population includes number of the persons not reported in literacy status and in educational attainment.								

Table 4.1 shows educational attainment for three types of populations in the limited ages as of 2013. Populations aged 7 & over and 15 & over indicate the largest proportion in the group of “primary not completed”, the second largest in the group of “primary completed”, and the third largest in the group of “none” among the educational attainment groups. Second largest proportion for population aged 25 & over was “none,” since some of them were suffered by the civil war under the Khmer Rouge. Accordingly, it can be said that more than half of population in Cambodia show the level under primary completed.

4.2.2 Change of Educational Attainment of Population aged 25 and over

Table 4.2 shows that persons aged 25 and over improved their educational attainment of population with lower secondary and beyond secondary. The proportion of those who has no educational attainment at all has decreased from 38.1% in 1998, 29.8% in 2008 to 27.8% in 2013. Also, the proportion of those who did not complete primary education

has decreased from 35.6%, 34.2 % to 28.3% for 1998-2013. While, all of the levels including primary, secondary and above have risen the proportions of educational attainment. Accordingly, it can be said that Cambodian educational attainment improved remarkably for 1998-2013. However, about 80% of population aged 25 & over completed only primary or below primary. It should be noted that the level of educational attainment for working age population is still low.

Table 4.2 Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment, 1998, 2008, 2013

	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
Population Aged 25 and over	4,449,903	5,893,398	7,183,247	100.0	100.0	100.0
None (Illiterate & No Education)	1,695,033	1,753,359	1,996,787	38.1	29.8	27.8
Primary not Completed	1,581,979	2,017,301	2,030,755	35.6	34.2	28.3
Primary	690,401	1,143,621	1,570,283	15.5	19.4	21.9
Lower Secondary	329,131	801,007	1,221,608	7.4	13.6	17.0
Secondary/Diploma	112,677	66,314	170,510	2.5	1.1	2.4
Beyond Secondary	21,612	106,502	188,509	0.5	1.8	2.6

Note: Population aged 25 and over includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and educational level.

4.3 Comparison in Educational Attainment among ASEAN Countries

Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2 indicate the educational level of population aged 25 and over in ASEAN countries. Cambodia has the second lowest proportion of “higher education” among ASEAN countries, while Cambodia has the second highest of the proportion with no education due to the historical setting in Cambodia. The educational gender gap is found in every country except the Philippines. The higher educational attainment for females than those for males is indicated in the Philippines. Big gender gap of educational level is observed particularly in Cambodia and Lao PDR. Cambodian government should make further efforts to expand access to basic education and to improve equitable access to education between males and females as stated in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals.

Table 4.3 Proportion of Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex in ASEAN Countries, Latest Year

Sex and Educational Level	Cambodia 2013	Brunei (a) 1991	Indonesia 2011	Lao PDR 2005	Malaysia 2010	Myanmar (b) 1991	Singapore 2010	Philippines 2008	Thailand 2010	Vietnam 2009
Both Sexes										
None	27.8	-	8.0	32.8	8.8	-	-	3.4	3.5	6.7
Primary not completed	28.3	-	17.6	21.6	-	35.0	16.4	-	35.2	-
Primary	21.9	26.7	30.0	22.6	23.0	52.9	7.4	31.7	21.8	28.3
Secondary	19.4	61.0	36.6	13.2	51.8	8.5	29.7	35.1	25.4	52.9
Higher	2.6	12.2	7.9	9.8	16.4	3.5	46.5	29.7	12.7	12.1
Males										
None	18.3	-	4.6	21.0	5.6	-	-	3.2	3.0	4.2
Primary not completed	26.4	-	16.2	22.5	-	-	12.8	-	32.1	-
Primary	25.5	22.1	30.0	26.3	23.0	-	7.3	33.0	22.5	24.6
Secondary	25.8	64.8	41.0	16.5	54.2	-	29.1	35.3	28.7	56.9
Higher	3.8	13.0	8.2	13.8	17.0	-	50.8	28.4	12.1	14.3
Females										
None	35.9	-	11.4	44.2	12.0	-	-	3.5	4.0	8.9
Primary not completed	29.8	-	18.9	20.8	-	-	19.8	-	37.9	-
Primary	18.8	31.4	29.9	19.2	23.0	-	7.5	30.5	21.3	31.6
Secondary	13.9	57.2	32.3	9.9	49.4	-	30.3	34.9	22.3	49.3
Higher	1.6	11.4	7.5	5.9	15.7	-	42.4	30.9	13.3	10.1

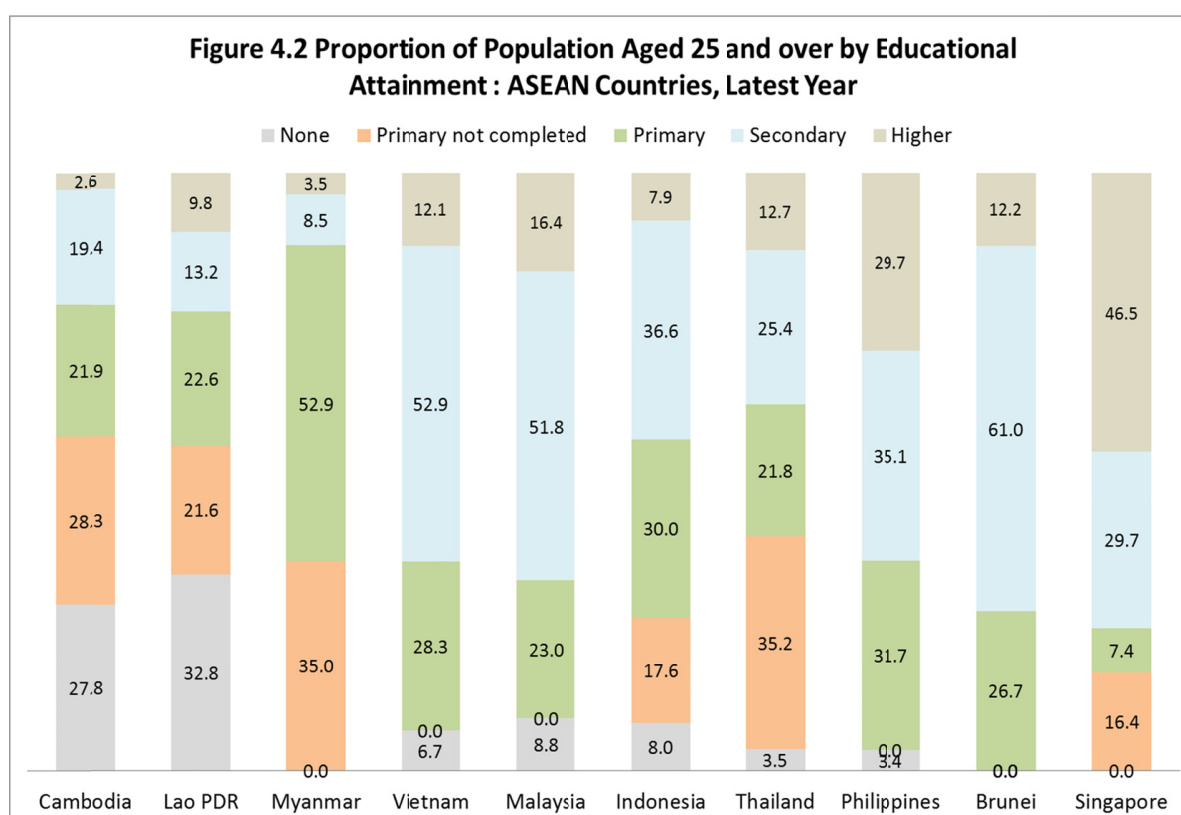
Note (a) For persons aged 20-59 not attending school. Primary includes Primary and below. (b) Primary not completed includes less Primary.

Source: UNESCO <http://www.uis.unesco.org/> (for Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam).

United Nations Statistics Division <http://unstats.un.org/> (for Brunei and Myanmar)/

(1) Cambodia Inter-Censal population Survey, 2013. (2) Results from the Population Census 2005, Lao PDR.

(3) Census of Population 2010, Singapore.



4.4 Educational Attainment of Population by Sex and Age

4.4.1 Educational Attainment of the Population aged 25 and over by Sex

The educational attainment by sex is shown in Table 4.4 as of 1998, 2008 and 2013. There are more females than males who have not completed primary education and who have no educational attainment in 2013 as well as in 1998 and 2008. The disparity of educational attainment between males and females is clear since 1998, however, the disparity has been reducing slightly, as compared with that in 1998 and 2008.

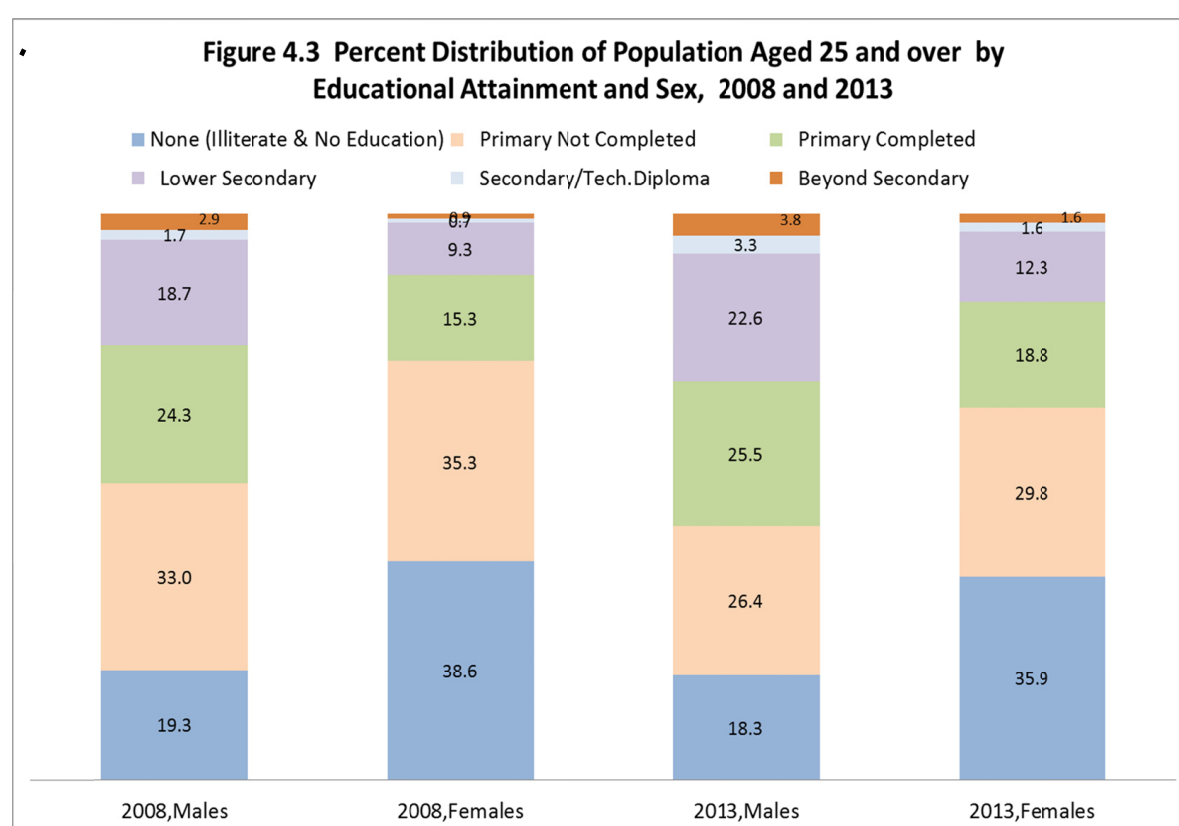


Table 4.4 Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013							
Educational Level	1998		2008		2013		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Population Aged 25 and over	1,990,717	2,459,186	2,697,489	3,195,909	7,183,247	3,301,914	3,881,333
None (Illiterate & No Education)	462,360	1,232,673	520,950	1,232,409	1,996,787	605,258	1,391,530
Primary not Completed	758,621	823,358	890,233	1,127,068	2,030,755	872,473	1,158,282
Primary	444,324	246,077	654,673	488,948	1,570,283	842,147	728,136
Lower Secondary	214,525	114,606	504,795	296,212	1,221,608	744,610	476,998
Secondary/Diploma	82,496	30,181	45,253	21,061	170,510	107,838	62,673
Beyond Secondary	17,094	4,518	78,040	28,462	188,509	126,016	62,492
Population Aged 25 and over	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
None (Illiterate & No Education)	23.2	50.1	19.3	38.6	27.8	18.3	35.9
Primary not Completed	38.1	33.5	33.0	35.3	28.3	26.4	29.8
Primary	22.3	10.0	24.3	15.3	21.9	25.5	18.8
Lower Secondary	10.8	4.7	18.7	9.3	17.0	22.6	12.3
Secondary/Diploma	4.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	2.4	3.3	1.6
Beyond Secondary	0.9	0.2	2.9	0.9	2.6	3.8	1.6
Note: Population aged 25 and over includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and educational level.							

At the level of primary education, the difference between males and females has decreased gradually during 1998-2013. However, girls often drop out at either primary education or lower secondary education. The differences of percentage for “lower secondary” and above educational level between males and females are not still small. The percentage of persons with “lower secondary” increased from 10.8% in 1998, 18.7% in 2008 to 22.6% in 2013 for males, and 4.7%, 9.3% and 12.3% for females, respectively. The percentage of persons with “beyond secondary” increased 0.9%, 2.9% and 3.8% for males, and 0.2%, 0.9% and 1.6% for females during 1998-2013. It is noted that the higher the educational level, the greater the disparity by sex. The educational attainment of female is far inferior to those of males, although the educational attainment has improved more females than males during 2008-2013 (see Figure 4.3). The sex disparity in educational level might be affected by the traditional value in gender system in Cambodia.

4.4.2 Educational Attainment of Population by Age Group

Table 4.5 shows the percent distribution of population by educational attainment by age groups as for 1998, 2008 and 2013. It is observed that the educational attainment lowers with age. In 2013 the proportion of “none” and for “primary not completed” in educational attainment for both sexes increases with rise in age. While, the proportion of “primary completed”, “lower secondary” and “secondary and above” decreases with rise in age. Although similar pattern can be observed in 1998 and 2008, young person aged 15-24 who has completed comparatively higher educational attainment is increasing in 2013. Similar pattern on educational attainment is observed for males and females. However the sex gap of educational attainment is large with rise in age.

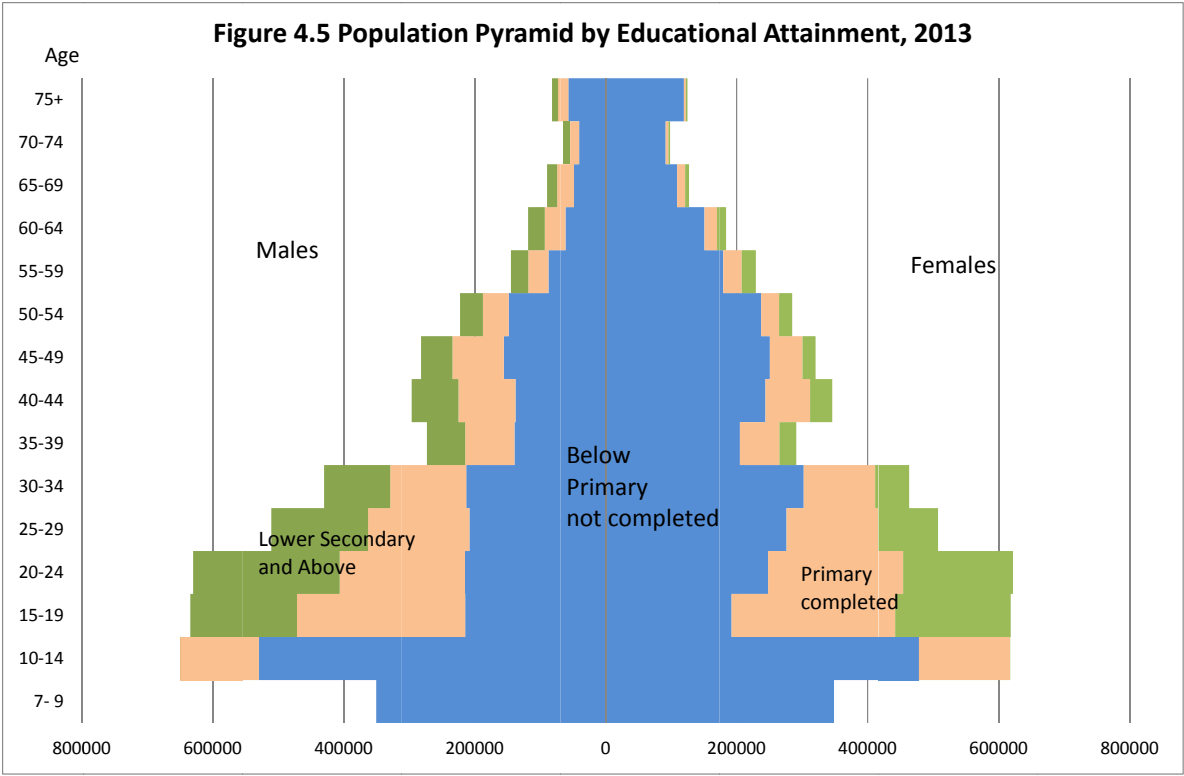
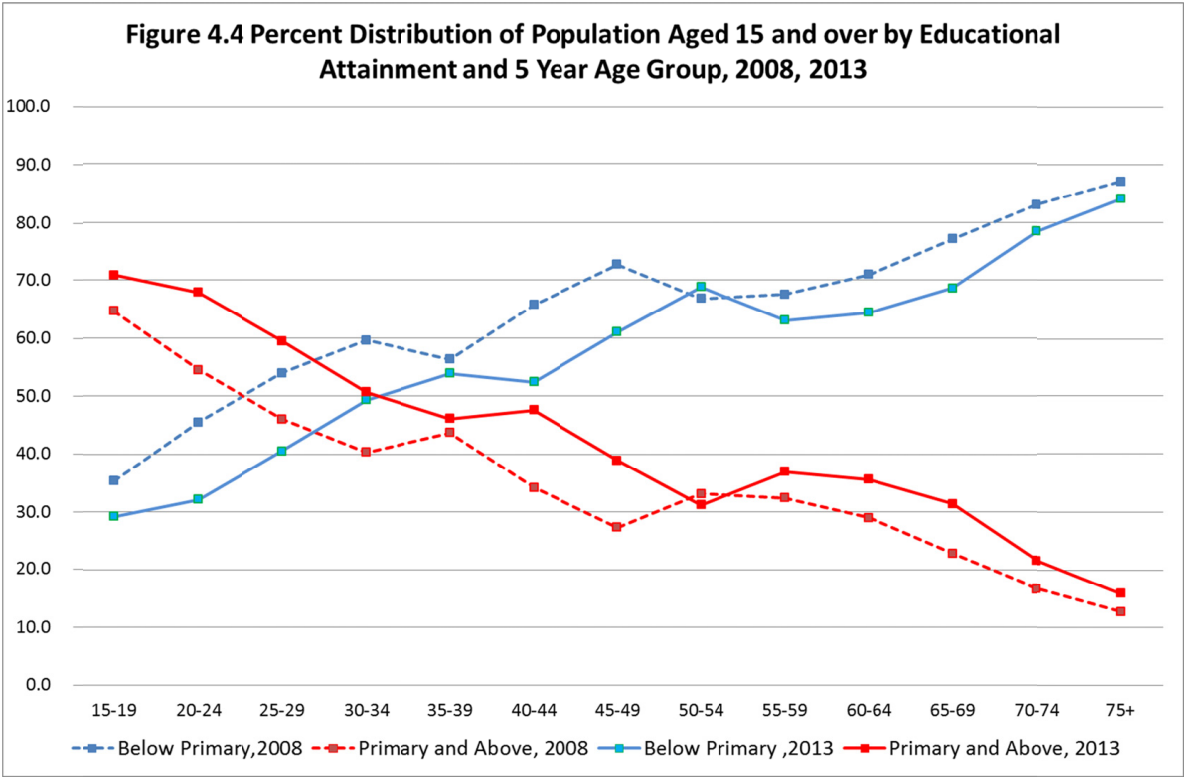
Table 4.5 Percent of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013

Both Sexes and Age Group	Population	Population by Educational Level				
		None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and Above
2013						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	22.5	25.8	25.4	20.6	5.6
15-24	100.0	10.5	20.2	33.5	28.7	7.1
25-34	100.0	19.8	24.9	25.9	20.9	8.5
35-44	100.0	23.9	29.1	23.7	18.0	5.1
45-54	100.0	31.0	33.6	19.0	13.9	2.4
55 and over	100.0	41.4	28.1	16.1	12.7	1.7
2008						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	24.4	31.5	24.0	17.0	3.1
15-24	100.0	13.9	26.1	32.9	23.6	3.5
25-34	100.0	23.0	32.9	23.1	16.3	4.6
35-44	100.0	25.4	35.3	22.1	14.1	3.2
45-54	100.0	31.3	38.8	15.7	12.4	1.6
55 and over	100.0	44.3	30.7	13.7	9.9	1.2
1998						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	33.8	37.4	18.0	8.0	2.8
15-24	100.0	24.3	41.0	23.0	9.3	2.4
25-34	100.0	27.4	37.0	22.0	9.1	4.5
35-44	100.0	34.6	42.4	13.1	7.5	2.4
45-54	100.0	37.8	36.5	14.6	7.9	3.1
55 and over	100.0	64.8	22.9	7.4	3.6	1.0
Note: Population aged 15 and over excludes persons who didn't reply educational level.						

Table 4.5 Percent of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

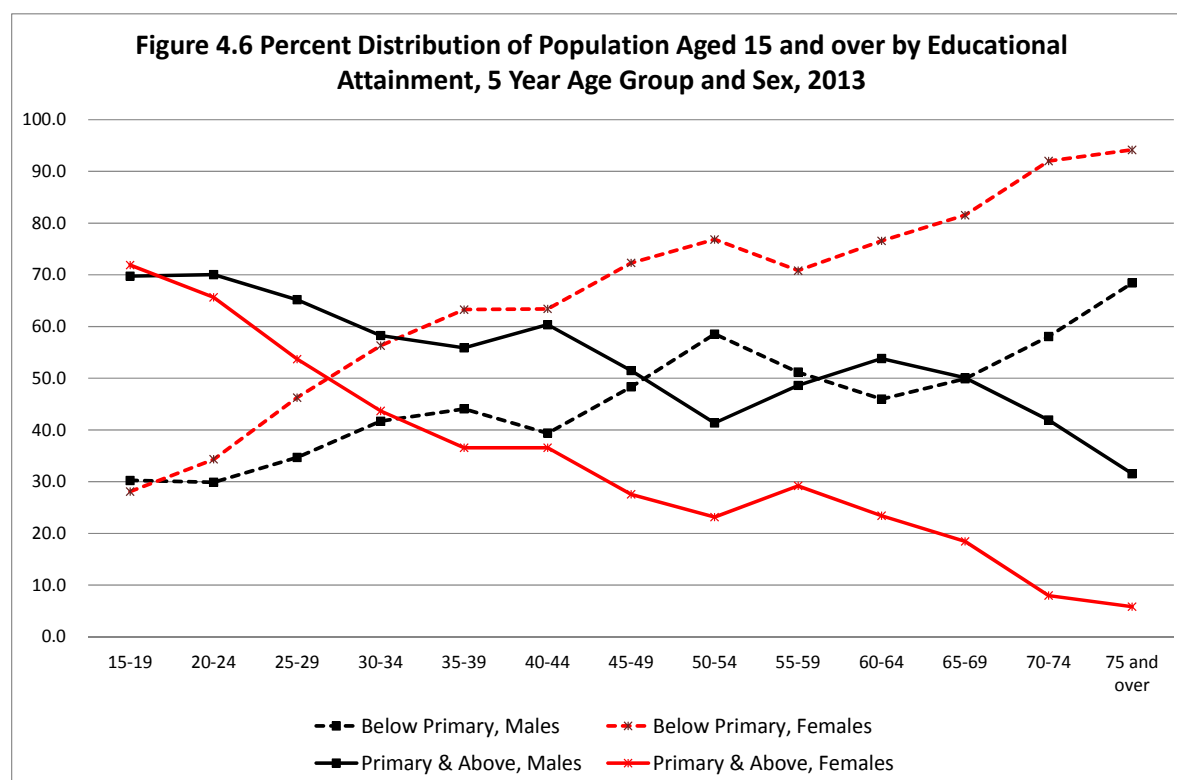
Sex and Age Group	Population	Population by Educational Level				
		None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and Above
Males, 2013						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	15.6	24.4	27.8	24.9	7.3
15-24	100.0	9.9	20.2	32.5	29.6	7.8
25-34	100.0	15.6	22.4	26.5	25.0	10.4
35-44	100.0	17.0	24.6	26.6	24.0	7.7
45-54	100.0	21.3	31.6	24.1	18.8	4.1
55 and over	100.0	22.1	31.1	23.8	19.9	3.0
Females, 2013						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	28.7	27.1	23.3	16.8	4.1
15-24	100.0	11.0	20.3	34.6	27.8	6.3
25-34	100.0	23.8	27.3	25.4	16.9	6.6
35-44	100.0	30.2	33.2	21.2	12.6	2.8
45-54	100.0	39.3	35.2	14.7	9.7	1.0
55 and over	100.0	54.2	26.1	10.9	7.9	0.8
Males, 2008						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	16.7	30.1	27.4	21.4	4.3
15-24	100.0	12.0	25.0	32.9	26.2	3.9
25-34	100.0	17.7	29.8	25.0	21.0	6.4
35-44	100.0	18.1	30.7	26.8	19.3	5.0
45-54	100.0	21.0	38.8	20.9	16.4	2.8
55 and over	100.0	22.5	36.7	22.3	15.8	2.3
Females, 2008						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	31.4	32.7	20.9	13.0	2.0
15-24	100.0	15.9	27.3	32.9	20.9	3.1
25-34	100.0	28.2	35.9	21.3	11.7	2.9
35-44	100.0	32.0	39.4	17.7	9.3	1.5
45-54	100.0	39.1	38.9	11.7	9.4	0.8
55 and over	100.0	59.5	26.4	7.7	5.8	0.5
Males, 1998						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	21.8	38.8	23.7	11.1	4.4
15-24	100.0	18.8	39.9	26.3	11.7	3.2
25-34	100.0	19.3	33.1	28.0	12.5	7.1
35-44	100.0	23.3	43.9	18.7	10.1	3.9
45-54	100.0	17.8	41.2	23.2	12.1	5.4
55 and over	100.0	36.9	38.9	14.8	6.9	1.8
Females, 1998						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	44.0	36.1	13.0	5.4	1.5
15-24	100.0	29.5	42.0	19.9	7.0	1.6
25-34	100.0	34.8	40.5	16.5	6.0	2.2
35-44	100.0	43.4	41.3	8.6	5.4	1.3
45-54	100.0	52.4	33.1	8.3	4.8	1.3
55 and over	100.0	85.1	11.3	2.0	1.2	0.3
Note: Population aged 15 and over excludes persons who didn't reply educational level.						

Classifying by two groups: “below primary” and “primary and above” based on Figure 4.4, it is clear that the educational attainment for persons at younger ages is higher than those at older ages, though there is some fluctuation at ages 40-44 and 50-54 in 2013.



The age and sex differentials by educational attainment are clearly presented by the population pyramid shown in Figure 4.5. Young females aged 7-9 and 15-19 with “below primary not completed” educational level are less than those males, however, the opposite situation is found for population with lower secondary and above. This means that more females than males for lower educational level, and less females than males for higher educational level are observed.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.6 show the educational development by age and sex during 1998-2013. The educational attainment by age has improved significantly, particularly for younger generations and females during 1998-2013. However, the educational attainment for females at all ages is lower than those for males. The difference of the educational attainment between males and females becomes greater with age. The proportion of below primary for males and females aged 15-19 fell from 34.6% and 36.1% in 2008 to 30.3% and 28.1% in 2013. While, the proportion of primary and above for males and females aged 15-19 rose from 65.3% and 63.9% in 2008 to 69.7% and 71.9% in 2013. As for the proportion of below primary for males and females aged 50-54 rose from 54.9% and 74.7% in 2008 to 58.5% and 76.8% in 2013. And the proportion of primary and above for males and females aged 50-54 fell from 45.0% and 25.3% in 2008 to 41.4% and 23.2% in 2013. It is clearly shown that age and sex gaps of the educational attainment are not still small, however the difference of the educational attainment between males and females decreased for all age groups except older generation during 2008-2013.



4.5 Educational Attainment and Employment

4.5.1 Economic Activity by Educational Attainment

A literate, well-educated labor force is essential for sustainable economic development. The economic activity and occupational status differs by educational level of the population. Table 4.6 shows the percent of the population aged 7 and over by economic activity status for each educational attainment and sex. In this table, column of “Total” in “Economically Active” means “economic activity rate”, column of “Employed” means “employment rate” and “Unemployed” may correspond to “unemployment rate.” According to the table, persons with “lower secondary” show the highest percent of economically active (72.2%), while those with “primary not completed” show the lowest (56.4%) for both sexes. By sex, males with “lower secondary” show the highest (76.4 %) and those with “primary not completed” show the lowest (55.5%). Females also indicates similar tendency like males, females with “lower secondary” show the highest economic activity (66.6%) and those with “primary not completed” shows the lowest (57.2%). Difference of economic activity rates by educational attainment seems to be greater for males than for females.

Table 4.6 Percent of Population Aged 7 and over by Status of Economic Activity, Educational Attainment and Sex , 2013

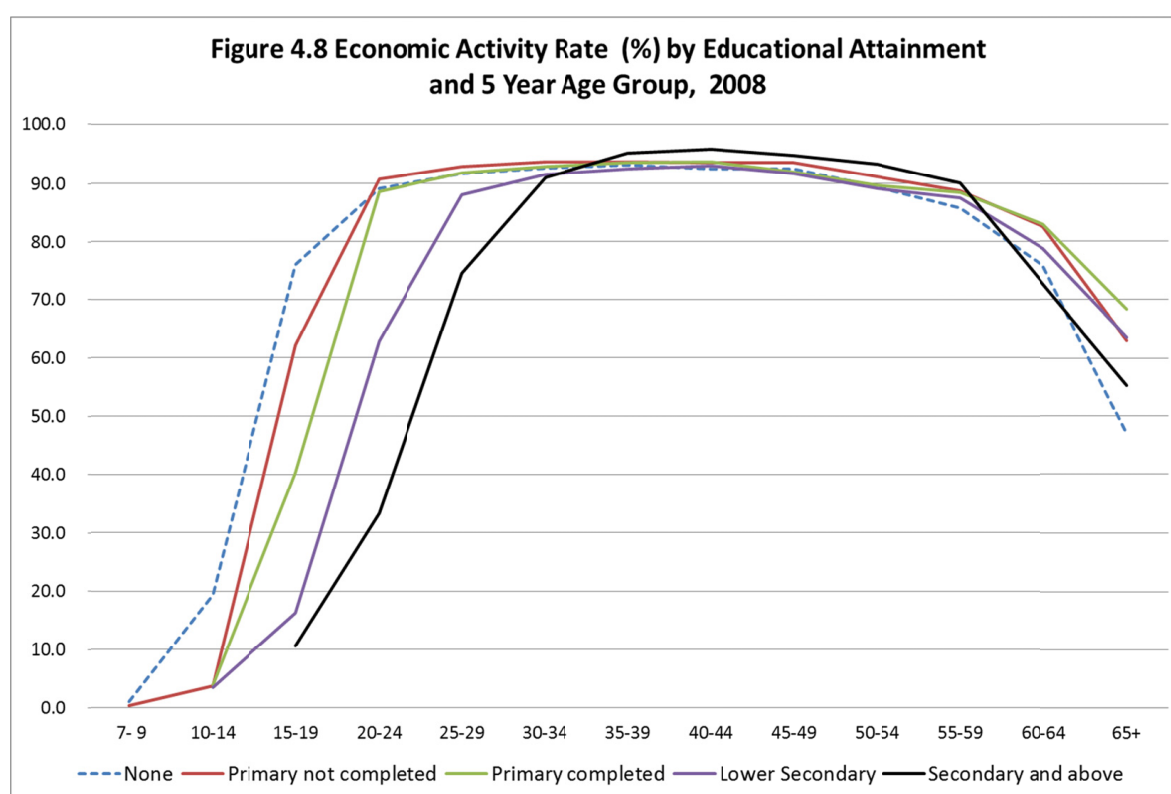
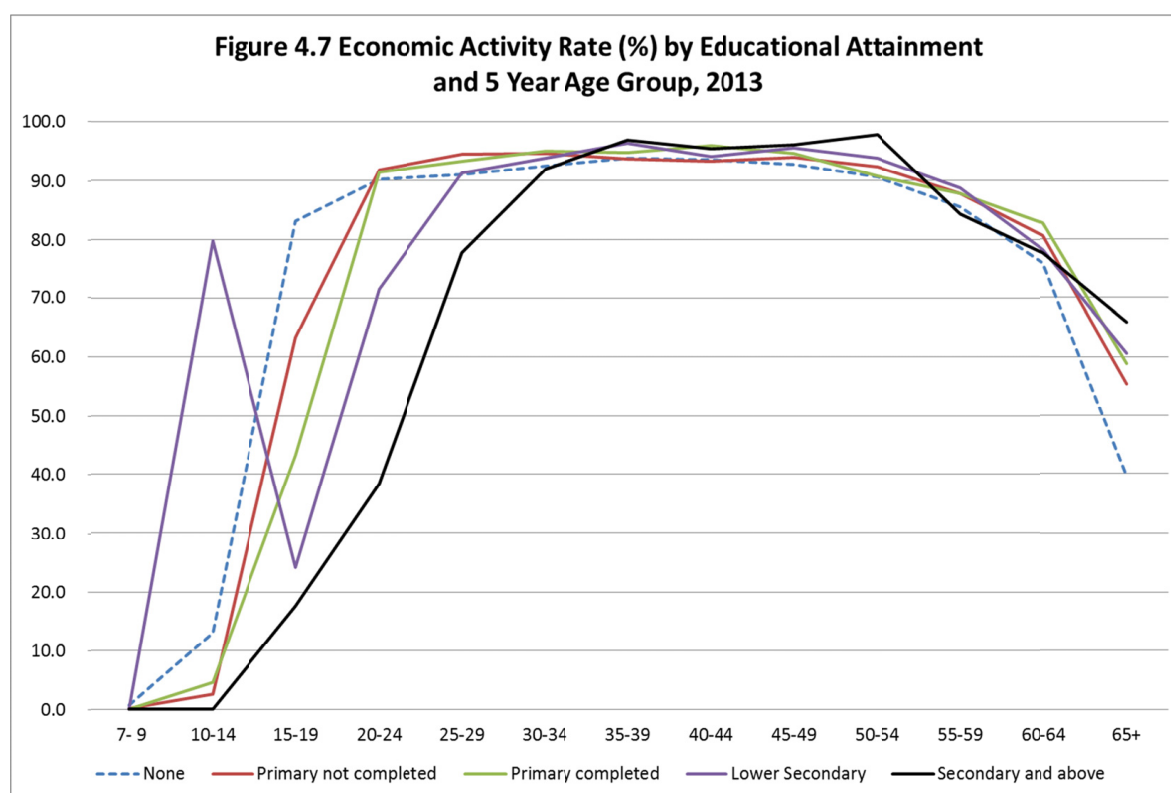
Educational Attainment and Sex		Economically Active			Not in Economically
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
Total	Both sexes	65.3	63.7	1.6	34.7
	Males	67.1	65.6	1.5	32.9
	Females	63.7	61.9	1.7	36.3
No Education	Both Sexes	66.4	64.3	2.1	33.6
	Males	67.1	65.1	1.9	32.9
	Females	66.0	63.9	2.1	34.0
Primary Not Completed	Both Sexes	56.4	55.2	1.1	43.6
	Males	55.5	54.5	0.9	44.5
	Females	57.2	55.9	1.3	42.8
Primary Completed	Both Sexes	71.5	69.9	1.5	28.5
	Males	73.9	72.4	1.5	26.1
	Females	68.9	67.3	1.6	31.1
Lower Secondary	Both Sexes	72.2	70.2	2.0	27.8
	Males	76.4	74.5	1.9	23.6
	Females	66.6	64.5	2.1	33.4
Secondary and above	Both Sexes	66.9	64.9	2.0	33.1
	Males	70.1	68.3	1.8	29.9
	Females	61.8	59.6	2.2	38.2

Table 4.7 indicates relations with educational attainment and employment. The better educated persons generally have more chance to get job. Persons with secondary and above educational attainment have the highest economic activity rate (77.5%), while the less educated persons with no educational attainment have the lowest (49.3%) in 1998. However, the situation has changed that the highest economic activity rate was found among persons with no education (68.1%) in 2008 and those with lower secondary (72.2%) in 2013. While the primary not completed persons have the lowest, 56.0% and 56.4% in 2008 and 2013, respectively.

The unemployment rate is much lower in 2008 than that in 1998, irrespective of the educational attainment and sex. However the rate rose in 2013. The better educated persons tend to be higher unemployment rate than the less educated persons in 2013 as well as in 1998 and 2008. However, males with no education has the highest unemployment rate (2.9%), followed by males with secondary and above (2.6%) in 2013.

Table 4.7 Economic Activity Rate and Unemployment Rate for Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013						
Sex, Year	Total	No Education	PrimaryNot Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Economic Activity Rate (%)						
Both Sexes, 1998	55.5	49.3	53.9	67.8	68.4	77.5
Males	56.5	43.5	54.1	72.5	72.8	80.5
Females	54.6	52.8	53.2	60.8	60.9	69.9
Both Sexes, 2008	61.7	68.1	56.0	63.4	63.2	64.4
Males	62.5	66.3	55.0	66.8	67.8	68.3
Females	60.9	69.1	56.9	59.5	56.4	57.0
Both Sexes, 2013	65.3	66.4	56.4	71.5	72.2	66.9
Males	67.1	67.1	55.5	73.9	76.4	70.1
Females	63.6	66.0	57.2	68.9	66.6	61.8
Unemployment Rate (%)						
Both Sexes, 1998	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.4	5.3
Males	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9
Females	5.9	5.1	5.2	8.1	7.1	6.5
Both Sexes, 2008	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.4
Males	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9
Females	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	3.1	3.5
Both Sexes, 2013	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.9
Males	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6
Females	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.5

The population aged 7 and over includes a great amount of school age population. Accordingly, economically active status is affected by amount of those population at younger ages. In order to avoid the effect of such population, age-specific economic activity rates were calculated by educational attainment and sex.



Figures 4.7 and 4.8 show the economic activity rates by age group for educational attainment level as of 2008 and 2013. Looking those figures, it can be said that less educated persons aged under 30-34 have higher economic activity rates than those for better educated persons shown in 2013 as well as in 2008. Better educated persons with secondary and above educational attainment aged between 35-39 and 50-54 have higher economic activity rates than those with under lower secondary as of 2008 and 2013. Comparing with Figure 4.8, persons aged 10-14 with lower secondary has shown strange economic activity rate in Figure 4.7, which might be sample problem of the survey in 2013.

4.5.2 Educational Attainment of Population by Occupation

Table 4.8 shows the percentage distribution of employed population in each educational category by major group of occupation as of 2013. The proportion of population engaging in agriculture, forestry and fishery decreases generally with improvement of the educational attainment. The proportion engaging in agriculture, forestry and fishery of persons with no education and secondary above educational attainment are 80% and 7%, respectively. The opposite pattern is observed in the proportions engaged in managers, professionals and clerks, sales and service workers. These proportions are increasing with improvement of the educational level.

Table 4.8 Percent of Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation, and Sex, 2013

Occupation	Employed Population	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Both Sexes	8,123,833	1,863,490	2,292,306	2,087,063	1,497,506	378,967
Armed Forces	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.1
Managers	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.6
Professionals	3.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	5.7	28.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.3	10.3
Clerical Support Workers	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.6	22.5
Services & Sales Workers	11.8	6.2	9.2	12.9	19.5	19.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	62.3	79.7	72.1	60.5	42.6	7.0
Craft & Related Workers	10.0	4.7	8.9	13.8	14.2	6.0
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	1.9	0.7	1.4	2.3	3.6	1.5
Elementary Occupations	5.9	7.6	6.4	5.8	4.6	1.1
Note: Population includes Occupation "Not reported".						
Employed Population includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and educational level.						

Table 4.8 Percent of Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation, and Sex, 2013 **(Continued)**

Occupation	Employed Population	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Males	4,020,380	689,265	1,065,200	1,109,990	907,575	245,103
Armed Forces	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.0
Managers	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.0
Professionals	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	5.7	24.8
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	10.7
Clerical Support Workers	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.6	25.3
Services & Sales Workers	8.6	3.1	5.3	8.6	14.7	15.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	60.2	78.4	72.7	62.2	43.9	7.5
Craft & Related Workers	9.1	4.4	7.2	11.0	13.0	6.8
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	3.6	1.6	2.9	4.1	5.8	1.9
Elementary Occupations	7.8	10.5	8.8	8.0	6.1	1.4
Females	4,103,453	1,174,225	1,227,106	977,074	589,930	133,864
Armed Forces	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Managers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8
Professionals	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	5.8	33.7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.3	9.5
Clerical Support Workers	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.6	17.4
Services & Sales Workers	15.0	8.0	12.5	17.7	27.0	25.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	64.4	80.4	71.5	58.6	40.5	6.2
Craft & Related Workers	10.9	4.8	10.3	17.0	16.1	4.7
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Elementary Occupations	4.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	0.4
Note: Population includes Occupation "Not reported".						
Employed Population includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and educational level.						

Figures 4.9 to 4.11 show the distribution of employed persons by occupation for educational attainment and sex in 2013. In the Figures, the occupation is broadly classified by 4 groups which was mentioned in “Terms and Classifications related to this Report”; 1) Managers and Professionals, 2) Clerks, Service and Sales Workers, 3) Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers, and 4) Craft, and Plant and Machine Operators, and Armed Forces. It is observed that the occupational structure differs remarkably according to the level of educational attainment. In the case of better-educated persons with educational attainment in secondary and above, the percentages in white-collar types of occupation including managers, professional workers and clerks, sales and service workers, are higher, as compared to those of the other educational attainment as of 2013. It is paid attention that females with higher educational attainment (secondary and above) have better chances of getting white-collar types of occupation than counterparts (Figures 4.10 and 4.11).

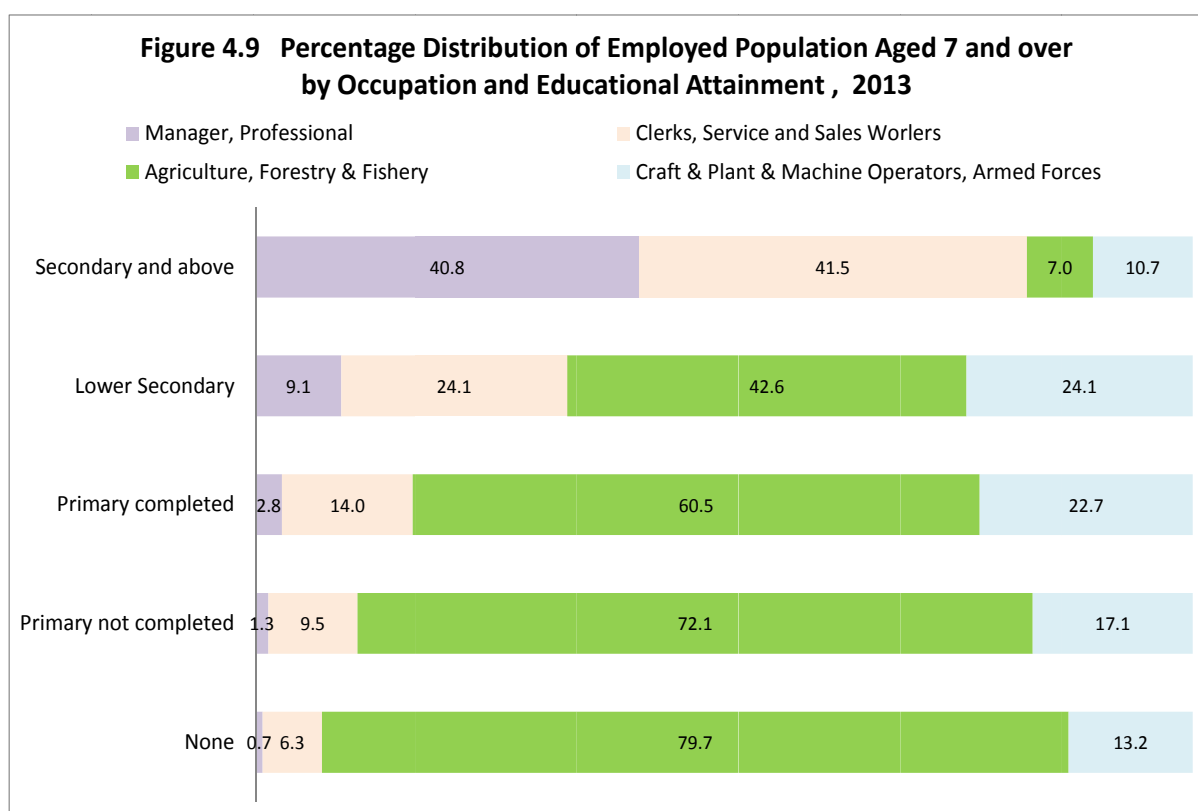


Figure 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Employed Males Aged 7 and over by Occupation and Educational Attainment , 2013

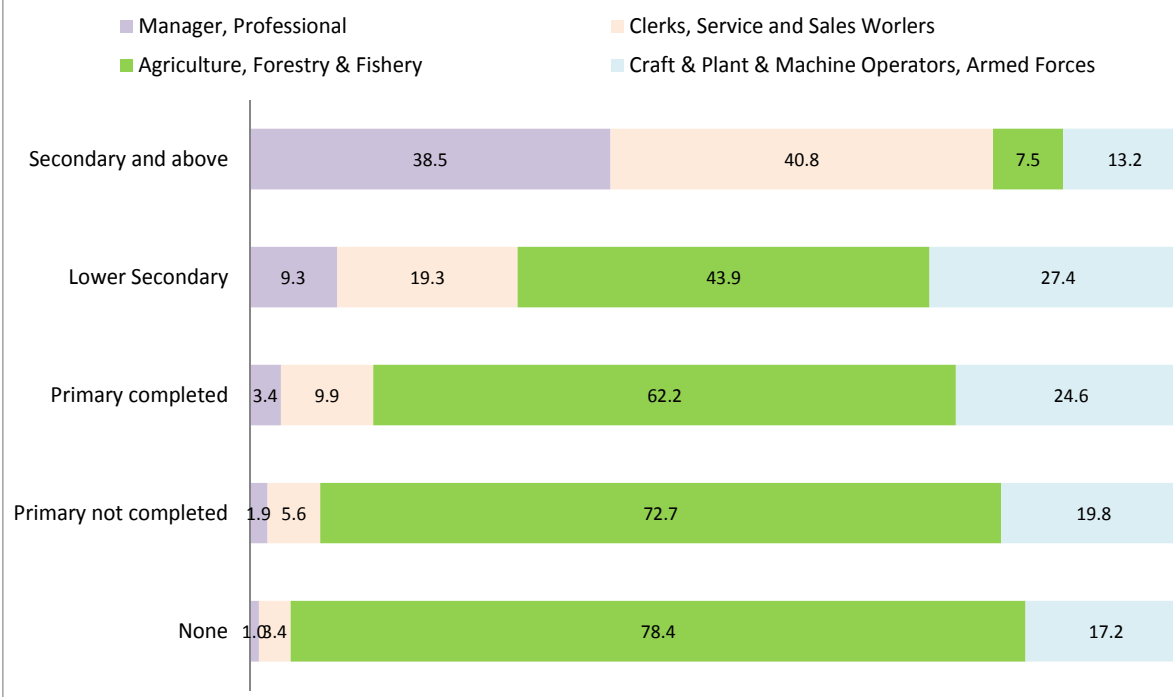


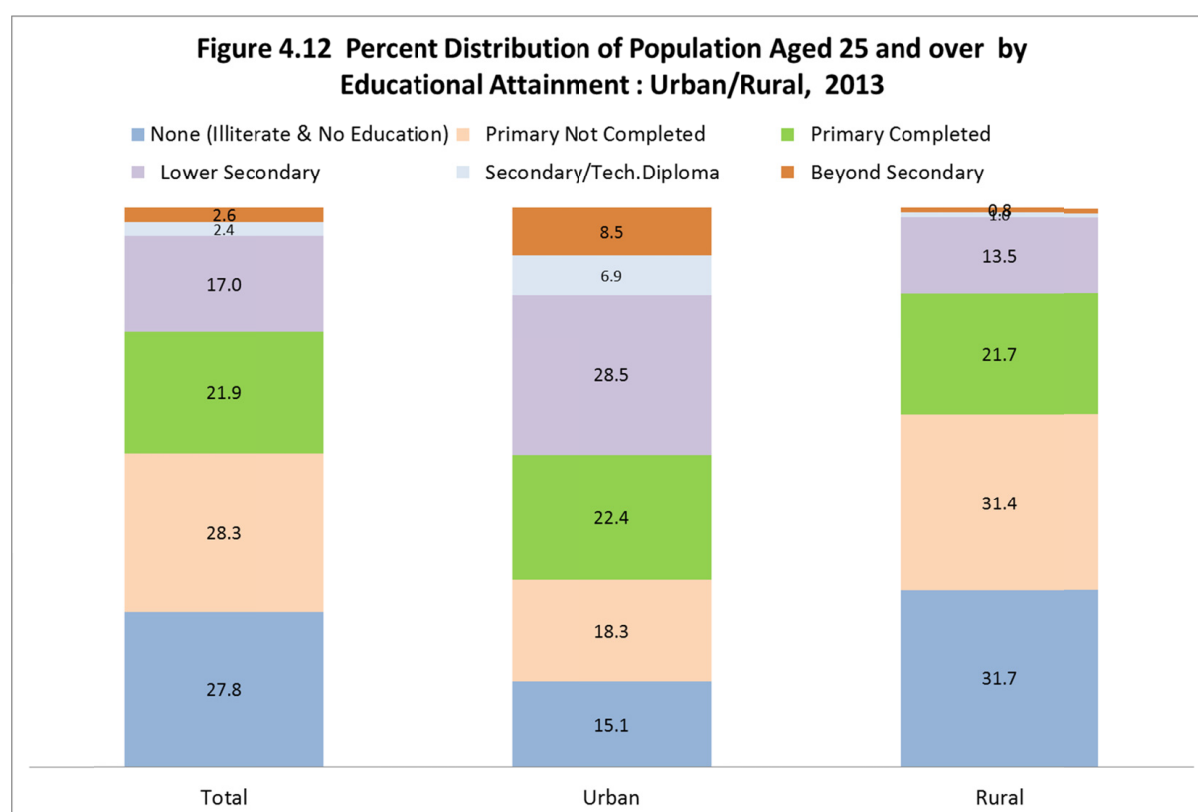
Figure 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Employed Females Aged 7 and over by Occupation and Educational Attainment , 2013



4.6 Educational Attainment of Population by Urban and Rural Areas

4.6.1 Change in Educational Attainment of Population between 2008 and 2013 for Urban and Rural Areas

In Cambodia 21.4% of the peoples reside in urban area, while 78.6 % reside in rural area in 2013. Table 4.9 shows the population aged 25 and over by educational attainment and urban / rural residence as of 2008 and 2013. There is a remarkable increase of population in lower secondary and beyond secondary educational attainment both in urban and rural areas. On the other hand, population with primary not completed decreased both in urban and rural areas except those for females in urban and rural areas.



The proportion of population aged 25 and over who has no education at all is 15.1% for urban area, 31.7% for rural area in 2013. As the proportion of those persons in 2008 was 15.5% for urban area, 33.5% for rural area, the educational attainment level of Cambodian population has obviously improved during the period for 2008-13. Regarding as the population who did not complete primary education, the proportion decreased in both urban and rural areas. The proportion of population aged 25 and over who has completed primary, lower secondary, secondary and above is higher in urban area than in rural area. These results show the rural dweller has much lower educational attainment than urban dwellers (see Table 4.9, Figure 4.12).

Table 4.9 Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Educational Attainment	2008			2013			Annual Growth Rate(%), 2008-13		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total	5,893,398	2,697,489	3,195,909	7,183,247	3,301,914	3,881,333	3.96	4.04	3.89
None (Illiterate & No Education)	1,753,359	520,950	1,232,409	1,996,787	605,258	1,391,530	2.60	3.00	2.43
Primary Not Completed	2,017,301	890,233	1,127,068	2,030,755	872,473	1,158,282	0.13	-0.40	0.55
Primary Completed	1,143,621	654,673	488,948	1,570,283	842,147	728,136	6.34	5.04	7.96
Lower Secondary	801,007	504,795	296,212	1,221,608	744,610	476,998	8.44	7.77	9.53
Secondary/Diploma	66,314	45,253	21,061	170,510	107,838	62,673	18.89	17.37	21.81
Beyond Secondary	106,502	78,040	28,462	188,509	126,016	62,492	11.42	9.58	15.73
Urban	1,236,720	580,744	655,976	1,693,285	788,597	904,688	6.28	6.12	6.43
None (Illiterate & No Education)	191,207	52,278	138,929	256,509	73,270	183,239	5.88	6.75	5.54
Primary Not Completed	307,138	113,771	193,367	309,343	108,895	200,448	0.14	-0.88	0.72
Primary Completed	281,371	135,213	146,158	379,363	172,958	206,405	5.98	4.92	6.90
Lower Secondary	329,899	191,331	138,568	482,578	266,176	216,402	7.61	6.60	8.92
Secondary/Diploma	39,833	25,843	13,990	117,636	70,421	47,216	21.66	20.05	24.33
Beyond Secondary	84,483	60,453	24,030	144,294	94,537	49,757	10.71	8.94	14.56
Rural	4,656,678	2,116,745	2,539,933	5,489,962	2,513,317	2,976,645	3.29	3.43	3.17
None (Illiterate & No Education)	1,562,152	468,672	1,093,480	1,740,279	531,988	1,208,291	2.16	2.53	2.00
Primary Not Completed	1,710,163	776,462	933,701	1,721,412	763,578	957,834	0.13	-0.33	0.51
Primary Completed	862,250	519,460	342,790	1,190,920	669,189	521,731	6.46	5.07	8.40
Lower Secondary	471,108	313,464	157,644	739,031	478,434	260,597	9.01	8.46	10.05
Secondary/Diploma	26,481	19,410	7,071	52,874	37,417	15,457	13.83	13.13	15.64
Beyond Secondary	22,019	17,587	4,432	44,215	31,479	12,736	13.94	11.64	21.11
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
None (Illiterate & No Education)	29.8	19.3	38.6	27.8	18.3	35.9	-	-	-
Primary Not Completed	34.2	33.0	35.3	28.3	26.4	29.8	-	-	-
Primary Completed	19.4	24.3	15.3	21.9	25.5	18.8	-	-	-
Lower Secondary	13.6	18.7	9.3	17.0	22.6	12.3	-	-	-
Secondary/Diploma	1.1	1.7	0.7	2.4	3.3	1.6	-	-	-
Beyond Secondary	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.6	3.8	1.6	-	-	-
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
None (Illiterate & No Education)	15.5	9.0	21.2	15.1	9.3	20.3	-	-	-
Primary Not Completed	24.8	19.6	29.5	18.3	13.8	22.2	-	-	-
Primary Completed	22.8	23.3	22.3	22.4	21.9	22.8	-	-	-
Lower Secondary	26.7	32.9	21.1	28.5	33.8	23.9	-	-	-
Secondary/Diploma	3.2	4.4	2.1	6.9	8.9	5.2	-	-	-
Beyond Secondary	6.8	10.4	3.7	8.5	12.0	5.5	-	-	-
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
None (Illiterate + No Education)	33.5	22.1	43.1	31.7	21.2	40.6	-	-	-
Primary Not Completed	36.7	36.7	36.8	31.4	30.4	32.2	-	-	-
Primary Completed	18.5	24.5	13.5	21.7	26.6	17.5	-	-	-
Lower Secondary	10.1	14.8	6.2	13.5	19.0	8.8	-	-	-
Secondary/Diploma	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.5	-	-	-
Beyond Secondary	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.4	-	-	-

Note: 1. Population aged 25 and over includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and educational level.
2. 'Beyond Secondary' includes Undergraduate, graduate/ degree holder (post graduate).

4.6.2 Educational Attainment of Population by Sex in Urban and Rural Areas

The sex ratio by educational attainment and by urban and rural area is shown in Table 4.10. The higher the educational level, the higher the sex ratios in both urban and rural areas. The sex ratio of educational attainment for primary completed and above decreased both for urban and rural areas throughout for 1998-2013. Women who completed primary in urban area surpassed counterparts in 2008 and 2013. The sex ratio of persons with primary completed and above educational attainment in rural area is much higher than those in urban area. This implies the disparity by educational attainment between males and females is greater in rural area than in urban area. It is noted that the educational attainment for females in rural area is much inferior to not only those counterparts but also females in urban area.

Table 4.10. Sex Ratio of Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment: Urban/Rural, 1998, 2008, 2013

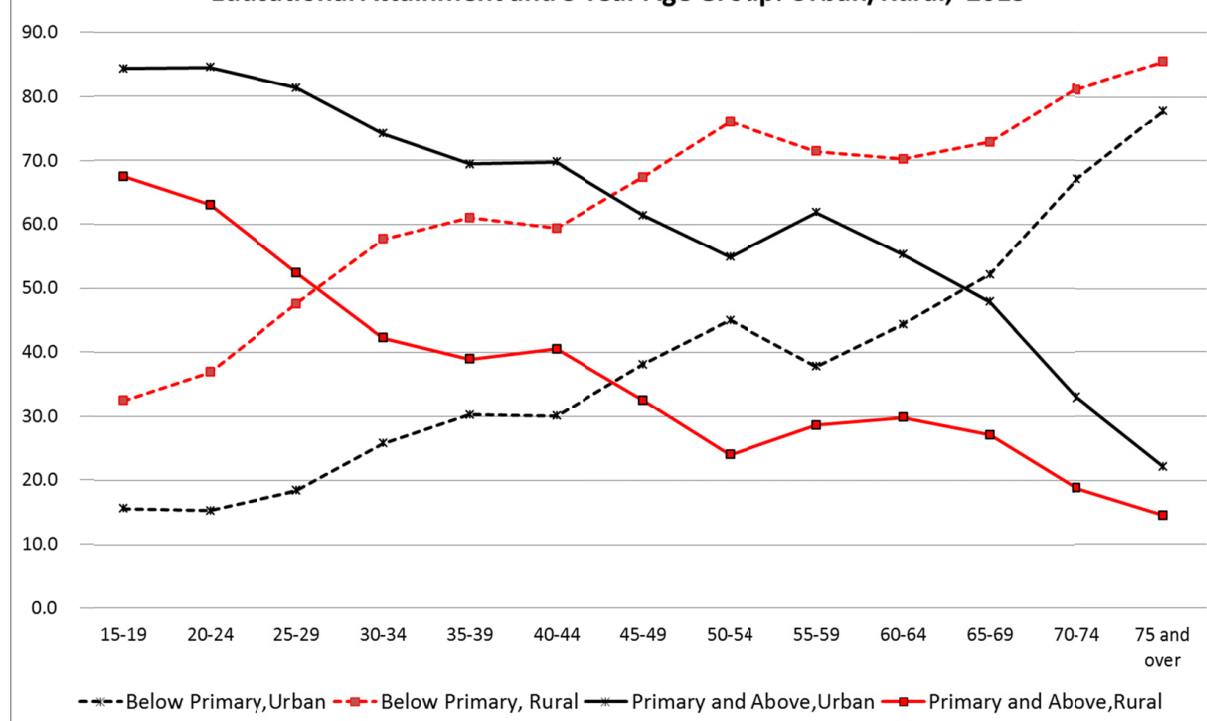
Educational Attainment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
Total	81	84	85	88	89	87	79	83	84
None (Illiterate & No Education)	38	42	43	34	38	40	38	43	44
Primary Not Completed	92	79	75	75	59	54	95	83	80
Primary Completed	181	134	116	134	93	84	198	152	128
Lower Secondary	187	170	156	159	138	123	202	199	184
Secondary/Diploma	273	215	172	248	185	149	305	275	242
Beyond Secondary	378	274	202	365	252	190	425	397	247

As shown in Table 4.11 and Figure 4.13, the educational attainment which is classified into “below primary” and “primary and above”, varies with rise in age. The proportion of “below primary” increases with rise in age, while that of “primary and above” decreases with rise in age not only for urban but also for rural areas. The educational attainment for rural dwellers at all ages is lower than those for urban dwellers. However, rural dwellers improved the educational attainment significantly, particularly for younger generations, during 1998-2008 and 2008-13. The difference of the educational attainment both for “below primary” and “primary and above”, between urban and rural is large at aged 30-39 and 50-59 (around 30% point) in 2013. While, the younger generation aged 15-19 and older generation aged 65 and over, have relatively smaller difference of the educational attainment between urban and rural than other age groups.

Table 4.11 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment, and 5 Year Age Group, 1998, 2008, 2013

Age Group	Below Primary						Primary and Above					
	1998		2008		2013		1998		2008		2013	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
15 and over	51.6	75.1	34.5	61.9	28.3	54.2	48.3	24.8	65.4	38.0	71.5	45.8
15-19	43.5	69.7	22.6	38.8	15.6	32.5	56.4	30.3	77.4	61.2	84.4	67.5
20-24	44.6	69.8	25.9	52.7	15.3	36.9	55.3	30.2	74.0	47.2	84.6	63.0
25-29	39.5	64.4	29.3	62.4	18.4	47.5	60.4	35.6	70.5	37.6	81.4	52.4
30-34	48.9	73.8	34.2	66.4	25.8	57.7	51.0	26.2	65.6	33.6	74.2	42.3
35-39	59.1	83.7	31.8	62.6	30.3	61.0	40.8	16.3	68.1	37.3	69.4	39.0
40-44	54.8	78.1	41.2	71.7	30.1	59.4	45.1	21.9	58.5	28.3	69.7	40.6
45-49	55.1	77.2	48.4	78.6	38.2	67.4	44.7	22.7	51.3	21.3	61.4	32.6
50-54	58.8	78.9	46.0	72.4	45.0	76.0	41.0	21.0	53.8	27.6	54.9	24.0
55-59	67.2	83.8	48.0	72.3	37.8	71.4	32.5	16.1	51.7	27.6	61.9	28.6
60-64	77.9	88.9	53.1	74.9	44.4	70.2	21.8	10.9	46.6	25.0	55.3	29.8
65-69	84.6	91.8	61.8	80.1	52.1	72.9	15.0	8.0	37.9	19.8	47.9	27.1
70-74	87.8	93.3	71.8	85.2	67.1	81.2	11.6	6.4	27.9	14.6	32.9	18.8
75 and over	90.0	93.9	78.9	88.7	77.8	85.5	9.5	5.8	20.8	11.2	22.2	14.5

Figure 4.13 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and 5 Year Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013



4.7 Educational Attainment of Population by Province

4.7.1 Educational Attainment of Population by Province

Table 4.12 indicates the provincial status on educational attainment of the population aged 7 and over and the population aged 15 and over. It is observed that the educational attainment differs by province. Maps 2 and 3 show the proportions of “no education and primary not completed” and “lower secondary and above education completed” of population aged 15 and over by province in 2013, respectively. From Map 2, it is found clearly that the provinces near border with Vietnam and Laos show high proportion of both “no education” and no completion of primary education. On the other hand, Phnom Penh and neighboring southern provinces have lower proportions. From Map 3, Phnom Penh and the surrounding provinces represent high proportion of the persons completed compulsory school and above. On the other hand, Mondul Kiri and neighboring provinces located the border of the country represent the low proportion.

Table 4.12 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 7 and over & 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013

Province	Population Aged 7 and over						Population Aged 15 and over					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	100.0	22.7	32.5	23.4	16.7	4.6	100.0	22.5	25.8	25.4	20.6	5.6
Banteay Meanchey	100.0	26.0	37.0	21.0	13.8	2.3	100.0	27.4	30.6	22.2	16.9	2.8
Battambang	100.0	20.7	35.2	25.4	15.8	2.8	100.0	19.8	28.5	28.4	19.7	3.5
Kampong Cham	100.0	26.2	37.2	23.2	11.6	1.8	100.0	27.3	31.0	25.1	14.4	2.2
Kampong Chhnang	100.0	29.2	36.2	20.8	12.5	1.3	100.0	30.1	29.2	23.2	15.8	1.7
Kampong Speu	100.0	18.6	36.2	28.8	15.2	1.3	100.0	17.7	29.9	32.1	18.8	1.6
Kampong Thom	100.0	33.1	32.2	21.9	11.5	1.3	100.0	32.7	27.0	24.3	14.4	1.7
Kampot	100.0	20.6	31.9	22.8	19.0	5.6	100.0	21.2	24.1	24.4	23.3	6.9
Kandal	100.0	17.5	31.2	24.5	23.0	3.7	100.0	17.1	24.3	26.4	27.7	4.4
Koh Kong	100.0	28.0	33.3	22.5	13.2	3.0	100.0	27.2	26.8	25.4	16.7	3.8
Kratie	100.0	29.4	37.3	20.5	10.4	2.4	100.0	28.0	32.5	23.0	13.3	3.1
Mondul Kiri	100.0	44.3	30.1	15.3	9.6	0.6	100.0	43.6	23.6	18.9	12.9	0.8
Phnom Penh	100.0	12.4	19.8	21.8	28.8	17.0	100.0	11.7	13.3	21.7	33.4	19.7
Preah Vihear	100.0	37.1	34.2	16.4	10.9	1.3	100.0	37.3	28.1	18.5	14.3	1.7
Prey Veng	100.0	21.4	37.8	24.9	13.6	2.3	100.0	21.1	31.2	27.6	17.1	2.9
Pursat	100.0	25.7	33.3	22.4	14.8	3.8	100.0	25.3	26.1	25.5	18.4	4.7
Ratanak Kiri	100.0	56.9	19.8	11.5	9.0	2.8	100.0	56.2	14.8	13.5	11.7	3.6
Siem Reap	100.0	27.0	36.6	19.2	12.1	5.2	100.0	27.6	28.9	21.3	15.4	6.7
Preah Sihanouk	100.0	14.3	26.0	24.5	25.0	10.1	100.0	13.9	18.9	25.5	29.6	12.0
Stung Treng	100.0	37.5	32.2	16.7	10.9	2.7	100.0	35.8	27.6	19.3	13.8	3.4
Svay Rieng	100.0	17.4	31.7	28.7	19.8	2.4	100.0	17.5	24.8	31.1	23.8	2.8
Takeo	100.0	18.5	29.2	29.7	18.8	3.8	100.0	18.7	21.7	32.1	22.9	4.6
Otdar Meanchey	100.0	31.2	34.9	21.2	11.7	1.0	100.0	31.6	28.0	24.1	14.9	1.3
Kep	100.0	19.4	40.0	21.9	13.9	4.7	100.0	19.5	33.4	23.6	17.6	5.9
Pailin	100.0	20.5	37.1	22.7	16.2	3.4	100.0	20.0	28.9	26.5	20.3	4.3

Note: 1. The persons who reported educational level as "Other" are included in the total population, but are not shown in the table due to negligible figures.

2. Persons with "Secondary and above" include persons with Secondary School/Baccalaurean and higher than secondary.

3. Total Population excludes the persons who didn't report literacy status and educational status.

Map 2. Proportion of Population Aged 15 and over with "No Education and Primary not Completed": Province, 2013

Proportion of Population Aged 15 and over with "No Education and Primary not Completed" (%) of Cambodia: 48.3

The Proportion (%) by Province:

Min: 25.0 (Phnom Penh)

Max: 71.1 (Ratanak Kiri)

Mean: 52.6

Thailand

Legend

— National Boundary

— Provincial boundary

Proportion of population aged 15 and over with "no education and primary not completed" by province

Lower than 45.0

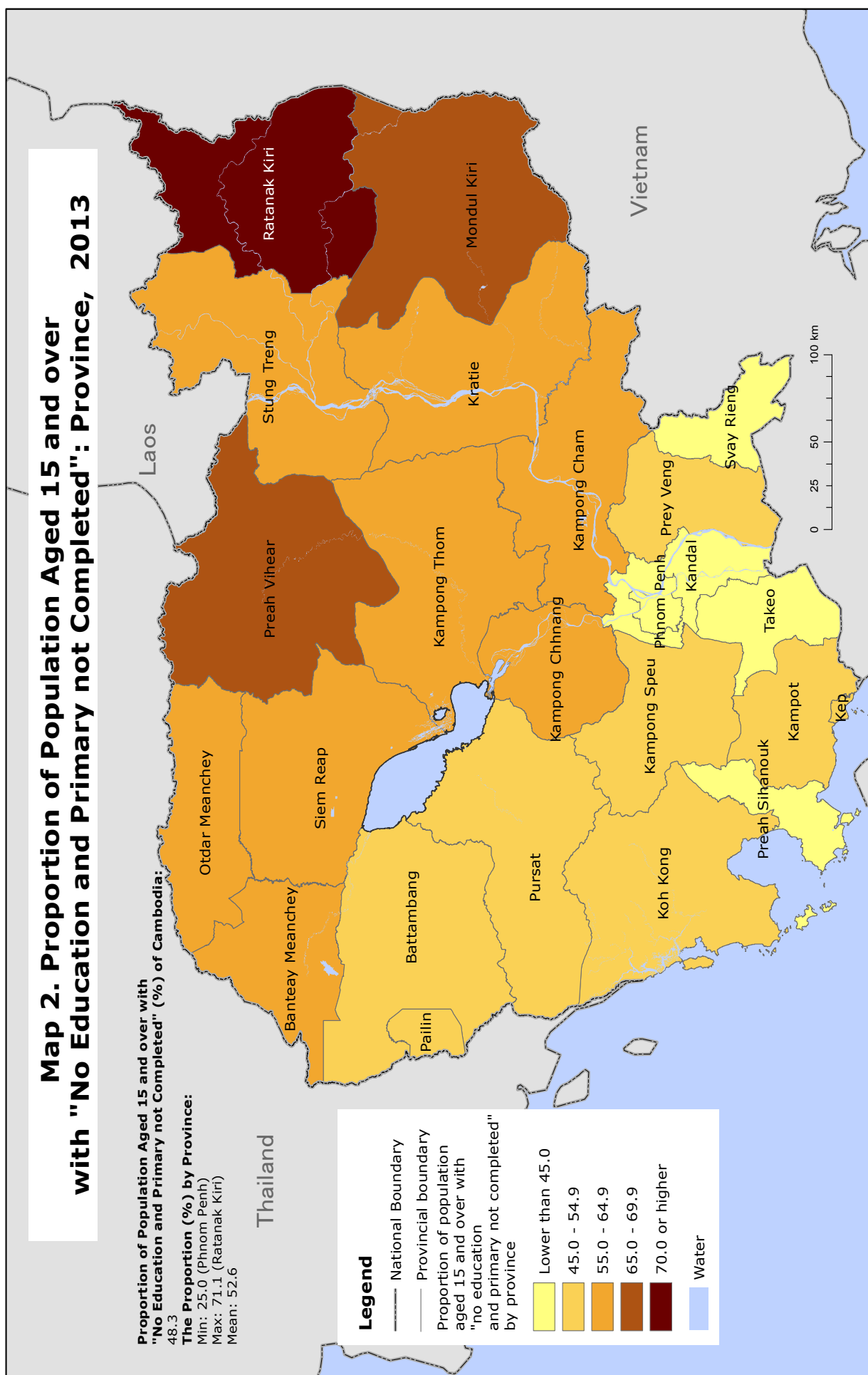
45.0 - 54.9

55.0 - 64.9

65.0 - 69.9

70.0 or higher

Water



Map 3. Proportion of Population Aged 15 and over with Lower Secondary and above Education Completed: Province, 2013

Proportion of Population Aged 15 and over with Lower Secondary and above Education Completed (%) in Cambodia: 26.2

The Proportion (%) by Province:

Min: 13.8 (Mondul Kiri)

Max: 53.1 (Phnom Penh)

Mean: 23.1

Thailand

Laos

Vietnam

Legend

— National Boundary

— Provincial boundary

Proportion of population aged 15 and over with lower secondary and above education completed by province (%)

Lower than 15.0

15.0 - 19.9

20.0 - 24.9

25.0 - 29.9

30.0 or higher

Water

0 25 50 100 km

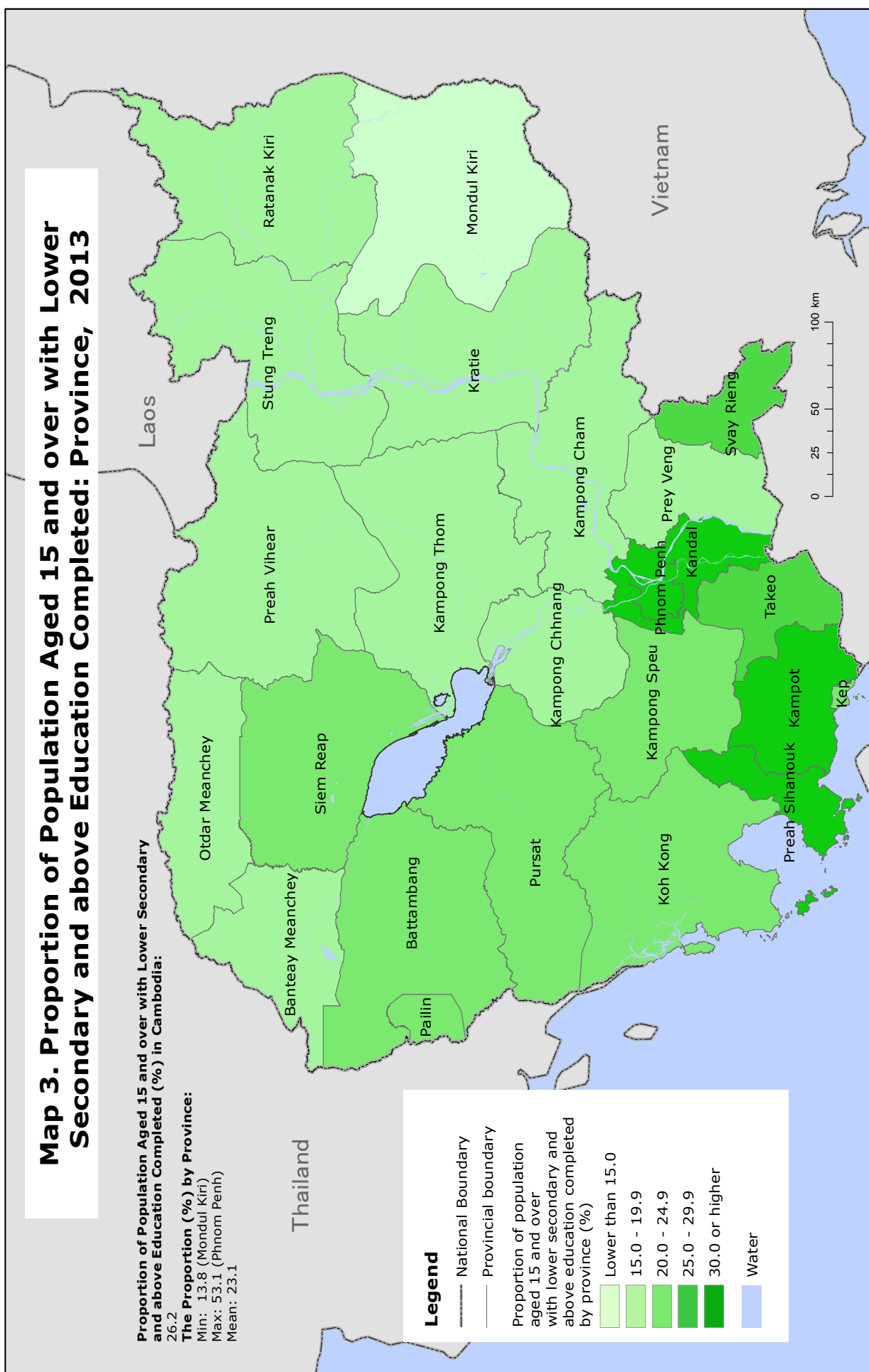


Figure 4.14 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013

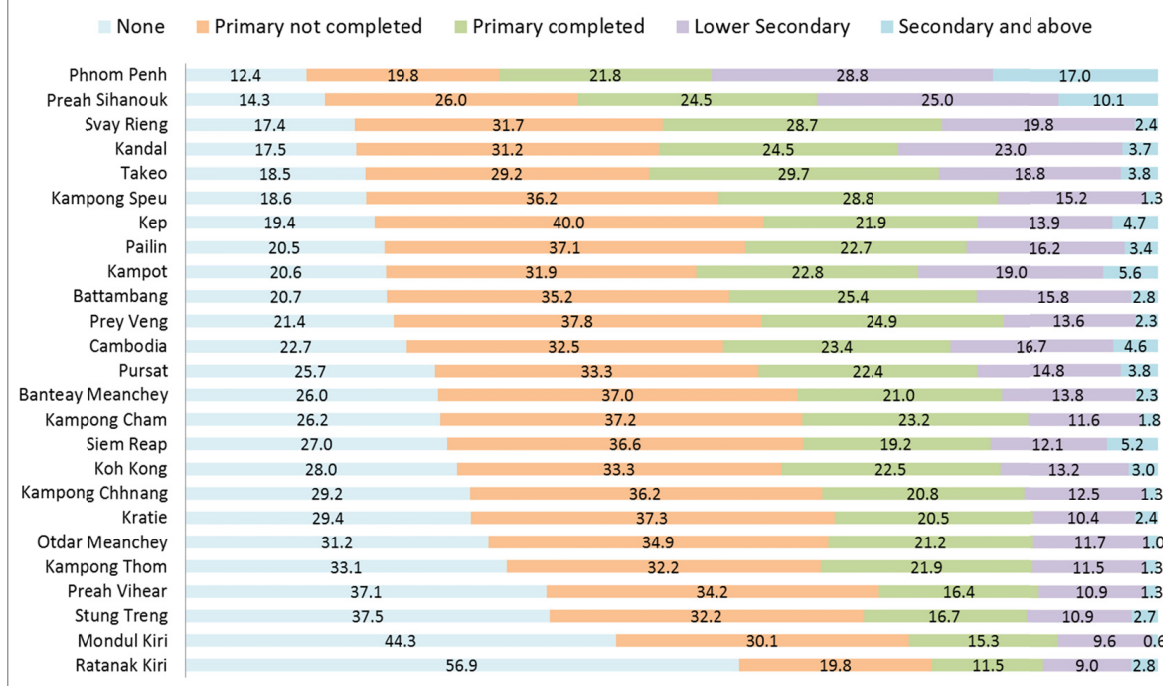
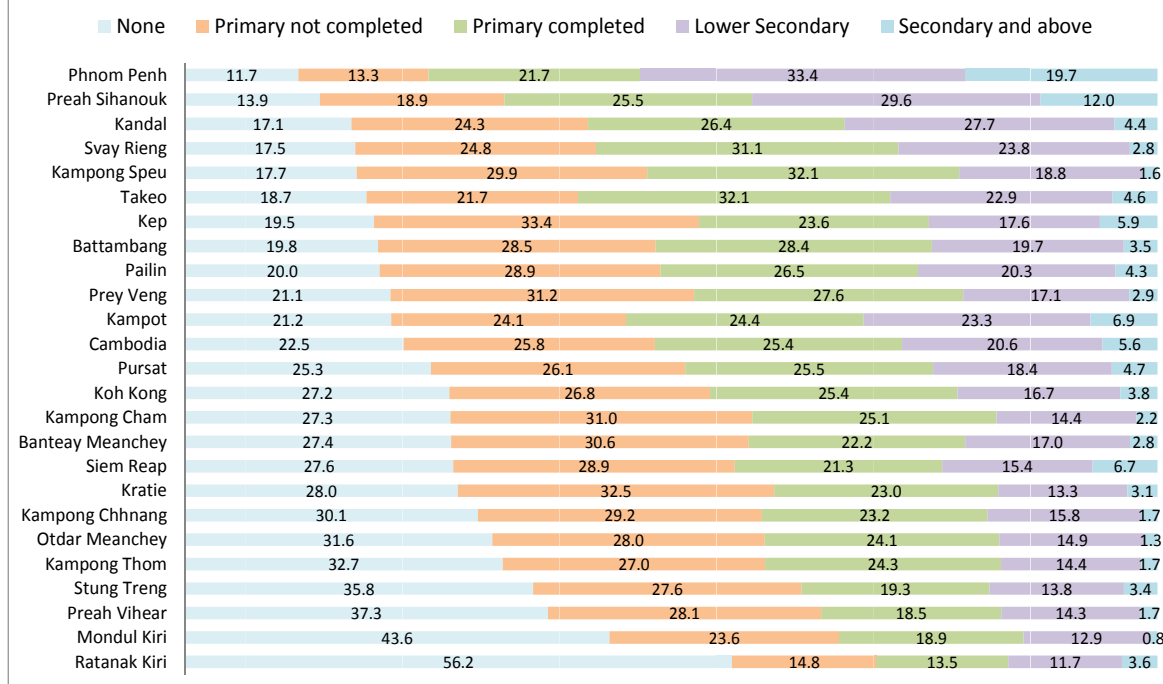


Figure 4.15 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013



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,

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.

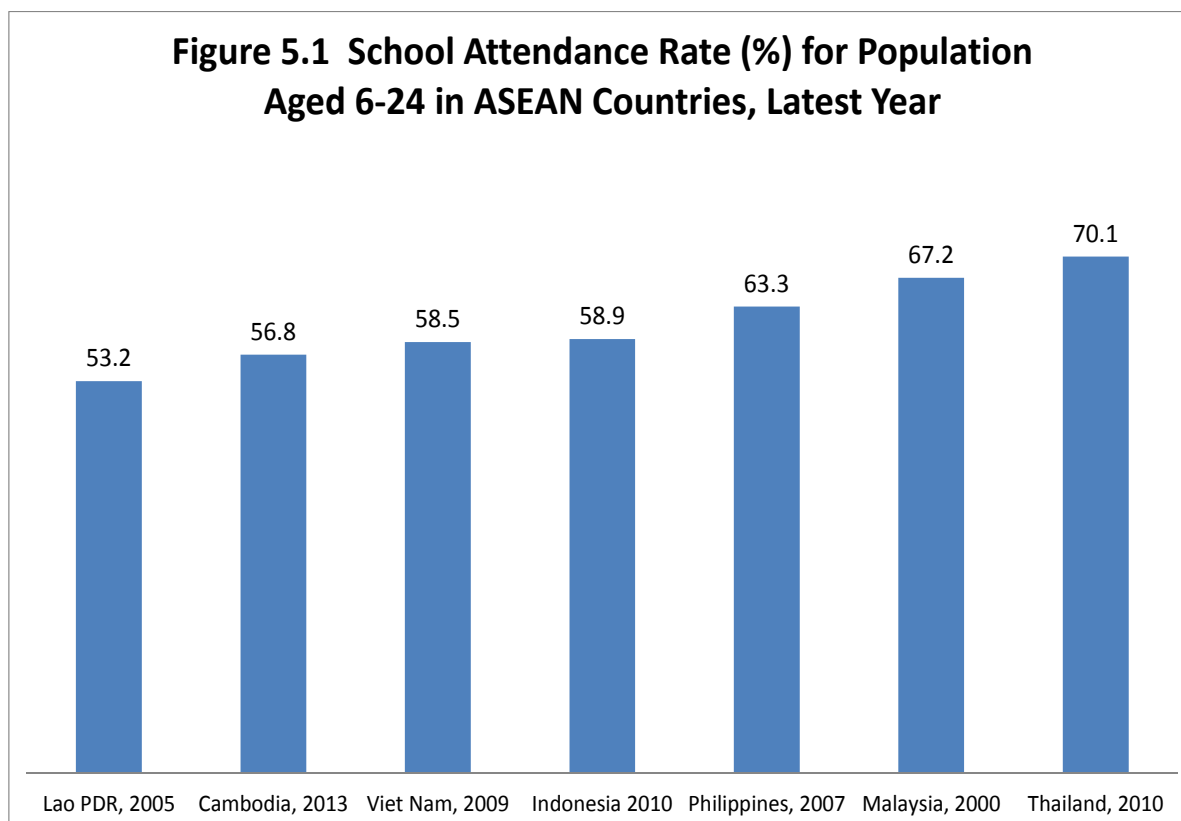
Age groups '6-9' is '5-9' for Singapore, '6-9', '10-14', '15-19' and '20-24' are '6-11', '12-14', '15-21' and '22-24' for Thailand and

'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.

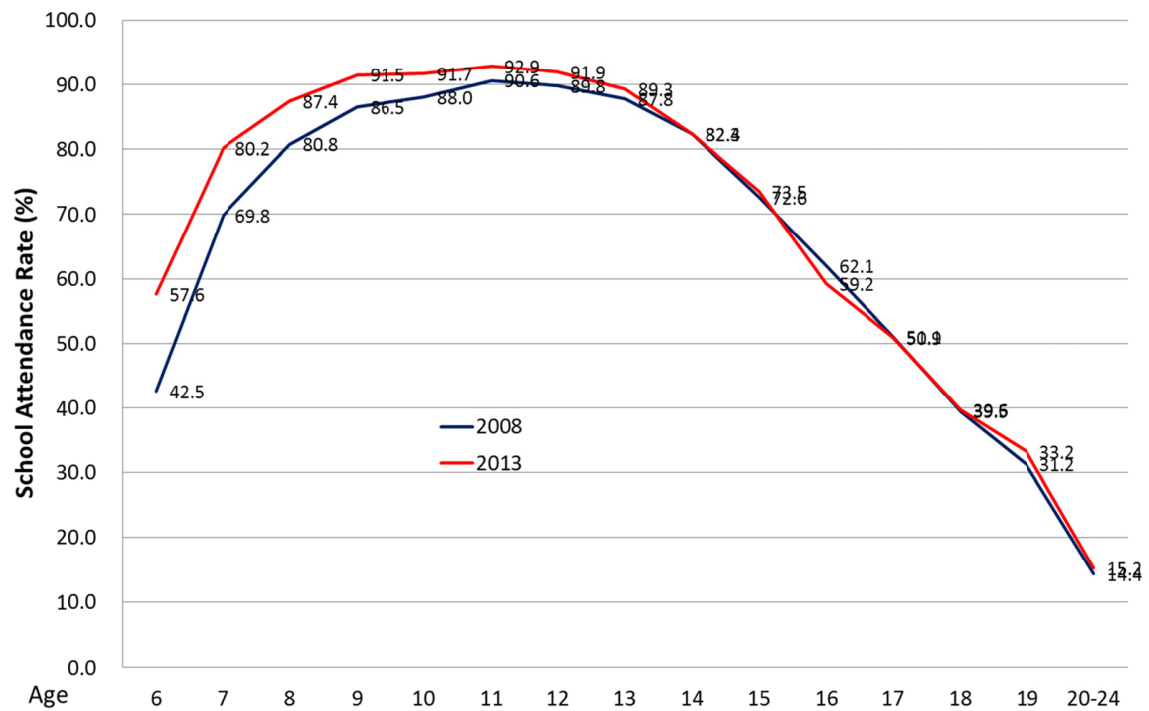
Census of Population 2010, Singapore, Population and Housing Census of Thailand, 2010, POPCEN 2007, Philippines.



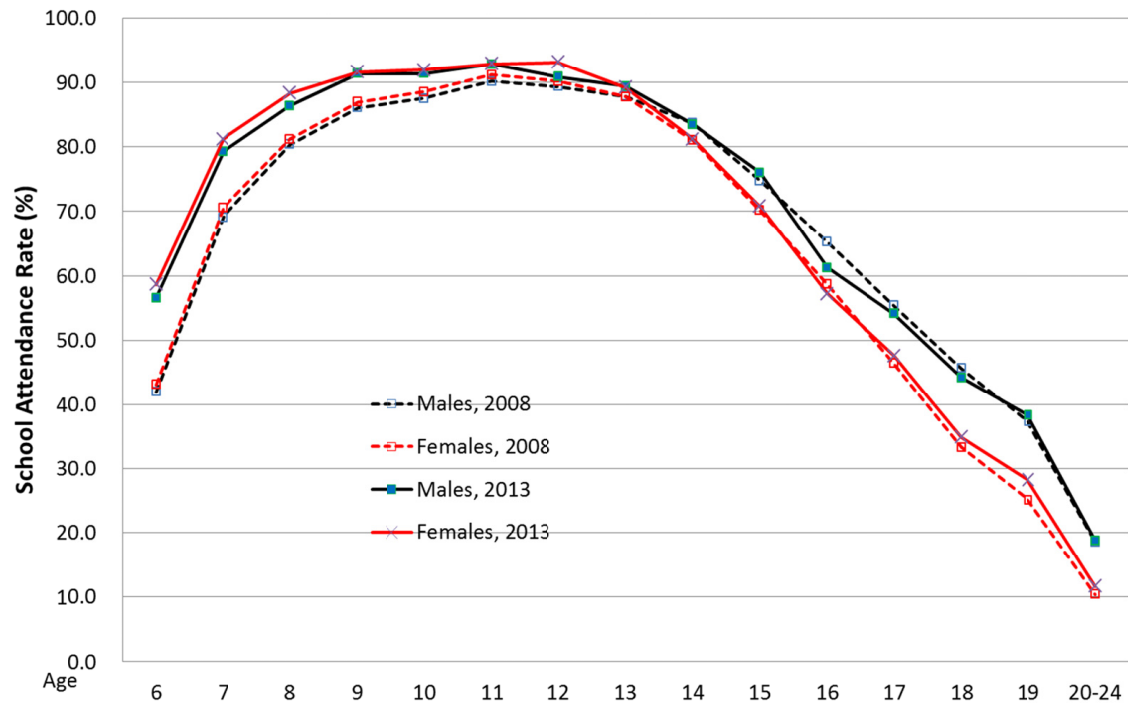
5.3 School Attendance by Age and Sex

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.

Table 5.3 Population Aged 5 to 19 by Full Time Students and Employed Students, Age Group and Sex, 2013						
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.

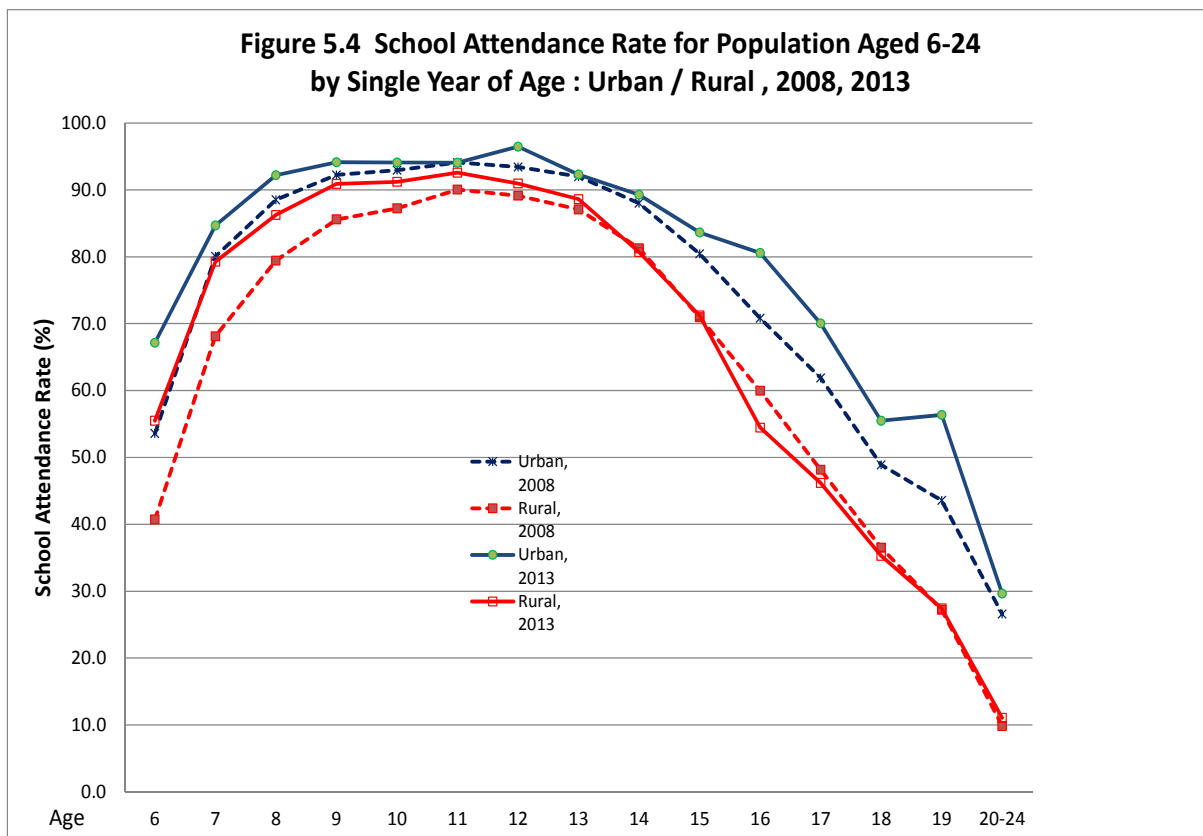
5.5 School Attendance by Urban and Rural Areas

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

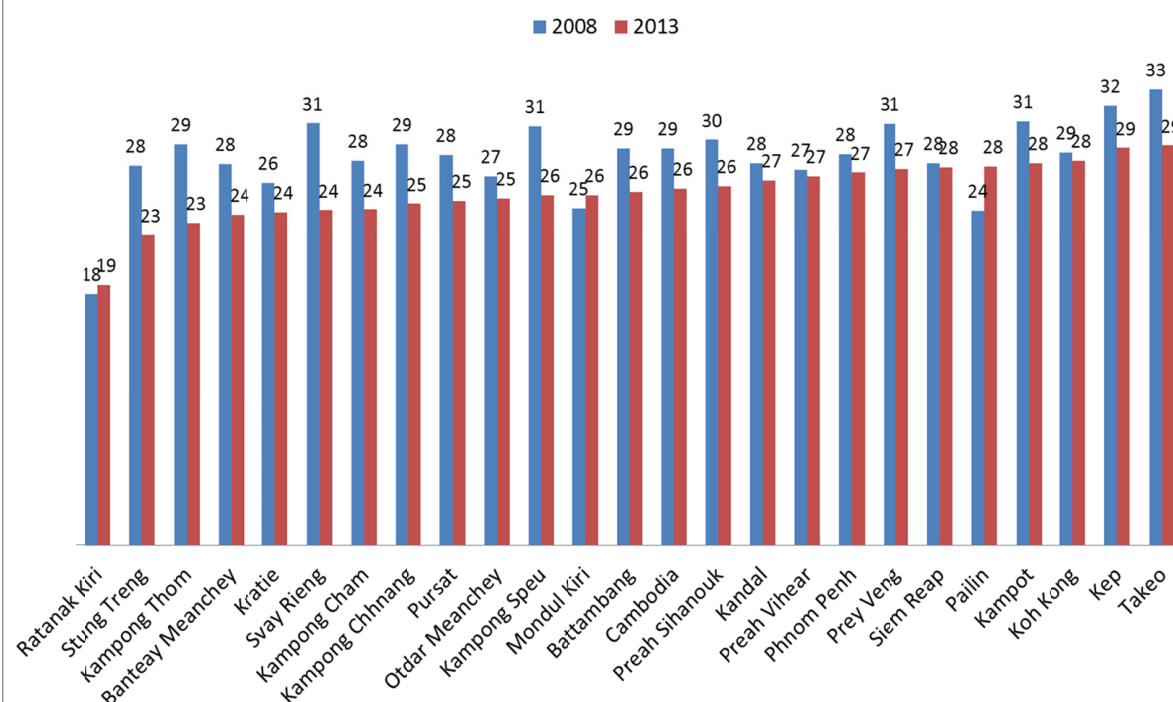
Ratanak Kiri has the lowest percentage of them (19%), followed by Stung Treng located near the border with Laos. Phnom Penh had the highest attendance rate in 1998 (32%), however the rate dropped to 29% (the 12th highest) in 2008, and further dropped to 27% (the 8th highest) in 2013. The school attendance 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

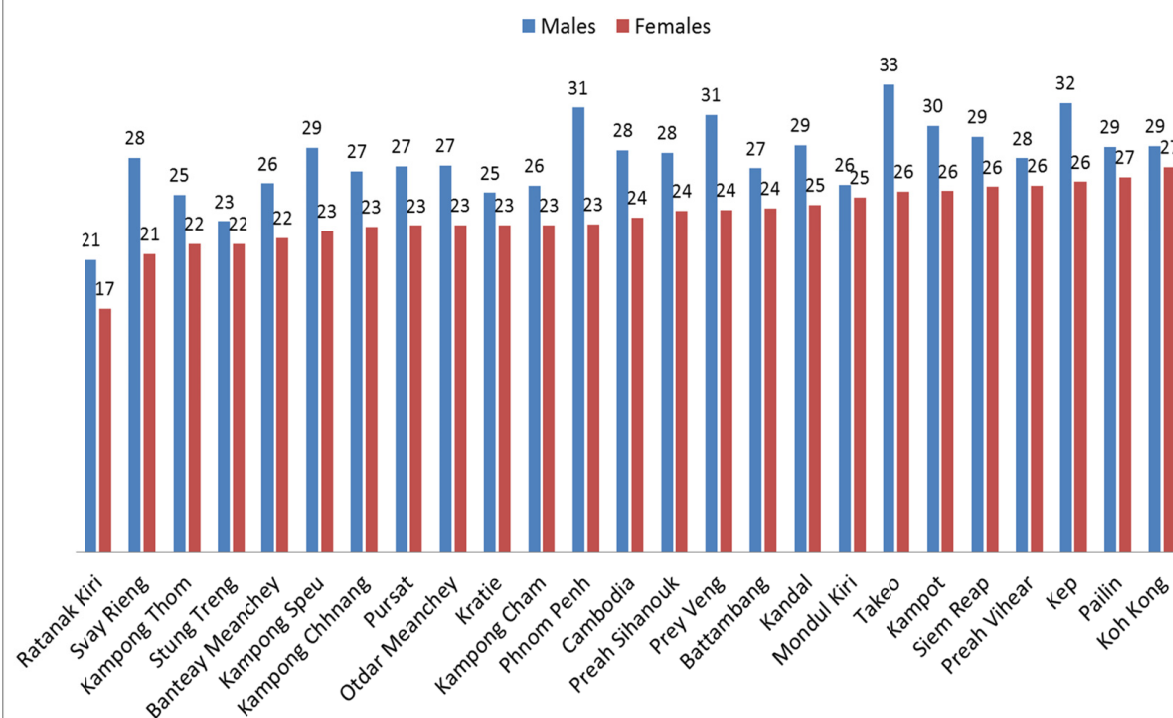
Rank	Province	2013	Province	2008
1	Takeo	29.1	Takeo	33.2
2	Kep	28.9	Kep	32.0
3	Koh Kong	28.0	Kampot	30.9
4	Kampot	27.8	Svay Rieng	30.7
5	Pailin	27.6	Prey Veng	30.7
6	Siem Reap	27.5	Kampong Speu	30.5
7	Prey Veng	27.4	Preah Sihanouk	29.5
8	Phnom Penh	27.1	Kampong Chhnang	29.2
9	Preah Vihear	26.9	Kampong 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

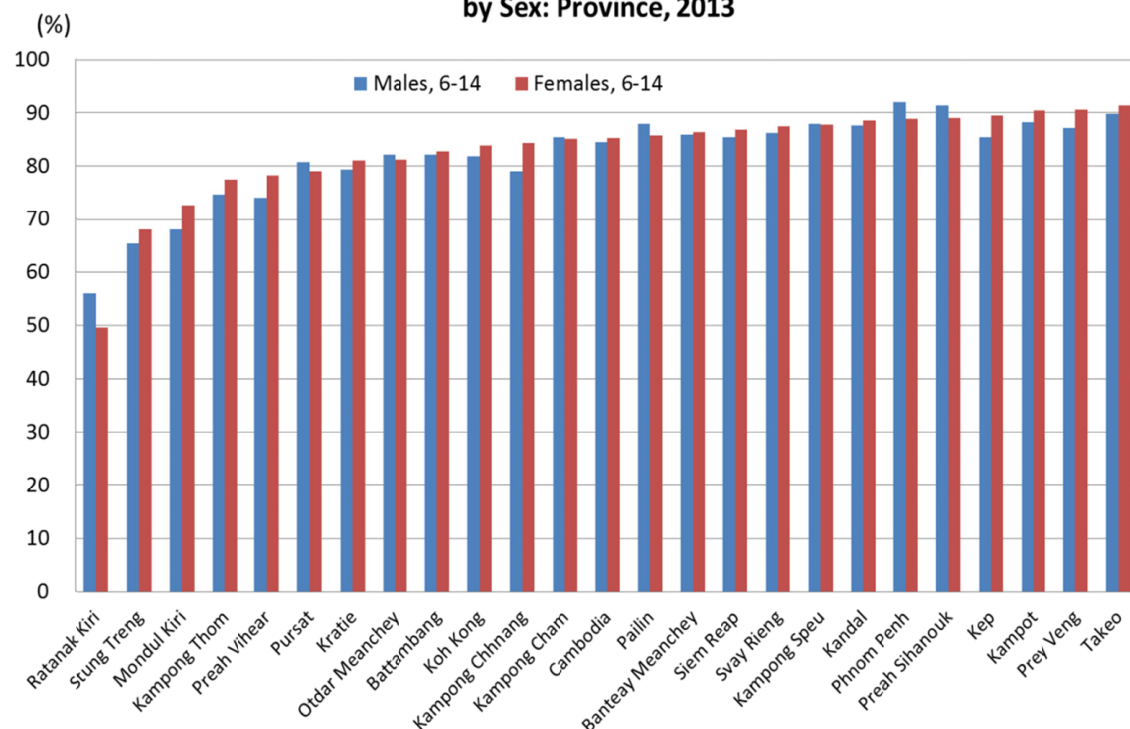
Water

0 25 50 100 km

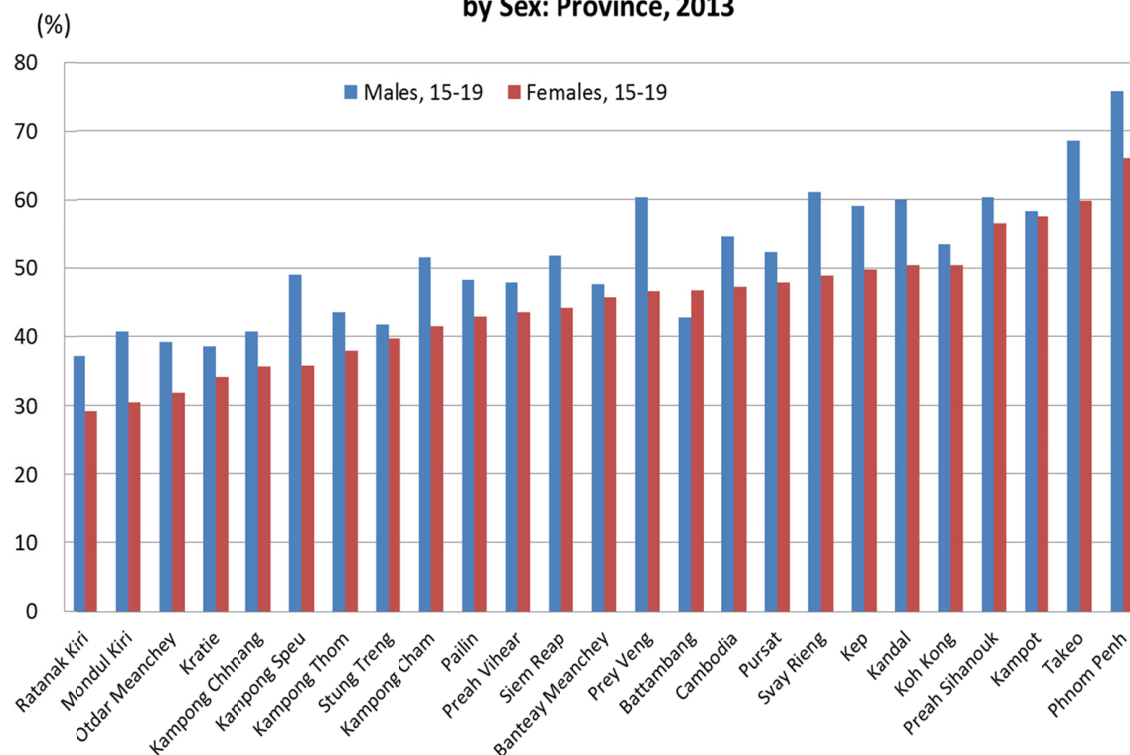
Table 5.10 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Age Group : Province, 2013

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.

Summary and Conclusions

Education is a crucial factor not only in national social and economic development but also in individual development and fulfillment. Particularly, a literate, well-educated labor force is essential for sustainable economic development (*DHS Comparative Studies No.29*, 1998). Cambodia has made great efforts for rehabilitation and reconstruction to rebuild the Cambodian educational system, after the education setback by the political, social and economic instability in the 1970s and 1980s.

Various measures are being taken in the country to raise the literacy rate. The expansion of primary education is the major contributing factor in raising the literacy rate. Besides, various Government and non-governmental agencies are carrying out adult education activities. The Government put efforts to achieve “universal nine-year basic education by 2015,” one of 9 goals in the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs). Priorities related to education for the next five years prepared as the Education Sector Strategic Plan (2006-2010) include the following various items: ensuring easy and equitable access to basic education by increasing number of schools, facilitating attendance of girls at lower secondary and higher levels by increasing dormitories, reducing the financial burden on poor students by scholarships and so on. Concerns for improving quality at all levels however continue and have to be addressed (*National Strategic Development Plan 2006-10*). Literacy level has been improved a great deal in recent decades, particularly among young peoples. However, the condition of basic education in Cambodia is still poor in terms of school facilities, a qualification of teachers, and quality of learning.

Education is a priority target in human development and capacity building. Government has made great efforts to achieve the basic education for all, particularly for female education and to narrow the gender gap in basic education. The expansion of basic education has resulted in a substantial improvement in the status of literacy, educational attainment and school attendance since the 2000s. However, Cambodia is still belonging to groups with low literacy, educational attainment and school attendance among ASEAN countries. The main findings of the Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey 2013 are summarized below.

1. The majority of population speaks Khmer (97.1% of total population), followed by Minority languages (2.3%), Vietnamese (0.4%) and Lao (0.2%). About minority languages, Chaam language is spoken among 45% of minority groups. Languages

other than Khmer and Minority languages spoken in Cambodia are Vietnamese, Lao, Chinese, Thai, English, Korean, French and Japanese. The persons speak these language are mostly foreigners who live in Phnom Penh or the province near border.

2. Not only the general literacy rates but also the adult literacy rates rose for each sex during 2008-2013. Both the general and adult literacy rates improved remarkably, particularly those for females, however there still exists a gender gap in literacy rates. In CIPS 2013, a question on literacy is added the literacy status of both Khmer and other language as well as in 2008 population census. Those who are literate not only in Khmer but also in English account for 8.0% of total literate population, as compared with 4.9% in 2008. Urban dwellers have substantially higher percentage in literacy than rural dwellers.
3. All the educational attainment of population improved during 2008-2013. The proportions of persons with no education and primary not completed decreased, and those with primary and above educational attainment increased. The difference between males and females in the primary education attainment decreased, however there exists a great gender gap in secondary and above educational attainment. The educational attainment between urban and rural areas has a great difference in the educational attainment of lower secondary and above. The proportions of educational attainment with primary and above of population aged 15 and over are 71.5% in urban area, as compared with 45.8% in rural area in 2013.
4. The free primary and secondary education system established by the law accelerated to up the school attendance rate. The school attendance rate at younger age groups and that for females rose remarkably during 2008-2013. The attendance rate at ages of 6-9 for females is higher than the counterpart in 2013. The attendance rate in rural area improved significantly in 2013. Although the official age for entry into elementary school grade 1 is 6 years old, the proportion of attending at 6 years old remains at around half (56% for both sexes, 54% for males, 57% for females). The school attendance rates decrease with age, particularly, a bigger drop for females than the counterparts.

The findings from the CIPS 2013 data analysis pose keen challenges to policy makers:

Serious disparities between capital and remote provinces, urban and rural areas in literacy, school attendance and educational attainment status exist not less, Government should make every effort to the area where suffer from a lack of infrastructure for the basic education. An attention should be given to regulating processes of decentralization of the quality of education to all provinces. The sex disparity in educational level might be affected by the traditional value in gender system in Cambodia. The need to promote secondary education with particular focus on females and peoples residing in rural area.

ANNEX TABLES

Annex Table 1 Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013									
Mother Tongue	Country	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	
	Total	Banteay Meanchey	Battambang	Kampong Cham	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Speu	Kampong Thom	Kampot	
Total	14,676,591	729,569	1,121,019	1,757,223	523,202	755,465	690,414	611,557	
Khmer	14,244,330	727,112	1,115,741	1,703,308	487,577	750,154	682,233	609,991	
Vietnamese	61,293	250	1,633	665	15,143		82	194	
Chinese	6,928	245	490	324					
Lao	24,613	235			147				
Thai	837	86	387			134		101	
French	263								
English	1,591	135						137	
Korean	1,168			712		158			
Japanese	91								
Minority Languages	331,068	1,339	2,768	52,214	20,336	5,020	8,098	1,134	
Others	4,410	167							
Annex Table 1. Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013 (Continued)									
Mother Tongue	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	Kandal	Koh Kong	Kratie	Mondul Kiri	Phnom Penh	Preah Vihear	Prey Veng	Pursat	
Total	1,115,965	122,263	344,195	72,680	1,688,044	235,370	1,156,739	435,596	
Khmer	1,107,594	121,240	320,262	30,399	1,644,679	228,448	1,142,558	419,582	
Vietnamese	4,737	624	1,162	256	26,007		4,500	658	
Chinese	260	33	737	27	3,977				
Lao				498					
Thai		15		52					
French									
English	577				369	69			
Korean					298				
Japanese		20							
Minority Languages	2,596	294	22,035	41,421	12,713	6,853	9,681	15,357	
Others	200	37		27					
Annex Table 1. Population by Mother Tongue: Province, 2013 (Continued)									
Mother Tongue	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Ratanak Kiri	Siem Reap	Preah Sihanouk	Stung Treng	Svay Rieng	Takeo	Otdar Meanchey	Kep	Pailin
Total	183,699	922,982	250,180	122,791	578,380	923,373	231,390	38,701	65,795
Khmer	65,746	920,420	239,152	104,230	577,432	912,208	230,656	38,464	65,143
Vietnamese	444	100	3,525	986	107	142	78		
Chinese	308		300	226					
Lao	18,975			4,471	135		152		
Thai			15	47					
French			240					22	
English			252				37	15	
Korean									
Japanese	71								
Minority Languages	94,772	2,462	6,099	12,830	705	11,022	466	200	652
Others	3,382		597						

Annex Table 2 Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages) and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013													
Mother Tongue	Both Sexes			Males			Females			Sex Ratio (%)			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	
Total	331,068	24,112	306,956	157,357	11,122	146,236	173,710	12,990	160,720	91	86	91	
Chaaray	13,326	886	12,439	6,636	220	6,417	6,689	667	6,022	99	33	107	
Chaam	147,236	21,084	126,152	67,415	10,073	57,341	79,822	11,011	68,811	84	91	83	
Kaaveat	5,618	0	5,618	3,008	0	3,008	2,610	0	2,610	115	-	115	
Klueng	208	0	208	69	0	69	138	0	138	50	-	50	
Kuoy	13,530	0	13,530	6,749	0	6,749	6,781	0	6,781	100	-	100	
Krueng	22,385	24	22,361	10,162	0	10,162	12,223	24	12,199	83	0	83	
Lon	436	246	190	22	0	22	413	246	167	5	0	13	
Phnong	47,296	427	46,869	23,070	202	22,869	24,226	225	24,000	95	90	95	
Proav	13,902	67	13,835	6,661	67	6,594	7,241	0	7,241	92	-	91	
Tumpoon	51,947	0	51,947	25,737	0	25,737	26,211	0	26,211	98	-	98	
Stieng	1,279	0	1,279	547	0	547	732	0	732	75	-	75	
Ro Ong	266	0	266	67	0	67	199	0	199	34	-	34	
Kraol	7,413	0	7,413	3,621	0	3,621	3,792	0	3,792	95	-	95	
Raadear	1,003	339	665	418	0	418	586	339	247	71	0	169	
Thmoon	763	0	763	362	0	362	401	0	401	90	-	90	
Mel	1,905	528	1,377	1,280	528	753	625	0	625	205	-	120	
Khogn	270	32	237	226	32	193	44	0	44	515	-	441	
Por	215	0	215	117		117	98	0	98	120	-	120	
Suoy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	
S'ouch	837	199	638	638	0	638	199	199	0	321	0	-	
Kchrnk	731	0	731	328	0	328	403	0	403	81	-	81	
Mon	174	0	174	174	0	174	0	0	0	-	-	-	
Kchak	328	279	49	49	0	49	279	279	0	18	0	-	

Annex Table 3 Percentage Distribution of Population by Mother Tongue (Minority Languages) and Sex: Urban/Rural , 2013											
Mother Tongue	Both Sexes			Males			Females				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Chaaaraay	4.0	3.7	4.1	4.2	2.0	4.4	3.9	5.1	3.7		
Chaam	44.5	87.4	41.1	42.8	90.6	39.2	46.0	84.8	42.8		
Kaaveat	1.7	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.5	0.0	1.6		
Klueng	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Kuoy	4.1	0.0	4.4	4.3	0.0	4.6	3.9	0.0	4.2		
Krueng	6.8	0.1	7.3	6.5	0.0	6.9	7.0	0.2	7.6		
Lon	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.1		
Phnong	14.3	1.8	15.3	14.7	1.8	15.6	13.9	1.7	14.9		
Proav	4.2	0.3	4.5	4.2	0.6	4.5	4.2	0.0	4.5		
Tumpoon	15.7	0.0	16.9	16.4	0.0	17.6	15.1	0.0	16.3		
Stieng	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5		
Ro Ong	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Kraol	2.2	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	2.5	2.2	0.0	2.4		
Raadeear	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.6	0.2		
Thmoon	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2		
Mel	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.8	4.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4		
Khogn	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	-	0.0		
Por	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Suoy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
S'louch	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.0		
Kchruk	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3		
Mon	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Kchak	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.1	0.0		

Annex Table 4 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy (in any language), 5 Year Age Group and Sex: 2008, 2013

Age	Both Sexes				Males				Females						
	Population	Literate Population	Illiterate Population	Not Reported	Percent Literate	Population	Literate Population	Illiterate Population	Not Reported	Percent Literate	Population	Literate Population	Illiterate Population	Not Reported	Percent Literate
2013															
T total 7+	12,753,622	10,173,741	2,579,881	0	79.8	6,125,512	5,214,216	911,296	0	85.1	6,628,109	4,959,525	1,668,585	0	74.8
T total 15+	10,355,192	8,248,054	2,107,139	0	79.7	4,901,331	4,236,343	664,989	0	86.4	5,453,861	4,011,711	1,442,150	0	73.6
7-9	855,269	529,567	325,702	0	61.9	426,612	261,679	164,933	0	61.3	428,657	267,888	160,769	0	62.5
10-14	1,543,160	1,396,120	147,040	0	90.5	797,569	716,194	81,374	0	89.8	745,592	679,926	65,666	0	91.2
15-19	1,558,004	1,437,393	120,612	0	92.3	788,186	729,239	58,947	0	92.5	769,818	708,153	61,665	0	92.0
20-24	1,613,940	1,441,292	172,648	0	89.3	811,231	730,480	80,751	0	90.0	802,710	710,812	91,898	0	88.6
25-29	1,342,919	1,130,038	212,881	0	84.1	666,403	582,079	84,324	0	87.3	676,517	547,959	128,558	0	81.0
30-34	1,210,936	964,356	246,580	0	79.6	580,996	493,805	87,191	0	85.0	629,941	470,551	159,389	0	74.7
35-39	734,970	564,083	170,887	0	76.7	361,176	303,026	58,150	0	83.9	373,794	261,057	112,737	0	69.8
40-44	844,823	672,434	172,390	0	79.6	388,882	334,676	54,206	0	86.1	455,941	337,757	118,184	0	74.1
45-49	772,599	571,876	200,722	0	74.0	366,219	304,704	61,514	0	83.2	406,380	267,172	139,208	0	65.7
50-54	661,350	453,180	208,169	0	68.5	292,251	228,879	63,372	0	78.3	369,099	224,302	144,797	0	60.8
55-59	498,504	365,420	133,084	0	73.3	198,455	167,212	31,243	0	84.3	300,049	198,208	101,841	0	66.1
60-64	390,619	271,248	119,371	0	69.4	156,355	137,111	19,244	0	87.7	234,264	134,137	100,127	0	57.3
65-69	272,657	170,966	101,691	0	62.7	111,775	93,964	17,811	0	84.1	160,882	77,002	83,880	0	47.9
70-74	201,989	100,321	101,668	0	49.7	80,798	62,703	18,095	0	77.6	121,192	37,618	83,574	0	31.0
75+	251,881	105,446	146,435	0	41.9	98,606	68,465	30,141	0	69.4	153,275	36,981	116,294	0	24.1
2008															
T total 7+	11,435,116	8,959,383	2,475,563	170	78.4	5,512,476	4,629,702	882,686	88	84.0	5,922,640	4,329,681	1,592,877	82	73.1
T total 15+	8,881,890	6,891,035	1,990,705	150	77.6	4,201,248	3,574,466	626,702	80	85.1	4,680,642	3,316,569	1,364,003	70	70.9
7-9	882,721	565,899	316,812	10	64.1	451,816	286,311	165,501	4	63.4	430,905	279,588	151,311	6	64.9
10-14	1,670,505	1,502,449	168,046	10	89.9	859,412	768,925	90,483	4	89.5	811,093	733,524	77,563	6	90.4
15-19	1,619,290	1,459,706	159,570	14	90.1	834,416	758,210	76,198	8	90.9	784,874	701,496	83,372	6	89.4
20-24	1,369,202	1,154,342	214,843	17	84.3	669,343	585,890	83,444	9	87.5	699,859	568,452	131,399	8	81.2
25-29	1,233,361	988,120	245,223	18	80.1	605,706	515,044	90,653	9	85.0	627,655	473,076	154,570	9	75.4
30-34	693,235	530,388	162,832	15	76.5	335,046	275,582	59,453	11	82.3	358,189	254,806	103,379	4	71.1
35-39	844,948	666,400	178,531	17	78.9	408,295	345,149	63,138	8	84.5	436,653	321,251	115,393	9	73.6
40-44	737,451	546,019	191,428	4	74.0	344,275	284,778	59,494	3	82.7	393,176	261,241	131,934	1	66.4
45-49	653,650	454,342	199,303	5	69.5	299,005	236,325	62,679	1	79.0	354,645	218,017	136,624	4	61.5
50-54	490,726	360,066	130,656	4	73.4	195,911	165,402	30,507	2	84.4	294,815	194,664	100,149	2	66.0
55-59	391,116	278,759	112,351	6	71.3	162,328	139,857	22,471	0	86.2	228,788	138,902	89,880	6	60.7
60-64	277,611	179,347	98,260	4	64.6	116,731	98,566	18,161	4	84.4	160,880	80,781	80,099	0	50.2
65-69	216,839	119,337	97,495	7	55.0	90,521	72,213	18,302	6	79.8	126,318	47,124	79,193	1	37.3
70-74	158,945	75,024	83,918	3	47.2	63,938	47,518	16,419	1	74.3	95,007	27,506	67,499	2	29.0
75+	195,516	79,185	116,295	36	40.5	75,733	49,932	25,783	18	65.9	119,783	29,253	90,512	18	24.4
Note: Percentage of literate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.															

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

Annex Table 5 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy (in any language) and 5 Year Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013

Age	Urban					Rural				
	Population	Literate Population	Illiterate Population	Not Reported	Percentage Literate	Population	Literate Population	Illiterate Population	Not Reported	Percentage Literate
2013										
Total 7+	2,792,319	2,517,009	275,310	0	90.1	9,961,302	7,656,732	2,304,571	0	76.9
Total 15+	2,360,243	2,131,553	228,690	0	90.3	7,994,949	6,116,500	1,878,448	0	76.5
7-9	155,944	117,662	38,282	0	75.5	699,325	411,904	287,421	0	58.9
10-14	276,132	267,794	8,338	0	97.0	1,267,028	1,128,327	138,702	0	89.1
15-19	305,578	295,930	9,647	0	96.8	1,252,427	1,141,462	110,964	0	91.1
20-24	361,381	344,493	16,888	0	95.3	1,252,560	1,096,799	155,761	0	87.6
25-29	324,283	304,667	19,617	0	94.0	1,018,636	825,372	193,265	0	81.0
30-34	317,697	286,502	31,195	0	90.2	893,240	677,854	215,385	0	75.9
35-39	170,974	157,317	13,657	0	92.0	563,996	406,766	157,230	0	72.1
40-44	202,275	185,021	17,255	0	91.5	642,548	487,413	155,135	0	75.9
45-49	170,134	150,548	19,586	0	88.5	602,465	421,329	181,137	0	69.9
50-54	154,221	131,187	23,034	0	85.1	507,128	321,993	185,135	0	63.5
55-59	124,337	110,215	14,122	0	88.6	374,167	255,204	118,962	0	68.2
60-64	88,548	75,035	13,513	0	84.7	302,071	196,214	105,857	0	65.0
65-69	56,170	42,130	14,040	0	75.0	216,487	128,836	87,651	0	59.5
70-74	39,426	23,818	15,608	0	60.4	162,563	76,503	86,060	0	47.1
75+	45,220	24,692	20,528	0	54.6	206,661	80,754	125,907	0	39.1
2008										
Total 7+	2,325,209	2,096,641	228,557	11	90.2	9,109,907	6,862,742	2,247,006	159	75.3
Total 15+	1,949,676	1,762,852	186,813	11	90.4	6,932,214	5,128,183	1,803,892	139	74.0
7-9	126,274	96,485	29,789	0	76.4	756,447	469,414	287,023	10	62.1
10-14	249,259	237,304	11,955	0	95.2	1,421,246	1,265,145	156,091	10	89.0
15-19	342,335	327,745	14,590	0	95.7	1,276,955	1,131,961	144,980	14	88.6
20-24	370,621	350,015	20,605	1	94.4	998,581	804,327	194,238	16	80.5
25-29	314,864	293,573	21,288	3	93.2	918,497	694,547	223,935	15	75.6
30-34	146,363	133,438	12,924	1	91.2	546,872	396,950	149,908	14	72.6
35-39	174,291	160,154	14,136	1	91.9	670,657	506,246	164,395	16	75.5
40-44	145,549	128,509	17,039	1	88.3	591,902	417,510	174,389	3	70.5
45-49	129,703	111,563	18,139	1	86.0	523,947	342,779	181,164	4	65.4
50-54	103,822	90,941	12,881	0	87.6	386,904	269,125	117,775	4	69.6
55-59	77,859	66,903	10,955	1	85.9	313,257	211,856	101,396	5	67.6
60-64	51,236	41,410	9,825	1	80.8	226,375	137,937	88,435	3	60.9
65-69	35,697	25,664	10,033	0	71.9	181,142	93,673	87,462	7	51.7
70-74	25,621	15,874	9,747	0	62.0	133,324	59,150	74,171	3	44.4
75+	31,715	17,063	14,651	1	53.8	163,801	62,122	101,644	35	37.9

Annex Table 6 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy, Employment Status, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

Sex & AGE	Literate Population	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active	Illiterate Population	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active
		Total	Employed	Un-employed			Total	Employed	Un-employed	
2013										
Both Sexes										
Total 7+	10,173,741	6,585,024	6,433,840	151,184	3,588,717	2,579,881	1,745,053	1,689,992	55,061	834,828
7-9	529,567	1,135	974	161	528,431	325,702	2,456	2,016	440	323,247
10-14	1,396,120	45,565	41,584	3,981	1,350,556	147,040	20,042	18,908	1,134	126,998
15-19	1,437,393	590,086	562,017	28,069	847,307	120,612	101,302	96,080	5,222	19,309
20-24	1,441,292	1,132,886	1,098,439	34,448	308,406	172,648	155,628	149,517	6,112	17,020
25-29	1,130,038	1,030,358	1,009,122	21,236	99,680	212,881	194,608	188,667	5,941	18,273
30-34	964,356	909,255	892,199	17,057	55,101	246,580	227,883	220,225	7,658	18,698
35-39	564,083	534,826	525,454	9,372	29,257	170,887	160,681	157,024	3,657	10,206
40-44	672,434	634,903	624,853	10,049	37,531	172,390	161,493	159,414	2,079	10,897
45-49	571,876	540,365	534,305	6,060	31,512	200,722	186,472	184,900	1,572	14,250
50-54	453,180	418,667	413,770	4,898	34,513	208,169	188,643	184,661	3,982	19,527
55-59	365,420	320,813	314,820	5,993	44,607	133,084	113,974	110,669	3,305	19,110
60-64	271,248	218,104	214,839	3,264	53,145	119,371	90,275	88,177	2,098	29,095
65+	376,733	208,061	201,464	6,597	168,672	349,794	141,596	129,736	11,860	208,198
Males										
Total 7+	5,214,216	3,489,630	3,417,156	72,474	1,724,586	911,296	621,137	603,224	17,914	290,159
7-9	261,679	457	307	150	261,222	164,933	1,804	1,405	399	163,129
10-14	716,194	22,562	20,280	2,282	693,632	81,374	10,545	9,814	731	70,830
15-19	729,239	278,008	260,965	17,043	451,231	58,947	49,166	46,332	2,834	9,781
20-24	730,480	569,052	553,581	15,470	161,428	80,751	75,501	73,636	1,865	5,250
25-29	582,079	549,464	538,823	10,641	32,615	84,324	80,982	79,254	1,729	3,341
30-34	493,805	487,106	479,234	7,872	6,699	87,191	85,554	82,977	2,577	1,637
35-39	303,026	301,160	297,783	3,377	1,866	58,150	57,433	55,940	1,493	717
40-44	334,676	332,306	328,372	3,934	2,370	54,206	53,240	52,361	879	966
45-49	304,704	301,744	298,996	2,748	2,961	61,514	60,227	59,455	772	1,287
50-54	228,879	225,255	223,240	2,016	3,623	63,372	62,146	61,484	662	1,226
55-59	167,212	157,787	155,986	1,801	9,425	31,243	30,364	29,749	615	879
60-64	137,111	123,166	121,735	1,431	13,946	19,244	17,263	17,108	155	1,982
65+	225,132	141,564	137,855	3,709	83,567	66,046	36,911	33,708	3,203	29,135
Females										
Total 7+	4,959,525	3,095,394	3,016,684	78,710	1,864,131	1,668,585	1,123,916	1,086,769	37,147	544,669
7-9	267,888	678	668	11	267,209	160,769	652	611	41	160,118
10-14	679,926	23,003	21,304	1,699	656,923	65,666	9,497	9,094	404	56,168
15-19	708,153	312,077	301,052	11,026	396,076	61,665	52,136	49,748	2,388	9,529
20-24	710,812	563,835	544,857	18,978	146,977	91,898	80,128	75,881	4,247	11,770
25-29	547,959	480,893	470,299	10,595	67,066	128,558	113,626	109,413	4,212	14,932
30-34	470,551	422,150	412,965	9,184	48,402	159,389	142,329	137,248	5,081	17,061
35-39	261,057	233,666	227,671	5,995	27,391	112,737	103,248	101,083	2,165	9,489
40-44	337,757	302,597	296,481	6,115	35,161	118,184	108,252	107,052	1,200	9,931
45-49	267,172	238,621	235,309	3,312	28,551	139,208	126,245	125,445	800	12,963
50-54	224,302	193,412	190,530	2,882	30,890	144,797	126,496	123,176	3,320	18,301
55-59	198,208	163,026	158,834	4,192	35,182	101,841	83,609	80,920	2,690	18,231
60-64	134,137	94,938	93,105	1,833	39,199	100,127	73,013	71,070	1,943	27,114
65+	151,602	66,497	63,609	2,888	85,105	283,747	104,685	96,028	8,657	179,063

Annex Table 6 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy, Employment Status, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2013

Annex Table C: Population, Age 7+ and Over, by Literacy, Employment Status, Sex and 5 Year Age Group, 2008, 2010											(Continued)
Sex & AGE	Literate Population	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active	Illiterate Population	Economically Active Population			Not in Economically Active	
		Total	Employed	Un-employed			Total	Employed	Un-employed		
2008											
Both Sexes											
Total 7+	8,959,383	5,367,236	5,272,299	94,937	3,592,147	2,475,563	1,684,429	1,661,286	23,143	791,134	
7- 9	565,899	2,269	2,210	59	563,630	316,812	3,042	3,024	18	313,770	
10-14	1,502,449	58,268	55,905	2,363	1,444,181	168,046	32,542	31,201	1,341	135,504	
15-19	1,459,706	577,594	554,644	22,950	882,112	159,570	123,242	117,932	5,310	36,328	
20-24	1,154,342	903,368	876,020	27,348	250,974	214,843	192,557	188,363	4,194	22,286	
25-29	988,120	890,777	872,510	18,267	97,343	245,223	225,456	222,413	3,043	19,767	
30-34	530,388	491,927	486,461	5,466	38,461	162,832	151,345	150,027	1,318	11,487	
35-39	666,400	622,288	617,083	5,205	44,112	178,531	166,783	165,434	1,349	11,748	
40-44	546,019	510,288	506,888	3,400	35,731	191,428	177,566	176,343	1,223	13,862	
45-49	454,342	421,376	418,537	2,839	32,966	199,303	184,803	183,505	1,298	14,500	
50-54	360,066	324,759	322,664	2,095	35,307	130,656	117,228	116,411	817	13,428	
55-59	278,759	245,777	243,886	1,891	32,982	112,351	96,673	95,859	814	15,678	
60-64	179,347	145,844	144,435	1,409	33,503	98,260	74,426	73,577	849	23,834	
65+	273,546	172,701	171,056	1,645	100,845	297,708	138,766	137,197	1,569	158,942	
Males											
Total 7+	4,629,702	2,862,986	2,819,104	43,882	1,766,716	882,686	581,226	572,729	8,497	301,460	
7- 9	286,311	1,251	1,228	23	285,060	165,501	1,586	1,576	10	163,915	
10-14	768,925	28,436	27,290	1,146	740,489	90,483	16,542	15,828	714	73,941	
15-19	758,210	272,785	261,513	11,272	485,425	76,198	57,837	55,134	2,703	18,361	
20-24	585,890	451,099	437,663	13,436	134,791	83,444	76,457	74,664	1,793	6,987	
25-29	515,044	483,204	475,153	8,051	31,840	90,653	87,033	86,023	1,010	3,620	
30-34	275,582	269,851	267,539	2,312	5,731	59,453	57,728	57,284	444	1,725	
35-39	345,149	340,599	338,543	2,056	4,550	63,138	61,706	61,263	443	1,432	
40-44	284,778	280,564	279,139	1,425	4,214	59,494	57,819	57,493	326	1,675	
45-49	236,325	232,446	231,355	1,091	3,879	62,679	61,045	60,705	340	1,634	
50-54	165,402	160,497	159,754	743	4,905	30,507	29,142	28,965	177	1,365	
55-59	139,857	133,514	132,747	767	6,343	22,471	21,111	20,989	122	1,360	
60-64	98,566	88,504	87,856	648	10,062	18,161	16,008	15,883	125	2,153	
65+	169,663	120,236	119,324	912	49,427	60,504	37,212	36,922	290	23,292	
Females											
Total 7+	4,329,681	2,504,250	2,453,195	51,055	1,825,431	1,592,877	1,103,203	1,088,557	14,646	489,674	
7- 9	279,588	1,018	982	36	278,570	151,311	1,456	1,448	8	149,855	
10-14	733,524	29,832	28,615	1,217	703,692	77,563	16,000	15,373	627	61,563	
15-19	701,496	304,809	293,131	11,678	396,687	83,372	65,405	62,798	2,607	17,967	
20-24	568,452	452,269	438,357	13,912	116,183	131,399	116,100	113,699	2,401	15,299	
25-29	473,076	407,573	397,357	10,216	65,503	154,570	138,423	136,390	2,033	16,147	
30-34	254,806	222,076	218,922	3,154	32,730	103,379	93,617	92,743	874	9,762	
35-39	321,251	281,689	278,540	3,149	39,562	115,393	105,077	104,171	906	10,316	
40-44	261,241	229,724	227,749	1,975	31,517	131,934	119,747	118,850	897	12,187	
45-49	218,017	188,930	187,182	1,748	29,087	136,624	123,758	122,800	958	12,866	
50-54	194,664	164,262	162,910	1,352	30,402	100,149	88,086	87,446	640	12,063	
55-59	138,902	112,263	111,139	1,124	26,639	89,880	75,562	74,870	692	14,318	
60-64	80,781	57,340	56,579	761	23,441	80,099	58,418	57,694	724	21,681	
65+	103,883	52,465	51,732	733	51,418	237,204	101,554	100,275	1,279	135,650	

Annex Table 7 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Year 2013	Both Sexes						Males				Females					
	Province	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate
Cambodia	Banteay Meanchey	642,283	496,990	145,292	0	77.4	311,486	256,296	55,190	0	82.3	330,797	240,694	90,103	0	72.8
	Battambang	962,577	780,943	181,634	0	81.1	476,224	413,020	63,203	0	86.7	486,353	367,923	118,431	0	75.6
	Kampong Cham	1,514,074	1,154,695	359,379	0	76.3	713,019	595,670	117,349	0	83.5	801,056	559,026	242,030	0	69.8
	Kampong Chhnang	450,989	325,948	125,042	0	72.3	213,220	164,604	48,615	0	77.2	237,770	161,343	76,426	0	67.9
	Kampong Speu	653,225	540,458	112,767	0	82.7	311,253	274,308	36,945	0	88.1	341,973	266,150	75,822	0	77.8
	Kampong Thom	591,668	407,059	184,609	0	68.8	283,520	210,081	73,439	0	74.1	308,149	196,979	111,170	0	63.9
	Kampot	542,286	441,495	100,791	0	81.4	267,366	232,861	34,505	0	87.1	274,920	208,634	66,286	0	75.9
	Kandal	983,632	852,901	130,730	0	86.7	462,182	419,744	42,438	0	90.8	521,450	433,157	88,293	0	83.1
	Koh Kong	104,965	79,623	25,342	0	75.9	52,426	43,137	9,289	0	82.3	52,539	36,486	16,054	0	69.4
	Kratie	293,112	215,827	77,285	0	73.6	142,429	109,182	33,248	0	76.7	150,683	106,645	44,038	0	70.8
	Mondul Kiri	58,600	33,845	24,755	0	57.8	29,536	18,909	10,627	0	64.0	29,064	14,936	14,129	0	51.4
	Phnom Penh	1,516,683	1,385,348	131,335	0	91.3	726,478	687,621	38,857	0	94.7	790,205	697,728	92,478	0	88.3
	Preah Vhear	197,594	130,820	66,774	0	66.2	97,524	69,165	28,359	0	70.9	100,069	61,654	38,415	0	61.6
	Prey Veng	1,002,629	798,669	203,960	0	79.7	477,229	412,242	64,987	0	86.4	525,399	386,426	138,973	0	73.5
	Pursat	375,275	288,730	86,544	0	76.9	178,193	147,572	30,621	0	82.8	197,082	141,159	55,923	0	71.6
	Ratanak Kiri	150,018	80,639	69,380	0	53.8	74,364	44,271	30,093	0	59.5	75,654	36,368	39,286	0	48.1
	Siem Reap	781,281	588,123	193,157	0	75.3	373,325	301,072	72,253	0	80.6	407,956	287,052	120,904	0	70.4
	Preah Sihanouk	219,497	191,826	27,671	0	87.4	108,102	99,436	8,666	0	92.0	111,395	92,390	19,005	0	82.9
	Stung Treng	103,272	67,448	35,824	0	65.3	51,904	36,276	15,628	0	69.9	51,368	31,171	20,197	0	60.7
	Svay Rieng	505,484	420,969	84,515	0	83.3	244,050	219,506	24,544	0	89.9	261,433	201,463	59,970	0	77.1
Takeo	814,487	674,393	140,094	0	82.8	387,105	342,972	44,133	0	88.6	427,382	331,421	95,961	0	77.5	
Oddar Meanchey	199,838	143,145	56,693	0	71.6	99,923	77,307	22,616	0	77.4	99,915	65,839	34,076	0	65.9	
Kep	33,470	27,688	5,782	0	82.7	16,302	14,293	2,009	0	87.7	17,168	13,395	3,772	0	78.0	
Pailin	56,683	46,159	10,524	0	81.4	28,354	24,672	3,682	0	87.0	28,329	21,487	6,842	0	75.8	
Note: 1. Percentage of illiterate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.																
2. General literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 7+ to total population aged 7+.																

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

2. General literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 7+ to total population aged 7+.

Annex Table 7 Population Aged 7 and over by Literacy and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Year 2008	Both Sexes						Males						Females					
Province	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate		Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate		Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	General Literacy Rate	
Cambodia	11,435,116	8,959,383	2,475,563	170	78.4	5,512,476	4,629,702	882,686	88	84.0	5,922,640	4,329,681	1,592,877	82	73.1			
Banteay Meanchey	578,549	451,227	127,322	0	78.0	281,580	237,305	44,275	0	84.3	296,969	213,922	83,047	0	72.0			
Battambang	873,970	692,647	181,288	35	79.3	428,618	361,790	66,806	22	84.4	445,352	330,857	114,482	13	74.3			
Kampong Cham	1,429,139	1,090,590	338,542	7	76.3	689,953	567,796	122,153	4	82.3	739,186	522,794	216,389	3	70.7			
Kampong Chhnang	398,808	305,331	93,474	3	76.6	189,735	156,259	33,474	2	82.4	209,073	149,072	60,000	1	71.3			
Kampong Speu	603,934	460,783	143,133	18	76.3	290,925	242,207	48,708	10	83.3	313,009	218,576	94,425	8	69.8			
Kampong Thom	529,303	369,767	159,536	0	69.9	255,268	193,029	62,239	0	75.6	274,035	176,738	97,297	0	64.5			
Kampot	498,886	391,774	107,112	0	78.5	239,455	203,392	36,063	0	84.9	259,431	188,382	71,049	0	72.6			
Kandal	1,093,959	915,366	178,592	1	83.7	524,561	463,203	61,357	1	88.3	569,398	452,163	117,235	0	79.4			
Koh Kong	98,943	75,375	23,568	0	76.2	49,805	40,973	8,832	0	82.3	49,138	34,402	14,736	0	70.0			
Kratie	264,474	194,406	70,068	0	73.5	131,343	102,533	28,810	0	78.1	133,131	91,873	41,258	0	69.0			
Mondul Kiri	49,119	30,205	18,914	0	61.5	25,247	17,714	7,533	0	70.2	23,872	12,491	11,381	0	52.3			
Phnom Penh	1,197,682	1,112,762	84,913	7	92.9	559,259	533,953	25,303	3	95.5	638,423	578,809	59,610	4	90.7			
Preah Vihear	139,317	88,523	50,794	0	63.5	69,240	48,149	21,091	0	69.5	70,077	40,374	29,703	0	57.6			
Prey Veng	807,380	652,360	155,018	2	80.8	381,229	334,747	46,481	1	87.8	426,151	317,613	108,537	1	74.5			
Pursat	335,860	259,649	76,208	3	77.3	161,491	134,083	27,408	0	83.0	174,369	125,566	48,800	3	72.0			
Ratanak Kiri	121,626	54,222	67,400	4	44.6	61,451	31,703	29,744	4	51.6	60,175	22,519	37,656	0	37.4			
Siem Reap	749,351	533,865	215,484	2	71.2	364,212	280,039	84,171	2	76.9	385,139	253,826	131,313	0	65.9			
Preah Sihanouk	190,867	154,013	36,853	1	80.7	95,118	81,895	13,223	0	86.1	95,749	72,118	23,630	1	75.3			
Stung Treng	91,381	55,194	36,185	2	60.4	45,405	30,166	15,238	1	66.4	45,976	25,028	20,947	1	54.4			
Svay Rieng	415,059	332,277	82,781	1	80.1	197,179	174,804	22,374	1	88.7	217,880	157,473	60,407	0	72.3			
Takeo	723,107	570,438	152,608	61	78.9	348,231	300,421	47,866	24	86.3	374,876	270,017	104,822	37	72.0			
Oddar Meanchey	154,639	101,269	53,369	1	65.5	77,666	56,624	21,041	1	72.9	76,973	44,645	32,328	0	58.0			
Kep	30,168	22,737	7,431	0	75.4	14,782	12,086	2,696	0	81.8	15,386	10,651	4,735	0	69.2			
Pailin	59,595	44,603	14,970	22	74.9	30,723	24,831	5,880	12	80.9	28,872	19,772	9,090	10	68.5			

Note: 1. Percentage of illiterate persons calculated after excluding illiteracy not reported.

2. General literacy rate is the percentage of illiterate population aged 7+ to total population aged 7+.

Annex Table 8 Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	2013																			
	Both Sexes					Males					Females									
	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate					
Cambodia	10,355,192	8,248,054	2,107,139	0	79.7	4,901,331	4,236,343	664,989	0	86.4	5,453,861	4,011,711	1,442,150	0	73.6					
Banteay Meanchey	521,713	396,244	125,469	0	76.0	246,787	202,330	44,458	0	82.0	274,926	193,915	81,011	0	70.5					
Battambang	773,566	629,470	144,096	0	81.4	378,172	333,979	44,192	0	88.3	395,394	295,491	99,903	0	74.7					
Kampong Cham	1,225,564	918,166	307,399	0	74.9	578,786	485,600	93,186	0	83.9	646,778	432,565	214,213	0	66.9					
Kampong Chhnang	355,188	251,930	103,259	0	70.9	164,483	128,122	36,361	0	77.9	190,706	123,808	66,898	0	64.9					
Kampong Speu	526,474	437,323	89,151	0	83.1	245,625	221,257	24,368	0	90.1	280,849	216,065	64,784	0	76.9					
Kampong Thom	472,501	325,988	146,513	0	69.0	221,376	168,494	52,882	0	76.1	251,125	157,494	93,631	0	62.7					
Kampot	440,827	354,810	86,018	0	80.5	213,819	186,986	26,833	0	87.5	227,009	167,824	59,185	0	73.9					
Kandal	816,859	713,174	103,686	0	87.3	383,918	354,865	29,053	0	92.4	432,942	358,309	74,633	0	82.8					
Koh Kong	82,853	62,998	19,855	0	76.0	41,252	34,706	6,546	0	84.1	41,601	28,292	13,309	0	68.0					
Kratie	229,111	170,602	58,509	0	74.5	109,611	86,859	22,752	0	79.2	119,500	83,744	35,757	0	70.1					
Mondul Kiri	43,498	25,254	18,244	0	58.1	21,996	14,770	7,225	0	67.2	21,502	10,483	11,019	0	48.8					
Phnom Penh	1,307,682	1,200,591	107,091	0	91.8	616,156	588,250	27,906	0	95.5	691,526	612,341	79,185	0	88.5					
Preah Vihear	150,441	97,881	52,560	0	65.1	73,054	52,490	20,564	0	71.9	77,387	45,391	31,996	0	58.7					
Prey Veng	798,050	636,236	161,814	0	79.7	368,317	327,722	40,595	0	89.0	429,733	308,514	121,219	0	71.8					
Pursat	302,071	232,610	69,461	0	77.0	141,385	120,318	21,067	0	85.1	160,686	112,291	48,395	0	69.9					
Ratanak Kiri	114,859	62,901	51,958	0	54.8	57,287	35,571	21,716	0	62.1	57,572	27,331	30,242	0	47.5					
Siem Reap	609,616	447,546	162,070	0	73.4	285,156	228,723	56,433	0	80.2	324,460	218,823	105,637	0	67.4					
Preah Sihanouk	184,997	161,441	23,555	0	87.3	90,110	83,571	6,539	0	92.7	94,886	77,870	17,016	0	82.1					
Stung Treng	81,236	54,195	27,041	0	66.7	40,351	29,664	10,687	0	73.5	40,885	24,532	16,354	0	60.0					
Siay Rieng	421,049	349,239	71,810	0	82.9	198,337	180,504	17,832	0	91.0	222,713	168,735	53,978	0	75.8					
Takeo	668,334	549,895	118,440	0	82.3	312,435	279,925	32,510	0	89.6	355,899	269,969	85,930	0	75.9					
Oddar Meanchey	156,955	111,211	45,744	0	70.9	77,662	60,611	17,051	0	78.0	79,292	50,600	28,692	0	63.8					
Kep	26,452	21,684	4,768	0	82.0	12,703	11,291	1,412	0	88.9	13,748	10,393	3,355	0	75.6					
Pailin	45,294	36,666	8,629	0	80.9	22,554	19,734	2,820	0	87.5	22,740	16,931	5,809	0	74.5					

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

2. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 15+ to total population aged 15+.

Annex Table 8 Population Aged 15 and over by Literacy and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)															
2008		Both Sexes					Males				Females				
Province	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate	Population	Literate	Illiterate	Not Reported	Adult Literacy Rate
Cambodia	8,881,890	6,891,035	1,990,705	150	77.6	4,201,248	3,574,466	626,702	80	85.1	4,680,642	3,316,569	1,364,003	70	70.9
Banteay Meanchey	449,306	344,651	104,655	0	76.7	215,058	182,948	32,110	0	85.1	234,248	161,703	72,545	0	69.0
Battambang	672,887	530,798	142,058	31	78.9	325,495	279,612	45,863	20	85.9	347,392	251,186	96,195	11	72.3
Kampong Cham	1099314	818646	280661	7	74.5	520548	429012	91532	4	82.4	578766	389634	189129	3	67.3
Kampong Chhnang	302837	228759	74075	3	75.5	140729	117549	23178	2	83.5	162108	111210	50897	1	68.6
Kampong Speu	455131	343728	111388	15	75.5	214703	182738	31958	7	85.1	240428	160990	79430	8	67.0
Kampong Thom	397599	269497	128102	0	67.8	187872	142308	45564	0	75.7	209727	127189	82538	0	60.6
Kampot	377968	290655	87313	0	76.9	177436	151703	25733	0	85.5	200532	138952	61580	0	69.3
Kandal	870543	723502	147040	1	83.1	409170	364774	44395	1	89.1	461373	358728	102645	0	77.8
Koh Kong	74818	56235	18583	0	75.2	37502	31325	6177	0	83.5	37316	24910	12406	0	66.8
Kratie	200506	147848	52658	0	73.7	98692	79079	19613	0	80.1	101814	68769	33045	0	67.5
Mondul Kiri	36427	22186	14241	0	60.9	18784	13601	5183	0	72.4	17643	8585	9058	0	48.7
Phnom Penh	1036418	965614	70797	7	93.2	477497	459396	18098	3	96.2	558921	506218	52699	4	90.6
Preah Vihear	103190	65544	37646	0	63.5	50677	36660	14017	0	72.3	52513	28884	23629	0	55.0
Prey Veng	615100	487443	127655	2	79.2	282059	249774	32284	1	88.6	333041	237669	95371	1	71.4
Pursat	255128	196574	58551	3	77.1	120295	102134	18161	0	84.9	134833	94440	40390	3	70.0
Ratanak Kiri	89546	41104	48438	4	45.9	44901	24786	20111	4	55.2	44645	16318	28327	0	36.6
Siem Reap	573586	393913	179671	2	68.7	273764	208662	65100	2	76.2	299822	185251	114571	0	61.8
Preah Sihanouk	149697	120419	29277	1	80.4	73861	64748	9113	0	87.7	75836	55671	20164	1	73.4
Stung Treng	68911	42346	26563	2	61.5	34106	23856	10249	1	69.9	34805	18490	16314	1	53.1
Svay Rieng	320619	252292	68326	1	78.7	148572	133644	14927	1	90.0	172047	118648	53399	0	69.0
Takeo	547284	423757	123476	51	77.4	257106	224821	32264	21	87.5	290178	198936	91212	30	68.6
Otdar Meanchey	115888	73888	41999	1	63.8	57576	42447	15128	1	73.7	58312	31441	26871	0	53.9
Kep	22433	16336	6097	0	72.8	10774	8819	1955	0	81.9	11659	7517	4142	0	64.5
Pailin	46754	35300	11435	19	75.5	24071	20070	3989	12	83.4	22683	15230	7446	7	67.2
Note: 1. Percentage of illiterate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.															
2. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of illiterate population aged 15+ to total population aged 15+.															

Note: 1. Percentage of illiterate persons calculated after excluding literacy not reported.

2. Adult literacy rate is the percentage of literate population aged 15+ to total population aged 15+.

Annex Table 9 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, 5 Year Age Group and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013

Cambodia										
Sex and Age Group	Total Population	Population excluded persons not reported literacy and educational level	Persons by Educational Level							
			None(illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Other	Not Reported Educational Level
Both Sexes										
Total of 7+	12,753,622	12,753,272	2,896,158	4,149,409	2,985,343	2,133,587	346,752	236,761	5,263	349
15+	10,355,192	10,355,040	2,328,434	2,671,971	2,633,011	2,132,848	346,752	236,761	5,263	153
25+	7,183,247	7,183,095	1,996,787	2,030,755	1,570,283	1,221,608	170,510	188,509	4,642	153
7-9	855,269	855,269	404,726	450,543	-	-			-	-
10-14	1,543,160	1,542,964	162,998	1,026,896	352,332	739			-	197
15-19	1,558,004	1,558,004	134,801	319,875	594,717	468,584	36,631	3,397	-	-
20-24	1,613,940	1,613,940	196,845	321,341	468,011	442,656	139,611	44,855	621	-
25-29	1,342,919	1,342,767	235,340	308,740	364,790	301,273	62,713	68,960	952	153
30-34	1,210,936	1,210,936	269,924	327,141	297,885	231,318	38,062	46,324	282	-
35-39	734,970	734,970	188,459	207,370	170,432	128,854	19,051	20,288	515	-
40-44	844,823	844,823	189,613	252,740	204,603	155,345	18,923	22,689	910	-
45-49	772,599	772,599	218,624	252,286	171,252	107,523	10,008	11,874	1,032	-
50-54	661,350	661,350	225,832	228,878	101,381	91,926	6,888	6,150	294	-
55-59	498,504	498,504	151,743	162,319	90,387	81,956	5,887	5,859	353	-
60-64	390,619	390,619	135,051	116,227	72,564	57,582	4,427	4,465	303	-
65-69	272,657	272,657	112,468	74,534	49,103	32,632	2,573	1,348	-	-
70-74	201,989	201,989	109,306	49,132	24,526	16,895	1,638	492	-	-
75+	251,881	251,881	160,427	51,387	23,360	16,304	342	60	-	-
Males										
Total of 7+	6,125,512	6,125,360	1,058,329	1,952,739	1,533,044	1,218,354	204,739	154,330	3,825	153
15+	4,901,331	4,901,179	763,645	1,195,143	1,361,293	1,218,205	204,739	154,330	3,825	153
25+	3,301,914	3,301,762	605,258	872,473	842,147	744,610	107,838	126,016	3,420	153
7-9	426,612	426,612	204,539	222,073	-	-			-	-
10-14	797,569	797,569	90,144	535,524	171,751	150			-	-
15-19	788,186	788,186	66,679	171,793	298,584	231,936	17,570	1,624	-	-
20-24	811,231	811,231	91,708	150,876	220,561	241,658	79,331	26,690	405	-
25-29	666,403	666,250	94,873	136,307	184,749	172,256	36,250	41,097	718	153
30-34	580,996	580,996	99,488	142,797	145,516	140,004	24,570	28,339	282	-
35-39	361,176	361,176	66,731	92,522	89,898	83,521	12,340	16,164	-	-
40-44	388,882	388,882	61,076	92,121	109,628	96,269	11,797	17,081	910	-
45-49	366,219	366,219	69,989	107,066	101,679	69,729	7,167	10,030	559	-
50-54	292,251	292,251	70,058	101,044	56,825	54,240	4,984	4,806	294	-
55-59	198,455	198,455	37,491	64,082	45,258	43,885	3,554	3,832	353	-
60-64	156,355	156,355	26,369	45,519	40,810	36,802	3,061	3,491	303	-
65-69	111,775	111,775	22,553	33,246	31,010	21,912	2,430	624	-	-
70-74	80,798	80,798	20,424	26,511	18,125	13,903	1,343	492	-	-
75+	98,606	98,606	36,205	31,261	18,650	12,089	342	60	-	-
Females										
Total of 7+	6,628,109	6,627,913	1,837,829	2,196,670	1,452,299	915,233	142,013	82,431	1,438	197
15+	5,453,861	5,453,861	1,564,788	1,476,828	1,271,719	914,644	142,013	82,431	1,438	-
25+	3,881,333	3,881,333	1,391,530	1,158,282	728,136	476,998	62,673	62,492	1,222	-
7-9	428,657	428,657	200,187	228,470	-	-			-	-
10-14	745,592	745,395	72,854	491,372	180,580	589			-	197
15-19	769,818	769,818	68,122	148,081	296,133	236,648	19,061	1,773	-	-
20-24	802,710	802,710	105,137	170,465	247,449	200,997	60,280	18,166	216	-
25-29	676,517	676,517	140,466	172,434	180,041	129,017	26,463	27,863	234	-
30-34	629,941	629,941	170,437	184,344	152,369	91,314	13,492	17,985	-	-
35-39	373,794	373,794	121,729	114,849	80,534	45,333	6,711	4,124	515	-
40-44	455,941	455,941	128,537	160,620	94,975	59,075	7,126	5,608	-	-
45-49	406,380	406,380	148,635	145,220	69,573	37,794	2,841	1,844	473	-
50-54	369,099	369,099	155,774	127,834	44,556	37,687	1,904	1,344	-	-
55-59	300,049	300,049	114,251	98,236	45,129	38,072	2,333	2,028	-	-
60-64	234,264	234,264	108,682	70,708	31,754	20,780	1,366	974	-	-
65-69	160,882	160,882	89,915	41,288	18,093	10,720	143	723	-	-
70-74	121,192	121,192	88,882	22,621	6,401	2,991	295		-	-
75+	153,275	153,275	124,223	20,127	4,711	4,215			-	-

Annex Table 9 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, 5 Year Age Group and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013

Urban											(Continued)
Sex and Age Group	Total Population	Population excluded persons not reported literacy and educational level	Persons by Educational Level								
			None(Illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Other	Not Reported Educational Level	
Both Sexes											
Total of 7+	2,792,319	2,792,319	359,246	647,866	631,772	761,041	216,726	171,889	3,779	-	
15+	2,360,243	2,360,243	291,191	377,868	537,833	760,958	216,726	171,889	3,779	-	
25+	1,693,285	1,693,285	256,509	309,343	379,363	482,578	117,636	144,294	3,562	-	
7-9	155,944	155,944	56,707	99,237			-	-			
10-14	276,132	276,132	11,349	170,761	93,939	83	-	-			
15-19	305,578	305,578	12,292	35,452	88,248	146,800	20,260	2,526			
20-24	361,381	361,381	22,391	33,073	70,222	131,580	78,830	25,069	217		
25-29	324,283	324,283	24,460	35,328	70,244	105,897	39,464	48,244	646		
30-34	317,697	317,697	38,416	43,426	72,758	98,897	27,069	36,849	282		
35-39	170,974	170,974	18,882	32,897	34,612	52,880	14,692	16,495	515		
40-44	202,275	202,275	23,578	37,273	48,848	62,065	13,377	16,680	455		
45-49	170,134	170,134	24,126	40,799	42,817	45,017	6,923	9,677	774		
50-54	154,221	154,221	29,061	40,330	34,515	39,442	5,278	5,363	233		
55-59	124,337	124,337	19,233	27,817	31,358	36,073	4,259	5,243	353		
60-64	88,548	88,548	17,039	22,266	21,390	20,342	2,997	4,211	303		
65-69	56,170	56,170	17,784	11,494	11,402	12,441	2,023	1,026			
70-74	39,426	39,426	17,472	8,968	6,280	4,955	1,258	492			
75+	45,220	45,220	26,457	8,745	5,139	4,569	297	14			
Males											
Total of 7+	1,348,602	1,348,602	125,297	281,098	296,185	409,001	124,243	110,252	2,526	-	
15+	1,123,941	1,123,941	91,549	142,449	243,921	409,001	124,243	110,252	2,526	-	
25+	788,597	788,597	73,270	108,895	172,958	266,176	70,421	94,537	2,340	-	
7-9	76,134	76,134	27,851	48,283			-	-			
10-14	148,527	148,527	5,898	90,366	52,264		-	-			
15-19	154,236	154,236	6,121	17,835	41,876	77,145	10,109	1,150			
20-24	181,108	181,108	12,158	15,719	29,087	65,681	43,713	14,565	186		
25-29	155,359	155,359	9,810	13,192	30,181	52,681	20,650	28,433	412		
30-34	151,097	151,097	15,237	14,353	29,252	53,539	17,122	21,313	282		
35-39	88,165	88,165	7,200	13,049	14,305	31,291	9,372	12,949			
40-44	92,274	92,274	6,137	9,320	22,376	34,121	7,622	12,242	455		
45-49	84,312	84,312	6,872	14,753	23,079	26,636	4,700	7,969	302		
50-54	69,980	69,980	8,450	14,697	17,245	21,632	3,703	4,019	233		
55-59	53,599	53,599	5,527	8,806	14,153	18,862	2,332	3,566	353		
60-64	37,955	37,955	2,544	8,041	9,310	12,747	1,772	3,237	303		
65-69	22,563	22,563	3,216	4,166	5,417	7,573	1,887	303			
70-74	16,561	16,561	1,990	4,410	4,412	4,294	963	492			
75+	16,733	16,733	6,285	4,108	3,229	2,800	297	14			
Females											
Total of 7+	1,443,717	1,443,717	233,949	366,768	335,587	352,040	92,483	61,637	1,253	-	
15+	1,236,302	1,236,302	199,642	235,419	293,912	351,957	92,483	61,637	1,253	-	
25+	904,688	904,688	183,239	200,448	206,405	216,402	47,216	49,757	1,222	-	
7-9	79,811	79,811	28,856	50,955			-	-			
10-14	127,604	127,604	5,451	80,395	41,675	83	-	-			
15-19	151,342	151,342	6,171	17,617	46,372	69,656	10,151	1,376			
20-24	180,272	180,272	10,232	17,354	41,135	65,899	35,117	10,504	31		
25-29	168,924	168,924	14,650	22,136	40,064	53,216	18,813	19,811	234		
30-34	166,600	166,600	23,179	29,073	43,506	45,358	9,947	15,536			
35-39	82,809	82,809	11,683	19,848	20,307	21,589	5,320	3,546	515		
40-44	110,002	110,002	17,441	27,952	26,472	27,944	5,755	4,438			
45-49	85,822	85,822	17,254	26,045	19,738	18,381	2,223	1,708	473		
50-54	84,241	84,241	20,611	25,633	17,270	17,810	1,574	1,344			
55-59	70,738	70,738	13,706	19,011	17,206	17,211	1,927	1,677			
60-64	50,593	50,593	14,494	14,225	12,081	7,595	1,225	974			
65-69	33,607	33,607	14,568	7,328	5,984	4,867	136	723			
70-74	22,865	22,865	15,481	4,558	1,868	662	295	-			
75+	28,487	28,487	20,172	4,637	1,909	1,769	-	-			

Annex Table 9 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, 5 Year Age Group and Sex: Urban/Rural, 2013

Rural										
(Continued)										
Sex and Age Group	Total Population	Population excluded persons not reported literacy and educational level	Persons by Educational Level							
			None(Illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Other	Not Reported Educational Level
Both Sexes										
Total of 7+	9,961,302	9,960,953	2,536,912	3,501,543	2,353,570	1,372,546	130,026	64,872	1,484	349
15+	7,994,949	7,994,796	2,037,243	2,294,103	2,095,178	1,371,890	130,026	64,872	1,484	153
25+	5,489,962	5,489,810	1,740,279	1,721,412	1,190,920	739,031	52,874	44,215	1,080	153
7-9	699,325	699,325	348,020	351,306			-	-		
10-14	1,267,028	1,266,832	151,649	856,135	258,392	655	-	-		197
15-19	1,252,427	1,252,427	122,509	284,423	506,469	321,784	16,371	871		
20-24	1,252,560	1,252,560	174,455	288,268	397,789	311,076	60,781	19,786	404	
25-29	1,018,636	1,018,484	210,880	273,412	294,545	195,376	23,249	20,716	306	153
30-34	893,240	893,240	231,508	283,715	225,127	132,421	10,993	9,475		
35-39	563,996	563,996	169,577	174,474	135,820	75,974	4,358	3,793		
40-44	642,548	642,548	166,035	215,468	155,755	93,280	5,546	6,009	455	
45-49	602,465	602,465	194,498	211,487	128,435	62,507	3,085	2,197	257	
50-54	507,128	507,128	196,771	188,548	66,867	52,485	1,610	787	61	
55-59	374,167	374,167	132,509	134,502	59,028	45,883	1,627	616		
60-64	302,071	302,071	118,012	93,961	51,173	37,240	1,430	254		
65-69	216,487	216,487	94,683	63,040	37,701	20,191	550	322		
70-74	162,563	162,563	91,834	40,164	18,246	11,939	380	-		
75+	206,661	206,661	133,970	42,642	18,222	11,735	45	46		
Males										
Total of 7+	4,776,910	4,776,758	933,032	1,671,642	1,236,859	809,353	80,496	44,078	1,299	153
15+	3,777,390	3,777,238	672,097	1,052,694	1,117,371	809,203	80,496	44,078	1,299	153
25+	2,513,317	2,513,165	531,988	763,578	669,189	478,434	37,417	31,479	1,080	153
7-9	350,479	350,479	176,689	173,790			-	-		
10-14	649,041	649,041	84,246	445,158	119,488	150	-	-		
15-19	633,951	633,951	60,559	153,958	256,708	154,792	7,461	474		
20-24	630,122	630,122	79,550	135,158	191,475	175,978	35,618	12,125	219	
25-29	511,044	510,891	85,063	123,114	154,569	119,575	15,600	12,664	306	153
30-34	429,899	429,899	84,251	128,444	116,264	86,465	7,448	7,026		
35-39	273,011	273,011	59,531	79,473	75,593	52,231	2,968	3,215		
40-44	296,609	296,609	54,938	82,800	87,252	62,148	4,175	4,839	455	
45-49	281,907	281,907	63,117	92,312	78,599	43,093	2,468	2,060	257	
50-54	222,271	222,271	61,608	86,347	39,580	32,608	1,281	787	61	
55-59	144,856	144,856	31,964	55,277	31,105	25,023	1,221	265		
60-64	118,400	118,400	23,825	37,478	31,500	24,055	1,289	254		
65-69	89,212	89,212	19,337	29,080	25,593	14,339	542	322		
70-74	64,236	64,236	18,434	22,101	13,713	9,609	380			
75+	81,873	81,873	29,920	27,153	15,420	9,289	45	46		
Females										
Total of 7+	5,184,392	5,184,195	1,603,880	1,829,902	1,116,711	563,193	49,530	20,794	185	197
15+	4,217,558	4,217,558	1,365,146	1,241,409	977,807	562,687	49,530	20,794	185	-
25+	2,976,645	2,976,645	1,208,291	957,834	521,731	260,597	15,457	12,736	-	-
7-9	348,846	348,846	171,331	177,515			-	-		
10-14	617,987	617,791	67,403	410,977	138,905	506	-	-		197
15-19	618,476	618,476	61,951	130,465	249,761	166,992	8,910	397		
20-24	622,437	622,437	94,905	153,110	206,315	135,098	25,163	7,662	185	
25-29	507,593	507,593	125,817	150,297	139,977	75,801	7,649	8,052		
30-34	463,341	463,341	147,257	155,271	108,863	45,956	3,545	2,449		
35-39	290,985	290,985	110,046	95,001	60,227	23,743	1,391	577		
40-44	345,939	345,939	111,097	132,668	68,503	31,131	1,371	1,170		
45-49	320,559	320,559	131,381	119,175	49,835	19,414	617	137		
50-54	284,857	284,857	135,163	102,201	27,286	19,877	329			
55-59	229,311	229,311	100,545	79,225	27,923	20,860	406	351		
60-64	183,671	183,671	94,188	56,483	19,673	13,185	141	-		
65-69	127,275	127,275	75,347	33,960	12,109	5,853	7	-		
70-74	98,327	98,327	73,401	18,063	4,533	2,330	-	-		
75+	124,788	124,788	104,050	15,490	2,801	2,446	-	-		

Annex Table 10 Percent Distribution of Population (in any language) Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Sex and 5 Year Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013									
Total									
Sex and Age Group	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level								
	Total	None(Illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Below Primary	Primary and Above
Both Sexes, Total, 2013									
Total of 7+	100.0	22.7	32.5	23.4	16.7	2.7	1.9	55.2	44.7
15+	100.0	22.5	25.8	25.4	20.6	3.3	2.3	48.3	51.7
25+	100.0	27.8	28.3	21.9	17.0	2.4	2.6	56.1	43.9
7-9	100.0	47.3	52.7	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	10.6	66.6	22.8	0.0	-	-	77.1	22.9
15-19	100.0	8.7	20.5	38.2	30.1	2.4	0.2	29.2	70.8
20-24	100.0	12.2	19.9	29.0	27.4	8.7	2.8	32.1	67.9
25-29	100.0	17.5	23.0	27.2	22.4	4.7	5.1	40.5	59.4
30-34	100.0	22.3	27.0	24.6	19.1	3.1	3.8	49.3	50.7
35-39	100.0	25.6	28.2	23.2	17.5	2.6	2.8	53.9	46.1
40-44	100.0	22.4	29.9	24.2	18.4	2.2	2.7	52.4	47.5
45-49	100.0	28.3	32.7	22.2	13.9	1.3	1.5	61.0	38.9
50-54	100.0	34.1	34.6	15.3	13.9	1.0	0.9	68.8	31.2
55-59	100.0	30.4	32.6	18.1	16.4	1.2	1.2	63.0	36.9
60-64	100.0	34.6	29.8	18.6	14.7	1.1	1.1	64.3	35.6
65-69	100.0	41.2	27.3	18.0	12.0	0.9	0.5	68.6	31.4
70-74	100.0	54.1	24.3	12.1	8.4	0.8	0.2	78.4	21.6
75+	100.0	63.7	20.4	9.3	6.5	0.1	0.0	84.1	15.9
Males									
Total of 7+	100.0	17.3	31.9	25.0	19.9	3.3	2.5	49.2	50.8
15+	100.0	15.6	24.4	27.8	24.9	4.2	3.1	40.0	60.0
25+	100.0	18.3	26.4	25.5	22.6	3.3	3.8	44.8	55.1
7-9	100.0	47.9	52.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	0.0
10-14	100.0	11.3	67.1	21.5	0.0	-	-	78.4	21.6
15-19	100.0	8.5	21.8	37.9	29.4	2.2	0.2	30.3	69.7
20-24	100.0	11.3	18.6	27.2	29.8	9.8	3.3	29.9	70.0
25-29	100.0	14.2	20.5	27.7	25.9	5.4	6.2	34.7	65.2
30-34	100.0	17.1	24.6	25.0	24.1	4.2	4.9	41.7	58.2
35-39	100.0	18.5	25.6	24.9	23.1	3.4	4.5	44.1	55.9
40-44	100.0	15.7	23.7	28.2	24.8	3.0	4.4	39.4	60.4
45-49	100.0	19.1	29.2	27.8	19.0	2.0	2.7	48.3	51.5
50-54	100.0	24.0	34.6	19.4	18.6	1.7	1.6	58.5	41.4
55-59	100.0	18.9	32.3	22.8	22.1	1.8	1.9	51.2	48.6
60-64	100.0	16.9	29.1	26.1	23.5	2.0	2.2	46.0	53.8
65-69	100.0	20.2	29.7	27.7	19.6	2.2	0.6	49.9	50.1
70-74	100.0	25.3	32.8	22.4	17.2	1.7	0.6	58.1	41.9
75+	100.0	36.7	31.7	18.9	12.3	0.3	0.1	68.4	31.6
Females									
Total of 7+	100.0	27.7	33.1	21.9	13.8	2.1	1.2	60.9	39.1
15+	100.0	28.7	27.1	23.3	16.8	2.6	1.5	55.8	44.2
25+	100.0	35.9	29.8	18.8	12.3	1.6	1.6	65.7	34.3
7-9	100.0	46.7	53.3	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	9.8	65.9	24.2	0.1	-	-	75.7	24.3
15-19	100.0	8.8	19.2	38.5	30.7	2.5	0.2	28.1	71.9
20-24	100.0	13.1	21.2	30.8	25.0	7.5	2.3	34.3	65.6
25-29	100.0	20.8	25.5	26.6	19.1	3.9	4.1	46.3	53.7
30-34	100.0	27.1	29.3	24.2	14.5	2.1	2.9	56.3	43.7
35-39	100.0	32.6	30.7	21.5	12.1	1.8	1.1	63.3	36.6
40-44	100.0	28.2	35.2	20.8	13.0	1.6	1.2	63.4	36.6
45-49	100.0	36.6	35.7	17.1	9.3	0.7	0.5	72.3	27.6
50-54	100.0	42.2	34.6	12.1	10.2	0.5	0.4	76.8	23.2
55-59	100.0	38.1	32.7	15.0	12.7	0.8	0.7	70.8	29.2
60-64	100.0	46.4	30.2	13.6	8.9	0.6	0.4	76.6	23.4
65-69	100.0	55.9	25.7	11.2	6.7	0.1	0.4	81.6	18.4
70-74	100.0	73.3	18.7	5.3	2.5	0.2	0.0	92.0	8.0
75+	100.0	81.0	13.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	94.2	5.8

Annex Table 10 Percent Distribution of Population (in any language) Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Sex and 5 Year Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013 (Continued)									
Urban									
Sex and Age Group	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level								
	Total	None(Illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Below Primary	Primary and Above
Both Sexes, Total, 2013									
Total of 7+	100.0	12.9	23.2	22.6	27.3	7.8	6.2	36.1	63.8
15+	100.0	12.3	16.0	22.8	32.2	9.2	7.3	28.3	71.5
25+	100.0	15.1	18.3	22.4	28.5	6.9	8.5	33.4	66.4
7-9	100.0	36.4	63.6	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	4.1	61.8	34.0	0.0	-	-	66.0	34.0
15-19	100.0	4.0	11.6	28.9	48.0	6.6	0.8	15.6	84.4
20-24	100.0	6.2	9.2	19.4	36.4	21.8	6.9	15.3	84.6
25-29	100.0	7.5	10.9	21.7	32.7	12.2	14.9	18.4	81.4
30-34	100.0	12.1	13.7	22.9	31.1	8.5	11.6	25.8	74.2
35-39	100.0	11.0	19.2	20.2	30.9	8.6	9.6	30.3	69.4
40-44	100.0	11.7	18.4	24.1	30.7	6.6	8.2	30.1	69.7
45-49	100.0	14.2	24.0	25.2	26.5	4.1	5.7	38.2	61.4
50-54	100.0	18.8	26.2	22.4	25.6	3.4	3.5	45.0	54.9
55-59	100.0	15.5	22.4	25.2	29.0	3.4	4.2	37.8	61.9
60-64	100.0	19.2	25.1	24.2	23.0	3.4	4.8	44.4	55.3
65-69	100.0	31.7	20.5	20.3	22.1	3.6	1.8	52.1	47.9
70-74	100.0	44.3	22.7	15.9	12.6	3.2	1.2	67.1	32.9
75+	100.0	58.5	19.3	11.4	10.1	0.7	0.0	77.8	22.2
Males									
Total of 7+	100.0	9.3	20.8	22.0	30.3	9.2	8.2	30.1	69.7
15+	100.0	8.1	12.7	21.7	36.4	11.1	9.8	20.8	79.0
25+	100.0	9.3	13.8	21.9	33.8	8.9	12.0	23.1	76.6
7-9	100.0	36.6	63.4	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	4.0	60.8	35.2	0.0	-	-	64.8	35.2
15-19	100.0	4.0	11.6	27.2	50.0	6.6	0.7	15.5	84.5
20-24	100.0	6.7	8.7	16.1	36.3	24.1	8.0	15.4	84.5
25-29	100.0	6.3	8.5	19.4	33.9	13.3	18.3	14.8	84.9
30-34	100.0	10.1	9.5	19.4	35.4	11.3	14.1	19.6	80.2
35-39	100.0	8.2	14.8	16.2	35.5	10.6	14.7	23.0	77.0
40-44	100.0	6.7	10.1	24.2	37.0	8.3	13.3	16.8	82.8
45-49	100.0	8.2	17.5	27.4	31.6	5.6	9.5	25.6	74.0
50-54	100.0	12.1	21.0	24.6	30.9	5.3	5.7	33.1	66.6
55-59	100.0	10.3	16.4	26.4	35.2	4.4	6.7	26.7	72.6
60-64	100.0	6.7	21.2	24.5	33.6	4.7	8.5	27.9	71.3
65-69	100.0	14.3	18.5	24.0	33.6	8.4	1.3	32.7	67.3
70-74	100.0	12.0	26.6	26.6	25.9	5.8	3.0	38.6	61.4
75+	100.0	37.6	24.6	19.3	16.7	1.8	0.1	62.1	37.9
Females									
Total of 7+	100.0	16.2	25.4	23.2	24.4	6.4	4.3	41.6	58.3
15+	100.0	16.1	19.0	23.8	28.5	7.5	5.0	35.2	64.7
25+	100.0	20.3	22.2	22.8	23.9	5.2	5.5	42.4	57.5
7-9	100.0	36.2	63.8	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	4.3	63.0	32.7	0.1	-	-	67.3	32.7
15-19	100.0	4.1	11.6	30.6	46.0	6.7	0.9	15.7	84.3
20-24	100.0	5.7	9.6	22.8	36.6	19.5	5.8	15.3	84.7
25-29	100.0	8.7	13.1	23.7	31.5	11.1	11.7	21.8	78.1
30-34	100.0	13.9	17.5	26.1	27.2	6.0	9.3	31.4	68.6
35-39	100.0	14.1	24.0	24.5	26.1	6.4	4.3	38.1	61.3
40-44	100.0	15.9	25.4	24.1	25.4	5.2	4.0	41.3	58.7
45-49	100.0	20.1	30.3	23.0	21.4	2.6	2.0	50.5	49.0
50-54	100.0	24.5	30.4	20.5	21.1	1.9	1.6	54.9	45.1
55-59	100.0	19.4	26.9	24.3	24.3	2.7	2.4	46.3	53.7
60-64	100.0	28.6	28.1	23.9	15.0	2.4	1.9	56.8	43.2
65-69	100.0	43.3	21.8	17.8	14.5	0.4	2.2	65.2	34.8
70-74	100.0	67.7	19.9	8.2	2.9	1.3	0.0	87.6	12.4
75+	100.0	70.8	16.3	6.7	6.2	0.0	0.0	87.1	12.9

Annex Table 10 Percent Distribution of Population (in any language) Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Sex and 5 Year Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013 (Continued)

Rural									
Sex and Age Group	Percentage Distribution by Educational Level								
	Total	None(Illiterate + No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary/ Diploma	Beyond Secondary	Below Primary	Primary and Above
Both Sexes, Total, 2013									
Total of 7+	100.0	25.5	35.2	23.6	13.8	1.3	0.7	60.6	39.4
15+	100.0	25.5	28.7	26.2	17.2	1.6	0.8	54.2	45.8
25+	100.0	31.7	31.4	21.7	13.5	1.0	0.8	63.1	36.9
7-9	100.0	49.8	50.2	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	12.0	67.6	20.4	0.1	-	-	79.6	20.4
15-19	100.0	9.8	22.7	40.4	25.7	1.3	0.1	32.5	67.5
20-24	100.0	13.9	23.0	31.8	24.8	4.9	1.6	36.9	63.0
25-29	100.0	20.7	26.8	28.9	19.2	2.3	2.0	47.6	52.4
30-34	100.0	25.9	31.8	25.2	14.8	1.2	1.1	57.7	42.3
35-39	100.0	30.1	30.9	24.1	13.5	0.8	0.7	61.0	39.0
40-44	100.0	25.8	33.5	24.2	14.5	0.9	0.9	59.4	40.6
45-49	100.0	32.3	35.1	21.3	10.4	0.5	0.4	67.4	32.6
50-54	100.0	38.8	37.2	13.2	10.3	0.3	0.2	76.0	24.0
55-59	100.0	35.4	35.9	15.8	12.3	0.4	0.2	71.4	28.6
60-64	100.0	39.1	31.1	16.9	12.3	0.5	0.1	70.2	29.8
65-69	100.0	43.7	29.1	17.4	9.3	0.3	0.1	72.9	27.1
70-74	100.0	56.5	24.7	11.2	7.3	0.2	0.0	81.2	18.8
75+	100.0	64.8	20.6	8.8	5.7	0.0	0.0	85.5	14.5
Males									
Total of 7+	100.0	19.5	35.0	25.9	16.9	1.7	0.9	54.5	45.4
15+	100.0	17.8	27.9	29.6	21.4	2.1	1.2	45.7	54.3
25+	100.0	21.2	30.4	26.6	19.0	1.5	1.3	51.6	48.4
7-9	100.0	50.4	49.6	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	13.0	68.6	18.4	0.0	-	-	81.6	18.4
15-19	100.0	9.6	24.3	40.5	24.4	1.2	0.1	33.8	66.2
20-24	100.0	12.6	21.4	30.4	27.9	5.7	1.9	34.1	65.9
25-29	100.0	16.6	24.1	30.3	23.4	3.1	2.5	40.7	59.2
30-34	100.0	19.6	29.9	27.0	20.1	1.7	1.6	49.5	50.5
35-39	100.0	21.8	29.1	27.7	19.1	1.1	1.2	50.9	49.1
40-44	100.0	18.5	27.9	29.4	21.0	1.4	1.6	46.4	53.4
45-49	100.0	22.4	32.7	27.9	15.3	0.9	0.7	55.1	44.8
50-54	100.0	27.7	38.8	17.8	14.7	0.6	0.4	66.6	33.4
55-59	100.0	22.1	38.2	21.5	17.3	0.8	0.2	60.2	39.8
60-64	100.0	20.1	31.7	26.6	20.3	1.1	0.2	51.8	48.2
65-69	100.0	21.7	32.6	28.7	16.1	0.6	0.4	54.3	45.7
70-74	100.0	28.7	34.4	21.3	15.0	0.6	0.0	63.1	36.9
75+	100.0	36.5	33.2	18.8	11.3	0.1	0.1	69.7	30.3
Females									
Total of 7+	100.0	30.9	35.3	21.5	10.9	1.0	0.4	66.2	33.8
15+	100.0	32.4	29.4	23.2	13.3	1.2	0.5	61.8	38.2
25+	100.0	40.6	32.2	17.5	8.8	0.5	0.4	72.8	27.2
7-9	100.0	49.1	50.9	-	-	-	-	100.0	-
10-14	100.0	10.9	66.5	22.5	0.1	-	-	77.4	22.6
15-19	100.0	10.0	21.1	40.4	27.0	1.4	0.1	31.1	68.9
20-24	100.0	15.2	24.6	33.1	21.7	4.0	1.2	39.8	60.1
25-29	100.0	24.8	29.6	27.6	14.9	1.5	1.6	54.4	45.6
30-34	100.0	31.8	33.5	23.5	9.9	0.8	0.5	65.3	34.7
35-39	100.0	37.8	32.6	20.7	8.2	0.5	0.2	70.5	29.5
40-44	100.0	32.1	38.3	19.8	9.0	0.4	0.3	70.5	29.5
45-49	100.0	41.0	37.2	15.5	6.1	0.2	0.0	78.2	21.8
50-54	100.0	47.4	35.9	9.6	7.0	0.1	0.0	83.3	16.7
55-59	100.0	43.8	34.5	12.2	9.1	0.2	0.2	78.4	21.6
60-64	100.0	51.3	30.8	10.7	7.2	0.1	0.0	82.0	18.0
65-69	100.0	59.2	26.7	9.5	4.6	0.0	0.0	85.9	14.1
70-74	100.0	74.6	18.4	4.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	93.0	7.0
75+	100.0	83.4	12.4	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	95.8	4.2

Annex Table 11 Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013

Year 2013						
Sex and Occupation	Population	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Both Sexes Total	8,123,833	1,863,490	2,292,306	2,087,063	1,497,506	378,967
Armed Forces	67,522	5,619	10,094	18,714	24,958	8,012
Managers	50,356	1,972	8,983	12,591	16,944	9,851
Professionals	240,918	4,358	13,857	28,188	85,835	106,009
Technicians & Associate Professionals	105,487	7,438	7,751	17,412	33,735	38,927
Clerical Support Workers	187,776	2,536	7,796	22,612	68,885	85,212
Services & Sales Workers	959,180	115,182	210,505	268,956	292,399	71,920
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	5,064,175	1,484,682	1,652,016	1,262,730	637,974	26,677
Craft & Related Workers	812,941	86,726	203,044	287,204	212,689	22,863
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	151,817	12,278	32,450	47,213	54,374	5,503
Elementary Occupations	482,811	142,191	145,794	121,444	69,391	3,993
Not Reported	848	509	17	0	322	0
Males Total	4,020,380	689,265	1,065,200	1,109,990	907,575	245,103
Armed Forces	61,006	4,214	8,926	17,208	23,107	7,428
Managers	40,489	1,214	7,766	11,041	12,989	7,465
Professionals	139,128	2,343	7,733	15,046	51,489	60,835
Technicians & Associate Professionals	66,337	3,448	5,036	11,155	20,318	26,156
Clerical Support Workers	122,541	1,911	2,998	13,678	41,537	61,948
Services & Sales Workers	345,442	21,315	56,795	95,724	133,333	38,056
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	2,421,744	540,316	774,091	690,063	398,797	18,381
Craft & Related Workers	364,152	30,609	77,137	121,568	117,804	16,620
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	145,136	11,198	30,816	45,519	52,852	4,751
Elementary Occupations	313,723	72,357	93,886	88,989	55,028	3,463
Not Reported	680	341	17	0	322	0
Females Total	4,103,453	1,174,225	1,227,106	977,074	589,930	133,864
Armed Forces	6,515	1,406	1,169	1,506	1,851	584
Managers	9,867	758	1,217	1,551	3,955	2,386
Professionals	101,790	2,015	6,124	13,142	34,347	45,174
Technicians & Associate Professionals	39,150	3,991	2,715	6,257	13,417	12,771
Clerical Support Workers	65,235	625	4,798	8,934	27,349	23,265
Services & Sales Workers	613,738	93,867	153,709	173,232	159,066	33,864
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	2,642,431	944,366	877,925	572,667	239,177	8,296
Craft & Related Workers	448,789	56,117	125,908	165,636	94,885	6,244
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	6,681	1,080	1,634	1,694	1,522	752
Elementary Occupations	169,088	69,834	51,907	32,455	14,363	530
Not Reported	168	168	0	0	0	0
Total population includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and who didn't reply educational level.						

Annex Table 11 Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Year 2008						
Sex and Occupation	Population	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Both Sexes Total	6,933,612	1,802,195	2,418,126	1,593,426	941,413	173,822
Armed Forces	54,247	3,888	11,852	14,350	19,179	4,872
Managers	37,675	1,152	7,044	9,090	12,099	8,110
Professionals	118,924	815	3,618	10,134	52,783	51,298
Technicians & Associate Professionals	154,907	10,114	37,428	36,070	45,424	25,079
Clerical Support Workers	102,259	2,007	8,588	15,262	41,639	34,210
Services & Sales Workers	618,545	82,827	172,929	171,624	166,518	24,129
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	4,903,892	1,556,058	1,881,338	1,034,469	419,196	11,072
Craft & Related Workers	497,881	46,537	149,892	185,063	107,917	8,256
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	122,495	9,713	31,187	40,424	37,582	3,513
Elementary Occupations	322,486	89,053	114,237	76,919	38,975	3,148
Not Reported	301	31	13	21	101	135
Males Total	3,391,848	636,636	1,132,192	893,841	604,339	121,547
Armed Forces	50,734	3,376	10,931	13,509	18,236	4,580
Managers	29,761	675	5,538	7,455	9,585	6,357
Professionals	73,813	451	2,273	6,059	31,673	33,138
Technicians & Associate Professionals	112,377	4,390	28,723	28,182	32,887	17,535
Clerical Support Workers	66,971	1,033	4,815	8,882	27,765	24,071
Services & Sales Workers	235,157	17,061	48,647	66,883	86,187	16,093
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	2,293,440	537,404	879,516	598,302	269,050	8,031
Craft & Related Workers	208,074	18,515	50,951	70,139	62,372	5,944
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	114,361	8,539	28,599	37,973	35,965	3,215
Elementary Occupations	206,954	45,180	72,190	56,442	30,545	2,487
Not Reported	206	12	9	15	74	96
Females Total	3,541,764	1,165,559	1,285,934	699,585	337,074	52,275
Armed Forces	3,513	512	921	841	943	292
Managers	7,914	477	1,506	1,635	2,514	1,753
Professionals	45,111	364	1,345	4,075	21,110	18,160
Technicians & Associate Professionals	42,530	5,724	8,705	7,888	12,537	7,544
Clerical Support Workers	35,288	974	3,773	6,380	13,874	10,139
Services & Sales Workers	383,388	65,766	124,282	104,741	80,331	8,036
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	2,610,452	1,018,654	1,001,822	436,167	150,146	3,041
Craft & Related Workers	289,807	28,022	98,941	114,924	45,545	2,312
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	8,134	1,174	2,588	2,451	1,617	298
Elementary Occupations	115,532	43,873	42,047	20,477	8,430	661
Not Reported	95	19	4	6	27	39
Total population includes persons who didn't reply literacy status and who didn't reply educational level.						

Annex Table 12 Percent Distribution of Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013						
Year 2013						
Sex and Occupation	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Total Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.1
Managers	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.6
Professionals	3.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	5.7	28.0
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	2.3	10.3
Clerical Support Workers	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.1	4.6	22.5
Services & Sales Workers	11.8	6.2	9.2	12.9	19.5	19.0
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	62.3	79.7	72.1	60.5	42.6	7.0
Craft & Related Workers	10.0	4.7	8.9	13.8	14.2	6.0
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	1.9	0.7	1.4	2.3	3.6	1.5
Elementary Occupations	5.9	7.6	6.4	5.8	4.6	1.1
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Total Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.5	3.0
Managers	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.0
Professionals	3.5	0.3	0.7	1.4	5.7	24.8
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	10.7
Clerical Support Workers	3.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.6	25.3
Services & Sales Workers	8.6	3.1	5.3	8.6	14.7	15.5
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	60.2	78.4	72.7	62.2	43.9	7.5
Craft & Related Workers	9.1	4.4	7.2	11.0	13.0	6.8
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	3.6	1.6	2.9	4.1	5.8	1.9
Elementary Occupations	7.8	10.5	8.8	8.0	6.1	1.4
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-
Total Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Managers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.8
Professionals	2.5	0.2	0.5	1.3	5.8	33.7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	2.3	9.5
Clerical Support Workers	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.6	17.4
Services & Sales Workers	15.0	8.0	12.5	17.7	27.0	25.3
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	64.4	80.4	71.5	58.6	40.5	6.2
Craft & Related Workers	10.9	4.8	10.3	17.0	16.1	4.7
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Elementary Occupations	4.1	5.9	4.2	3.3	2.4	0.4
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-

Annex Table 12 Percent Distribution of Employed Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment, Occupation and Sex, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Year 2008						
Sex and Occupation	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Total Both Sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	2.0	2.8
Managers	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	4.7
Professionals	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	5.6	29.5
Technicians & Associate Professionals	2.2	0.6	1.5	2.3	4.8	14.4
Clerical Support Workers	1.5	0.1	0.4	1.0	4.4	19.7
Services & Sales Workers	8.9	4.6	7.2	10.8	17.7	13.9
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	70.7	86.3	77.8	64.9	44.5	6.4
Craft & Related Workers	7.2	2.6	6.2	11.6	11.5	4.7
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.5	4.0	2.0
Elementary Occupations	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.1	1.8
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.8
Managers	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.6	5.2
Professionals	2.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	5.2	27.3
Technicians & Associate Professionals	3.3	0.7	2.5	3.2	5.4	14.4
Clerical Support Workers	2.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	4.6	19.8
Services & Sales Workers	6.9	2.7	4.3	7.5	14.3	13.2
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	67.6	84.4	77.7	66.9	44.5	6.6
Craft & Related Workers	6.1	2.9	4.5	7.8	10.3	4.9
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	3.4	1.3	2.5	4.2	6.0	2.6
Elementary Occupations	6.1	7.1	6.4	6.3	5.1	2.0
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Armed Forces	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
Managers	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	3.4
Professionals	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.3	34.7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.1	3.7	14.4
Clerical Support Workers	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	4.1	19.4
Services & Sales Workers	10.8	5.6	9.7	15.0	23.8	15.4
Skilled Agricultural, Forestry & Fishery Workers	73.7	87.4	77.9	62.3	44.5	5.8
Craft & Related Workers	8.2	2.4	7.7	16.4	13.5	4.4
Plant & Machine Operators, & Assemblers	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6
Elementary Occupations	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.5	1.3
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Annex Table 13 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	Both Sexes, 2013					Both Sexes, 2008						
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	12,753,272	2,896,158	4,149,409	2,985,343	2,133,587	583,513	11,434,417	2,687,764	4,378,798	2,560,657	1,524,592	276,472
Banteay Meanchey	642,130	166,831	237,327	134,694	88,407	14,739	578,523	132,802	235,431	133,672	69,047	7,472
Battambang	962,577	198,954	338,605	244,654	152,373	26,771	873,930	190,160	352,784	203,798	110,500	16,416
Kampong Cham	1,514,074	397,137	562,673	351,413	176,247	26,605	1,429,122	364,230	617,345	297,813	137,834	11,445
Kampong	450,989	131,906	163,144	93,868	56,180	5,891	398,804	100,590	164,320	88,769	41,102	3,895
Kampong Speu	653,225	121,646	236,362	187,863	99,117	8,236	603,840	150,837	236,909	140,973	70,188	4,774
Kampong Thom	591,668	195,714	190,501	129,537	68,111	7,805	529,296	167,754	212,759	96,256	47,031	5,184
Kampot	542,286	111,917	173,118	123,687	103,062	30,407	498,878	114,428	192,968	118,870	64,112	8,368
Kandal	983,632	172,393	306,613	241,417	226,358	36,266	1,093,921	205,518	400,651	289,215	174,376	23,728
Koh Kong	104,965	29,338	34,965	23,632	13,869	3,160	98,943	26,844	40,628	19,425	10,590	1,385
Kratie	293,112	86,061	109,440	59,998	30,398	7,092	264,453	73,808	109,428	51,625	27,013	2,509
Mondul Kiri	58,600	25,937	17,653	8,993	5,633	355	49,097	20,079	18,091	6,808	3,617	496
Phnom Penh	1,516,683	188,560	300,182	331,117	436,347	257,823	1,197,502	120,456	307,754	289,699	335,913	141,395
Preah Vihear	197,594	73,405	67,612	32,394	21,585	2,598	139,317	52,595	55,788	20,087	9,763	1,017
Prey Veng	1,002,432	214,759	378,695	249,506	136,305	23,167	807,367	170,534	360,335	187,707	81,823	6,502
Pursat	375,275	96,421	124,800	84,179	55,672	14,203	335,833	83,732	137,415	74,537	35,769	4,203
Ratanak Kiri	150,018	85,380	29,709	17,247	13,442	4,179	121,622	72,752	28,257	12,665	7,017	909
Siem Reap	781,281	210,637	285,652	150,063	94,162	40,767	749,305	236,668	294,946	128,765	77,337	11,211
Preah Sihanouk	219,497	31,488	57,080	53,818	54,840	22,271	190,866	41,250	68,467	44,677	29,769	6,584
Stung Treng	103,272	38,722	33,249	17,266	11,241	2,795	91,348	37,742	29,924	14,032	8,706	887
Svay Rieng	505,484	88,056	160,082	145,201	100,187	11,959	415,051	86,864	165,912	103,810	53,431	4,930
Takeo	814,487	150,464	237,787	242,303	152,765	30,854	723,020	159,676	252,634	191,683	108,138	10,702
Otdar Meanchey	199,838	62,320	69,715	42,276	23,438	2,053	154,638	55,132	61,135	26,051	11,124	1,096
Kep	33,470	6,508	13,405	7,333	4,650	1,564	30,168	7,699	11,993	6,676	3,268	520
Pailin	56,683	11,606	21,041	12,884	9,199	1,953	59,573	15,614	22,924	13,044	7,124	844
Note: "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.												

Note. "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.

Annex Table 13 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Males, 2013						Males, 2008					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	6,125,360	1,058,329	1,952,739	1,533,044	1,218,354	359,069	5,512,078	975,931	2,084,223	1,358,631	907,732	181,472
Banteay Meanchey	311,333	65,557	117,383	69,838	50,010	8,412	281,573	46,613	114,896	72,941	41,950	5,114
Battambang	476,224	70,633	160,435	136,480	91,087	16,585	428,594	70,870	172,898	110,539	64,232	9,905
Kampong Cham	713,019	133,825	267,996	185,816	108,338	17,042	689,944	133,542	302,481	162,769	83,204	7,605
Kampong	213,220	51,932	78,876	47,824	30,873	3,715	189,732	36,679	77,617	47,821	24,835	2,684
Kampong Speu	311,253	40,775	107,009	98,693	58,974	5,802	290,866	52,063	113,431	77,130	44,713	3,419
Kampong Thom	283,520	78,954	95,543	64,176	39,970	4,877	255,263	66,454	105,903	51,717	27,601	3,342
Kampot	267,366	40,312	85,095	63,005	60,216	18,642	239,451	38,917	92,570	63,803	38,427	5,648
Kandal	462,182	61,995	132,173	118,515	126,573	22,342	524,546	73,392	182,180	147,453	105,084	16,145
Koh Kong	52,426	11,408	17,808	12,644	8,531	2,035	49,805	10,230	20,723	10,837	6,895	1,069
Kratie	142,429	37,957	49,901	33,079	17,330	4,038	131,330	30,386	54,997	28,321	15,874	1,713
Mondul Kiri	29,536	11,165	9,436	5,072	3,588	244	25,225	8,020	10,074	4,236	2,497	395
Phnom Penh	726,478	64,539	129,053	151,216	227,255	152,766	559,165	39,991	121,522	125,597	180,936	89,608
Preah Vihear	97,524	32,085	35,401	16,731	11,848	1,459	69,240	21,977	28,998	11,276	6,157	787
Prey Veng	477,229	69,718	174,703	135,721	81,885	15,202	381,221	53,010	164,020	106,605	52,687	4,644
Pursat	178,193	34,770	60,641	42,183	30,955	9,644	161,469	30,732	65,648	40,777	21,352	2,843
Ratanak Kiri	74,364	36,834	16,515	10,002	7,771	3,211	61,447	32,229	16,043	7,768	4,681	706
Siem Reap	373,325	80,787	143,595	73,867	50,602	24,474	364,187	94,378	147,507	68,888	45,832	7,324
Preah Sihanouk	108,102	10,800	26,075	27,237	30,181	13,809	95,118	15,112	32,844	23,990	18,437	4,663
Stung Treng	51,904	17,252	16,845	9,475	6,436	1,896	45,375	15,938	15,610	7,847	5,330	597
Svay Rieng	244,050	25,847	70,274	78,750	61,396	7,784	197,175	23,836	75,754	58,964	34,919	3,647
Takeo	387,105	49,052	105,352	119,074	92,014	21,474	348,194	50,647	118,599	103,110	67,935	7,778
Otdar Meanchey	99,923	25,558	35,892	22,765	14,282	1,391	77,665	21,944	32,167	15,096	7,542	838
Kep	16,302	2,288	6,474	3,872	2,709	958	14,782	2,797	5,976	3,646	1,986	368
Pailin	28,354	4,287	10,264	7,009	5,529	1,265	30,711	6,174	11,765	7,500	4,626	630

Note. "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.

Annex Table 13 Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)

Province	Females, 2013						Females, 2008					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	6,627,913	1,837,829	2,196,670	1,452,299	915,233	224,444	5,922,339	1,711,833	2,294,575	1,202,026	616,860	95,000
Banteay Meanchey	330,797	101,274	119,943	64,856	38,397	6,327	296,950	86,189	120,535	60,731	27,097	2,358
Battambang	486,353	128,321	178,170	108,173	61,285	10,186	445,336	119,290	179,886	93,259	46,268	6,511
Kampong Cham	801,056	263,311	294,677	165,597	67,908	9,563	739,178	230,688	314,864	135,044	54,630	3,840
Kampong Chhnang	237,770	79,974	84,268	46,045	25,307	2,176	209,072	63,911	86,703	40,948	16,267	1,211
Kampong Speu	341,973	80,871	129,353	89,170	40,143	2,434	312,974	98,774	123,478	63,843	25,475	1,355
Kampong Thom	308,149	116,760	94,959	65,361	28,141	2,929	274,033	101,300	106,856	44,539	19,430	1,842
Kampot	274,920	71,605	88,023	60,682	42,846	11,764	259,427	75,511	100,398	55,067	25,685	2,720
Kandal	521,450	110,398	174,440	122,902	99,785	13,924	569,375	132,126	218,471	141,762	69,292	7,583
Koh Kong	52,539	17,930	17,157	10,988	5,339	1,125	49,138	16,614	19,905	8,588	3,695	316
Kratie	150,683	48,104	59,539	26,919	13,068	3,054	133,123	43,422	54,431	23,304	11,139	796
Mondul Kiri	29,064	14,772	8,217	3,921	2,044	110	23,872	12,059	8,017	2,572	1,120	101
Phnom Penh	790,205	124,021	171,129	179,901	209,092	105,057	638,337	80,465	186,232	164,102	154,977	51,787
Preah Vihear	100,069	41,320	32,211	15,663	9,737	1,138	70,077	30,618	26,790	8,811	3,606	230
Prey Veng	525,202	145,041	203,992	113,785	54,420	7,965	426,146	117,524	196,315	81,102	29,136	1,858
Pursat	197,082	61,651	64,158	41,997	24,717	4,559	174,364	53,000	71,767	33,760	14,417	1,360
Ratanak Kiri	75,654	48,547	13,194	7,244	5,671	968	60,175	40,523	12,214	4,897	2,336	203
Siem Reap	407,956	129,850	142,057	76,197	43,560	16,292	385,118	142,290	147,439	59,877	31,505	3,887
Preah Sihanouk	111,395	20,688	31,005	26,581	24,659	8,462	95,748	26,138	35,623	20,687	11,332	1,921
Sung Treng	51,368	21,470	16,404	7,791	4,805	899	45,973	21,804	14,314	6,185	3,376	290
Svay Rieng	261,433	62,209	89,808	66,451	38,791	4,175	217,876	63,028	90,158	44,846	18,512	1,283
Takeo	427,382	101,412	132,435	123,229	60,751	9,380	374,826	109,029	134,035	88,573	40,203	2,924
Otdar Meanchey	99,915	36,762	33,823	19,511	9,156	662	76,973	33,188	28,968	10,955	3,582	258
Kep	17,168	4,219	6,930	3,461	1,941	606	15,386	4,902	6,017	3,030	1,282	152
Pailin	28,329	7,320	10,777	5,875	3,670	688	28,862	9,440	11,159	5,544	2,498	214

Note: "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.

Annex Table 14 Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013

Province	Both Sexes, 2013						Both Sexes, 2008					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	10,355,040	2,328,434	2,671,971	2,633,011	2,132,848	583,513	8,881,224	2,168,738	2,797,215	2,127,092	1,506,002	276,472
Banteay Meanchey	521,561	142,784	159,624	115,874	88,407	14,739	449,280	109,220	154,265	109,951	68,288	7,472
Battambang	773,566	153,484	220,357	219,361	152,373	26,771	672,851	149,055	226,285	171,354	109,495	16,416
Kampong Cham	1,225,564	334,731	380,344	307,638	176,247	26,605	1,099,298	302,064	405,057	244,443	135,884	11,445
Kampong Chhnang	355,188	106,998	103,763	82,356	56,180	5,891	302,833	79,909	106,152	72,159	40,598	3,895
Kampong Speu	526,474	93,018	157,226	168,876	99,117	8,236	455,044	117,892	142,794	119,986	69,453	4,774
Kampong Thom	472,501	154,471	127,431	114,683	68,111	7,805	397,592	134,396	133,383	77,875	46,471	5,184
Kampot	440,827	93,523	106,371	107,697	102,734	30,407	377,961	93,492	117,495	95,312	63,190	8,368
Kandal	816,859	139,806	198,649	215,400	226,155	36,266	870,506	169,733	264,237	240,324	172,104	23,728
Koh Kong	82,853	22,542	22,202	21,080	13,869	3,160	74,818	21,560	24,920	16,431	10,456	1,385
Kratie	229,111	64,253	74,488	52,756	30,398	7,092	200,485	55,564	72,672	43,038	26,639	2,509
Mondul Kiri	43,498	18,977	10,263	8,240	5,633	355	36,405	15,226	11,084	5,993	3,601	496
Phnom Penh	1,307,682	152,431	174,528	283,899	436,347	257,823	1,036,239	102,780	211,888	246,543	331,394	141,395
Preah Vihear	150,441	56,170	42,238	27,883	21,552	2,598	103,190	39,025	36,130	17,288	9,675	1,017
Prey Veng	798,050	168,698	249,238	220,642	136,305	23,167	615,087	140,525	231,200	155,577	80,843	6,502
Pursat	302,071	76,422	78,988	76,963	55,496	14,203	255,105	64,600	88,246	62,555	35,339	4,203
Ratanak Kiri	114,859	64,597	17,034	15,546	13,442	4,179	89,542	52,793	17,878	11,004	6,939	909
Siem Reap	609,616	168,268	176,445	129,974	94,162	40,767	573,541	197,297	183,462	104,743	76,485	11,211
Preah Sihanouk	184,997	25,717	35,052	47,116	54,840	22,271	149,696	32,942	42,552	38,179	29,328	6,584
Stung Treng	81,236	29,094	22,408	15,698	11,241	2,795	68,878	27,826	19,529	11,943	8,638	887
Svay Rieng	421,049	73,808	104,262	130,834	100,187	11,959	320,611	71,831	103,337	87,526	52,896	4,930
Takeo	668,334	124,816	145,209	214,376	152,765	30,854	547,207	129,357	144,643	155,456	106,884	10,702
Oddar Meanchey	156,955	49,607	43,943	37,878	23,438	2,053	115,887	43,425	37,657	22,535	11,082	1,096
Kep	26,452	5,147	8,831	6,249	4,650	1,564	22,433	6,303	7,043	5,323	3,232	520
Pailin	45,294	9,072	13,078	11,992	9,199	1,953	46,735	11,923	15,306	11,554	7,088	844
Note: "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.												

Note. "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.

Annex Table 14 Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)												
Province	Males, 2013						Males, 2008					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	4,901,179	763,645	1,195,143	1,361,293	1,218,205	359,069	4,200,868	700,832	1,265,558	1,150,010	899,140	181,472
Banteay Meanchey	246,635	52,562	76,100	59,418	50,010	8,412	215,051	33,945	72,834	61,493	41,613	5,114
Battambang	378,172	47,690	98,917	122,890	91,087	16,585	325,473	48,906	107,627	95,105	63,787	9,905
Kampong Cham	578,786	105,842	179,085	168,478	108,338	17,042	520,539	100,657	192,166	137,513	82,285	7,605
Kampong Chhnang	164,483	38,270	49,129	42,496	30,873	3,715	140,726	25,693	47,747	39,926	24,584	2,684
Kampong Speu	245,625	25,663	64,565	90,621	58,974	5,802	214,650	34,659	65,027	67,053	44,389	3,419
Kampong Thom	221,376	56,437	62,859	57,234	39,970	4,877	187,867	48,479	65,393	43,076	27,349	3,342
Kampot	213,819	30,656	49,805	54,521	60,099	18,642	177,432	27,986	53,385	52,364	37,981	5,648
Kandal	383,918	45,798	82,127	106,494	126,573	22,342	409,156	54,089	110,799	123,821	104,047	16,145
Koh Kong	41,252	7,942	11,352	11,393	8,531	2,035	37,502	7,419	12,647	9,475	6,845	1,069
Kratie	109,611	25,386	33,610	29,122	17,330	4,038	98,679	20,767	36,067	24,360	15,734	1,713
Mondul Kiri	21,996	7,518	5,873	4,741	3,588	244	18,762	5,586	6,469	3,819	2,490	395
Phnom Penh	616,156	46,805	63,417	124,264	227,255	152,766	477,404	30,879	72,271	104,350	178,813	89,608
Preah Vihear	73,054	22,519	22,513	14,747	11,816	1,459	50,677	14,655	19,102	9,971	6,121	787
Prey Veng	368,317	43,368	105,410	122,451	81,885	15,202	282,051	37,197	96,776	90,995	52,197	4,644
Pursat	141,385	24,126	37,618	39,042	30,955	9,644	120,277	20,729	40,444	34,998	21,155	2,843
Ratanak Kiri	57,287	27,004	10,144	9,126	7,771	3,211	44,897	22,069	10,561	6,908	4,635	706
Siem Reap	285,156	59,390	86,501	64,187	50,602	24,474	273,740	73,037	90,232	57,440	45,470	7,324
Preah Sihanouk	90,110	7,624	14,666	23,830	30,181	13,809	73,861	10,588	19,484	20,806	18,251	4,663
Stung Treng	40,351	11,874	11,573	8,572	6,436	1,896	34,076	10,815	10,403	6,906	5,304	597
Svay Rieng	198,337	18,176	39,379	71,602	61,396	7,784	148,568	16,108	43,175	50,911	34,674	3,647
Takeo	312,435	35,406	57,964	105,438	92,014	21,474	257,072	34,509	61,823	85,543	67,304	7,778
Otdar Meanchey	77,662	18,993	22,204	20,756	14,282	1,391	57,575	15,834	19,920	13,385	7,525	838
Kep	12,703	1,542	4,168	3,325	2,709	958	10,774	2,033	3,386	3,003	1,975	368
Pailin	22,554	3,055	6,162	6,543	5,529	1,265	24,059	4,193	7,820	6,789	4,612	630
Note. "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.												

Annex Table 14 Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex: Province, 2008, 2013 (Continued)												
Province	Females, 2013						Females, 2008					
	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above	Total	None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary not completed	Primary completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and above
Cambodia	5,453,861	1,564,788	1,476,828	1,271,719	914,644	224,444	4,680,356	1,467,906	1,531,657	977,082	606,862	95,000
Banteay Meanchey	274,926	90,223	83,523	56,456	38,397	6,327	234,229	75,275	81,431	48,458	26,675	2,358
Battambang	395,394	105,793	121,440	96,472	61,285	10,186	347,378	100,149	118,658	76,249	45,708	6,511
Kampong Cham	646,778	228,889	201,258	139,160	67,908	9,563	578,759	201,407	212,891	106,930	53,599	3,840
Kampong Chhnang	190,706	68,728	54,634	39,860	25,307	2,176	162,107	54,216	58,405	32,233	16,014	1,211
Kampong Speu	280,849	67,355	92,661	78,256	40,143	2,434	240,394	83,233	77,767	52,933	25,064	1,355
Kampong Thom	251,125	98,034	64,571	57,450	28,141	2,929	209,725	85,917	67,990	34,799	19,122	1,842
Kampot	227,009	62,867	56,566	53,175	42,636	11,764	200,529	65,506	64,110	42,948	25,209	2,720
Kandal	432,942	94,008	116,522	108,906	99,581	13,924	461,350	115,644	153,438	116,503	68,057	7,583
Koh Kong	41,601	14,600	10,849	9,688	5,339	1,125	37,316	14,141	12,273	6,956	3,611	316
Kratie	119,500	38,868	40,877	23,634	13,068	3,054	101,806	34,797	36,605	18,678	10,905	796
Mondul Kiri	21,502	11,459	4,390	3,499	2,044	110	17,643	9,640	4,615	2,174	1,111	101
Phnom Penh	691,526	105,626	111,112	159,634	209,092	105,057	558,835	71,901	139,617	142,193	152,581	51,787
Preah Vihear	77,387	33,652	19,725	13,136	9,737	1,138	52,513	24,370	17,028	7,317	3,554	230
Prey Veng	429,733	125,330	143,828	98,191	54,420	7,965	333,036	103,328	134,424	64,582	28,646	1,858
Pursat	160,686	52,296	41,369	37,921	24,541	4,559	134,828	43,871	47,802	27,557	14,184	1,360
Ratanak Kiri	57,572	37,593	6,890	6,420	5,671	968	44,645	30,724	7,317	4,096	2,304	203
Siem Reap	324,460	108,878	89,943	65,787	43,560	16,292	299,801	124,260	93,230	47,303	31,015	3,887
Preah Sihanouk	94,886	18,093	20,386	23,286	24,659	8,462	75,835	22,354	23,068	17,373	11,077	1,921
Stung Treng	40,885	17,220	10,835	7,127	4,805	899	34,802	17,011	9,126	5,037	3,334	290
Svay Rieng	222,713	55,632	64,883	59,232	38,791	4,175	172,043	55,723	60,162	36,615	18,222	1,283
Takeo	355,899	89,410	87,245	108,937	60,751	9,380	290,135	94,848	82,820	69,913	39,580	2,924
Otdar Meanchey	79,292	30,614	21,739	17,121	9,156	662	58,312	27,591	17,737	9,150	3,557	258
Kep	13,748	3,605	4,663	2,923	1,941	606	11,659	4,270	3,657	2,320	1,257	152
Pailin	22,740	6,017	6,916	5,448	3,670	688	22,676	7,730	7,486	4,765	2,476	214
Note: "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.												

Note: "Total" excludes "Not Reported" for Literacy and Educational Attainment.

Annex Table 15 Population Aged 6 and over by Attendance to School/ Educational Institution Status, Sex, and Single Year of Age, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013									
Age Group	Population			Population Attending School			Percent Attending (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total					2013				
6 and over	13,068,372	6,287,093	6,781,279	3,394,670	1,788,390	1,606,280	26.0	28.4	23.7
7 and over	12,753,622	6,125,512	6,628,109	3,213,479	1,697,012	1,516,467	25.2	27.7	22.9
6-9	1,170,019	588,193	581,826	919,009	456,303	462,706	78.5	77.6	79.5
6	314,750	161,580	153,169	181,191	91,378	89,813	57.6	56.6	58.6
7	286,926	144,336	142,590	230,173	114,422	115,751	80.2	79.3	81.2
8	301,425	148,754	152,671	263,384	128,464	134,920	87.4	86.4	88.4
9	266,918	133,522	133,396	244,260	122,039	122,221	91.5	91.4	91.6
10-14	1,543,160	797,569	745,592	1,383,991	714,724	669,267	89.7	89.6	89.8
10	324,892	166,873	158,019	297,822	152,527	145,295	91.7	91.4	91.9
11	255,723	130,595	125,128	237,463	121,230	116,233	92.9	92.8	92.9
12	342,063	178,918	163,145	314,487	162,554	151,932	91.9	90.9	93.1
13	334,032	174,319	159,713	298,333	155,839	142,495	89.3	89.4	89.2
14	286,450	146,864	139,586	235,886	122,573	113,312	82.3	83.5	81.2
15-19	1,558,004	788,186	769,818	794,463	430,940	363,523	51.0	54.7	47.2
15	309,546	159,706	149,840	227,493	121,470	106,023	73.5	76.1	70.8
16	292,492	147,082	145,411	173,219	90,083	83,135	59.2	61.2	57.2
17	294,296	149,562	144,735	149,808	80,897	68,911	50.9	54.1	47.6
18	378,185	191,829	186,356	149,804	84,811	64,993	39.6	44.2	34.9
19	283,485	140,008	143,477	94,141	53,679	40,462	33.2	38.3	28.2
20-24	1,613,940	811,231	802,710	245,842	152,367	93,475	15.2	18.8	11.6
25 and over	7,183,247	3,301,914	3,881,333	51,366	34,057	17,309	0.7	1.0	0.4
Total					2008				
6 and over	11,729,902	5,663,706	6,066,196	3,390,690	1,807,372	1,583,318	28.9	31.9	26.1
7 and over	11,435,116	5,512,476	5,922,640	3,265,367	1,743,935	1,521,432	28.6	31.6	25.7
6-9	1,177,507	603,046	574,461	820,603	417,001	403,602	69.7	69.1	70.3
6	294,786	151,230	143,556	125,323	63,437	61,886	42.5	41.9	43.1
7	300,872	153,827	147,045	210,026	106,277	103,749	69.8	69.1	70.6
8	315,677	161,357	154,320	255,034	129,717	125,317	80.8	80.4	81.2
9	266,172	136,632	129,540	230,220	117,570	112,650	86.5	86.0	87.0
10-14	1,670,505	859,412	811,093	1,463,360	753,236	710,124	87.6	87.6	87.6
10	327,322	170,795	156,527	288,145	149,538	138,607	88.0	87.6	88.6
11	280,085	144,590	135,495	253,875	130,347	123,528	90.6	90.1	91.2
12	354,675	182,441	172,234	318,398	163,038	155,360	89.8	89.4	90.2
13	355,786	184,866	170,920	312,526	162,447	150,079	87.8	87.9	87.8
14	352,637	176,720	175,917	290,416	147,866	142,550	82.4	83.7	81.0
15-19	1,619,290	834,416	784,874	839,344	471,244	368,100	51.8	56.5	46.9
15	347,017	185,577	161,440	251,928	138,687	113,241	72.6	74.7	70.1
16	319,739	165,513	154,226	198,412	107,983	90,429	62.1	65.2	58.6
17	307,160	159,761	147,399	156,813	88,417	68,396	51.1	55.3	46.4
18	371,484	185,455	186,029	146,606	84,619	61,987	39.5	45.6	33.3
19	273,890	138,110	135,780	85,585	51,538	34,047	31.2	37.3	25.1
20-24	1,369,202	669,343	699,859	196,737	123,931	72,806	14.4	18.5	10.4
25 and over	5,893,398	2,697,489	3,195,909	70,646	41,960	28,686	1.2	1.6	0.9

Annex Table 15 Population Aged 6 and over by Attendance to School/ Educational Institution Status, Sex, and Single Year of Age, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)									
Age Group	Population			Population Attending School			Percent Attending (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total					2013				
6 and over	2,848,541	1,377,836	1,470,705	785,196	423,749	361,447	27.6	30.8	24.6
7 and over	2,792,319	1,348,602	1,443,717	747,449	403,340	344,109	26.8	29.9	23.8
6-9	212,166	105,367	106,798	178,750	88,087	90,663	84.3	83.6	84.9
6	56,222	29,234	26,988	37,747	20,409	17,338	67.1	69.8	64.2
7	49,912	23,821	26,091	42,271	19,188	23,083	84.7	80.5	88.5
8	56,463	27,476	28,987	52,067	25,285	26,782	92.2	92.0	92.4
9	49,569	24,836	24,733	46,665	23,205	23,460	94.1	93.4	94.9
10-14	276,132	148,527	127,604	257,496	140,536	116,960	93.3	94.6	91.7
10	50,490	25,968	24,521	47,517	24,247	23,270	94.1	93.4	94.9
11	47,473	24,912	22,562	44,654	23,605	21,049	94.1	94.8	93.3
12	60,411	33,260	27,152	58,273	31,836	26,437	96.5	95.7	97.4
13	63,050	34,500	28,551	58,204	32,200	26,004	92.3	93.3	91.1
14	54,707	29,888	24,819	48,847	28,647	20,200	89.3	95.8	81.4
15-19	305,578	154,236	151,342	207,801	111,258	96,544	68.0	72.1	63.8
15	56,524	29,738	26,786	47,281	25,329	21,952	83.6	85.2	82.0
16	53,351	27,552	25,799	42,990	23,433	19,558	80.6	85.0	75.8
17	58,092	29,921	28,171	40,687	22,703	17,984	70.0	75.9	63.8
18	80,916	39,226	41,690	44,890	23,148	21,742	55.5	59.0	52.2
19	56,695	27,798	28,896	31,952	16,645	15,308	56.4	59.9	53.0
20-24	361,381	181,108	180,272	107,178	62,374	44,803	29.7	34.4	24.9
25 and over	1,693,285	788,597	904,688	33,971	21,494	12,477	2.0	2.7	1.4
Total					2008				
6 and over	2,366,173	1,128,504	1,237,669	697,760	374,293	323,467	29.5	33.2	26.1
7 and over	2,325,209	1,107,608	1,217,601	675,810	363,084	312,726	29.1	32.8	25.7
6-9	167,238	85,615	81,623	131,421	67,102	64,319	78.6	78.4	78.8
6	40,964	20,896	20,068	21,950	11,209	10,741	53.6	53.6	53.5
7	43,096	22,156	20,940	34,494	17,647	16,847	80.0	79.6	80.5
8	47,069	24,092	22,977	41,666	21,228	20,438	88.5	88.1	88.9
9	36,109	18,471	17,638	33,311	17,018	16,293	92.3	92.1	92.4
10-14	249,259	127,075	122,184	229,071	117,830	111,241	91.9	92.7	91.0
10	45,108	23,456	21,652	41,925	21,764	20,161	92.9	92.8	93.1
11	40,904	21,144	19,760	38,484	19,932	18,552	94.1	94.3	93.9
12	51,771	26,593	25,178	48,367	24,883	23,484	93.4	93.6	93.3
13	54,750	27,912	26,838	50,364	25,922	24,442	92.0	92.9	91.1
14	56,726	27,970	28,756	49,931	25,329	24,602	88.0	90.6	85.6
15-19	342,335	161,301	181,034	204,584	108,727	95,857	59.8	67.4	52.9
15	59,799	30,281	29,518	48,112	25,510	22,602	80.5	84.2	76.6
16	61,516	29,449	32,067	43,559	22,386	21,173	70.8	76.0	66.0
17	64,949	30,983	33,966	40,194	21,225	18,969	61.9	68.5	55.8
18	88,618	39,871	48,747	43,325	23,399	19,926	48.9	58.7	40.9
19	67,453	30,717	36,736	29,394	16,207	13,187	43.6	52.8	35.9
20-24	370,621	173,769	196,852	98,532	58,751	39,781	26.6	33.8	20.2
25 and over	1,236,720	580,744	655,976	34,152	21,883	12,269	2.8	3.8	1.9

Annex Table 15 Population Aged 6 and over by Attendance to School/ Educational Institution Status, Sex, and Single Year of Age, Urban/Rural, 2008, 2013 (Continued)									
Age Group	Population			Population Attending School			Percent Attending (%)		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total					2013				
6 and over	10,219,831	4,909,257	5,310,574	2,609,475	1,364,641	1,244,833	25.5	27.8	23.4
7 and over	9,961,302	4,776,910	5,184,392	2,466,030	1,293,672	1,172,358	24.8	27.1	22.6
6-9	957,854	482,825	475,028	740,259	368,216	372,043	77.3	76.3	78.3
6	258,528	132,347	126,182	143,445	70,969	72,475	55.5	53.6	57.4
7	237,014	120,515	116,499	187,902	95,234	92,668	79.3	79.0	79.5
8	244,962	121,278	123,684	211,317	103,179	108,139	86.3	85.1	87.4
9	217,349	108,686	108,663	197,595	98,834	98,761	90.9	90.9	90.9
10-14	1,267,028	649,041	617,987	1,126,495	574,188	552,307	88.9	88.5	89.4
10	274,402	140,905	133,497	250,306	128,280	122,025	91.2	91.0	91.4
11	208,250	105,683	102,567	192,809	97,625	95,184	92.6	92.4	92.8
12	281,652	145,658	135,994	256,213	130,718	125,495	91.0	89.7	92.3
13	270,982	139,820	131,162	240,129	123,638	116,491	88.6	88.4	88.8
14	231,743	116,976	114,767	187,038	93,926	93,112	80.7	80.3	81.1
15-19	1,252,427	633,951	618,476	586,662	319,682	266,980	46.8	50.4	43.2
15	253,022	129,968	123,054	180,212	96,141	84,071	71.2	74.0	68.3
16	239,142	119,530	119,612	130,228	66,651	63,577	54.5	55.8	53.2
17	236,204	119,640	116,564	109,121	58,193	50,927	46.2	48.6	43.7
18	297,269	152,603	144,666	104,913	61,663	43,250	35.3	40.4	29.9
19	226,790	112,210	114,581	62,188	37,034	25,154	27.4	33.0	22.0
20-24	1,252,560	630,122	622,437	138,664	89,992	48,672	11.1	14.3	7.8
25 and over	5,489,962	2,513,317	2,976,645	17,394	12,563	4,831	0.3	0.5	0.2
Total					2008				
6 and over	9,363,729	4,535,202	4,828,527	2,692,930	1,433,079	1,259,851	28.8	31.6	26.1
7 and over	9,109,907	4,404,868	4,705,039	2,589,557	1,380,851	1,208,706	28.4	31.3	25.7
6-9	1,010,269	517,431	492,838	689,182	349,899	339,283	68.2	67.6	68.8
6	253,822	130,334	123,488	103,373	52,228	51,145	40.7	40.1	41.4
7	257,776	131,671	126,105	175,532	88,630	86,902	68.1	67.3	68.9
8	268,608	137,265	131,343	213,368	108,489	104,879	79.4	79.0	79.9
9	230,063	118,161	111,902	196,909	100,552	96,357	85.6	85.1	86.1
10-14	1,421,246	732,337	688,909	1,234,289	635,406	598,883	86.8	86.8	86.9
10	282,214	147,339	134,875	246,220	127,774	118,446	87.2	86.7	87.8
11	239,181	123,446	115,735	215,391	110,415	104,976	90.1	89.4	90.7
12	302,904	155,848	147,056	270,031	138,155	131,876	89.1	88.6	89.7
13	301,036	156,954	144,082	262,162	136,525	125,637	87.1	87.0	87.2
14	295,911	148,750	147,161	240,485	122,537	117,948	81.3	82.4	80.1
15-19	1,276,955	673,115	603,840	634,760	362,517	272,243	49.7	53.9	45.1
15	287,218	155,296	131,922	203,816	113,177	90,639	71.0	72.9	68.7
16	258,223	136,064	122,159	154,853	85,597	69,256	60.0	62.9	56.7
17	242,211	128,778	113,433	116,619	67,192	49,427	48.1	52.2	43.6
18	282,866	145,584	137,282	103,281	61,220	42,061	36.5	42.1	30.6
19	206,437	107,393	99,044	56,191	35,331	20,860	27.2	32.9	21.1
20-24	998,581	495,574	503,007	98,205	65,180	33,025	9.8	13.2	6.6
25 and over	4,656,678	2,116,745	2,539,933	36,494	20,077	16,417	0.8	0.9	0.6

Annex Table 16 Distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance Status, Sex and Age Group: Cambodia, 2008, 2013

Year 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
5 - 20	980,560	145,353	19,912	815,295	473,867	76,535	9,557	387,775	506,693	68,818	10,355	427,520
5 - 9	5,139	4,373	546	219	3,447	3,255	-	192	1,692	1,118	546	28
5	1,115	1,115	-	-	1,004	1,004	-	-	110	110	-	-
6	1,034	1,034	-	-	731	731	-	-	303	303	-	-
7	559	333	226	-	170	170	-	-	389	163	226	-
8	1,800	1,415	194	192	1,170	978	-	192	631	437	194	-
9	630	476	127	28	372	372	-	-	258	104	127	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
10	2,077	1,480	234	363	1,037	463	234	340	1,039	1,016	-	23
11	3,068	1,154	319	1,596	1,773	880	195	698	1,296	274	123	898
12	8,604	2,182	1,005	5,417	5,487	946	429	4,112	3,117	1,236	576	1,304
13	15,294	5,021	1,094	9,179	8,121	2,744	758	4,620	7,173	2,277	337	4,559
14	31,449	6,666	1,276	23,507	13,676	3,192	401	10,084	17,772	3,474	876	13,423
15-20	914,930	124,478	15,437	775,014	440,326	65,056	7,541	367,730	474,603	59,422	7,897	407,285
15	64,363	11,241	1,617	51,505	29,732	5,468	771	23,493	34,631	5,773	846	28,012
16	99,163	17,020	1,430	80,713	46,344	8,915	538	36,891	52,819	8,105	892	43,822
17	123,533	17,965	1,672	103,896	57,699	9,756	261	47,682	65,834	8,209	1,411	56,214
18	200,046	24,674	3,244	172,128	93,503	11,829	1,630	80,043	106,543	12,844	1,614	92,085
19	170,992	21,426	2,514	147,052	80,020	10,060	1,216	68,744	90,971	11,366	1,297	78,308
20	256,833	32,152	4,962	219,720	133,029	19,028	3,124	110,876	123,804	13,123	1,837	108,844
5 - 20	100.0	14.8	2.0	83.1	100.0	16.2	2.0	81.8	100.0	13.6	2.0	84.4
5 - 9	100.0	85.1	10.6	4.3	100.0	94.4	-	5.6	100.0	66.1	32.3	1.6
5	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
6	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
7	100.0	59.6	40.4	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	42.0	58.0	-
8	100.0	78.6	10.8	10.7	100.0	83.6	-	16.4	100.0	69.3	30.7	-
9	100.0	75.5	20.1	4.4	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	40.1	49.2	10.7
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
10	100.0	71.3	11.2	17.5	100.0	44.7	22.5	32.8	100.0	97.8	-	2.2
11	100.0	37.6	10.4	52.0	100.0	49.6	11.0	39.4	100.0	21.1	9.5	69.3
12	100.0	25.4	11.7	63.0	100.0	17.2	7.8	74.9	100.0	39.7	18.5	41.9
13	100.0	32.8	7.2	60.0	100.0	33.8	9.3	56.9	100.0	31.7	4.7	63.6
14	100.0	21.2	4.1	74.7	100.0	23.3	2.9	73.7	100.0	19.5	4.9	75.5
15-20	100.0	13.6	1.7	84.7	100.0	14.8	1.7	83.5	100.0	12.5	1.7	85.8
15	100.0	17.5	2.5	80.0	100.0	18.4	2.6	79.0	100.0	16.7	2.4	80.9
16	100.0	17.2	1.4	81.4	100.0	19.2	1.2	79.6	100.0	15.3	1.7	83.0
17	100.0	14.5	1.4	84.1	100.0	16.9	0.5	82.6	100.0	12.5	2.1	85.4
18	100.0	12.3	1.6	86.0	100.0	12.7	1.7	85.6	100.0	12.1	1.5	86.4
19	100.0	12.5	1.5	86.0	100.0	12.6	1.5	85.9	100.0	12.5	1.4	86.1
20	100.0	12.5	1.9	85.5	100.0	14.3	2.3	83.3	100.0	10.6	1.5	87.9

Annex Table 16 Distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance Status, Sex and Age Group: Cambodia, 2008, 2013

Year 2008	(Continued)											
Age Group	Both Sexes				Males				Females			
	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	T total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
5 - 20	983,161	194,340	32,906	755,915	464,554	90,864	18,480	355,210	518,607	103,476	14,426	400,705
5 - 9	6,868	4,399	1,153	1,316	3,593	2,248	613	732	3,275	2,151	540	584
5	774	667	107	-	378	324	54	-	396	343	53	-
6	860	695	165	-	411	324	87	-	449	371	78	-
7	1,408	862	239	307	758	449	135	174	650	413	104	133
8	1,767	1,012	317	438	927	527	169	231	840	485	148	207
9	2,059	1,163	325	571	1,119	624	168	327	940	539	157	244
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
10	5,413	3,135	586	1,692	2,973	1,738	332	903	2,440	1,397	254	789
11	6,070	3,064	685	2,321	3,259	1,643	349	1,267	2,811	1,421	336	1,054
12	13,212	5,834	1,282	6,096	7,021	3,047	716	3,258	6,191	2,787	566	2,838
13	21,612	8,028	1,671	11,913	11,028	4,166	929	5,933	10,584	3,862	742	5,980
14	40,799	11,772	2,471	26,556	18,837	5,637	1,320	11,880	21,962	6,135	1,151	14,676
15-20	889,187	158,108	25,058	706,021	417,843	72,385	14,221	331,237	471,344	85,723	10,837	374,784
15	74,462	18,159	3,654	52,649	36,763	9,409	2,068	25,286	37,699	8,750	1,586	27,363
16	100,289	19,650	4,040	76,599	47,931	9,732	2,221	35,978	52,358	9,918	1,819	40,621
17	129,732	22,703	4,121	102,908	62,361	11,011	2,317	49,033	67,371	11,692	1,804	53,875
18	199,230	32,245	5,143	161,842	90,510	14,469	2,893	73,148	108,720	17,776	2,250	88,694
19	168,863	27,604	3,772	137,487	79,082	12,024	2,236	64,822	89,781	15,580	1,536	72,665
20	216,611	37,747	4,328	174,536	101,196	15,740	2,486	82,970	115,415	22,007	1,842	91,566
5 - 20	100.0	19.8	3.3	76.9	100.0	19.6	4.0	76.5	100.0	20.0	2.8	77.3
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
5	100.0	86.2	13.8	-	100.0	85.7	14.3	-	100.0	86.6	13.4	-
6	100.0	80.8	19.2	-	100.0	78.8	21.2	-	100.0	82.6	17.4	-
7	100.0	61.2	17.0	21.8	100.0	59.2	17.8	23.0	100.0	63.5	16.0	20.5
8	100.0	57.3	17.9	24.8	100.0	56.9	18.2	24.9	100.0	57.7	17.6	24.6
9	100.0	56.5	15.8	27.7	100.0	55.8	15.0	29.2	100.0	57.3	16.7	26.0
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
10	100.0	57.9	10.8	31.3	100.0	58.5	11.2	30.4	100.0	57.3	10.4	32.3
11	100.0	50.5	11.3	38.2	100.0	50.4	10.7	38.9	100.0	50.6	12.0	37.5
12	100.0	44.2	9.7	46.1	100.0	43.4	10.2	46.4	100.0	45.0	9.1	45.8
13	100.0	37.1	7.7	55.1	100.0	37.8	8.4	53.8	100.0	36.5	7.0	56.5
14	100.0	28.9	6.1	65.1	100.0	29.9	7.0	63.1	100.0	27.9	5.2	66.8
15-20	100.0	17.8	2.8	79.4	100.0	17.3	3.4	79.3	100.0	18.2	2.3	79.5
15	100.0	24.4	4.9	70.7	100.0	25.6	5.6	68.8	100.0	23.2	4.2	72.6
16	100.0	19.6	4.0	76.4	100.0	20.3	4.6	75.1	100.0	18.9	3.5	77.6
17	100.0	17.5	3.2	79.3	100.0	17.7	3.7	78.6	100.0	17.4	2.7	80.0
18	100.0	16.2	2.6	81.2	100.0	16.0	3.2	80.8	100.0	16.4	2.1	81.6
19	100.0	16.3	2.2	81.4	100.0	15.2	2.8	82.0	100.0	17.4	1.7	80.9
20	100.0	17.4	2.0	80.6	100.0	15.6	2.5	82.0	100.0	19.1	1.6	79.3

Annex Table 17 Distribution of Employed Population Aged 5 to 20 by School Attendance Status and Age Group: Urban/Rural, 2013

Age Group	Urban				Rural			
	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past	Total	Never Attended	Attending Now	Attended in the Past
5 - 20	126,152	11,519	4,114	110,519	854,408	133,834	15,798	704,777
5 - 9	170	170	-	-	4,969	4,203	546	219
5	-	-	-	-	1,115	1,115	-	-
6	170	170	-	-	864	864	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	559	333	226	-
8	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,415	194	192
9	-	-	-	-	630	476	127	28
10-14	6,987	222	256	6,509	53,505	16,280	3,672	33,553
10	168	168	-	-	1,908	1,312	234	363
11	871	-	-	871	2,197	1,154	319	725
12	147	54	51	42	8,457	2,128	954	5,375
13	2,346	-	20	2,326	12,948	5,021	1,075	6,852
14	3,454	-	185	3,269	27,994	6,666	1,091	20,237
15-20	118,996	11,127	3,858	104,010	795,934	113,351	11,580	671,004
15	6,934	108	628	6,197	57,429	11,133	989	45,308
16	7,341	723	114	6,505	91,821	16,298	1,316	74,207
17	13,555	1,507	20	12,027	109,979	16,459	1,651	91,869
18	27,907	3,440	438	24,030	172,139	21,234	2,806	148,099
19	21,513	1,753	408	19,352	149,479	19,673	2,106	127,700
20	41,746	3,597	2,250	35,898	215,088	28,554	2,712	183,822
5 - 20	100.0	9.1	3.3	87.6	100.0	15.7	1.8	82.5
5 - 9	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	84.6	11.0	4.4
5	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
6	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-
7	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	59.6	40.4	-
8	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	78.6	10.8	10.7
9	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	75.5	20.1	4.4
10-14	100.0	3.2	3.7	93.2	100.0	30.4	6.9	62.7
10	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	68.7	12.2	19.0
11	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	52.5	14.5	33.0
12	100.0	36.9	34.6	28.5	100.0	25.2	11.3	63.6
13	100.0	-	0.8	99.2	100.0	38.8	8.3	52.9
14	100.0	-	5.4	94.6	100.0	23.8	3.9	72.3
15-20	100.0	9.4	3.2	87.4	100.0	14.2	1.5	84.3
15	100.0	1.6	9.1	89.4	100.0	19.4	1.7	78.9
16	100.0	9.8	1.5	88.6	100.0	17.7	1.4	80.8
17	100.0	11.1	0.2	88.7	100.0	15.0	1.5	83.5
18	100.0	12.3	1.6	86.1	100.0	12.3	1.6	86.0
19	100.0	8.1	1.9	90.0	100.0	13.2	1.4	85.4
20	100.0	8.6	5.4	86.0	100.0	13.3	1.3	85.5

Annex Table 18 Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Sex:Province, 2008, 2013

Province	2013						2008					
	Population Aged 6 and over			Population Attending School			Population Aged 6 and over			Population Attending School		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Cambodia	13,068,372	6,287,093	6,781,279	3,394,670	1,788,390	1,606,280	11,729,902	5,663,706	6,066,196	3,390,690	1,807,372	1,583,318
BanteayMeanchey	654,851	316,781	338,070	157,852	82,603	75,249	593,198	288,941	304,257	164,820	86,310	78,510
Battambang	993,344	492,247	501,098	255,629	133,634	121,996	896,709	440,348	456,361	259,091	135,217	123,874
Kampong Cham	1,553,865	732,471	821,395	380,176	189,955	190,222	1,466,503	709,136	757,367	410,635	217,080	193,555
Kampong Chhnang	462,413	219,270	243,144	115,055	59,076	55,979	410,005	195,437	214,568	119,723	62,864	56,859
Kampong Speu	670,109	320,034	350,075	171,057	91,595	79,462	622,149	300,337	321,812	189,870	102,725	87,145
Kampong Thom	606,970	291,341	315,629	142,575	73,697	68,878	544,769	263,208	281,561	159,017	82,986	76,031
Kampot	552,645	272,405	280,240	153,725	82,137	71,588	512,815	246,673	266,142	158,250	84,361	73,889
Kandal	1,007,631	475,067	532,563	267,621	136,773	130,849	1,118,589	537,277	581,312	311,262	168,380	142,882
Koh Kong	107,845	53,768	54,076	30,191	15,455	14,736	101,711	51,243	50,468	29,097	15,377	13,720
Kratie	300,654	146,103	154,550	72,931	37,145	35,786	272,692	135,447	137,245	72,054	37,582	34,472
Mondul Kiri	60,970	30,944	30,025	15,568	8,039	7,529	50,879	26,099	24,780	12,497	6,728	5,769
Phnom Penh	1,544,883	740,184	804,699	419,354	232,649	186,705	1,215,582	568,285	647,297	345,959	186,626	159,333
Preah Vihear	203,080	100,641	102,440	54,626	28,042	26,584	144,097	71,623	72,474	39,422	20,466	18,956
Prey Veng	1,028,718	491,868	536,850	282,141	152,234	129,906	829,265	392,575	436,690	254,670	137,308	117,362
Pursat	383,744	183,245	200,499	96,320	49,994	46,325	345,140	166,298	178,842	98,184	51,180	47,004
Ratanak Kiri	155,522	77,272	78,250	29,472	15,987	13,484	125,995	63,695	62,300	23,047	12,448	10,599
Siem Reap	802,769	384,932	417,837	221,109	113,126	107,983	771,164	375,437	395,727	214,646	112,268	102,378
Preah Sihanouk	223,560	110,008	113,553	58,490	31,050	27,440	195,475	97,480	97,995	57,725	31,133	26,592
Stung Treng	106,075	53,416	52,658	23,992	12,501	11,492	94,371	46,934	47,437	26,083	13,440	12,643
Svay Rieng	517,414	250,339	267,075	126,311	69,886	56,426	425,207	202,415	222,792	130,613	71,621	58,992
Takeo	834,067	396,255	437,812	242,795	131,051	111,745	741,879	357,886	383,993	246,352	135,187	111,165
Otdar Meanchey	204,788	102,655	102,133	51,706	28,098	23,608	159,552	80,170	79,382	42,846	22,826	20,020
Kep	34,343	16,822	17,521	9,937	5,347	4,591	31,054	15,247	15,807	9,943	5,261	4,682
Pailin	58,112	29,025	29,087	16,037	8,317	7,720	61,102	31,515	29,587	14,884	7,998	6,886

Annex Table 19 Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Age Group: Province 2008, 2013

Province	Number of Persons Attending School/Educational Institution by Age Group										
	2013					2008					
	6+	6 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25+	6+	6 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25+	
Cambodia	3,394,670	2,303,000	794,463	245,842	51,366	3,390,690	2,283,963	839,344	196,737	70,646	
Banteay Meanchey	157,852	114,600	32,784	9,610	858	164,820	118,913	37,482	6,492	1,933	
Battambang	255,629	181,122	55,556	14,859	4,093	259,091	177,935	64,640	13,077	3,439	
Kampong Cham	380,176	279,738	78,829	19,575	2,034	410,635	295,388	94,319	14,061	6,867	
Kampong Chhnang	115,055	87,449	22,848	3,687	1,070	119,723	85,105	28,715	4,680	1,223	
Kampong Speu	171,057	126,072	36,390	7,328	1,266	189,870	133,071	46,095	7,718	2,986	
Kampong Thom	142,575	102,142	33,290	6,655	487	159,017	114,628	36,628	5,566	2,195	
Kampot	153,725	99,752	39,015	12,792	2,165	158,250	110,759	39,300	6,513	1,678	
Kandal	267,621	168,048	69,499	27,824	2,249	311,262	205,682	81,752	18,200	5,628	
Koh Kong	30,191	20,693	7,836	1,512	150	29,097	20,774	6,904	1,020	399	
Kratie	72,931	57,267	13,115	2,335	215	72,054	52,678	16,502	2,154	720	
Mondul Kiri	15,568	12,276	3,017	275		12,497	8,888	2,925	420	264	
Phnom Penh	419,354	214,587	110,567	67,323	26,878	345,959	156,578	99,740	65,071	24,570	
Preah Vihear	54,626	39,976	12,450	2,000	200	39,422	28,336	9,358	1,341	387	
Prey Veng	282,141	204,600	62,649	13,308	1,584	254,670	182,773	57,542	9,262	5,093	
Pursat	96,320	65,201	23,482	6,681	956	98,184	67,171	25,510	4,342	1,161	
Ratanak Kiri	29,472	21,436	6,616	1,220	200	23,047	15,533	5,780	1,013	721	
Siem Reap	221,109	166,064	44,901	8,291	1,854	214,646	149,751	49,884	10,886	4,125	
Preah Sihanouk	58,490	34,774	17,738	5,117	860	57,725	36,284	15,660	4,218	1,563	
Stung Treng	23,992	16,588	5,963	1,441		26,083	17,356	7,071	1,334	322	
Svay Rieng	126,311	83,558	33,546	8,015	1,193	130,613	90,333	33,465	5,362	1,453	
Takeo	242,795	149,963	68,137	22,150	2,545	246,352	166,575	64,413	12,128	3,236	
Otdar Meanchey	51,706	39,074	10,334	2,067	230	42,846	31,795	9,467	1,126	458	
Kep	9,937	6,890	2,348	635	65	9,943	7,267	2,313	278	85	
Pailin	16,037	11,130	3,554	1,141	211	14,884	10,390	3,879	475	140	

Annex Table 20 Percentage of Population Aged 6 and over Attending School/Educational Institution by Sex and Age Group: Province, 2013																
Province	Both Sexes					Males					Females					(%)
	6+	6 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25+	6+	6 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25+	6+	6 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25+	
Cambodia	26.0	84.9	51.0	15.2	0.7	28.4	84.5	54.7	18.8	1.0	23.7	85.3	47.2	11.6	0.4	
Banteay Meanchey	24.1	86.1	46.6	11.5	0.2	26.1	85.8	47.6	12.8	0.3	22.3	86.4	45.6	10.4	0.1	
Battambang	25.7	82.4	44.6	12.1	0.8	27.1	82.1	42.8	13.6	1.0	24.3	82.7	46.7	10.4	0.6	
Kampong Cham	24.5	85.2	46.8	10.8	0.2	25.9	85.3	51.6	12.5	0.3	23.2	85.1	41.5	8.9	0.1	
Kampong Chhnang	24.9	81.6	38.3	6.3	0.5	26.9	79.0	40.8	8.6	0.6	23.0	84.2	35.6	4.2	0.4	
Kampong Speu	25.5	87.8	42.0	8.9	0.4	28.6	87.9	49.1	12.5	0.6	22.7	87.6	35.8	5.1	0.1	
Kampong Thom	23.5	76.0	40.6	10.3	0.1	25.3	74.6	43.5	13.5	0.1	21.8	77.5	37.9	7.1	0.2	
Kampot	27.8	89.2	58.0	17.7	0.7	30.2	88.1	58.4	22.9	1.3	25.5	90.4	57.5	12.7	0.2	
Kandal	26.6	88.1	55.2	22.1	0.4	28.8	87.6	60.0	26.7	0.7	24.6	88.6	50.4	17.1	0.1	
Koh Kong	28.0	82.8	52.0	11.1	0.3	28.7	81.7	53.5	15.8	0.5	27.2	83.9	50.4	6.4	0.1	
Kratie	24.3	80.0	36.3	7.3	0.1	25.4	79.2	38.6	9.4	0.1	23.2	80.9	34.1	5.3	0.2	
Mondul Kiri	25.5	70.3	35.6	4.2	-	26.0	68.1	40.7	6.6	-	25.1	72.5	30.5	1.6	-	
Phnom Penh	27.1	90.5	71.1	33.9	2.8	31.4	91.9	75.9	41.2	4.0	23.2	88.9	66.0	26.9	1.8	
Preah Vihear	26.9	75.9	45.6	7.8	0.2	27.9	73.9	47.8	8.8	0.3	26.0	78.2	43.5	7.0	0.1	
Prey Veng	27.4	88.7	53.2	11.8	0.3	31.0	87.1	60.3	16.0	0.5	24.2	90.5	46.5	7.8	0.1	
Pursat	25.1	79.8	50.1	13.0	0.5	27.3	80.7	52.4	13.3	0.6	23.1	78.9	47.8	12.6	0.4	
Ratanak Kiri	19.0	52.7	33.4	6.4	0.3	20.7	56.0	37.2	10.9	-	17.2	49.5	29.2	2.3	0.5	
Siem Reap	27.5	86.0	47.9	8.2	0.4	29.4	85.3	51.9	7.4	0.5	25.8	86.7	44.1	8.9	0.4	
Preah Sihanouk	26.2	90.2	58.5	16.7	0.7	28.2	91.4	60.4	19.9	1.2	24.2	88.9	56.6	13.2	0.2	
Stung Treng	22.6	66.8	40.7	10.6	-	23.4	65.5	41.7	13.6	-	21.8	68.2	39.7	7.3	-	
Svay Rieng	24.4	86.7	55.1	12.0	0.4	27.9	86.1	61.1	16.0	0.6	21.1	87.4	48.9	7.8	0.3	
Takeo	29.1	90.5	64.4	20.1	0.6	33.1	89.7	68.6	28.0	0.9	25.5	91.3	59.8	11.8	0.3	
Oddar Meanchey	25.2	81.7	35.8	7.2	0.2	27.4	82.1	39.2	10.4	0.4	23.1	81.2	31.9	4.4	0.1	
Kep	28.9	87.3	54.8	15.4	0.4	31.8	85.4	59.1	22.9	0.5	26.2	89.4	49.9	8.6	0.3	
Pailin	27.6	86.8	45.4	14.5	0.7	28.7	87.9	48.2	16.7	1.0	26.5	85.7	42.9	12.1	0.4	

APPENDIX



Royal Government of Cambodia
Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
Identification Particulars

Page Number.....
Total Number of pages used for the EA....

Name		Khet/Municipality		Srok / Khand/Krong		Khum / Sangkat		Phum/Mondol		Sample EA No.		No. of Households in EA	
Code													
Building / Structure and Household Particulars													
Line No.	Building / Structure Number	Predominant Construction Material of Building / Structure*		Purpose of Building/Structure 1. Residence 2. Residence & Shop 3. Residence & workshop 4. Residence & any other establishment (specify) (Enter Code)	Household No.	Particulars of Head of Household			Number of Persons Usually living in the Household			Remarks	Serial No. of Household
		Wall	Floor			Name	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter Code)	Males	Females	Persons			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													
(**Count the number of entries and give total)						**Total							

*KEY TO CODES

Wall Material (Column 3)

1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass / Reeds
2. Earth
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Salvaged / Improvised materials
8. Other (specify)

Roof Material (Column 4)

1. Bamboo / Thatch / Grass
2. Tiles
3. Wood / Plywood
4. Concrete / Brick / Stone
5. Galvanised Iron / Aluminium / Other metal sheets
6. Asbestos cement sheets
7. Plastic / Synthetic material sheets
8. Other (specify)

Floor Material (Column 5)

1. Earth / Clay
2. Wood / Bamboo planks
3. Concrete / Brick / Stone
4. Polished stone
5. Parquet / Polished wood
6. Mosaic / Ceramic tiles
7. Other (specify)

Name of Enumerator : - - - - -

Signature / / /

Day Month Year

Name of Supervisor : - - - - -

Signature / / /

Day Month Year



Royal Government of Cambodia
Cambodia Inter-Censal Population Survey, 2013



STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL
FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 1

Identification Particulars

Khet/Municipality	Srok / Khand/ Krong	Khum / Sangkat	Phum/Mondol	Enumeration Area No.	Building No.	Household No.	Name of Head of Household	S. No. of Household Selected (Copy from col.14 of Form A)
Name								
Code								

Population Particulars

Statement 1.1 : Usual Members Present on Survey Night

SL. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
0			

Statement 1.2 : Visitors Present on Survey Night

SL. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Usual Residence Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country
1	2	3	4	5	6
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
0					

Statement 1.3 : Usual Members Absent on Survey Night

SL. No.	Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household (Write in words)	Sex 1 = Male 2 = Female (Enter code)	Age	Location on Survey Night Within Cambodia Give name of district and write name of province within brackets	Outside Cambodia Give name of country	How long Absent (in completed months). Write 0 for less than 1 month
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.1	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statement 1.2	
---------------------------------------	--

Total No. of Persons in Statements 1.1 & 1.2	
--	--

Number of Form B used for the Household

Enumerator:

----- Name -----

----- Signature -----

----- Day Month Year -----

Supervisor :

----- Name -----

----- Signature -----

----- Day Month Year -----

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 2 : INDIVIDUAL PARTICULARS

Sl. No.	For all persons				For Persons aged 0-14				For other than all persons				For all persons				Reason for Migration
	Full Name of the person	Relationship	Sex	Age	Mother	Whether living with own mother	Marital status	Never Married	Mother Tongue	Religion	Birth Place	Previous Residence	Duration of Stay				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
	Names of Usual Members Present and Visitors (Please refer to Statements 1.1 and 1.2 in Part 1)	Relationship to Head of Household (Enter Code from the list below)	1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Age in completed years 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year 02: 2 years 97: 97 years 98: 98 years and over	Is Mother (i.e. natural mother) of the person alive? 1= Yes (for person aged 15 and over skip to col. 8) 2= No (skip to col. 8) 3= Don't know (skip to col. 8)	Write serial number of natural mother (if living in this household) for a child aged 0-14 If mother not living in the household write "0"	1: Never Married 2: Married (i.e. currently married) 3: Widowed 4: Divorced 5: Separated (Enter Code) For code 1- Never married, skip to col. 10	Age at first marriage in completed years (Ask only married, widowed, divorced or separated person)	Mother Tongue (Enter Code from the list below)	Religion 1: Buddhism 2: Islam 3: Christianity 4: Other (Specify)	Place of Birth of the person if in this village, enter code 1. If in another village, give name of the district of that village and name of province within brackets. If outside Cambodia, write name of the country.	Where has the person been living before ? If always lived in this village, enter code 1 and skip to col. 16 If in another village, give name of the district of that village and write name of province within brackets If outside Cambodia, write name of the country	How long has the person lived in this village?	Give reason for change of residence, if present residence is different from previous residence. (Enter Code from the list below)			
1																	
2																	
3																	
4																	
5																	
6																	
7																	
8																	
9																	
0																	

Codes for column 3
Relationship to Head of Household

1: Head
2: Wife / Husband
3: Son / Daughter
4: Step child
5: Adopted/ Foster child
6: Father / Mother
7: Sibling
8: Grand child
9: Niece/nephew
10: Son/Daughter-in-law
11: Brother/Sister in-law
12: Father/mother in law
13: Other Relative
14: Servant
15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for column 10
Mother Tongue

01: Khmer
02: Vietnamese
03: Chinese
04: Lao
05: Thai
06: French
07: English
08: Korean
09: Japanese
10: Chharaay
11: Cham
12: Kaaveat
13: Kueng
14: Kuoy
15: Kueng
16: Lon
17: Phong
18: Proav
19: Tumpoon
20: Stieng
21: Ro Ong
22: Kraol
23: Radeur
24: Timoon
25: Mel
26: Khogn
27: Por
28: Suoy
29: Other (specify)
30: Steng

Codes for column 14
Duration of Stay

00: less than 1 year
01: 1 year to less than 2 years
02: 2 years to less than 3 years
03: 3 years to less than 4 years
04: 4 years to less than 5 years
.....
10: 10 years to less than 11 years
.....
20: 20 years to less than 21 years
.....
97: 97 years to less than 98 years
98 : 98 years and over

Codes for column 15
Reason for Migration

01: Transfer of work place
02: In search of employment
03: Education
04: Marriage
05: Family moved
06: Lost land / lost home
07: Natural calamities
08: Insecurity
09: Repatriation or return after displacement
10: Orphaned
11: Visiting only
12: Other (specify)

[illegible]

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 3 : FERTILITY INFORMATION OF FEMALES AGED 15 AND OVER LISTED IN COLUMN 2 OF PART 2

FERTILITY INFORMATION													
Sl. No.	Full Name of woman	Sl. No. in col.1 of Part 2	Age of woman at the time of birth of first child	Particulars of Birth in the last 12 months to women aged 15-49 years									
			Give the age in completed years	How many Children have been born alive to the woman ?		How many of them are living ?		How many of them have died ?		Any child born alive to the woman during the last 12 months ? (Give actual number like 1,2 under the appropriate column. (If none write 0) (If no child was born to the woman in the last 12 months, put dash(-) in Col.9&10)	State who assisted her during the delivery (Enter Code from list below)	Did she get the birth of this child registered with the civil authority? Yes = 1 No = 2 (Enter code)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female	(a) Male	(b) Female				(8)
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
0													

Codes for Column 9
1. Doctor
2. Nurse
3. Midwife
4. Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5. Other
6. None

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 4 : DEATH IN HOUSEHOLD
Deaths in Household in the last 12 months: Total Number of Deaths

--	--

PARTICULARS OF THE DECEASED									
Sl. No.	Name of Deceased	Sex 1: Male 2: Female (Enter Code)	Relationship to Head of Household (Use Code given below)	Age at Death Write the age in total years completed at the time of death 00: Less than 1 year 01: 1 year to less than 2 years 02: 2 years to less than 3 years 97: 97 years to less than 98 years 98: 98 years and over	What was the cause of death? (Enter Code from the list below)	Has this death been registered with the civil authority? 1: Yes 2: No	For women aged 15-49 years who died		
							Did the woman die while pregnant, during delivery or within 42 days after giving birth ? 1: Yes 2: No	State where the death took place (Enter Code from the list below)	If "Yes" in column 7(a) State who attended on her before death (Enter Code from the list below)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8(a)	8(b)	8 (c)
1									
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
0									

Codes for col. 6 Cause of Death		
ILLNESS	ACCIDENT	NOT KNOWN
01: Fever 02: Diarrhoea 03: Tuberculosis 04: Heart disease 05: Dengue fever 06: Malaria 07: Tetanus 08: HIV/AIDS 09: Pregnancy complication 10: Delivery complication 11: Other illness (specify.....)	12: Land mine 13: Road Accident 14: Drowning 15: Other accident (specify.....)	16: Don't know

Codes for column 4 Relationship to Head of Household
01: Head
02: Wife / Husband
03: Son / Daughter
04: Step child
05: Adopted/ Foster child
06: Father / Mother
07: Sibling
08: Grand child
09: Niece/nephew
10: Son/Daughter-in-law
11: Brother/Sister in-law
12: Father/mother in law
13: Other Relative
14: Servant
15: Non-Relative including boarder

Codes for Col. 8(b) Place of Death
1: Hospital
2: Health Center
3: Home
4: Other

Codes for Col. 8 (c)
1: Doctor
2: Nurse
3: Midwife
4: Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)
5: Other (Specify)...
6: None

FORM B HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE PART 5 : HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES

(Enter Code in the box below)

On what basis does this household occupy this dwelling?	Main Source of light	Main Cooking Fuel	Toilet facility within premises	Main Source of drinking water supply	Location of Drinking water source	No. of rooms occupied by household (exclude kitchen, bathroom, toilet and storeroom)	Availability of separate kitchen within premises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 : Owner occupied 2 : Rent 3 : Not owner, but rent free 4 : Other (specify) :	1 : City power 2 : Generator 3 : Both city power and generator 4 : Kerosene 5 : Candle 6 : Battery 7 : Other (specify) :	1 : Firewood 2 : Charcoal 3 : Kerosene 4 : Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 5 : Electricity 6 : None 7 : Other (specify) :	1 : Not available If available give one of the codes 2 to 5: 2 : Connected to sewerage 3 : Septic tank 4 : Pit latrine 5 : Other type of toilet (specify) :	1 : Piped water 2 : Tube / pipe well 3 : Protected dug well 4 : Unprotected dug well 5 : Rain 6 : Spring, river, stream, lake/pond 7 : Bought 8 : Other (specify) :	1 : Within the premises 2 : Near the premises 3 : Away	1 : One Room 2 : Two Rooms 3 : Three Rooms 4 : Four Rooms 5 : Five Rooms 6 : Six Rooms 7 : Seven Rooms 8 : Eight Rooms and above	1 : Yes 2 : No
(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)

INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP OF SOME FACILITIES BY THE HOUSEHOLD (Under each item write "00" in the square if not available, or give the actual number if available)

Radio/ Transistor	Television	Telephone (Desk phone)	Cell phone	Personal Computer	Bicycle	Motorcycle	Refrigerator	Washing Machine	Air-Conditioner	Fan	Car/Van	Boat
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

State whether the household accesses the Internet

Tractor		State whether the household accesses the Internet	
		At home	Outside home
		23	24
(a) Big tractor		1: Yes 2: No	1: Yes 2: No
(b) Hand tractor (koyaon)			
		(Enter Code)	(Enter Code)
			25
			1: Yes 2: No
			(Enter Code)

	Appendix III
	CIPS2013 List of Publications
No.	Name of Publication
	Preliminary Results
1	National Report (Provisional Population Total)
2	Wall Maps/Charts
	Final Results
1	National Report (General Report)
2	Provincial Report
	Analytical Reports
1	Fertility and Mortality
2	Spatial Distribution and Growth of Population
3	Sex and Age Composition
4	Nuptiality
5	Disability
6	Migration
7	Literacy and Educational Attainment
8	Economic Activity and Employment
9	Housing Amenity
10	Family and Households
11	Population Projections of Cambodia
12	Gender in Cambodia
13	Population Aging in Cambodia
	Special Reports
1	Organization and Administration of the Survey
	National Tables
1	National Profile
	Provincial Tables
1	Provincial Profile
	Statistical Maps
1	Statistical Atlas
1	Wall Maps/Charts



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the People of Japan**