

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:

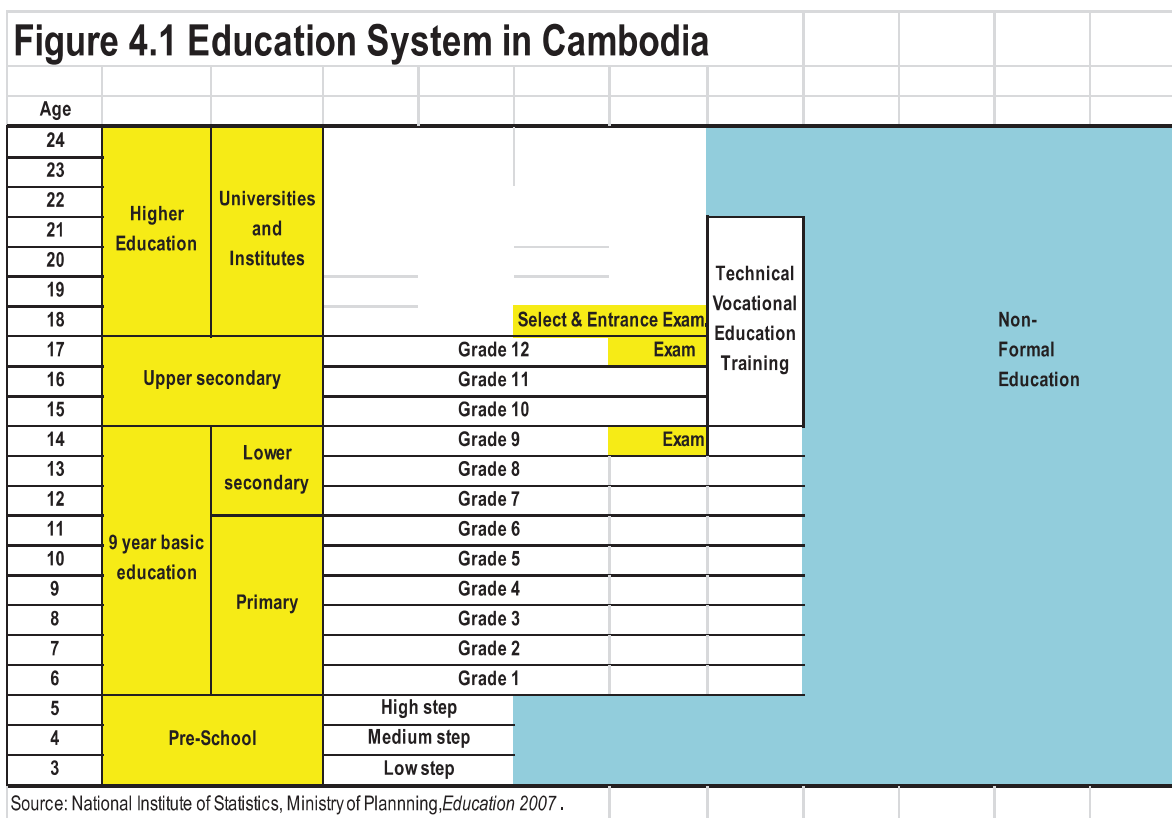
- 1) 1953-1970: Germination of new order of education system emerged from colonial rule by France: School system is 6 years for primary school - 4 years for lower secondary school - 2 years for upper secondary - 1 year for higher.
- 2) 1970-1975: Setback of national school system suffered by the civil 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 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

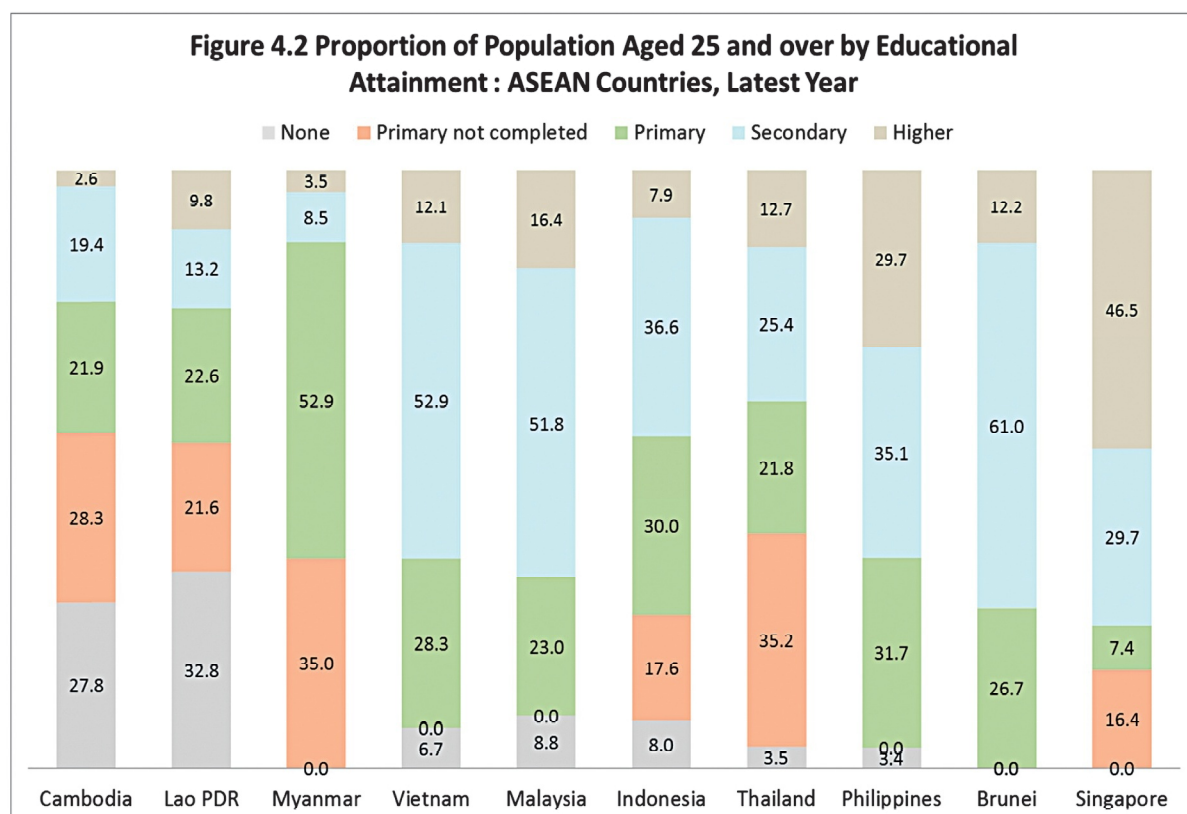
Note (a) For persons aged 20-59 not attending school. Primary includes Primary and below. (b) Primary not completed includes less Primary.

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.

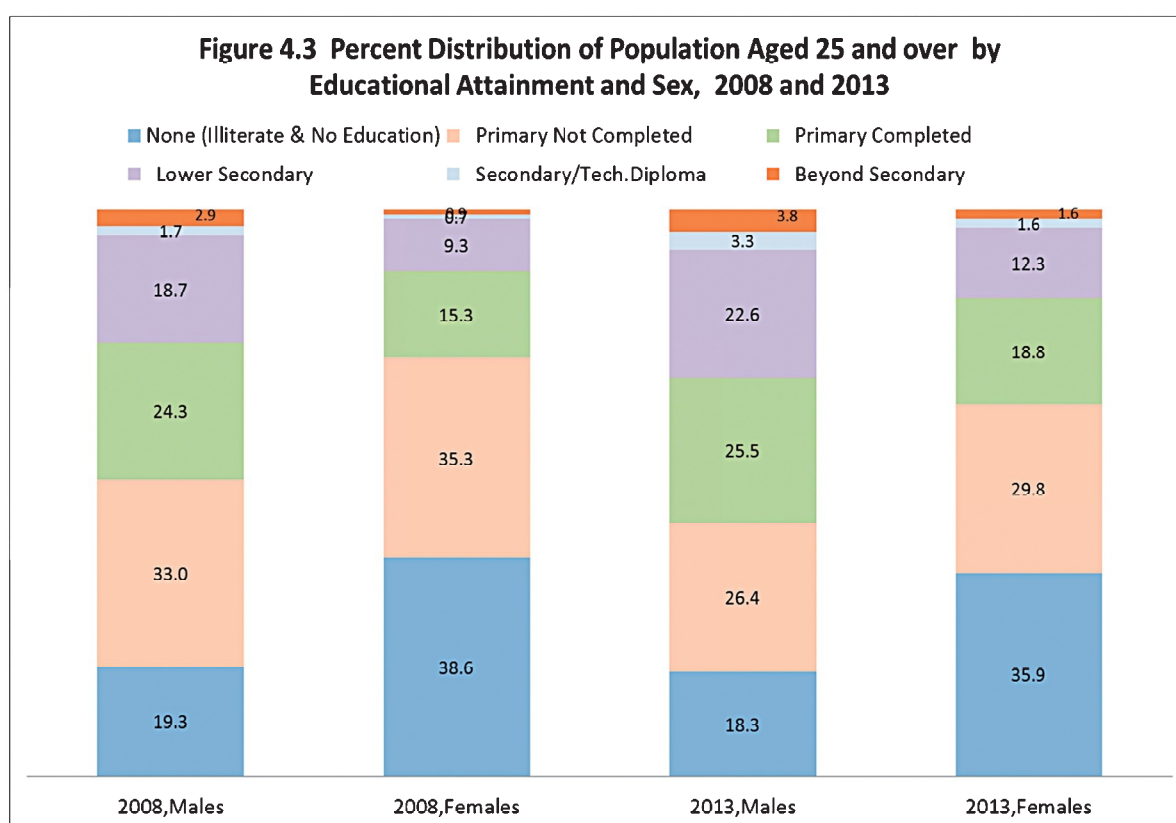


Table 4.4 Population Aged 25 and over by Educational Attainment and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013							
Educational Level	1998		2008		2013		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Population Aged 25 and over	1,990,717	2,459,186	2,697,489	3,195,909	7,183,247	3,301,914	3,881,333
None (Illiterate & 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.

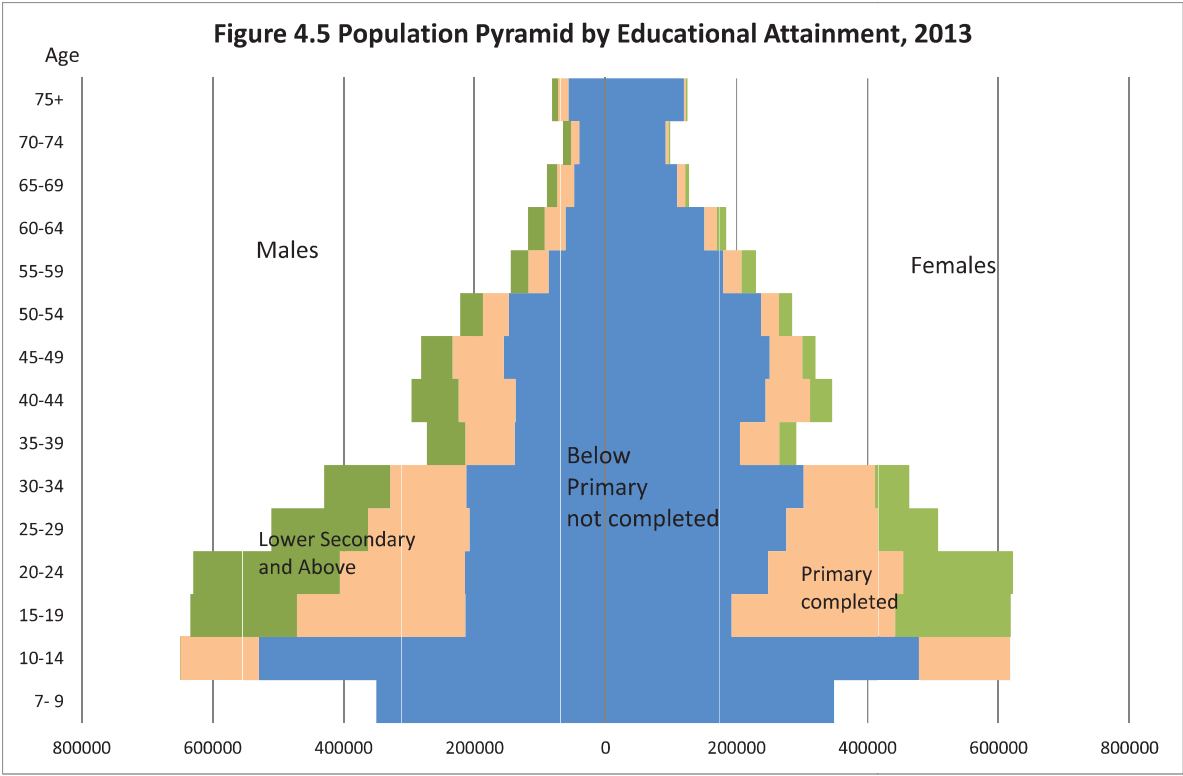
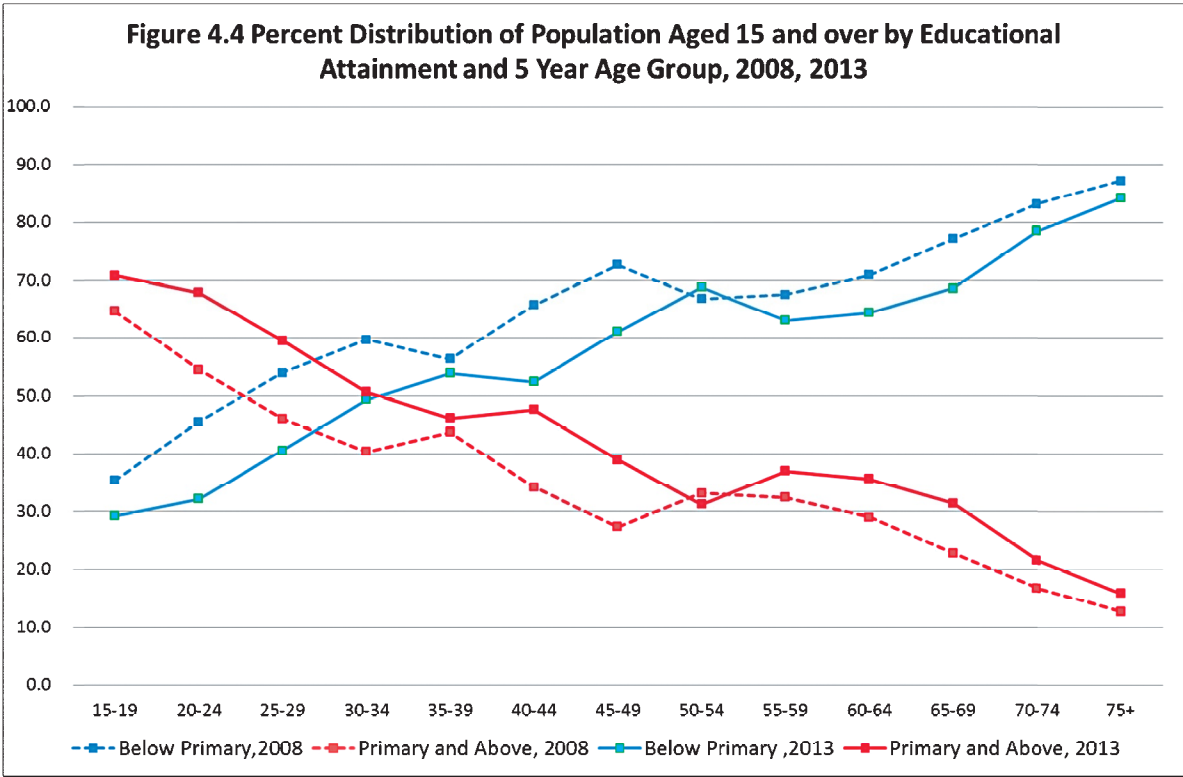
Table 4.5 Percent of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment, Age Group and Sex, 1998, 2008, 2013

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)

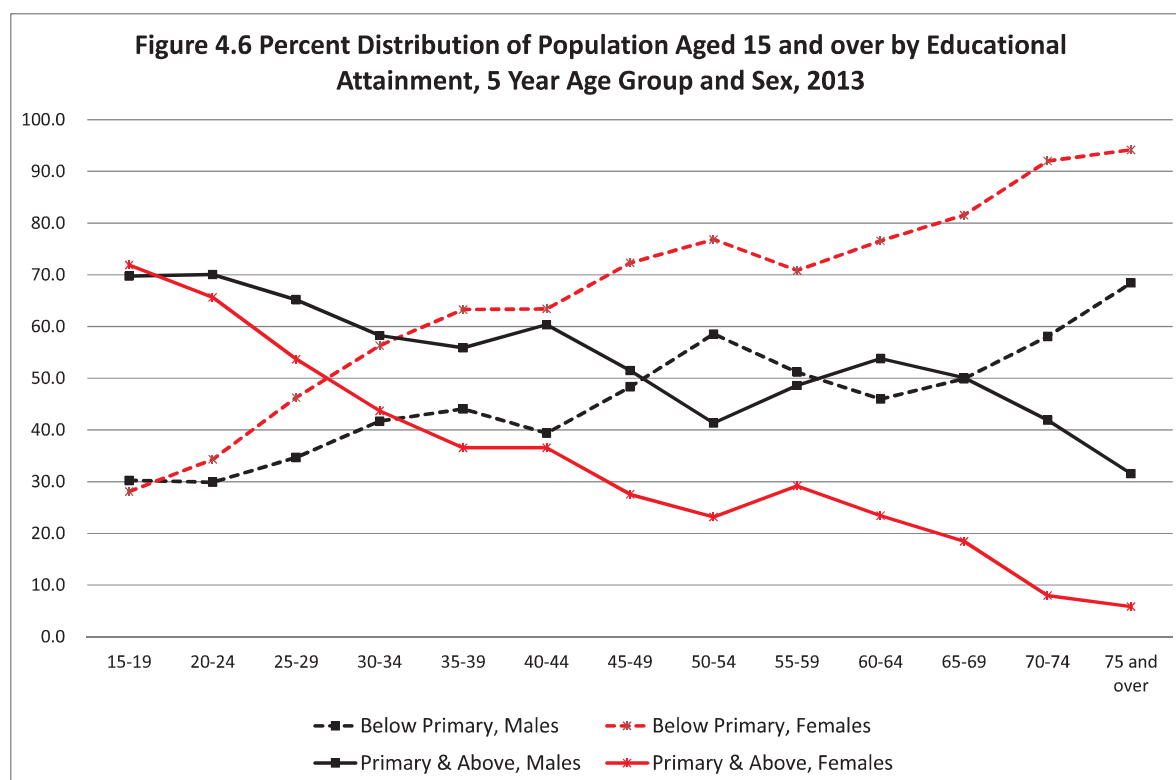
Sex and Age Group	Population	Population by Educational Level				
		None (Illiterate & No Education)	Primary Not Completed	Primary Completed	Lower Secondary	Secondary and Above
Males, 2013						
Aged 15 and over	100.0	15.6	24.4	27.8	24.9	7.3
15-24	100.0	9.9	20.2	32.5	29.6	7.8
25-34	100.0	15.6	22.4	26.5	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

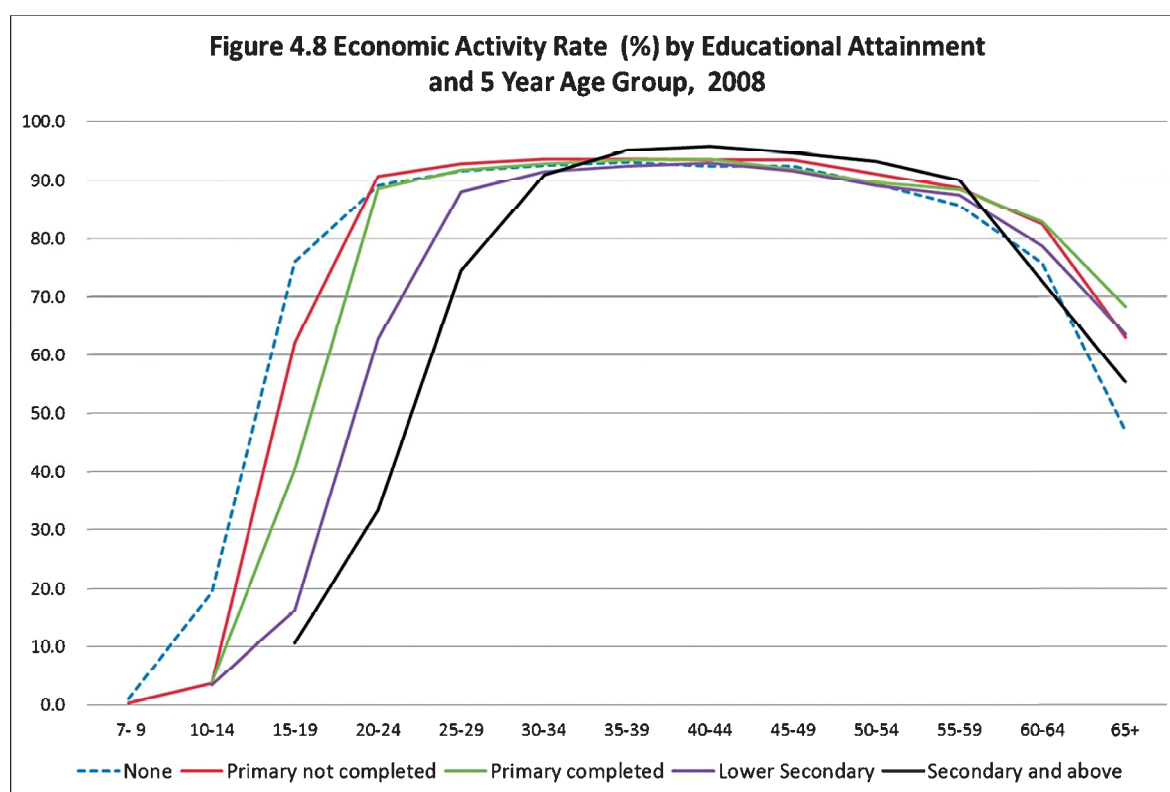
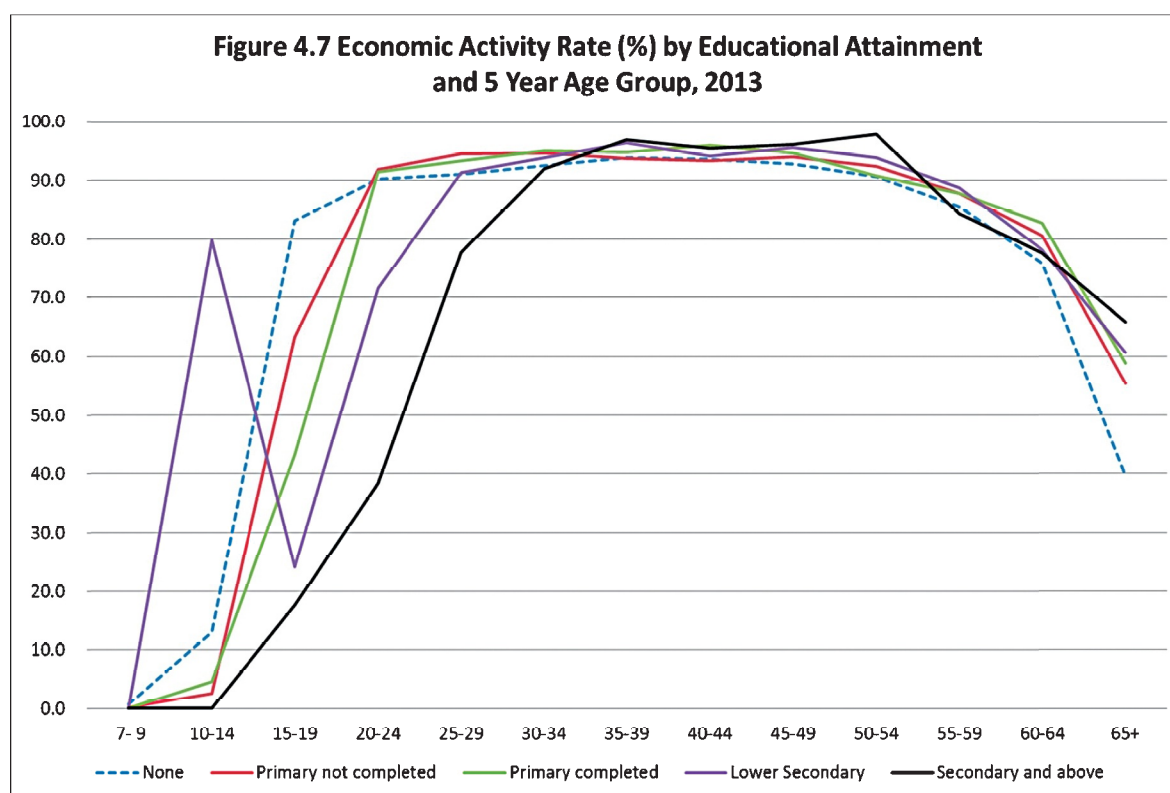
Educational Attainment and Sex		Economically Active			Not in Economically
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
Total	Both sexes	65.3	63.7	1.6	34.7
	Males	67.1	65.6	1.5	32.9
	Females	63.7	61.9	1.7	36.3
No Education	Both Sexes	66.4	64.3	2.1	33.6
	Males	67.1	65.1	1.9	32.9
	Females	66.0	63.9	2.1	34.0
Primary Not 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).

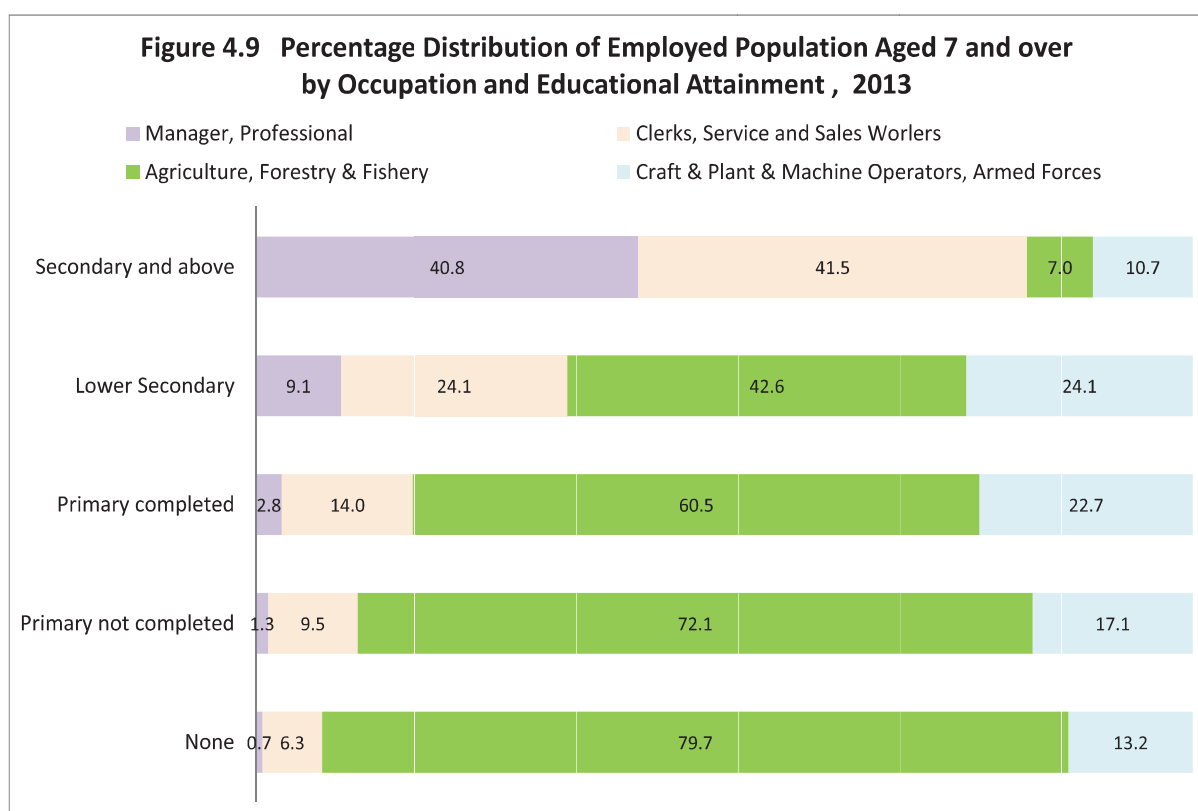


Figure 4.10 Percentage Distribution of Employed Males Aged 7 and over by Occupation and Educational Attainment , 2013

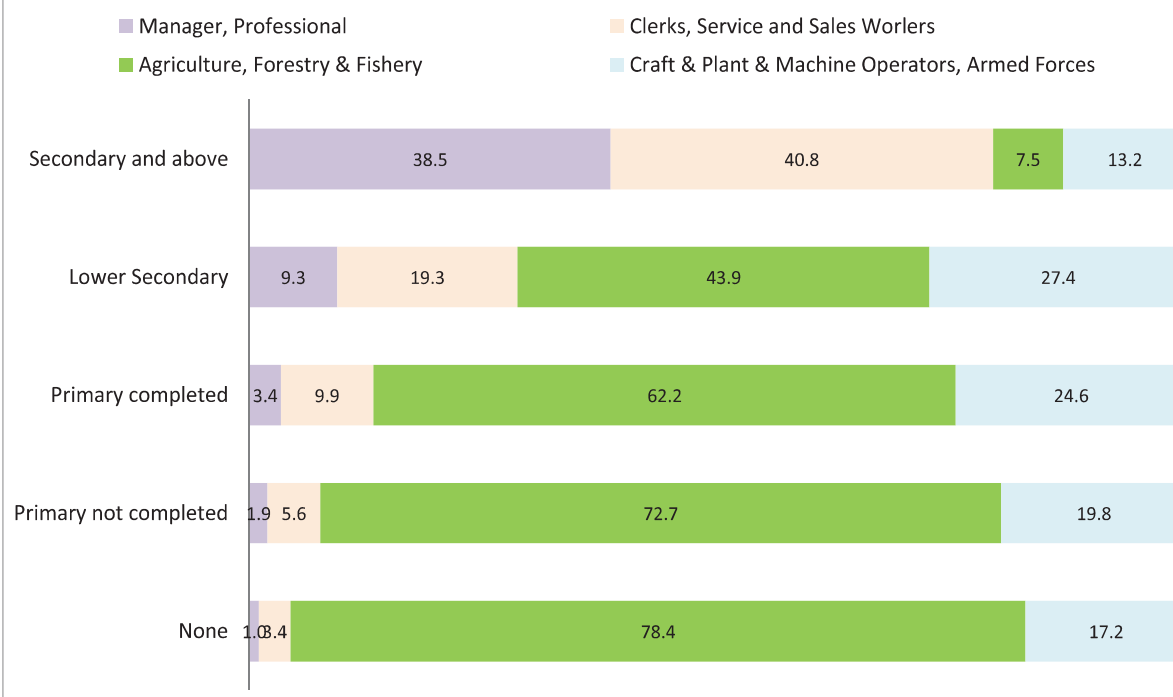


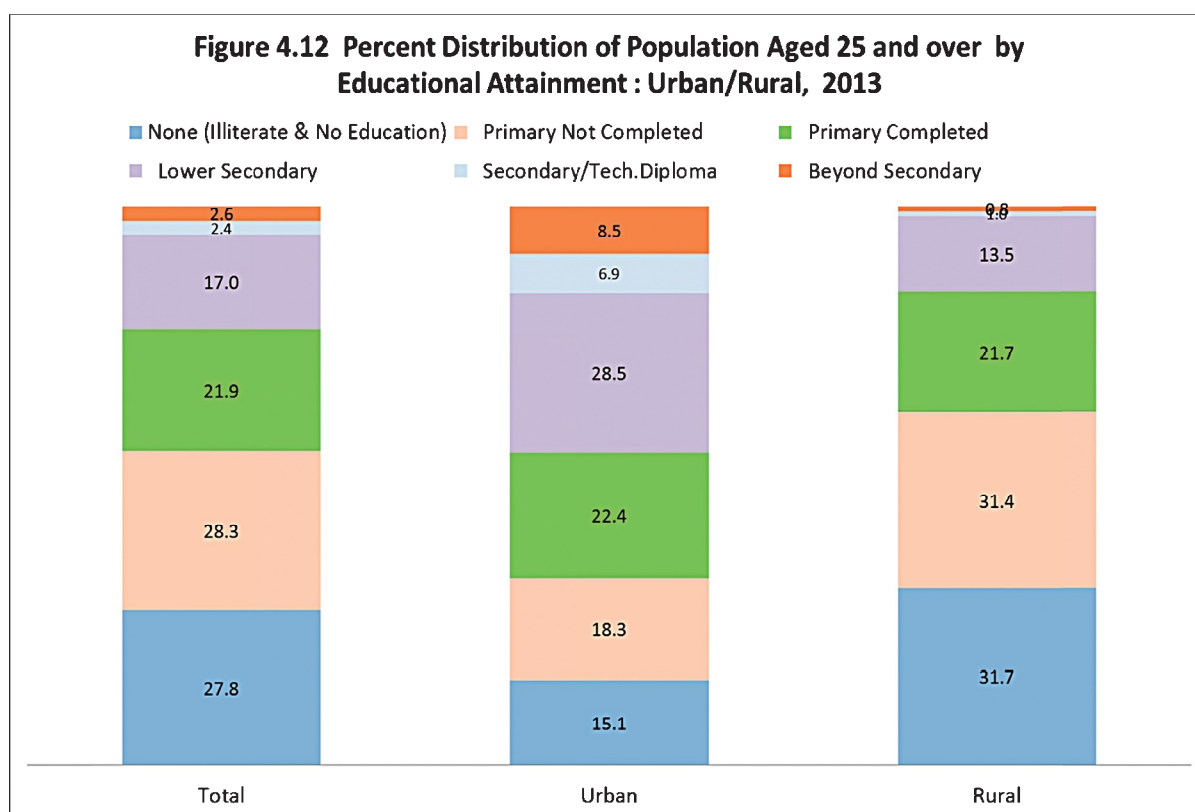
Figure 4.11 Percentage Distribution of Employed Females Aged 7 and over by Occupation and Educational Attainment , 2013



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

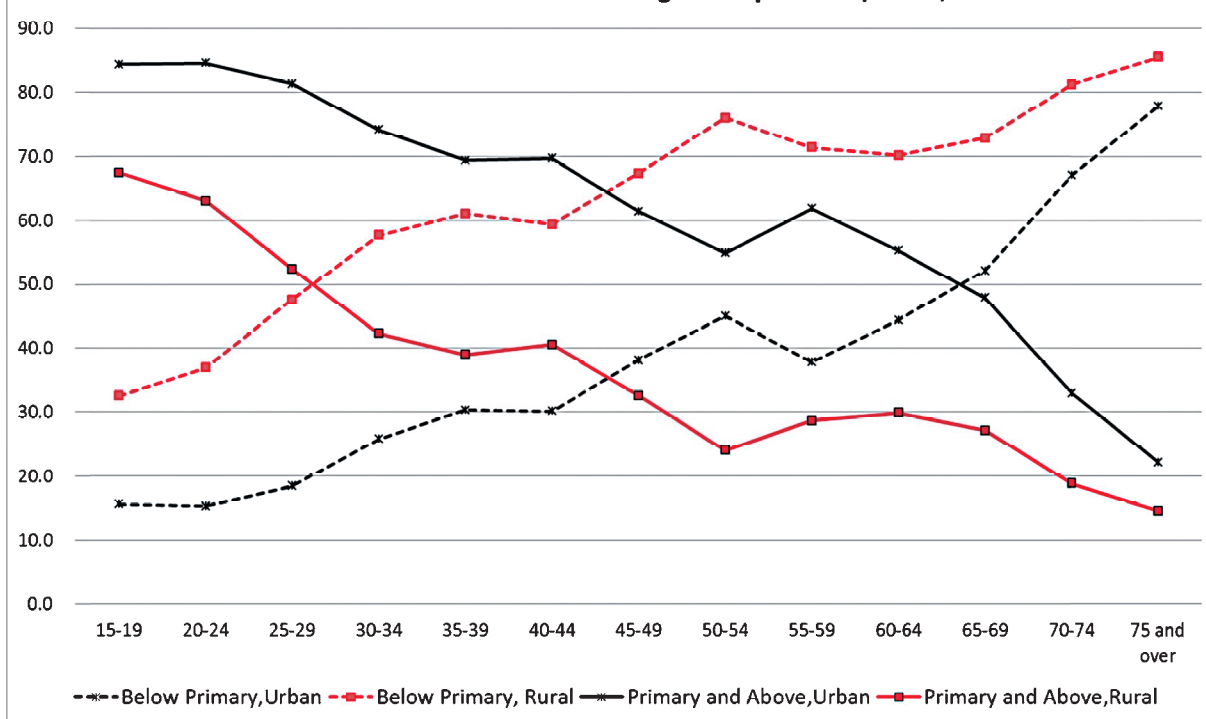
Educational Attainment	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013	1998	2008	2013
Total	81	84	85	88	89	87	79	83	84
None (Illiterate & No Education)	38	42	43	34	38	40	38	43	44
Primary Not Completed	92	79	75	75	59	54	95	83	80
Primary Completed	181	134	116	134	93	84	198	152	128
Lower Secondary	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
Oddar 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/Baccalaureate 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

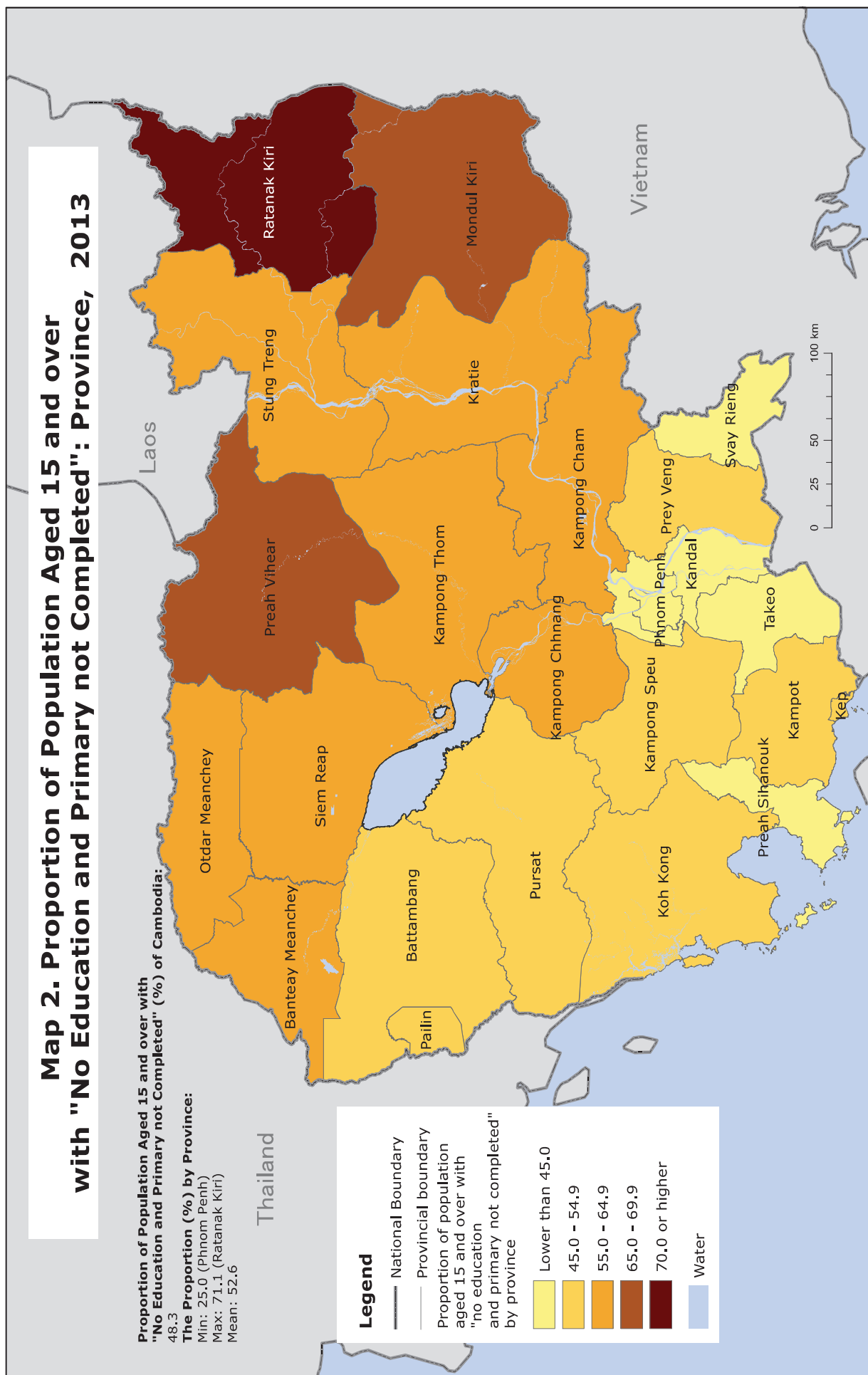
45.0 - 54.9

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

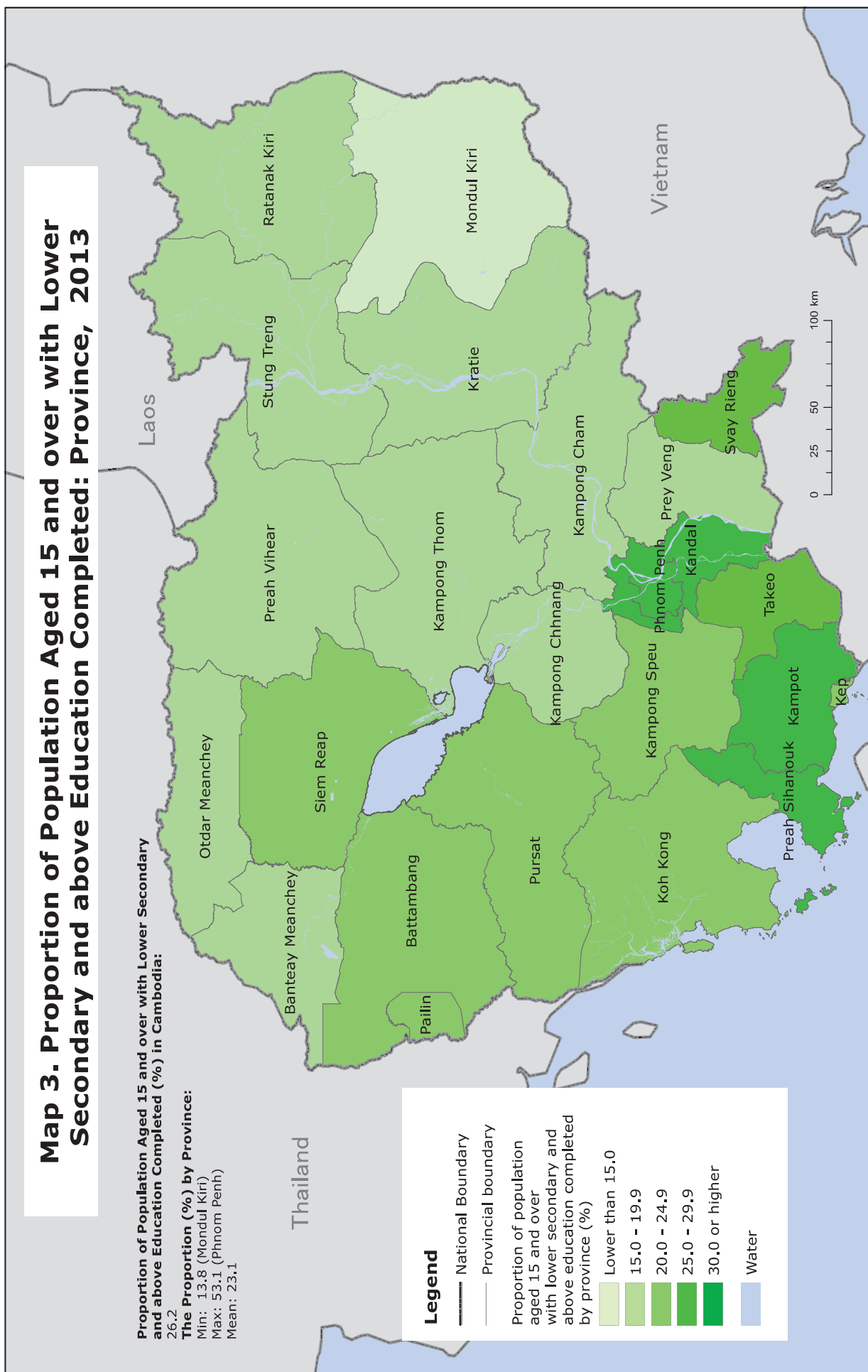


Figure 4.14 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 7 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013

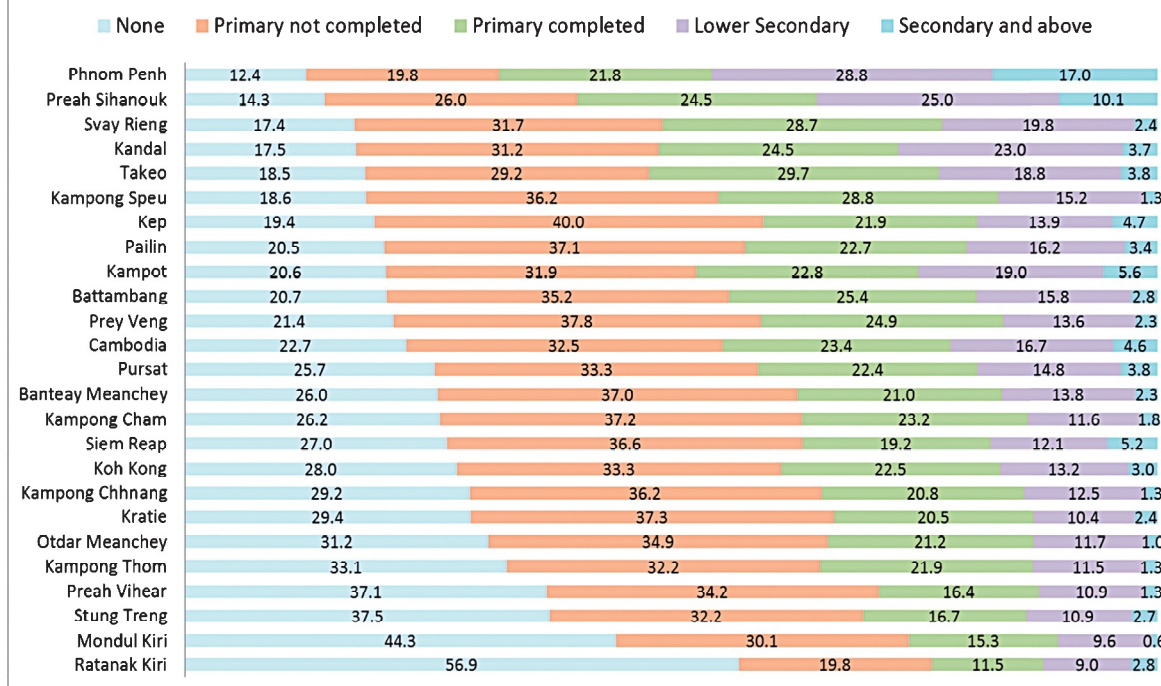
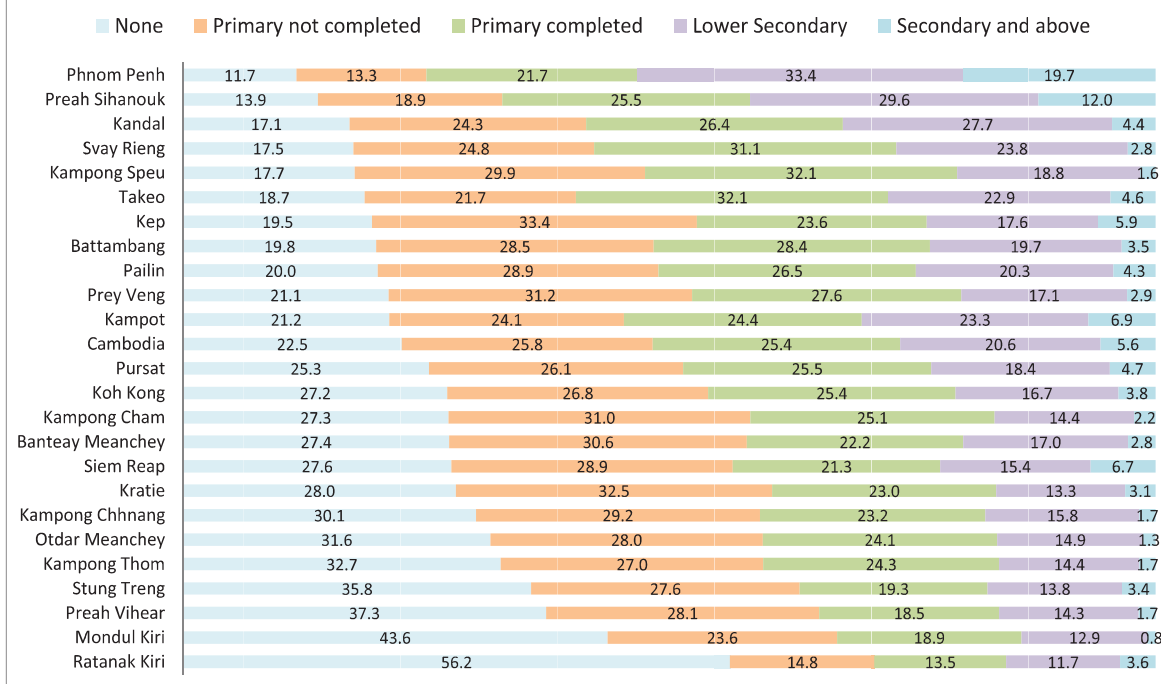


Figure 4.15 Percent Distribution of Population Aged 15 and over by Educational Attainment: Province, 2013



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,