

Cambodia

Number Out of School
297,000

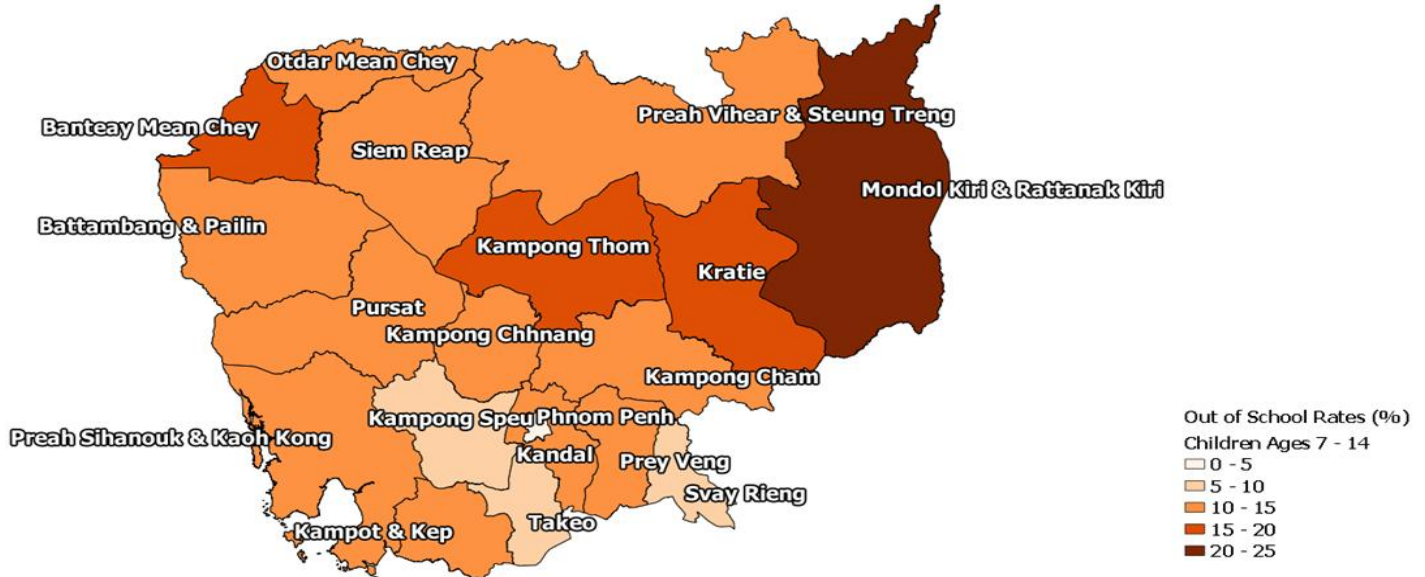
Percent Out of School
12%

Out of School Children of the Population Ages 7-14

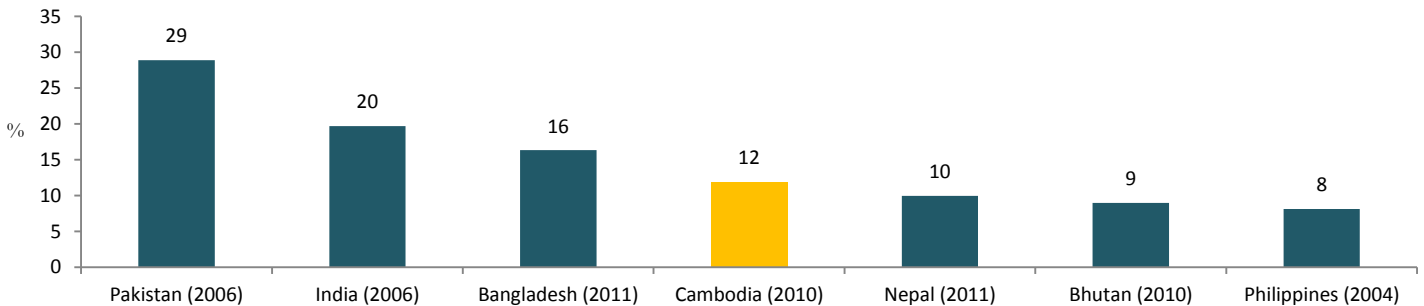
Source: Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2010

Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children Ages 7-14 across Cambodia

Exact estimated rates and 95% confidence intervals for estimates are provided later in the profile.



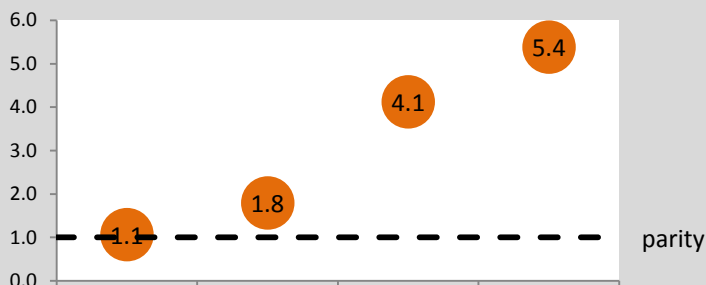
Comparison of Rates of Out of School Children According to the Most Recent Household Survey, Ages 7-14, Asia



The Structure of the Education System in Cambodia

Cambodia has a 6-3-3 formal education structure that has been in place since 2009. Primary school has an official entry age of six and a duration of six grades. Secondary school is divided into two cycles: lower secondary consists of grades 7 - 9, and upper secondary consists of grades 10 - 12. In principle, primary and lower secondary school are compulsory. Students sit for the basic education diploma at the end of grade 9, and the high school diploma at the end of grade 12. The school year lasts 38 weeks and is divided into two semesters, running September-January and February-June. (UNESCO IBE, World Data on Education. Revised 4/2011).

Parity Indices



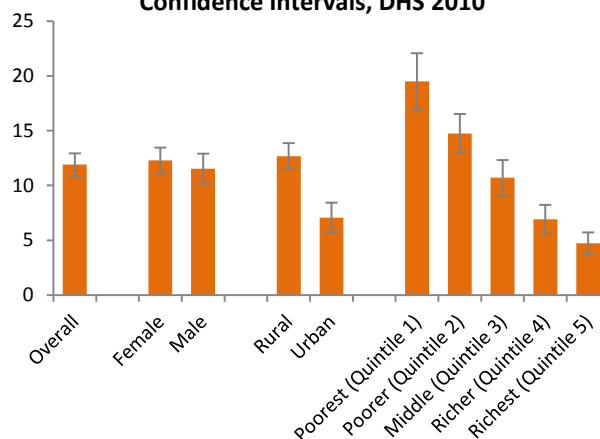
- Parity indices provide information about the greatest sources of inequality in a population. The graph at left provides ratios of different estimates of children aged 7-14 who are out of school. It shows, for example, that the out of school rate in rural areas is 1.8 times higher than that in urban areas.

- For Cambodia, the greatest disparity in out of school rates is between children from provinces with the highest and lowest school participation rates. Children from the worst performing province are 5.4 times as likely to be out of school as children from the best.

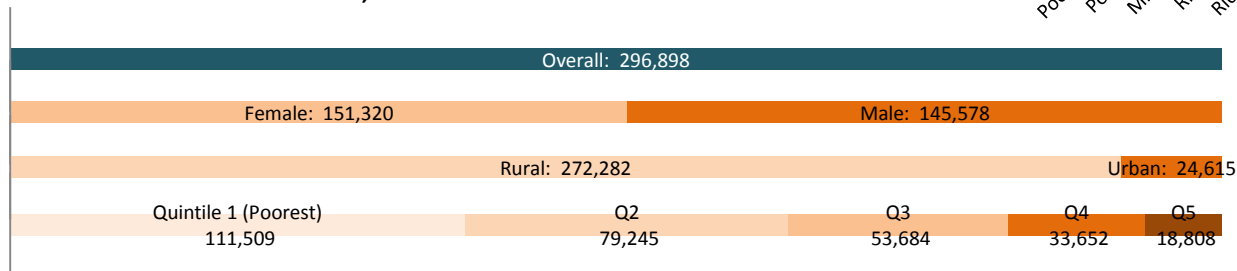
Out of School Children by Individual and Household Characteristics

- More girls (12% or 151,320) are out of school than boys (11.5% or 145,578) in Cambodia.
- Out of school rates for children from rural areas (13%) are higher than those for children from urban areas (7%). In terms of absolute numbers, there are more children out of school in rural areas (272,282) than in urban areas (24,615).
- Out of school rates are highest for children in the poorest wealth quintile (19%).

Rates of Out of School Children (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2010



Numbers of Out of School Children, DHS 2010



About Data Sources

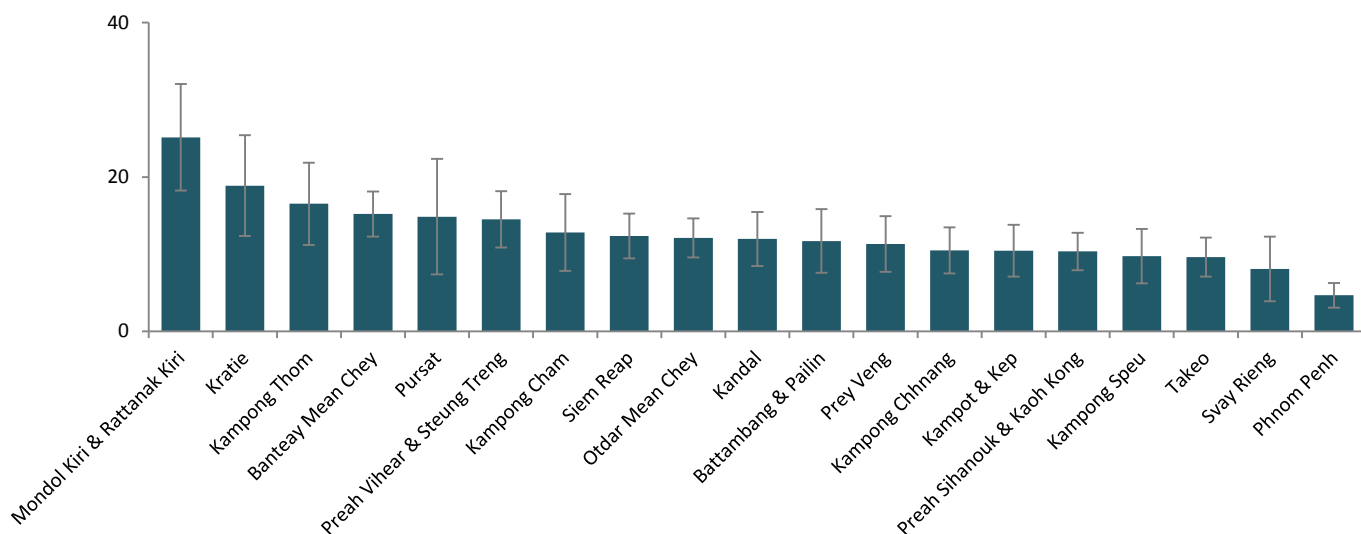
All out of school estimates presented in this profile are EPDC extractions of Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. DHS Surveys are conducted every several years and collect information on health, education, and other topics for households and individuals residing in those households. The 2010 Cambodia DHS Survey is representative at the national and subnational level. For more information, please see <http://www.measuredhs.com/>.

Estimates of out of school children from household surveys can be expected to differ from administrative estimates, such as those from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics and national government agencies, because of differences between these sources in data collection and estimation methods for measuring school participation. For more information on the differences between these data sources, please see www.epdc.org.

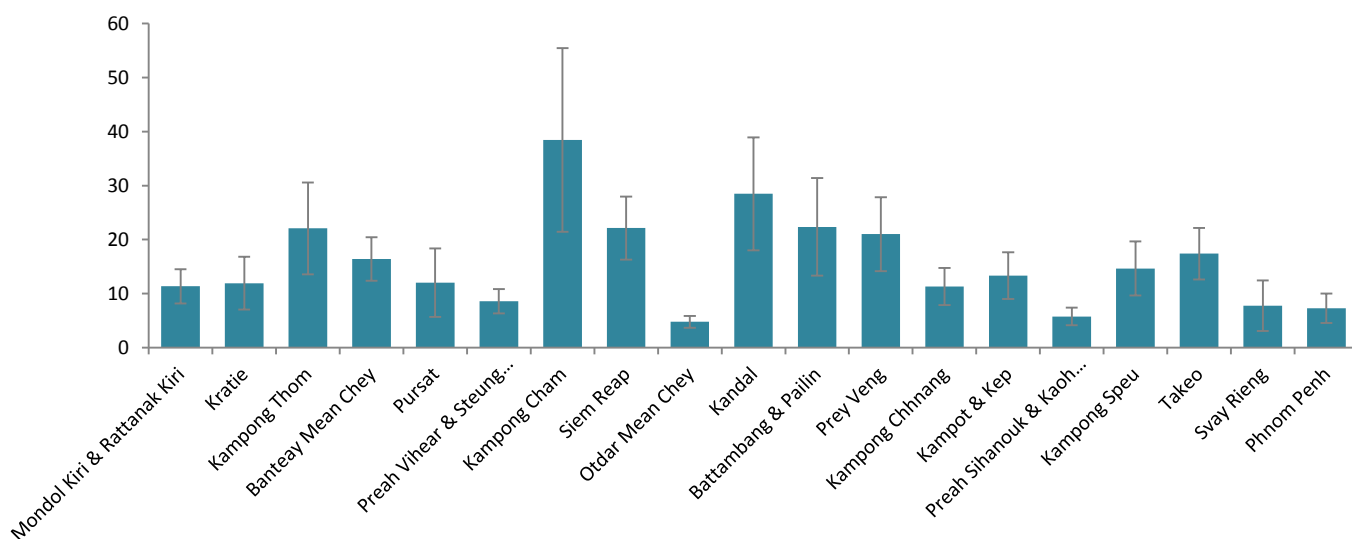
Out of School Children by Subnational Regions

- The subnational region with the highest percentage of children out of school is Mondol Kiri & Rattanak Kiri (25%). Phnom Penh has the lowest rate of school non-participation (5%).
- The highest numbers of out of school children are located in Kampong Cham (38,456). Otdar Mean Chey has the lowest numbers of out of school children (4,763).

Rates of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (%), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2010



Numbers of Out of School Children by Subnational Region (# in thousands), with 95% Confidence Intervals, DHS 2010



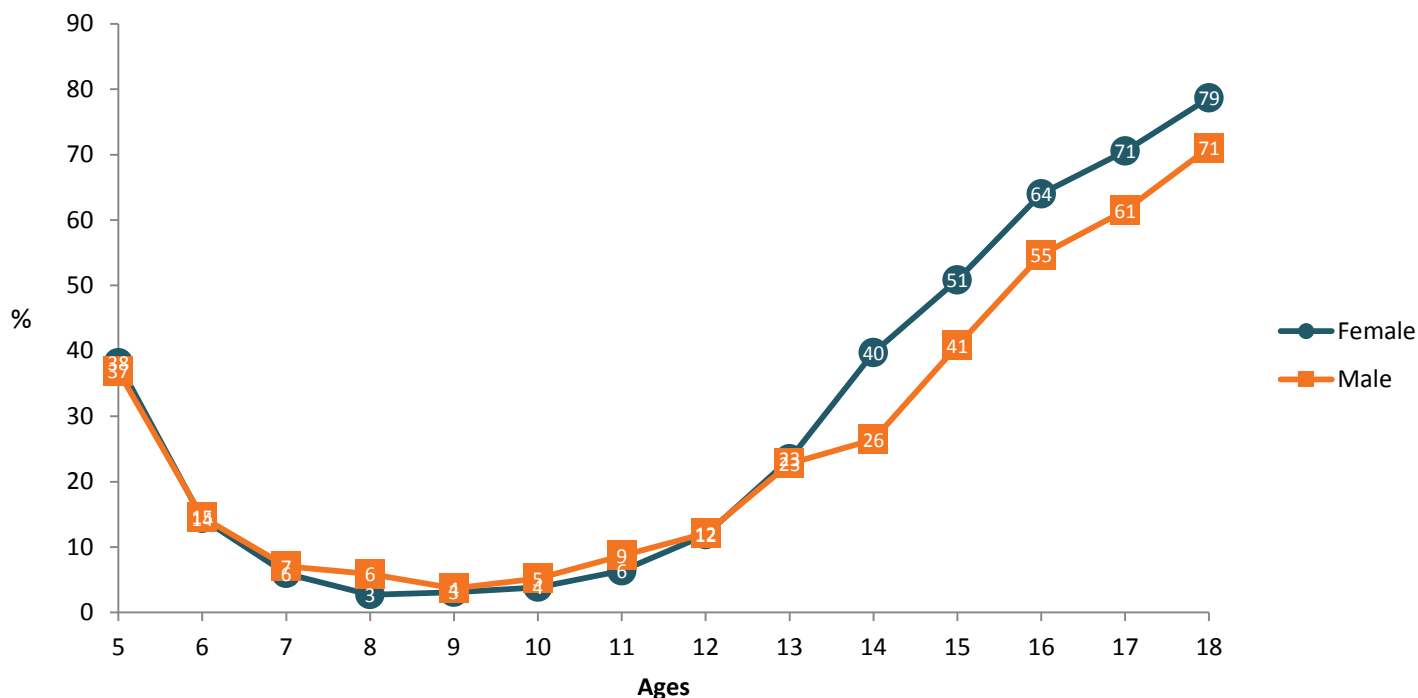
Why Ages 7-14?

EPDC presents data for ages 7-14. This age group captures the bulk of basic compulsory education in most countries, aids cross-national comparability of estimates, and conveys the normative international frameworks set by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and supported by the ILO Minimum Age Convention.

Out of School Rates by Age and Sex

- The official primary school entry age in Cambodia is age 6. At that age, 14% of girls and 15% of boys are out of school.
- At age 15, 51% of girls and 41% of boys are out of school.
- School participation is highest for girls at age 8 and for boys at age 9.

Out of School Rates, by Age and Sex



Summary of EPDC Methodology on Measuring Out of School Children

In this profile, EPDC presents estimates of the proportion and number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 using household survey data. Along with relative and absolute estimates of out of school children, EPDC provides 95% confidence intervals for each estimate.

To create estimates of the proportion of out of school children for a particular school year, EPDC used birthdate information to identify children who were of a particular age range (7-14) on the month that the school year began. Children who had attended primary school or higher at any time during the school year were classified as 'in school;' Children who had not attended school at any time during the school year, or who had attended pre-school during that reference period were classified as 'out of school.' The proportion of children who are out of school is calculated as the number of children within the 7-14 age range who were classified as out of school divided by the number of children within the same age range.

To obtain the number of out of school children, the out-of-school rate is then applied to the estimated population of the same age range from the UN Population Division (EPDC obtained single-age population estimates to build the correct age range). UN Population Division figures are provided for mid-year each year, and EPDC uses the population figures from the year closest to the start of the school year in each country. Depending on a country's main academic calendar, the population figure may be from the year before the school participation year.

For more information on measurement of out of school children, please see the EPDC website at www.epdc.org.

EPDC Estimated Rates and Numbers of Out of School Children based on DHS 2010 Presented with 95% Confidence Intervals

	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated proportion of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (%)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval	Lower limit of 95% confidence interval	Estimated number of out of school children of the population ages 7-14 (#)	Upper limit of 95% confidence interval
National	11	12	13	267,897	296,898	325,898
Sex						
Female	11	12	13	135,203	151,320	167,437
Male	10	12	13	126,554	145,578	164,601
Area						
Rural	12	13	14	243,780	272,282	300,785
Urban	6	7	8	19,261	24,615	29,969
Relative Wealth						
Poorest Quintile	17	19	22	93,657	111,509	129,360
Poorer Quintile	13	15	17	67,532	79,245	90,958
Middle Quintile	9	11	12	44,683	53,684	62,685
Richer Quintile	6	7	8	26,843	33,652	40,461
Richest Quintile	4	5	6	13,960	18,808	23,656
Regions						
Mondol Kiri & Rattanak Kiri	18	25	32	8,186	11,337	14,489
Kratie	12	19	25	7,042	11,921	16,801
Kampong Thom	11	17	22	13,563	22,061	30,559
Banteay Mean Chey	12	15	18	12,388	16,407	20,425
Pursat	7	15	22	5,692	12,033	18,374
Preah Vihear & Steung Treng	11	15	18	6,335	8,578	10,820
Kampong Cham	8	13	18	21,427	38,456	55,486
Siem Reap	9	12	15	16,281	22,121	27,960
Otdar Mean Chey	10	12	15	3,664	4,763	5,862
Kandal	8	12	15	18,022	28,477	38,932
Battambang & Pailin	8	12	16	13,312	22,355	31,399
Prey Veng	8	11	15	14,133	20,995	27,858
Kampong Chhnang	8	11	13	7,873	11,292	14,711
Kampot & Kep	7	10	14	8,984	13,315	17,646
Preah Sihanouk & Kaoh Kong	8	10	13	4,155	5,759	7,362
Kampong Speu	6	10	13	9,642	14,650	19,659
Takeo	7	10	12	12,606	17,389	22,171
Svay Rieng	4	8	12	3,070	7,737	12,403
Phnom Penh	3	5	6	4,519	7,252	9,984