**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**
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**MINISTRY OF PLANNING**

**MIGRATION IN CAMBODIA:**

**REPORT OF THE
CAMBODIAN RURAL URBAN MIGRATION PROJECT
(CRUMP)**

**AUGUST 2012**

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**This report does not contain an EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

**An overview of the project and the main findings can be found in CHAPTER 6.**

# FOREWORD

It is my pleasure to provide the foreword to this report, entitled, "Migration in Cambodia: Report of the Cambodian Rural Urban Migration Project." This project, which uses the acronym CRUMP, is an example of one of the most comprehensive research projects undertaken by the Ministry of Planning. CRUMP involved an eighteen month undertaking, thorough planning and implementation, sophisticated analysis and careful writing. The work was conducted through a remarkable collaboration that involved the Ministry of Planning of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the UNFPA and Professor Zachary Zimmer from University of California, San Francisco, USA. An enormous effort took place to assure that the survey conducted for this project was of the high quality. The methodology and techniques that were applied to the CRUMP project are of the high quality and allow for us to drawn upon the data and results for follow-up study of migration. The result, presented in this report, is valuable information that data users within institutions of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) and Non Government Organisations (NGOs) can use for the formulation of development policies aiming at achieving the betterment of Cambodian society.

Over the last two decades, migration to the city of Phnom Penh has been rapid. Cambodians have seen their capital grow by leaps and bounds every year. The growth accelerated in more recent years. We now boast a very vibrant and energetic capital city, with tremendous amenities. But, there is a need to carefully examine migrants coming into Phnom Penh to assure that their wellbeing is maintained as the city continues to develop. In addition, there is a need to carefully examine rural areas around the country from where migrants originate, and to investigate the impact of migration out of rural Cambodia to all other destinations. It is only through careful study that we will be able to prioritize programs and an overall strategy to meet the challenge of rapid migration. CRUMP has accomplished this task in an efficient manner and has produced a report that will be a valuable contribution not just for the country of Cambodia but for reference for other countries that are facing high rates of migration.

On behalf of the Ministry of Planning (MOP), I would like to thank the significant intellectual and technical contribution made by Professor Zachary Zimmer from University of California, San Francisco, USA who helped guide the research and the production of this report and worked tirelessly and diligently to assure a successful project. I would also like to acknowledge my appreciation of the financial support provided by UNFPA, allowing CRUMP to meet the high standards and assuring that the results would be nationally representative. I thank the members of the CRUMP research team who worked cooperatively throughout this project.

I proudly present this report as an example of what can be accomplished through unselfish collaboration, teamwork and a partnership that extends across entities.

Phnom Penh, August 2012

**SENIOR MINISTER,**
**MINISTER OF PLANNING**

**CHHAY THAN**

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# ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| CRUMP | Cambodian Rural Urban Migration Project |
| CSPro | Census and Survey Processing |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| IMPS | Integrated Microcomputer Processing System |
| ISSA | Integrated System for Survey Analysis |
| LSS | Linear Systematic Sampling |
| MOP | Ministry of Planning |
| NIS | National Institute of Statistics |
| PPS | Probabilities Proportional to Size |
| PSUs | Primary Sampling Units |
| RGC | Royal Government of Cambodia |
| SSUs | Secondary Sampling Units |
| TSUs | Tertiary Sampling Units |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| US | United States |
| USD | United States Dollars |

# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 CRUMP: What and why?

The Cambodian population is on the move.  While Cambodia remains predominantly a rural country, enormous numbers of late have been streaming into Phnom Penh, the country's capital city, from rural areas in all corners of the country.  While the percent living in urban areas of Cambodia is still low for countries in the region, it is increasing rapidly and the direction things are going in is clear.  Phnom Penh is the predominant destination of rural to urban migrants.  While in 1998 one in every 20 Cambodians lived in the city of Phnom Penh by the time of writing of this report it was about one in 10.  The percent of Cambodian urbanites living in the city of Phnom Penh increased from about one-third to one-half over the same time period.  The other half of Cambodian urbanites are scattered around smaller provincial capitals and other urban areas.

While rural Cambodia may seem far removed from corporate offices in Japan, Korea, China, Europe and the United States, looking at migration out of rural Cambodia provides a sense of the impact that globalization can have on a small developing country.  This is seen in the pouring out of individuals from rural Cambodia into jobs within the burgeoning number of giant garment factories that now surround the city of Phnom Penh, taking the place of what was agricultural land not long ago (Analyzing Development Issues, 2005; Bargawai, 2005).  The garment industry is now a major employer in Cambodia.  So too is the tourist industry.  Tourism in the country has been booming as people from all parts of the world flock to visit Cambodia's unique cultural sights, with the main draw being the temples in Siem Reap and the sites around the former colonialist centre of Phnom Penh.  The latter has seen escalating numbers of hotels, restaurants, upscale shops, and other tourist amenities, all of which require labour sourced from rural Cambodia.  The year 1999 saw a little over 350,000 tourists visit Cambodia and there was under 200 million US dollars spent according to official tourism receipts (Ministry of Tourism, 2011).  By 2011, merely a dozen years later, close to 3 million tourists visited the country, an eight fold increase, with 2 billion US dollars in official tourism receipts.

With more Cambodians and foreigners arriving in Phnom Penh daily, the city is in greater need of buildings and infrastructure.  This means a booming business in construction.  In 2012, at the time writing, a visitor to Phnom Penh would see the city littered with building cranes and numerous high rises in the process of construction.  They would hear drills, saws, mixers and other sounds of heavy construction equipment for most of the day.  They would see street construction taking place and improvements being made to roads leading into and out of the capital.  As people arrive in greater numbers, land values in Phnom Penh increase.  So too does Cambodia's Gross National Income per capita, which, according to the World Bank, grew by over 65% between the year 2000 and 2008 in constant US dollars.

A concomitant change in the standard of living can be detected in Phnom Penh.  Data from the Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey, conducted in different years over time, indicates that almost all households in Phnom Penh now have piped water, whereas merely a decade ago many did not.  The vehicles seen most often in Phnom Penh have quickly changed from bicycles and small motorbikes or mottos to automobiles.  While tourists and residents used to get around using mottos and peddled rickshaws, they now use larger motorized reumarkmotos and automobile taxis.  Traffic jams are now common on the city's streets.  Roads from the airport to the heart of the city can be extremely congested, but improved transportation routes are being built that will shuffle tourists to their hotels more quickly and efficiently.

Have concomitant changes been observed in rural areas?  The Socio-Economic Survey tells us that the percent of homes in all of Cambodia with piped water, when excluding the city of Phnom Penh, has increased from about 1% to about 9% from 1999 to 2009.  It is an improvement, but Cambodia outside of Phnom Penh remains, in many ways, underdeveloped.  While main highways become paved, access to most villages is still by gravel road or paths wide enough only for motorbike or foot traffic.  A large number of rural villagers still live in poverty.  Many continue to farm using traditional unmechanized low-productivity techniques.  Most households have few modern amenities and housing conditions are meager.

It is easy to see why people would want to move to Phnom Penh, and sociologically speaking, it is an old story.  There is the opportunity for wage labour that can supplement or take the place of subsistence agriculture.  There are schools and opportunities for degrees that can move people into higher socio-economic positions.  The draw of the 'big city lights' is alluring for individuals who seek better lives for themselves, but it can also assist their families back in rural areas who may receive remittances that can move them out of poverty.  One well-paid family member working in Phnom Penh can change the standard of living of an entire household living in rural Cambodia.  Or can it?  This is something CRUMP would like to find out.  But, given the rapidity of changes occurring in Cambodia, it is peculiar so little information exists on a national level that allows for in-depth research to determine the implications of migration.

The CRUMP project begins with the assumption that the demographic and economic realities in Cambodia mean high rates of migration are unavoidable and should be embraced.  But, policies should and can take advantage of the circumstances for the benefit of the Cambodian population.  Policies require evidence-based information.  Therefore, CRUMP's main aim is to *collect survey data that allow examination of characteristics of migrants and investigation into the linkages between migration and welfare of individuals, families and communities*. Secondary aims include , through the three-way collaboration of the Cambodian Ministry of Planning, UNFPA Cambodia and a foreign expert consultant, the building of capacity for research in Cambodia and assuring that baseline data exist that may be available for longer-term investigation of the impacts of migration on the welfare of Cambodians.

## 1.2 Rural/urban migration in theoretical perspective

### *1.2.1 Why do people move?*

Migration and urbanization are the two most prevalent concepts underlying CRUMP.  Most approaches to understanding both rely on the somewhat common sense notion of push and pull factors acting upon individuals.  Push factors are determinants of migration that persuade someone to leave their place of origin.  These factors may include things like the lack of suitable employment, unhappiness with social life or catastrophic environmental events. Each of these factors may be present in the decision to move from a rural to an urban destination. Pull factors are determinants of migration that urge someone to a place of destination.  These may include employment and educational opportunities, the allure of an exciting lifestyle or the persuasion of known network members already living in the destination.  Again, these tend to be present quite often in migration to urban areas.

But, the story is usually not that simple, and demographers have expanded upon the push-pull notion to develop more sophisticated models to predict individual decisions to move.  It is not within the scope of the current report to provide a comprehensive overview of the many

theories that have been introduced over the years, although to add perspective to this report, it is worth reviewing some of the more influential approaches that look at migration.

Lee (1966) famously expanded upon the push-pull notion by suggesting that these are tempered by obstacles that intervene between the desire and the decision to move. These may include distance, cost, health, or any number of factors that give pause and create inertia. The Harris-Todaro (1970) model expanded upon this in a macro economic sense, and placed focus specifically on rural to urban migration, by introducing the idea of income differentials between rural and urban areas, focusing the decision to move on the balance between what one could be expected to earn in one area versus another. In this sense, one is pushed by low income and pulled by an expectation of higher income. These models suggest measurable factors exist and individuals make sensible choices based upon a rational review of these factors.

In reality, there are so many possible factors that may be part of a decision to move that go well beyond those easily measured. Thus, demographers have often focused on the presence or absence of specific factors. Bouvier, Macisco and Zarate (1976) for instance concentrated on education and showed that those pulled into a destination are positively selected, in this case meaning they are individuals with high levels of education, while those influenced by push factors are negatively selected. An important point here is that migration is often selective. Individuals with particular characteristics are more likely to migrate than are others. Individual factors such as sex, age, marital status, having children and, as noted, education, are often cited as factors that tend to select migrants (Molyaneth, 2012; Plane, 1993; Shyrock & Nam, 1965).

While it is often used in reference to international migration, 'network' theories of migration can also be pertinent when it comes to rural/urban migration. These theories focus on factors related to linkages between individuals in the places of origin and destination that ease the integration of a migrant and help determine a destination choice (Bauer, Epstein, & Gang, 2000; Fawcett, 1989; McKenzie & Rapoport, 2007). Simply put, the movement of one or more individuals from a network, such as a family, a village of origin or friends, sets up a communication link and also provides someone to assist in the place of destination. This eases the transition for other individuals. They may live with those that migrated earlier and they may get assistance in finding work. In turn, when an individual moves, they can subsequently assist in the migration of others, setting up a larger and larger migration stream.

Movement from rural to urban areas is, of course, a particular type of migration. Urbanization refers to the process of expanding urban populations, usually as a result of migration or streaming of individuals, normally out of rural areas into urban areas. The terms over-urbanization and primate city are sometimes used to spotlight attention on the rapid growth of a single urban centre within a country or a large region. Such growth caused alarm in the past at a time when some saw core-periphery patterns emerging whereby economic development in some poorer countries would link cities there to those in more developed countries. This resulted in a concentration of wealth in the primate or largest city and led to rural/urban migration rates that were beyond what the infrastructure of the city could handle (McGee, 1971; Potter, 1992). Cities like Cairo, Mexico City, Manila and Calcutta were often used examples of centres that overgrew their capacity in the 1960s and 70s. A typical pattern in these cases of over-urbanization was the development slum neighbourhoods where migrants would move into and tertiary employment sectors where migrants would work. But, the eventuality was an upwardly mobile move to better employment and better living conditions, and it was the notion of these that pulled people into cities. Poor conditions

in rural areas were also push factors, and the balance, individuals believed, was toward a better future life in the city.

It should also be noted that urbanization is seen by some as part of a larger process deriving from a 'demographic transition' (Davis, 1945; Weeks, 1999). The demographic transition theory considers both fertility and mortality decline as a function of a natural progression of societies that are moving towards development and modernization of their economies. As part of this progression, agriculture becomes more mechanized and productive. With increased productivity comes a declining need for agricultural labour. People thus are free to move to cities and take up wage labour activities. Being away from the farm means that people no longer need large families to work the land, and they start to desire fewer children than in the past. This means that urbanization goes hand in hand with and fertility decline. Part of the classic demographic transition theory asserts that people simultaneously change their values, regarding personal achievements more highly than those that are group and family-based. This increases the desire of persons to be individually successful, which increases societal productivity. Urban growth is thus linked to economic growth. The demographic transition has been criticized for being more description than theory and being more applicable to changes that have already taken place in the west rather than changes that are due to take place universally across all societies. However, there can be little denying that there is a strong link between urbanization and economic growth, just as there is an association between fertility, mortality and economic growth.

### 1.2.2 From people to households

What has become clear in ongoing research in developing countries is that theories of migration that focus on individual decision-making are too narrow for the current reality. While these theories did help the CRUMP team decide what questions to ask on surveys and what tables and statistics to show in the current report, we are also aware of the larger household structure that acts upon the Cambodian context. Network theories of migration already suggest a broader structure in place linking a rural place of origin to an urban destination. Several approaches, some of which derive from studies of intergenerational relations, are particularly pertinent and can prove to be important in explaining migration behaviour in Cambodia.

Four perspectives in particular that derive from different fields of inquiry have very inter-related themes. Out of the economic discipline comes 'new home economics' (Lauby & Stark, 1988; Stark & Bloom, 1985). The idea here is that migration is an adaptive household strategy utilized as a risk diversification tool and for economic benefit of the migrant and non-migrant household members left behind. It is very typical for households to 'send' one or two family members away to find jobs in cities or other countries. They then remit back to their place of origin. Those that stay behind benefit, as do the migrants. In the end, this is a household strategy that considers not only whether migration should take place but also which family member is the most likely candidate to migrate in order to benefit the entire family.

Similarly, out of the sociology comes family theories of 'intergenerational solidarity' which are closely related to the notion of 'family altruism' (Hermalin, 2002; Lawton, Silverstein, & Bengston, 1994; Silverstein & Bengston, 1997; Vanwey, 2004; Zimmer & Kwong, 2003). The idea here again is based on the family working as a unified entity with the survival of every family member being equally important. While solidarity is thought to have several components, such as functional or effectual, the overall idea is that assistance is given across generations from parents to children or children to parents depending upon a family's

particular situation. Links are also made between siblings. It is social norms that emphasize the principality of family relations above others that holds the family structure in place. Studies utilizing this framework have consistently shown that family members are highly involved in providing assistance for each other across the life course on any of the dimensions studied. With respect to migration, this means that migrating individuals are apt to send resources back to rural family members, especially their parents, but also other family members, for the well-being of the entire family. Migrants may also return to rural areas from time to time to help with farm or other business activities. In short, like new home economics, due to normative structures in place, the family is working together for the betterment of each member.

Third, sociology also gives us the 'modified extended family' (Knodel & Saengtienchai, 2007; Litwak, 1987). This theory allows for the integration of family relations and encroaching globalization and socio-economic development of societies. Recognizing that migration is sometimes necessary in the face of changes occurring in the developing world, families adapt to migration patterns and change their displays of support to match their circumstances. This familial adaptation recognizes that the type of support family members give to each other will vary depending on the geographic proximity of members. One of the central arguments of this perspective is that co-residence is not necessary for mutual support or specific support to be provided to family members to broader socio-economic improvements in technology and communication. Children who live further away from parents may provide financial support or maintain interpersonal contact via new communication devices like cellular phones. Indeed, in Cambodia, mobile phones are found even in the remotest parts of the country. Family members living in what westerners might describe as run down shacks have phone numbers of family members living elsewhere written on their walls. Therefore, while the forms of support and contact change over time, the function remains intact.

Finally, the field of public policy and international development has emphasized the importance of rural/urban linkages for the reduction of poverty in developing countries and particularly rural areas within them (ESRC Research Group on Wellbeing in Developing Countries, 2007; Okpala, 2003; Sheng, n.d.). The approach tends to connect rural/urban migration to globalization, suggesting that principles of free trade require the development of infrastructure by way of roads, transportation, markets and other facets that allow both rural products and labour to move easily to urban centres. The strategy does seem to acknowledge the need for a balanced approach that allows the development of both rural and urban communities rather than the over-development of one.

## 1.3 The Cambodian context

### 1.3.1 Demographic influences on Cambodian migration

It is impossible to understand the Cambodian context without some reference to the Khmer Rouge, its leader Pol Pot, and the conflict that overwhelms its recent history. Between 1975 and 1979 about two million Cambodians, approximately 20% of the population at the time, died (Heuveline, 1998). This excessive mortality was due to political executions, mass starvations and illness, itself a function of the brutal Khmer Rouge regime. The Khmer Rouge period ended with the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese, which was followed by establishment of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia, and finally a return to democratic elections in 1993 (Chandler, 2000; Keirnan, 1996; Vickery, 1986). A particularly important facet of the Khmer Rouge rule was the evacuation of cities as people were forced to live and work in the countryside. The city of Phnom Penh, which was home to perhaps two million or more people, became empty. This was part of the Khmer

Rouge's attempt to fully transform Cambodia into a pure communist regime. The period can also be described as a civil war period since the Khmer Rouge led military actions against certain subsets of the Cambodian population, such as the educated elite.

Cambodia's social, economic and demographic setting today owes much to this history. As is often the case after a period of prolonged conflict, the post Khmer Rouge period saw an increase in fertility, leading to Cambodia's baby boom, from about 1980 to 1990. Thus, while other countries in the region were witnessing rapid fertility decline, Cambodia, in the 1980's, saw increases in births. Figure 1.3-1 shows the Total Fertility Rate in Cambodia from 1960 to 2010 and compares it to the entire region of Southeast Asia. What is interesting is that prior to the Khmer Rouge period, fertility in Cambodia mirrored the region. A decline in fertility had begun. But, while the region continued a downward trend, Cambodia experienced a jump in the post war period. Only in recent years has Cambodia's fertility decline begun to catch up to the rest of the region. This has led to a population today that is dominated by people born between 1980 and 1995. They are now in their 20's and 30's. At the same time, the number of elderly is small and, since fertility rates are now declining, those in dependent ages, the young and the old, are a small proportion of the total population. This creates what is sometimes called a 'demographic bonus,' which is the potential high productivity that is available when a large proportion of a population is in peak productivity ages.

**Figure 1.3-1: Total Fertility Rate in Cambodia and Southeast Asia, 1960 to 2010[1]**
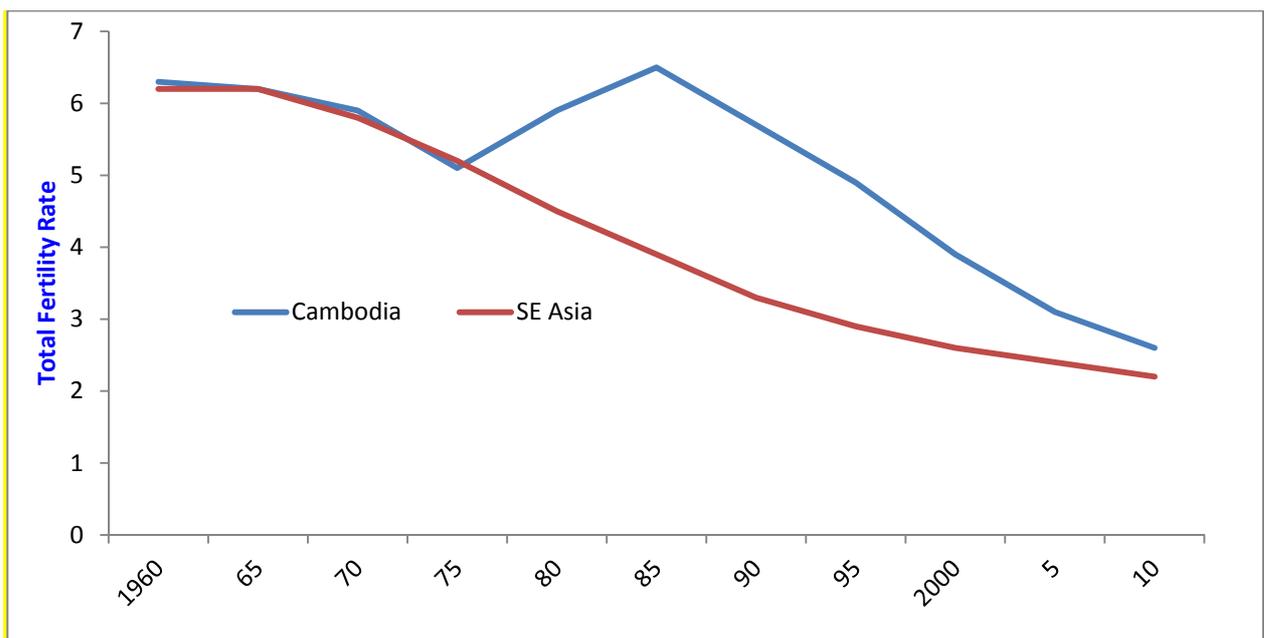
The point is emphasized further in Figure 1.3-2, which shows Cambodia's unusual population pyramid in 2010. There is a very large proportion of the population between the ages of 15 and 30; a function of high post-war fertility. There is a dramatic drop in population older than that, especially among males; a function of two million deaths during the civil war. While fertility is now dropping, those in their 20s and 30s are having children, resulting in somewhat large number of births seen at very base of the pyramid, a phenomenon referred to as 'population momentum'.

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[1] These fertility rates represent ten year averages that include the five years prior to and the five years after years ending in 0 or 5. They therefore cannot be interpreted as exact fertility in any single year.

**Table 1.3-1: Percent age distribution for selected countries and Southeast Asia, 2010**

| Percent age... | Cambodia | Laos | Thailand | Vietnam | All of Southeast Asia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 to 14 | 31.9 | 34.5 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 27.3 |
| 15 to 29 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 22.9 | 29.8 | 27.3 |
| 30 to 54 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 38.2 | 34.1 | 33.2 |
| 55 and older | 9.4 | 8.6 | 18.4 | 12.5 | 12.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source: United Nations, 2011

How does this population structure compare to the rest of the region. Table 1.3-1 shows percentages within broad age groups for Cambodia, the entire Southeast Asian region, and for Cambodia's immediate neighbours: Thailand, Vietnam and Laos. Loas has a similar age structure, with a slightly higher percent in the younger age range. But, Thailand, Vietnam, and indeed all of Southeast Asia differ. They show smaller percentages of younger aged adults, smaller percentages under 15 meaning upcoming cohorts of younger aged adults will also be smaller, and the start of rapid population aging, with considerable percentages aged 55 and older. Given a large percent aged between 30 and 54 together with a large percent of current elderly, Thailand, in particular, is now facing challenges related to a rapid aging population.

Besides these demographic conditions, the war in Cambodia led to essentially a shut-down of economic development in the country. During the Khmer Rouge ruled period, higher level schooling was eliminated and many teachers were killed. It took decades for the country to begin to recover from this. Educational institutions are still underdeveloped. The economy still suffers from the aftermath. Although a recovery is in progress, Cambodia remains among the poorest economies in East and Southeast Asia.

**Figure 1.3-2: Population pyramid for Cambodia, 2010**
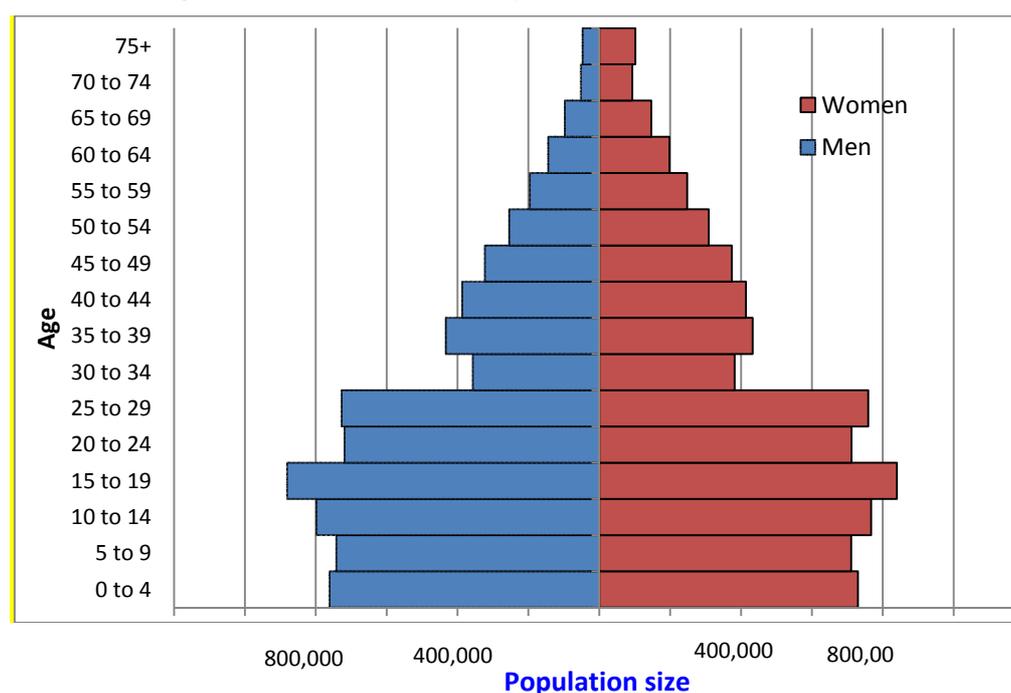


Source: United Nations, 2011

But, economic growth in Cambodia has been taking place in its primate city. This, coupled with an age structure that is a legacy of the Khmer Rouge period, makes the country ripe for high rates of migration to Phnom Penh. Migration is selective, and those in their 20's tend to move more often than others. They move to start jobs, go to school, and get married, all of which can influence the decision to move. Cambodia lags behind its neighbours with respect to the percent living in urban areas with about 20% of the population being urban in 2010 compared to more than 40% for the Southeast Asian region. Yet, as Figure 1.3-3 shows, while Cambodia is less urbanized than the rest of the region of Southeast Asia, its urbanization rates have been higher of late, meaning that slowly Cambodia is catching up. Plus, almost all of this urban growth is taking place in a single city, making Phnom Penh among the fastest growing urban centres in the world.

Not only is there a population age structure ripe for migration, problems in rural Cambodia help to push the population out of their villages of origin. Since the development of the country has been slow due the difficulty in recovering from the devastation of the economy during the civil war, many people who have received education find it difficult to effectively use their skills and knowledge in agrarian environments. Moreover, the tradition in Cambodia is to divide agricultural land among offspring, and with many births people find land plots to be too small to earn a living. In some cases, there has been a deterioration of land and water conditions in rural areas, which hurts agricultural livelihoods. Thus there is a pool of underproductive labour in rural areas, and this labour is needed to fill jobs in the foreign owned burgeoning garment industry, construction industry, tourist industry, transportation industry and service industry. In short, Cambodia is a country with perfect conditions for a mass movement of population from rural to urban areas.

**Figure 1.3-3: Annual % urban growth rate in previous five years, 1990-2010**
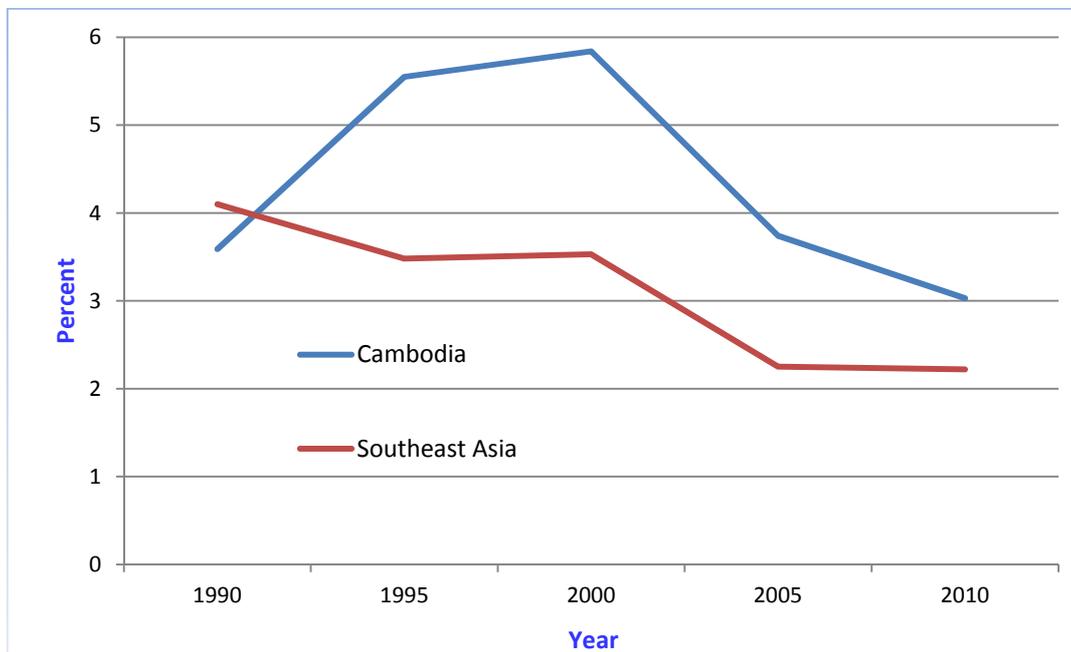
## 1.3.2 By the numbers

Large scale migration is not new to Cambodians. In some ways, Cambodia is a country of migrants, as anyone born before 1980 has moved several times owing to the nature of the civil war, particularly the evacuation of the cities. While many Cambodians were born since

that time, their parents at the very least have experienced moves. By definition, almost anyone born before 1980 that now lives in Phnom Penh is a rural to urban migrant, again, due to the circumstances of Cambodia's history. According to the 2008 Cambodian census, only 30% of residents of Phnom Penh were born there. This compares with 54% of those living in non-Phnom Penh urban centres that were born there and 81% of those living in rural areas.

**Table 1.3-2: Selected rural migration statistics for Cambodia[2]**

|  | Out-migration | In-migration | Net-migration |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Average rate | 48.1 | 8.1 | -40.0 |
| Standard deviation of the average rate | 46.4 | 18.7 | 51.2 |
| Median rate | 32.7 | 4.6 | -25.8 |
| Largest population flow from a single village | -600 | +352 | -590 |

**Figure 1.4-1: Distribution of net-migration rates for 375 rural villages**
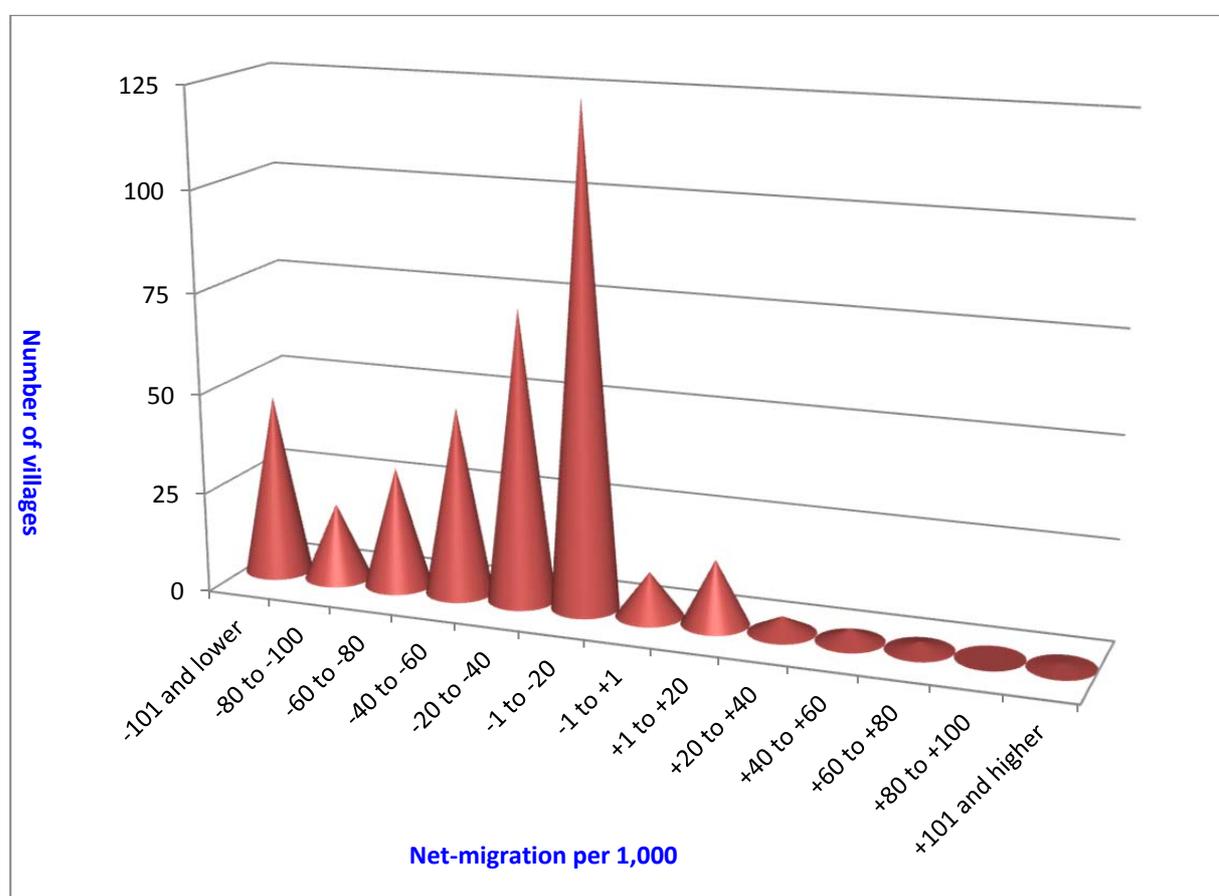


Non-repatriation migration to Phnom Penh and other urban centres in Cambodia is also not new. But the magnitude of the migration is currently astronomically high, at levels that are unsustainable in the long run. The 2008 Cambodian Census indicates that of migrants living in Phnom Penh, 47% arrived within the last five years. The same is true of only 36% of migrants living in non-Phnom Penh urban centres and 30% of migrants living in rural areas. The population of the city of Phnom Penh according to the 2008 census was over 1.2 million, and of these residents about 400,000 were migrants that had arrived within the five years

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[2] Rates are expressed per 1,000

prior to the census, and about 100,000 were living in the city for less than one year. This means that one out of every 12.5 Phnom Penh residents in 2008 was a migrant who had been living in the city for less than a year. The situation in non-Phnom Penh urban places is not quite as dramatic. The combined population of all other urban centres totalled about 1.4 million in 2008 according to the census, of whom about 230,000 were migrants living there under five years. One out of every 21 residents of non-Phnom Penh urban centres in 2008 had been living there for less than one year.

Since most migrants come from rural areas of Cambodia to Phnom Penh, this must mean that out-migration from rural areas is equally massive in magnitude. Here we can examine CRUMP survey data obtained from rural village chiefs. Chiefs were asked to estimate the number of people that have moved away from the village in the year prior to the survey and the number that moved in. Some pertinent findings on <span style="color:red">the estimated magnitude of in, out and net migration is seen in Table</span> **1.3-1**. The average out-migration rate per population of 1,000 is 48.1, which is to say that an average of 4.81% of the population of the village moved out within a single year. The average in-migration rate per population of 1,000 is 8.1. There is also quite wide variation around these means, as we can see from the standard deviations. Also shown are the median rates and the single largest flow of population out of a village and into a village. One village lost a total of 600 persons in a year, while another gained 352.

The net-migration rate is simply the in-migration rate minus the out-migration rate. The average net-migration rate per 1,000 is -40.0. On average then, rural areas lost 4% of their population in a single year. This is a truly astounding rate of population loss. Figure 1.4-1 puts this into perspective by showing the number of villages within ranges of net-migration rate. In total, CRUMP visited 375 villages with populations ranging from 174 to 4,612. The figure shows that net-migration of these villages is not normally distributed. There is a left skew, meaning that there are a good number of villages at the very high rate of net loss, but few at a high rate of net gain (except for one outlier not shown in the graph). It is much more likely that the villages lost population as opposed to gained. There are peaks at losses of between -1 to -20, as well as -20 to -40, -40 to -60 and -101 and greater per 1,000. The majority of villages can be classified as losing between 1 and 60 persons per 1,000. Only 9% of villages remained stable or gained population, while 91% lost. Forty-five of the 375 villages lost more than 100 persons per 1,000 or more than 10% of their population.

### 1.3.3 Literature on Cambodian migration

Quite simply put, the literature on Cambodian migration is thin. There exist a few valuable reports that have come out of the 1998 and 2008 censuses (National Institue of Statistics & Planning., 2005; National Institute of Statistics & Ministry of Planning, 2010). It should be noted that because of geo-political circumstances and wars in the region, the previous census prior to 1998 was in 1962. Furthermore, a lack of literature on Cambodian migration is partly a function of the research community in the country that came out of the war period. Since many academics died during the civil war, and since educational institutions were abolished and destroyed, the educational infrastructure within the country is still in a recovery period. The capacity for research is still well below that in other countries in the region. It is for this reason that one of CRUMP's secondary aims is a capacity building effort in addition to an exploration of the migration situation in the country.

Kimsun (2012), using Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey data, showed that migrant remittances reduce the severity of poverty among rural living Cambodians, with international migration having a greater impact than internal migration. An association between migration and poverty has been found elsewhere as well (Gupta, Pattillo, & Wagh, 2009; Osaki, 2003).

Related to this, some have shown that migrants are more likely to originate from poorer households in rural areas (Fitzgerald, Sovannarith, Sophal, Sithen, & Sokphally, 2007; Molyaneth, 2012; Yagura, 2006)

However, much of the other published work on migration in Cambodia is somewhat less sanguine in tone. Sophal, (2009) in a working paper published by the Cambodian Development Research Institute, reviews many facets of cross-country migration using existing data. He concludes that overall the economic benefits of such migration outweigh the costs. Those benefits include remittances and higher earnings. At the same time, he cautions against illegal cross border migration into Thailand. He concludes by suggesting labour migration be better managed by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). Similarly, Vutha and Pide (2011) discussed the irregularity of much Cambodian migration, that is, migration that is not documented or official, and noted the potential for abuse of migrants that can come of such moves. A couple of articles have examined migration of women, linking migration with sex work in Cambodia and HIV/AIDS (Busza, 2004; Nishigaya, 2002). Some have examined negative impacts of migration on environmental conditions (Heinonen, 2006). A couple of publications have examined the elderly in rural areas, showing that migration can have an impact on their well-being and levels of support, although the total impact appears to be slight (Hak et al., 2011; Zimmer, Korinek, Knodel, & Chayovan, 2008).

## 1.4 Organization of current report

Given the dearth of previous literature on Cambodian migration, the current report is meant to advance the dialogue. The report is focused on descriptive analyses that will have value for readers from various areas of expertise. It is also meant to be of interest to those in various fields from the internal and international policy community to the academic community. It is hoped there is something in this report that will be of value to a diverse range of researchers and policy-makers. The policy implications that came out of the report are ones that were developed by CRUMP team members based on analyses, literature and perceived needs of the population.

The report is organized in a similar fashion as the CRUMP survey strategy that will be reviewed in the next chapter. The next chapter reviews the CRUMP methodology. Following this, we have separate chapters to examine data from each component of the CRUMP data collection. Chapter 3 looks recent migrants living in Phnom Penh. Chapter 4 examines rural households. Chapter 5 presents results from the survey of village chiefs. The last chapter has a comprehensive summary of the findings from the analytical chapters and concludes with a set of policy implications.

The CRUMP data is rich and has tremendous breadth. The questionnaires, while not lengthy, contain much more information than is possible to report in the current report. Thus, it was up to the research team to examine the results and determine themes that would be of greatest interest and would have the greatest import. The current report focuses on those themes. Multivariate modelling using these data is possible, necessary and some has been conducted. Little is reported here but these analyses have informed the descriptive results that are presented. Further analyses will be conducted by the research team as it moves forward with future efforts.

Unless otherwise noted, the results presented in this report are based on CRUMP data. Census data is used at times for comparative purposes. At all times, census data is from the IPUMS 10% Cambodian census sample.

# CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

## 2.1 Survey strategy, definitions, and questionnaire development

The main impetus for CRUMP rests upon the extraordinarily rapid migration now occurring from rural areas of Cambodia to the city of Phnom Penh and the need for policy-makers to understand the social aspects of this migration. With this in mind, the Ministry of Planning of the country of Cambodia, UNFPA and a foreign expert consultant from the University of California, San Francisco, came together to plan the project. Thus, CRUMP involves contributions from government, non-government and university entities. A group of individuals, which we call the CRUMP team, was brought together with representation from across these entities. The CRUMP team determined appropriate aims for the project and a plan and carry out the research and write this report. Methodological suggestions by individuals from the Ministry, UNFPA and from the foreign consultant were made, considered and discussed, and all three units are responsible for the final methodology.

The CRUMP team began by developing a set of questions to be used as a framework for the project, help guide the methodology and assist in focusing the analysis. The following questions were posed:

1. What are the characteristics of urban migrants and their families?
2. What are the characteristics of rural migrant households from where migrants originate?
3. What are the reasons for migration?
4. Who is involved in migration decision-making?
5. What are the destinations of rural to urban migrants?
6. What are the overall benefits and consequences of rural to urban migration for migrants and their families, including impacts on socio-economic conditions?
7. What remittances get sent back to rural areas, do they differ by characteristics and destination of migrants, and how does this impact on the family at origin?
8. Are rural to urban migrants finding employment and if so in what sector?
9. What are the wages of migrants?
10. What types of conditions do migrants face in urban areas?
11. How does distance influence the consequences of migration?
12. What are the psychological and health effects of migration?
13. How does out-migration impact the sending village?
14. Do the implications of migration differ based upon characteristics of migrants, families, the places from which they come and the places to which they go?
15. Is there a difference between permanent and temporary or circular migrants and migration?
16. How does migration impact on migrants' children?
17. What are the implications of rural to urban migration for elderly living in rural areas?

While it is beyond the scope of the current report to comprehensively answer each these questions, this report delves into a good number. However, these questions, together with the project aims, were used to provide a framework for survey strategy and questionnaire development.

Given these questions, and the resources available for data collection, it was determined that the most efficacious but comprehensive plan involved a multiple directed survey strategy

including a survey of Phnom Penh migrants; a survey of rural households, and; a survey of village chiefs.

The team understood that there is no single definition of migrant within the demographic literature. Migration is usually defined within a particular context, depending upon the purpose of research and administrative boundaries. For the current project, the CRUMP team determined it would focus on *recent* migrants, which were defined as individuals that made their last move no more than five years prior to the interview but no less than three months prior to the interview. Further definitions would be determined for each survey.

The population for the Phnom Penh survey would include individuals that have permanently moved to the city of Phnom Penh from another province. Given the minimal rates of urban to urban migration in Cambodia, the vast majority of these would be rural to urban migrants. Among other things, the questionnaire for this survey would be used to determine the socio-economic conditions and characteristics of recent migrants to the city plus it would include questions that could be compared to prior census data such as place of origin and individually reported motivations for migration.

The population for the rural household survey would include both households that have and have not experienced the recent migration of a household member. The definition of migrant for this survey was an individual who was a regular household member that moved outside of the district of origin. This would include individuals that came back to the household of origin but moved away again and have been living away for at least three continuous months. Among other things, the questionnaire for this survey would be used to determine the motivations for migration, the impact of migration on the sending household, as well as the destination of migrants and differences in destination on migration experiences, remittances and other aspects of migration. The questionnaire for the migrant and non-migrant households would be identical except for the absence of questions about the migrant and migration experience in the case of the latter.

The village chief survey would be used to get a broader look at migration and its impacts at a level beyond the individual or household. The village chiefs would come from the same villages that were sampled for the rural household survey. This survey would ask questions about number of migrants coming and going from the village, the overall impact of migration on the village according to an informed person, as well as gather information about the village itself so that issues such as impact of village amenities or distance to highways or provincial capitals on the tendency to migrate could be examined.

All the questionnaires are provided as Appendices. The Phnom Penh questionnaire is Appendix I. The rural household survey is Appendix II. The village questionnaire is Appendix III.

Based on available resources and calculations for power and confidence, it was determined that the project would include 1,000 interviews with Phnom Penh migrants, approximately 3,000 interviews with rural households who have a recent migrant, and approximately 1,500 interviews with rural households who do not have a recent migrant. The rural households would come from 375 villages, with 12 interviews per village, approximately eight of which were to be with migrant households and approximately four of which were with non-migrant households. The exact numbers would be changed based on availability, but the end result would be close to these numbers. Questionnaires were developed through a collaboration effort across the research team. Many questionnaire items were borrowed from surveys conducted elsewhere in the world, in addition to surveys conducted in Cambodia, such as the

Cambodian Socio-economic Surveys and the 2004 Survey of the Elderly in Cambodia (Knodel, Kim, Zimmer, & Puch, 2005).  Items were discussed and altered to suit the Cambodian context and purpose of CRUMP.

## 2.2 Sampling design

Note that some of what is to follow is technical in nature.  We feel it necessary to lay out the sampling logic in a way that allows examination of our procedures in enough detail and to assess the precision of our study.

### 2.2.1 Size

(1) The rural household component took place in 375 villages with 1,500 surveys of households designated as non-migrant and 3,000 surveys of households designated as migrant.  (2) The rural village component consisting of surveys of the 375 village chiefs from the villages selected for the rural household component.  (3) The Phnom Penh component consisting of 1,000 surveys of recent migrants living in urban Phnom Penh.

### 2.2.2 Sampling frame and coverage

The latest sampling frame is from the general population census of Cambodia, 2008 conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS).  It was employed for this survey. This frame consists of province codes and names, district codes and names, commune codes and names, village codes and names and a national map showing boundaries between the villages as well as total number of households within villages.  All villages are classified as belonging to the urban or rural sector based on the new 'Reclassification of Urban and Rural Areas in Cambodia'.  The coverage of the survey entailed rural areas in 23 provinces and the urban area of Phnom Penh. The coverage percentage for each component compared to the sampling frame is about 0.2% for the combination of non-migrant and migrant households in rural areas, about 3.0% for villages and village chiefs, and about 0.6% for urban Phnom Penh migrants.

### 2.2.3 Sample characteristics

The sampling design for the project is based on a multi stage stratified cluster sample. Villages are the primary sampling units (PSUs), households are the secondary sampling units (SSUs) and eligible in-migrant members are tertiary sampling units (TSUs).

**i. Primary Sampling Units selection (**PSUs) - **375** Primary Sampling Units PSUs (villages) in rural areas across Cambodia's 23 provinces, and **100** PSU's in Phnom Penh were randomly selected based on the latest list of villages from the General population Census of Cambodia, 2008.  The random selection of PSU's was based on a linear systematic sampling technique with probabilities proportional to size (LSS-PPS).

Village size is defined as number of households in a village.  The frame was split in to 23 rural provinces and urban Phnom Penh.  The total number of villages is denoted by (**N)** and the measure of the size of the ith village in stratum (h) is denoted by **S**i, for i = 1, 2, 3,........,**N**. The selection is explained further in the following steps:

**Step 1:** A table was arranged using seven columns and (*N)* rows - one for each in the stratum.

The seven columns are:

Column (1) is serial number of village (*i*).

Column (2) is the identification of the village consisting of province, district and commune

Column (3) is name of village.

Column (4) is size of village *(Si)*.

Column (5) is the lower limit for the selection *(L$_i$): Lo=1* and $L_i = S_1 + S_2 + ...... + S_{(i-1)} + 1$.

Column (6) is the upper limit of the selection probability *(U$_i$): $U_i = S_1 + S_2 + ...... + S_i$.*

Column (7) is the order of selection.

**Step 2:** The sampling interval was calculated as *I=U$_N$/n*, rounded off to the nearest integer. *U$_N$* is the last cumulative value in column (6), and *n* is the total number of sample villages (PSUs) in the stratum.

**Step 3:** The integer of random number *R* in the range (*1 to I)* was chosen from a table of random numbers based on Excel procedure *=int(randbetween(1,I)).*

**Step 4:** *R$_1$=* random number *R*. Based on this number, a sequence of *n* selector numbers *R$_1$, R$_2$, R$_3$,…..........,R$_n$* was generated by adding *(I)* to the previous selector number.

**ii. Secondary sampling unit's selection (SSUs) -** In each rural village, 4 non-migrant and 8 migrant households were selected with equal probability given to each non-migrant and migrant household within the village. A migrant household is defined as having had a departure of a former household member within the five years prior to enumeration. A total of 12 households were selected per village with a target of 2/3 migrant/total households. When villages did not have 8 migrant households, non-migrant households were used as replacement so that the total number of households interviewed per village remained 12. The final ratio was about 1.9/3, thus very close to the target.

**iii. Tertiary sampling unit's selection (TSUs) -** All selected households within selected villages in Phnom Penh were enumerated for a listing of migrants. The resultant list served as the sampling frame. For this stage, one eligible migrant member was selected with equal probability based on the Kish grid.

*2.2.4 Sample allocation*

i. 375 PSUs were allocated to rural areas in 23 provinces by the LSS-PPS method described above. There were 12 households per village, resulting in 4,500 sampled households in rural areas. 1,500 were to be non-migrant and 3,000 migrant households. This allocation is nationally representative of migrant or non-migrant households.

ii. 100 PSUs were allocated in to urban Phnom Penh with 1,000 total households containing a recent migrant (defined as having migrated to Phnom Penh less than six years prior to enumeration) and one migrant per household, providing a total sample size of 1,000. This means 10 households were selected within each sampled village.

Tables 2.2-1 and 2.2-2 show the distribution number of villages and household's from the population frame and the actual sample in the 23 provinces and in urban Phnom Penh.

Further technical details on probability calculations and estimations are provided in Appendix IV.

## Table 2.2-1: Sampling Frame

| Prov. Code | Province Name | Sampling Frame | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of Villages | | | No of Households | | |
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 01 | Banteay Meanchey | 0 | 587 | **587** | 0 | 107,280 | **107,280** |
| 02 | Battambang | 0 | 703 | **703** | 0 | 173,909 | **173,909** |
| 03 | Kampong Cham | 0 | 1,671 | **1,671** | 0 | 342,704 | **342,704** |
| 04 | Kampong Chhnang | 0 | 542 | **542** | 0 | 92,218 | **92,218** |
| 05 | Kampong Speu | 0 | 1,293 | **1,293** | 0 | 138,615 | **138,615** |
| 06 | Kampong Thom | 0 | 745 | **745** | 0 | 127,156 | **127,156** |
| 07 | Kampot | 0 | 459 | **459** | 0 | 119,697 | **119,697** |
| 08 | Kandal | 0 | 983 | **983** | 0 | 218,573 | **218,573** |
| 23 | Kep | 0 | 14 | **14** | 0 | 6,231 | **6,231** |
| 09 | Koh Kong | 0 | 103 | **103** | 0 | 16,771 | **16,771** |
| 10 | Kratie | 0 | 240 | **240** | 0 | 57,797 | **57,797** |
| 11 | Mondul Kiri | 0 | 95 | **95** | 0 | 11,318 | **11,318** |
| 22 | Oddar Meanchey | 0 | 272 | **272** | 0 | 34,568 | **34,568** |
| 24 | Pailin | 0 | 72 | **72** | 0 | 11,203 | **11,203** |
| 12 | Phnom Penh | 122 | 0 | **122** | 17,379 | 0 | **17,379** |
| 18 | Preah Sihanouk | 0 | 95 | **95** | 0 | 26,295 | **26,295** |
| 13 | Preah Vihear | 0 | 202 | **202** | 0 | 30,598 | **30,598** |
| 14 | Prey Veng | 0 | 1,121 | **1,121** | 0 | 219,272 | **219,272** |
| 15 | Pursat | 0 | 476 | **476** | 0 | 77,899 | **77,899** |
| 16 | Ratanak Kiri | 0 | 234 | **234** | 0 | 23,722 | **23,722** |
| 17 | Siemreap | 0 | 874 | **874** | 0 | 144,878 | **144,878** |
| 19 | Stung Treng | 0 | 129 | **129** | 0 | 17,633 | **17,633** |
| 20 | Svay Rieng | 0 | 678 | **678** | 0 | 111,196 | **111,196** |
| 21 | Takeo | 0 | 1,104 | **1,104** | 0 | 181,017 | **181,017** |
| | **Total** | 122 | 12,692 | **12,814** | 17,379 | 2,290,550 | **2,307,929** |

Sources: Population census 2080, NIS, MoP

## Table 2.2-2: Sample household distribution

| Prov. Code | Pro-Name | Sample Selection | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of Villages | | | No of Households | | |
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 01 | Banteay Meanchey | 0 | 14 | **14** | 0 | 168 | **168** |
| 02 | Battambang | 0 | 24 | **24** | 0 | 288 | **288** |
| 03 | Kampong Cham | 0 | 73 | **73** | 0 | 876 | **876** |
| 04 | Kampong Chhnang | 0 | 12 | **12** | 0 | 144 | **144** |
| 05 | Kampong Speu | 0 | 16 | **16** | 0 | 192 | **192** |
| 06 | Kampong Thom | 0 | 20 | **20** | 0 | 240 | **240** |
| 07 | Kampot | 0 | 24 | **24** | 0 | 288 | **288** |
| 08 | Kandal | 0 | 39 | **39** | 0 | 468 | **468** |
| 23 | Kep | 0 | 1 | **1** | 0 | 12 | **12** |
| 09 | Koh Kong | 0 | 4 | **4** | 0 | 48 | **48** |
| 10 | Kratie | 0 | 9 | **9** | 0 | 108 | **108** |
| 11 | Mondul Kiri | 0 | 1 | **1** | 0 | 12 | **12** |

| Prov. Code | Pro-Name | Sample Selection | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No of Villages | | | No of Households | | |
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural | Total |
| 22 | Oddar Meanchey | 0 | 3 | **3** | 0 | 36 | **36** |
| 24 | Pailin | 0 | 2 | **2** | 0 | 24 | **24** |
| 12 | Phnom Penh | 100 | 0 | **100** | 1,000 | 0 | **1,000** |
| 18 | Preah Sihanouk | 0 | 6 | **6** | 0 | 72 | **72** |
| 13 | Preah Vihear | 0 | 2 | **2** | 0 | 24 | **24** |
| 14 | Prey Veng | 0 | 41 | **41** | 0 | 492 | **492** |
| 15 | Pursat | 0 | 12 | **12** | 0 | 144 | **144** |
| 16 | Ratanak Kiri | 0 | 1 | **1** | 0 | 12 | **12** |
| 17 | Siemreap | 0 | 15 | **15** | 0 | 180 | **180** |
| 19 | Stung Treng | 0 | 1 | **1** | 0 | 12 | **12** |
| 20 | Svay Rieng | 0 | 19 | **19** | 0 | 228 | **228** |
| 21 | Takeo | 0 | 36 | **36** | 0 | 432 | **432** |
| **Total** | | **100** | **375** | **475** | **1,000** | **4,500** | **5,500** |

Sources: Population census 2080, NIS, MoP

## 2.3 Data collection and preparation

Data collection took place in Phnom Penh and in rural Cambodia from September 5 to September 30, 2011. The collection was organized and administered by the Ministry of Planning and the National Institute of Statistics in Phnom Penh. Teams were developed based on personnel that have worked on the Cambodian Census and several Cambodian Socio-Economic Surveys. Eighteen teams were constructed with a total of 101 interviewers. The Phnom Penh survey was conducted by three teams and a total of 18 persons. The rural surveys were conducted by the other 15 teams and a total of 83 persons. Each team consisted of one supervisor and five interviewers except for a couple of exceptions.

In rural areas, teams entered sampled villages. Interviewers were provided with selected households for enumeration. Enumeration determined whether the household was a migrant or non-migrant household. After enumeration, interviews were conducted. We attempted to interview the head of household, but interviewed others if the head was not available.

In Phnom Penh, which is also administratively divided into villages, households were sampled and interviewers began with an enumeration. Households determined to have a recent migrant were eligible for the survey. One migrant from all recent migrants in the household was selected.

Supervisors examined questionnaires immediately after completion. Interviewers returned to the household if necessary to complete missing items or repair errors. All attempts were made to leave the sampled villages with surveys that were as clean and complete as possible. Field manuals used for CRUMP are provided in Appendix V.

Data entry and cleaning took place in October and November of 2011. Data editing, coding and cleaning involved the work of two supervisors and 32 data entry operators. Data processing used the Census and Survey Processing System (CSPro) for developing data entry and data cleaning programs. CSPro is a software package for entering, editing, tabulating, and disseminating data from censuses and surveys. CSPro combines the features of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) and the Integrated System for Survey Analysis (ISSA).

# CHAPTER 3: PHNOM PENH

## 3.1 Introduction

### *3.1.1 Migration to Phnom Penh*

According to the last two Cambodian censuses, the population of the city of Phnom Penh more than doubled between 1998 and 2008 from 567,860 to 1,237,600 residents. This represents an average annual of growth of about 8%, an extraordinarily high rate. The population of the city actually did double over a period of just eight years, from 1998 to 2006.

Demographically speaking, there are only two ways in which a population can grow. The first is through natural growth, which is number of births minus number of deaths. Phnom Penh has the lowest fertility rate of any province in Cambodia, with a 2008 estimate of 2.0 children per woman (National Institue of Statistics & Ministry of Planning, 2010). Natural growth is therefore not the reason for the massive increase in Phnom Penh's population. The second is net migration, which is number of in-migrants minus number of out-migrants. Indeed, the majority of the growth of Phnom Penh occurred through net migration. Calculations from census data indicate that well over 80% of the city's growth between census periods was due to net-migration. About one in three Phnom Penh residents in 2008, over 400,000 people, had been living in the city for five years or less. Almost 100,000 people at the time of the 2008 census had been living in Phnom Penh for less than one year.

These numbers are extraordinary and paint a picture of massive change in Phnom Penh's urban population and indeed the distribution of population in Cambodia. Migration of this magnitude will have consequences and implications that are important to understand for all aspects of governance. The current chapter examines the characteristics of migrants in order to draw some implications about the consequences of migration to Phnom Penh.

To begin, it is important to note that migrants to urban areas tend to be concentrated in younger age ranges and can also be dominated by either males or females depending on the nature of the migration. The population distribution for the country of Cambodia on the whole is very young, owing to Cambodia's 'baby boom' post-war fertility in the 1980's and early 1990's. This associates with migration into Phnom Penh. About 55% of migrants between census periods migrated between 15 and 30 years of age. Approximately 20% were under 15, mostly being offspring of the primary mover. Only about 25% were 31 and older. About 53% of migrants into the city between censuses were female.

This age concentration influences many aspects of life in Phnom Penh, but at the very least, it influences the demographics of the city. This can be readily seen in population pyramids for Phnom Penh as shown in figures 3.1-1 and 3.1-2. The sheer growth in population can easily be seen when comparing the 1998 and 2008 pyramids. While this growth occurred in all age groups, the concentration of the population in young adult age groups is easily detected upon even a cursory comparison of the pyramids. The population in their 20's grew more than three-fold over the ten year period between censuses, from 107,000 to 372,000, while the percent in that age range increased from 17% to 30%. Thus, young adults became a more important part of the Phnom Penh population in both absolute and relative terms. Today, Phnom Penh is a youthful growing city.

In this chapter we will look at: the demographic characteristics of those who migrate to Phnom Penh and ask if they differ from those already living in the city; individual motivations reported for migration; the nature of the migrant household and family; the economic realities of migrants; health aspects related to migration; the migrant network, and; migrant

interactions with home villages. Through this investigation we will be better able to understand who are the migrants, the nature of migration into Phnom Penh, and the significance of this migration for Cambodia.

**Figure 2.1-1: Population Pyramid for Phnom Penh, 1998**

**Figure 2.1-2: Population Pyramid for Phnom Penh, 2008**
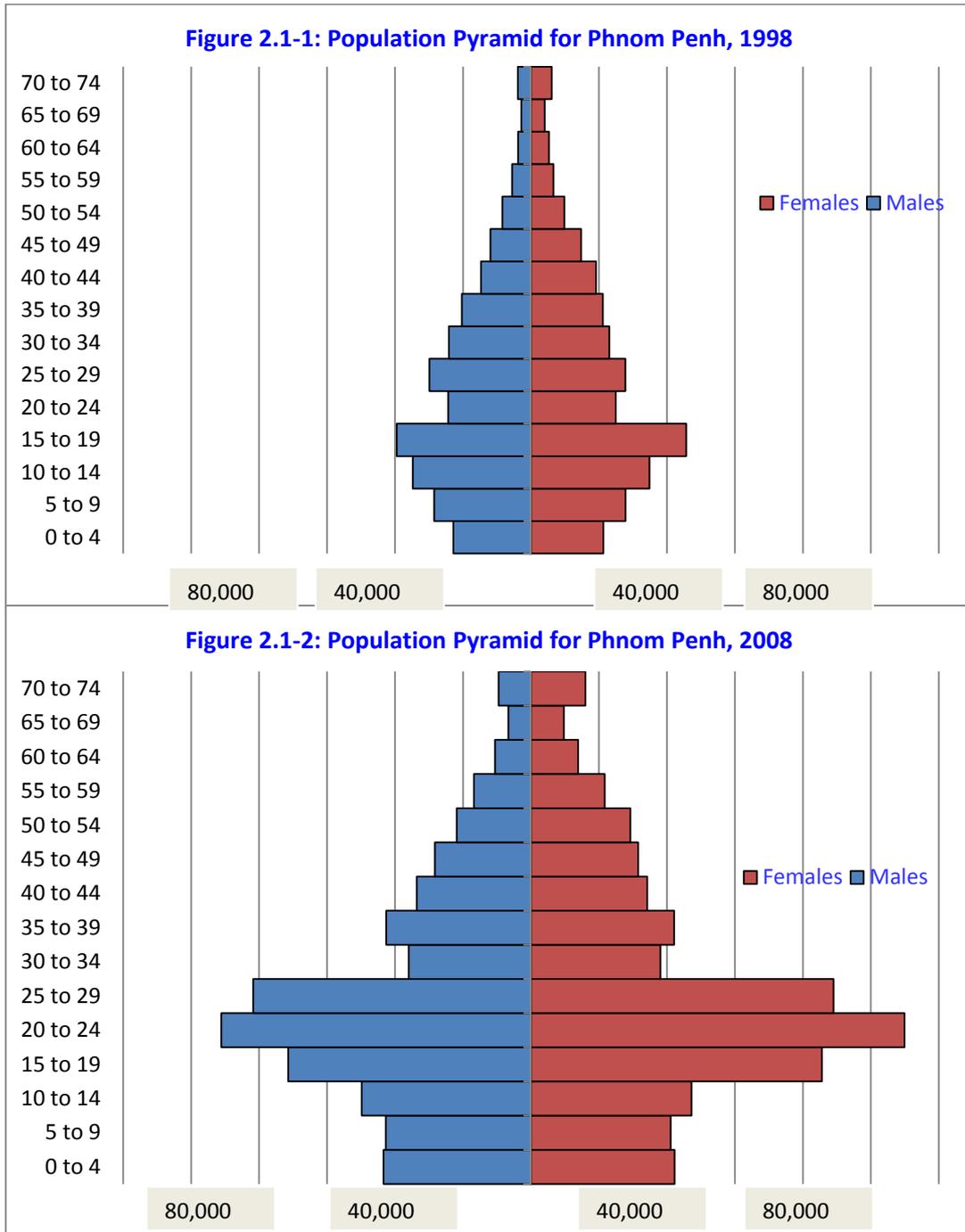


## 3.1.2 Some methodological notes

Before we begin the analysis, there are a few important methodological and definitional points to note. The CRUMP Phnom Penh survey contains a random sample of migrants living in households who have moved from outside of Phnom Penh province to the city of Phnom Penh, and have lived in Phnom Penh continuously for no more than five years. Anyone not in a household is not eligible for the survey. Homeless and those with no fixed address are not included. The definition of being a recent migrant is having lived in the city continuously for five years and less. Therefore, eligible respondents for the CRUMP survey

have lived in Phnom Penh for five years or less.  They have also live in Phnom Penh continuously for at least three months.  Five years plus a day or three months less a day would make them ineligible.  Eligible respondents for the CRUMP survey moved to urban Phnom Penh from a province outside of Phnom Penh.  Migrants to rural Phnom Penh and migrants from rural Phnom Penh to the city are ineligible.  Eligible respondents also must be 15 years of age or older on the day of the survey.  For some of the analysis we are able to use the 1998 and 2008 censuses for comparison.  We do this, where appropriate, in order to examine changes over time and in order to assess the validity of the CRUMP data.  Of course, CRUMP data is much more detailed than census data, so census data is only used for the more basic comparisons, such as changes in the age and sex composition of migrants, changes in province of origin, and changes in individually recorded motivations for migration.  In contrast, CRUMP data is a sample and therefore standard errors are larger and we must always be careful not to over-interpret small differences across groups.  In cases of comparison, the census population is limited to a similar sample, those 15 and older moving from outside of Phnom Penh province to the city of Phnom Penh.

## 3.2 Who are the recent migrants?

### 3.2.1 Demographic characteristics

We begin with a very basic question: who are the people that move to Phnom Penh and are they demographically different from residents already living in the city?  We have already seen that migrants that moved to Phnom Penh between the years 1998 and 2008 tended to be concentrated in younger adult ages.  CRUMP survey data, collected in 2011 provides us with more updated information on recent migrants – those that moved to Phnom Penh between mid 2006 and mid 2011.  In tables 3.2-1 and 3.2-2, we compare characteristics of those in the CRUMP data with those from the 2004 Cambodian Intercensal Survey (CIS 2004).  Because CRUMP surveys those aged 15 and older, we limit the examination to this age in the two tables.  We use the CIS 2004 as a comparison because it provides information about the Phnom Penh population as it existed *prior to recent in-migration*; therefore the comparison is not influenced by the characteristics of recent migrants.  Put another way, if we used, for example, the 2008 census, or a later survey, the results we would be comparing with CRUMP would be influenced by the recent migration that is accounted for by those that are in the CRUMP data.  In making the comparison we want to remove this influence. Comparing CRUMP to 2004 data does this.

**Table 3.2-1: Age/sex distribution of Phnom Penh residents in 2004 and recent migrants, 15 and older**

|  | Phnom Penh residents 2004[3] | | Recent migrants[4] | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** | **Females** |
| 15 to 19 | 7.7 | 9.4 | 3.8 | 7.3 |
| 20 to 24 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 13.6 |
| 25 to 29 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 8.2 | 12.8 |
| 30 to 34 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 8.0 | 7.7 |
| 35 to 39 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 40 + | 13.5 | 18.4 | 9.2 | 13.8 |
| Total | 100 | | 100 | |
| Median age | 30.0 | | 28.0 | |
| Mean age (standard deviation) | 34.0 (15.3) | | 30.7 (10.9) | |

---

[3] Based on the 2004 Cambodian Inter-Censual Survey
[4] Based on CRUMP

**Table 3.2-2: Selected demographic characteristics of Phnom Penh residents in 2004 and recent migrants, 15 and older**

|  | **Phnom Penh residents 2004**[3] | **Migrants**[4] |
|---|---|---|
| **Household size** |  |  |
| - 1 | 4.4 | 10.6 |
| - 2 to 5 | 61.1 | 75.0 |
| - 6 + | 34.5 | 14.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean household size (Standard deviation) | 4.69 (2.65) | 3.78 (2.01) |
|  |  |  |
| **Marital status** |  |  |
| - Not married | 50.5 | 52.3 |
| - Married | 49.5 | 47.7 |
| Total | 100.0% | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |
| **Number living children** |  |  |
| - 0 | 49.0 | 51.1 |
| - 1 | 10.3 | 18.6 |
| - 2 or 3 | 24.7 | 24.9 |
| - 4 + | 16.0 | 5.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Mean (Standard deviation) | 1.50 (1.89) | 1.03 (1.36) |
|  |  |  |
| **Highest grade** |  |  |
| - No education | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| - 1 to 6 years | 28.3 | 29.2 |
| - 7 to 9 years | 27.5 | 19.0 |
| - 10 to 12 years | 17.1 | 16.6 |
| - Higher education | 18.1 | 26.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3.2-1 shows the age by sex distribution of Phnom Penh residents prior to the recent migration, as measured by the CIPS 2004 and of recent migrants to Phnom Penh as measured by CRUMP. There is a clear difference in the age distribution. The migrants into the city tend to be younger than the population that existed prior to the migration, which accounts for the differences in the age distribution of the population pyramids seen earlier. While about 41% of the population of Phnom Penh in 2004 was between the age of 20 and 34, 64% of migrants are within this age range. At the same time, a lesser percentage of migrants are in the 15 to 19, 35 to 39 and 40 and older age groups. As a summary, the median and mean ages of the migrants point to a generally younger population than existed in the city before the migration, which, given the massive level of migration, has the effect of making Phnom Penh a younger city.

About 57% of the recent migrants are female compared to 54% of the population in 2004 prior to the recent migration. While this is not much of a difference, there is a greater difference within certain age groups. Notably, the younger migrants, up to age 29, are more

likely to be female than were residents prior to the migration. Specifically, females between ages 15 to 29 make up 33.7% of all recent migrants. Males in that age range make up only 22.4% of recent migrants. The younger migrants are therefore very female concentrated.

Table 3.2-2 looks at other demographic characteristics of the Phnom Penh population as it looked in 2004 before the recent migration versus characteristics of recent migrants coming to the city. First, recent migrants live in smaller households. Markedly, while 4.4% of Phnom Penh residents lived in single person households in 2004, more than 10% of recent migrants are in single person households. Migrants are quite likely to be living in households that have between 3 and 6 members. On average, recent migrants live in households that have 3.78 people compared to 4.69 for residents in 2004. Migrant households are therefore on average smaller by about one person.

Part of the reason for more single person households among migrants is that migrants are less likely to be married than were those living in the city in 2004. Migrants are also less likely to have large families with four or more children. The average number of living children was 1.5 for 2004 residents of Phnom Penh, while it is 1.0 for recent migrants to the city.

Finally, there is one stark difference in education level between migrants and those living in the city in 2004. That is, the percent that have education beyond high school is much higher among migrants. Part of this reason is likely that a number of migrants to Phnom Penh come to the city for the purpose of entering higher-level education. There may also be a selection factor with respect to migration. In any case, migration causes a rise in the education level of the population of Phnom Penh.

### 3.2.2 Place of origin

In some respects, migration to Phnom Penh follows a basic 'gravity' model, meaning that migration rates are higher for nearby places of origin with larger populations rather than places father away with smaller populations (Vanderkamp, 1977). Still, given that migration to Phnom Penh accounts for about half of the out of province migration in Cambodia, it is also the case that in-migrants come from all corners of the country.

Presented in Table 3.2-3 are places of origin for Phnom Penh recent migrants from three data sources. These include the CRUMP Phnom Penh data, and for comparison purposes, the 1998 and 2008 censuses. We include the 2008 census to determine whether CRUMP data match, to a suitable degree, recent census data. We include the 1998 census to examine whether there have been any substantial changes in the places of origin over time. Shown are the top 9 sending provinces for each source, starting from highest percent, with the other 14 provinces summed into a single category. Also shown is the percent coming from outside of Cambodia.

Over the three sources, the top nine sending provinces are exactly the same, and while the order changes a little from source to source, there have not been dramatic changes in origin province over time. For instance, the top four senders are Kampong Cham, Prey Veng, Kandal and Takeo in all cases. These four provinces are all near Phnom Penh and each have a relatively large population. The percent coming from these four provinces is about 59% of all in-migrants according to CRUMP data, about 61% according to 2008 Census data, and about 56% according to 1998 Census data. About 86% of in-migrants come from the top 9 origin provinces according to CRUMP, 85% according to the 2008 Census and 77% according to the 1998 Census.

**Table 3.2-3: Percent distribution of province of origin for Phnom Penh recent migrants, presented in order of highest to lowest sending provinces, comparing three data sources**

| CRUMP | % | 2008 Census | % | 1998 Census | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kandal | 20.2 | Kampong Cham | 20.3 | Kampong Cham | 18.6 |
| Kampong Cham | 15.6 | Prey Veng | 15.4 | Prey Veng | 14.6 |
| Prey Veng | 13.0 | Kandal | 14.7 | Kandal | 14.3 |
| Takeo | 9.9 | Takeo | 10.5 | Takeo | 8.3 |
| Svay Rieng | 7.2 | Svay Rieng | 8.1 | Svay Rieng | 6.5 |
| Kampot | 6.2 | Kampot | 4.8 | Kampot | 4.9 |
| Kampong Thom | 5.4 | Kampong Speu | 4.4 | Battambang | 4.8 |
| Kampong Speu | 4.9 | Kampong Thom | 4.0 | Khampong Thom | 2.9 |
| Battambang | 3.4 | Battambang | 2.7 | Kampong Speu | 2.3 |
| Other provinces | 13.3 | Other provinces | 11.1 | Other provinces | 11.0 |
| Other country | 0.9 | Other country | 4.0 | Other country | 11.8 |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **Total** | **100.0** | **Total** | **100.0** |

These results illustrate two important facts.  First, CRUMP data, despite its small sample size, is similar to census data with respect to place of origin for migrants, lending confidence to the data.  Second, what has changed over time is the percent of migrants coming from other countries.  It has declined from 1998 to 2011 from about 12% to about 1%.  This may be an indication of a decrease in post-war repatriation.  It may also be an indication of economic growth in other countries, decreasing push factors elsewhere.

## 3.3 Reported motivations for migration

Motivation for migration is a very complex concept.  It is typical in census surveys to ask questions about individual reasons for migration.  In fact, while this can provide a quick look at the main motivation, in reality it is necessary to go beyond individual motivation and look at a broader aspect of factors that include household motivations to gain a full understanding of the reason for migration.  Within this report, we do look at this broader picture.  For now, we focus on individual motivations.

Generally speaking, CRUMP data can identify five main individual-level motivations for migration: to pursue or transfer a job or pursue a better labour situation, to pursue education, due to marriage, due to calamities such as lost land, lost home, natural disaster or insecurities and for repatriation.  There is also an 'other' category, which we suspect includes following a family member.  CRUMP asked individuals about their 'main' reason for migration, then allowed respondents to add other reasons so that individuals could report more than one motivation.  The categories used in CRUMP were taken from the earlier censuses and thus some comparison can be made.  We begin in Figure 3.3-1 by looking at the 'main' reason for migration and compare results with the 1998 and 2008 censuses.

The results in Figure 3.3-1 clearly show that labour is by and large the main reason for migration.  This has not changed over time, and if anything has increased as the main reason.  CRUMP data show a higher proportion migrating for educational purposes.  It may be that between the 2008 census and the 2011 CRUMP survey, education became a more

important motivation for migration. The largest difference between the three sources is the 'other' category, which may be a function of the way the questions were asked. The censuses had a separate category for 'family moves', whereas CRUMP did not. There is also a small difference in moves due to calamities and repatriation. In CRUMP, 1.4% of migrants noted calamities as the main reason for migration. The percentages are near zero for the two censuses. In addition, in 1998 there was about 1% noting repatriation as the main reason for migration, but this percent is zero or near zero for CRUMP and the 2008 census, suggesting that repatriation, while formerly a motivation for migration to Phnom Penh, is no longer one.

**Figure 3.3-1: Percent distribution for main reason for migration**
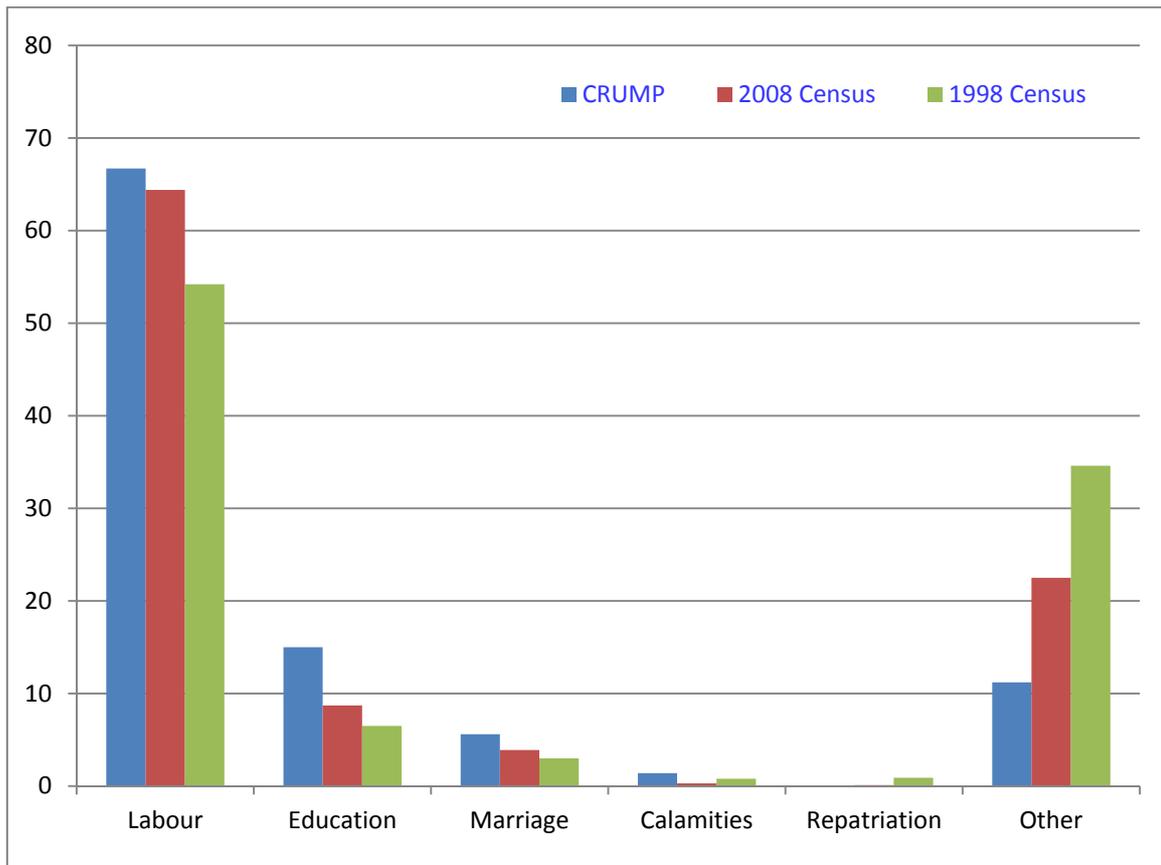


There are sizable differences in reasons for migration by sex and by age. Table 3.3-1 shows this difference according to CRUMP data. CRUMP, in contrast to the censuses, allowed multiple answers, and this table calculates the percent naming a particular reason regardless if it is the main or other reason for migration, and therefore percentages do not add to 100. The 25 to 34 year old age group is most likely to name labour as a reason for migration, while the 15 to 24 year age group is by far more likely to name the pursuit of education. Moreover, males are much more likely to name education than are females. Females are more likely to name marriage as a reason for migration, suggesting that wives are more likely to follow husbands to Phnom Penh than the other way around. Calamities and repatriation are mentioned by more 35 and older people than those in other age groups. Finally, it is notable that a higher proportion of females and those 35 and older name 'other' reasons. Again, we suspect many of these people are following family to Phnom Penh, and it suggests that females are more likely to do this, as are older people. In the latter case, it may be elderly who moving in order to be near their children who live in the city.

**Table 3.3-1: Reasons for migration in CRUMP data by sex and age[5]**

| Reason | Sex | | Age | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35+ |
| Labour | 75.5 | 74.7 | 65.5 | 84.3 | 74.6 |
| Education | 23.4 | 9.8 | 29.7 | 12.8 | 1.8 |
| Marriage | 4.0 | 9.3 | 3.7 | 13.1 | 3.2 |
| Calamities | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 6.7 |
| Repatriation | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other | 12.1 | 18.2 | 10.8 | 7.9 | 31.8 |

## 3.4 The migrant household and family

As is suggested by the age distribution of migration, the migrant family is going to be different in composition from the non-migrant family. We have already seen earlier that recent migrants to Phnom Penh are younger than those already living in Phnom Penh at the time of migration. We have also seen that the migrant household size is smaller and more likely to be one person.

Figure 3.4-1 shows more detail with respect to household size of migrant households than was shown earlier and compares them to the household sizes on average for Phnom Penh. As an indicator of the average for Phnom Penh, the 2008 Census is again utilized. The figure clearly shows that migrant households, as measured by the CRUMP Phnom Penh survey, are smaller than the average. As noted earlier, there is a stark contrast in the percent of single person households. But, there are also many more two and three person households in CRUMP than the average. The average Phnom Penh household is much more likely to have six and seven+ household members than are recent migrant households. Clearly, recent migrants live in smaller households than non-recent migrants.

One of the reasons for differences in household sizes between recent migrant and non-recent migrant households is that migrants have a different age composition. Their households also have a different age composition than non-recent migrant households. Differences are stark as is seen in Figure 3.4-2. The figure shows the percent of households that contain a combination of three age groups of people: those under age 15, those between age 15 and 59, and those over age 60. For instance, the figure indicates that 34.2% of Phnom Penh households, according to the 2008 Census, are made up only of individuals aged 15 to 59. But, about 45% of recent migrant households are made up of individuals only in this age group. At the same time, Phnom Penh households are more likely to contain elderly persons, 60 and older. For instance, almost 12% of Phnom Penh households, according to the 2008 Census, have all three age groups present, under 15, 15 to 59 and 60 and older. But, this is true of only about 3% of recent migrant households. Quite simply, although the number of households with elderly is not substantial in Phnom Penh, it is particularly rare to find elderly persons in recent migrant household.

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[5] Individuals could name multiple reasons, so percentages do not add to 100.

**Figure 3.4-1: Percent distribution of household size, comparing 2008 Census with CRUMP Phnom Penh data**
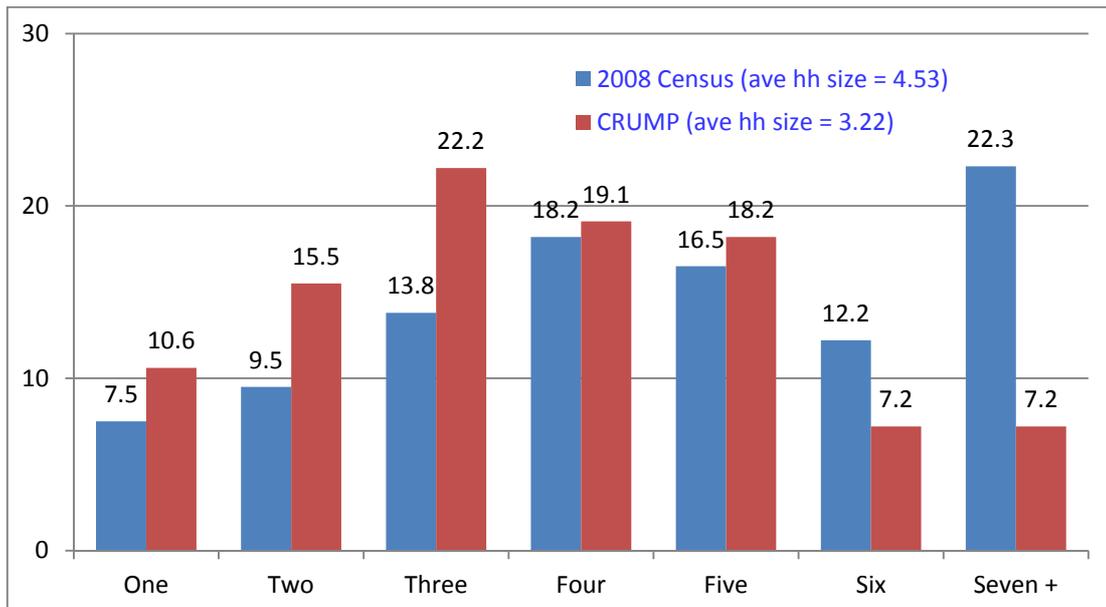


**Figure 3.4-2: Percent age distribution of households, comparing 2008 Census with CRUMP Phnom Penh data**
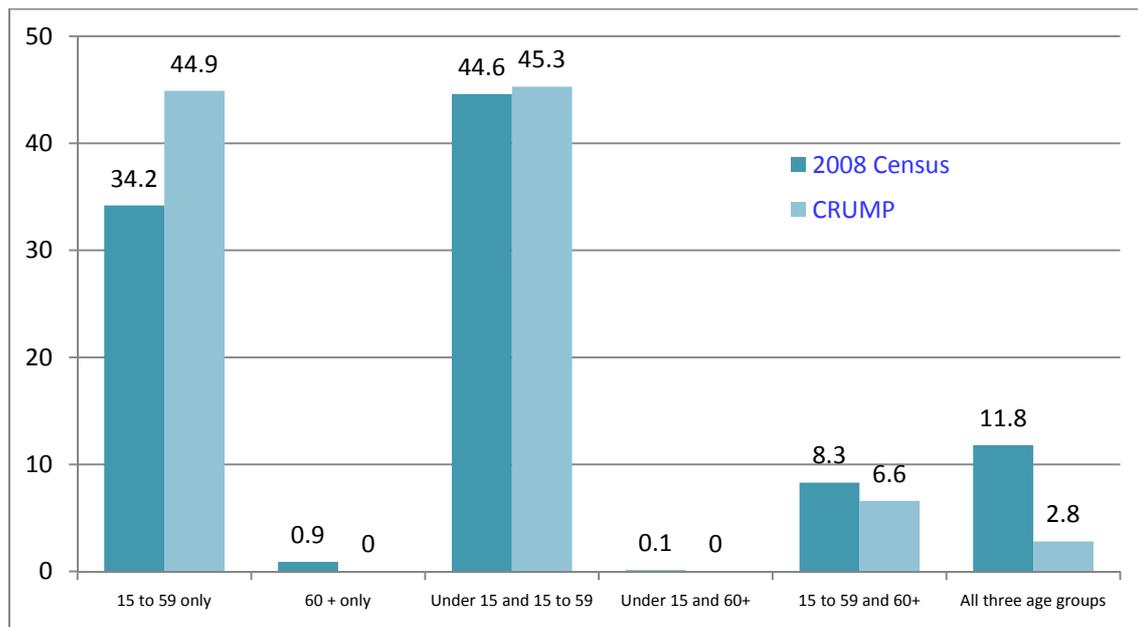


Table 3.4-1 shows living arrangements of recent migrants divided into eight categories, for the total CRUMP sample and by age and sex. The overabundance of single person households is again made clear in this table. While over 10% of recent migrants live as single persons, this is true of almost 17% when the migrant is between age 15 and 24. In comparison, the frequency with which migrants live with spouse only or offspring only is relatively low. Migrants are most likely to live in the living arrangement described as 'others only', which means the migrant and someone that is not a spouse or an offspring. This often translates into a migrant living with a sibling or friend.

The living arrangement distribution by age and sex shows not much sex difference. Female migrants are a little more likely to be living with spouse or offspring only. There are age differences however. Most notably, younger migrants are much more prone to be classified

as living with nobody and with others that are not spouse or offspring. Conversely, younger migrant households are much less likely to be living in any situation that includes a spouse or offspring, clearly because they are less likely to be married and to have children.

**Table 3.4-1: Living arrangement distributions for migrant households by age and sex**

| Migrant lives with.... | Total sample | Sex | | Age | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | 15 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35+ |
| nobody | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 5.3 |
| spouse only | 8.7 | 7.5 | 9.6 | 5.7 | 12.3 | 8.1 |
| offspring only | 2.6 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 8.1 |
| others only | 34.5 | 35.6 | 33.7 | 69.6 | 21.8 | 7.4 |
| spouse and offspring | 27.8 | 28.6 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 31.3 | 53.7 |
| spouse and others | 5.3 | 7.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 8.4 | 3.5 |
| offspring and others | 1.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| spouse, offspring and others | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 16.1 | 10.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 3.4-2 summarizes select living situation distributions. The percent of migrants living with a spouse is about 51%, although it is much higher for older migrants. The percent living with an offspring is about 41%, and again, is much higher for older versus younger migrants. Quite a few migrants live with a sibling, and quite a few live with non-relatives, which was manifest in the table above in the percent living with others only. This situation is less frequent for females versus males, and less frequent for older versus younger migrants.

**Table 3.4-2 Selected living situation distributions for migrant households by age and sex**

| Lives with.... | Total sample | Sex | | Age | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | 15 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35+ |
| spouse | 51.1 | 52.6 | 50.0 | 13.4 | 67.8 | 76.0 |
| offspring | 40.9 | 38.6 | 42.6 | 4.6 | 48.9 | 75.6 |
| parent or parent in law | 6.9 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 9.3 | 4.9 |
| Sibling | 29.9 | 33.2 | 27.6 | 39.1 | 33.0 | 14.5 |
| Grandparent | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| non-relative | 11.9 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 18.3 | 7.9 | 9.2 |

What is interesting in addition to the migrants' living situation in Phnom Penh is what is going on with their family back in their village of origin. The CRUMP Phnom Penh survey has some questions that allow us to examine the situation. Some of the more pertinent questions about the migrants' family situation back in their place of origin can be seen in Figure 3.4-3. Starting from the top of the figure, we see first of all that the vast majority of migrants, more than 2 out of 3, have one or more parent living back in their province of origin, which means in almost all cases the village of origin. Therefore, it will be interesting later in this chapter to examine remittances back to village of origin to see whether these parents are being supported.

Despite the fact that many migrants have parents living in the village of origin, many also have siblings living either in the same household as the parents or in the same village. Specifically, almost 60% of migrants have a sibling living in this situation. It is the case that almost all migrants with a parent living back in the village of origin are living with a sibling of

the migrant nearby.  That is, while the migrant has left the family back in their village of origin, they have generally not left older parents behind with no other family members.  This is strong evidence suggesting that household rather than individual decision-making is at work when it comes to the decision to migrate.

**Figure 3.4-3: Percent with parents, children and siblings living elsewhere**
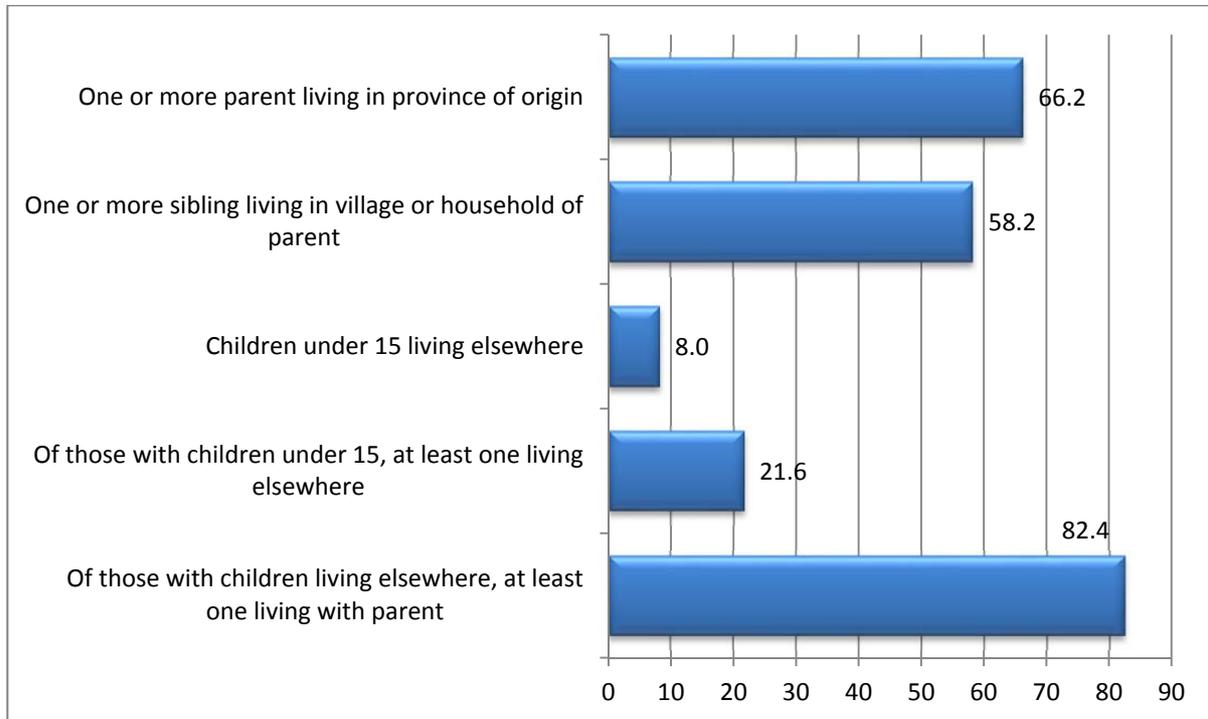


What about younger children of the migrant?  Figure 3.4-3 provides some evidence that younger children do not always migrate with their parents and many live back in the village of origin.  In total, 8% of migrants have a child under age 15 living elsewhere, that is, not in their household.  However, many migrants are young, as was shown above, and thus do not have children.  Of those with children under age 15, the figure shows that about one out of five have a child that lives elsewhere.  This statistic itself is of interest.  It suggests that, while migrants often leave parents and siblings behind in village of origin, they may also leave their own children behind.  The final result in the figure confirms this, and is an important result in the CRUMP survey.  *Of those with children living elsewhere, about 84% have a child living with a parent.*  Since the parents not living with the migrant tend to be back in village of origin, it means that many of the migrants, especially those with children, have a child living back in their village of origin.

The overall tenor of this section suggests that younger recent migrants to Phnom Penh very often live alone or with siblings and friends.  They also tend to leave parents, siblings, children, and likely other family members, behind in their village of origin.

## 3.5 Socio-economic indicators for migrants and households

### 3.5.1 Current activity

In this section we first examine the employment and current activity situation of migrants.  We begin with only those that listed labour as a motivation for migrating to Phnom Penh.  Labour could be listed as the 'main' motivation or as a secondary motivation.  Either way, these

individuals are included in Table 3.5-1, which shows a number of indicators regarding success at finding work from the point of migration to Phnom Penh.

A total of 750 individuals of the 1,000 (based on the weighted results) listed labour as a motivation for migration, which included 323 males and 427 females. While females were more likely to list labour as a motivation, recall that males were more likely than females to list education as a motivation.

### Table 3.5-1: Selected labour seeking indicators

| | Total sample | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| Those that listed labour as 'a' motivation for migration | | | |
| N | 750 | 323 | 427 |
| Percent received job within the first month | 81.0 | 80.2 | 81.5 |
| Percent received a job after the first month | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.8 |
| Percent never employed | 9.5 | 10.5 | 8.6 |
| | | | |
| Average number of months to find a job for those that were not working within the first month (standard deviations in parentheses) | 7.4 (10.5) | 7.5 (10.2) | 7.4 (10.8) |
| | | | |
| Those that that listed labour as the 'main' motivation for migration | | | |
| | | | |
| N | 667 | 288 | 379 |
| Percent received job within the first month | 86.1 | 86.5 | 85.8 |
| Percent received job after the first month | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| Percent never been employed | 4.8 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| | | | |
| Average number of months to find a job for those that were not working within the first month (standard deviations in parentheses) | 4.9 (7.9) | 4.6 (5.1) | 5.0 (9.6) |

About 80% of those that listed labour as a motivation had received a job within their first month of living in Phnom Penh, in other words, immediately or almost immediately. This is a clear indication of the ease of getting a job in Phnom Penh and the relative health of the labour market. Migrants coming for labour purposes are overall successful in finding work and may have already secured a job before arriving. About 10% did not receive a job in the first month but did eventually. It is unknown what percent of these people were actually looking immediately. Finally, about 10% have never been employed. The average number of months to receive a job among those that did not receive one in the first month is about seven. There is little difference between males and females.

The bottom panel of Table 3.5-1 shows the results for those that not only mentioned labour as a reason for migration, but noted that it was the *main* reason for migration (individuals could list more than one motivation). These individuals were even more likely to be employed in the first month. The average number of months from time of migration to time of receiving the first job for those not receiving one in the first month was 4.9 months, with not much difference between men and women.

There is one group of particular interest, and this is the 4.8% that named employment as the main motivation for moving to Phnom Penh, but they have never been employed.  We looked more carefully into this group.  We could not find any particular trend or obvious reason that explained why these individuals have been unsuccessful in finding work.  Two-thirds of these individuals are not married.  Half are in the 20 to 29 year age range, similar to all migrants.  Their length of time in Phnom Penh varies, but only a small percent have been in the city for less than a year.  Their education level varies but they do have overall lower levels than the average migrant.  While they seem to have no immediately distinguishing characteristics, this may be a vulnerable group worthy of in-depth study.

Table 3.5-2 indicates the current occupation of migrants by sex.  Occupations differ notably by gender.  For men, there is a fairly wide distribution, with the most frequent jobs being non-construction labour, drivers (Reumarkmoto, etc.) business owners (almost all are small business owners with no employees), construction and white collar professionals.  About 20% are classified as 'other'.  For women, the jobs are much more concentrated.  About one in three recent female working migrants to Phnom Penh work in the garment industry. More than one in four are business owners (again, almost universally small businesses). More than one in 10 is a service/ entertainment worker.  Except for business owners, which mostly are tertiary sellers of goods, like fruit, clothes, cigarettes or small consumable items, there is little overlap between males and females.

### Table 3.5-2: Distribution of current occupation of employed migrants by sex

|  | Total sample | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| N | 638 | 284 | 354 |
| Construction | 4.2 | 8.1 | 1.1 |
| Non-construction labour | 8.8 | 16.2 | 2.8 |
| Garment worker | 21.8 | 7.7 | 33.1 |
| Service/entertainment | 7.7 | 3.5 | 11.0 |
| Domestic worker | 4.4 | 1.8 | 6.5 |
| Driver | 8.5 | 17.6 | 1.1 |
| Business owner | 22.4 | 15.9 | 27.7 |
| White collar professional | 4.1 | 7.7 | 1.1 |
| Agriculture | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| Other work | 16.1 | 19.0 | 13.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Figure 3.5-1 shows the average salary by occupation.  Business owners and white collar professionals record the largest average salaries, nearing 1,000,000 Riel a month.  Agriculture and construction workers are next with salaries above 600,000 Riel a month.  Garment workers, service/entertainment workers and domestic workers, the three job types dominated by females, are on the low end of the monthly salary range.  Garment workers average a little over 450,000 Riel a month.  Note that some of these occupations have very large variations.  Further examination of the data indicates that the jobs with the highest variation in salary are, from most variation, business owners, construction workers and other workers.

**Figure 3.5-1: Average monthly salary by occupation**
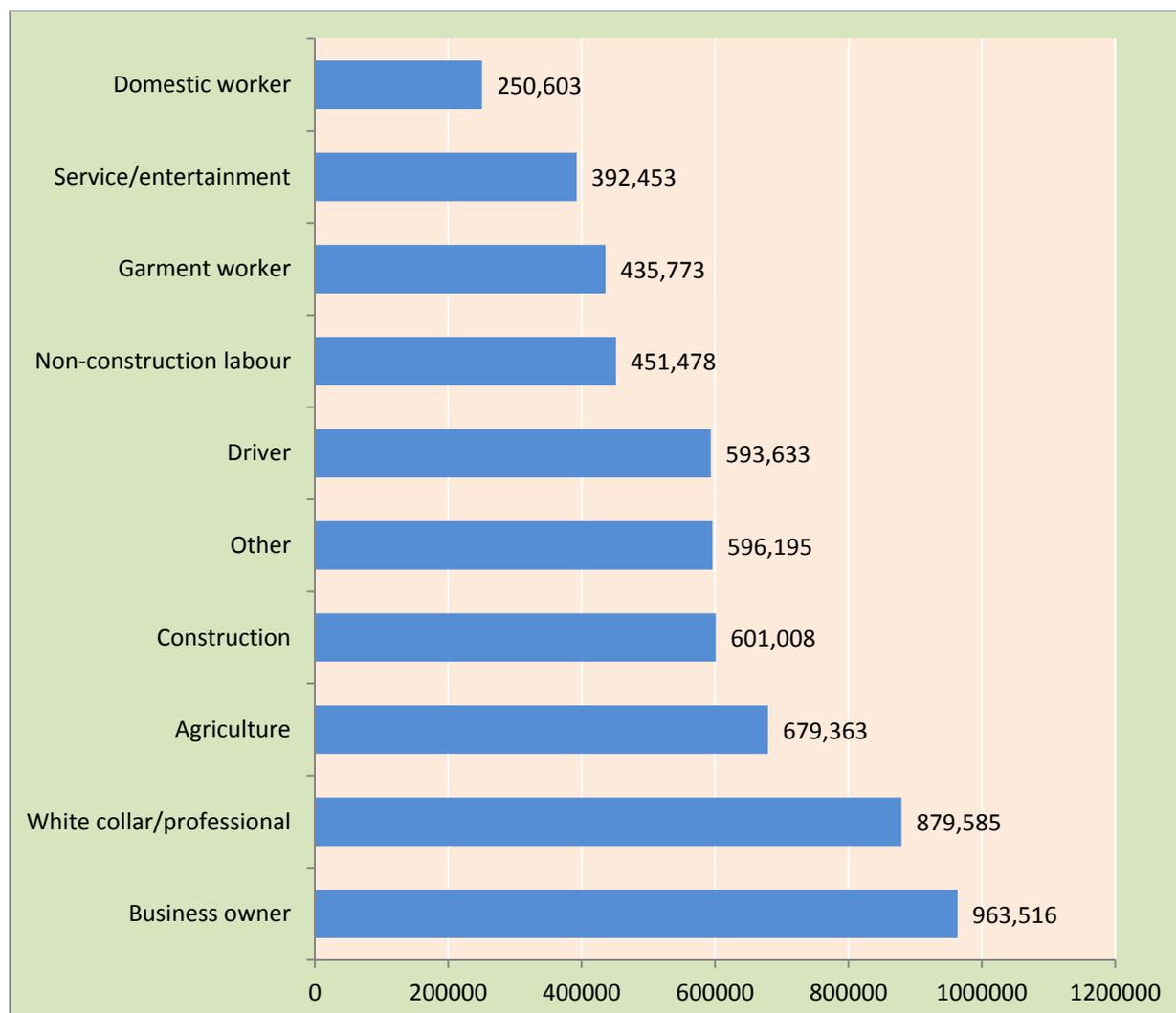


Average monthly salary for total population is 613,137 Riel.

Some additional information regarding current activity besides occupational activity is gathered in the CRUMP Phnom Penh survey. Some of this information is shown in Table 3.5-3. Most migrants are working. About 14% are studying. About 20% are doing some other activity, most of whom are unpaid home-workers. A very small percent of those working are also going to school. For those studying, most are imagining a government or white collar/professional job after graduation. In addition, most plan to remain in Phnom Penh. *Only about one in five reports that they are interested in returning to their home province after their studies are complete.*

**Table 3.5-3: Selected information about migrant's current activity**

| | |
|---|---|
| Percent distribution for reported main current activity | |
| Work | 63.6 |
| Study | 14.1 |
| Something else | 20.1 |
| Unknown | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| Percent of workers who also go to school | 2.7 |

| Percent distribution of desired job after graduation for those studying | |
|---|---|
| Government | 13.8 |
| White collar/professional | 66.3 |
| Skilled labourer | 6.5 |
| Other | 13.4 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| | |
| Percent distribution of desired place to live after graduation for those studying | |
| Phnom Penh | 72.2 |
| Province of origin | 19.6 |
| Other province | 5.6 |
| Other country | 2.5 |
| Total | 100.0 |
| | |
| Percent distribution of current activity for those not working or studying | |
| Unpaid work in the home | 91.6 |
| Religious activity | 2.1 |
| Retirement | 0.5 |
| Dependent due to disability | 0.2 |
| Other | 5.6 |
| Total | 100.0 |

### 3.5.2 Household wealth

One of the ways in wealth was measured in the CRUMP Phnom Penh survey was by asking about a series of durable goods, which may or may not be contained in the household. These are things like electronics (e.g., radios, televisions), transportation devices (e.g., car, bicycle), household equipment (e.g., refrigerator, batteries), furniture (e.g., sofa, dining set), computer, printer, musical instruments and sporting equipment. The items that were asked about were the same as those asked in the 2009 Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey (2009 CSES). We can, therefore, make some comparisons on household wealth with the 2009 CSES.

First, we took thirty two items and added up the number of items owned by the household. Figure 3.5-2 shows the results comparing the CRUMP recent migrant households with all Phnom Penh households and all households in Cambodia, the latter two measures coming from the 2009 CSES. The figure shows a clear picture. The wealthiest households are Phnom Penh households. They contain an average of 11.3 of the 32 items. A majority of Phnom Penh households contain between nine and 16 of the items, and less than 4% contain fewer than four items. Next are the migrant Phnom Penh households, with an average of 9.3 items. Over 37% of these households contain between five and eight items, and more than 24% contain between nine and 12 items. Finally, Cambodian households have the least wealth by far. They have an average of 5.7 items about 80% contain eight or fewer items, with over 40% containing fewer than four. In addition, 3% contain not a single item. So, while Phnom Penh migrant households have less wealth than Phnom Penh households on average, they have greater wealth than all households in Cambodia.

**Figure 3.5-2: Distribution of number of owned durable goods for all Cambodian households, all Phnom Penh households and migrant households**
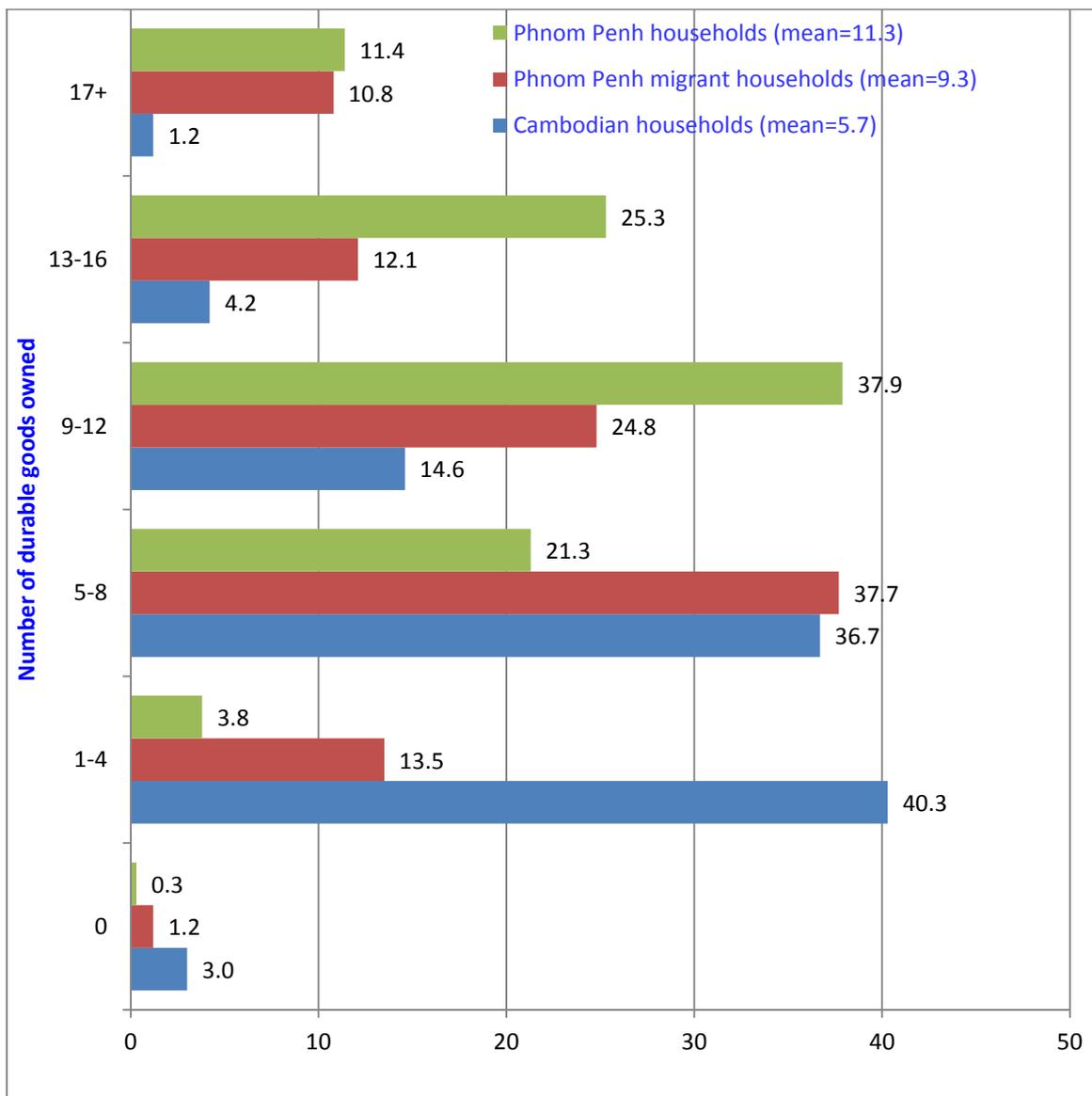


All Phnom Penh household and all Cambodian household data from the 2009 Cambodian Socio-economic Survey. Phnom Penh migrants from CRUMP migrant survey.

Ownership of some specific items is presented in Table 3.5-4. Chosen are four particularly important ones for migrants: cellular/mobile phones, which facilitate contact with family living elsewhere, motorbikes and cars, which facilitate transportation, and refrigerators, which are important for maintaining food products in the home. Phnom Penh migrants are well stocked with phones, and the percent that own them is close to the percent for all Phnom Penh households. About two in three recent migrant households have a motorbike. Interestingly, about the same percent of migrant households own a car as do Phnom Penh households. Cars are very rarely owned however by households throughout Cambodia. But, it is perhaps alarming that less than one in five migrant households owns a refrigerator, which is only about half of the percent for Phnom Penh households in general. This may make a difference when it comes to healthy food consumption.

**Table 3.5-4: Percent owning specific durable items for three different populations of households[1]**

|  | All Cambodian households | Phnom Penh migrant households | All Phnom Penh households |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cell phone | 43.8 | 88.1 | 92.8 |
| Motorbike | 49.0 | 70.4 | 86.5 |
| Car | 3.8 | 18.7 | 20.7 |
| Refrigerator | 4.2 | 17.1 | 36.6 |

Sources: Phnom Penh households and Cambodian household data from the 2009 CSES. Phnom Penh migrants from CRUMP.

## 3.6 Migrant health

### 3.6.1 Health status of migrants

Migrants that move for labour or for educational purposes are likely to be in good health. In fact, since migration is selective, it is often the more healthy individuals that migrate. Migrants that are forced to move or elderly migrants that move to be with family may be in worse health than others. To illustrate, Table 3.6-1 shows several individual indicators related to health and health circumstances of migrants.

The first three items in Table 3.6-1 is from a single self-assessed question asking migrants to rate their health overall. Only 4.2% rate their health as poor or very poor, and the majority rate it as excellent. The next three items are items that show physical functioning functional ability. Nearly 100% of migrants can do important functioning tasks and therefore there is little disability among migrant populations. The final three items show that despite the good news with respect to health status, health insurance is uncommon. A few say they have health insurance through work, although it is difficult to interpret what these respondents consider as health insurance since the concept is foreign to many Cambodians. Almost nobody says they have private insurance.

**Table 3.6-1: Health indicators for migrants**

|  | Percent |
|---|---|
| Self-assessed health |  |
| Rate health excellent or very good | 58.4 |
| Rate health fair | 37.5 |
| Rate health poor or very poor | 4.2 |
|  |  |
| Physical functioning |  |
| Able to walk 200 meters without help | 98.0 |
| Able to carry a 5 k.g. bag of rice a short distance | 97.5 |
| Able to do tasks that need to be done to take care of household | 95.8 |
|  |  |
| Health insurance |  |
| Has health insurance | 6.8 |
| Private insurance | 0.7 |
| Insurance through work | 6.1 |

While the health status of this population is good, we report three additional aspects of migration and health that are of interest. The first is the knowledge and awareness that migrants have of health infrastructure. The second relates to items asked that can gauge stress that may be related to moving. The third is regarding getting ill on the job.

### 3.6.2 Knowledge and awareness

All but 44 of the 1,000 migrants interviewed reported that they know where they would go for medical assistance if they were to have a medical problem. While the 44 do represent a special group who may be in need of information, the overall results do not suggest a lack of perceived knowledge. However, there is variation about where the 956 other migrants would go for this help, and the distance they think they travel to get there. The distributions for questions related to these aspects of knowledge are shown in Figure 3.6-1 and 3.6-2.

Overwhelmingly, according to Figure 3.6-1, migrants say they would first go to a pharmacy for medical assistance, forgoing the idea of going to a doctor or a clinic. This suggests the importance of pharmacies in Phnom Penh for solving medical problems. It is unknown whether non-migrants, who have lived in Phnom Penh for a longer period of time, would have a different response.

Second, while pharmacies abound in Phnom Penh, a fair percent of migrants, according to Figure 3.6-2, report the need to travel a long distance to receive this medical help. About one in five says they would need to travel one kilometre or further. A few mentioned the need to travel as much as five or more kilometres. Although they are few in numbers, those that say they need to travel far for medical help represent an important segment of population.

**Figure 3.6-1: Distribution of where migrants would go for medical help**
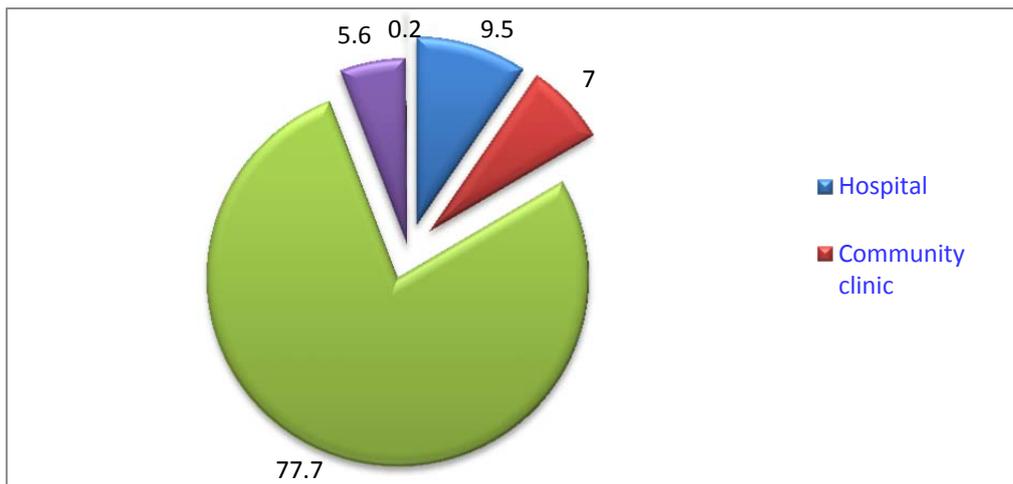


**Figure 3.6-2: Distribution of distance migrants believe they need to travel to get medical help**
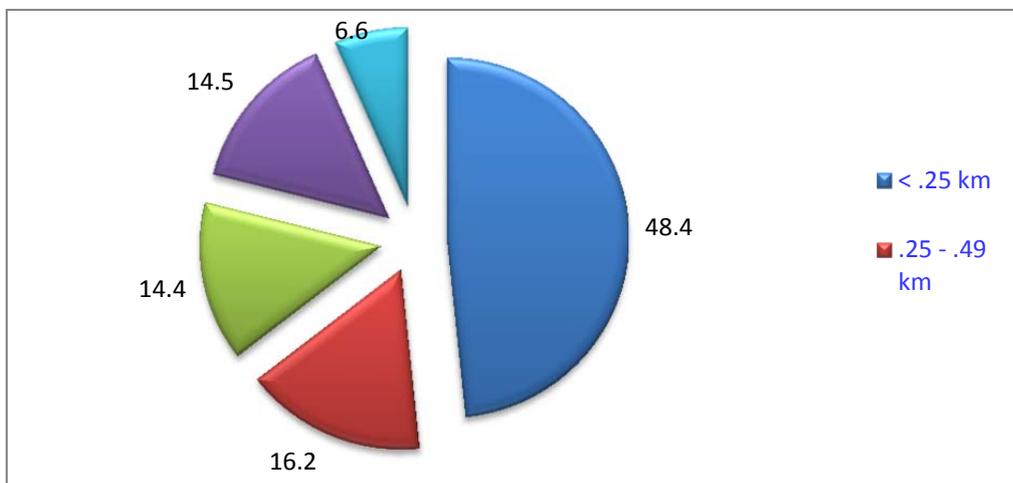
Is there a link between where a migrant would go for help and the distance they think they need to travel? Table 3.6-2 shows the percent that report needing to travel under one-quarter of a kilometre, between one-quarter and one kilometre, and over one kilometre by the choice of where migrants would go for help. Those choosing a doctor need to travel the furthest distance, as a large percent say they need to travel one kilometre or more. Those choosing a clinic and pharmacy are most likely to have to travel under one-quarter kilometre.

**Table 3.6-2: Percent distribution of distance needed to get medical help by choice of medical facility**

| Distance to travel | Hospital | Clinic | Pharmacy | Doctor |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under ¼ km. | 44.0 | 53.7 | 49.4 | 40.7 |
| ¼ to .99 km. | 36.3 | 20.9 | 30.4 | 24.1 |
| 1+ km. | 19.8 | 25.4 | 20.2 | 35.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

### 3.6.3 Reporting of stressors related to health

The CRUMP survey asked a number of questions related to stress. These questions were derived from stress questions asked on a series of other surveys conducted elsewhere. Table 3.6-3 shows the results of these questions by indicating the percent that answered 'agree' or 'disagree' depending on which answer indicated stress. There was an answer for 'no opinion' as well, and this was at all times considered as a 'non-stress' response. This table shows some bad news about migrants; it is clear that stress is a problem. Based on the percentages shown in the table, there should be a high concern for psychological issues facing migrants to Phnom Penh. For instance, 94% say they worry about earning enough money. Seventy eight percent say it was difficult to leave behind family and friends when they migrated to Phnom Penh. About 71% say it was difficult to make new friends in Phnom Penh. A fairly high proportion do not feel happy, feel lonely and have felt less healthy since moving to Phnom Penh.

**Table 3.6-3: Percent that 'agree' or 'disagree' with the following statements for the total migrant population and divided by sex and age**

|  | Total migrants | Males | Females | 15 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35+ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Percent that agree with the following: | | | | | | |
| When I moved to Phnom Penh the first time, it was difficult leaving behind family and friends. | 77.8 | 75.0 | 79.9 | 78.9 | 80.4 | 73.1 |
| When I moved to Phnom Penh the first time, it was difficult making new friends. | 71.2 | 68.5 | 73.3 | 65.7 | 75.1 | 72.8 |
| I worry about earning enough money. | 93.8 | 91.4 | 95.6 | 92.3 | 94.3 | 95.4 |
| I worry about the health of my parents. | 83.2 | 81.3 | 84.6 | 92.3 | 91.3 | 61.5 |
| I have been less healthy than usual since moving to Phnom Penh. | 37.8 | 34.2 | 40.5 | 36.8 | 33.8 | 44.4 |
| In the last month, I have felt very lonely. | 34.7 | 29.1 | 38.8 | 33.7 | 36.5 | 33.6 |
| Percent that disagree with the following: | | | | | | |
| I feel optimistic about my future. | 17.8 | 15.2 | 19.8 | 20.5 | 15.5 | 17.7 |
| In the last month, I have felt very happy. | 31.1 | 30.1 | 31.8 | 36.0 | 32.5 | 23.4 |
| AVERAGE NUMBER OF STATEMENTS INDICATING STRESS (Standard deviation in parentheses) | 4.5 (1.5) | 4.3 (1.5) | 4.6 (1.5) | 4.6 (1.4) | 4.6 (1.4) | 4.2 (1.6) |

There is some good news about optimism. While stress is a problem, only about 17% disagree with the statement that they feel optimistic about the future. Like all items, males are a little better off and are more likely to agree that they feel optimistic about the future (or have no opinion).

The table also divides the sample by sex and age. These characteristics do not tend to be a major factor differentiating the percent agreeing or disagreeing with individual statements, however, consistently, a higher percent of female migrants show stress. The differences are not enough to be significant for any particular item, but it is suspicious that the female disadvantage is unfailing. Age is sometimes a factor, with the oldest age group generally showing less stress. For instance, fewer older migrants report being worried about their parents, but this is likely to older people being less likely to have living parents.

The very bottom row summarizes the results by showing the average number of items that were responded to with the most stressful response for the total population and for males versus females and across ages. This indicates a very slight female disadvantage. Females responded most negatively to an average 4.6 items versus 4.3 for males. Those 35 and older responded most negatively to an average of 4.2 stress items versus 4.6 for others.

### 3.6.4 Illness on the job

Prior to the writing of this report and around the time that this project was being planned, there had been some media reports about garment workers fainting on the job. The media reports suggested the possibility of poor working conditions and long overtime was a factor involved. Thus, we asked the question in the survey of whether the interviewee had ever gotten ill while working and if so there was an open ended question about the nature of the illness. Of 658 currently employed persons in the survey, we found two who said they fainted on the job. Neither of these two persons was among the survey's 132 garment workers. Therefore, we did not find evidence of the fainting phenomenon reported in the media.

However, we did find one potentially disturbing item. Fully 62% of workers reported that they went to work at some point in the past year even though they felt ill. Of these person that reported going to work while ill, one-third said that on at least one occasion they went to work because they could not afford to lose a day of pay. An additional 5% said they could not afford to see a doctor. In total, 136 of 658 workers reported going to work at least one time in the last year while ill because they did not want to lose the pay.

## 3.7 The migrant network in Phnom Penh

Some theories of migration assume that choice to migrate and destination are a function of a network of support sources that already exist in a place of origin. Network theories are often considered with respect to international migration (Bauer et al., 2000; McKenzie & Rapoport, 2007). However, it is equally useful to think of networks and the way they operate with respect to internal migration. When an individual moves to Phnom Penh, they set up a link with their village of origin. The migrant may be able to help out family members and others from the village of origin in terms of finding work and places to stay. The new migrant increases the size of the network, thus facilitating the migration of others.

Nevertheless, the increase in migration to Phnom Penh has been so swift and rapid that a great number of migrants that have moved to the city have done so over a very short period of time. We have already seen that migrants are more likely than others to live alone. There may also not have the kinds of networks working in Phnom Penh as seen in other places

where migration has occurred over a longer period of time. In this section we examine whether networks are common for migrants in Phnom Penh and if so how deep they run and what type of assistance migrants obtain from those they know already living in the city.

Table 3.7-1 shows with whom the migrant moved, if with anyone. Being married and moving with a spouse is critical in interpreting these results relating to the network, and therefore, we show the findings for those who did and did not migrate originally with a spouse, as well as for the total population. In total, 42.3% migrated with a spouse. This actually represents about 90% of those that were married at time of migration. The others who were married, they did not move at the same time as their spouse. For those that did not migrate with a spouse, about one in four migrated with someone else, a friend, relative or both. This means that 75% of those not married migrated alone. In addition, a very small percent of these individuals moved with a child. Of those that migrated with a spouse, over 50% also migrated with a child. However, very few of this group came with someone other than a child or spouse. For instance, about 4% of those that migrated with a spouse also came with one or more other family members. Overall, migrating with others is not particularly common, unless the individual is married and thus migrates with a spouse and often a spouse and child. Of the total sample, 17% moved with someone besides a spouse or child. Of the total sample, about 40% migrated alone, without spouse, child, friend or other relative.

**Table 3.7-1: Percent distributions for who moved with the interviewed migrant**

| | **Total (N=1000)** | **Migrated without a spouse (N=577)** | **Migrated with spouse (N=423)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent the migrated with... | | | |
| spouse[1] | 42.3 | --- | --- |
| Child(ren) | 28.4 | 7.1 | 57.3 |
| any others besides a spouse/child | 17.1 | 25.0 | 6.4 |
| one or more friend | 6.3 | 10.1 | 1.2 |
| one or more relative | 7.3 | 9.9 | 3.8 |
| both friend(s) and relative(s) | 3.5 | 5.0 | 1.4 |

[1] *464 migrants report being married at time of migration. Of these, 423 report moving to Phnom Penh together with their spouse.*

Table 3.7-2, which shows the percent that had various types of contact in Phnom Penh at time of migration, first shows the percent that had any friend or relative living in Phnom Penh who they knew. About half of the migrants, or 50.9%, had a friend or relative contact, while the other half or 49.5% did not. However, there was a big difference depending upon whether the migrant came to Phnom Penh with a spouse. Of those without a spouse, over 60% had a contact upon arrival. Of those with a spouse, only about 37% had a contact. Perhaps migrating with a spouse reduces some of the stress of migration and makes it less necessary to have a contact at destination.

For those with contacts, the person known is a little more likely to be a relative than a friend; however, it is also likely that the migrant had both relative and friend contacts. In total, 38% of migrants had a contact from their village of origin. We can put these numbers in a different light; about 70% of those that know someone when they arrive in Phnom Penh know someone from their own village. Therefore, while the percent having a contact may be lower than expected, it is likely that when there is a contact, it is someone from one's own village.

Particularly for those that migrated without a spouse, Table 3.7-2 shows that one of the ways in which a contact assists the migrant is by helping to find a place to live. Fully 45% of those

that migrated without a spouse said that they received this type of help. In addition, about one in three that migrated without a spouse still lived with a contact at the time of interview. Only 5% of those that migrated with a spouse lived with a contact at time of interview.

**Table 3.7-2: Percent that had various contacts in Phnom Penh at time of** migration

|  | Total (N=1000) | Migrated without a spouse (N=681) | Migrated with spouse (N=319) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Percent that, at time of migration... | | | |
| had a friend and/or relative contact in Phnom Penh | 50.9 | 60.8 | 37.4 |
| had a relative contact | 46.2 | 54.2 | 35.4 |
| had a friend contact | 37.5 | 43.5 | 29.3 |
| had both friend and relative contact | 35.0 | 39.9 | 28.3 |
| had contact from village of origin | 38.0 | 43.0 | 31.1 |
| | | | |
| Percent that... | | | |
| live with friend or relative known at time of migration | 21.7 | 33.6 | 5.4 |
| received help from friend/relative finding job | 24.6 | 32.1 | 14.4 |
| received help from friend/relative finding place to live | 34.1 | 45.0 | 19.3 |
| | | | |
| Percent that had a confidant at time of arrival[1] | 33.5 | 40.9 | 23.3 |

[1] Confidant defined as someone, besides a spouse or child, who the migrant could count on for extra help if needed, for example, help finding a doctor if they were sick or having someone to talk to about problems.

Perhaps most important, the CRUMP survey asked a question about having a confidant at time of migration, that is, someone who the migrant could count on for extra help if needed. About one in three had such a person at time of migration. Interestingly, those that migrated without a spouse were much more likely to have a confidant, but this is likely because those that migrated without a spouse are much more likely to already have known someone in Phnom Penh at time of migration. We examined further whether male or female migrants were more or less likely to have a confidant at time of migration and we found virtually no difference.

Among those with a confidant, Figure 3.7-1 shows who the confidant is, or as asked on the survey, who would be the first person they would go to for such help. There is little difference here between those that migrated with and without a spouse. The majority of the time, the confidant is a family member. Most often the person is a sibling or someone besides a not a child, parent or sibling. Only about 20% of the time is the person a friend. The survey also asked whether this person is from the migrant's village of origin. In the vast majority of cases, about 70% of the time, this is the case.

How large are these networks if they do exist? Recall that about half of migrants knew somebody at the time they arrived in Phnom Penh. *Further examination of the data shows that about 50% of the time, the number of people known is one or two. Large networks already in Phnom Penh are rare.* Only about 5% of those that knew anybody reported knowing 10 or more people.

Table 3.7-3 reverses the question and asks whether the migrant subsequently has helped others that have come to Phnom Penh since their arrival. We see that recent migrants have very infrequently provided help to others. Although it is only through inference, the notion

that their migration has set up a network that has led to more migration is not suggested by these statistics. In total, less than 15% report having helped a friend or relative who has subsequently moved to Phnom Penh. Those that have lived in the city for less than a year have less chance to provide help, but even among those that have lived in Phnom Penh for longer, few have provided help to a person from their village of origin, and few have helped others find a place to live or a job.

**Figure 3.7-1: Percent distribution of relationship of confidant to migrant in cases where migrant had a confidant, and whether the confidant is from the migrant's village of origin**
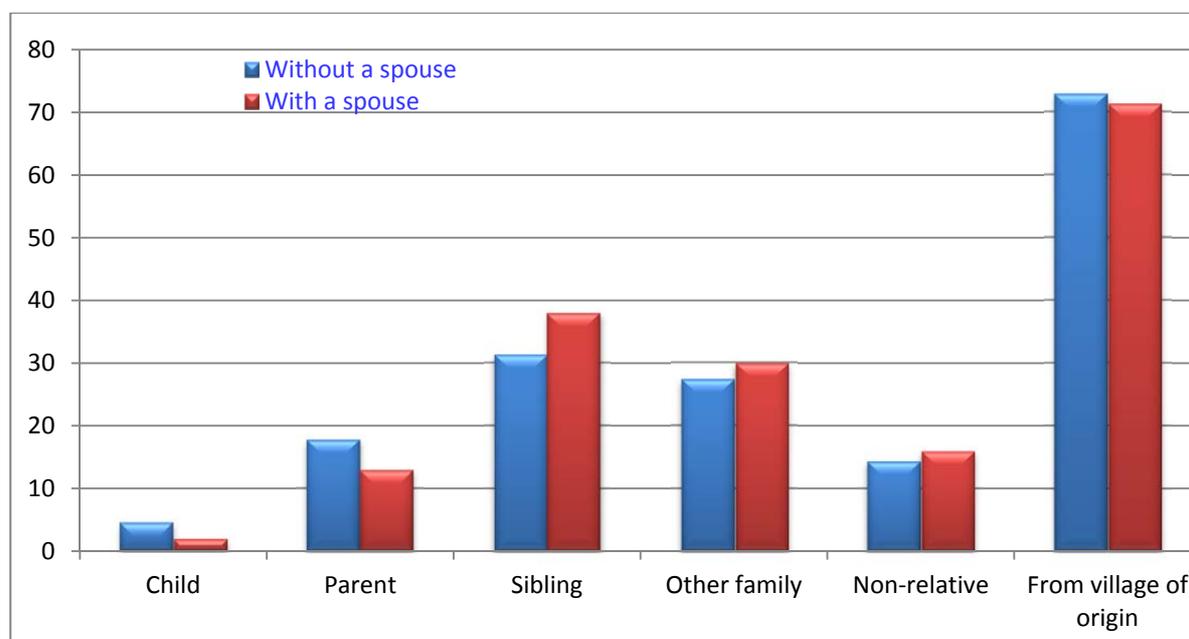


**Table 3.7-3: Percent that helped others in their migration**

| | | Lived in Phnom Penh... | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Total (N=1000) | less than 1 year (N=102) | 1 + years (N=898) |
| Percent that have... | | | |
| Helped a friend and/or relative move to Phnom Penh | 14.6 | 11.7 | 14.9 |
| Helped a friend and/or relative from village of origin | 10.7 | 7.8 | 11.0 |
| Helped someone find a place to live | 10.6 | 4.9 | 11.3 |
| Helped someone find a job | 8.8 | 1.9 | 9.6 |

We would also note that additional analysis examined whether there were sex differences across any of the indicators in this section, and none were found. Males and females were equally likely and unlikely to have been helped by or to have provided help to other migrants.

## 3.8 Migrant interactions with village of origin

If migration is a household decision it may be viewed as behaviour geared toward improving the conditions of a household that includes others living back in the village of origin. In this case, the decision to migrate will involve a larger network of individuals that likely include parents and other relatives. It would be impossible to examine the implications of migration to Phnom Penh without looking at migrant interactions with the village of origin. Here we

examine three types of interactions: visits to village of origin; contact with parents, and; remittances.

Note that in the current section we limit the sample to the 897 migrants that have lived in Phnom Penh for at least a year. We believe that interactions with village of origin among very recent migrants would be different. For instance, it is difficult to determine valid patterns of interaction, such as visiting or remittance behaviour, for those that have lived in Phnom Penh several months or less.

### 3.8.1 Visits to village of origin

Table 3.8-1 shows the percent of migrants that visited their village of origin in the year prior to the survey. Two columns are shown, one indicating visits of any length, and another indicating visits of at least two weeks. Visits of any length are common, while visits of at least two weeks are not. Specifically, 84% visited at all, while only about 16% visited for at least two weeks.

**Table 3.8-1: Percent of migrants that have visited village of origin in past year at least once (among those that have lived in Phnom Penh for at least one year) by length of visit and select characteristics**

|  | N | Any length of visit | Visits of at least two weeks |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total sample** | **897** | **84.1** | **16.5** |
| **By sex** |  |  |  |
| Males | 373 | 82.8 | 14.2 |
| Females | 524 | 84.9 | 18.1 |
| **By age** |  |  |  |
| 15 to 24 | 298 | 85.9 | 15.1 |
| 25 to 34 | 347 | 86.7 | 17.3 |
| 35+ | 253 | 78.3 | 17.0 |
| **By marital status** |  |  |  |
| Not married | 418 | 84.4 | 16.3 |
| Married | 479 | 83.7 | 16.7 |
| **By number of siblings** |  |  |  |
| 0 | 73 | 50.7 | 11.0 |
| 1 | 96 | 77.1 | 15.6 |
| 2 | 172 | 84.9 | 11.1 |
| 3 | 214 | 90.7 | 15.8 |
| 4+ | 342 | 88.6 | 21.1 |
| **By activity status** |  |  |  |
| Going to school | 127 | 81.9 | 20.3 |
| Working | 573 | 86.7 | 16.6 |
| Other | 197 | 77.7 | 14.1 |
| **By status of migrant's children** |  |  |  |
| No children | 452 | 85.6 | 14.9 |
| Only have children aged over 15 | 97 | 80.4 | 17.5 |
| All children under 15 living only with migrant | 298 | 83.6 | 19.1 |
| One or more child under 15 living elsewhere | 50 | 80.0 | 14.0 |

The table divides visits by a number of characteristics of the migrant. While there are not large differences across these characteristics, several factors are important. Females are

slightly more likely to visit for two weeks or more.  One might think that fewer siblings would increase the pressure for a migrant to visit since siblings can be looking after older parents or helping with labour.  But, those without siblings are less likely to visit.  It may mean that one of the reasons for visiting the village of origin is in fact to visit a sibling.

It is interesting that there is not an exceedingly large difference in the tendency to visit by activity status.  Those going to school are however, somewhat more likely to visit for two weeks or more.  This is likely because they have the time to visit when not in school.  It is also interesting that visiting is not greatly influenced by whether the migrant has children and where the children are living.  One might think that when the migrant has one or more child under 15 living elsewhere, it translates into children living back in village of origin, which in turn could translate into more frequent visits.  This, however, is not the case.

The different reasons for visiting for those visiting for two weeks or more are shown in Figure 3.8-1.  Celebrating holidays and just 'general' visits are most common.  However, it is fairly common for a migrant to visit for two weeks or more to be involved in family business or farm work back in the village of origin.  Fewer, but not an insubstantial number, name taking care of a parent or grandparent for a reason to visit for two weeks or more.

**Figure 3.8-1: Percent naming various reasons for visits of up to two weeks[1]**
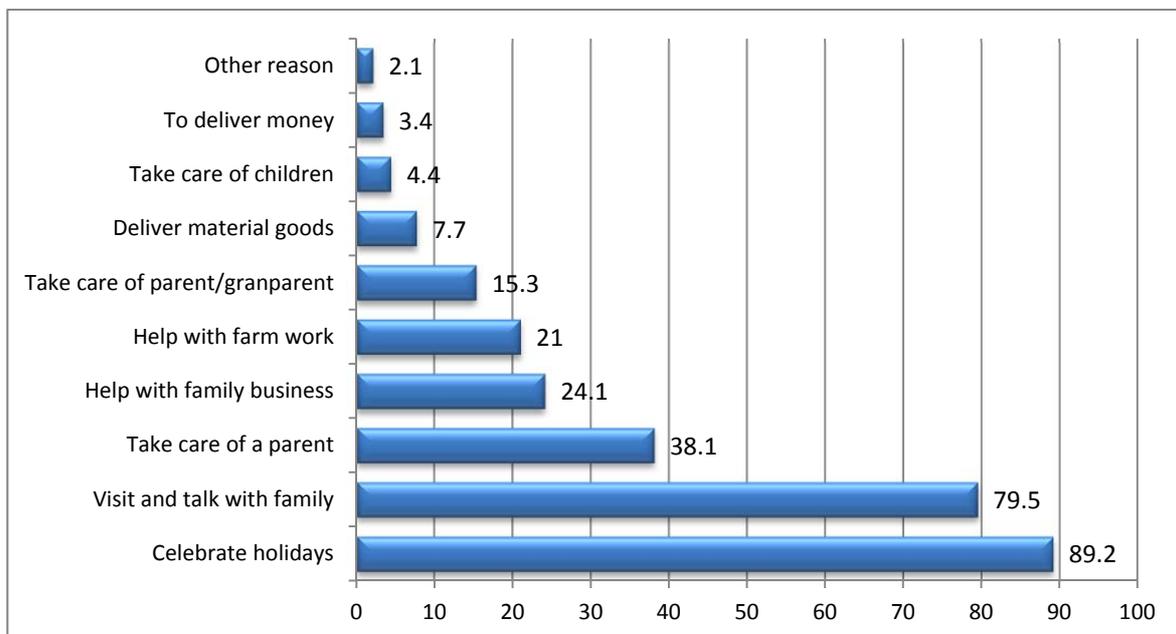


[1] Individuals could name more than one reason so percents do not add to 100.

### 3.8.2 Interaction with parents

Interactions with parents who do not live with the migrant are important.  There is much concern that the massive migration out of provinces into Phnom Penh leaves older persons like parents (and grandparents) behind in rural areas without traditional sources of support (United Nations, 2002).  However, some research has shown that migration does not leave necessarily leave older persons alone (Hak et al., 2011).  Those living in Phnom Penh may visit more often if parents living in provinces have needs, for example, they are unhealthy and in need of physical support.  In this section we examine interactions with parents in village of origin.  The analysis is limited to 655 individuals that have been living in Phnom Penh for at least one year and have at least one mother or father living back in the village of origin.

Table 3.8-2 examines the percent that visited and phoned their parents regularly or gave money to their parents over the year prior to the interview.  Visiting regularly we define as

more than once or twice a year.   Phone regularly we define as at least once a month.  Giving money we define here as any amount on a regular or non-regular basis.  The survey asked questions separately about interactions with mother and father.  If there is only one, the response that is given for that parent is the one that is used.  If there is both a mother and a father, the response is often the same (for instance, the number of visits would be the same to mother as to father).  In the rare cases of differences in frequency of visits or of giving money, we take the more frequent value.

**Table 3.8-2: Percent that visited or phoned parents regularly, gave any money to parents in the year prior to interview, and gave money on a regular basis (e.g. monthly) by characteristics of migrants**

| | N | Visited regularly | Phoned regularly | Gave money | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Any | On a regular basis[1] |
| **All migrants** | **655** | **55.6** | **74.2** | **63.2** | **17.3** |
| **By sex** | | | | | |
| Males | 261 | 61.3 | 76.6 | 58.5 | 13.8 |
| Females | 394 | 51.8 | 72.6 | 66.3 | 19.7 |
| **By age** | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 241 | 60.2 | 71.7 | 57.1 | 20.4 |
| 25 to 34 | 296 | 54.1 | 76.7 | 66.9 | 15.9 |
| 35+ | 120 | 50.0 | 73.1 | 65.8 | 15.0 |
| **By marital status** | | | | | |
| Not married | 302 | 61.6 | 75.5 | 56.6 | 21.5 |
| Married | 353 | 50.4 | 75.6 | 68.8 | 13.6 |
| **By number of siblings** | | | | | |
| 0 | 21 | 42.9 | 61.9 | 52.4 | 23.8 |
| 1 | 49 | 57.1 | 83.7 | 44.9 | 10.2 |
| 2 | 128 | 64.8 | 82.9 | 56.3 | 16.4 |
| 3 | 169 | 61.5 | 75.1 | 70.4 | 18.9 |
| 4+ | 289 | 48.4 | 68.9 | 65.7 | 17.6 |
| **By Occupation / main activity** | | | | | |
| Construction worker | 17 | 47.1 | 72.2 | 66.7 | 22.2 |
| Non-construction labourer | 33 | 57.6 | 62.5 | 65.6 | 24.2 |
| Garment worker | 122 | 63.1 | 80.3 | 95.1 | 28.7 |
| Service/entertainment worker | 33 | 66.7 | 47.1 | 85.3 | 29.4 |
| Domestic worker | 17 | 41.2 | 41.2 | 100.0 | 47.1 |
| Driver | 34 | 55.9 | 73.5 | 91.4 | 25.7 |
| Small business owner | 92 | 34.8 | 76.1 | 56.5 | 6.5 |
| White collar/ professional | 22 | 77.3 | 100.0 | 90.9 | 31.8 |
| Other work | 67 | 56.7 | 72.7 | 65.7 | 19.7 |
| Going to school | 95 | 58.9 | 84.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Work or school is not main activity | 122 | 57.4 | 70.7 | 56.9 | 11.4 |
| **By status of migrant's children** | | | | | |
| No children | 347 | 59.9 | 72.9 | 57.3 | 19.4 |
| Only have children aged over 15 | 30 | 43.3 | 70.0 | 66.7 | 6.7 |
| All children under 15 living only with migrant | 234 | 49.1 | 73.8 | 69.1 | 13.2 |
| One or more child under 15 living elsewhere | 45 | 62.2 | 87.0 | 75.6 | 28.9 |

[1] Almost always monthly (based on another survey question)

Migrants are more likely to phone than visit regularly. However, both are not uncommon. More than half of the migrants to Phnom Penh with parents visited them regularly in the past year. Looking across characteristics, the most is with respect to occupation or main activity of the migrant and the situation with the migrants' children. Simply put, white collar/professionals are more likely to both visit and phone their parents regularly. Those going to school are more likely than other types of migrants to phone their parents regularly, but less likely to visit. With respect to the migrant's children, it is interesting to see the situation when a child lives elsewhere, because in many cases, as has been shown earlier, the child lives with the parent of the migrant in the village of origin. Indeed, those with children living elsewhere are more likely to both phone and visit parents regularly.

With respect to giving money, 63% of migrants gave to their parents in the past year, while 17% say they gave regularly, which is in almost all cases on a monthly basis (based on another survey question). Female migrants are much more likely than male migrants to give money and to give it regularly.

Those most likely to give any money are garment workers, domestic workers, drivers and white collar/professionals. They are also more likely than others to be giving on a regular basis. Those going to school are the only group not likely to give any money at all.

Finally, having one or more child under 15 that is living elsewhere associates with money being given to parents. It also associates with this money being given on a regular basis. Clearly, if the parents of the migrant are living with the children of the migrant, meaning grandparents living with grandchildren, it can promote money being exchanged from the migrant to the parent.

Table 3.8-3 examines visiting, phoning and giving money to parents by characteristics of parents. First, if a migrant has both a mother and father alive and living in village of origin, they are more likely to have all forms of interaction than if it is just a mother or just a father. *However, having just a mother promotes this activity more so than does having just a father.* Second, the age and health status of the parent makes some difference, but it is not substantial. In fact, if the health of parents is described as fair (health is measured as the poorest health reported for the combination of mother/father), they are visited most often.

The last indicator of interaction we look at is an estimate of the average amount of remittance given to parents in village of origin by the migrant. The questionnaire made making these estimates a little challenging. Respondents could provide a specific amount, or they could answer in a range. If in a range, we had to make a decision about the specific value, which we estimated as being the midpoint of the range. In addition, if money was given regularly, a question asked about the nature of the regular giving (whether it was monthly, yearly, etc.), and how much was given regularly. So, some math needed to be done in these cases to convert regular giving other than monthly to monthly estimates.

**Table 3.8-3: Percent that visited and phone regularly, and gave any money and gave money on a regular basis (e.g., monthly) to parents in the year prior to interview, by characteristics of parents**

| | N | Visited regularly | Phoned regularly | Gave money | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Any | On a regular basis |
| **Parents that live in village of origin** | | | | | |
| Mother only | 119 | 50.8 | 73.9 | 67.8 | 20.2 |
| Father only | 59 | 41.4 | 44.2 | 47.5 | 15.3 |
| Both mother and father | 478 | 58.6 | 76.8 | 64.0 | 16.9 |
| **Oldest age of parent** | | | | | |
| Under 55 | 229 | 58.5 | 75.1 | 57.5 | 16.7 |
| 55 to 59 | 140 | 64.0 | 73.6 | 64.0 | 20.9 |
| 60 to 64 | 115 | 41.4 | 73.0 | 64.3 | 20.0 |
| 65 to 69 | 76 | 59.2 | 72.4 | 77.6 | 26.3 |
| 70 + | 97 | 50.5 | 75.3 | 62.9 | 3.1 |
| **Health of least healthy parent** | | | | | |
| Excellent or good | 203 | 48.3 | 76.8 | 58.1 | 14.2 |
| Fair | 336 | 62.0 | 76.8 | 68.2 | 20.5 |
| Poor or very poor | 116 | 49.1 | 62.1 | 57.8 | 13.8 |

Figures 3.8-2 and 3.8-3 show remittances in two ways.  The first is average remittance including those that did not give.  The second is the average only among givers.  The average remittance for all migrants is a little over 40,000 Riel per month (about $10 USD) and among givers it is almost 75,000 Riel (a little less than $20 USD), monthly.  So, remittances in Cambodia are relatively small.  This small amount may have an impact on the lives of the parents however.  But, it is likely not enough in many cases to completely support or alter their well-being by a substantial degree.  As others have shown, it may be enough to help the poverty situation, but alleviating poverty likely requires the larger remittances.

**Figure 3.8-2: Remittances to parents by sex of migrant, total sample and among givers only**
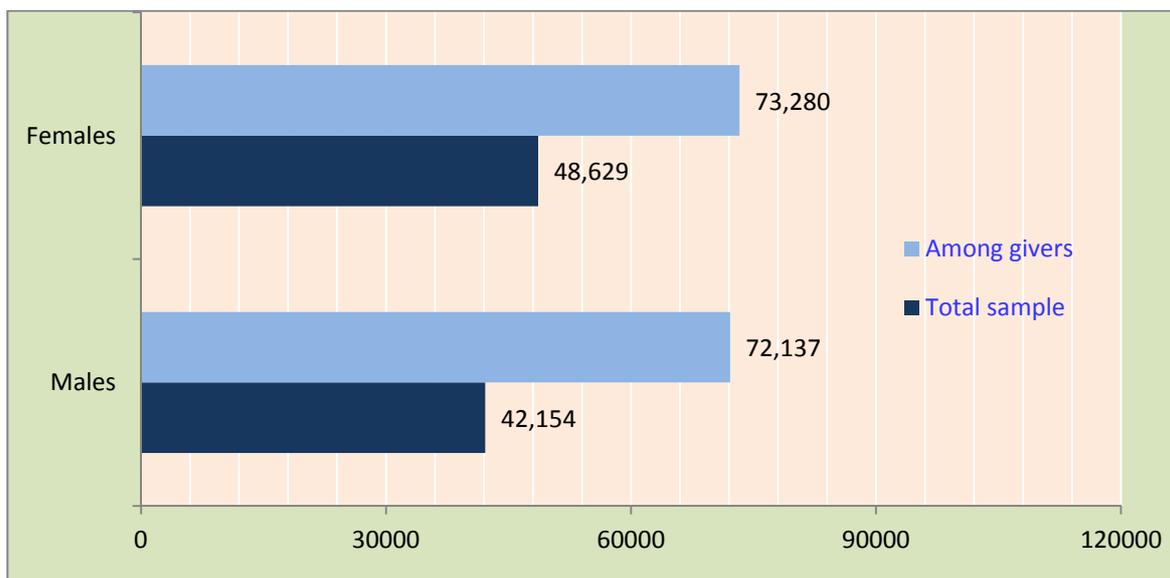
Some give more than others.  Females are more likely to give regularly.  Therefore, looking at all migrants, givers and non-givers, females give an average of about 5,500 Riel more than males.  Once they do give, males and females give similar amounts.  Garment workers (who are mostly females) give regularly and give large amounts.  Garment workers that do remit give approximately 100,000 per month.

**Figure 3.8-3: Remittances to parents by current activity of migrant, total sample and among givers only**
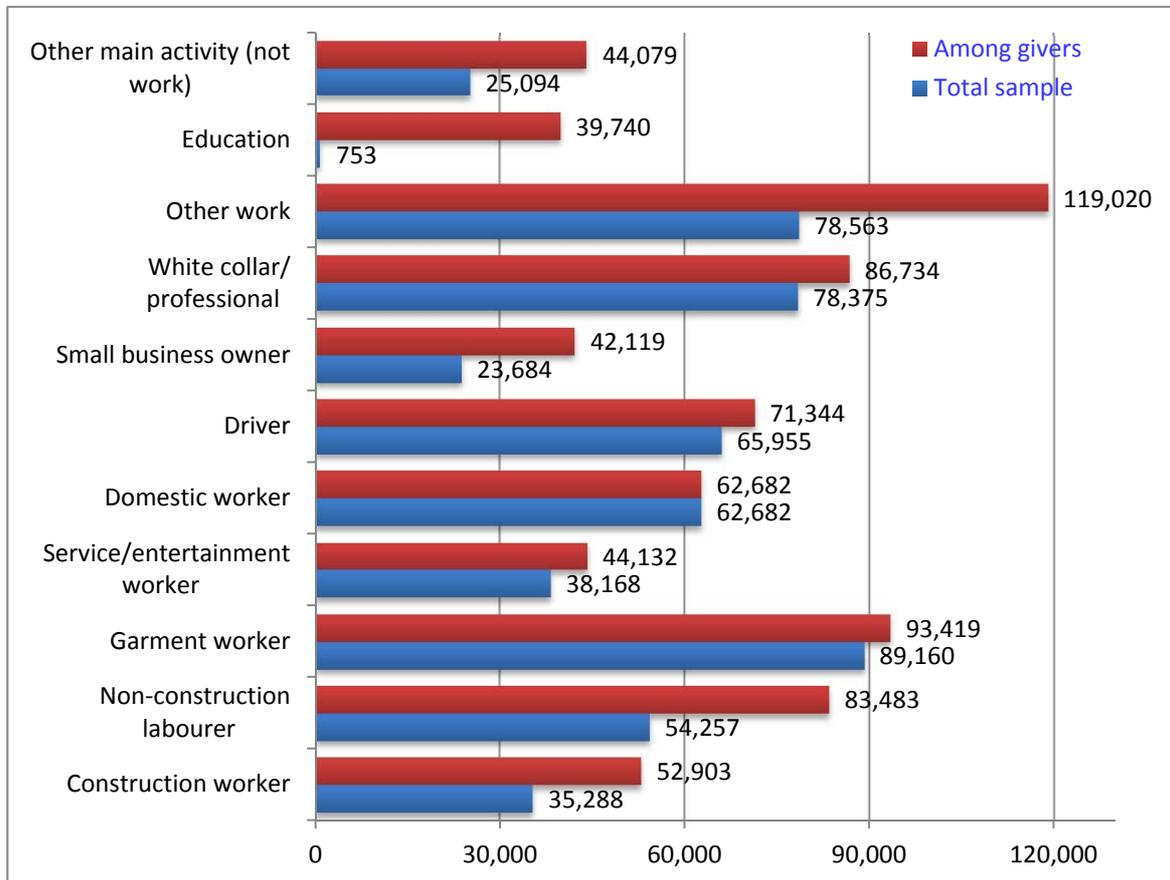


White collar professionals are also large givers.  By combining this information with earlier information on average salary, we can estimate that garment workers give about one-quarter of their salary to their parents.  Construction workers, small business owners and service/entertainment workers remit substantially lower amounts than average.

At the same time, those going to school remit an average of less than 1,000 Riel monthly.  But, this is because almost no migrants going to school remit.  Among givers, those going to school actually give a higher amount than the average, suggesting they may be doing more than one activity, that is, going to school and working.

# CHAPTER 4: RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

## 4.1 Introduction

The migrants streaming into Phnom Penh that we examined in the last chapter are, in large part, coming from rural areas of Cambodia. While rates of in-migration are high when we look at Phnom Penh, rates of out-migration are high when we look at rural Cambodia. This gives urban places in Cambodia highly positive net migration rates and rural areas highly negative net migration rates.

Most people would like to know; does out-migration help or hurt the rural household? This question is difficult to answer using cross-sectional data such as that used for this report. It is only through looking at households over time that strong causal statements can be made regarding effects of migration. However, we still can gain tremendous insights, for instance, by looking at whether the migrant remits money, how much is remitted, or whether there are differences in household support across migrant characteristics such as age, sex and education. We can also look at the rural migrants themselves and examine differences in those going to urban places like Phnom Penh and those going elsewhere. We can look at the rural household more generally and examine its characteristics, and compare it with households where there has been no migration.

In the current chapter we examine the following themes: who are the recent migrants and do they differ from non-migrants; where do they go; what is their motivation for migration; in what ways do migrants and their rural households of origin interact and what is the subsequent impact of migration; is there much return migration and if so why and who are the return migrants; do migrant and non-migrant households differ in any important ways. Lastly, given concern that migration leaves the some behind in rural areas without traditional means of support, we look at migration and the elderly in rural Cambodia.

This chapter is concerned only with recent migrants, which were defined as those that moved to a different district, have been living there for a period of at least three months but not longer than five years. Migrants for this project needed to be at least 15 years of age. In total, 2,875 households defined as migrant households and 1,625 non-migrant households were surveyed. The greatest number of migrants from any one household was four, and the total number of migrants across the migrant households was 4,484, or an average of about one and a half migrants per household.

A weight was established based on the actual probability of finding a household that was and was not a migrant household, and these weights are applied to the analysis in this chapter. The actual probability was determined by enumeration based on the 2008 census. Given the weighted totals, across rural Cambodia we can define 22% of household as being migrant households as defined in this report. The other 78% are non-migrant households. Weighted, the combined data set of migrant and non-migrant households has 13,584 individuals. We have information on each of these individuals. Five hundred and eighty seven of these we define as return migrants, that is, they were living elsewhere but returned to their household of origin within the last five years. The number of current migrants 15 and older when weighted equals 1,603.

Note that there are different definitions of migration used in different government reports. Most consider a move outside the village of origin as a migration event. Battambang province is divided into 741 villages. For the current study, we consider a rural migrant to be

someone that has moved out of their district of origin. We defined it in this way because we were interested in moves of a longer distance than village to village. For instance, there are only 13 districts in Battambang province. There is also the administrative area of a commune that is larger than a village but smaller than a district. About eight communes or so usually make up a district. Therefore, our measure of migration provides fewer migrants than most measures used by the RGC for their computations. It also produces much lower rates of rural to rural migration, since most rural to rural migration is from village of origin to another village within the same district. *To reiterate, for this study, movement within the same district is not considered a migration event, and all migration rates in the current section refer to out-of-district migration.* In addition, for this study, a migrant must be at least 15 years of age.

## 4.2 Who are recent migrants from rural areas?

### 4.2.1 Demographic characteristics of migrants versus non-migrants

We begin with the simple question of who are the recent migrants that have moved out of their rural district of origin to live in a different place and how do they compare to the population of non-migrants living in rural areas. Table 4.2-1 therefore looks at the age/sex distribution of migrant and non-migrant individuals.

**Table 4.2-1: Percent age/sex distribution of CRUMP rural household sample migrants and non-migrants and mean age by sex**

| | Migrants | | | Non-migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Males[1]** | **Females[1]** | **Total** | **Males[1]** | **Females[1]** | **Total** |
| 15-19 | 8.1 | 12.7 | 20.8 | 8.4 | 8.2 | 16.6 |
| 20-24 | 16.5 | 18.4 | 35.0 | 6.6 | 6.7 | 13.2 |
| 25-29 | 12.3 | 10.2 | 22.5 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 12.3 |
| 30-34 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 11.0 |
| 35-39 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 5.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 8.1 |
| 40-44 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 8.5 |
| 45-49 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 8.3 |
| 50+ | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 9.5 | 12.5 | 22.0 |
| Total | 49.5 | 50.5 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Mean age | 26.5 | 24.4 | 25.3 | 35.5 | 37.1 | 35.4 |

[1]These are cell percentages, so the sum of males and females equals 100%

Migrants are younger than non-migrants living in rural areas. If young people are leaving rural areas, while older people stay put, it may lead to an increase in the percent of rural population made up of older persons, a concept sometimes referred to as 'aging in place'. Almost 80% of recent migrants are under 30 years of age. The same is true of only about 40% of those that are still present in the same district. The average age of migrants is 26.5 versus 35.5 for non-migrants, fully a nine year difference. In addition, the over 50 year olds account for less than 2% of migrants but 22% of non-migrants.

Does out-migration of younger persons translate into a greying of rural Cambodia? While Chapter 3 showed the urban area getting younger due to migration, Figure 4.2-1 shows older persons making up a slightly larger percentage of rural Cambodia. In total, the percentage 50 and older increased from 10.5% in 1998 to 13.1% in 2008. Removing those 0 to 14, those

50 and older made up 18.6% of the rural population in 2008 aged 15 and older and 20.4% in 2008.  According to our data seen in the above table, this increased to 22% by 2011.

**Figure 4.2-1: Percent age distribution of rural Cambodia in 1998 and 2008**
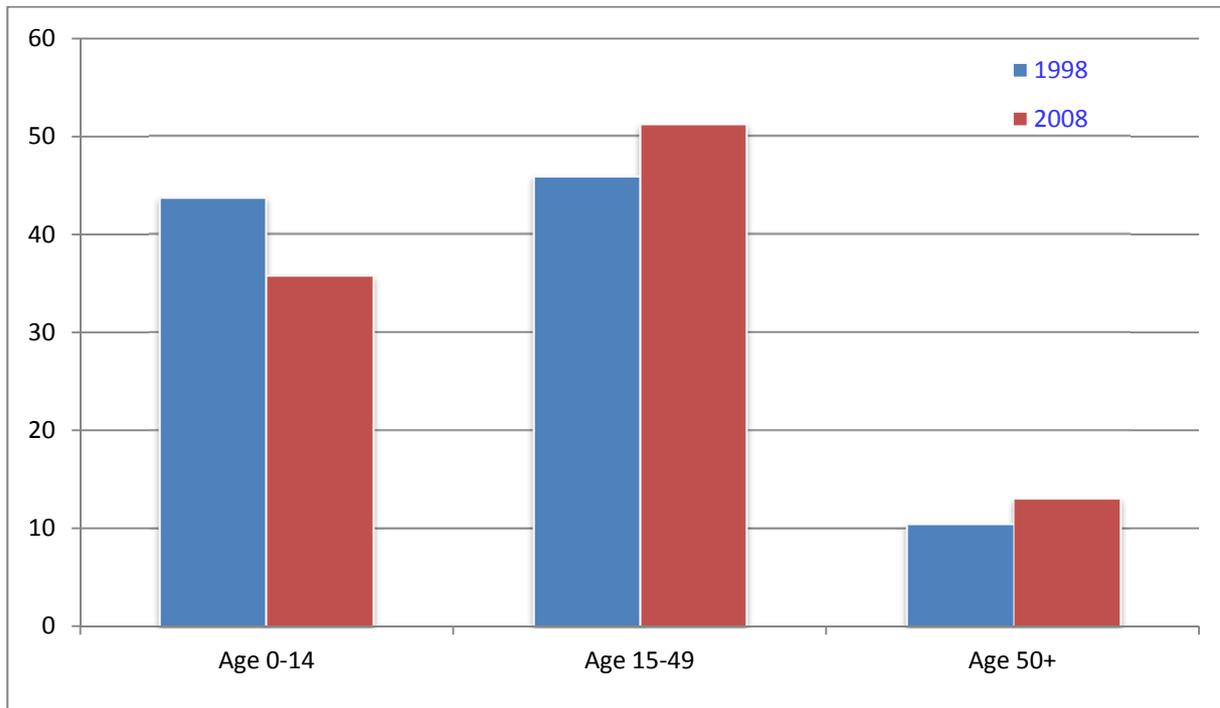


Source: Cambodia census 1998 and 2008

It would seem then from these numbers that there is a slow greying of rural Cambodia.  But, we need also consider the function of birth and deaths in recent Cambodian history to appreciate the impact of migration on the changing age structure.  Other things being equal, falling Total Fertility Rates would make the non-young population larger in proportion to the young, since it means fewer young entering a population as rates fall.  But, there is complexity in the demographics in Cambodia.  Because of the civil war period, the cohort now moving into old age is smaller than the previous cohort.  This is due to high mortality during the Khmer Rouge period.  To see this, one can refer back to the population pyramid shown in Chapter 1, Figure 1.3-2.  Moreover, population momentum means that even if fertility *rates* decline, the number of very young could still be large due to the large numbers currently in child-bearing age.  Indeed, the proportion of older persons in Cambodia is declining even though fertility rates are falling.  Without population momentum we would expect rural Cambodia to be getting older faster.  Thus, the real impact of migration on the greying of Cambodia is difficult to notice without more complex demographic analysis.  Plus, not all migration, as we have seen, is rural to urban, but there is rural to rural migration, which does not affect the overall age structure of rural Cambodia.  We can conclude that out-migration has some bearing on the greying of rural Cambodia, but more detailed demographic analysis that incorporates the impact of the civil war on creating small cohorts in particular ages and large cohorts in other ages is needed to determine the exact impact of migration on the overall changing age structure.

Returning to Table 4.2-1, there is also a slight sex difference in migration from rural Cambodia.  While the total percent that migrate is about 50% for both sexes, female migrants tend to be younger than male.  The percent of migrants that are female age 15 to 24 is about 31% versus about 27% for male.

**Table 4.2-2: Select socio-demographic characteristic percent distributions for migrants and non-migrants by sex**

| | Migrants | | | Non-Migrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | **Males** | **Females** | **Total** | **Males** | **Females** |
| **Education** | | | | | | |
| None | 5.6 | 5.1 | 6.2 | 21.1 | 15.5 | 26.0 |
| Primary (1-6 years) | 43.3 | 38.2 | 48.3 | 44.1 | 43.7 | 44.4 |
| Secondary (7-12 years) | 41.5 | 44.3 | 38.8 | 32.3 | 37.7 | 27.6 |
| Higher (13+ years) | 9.5 | 12.4 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| Single | 65.0 | 63.2 | 66.7 | 28.4 | 32.3 | 24.9 |
| Married | 31.1 | 34.6 | 27.7 | 62.7 | 64.8 | 60.8 |
| Widowed | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 12.5 |
| Divorced/Separated | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Among married only, number of children** | | | | | | |
| 0 | 22.2 | 15.8 | 30.1 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| 1 | 31.5 | 32.2 | 30.5 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 13.5 |
| 2 | 27.1 | 28.2 | 25.7 | 17.6 | 17.1 | 18.2 |
| 3+ | 19.2 | 23.8 | 13.7 | 63.5 | 64.7 | 62.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Main activity** | | | | | | |
| Employed | 88.3 | 86.7 | 89.8 | 80.4 | 82.3 | 78.8 |
| Student | 8.6 | 10.7 | 6.4 | 10.0 | 11.8 | 8.4 |
| Home maker | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Other[1] | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 6.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

[1] Includes unemployed, never employed, dependent, retired or other.

Table 4.2-2 shows other selected socio-demographic indicators comparing the migrant and non-migrant rural population. The table shows that migrants are more educated than non-migrants. This does not translate directly into selectivity of migration because many of the non-migrants, as shown above, are of an older generation and were young during a time when education levels were low. The proof of selectivity would come from comparing similarly aged migrants versus non-migrants. However, there is also much education related migration, and thus selectivity may be found in the potential for being successful in higher education or the desire to obtain higher education, which cannot be determined using these data.

Migrants are by far more likely to be single never married in comparison to non-migrants. There is some sex differentiation here as females that migrate are less likely married than are males that migrate. Cambodia is similar to Thailand in that it is likely for male Cambodians to move in or near their wife's family after marriage (Knodel & Chayovan, 1997; Zimmer & Kim, 2001)

Migrants are also less likely than non-migrants to have children. We compare number of children only among married individuals to make the comparison meaningful. Female migrants are particularly unlikely to have children. *This is an indication of the importance of remaining childfree for women who have a desire to migrate.* In turn, it may mean that women without children are better able to partake in the benefits of education or better work opportunities that come with migration.

### 4.2.2 Migrant occupations

Table 4.2-1 showed that the vast majority of migrants are employed. We have already seen in Chapter 3 that labour is the main individual motivation for migration. It is informative to examine the occupation of migrants that are working and compare them to working non-migrants. We do this in Table 4.2-3, while also comparing migrants and non-migrants of similar sex.

The occupations of migrants and non-migrants diverge greatly. Non-migrants are likely working in agricultural occupations such as farming, farm labour, fishing and forestry. A fair number of migrants also do this, but the occupations of migrants are much more varied. The majority of migrants work in construction and as garment workers.

**Table 4.2-3: Percent distribution for occupations of migrants versus non-migrants by sex**

| | Total population | | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Migrants** | **Non-migrants** | **Migrants** | **Non-migrants** | **Migrants** | **Non-migrants** |
| Construction | 20.3 | 2.1 | 32.2 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 0.6 |
| Non- construction labour | 7.5 | 1.7 | 11.1 | 2.3 | 4.1 | 1.1 |
| Garment worker | 31.7 | 2.3 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 49.2 | 3.7 |
| Non-garment factory | 5.6 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.3 |
| Service/entertainment | 4.1 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 5.6 | 0.4 |
| Domestic worker | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 0.8 |
| Government (non-military) | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 4.1 | 0.4 | 1.3 |
| Driver | 2.8 | 0.8 | 5.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Business owner | 3.9 | 6.7 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 8.9 |
| Agriculture | 9.5 | 80.5 | 11.2 | 79.5 | 8.0 | 81.4 |
| Other | 8.5 | 2.0 | 12.4 | 2.6 | 4.8 | 1.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

While sex differentiation in occupation of non-migrants is relatively slight, as regardless of sex most work in agriculture, among migrants there is a sharp delineation. Male migrants tend to work in construction more so than any other occupation. Non-construction labour, garment work and agriculture are also frequent occupations for male migrants. Female migrants are overwhelmingly working in the garment industry. Besides this, female migrants are somewhat frequently domestic workers and agricultural workers.

Table 4.2-4 examines occupation of migrants by their educational attainment, dividing educational attainment into two groups; those with six years of education and less and those with seven years or more. This is basically a division of primary versus more than primary. In this way we can see which occupations require the higher levels of education.

**Table 4.2-4: Percent distribution for occupations of migrants versus non-migrants by education**

|  | Males | | Females | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | **0-6 years (N=332)** | **7+ years (N=355)** | **0-6 years (N=423)** | **7+ years (N=303)** |
| Construction | 38.9 | 25.9 | 11.1 | 6.3 |
| Non- construction labour | 11.1 | 10.7 | 5.4 | 2.3 |
| Garment worker | 9.9 | 16.1 | 42.8 | 58.4 |
| Non-garment factory | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| Service/ entertainment | 1.8 | 3.1 | 6.1 | 4.6 |
| Domestic worker | 1.2 | 0.3 | 11.8 | 5.9 |
| Government (non-military) | 0.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Driver | 3.9 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| Business owner | 2.7 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| Agriculture | 15.7 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 5.3 |
| Other | 8.1 | 16.6 | 3.5 | 6.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

For males, the positions that attract better-educated are garment work, service/ entertainment, government workers, drivers, business owners and other. While few men work in most of these occupations, the fact that the ones that do have higher levels of education may be an indication that when engaged in these occupations males may hold higher positions than women, such as managers in the garment industry or in service. Drivers may have higher education due to the need for education in receiving licenses and perhaps the advantage of learning English, which is important when driving tourists in Phnom Penh or working as drivers for the various agencies that operate in the city. The 'other' category includes, among other things, white collar occupations, which may be the reason that more than twice the proportion of educated are categorized as other.

For females, the higher educated occupations are garment workers and others. The garment industry may be looking for and may favour women with some level of education beyond primary. Domestic work is particularly noticeable in that it attracts more than twice the percent of lower educated versus higher. As we have seen in Chapter 3, domestic work is among the lowest paying occupations for migrants to Phnom Penh.

## 4.3 Rural migrant destinations

### 4.3.1 Where do rural migrants go?

Figure 4.3-1 shows our main categories for migrant destinations that will be used throughout this chapter. The percentages will not match reports from census and other government reports on migration in Cambodia because of differences in the definition of who is a migrant. We are investigating 'out-of-district' moves, and we include international destinations. Government reports generally provide results for 'out-of-village' moves, which can be much shorter, do not include international destinations, and involve many rural to rural moves. Therefore, government sources tend to report higher rates of rural to rural migration than we report here.

**Figure 4.3-1: Destination of rural migrants**
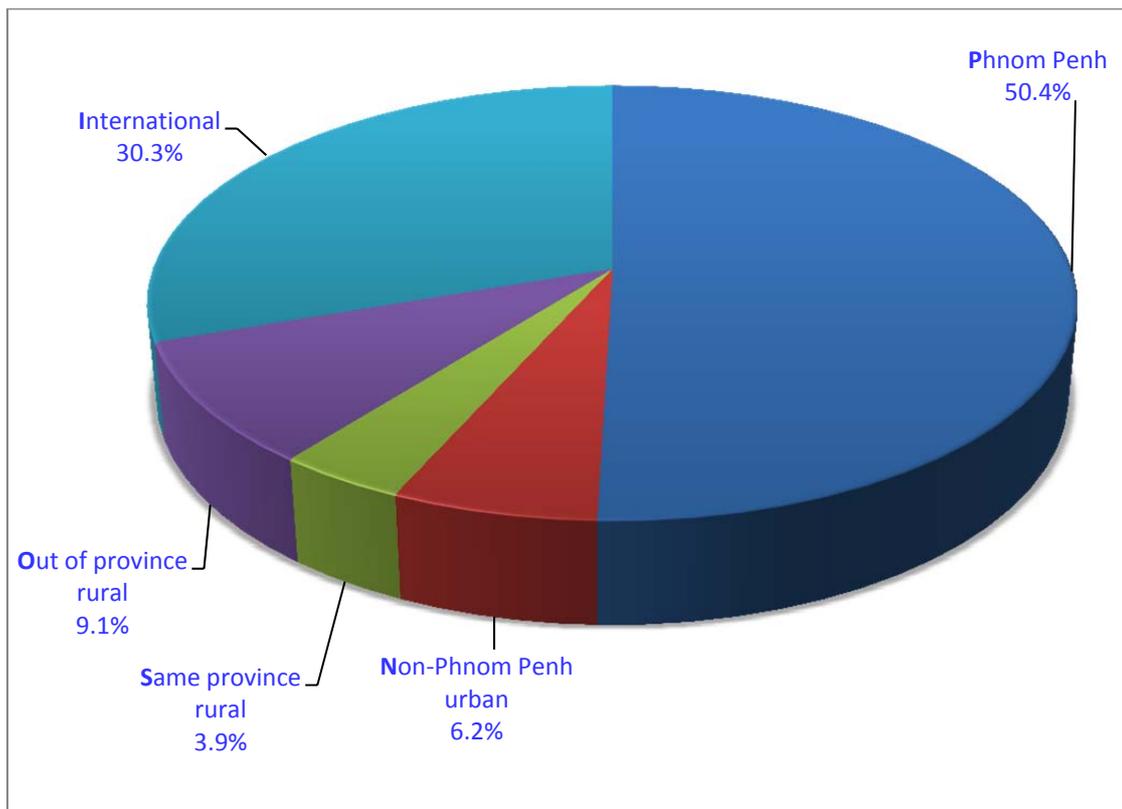


Half of migrants out of rural areas of Cambodia take up residence in *Phnom Penh*. Less than 1% of migrants to Phnom Penh report living in a rural part of the province, and thus we combine all Phnom Penh into one category and consider it rural to urban migration. By far, the second most popular destination is *international*, with about 30% of migrants leaving the country. Rural to *out of province rural* migration accounts for approximately 9% of moves. Rural to *non-Phnom Penh urban* migration makes up about 6%. Finally, rural to *same province rural* migrants are about 4% of the total. Put another way, rural to urban migration is about 57% of all migration, rural to rural is about 13%, and rural to international makes up the additional 30%.

Figure 4.3-2 shows the provincial destination of non-Phnom Penh, out of province migrants in order to examine whether these are evenly scattered across the country or congregate in specific destinations. Indeed, non-Phnom Penh out of province migration is very scattered. The two most popular destinations are the north-western provinces of Banteay Meanchey and Siem Reap, but neither of these provinces receives more than 13% of these migrants. The reason for Siem Reap being a relatively popular destination is the large number of tourists visiting Angkor Wat and other temples in the vicinity and the need for labour to accommodate various aspects of the tourist-related economy. The main highway from Thailand to Siem Reap runs through Banteay Meanchey, and there is a casino town on the border that might attract migrants, especially from neighbouring Battambang, which itself is a fairly populous province. The other relatively popular provincial destinations are or are near populous provinces or, in the case of Sihanoukville, are experiencing a growth in tourism.

**Figure 4.3-2: Percent distribution of destination of non-Phnom Penh out of province rural migrants**

| Province | Percent |
|---|---|
| Sihanoukville | 7.5 |
| Battambang | 7.7 |
| Kampong Cham | 7.9 |
| Kratie | 8.4 |
| Siem Reap | 12.0 |
| Banteay Meanchey | 13.0 |
| 17 Other provinces | 43.5 |
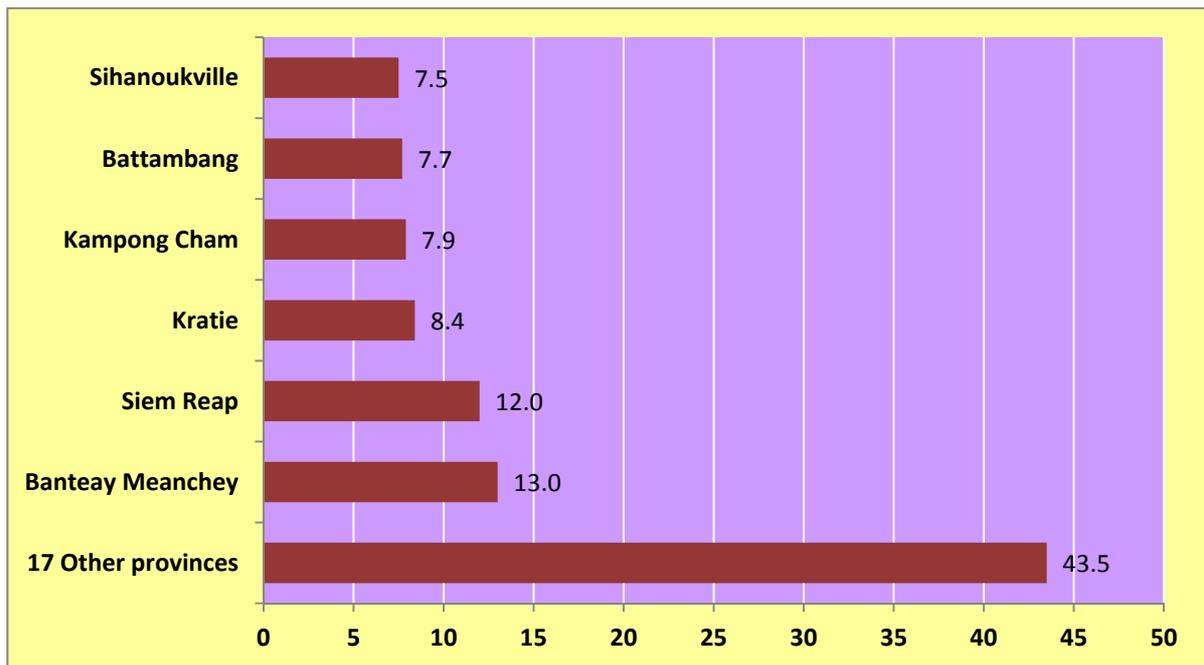
**Figure 4.3-3: Percent distribution of out of country rural migrants**

| Destination | Percent |
|---|---|
| South Korea | 3.2 |
| Malaysia | 13.9 |
| Thailand | 81.3 |
| 12 other countries | 1.6 |
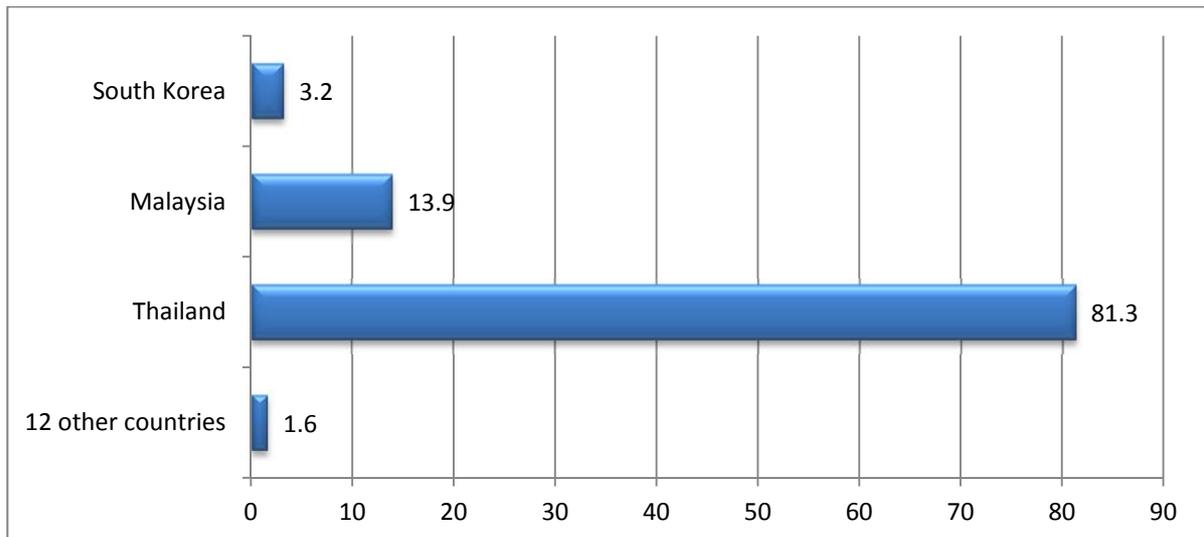
Figure 4.3-3 shows the destination of international migrants again to determine whether these migrants are scattered across several different countries or congregate in specific destinations. In this case, the latter is true. Over 80% of out of country migration is to Thailand. The next most popular destination is Malaysia, which still receives a fair number of Cambodians at about 14%. South Korea receives about 3%, and the remainder are scattered across other countries.

### 4.3.2 Destination by migrant characteristics

Using the five main categories of migrant destination, Table 4.3-1 examines whether destination varies according to specific characteristics of the migrants. Specifically, we look at sex, age, marital status, education, and current activity. Females are much more likely

than males to migrate to Phnom Penh, while males are more likely to migrate to other rural destinations and abroad. This is likely a function of the types of jobs that are available to males versus females. As earlier discussions have emphasized, male and female migrant occupations are highly segregated.

**Table 4.3-1: Percent distributions of rural migrant destinations by selected socio-demographic characteristics**

| | Destination | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | **Phnom Penh** | **Non-Phnom Penh urban** | **Sam province rural** | **Out of province rural** | **International** | **Total** |
| **Sex** | | | | | | |
| - Male | 42.2 | 7.0 | 5.2 | 10.9 | 34.7 | 100.0 |
| - Female | 58.5 | 5.5 | 2.7 | 7.4 | 25.9 | 100.0 |
| **Age** | | | | | | |
| - Under 20 | 53.3 | 6.6 | 3.2 | 7.3 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| - 20 to 24 | 55.5 | 5.6 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 29.1 | 100.0 |
| - 25 to 29 | 50.8 | 7.5 | 4.1 | 9.2 | 28.3 | 100.0 |
| - 30 to 34 | 46.2 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 10.9 | 32.9 | 100.0 |
| - 35+ | 32.8 | 7.2 | 6.6 | 15.9 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | | |
| - Never married | 56.8 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 26.8 | 100.0 |
| - Currently married | 38.0 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 14.6 | 35.4 | 100.0 |
| - Formerly married | 45.9 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 7.7 | 41.3 | 100.0 |
| **Education (total sample)** | | | | | | |
| - None | 27.7 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 13.4 | 49.1 | 100.0 |
| - Primary | 44.9 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 9.1 | 37.6 | 100.0 |
| - Secondary | 56.3 | 8.2 | 2.9 | 9.2 | 23.3 | 100.0 |
| - Higher | 74.3 | 12.3 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 100.0 |
| **Education (labour migrants only)** | | | | | | |
| - None | 28.0 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 12.2 | 53.7 | 100.0 |
| - Primary | 44.7 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 9.2 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| - Secondary | 56.2 | 5.3 | 2.7 | 9.0 | 26.7 | 100.0 |
| - Higher | 61.3 | 8.1 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| **Current activity** | | | | | | |
| - Employed | 50.5 | 5.4 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 32.9 | 100.0 |
| - Student | 72.9 | 13.6 | 4.1 | 6.3 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| - Other | 20.9 | 10.5 | 14.2 | 30.5 | 24.0 | 100.0 |

Phnom Penh is a more popular destination among those never married, while formerly married are more likely to migrate to international destinations. Currently married are more likely than others to migrate to other rural destinations. Single people clearly have an interest and the opportunity to move to Cambodia's capital city.

Differences in destination by education are stark. *The higher educated tend to move to Phnom Penh. The lower educated tend to move to international destinations.* For the highly educated, part of this is a function of schooling being available in Phnom Penh. For those who seek higher education, Phnom Penh is surely the best choice of places to go with the

greatest and highest level educational opportunities. The Royal University of Phnom Penh, the main public university in the country, is located in Phnom Penh.

At time of migration, those moving to Phnom Penh will have lower levels of education than at time of interview. This is because they have increased their education because of their migration. For this reason, we present a second look at destination by education, examining only labour migrants. We define labour migrants as those where the main reason for migration is listed as work-related. As will be seen in the next section, this does not eliminate many migrants since the vast majority migrate for work reasons. But, it does control for the possibility that the higher levels of education among Phnom Penh migrants is due to receiving schooling since time of migration. We see that doing this does little to change the conclusion that higher educated tend to move to Phnom Penh. Sixty-one percent of those with higher education that move for work moved to Phnom Penh. Thus, the migration of the highly educated is selective.

The relationship between education and international destinations is interesting. Virtually none of the highly educated people move to international destinations. At the same time, those without education end up in international destinations more so than any other destination. Almost half of non-educated migrants move internationally. There is clearly a draw for the non-educated to international places. They are perhaps able to get better paying jobs in Thailand than are available for them in Cambodia.

Finally, the major difference across activity is that those going to school are highly likely to be living in Phnom Penh. While some are in non-Phnom Penh urban places, there is not much diversify with respect to educational-related migration. About 3% of education-related migrants are out of country. This is clearly a very select group of individuals.

## 4.4 Motivations for migration

Motivations for migration are complex and have theoretically been explained using a series of individual, household, micro and macro level approaches. The decision to migrate involves not only individual migrants but also their families; push factors at place of origin, and; pull factors at place of destination. We are able to analyze individual reports for the reasons for migration as well as more complex motivations that involve other facets.

### Table 4.4-1: Reasons for migration in CRUMP data by sex and age

|  | Total sample | Phnom Penh | Non-Phnom Penh urban | Same province rural | Out of province rural | International |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work-related | 87.0 | 85.0 | 75.1 | 72.4 | 79.4 | 97.1 |
| Education | 9.2 | 13.2 | 20.0 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 0.8 |
| Marriage | 3.2 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 15.2 | 11.0 | 1.9 |
| Other | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

We begin with individual motivation as a four category indicator: work-related, education, marriage and other. Table 4.4-1 presents the distributions of reported reason for migration according to the destination of the migrant. The main message of this table is that first, the vast majority of migration from rural areas, on an individual motivation level, is labour-related. This is no surprise. However, education-related migration cannot be ignored. Almost one in

ten migrate for schooling purposes. Looking at the motivations across destination of migrant, labour is pretty much the single reason for international migration, accounting for 97% of these migrations. Migration to Phnom Penh and non-Phnom Penh urban destinations is more likely to be due to education, although labour still dominates. Similarly, migration to rural areas, whether same or different province, is more likely due to marriage, which tends to mean one spouse moving to the home district of the other. But again, labour still accounts for three out of four rural to rural migrations.

**Table 4.4-2: Reported motivations for migration by selected socio-demographic characteristics**

| | **Reported motivation for migration** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Work-related** | **Education** | **Marriage** | **Other** | **Total** |
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| - Male | 85.4 | 11.5 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| - Female | 88.6 | 6.9 | 4.0 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| **Age** | | | | | |
| - Under 20 | 85.1 | 13.3 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 100.0 |
| - 20 to 24 | 83.9 | 13.6 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 100.0 |
| - 25 to 29 | 88.3 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 |
| - 30 to 34 | 90.5 | 2.2 | 6.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| - 35+ | 94.5 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 100.0 |
| **Marital status** | | | | | |
| - Never married | 85.6 | 13.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 100.0 |
| - Currently married | 88.8 | 1.5 | 9.2 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| - Formerly married | 93.4 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| **Education** | | | | | |
| - None | 93.1 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| - Primary | 94.4 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |
| - Secondary | 86.7 | 9.2 | 3.7 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| - Higher | 25.9 | 72.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 |

Table 4.4-2 looks at these same reasons by selected socio-demographic characteristics. There is very little sex variation in the motivations for migration. With respect to age, the older the age, the more likely the motivation is work-related and the less likely it is education-related. Clearly, it is younger individuals who seek to improve their levels of education and therefore migrate in order to go to school. For marital status, the main association is that those that are currently married are most likely to migrate for marriage purposes.

The education association is interesting. Those with higher levels do not migrate for labour-related reasons. Rather they migrate for educational reasons. While this shows that in some way the purpose of migration has been successful, it may also be that those with higher levels of education are seeking to get higher degrees.

Table 4.4-3 gives further indication of factors involved in migration motivations based on more specific questions. Since the decision to migrate and destination are inextricably intertwined, we present distributions by migrant destinations. The table indicates migration is often motivated by others rather than the migrant themselves. More than 84% indicate

encouragement received by others, while over 76% noted encouragement received by parents. Encouragement is less likely to come from others when destination is Phnom Penh or international. Next, we see that about half the time the costs for migration are borne or shared by others. Third, in a subject to be examined in more detail later in the chapter, we see that the migrant has sent money back to the household of origin in the last year in about three-quarters of cases. Together these three items suggest more complex motivations, encouraged by others and possibly for the purpose of generating remittance.

### Table 4.4-3: Select migration items by migrant destination

| ITEM | Total sample | Phnom Penh | Non-Phnom Penh urban | Same province rural | Out of province rural | International |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| **Did migrant receive encouragement for migrating?** | | | | | | |
| Yes, by parents | 76.5 | 77.9 | 83.8 | 84.1 | 73.7 | 73.0 |
| Yes, by someone other | 7.9 | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 9.9 | 8.0 |
| No | 15.6 | 14.7 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 16.4 | 18.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| **Who paid for costs of migration?** | | | | | | |
| Other(s) paid all or most | 31.6 | 31.5 | 35.1 | 31.3 | 25.7 | 33.2 |
| Other(s) paid some | 12.6 | 14.6 | 8.1 | 12.5 | 14.6 | 9.3 |
| Migrant paid all | 55.8 | 53.9 | 56.8 | 56.3 | 59.6 | 57.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | |
| Percent of migrants that sent money back to household of origin in the last year | 72.8 | 76.4 | 67.6 | 57.8 | 64.3 | 72.6 |

## 4.5 Migrant interactions with household of origin and impact

Much of the theoretical work on migration in developing countries places emphasis on migrant support of households in place of origin (Stark & Bloom, 1985; Stark & Lucas, 1988), and how support can be maintained in different ways as technology advances (Knodel & Saengtienchai, 2007; Litwak, 1987). Family solidarity and family altruism theories reflect upon bonds that exist between family members that are difficult to measure but are there to assure survival of the household (Silverstein & Bengston, 1997; Vanwey, 2004; Zimmer & Kwong, 2003). These perspectives suggest that in order to understand migration it is necessary to examine interactions between the migrant and their household of origin.

### 4.5.1 Communication

Figure 4.5-1 shows that only about half of migrants have visited the household of origin within the year prior to the interview. Of those that did visit, the vast majority did so less than once a month and many of these would have visited once only in the course of a year. Very few migrants visit on a more frequent and regular basis, such as weekly. Such frequency of course requires proximity and ease of transportation. About 10% visit about once a month or more.

**Figure 4.5-1: Percent distribution for visit and phone communication between migrant and family members living in household of origin[1]**
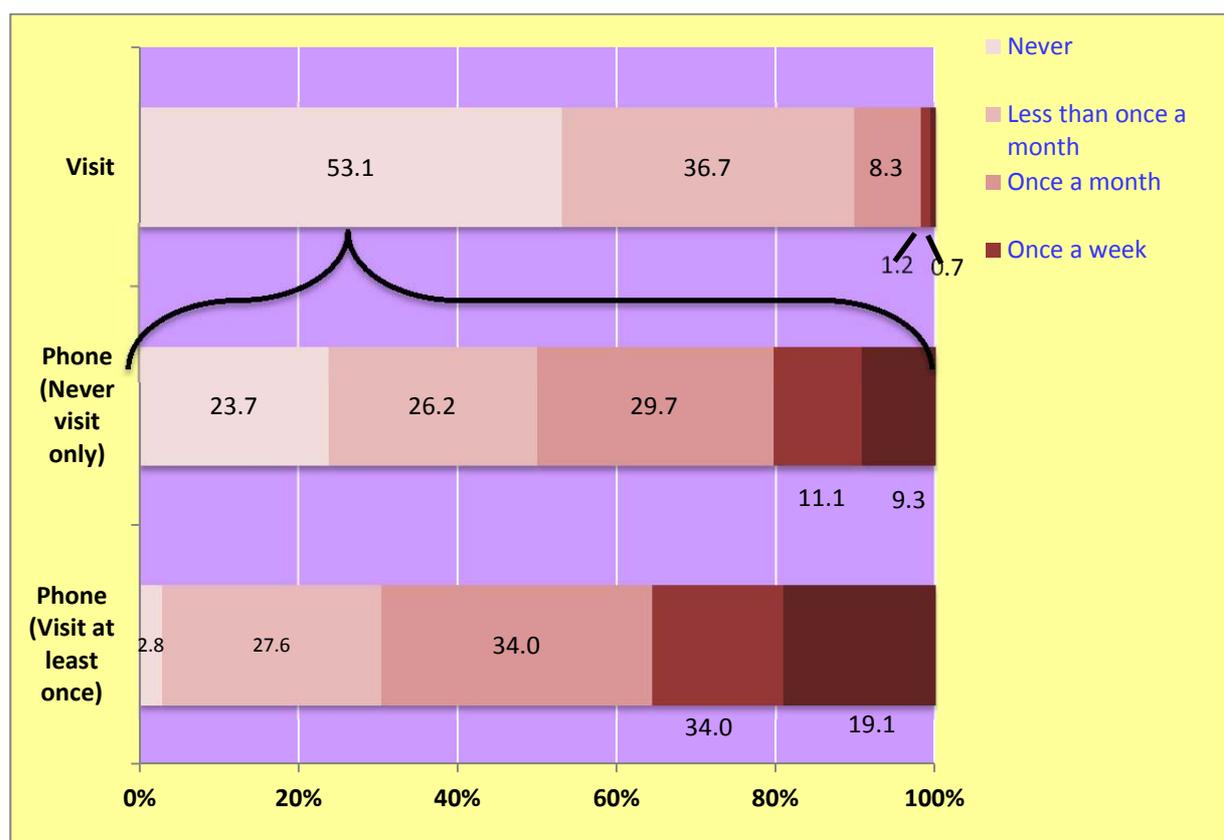


[1] Never refers to never in the past year or since the migrant left if they left less than one year from the time of the survey. Once a month and once a week are approximations with respondents reporting whichever category comes closest.

**Table 4.5-1: Percent distribution for phone communication between migrant and family members living in household of origin by sex and migrant destination[1]**

|  | Never | Less than once a month | Once a month | Once a week | More than once a week | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Males | 14.7 | 28.3 | 32.2 | 13.2 | 11.6 | 100.0 |
| Females | 13.1 | 25.5 | 31.3 | 14.0 | 16.1 | 100.0 |
| **Migrant destination** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Phnom Penh | 9.2 | 23.2 | 32.0 | 15.9 | 18.8 | 100.0 |
| Non-Phnom Penh urban | 20.7 | 23.9 | 29.2 | 12.5 | 13.7 | 100.0 |
| Same province rural | 20.9 | 36.4 | 20.6 | 10.9 | 11.3 | 100.0 |
| Out of province rural | 12.6 | 33.1 | 30.8 | 13.3 | 10.2 | 100.0 |
| International | 19.9 | 30.4 | 33.5 | 10.5 | 7.4 | 100.0 |

[1] Never refers to never in the past year or since the migrant left if they left less than one year from the time of the survey. Once a month and once a week are approximations with respondents reporting category coming closest.

In order to examine phone contact, we divided the sample into those that report never visiting in the last year and those that report visiting at least once in the last year. It is the case that those that visit are more likely to be in contact by phone. For instance, about one in five of those that never visit phone once a week or more. The same is true for about one in two of those that do visit. However, it is also true that phoning is a much more prevalent way of

being in contact and can put those that never visit in regular contact. Of those that never visit, about one in four never phone, about one in four phone but less than once a month, and about half phone at least once a month. This must mean that those living in rural areas, despite the poverty that exists, have access to phones that can facilitate contact with migrant family members.

Sex and destination are factors that associate with phone contact as is seen in Table 4.5-1. Females are more likely to phone once a week and more than once a week than are males. As for destination, those living in Phnom Penh are more frequent callers than others. This may be a function of the ease of available of communication devices in the capital city. Never phoning is very infrequent regardless of destination.

### 4.5.2 Provision of support

Remittance is the most obvious and in many ways the most talked about form of migrant interaction with household of origin. The rural household survey included remittance questions as well as a number of other items related to support. We asked about sending material goods, which were defined as 'sending things like money or food,' returning to the household of origin to help with family farm or business work, and returning to help with housework. There was also a general question that asked if the migrant has 'helped the financial situation of the household.' This was asked separately from whether the migrant gave money in the form of remittance. The provision of these types of support will depend upon a number of factors related to the migrant, such as destination, education, sex, age, marital status and the purpose of their migration.

Table 4.5-2 provides the percent that helped in these various ways for the total sample of migrants and across characteristics of the migrant. As will be seen later, about 70% of rural migrants remitted any money to the household of origin in the year prior to the interview. A total of 80.5% of migrants were reported to have helped the financial situation of the household. The second percent noted is higher than the first since there are more ways than giving money to help financially, such as giving material goods. The two percentages therefore are very close and overlap but the correlation is not perfect. In fact, there is a .71 Pearson's correlation coefficient between reporting that the migrant has helped financially and has remitted, meaning that there is a close association but still some difference.

Those living in Phnom Penh are the most likely helpers. They are more likely than others to have helped financially and by sending material goods. They are also not that much less likely to have helped with farm, business or with household tasks. Those that are international migrants are least likely to help with any of the four types of activities. Nevertheless, the chances of being helped financially are high regardless of the destination of the migrant; other types of help come less frequently.

Female migrants tend to help more often than males, with the exception of farm/business help. As age increases so too do the chance of helping financially, while the chance of other types of help is consistent across age. Those formerly and currently married help more often materially, while never married help more with tasks that require one to be present – farm, business and housework help. This may be related to age.

**Table 4.5-2: Percent of migrants helping in various ways in the year prior to migration by selected characteristics of migrant[1]**

| | Type of help | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | **Financial[2]** | **Material goods** | **Farm/ business** | **Housework** |
| TOTAL SAMPLE OF MIGRANTS | 80.5 | 28.8 | 15.2 | 18.3 |
| **Migrant destination** | | | | |
| Phnom Penh | 83.1 | 44.7 | 20.2 | 23.8 |
| Non-Phnom Penh urban | 75.9 | 22.3 | 26.0 | 30.2 |
| Same province rural | 76.1 | 21.0 | 11.8 | 16.7 |
| Out of province rural | 76.4 | 21.4 | 11.2 | 16.6 |
| International | 78.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 7.4 |
| **Sex of migrant** | | | | |
| Male | 76.2 | 21.1 | 15.8 | 14.0 |
| Female | 84.7 | 36.3 | 14.6 | 22.5 |
| **Age** | | | | |
| <20 years | 75.8 | 25.2 | 14.9 | 19.9 |
| 20-24 years | 76.5 | 29.3 | 15.2 | 19.3 |
| 25-29 years | 84.0 | 30.1 | 15.1 | 15.8 |
| 30-34 years | 88.2 | 31.0 | 11.7 | 15.9 |
| 35+ years | 87.1 | 29.2 | 18.9 | 19.1 |
| **Marital Status** | | | | |
| Never married | 77.8 | 27.9 | 16.0 | 19.2 |
| Currently married | 85.0 | 31.4 | 14.2 | 17.1 |
| Formerly married | 88.9 | 23.0 | 9.2 | 12.0 |
| **Education Level** | | | | |
| None | 72.8 | 20.9 | 12.0 | 16.6 |
| Primary (1-6 years) | 85.0 | 28.0 | 12.9 | 16.5 |
| Secondary (7-12 years) | 82.4 | 32.4 | 17.1 | 20.2 |
| Higher than secondary (13+ years) | 39.6 | 15.9 | 21.5 | 20.1 |
| **Education Level (labour migrants only)** | | | | |
| None | 75.6 | 20.7 | 11.0 | 15.7 |
| Primary (1-6 years) | 85.9 | 28.3 | 12.9 | 16.5 |
| Secondary (7-12 years) | 89.3 | 35.5 | 16.2 | 19.9 |
| Higher than secondary (13+ years) | 88.5 | 29.5 | 24.6 | 14.8 |
| **Main Reason for Migrating** | | | | |
| Work | 86.6 | 30.9 | 14.6 | 17.8 |
| Education | 24.5 | 8.0 | 22.8 | 23.8 |
| Marriage | 78.5 | 32.7 | 7.1 | 12.4 |
| Other | 62.6 | 16.9 | 26.0 | 30.6 |

[1] If migrant has been gone less than a year than the reference period is the time since leaving.
[2] Financial help derived from a subjective item asking whether the respondent has provided financial help to the household overall. Those answering a lot or a little are combined for this column. There is more on this subjective question later in this section.

There is a surprising result with education. Reports of highly educated helping with the financial situation are rare. Only about 40% of migrants with the highest levels of education are reported to have helped financially. This is partly a result of the highest educated being education-related migrants who are still in school. Those that migrated for educational

purposes, as can be seen also in this table, are unlikely to have been helpful financially. In contrast, those with primary and secondary education are more likely to have helped financially than those without education, as are migrants who migrated for work. Also, the higher educated and those that migrated for education or 'other' reasons help more often on the farm/business or with housework.

In order to determine whether the relationship between education and help holds for those not in schools, we separated the labour migrants and again looked at the percent that give various types of help by level of education. That is, here we looked only at those that are reported to have migrated for work purposes only, therefore eliminating those going to school. Indeed, once this is done, we see that the majority of those highly educated are helping the household of origin financially.

Finally, those that migrated for work purposes are most likely to be helpful financially, while those that migrated for education purposes are not at all likely. This again supports the idea that it is work-related migration that is of most value to those in rural areas. Those that leave for education purposes are not very helpful, especially financially, although we might assume they will become more helpful after graduation.

### 4.5.3 Remittances

Household interviewees were asked how much money the migrant remitted in the past year. In total, 72.8% of rural originating migrants living outside of their district of origin have sent money back to the household of origin within the last year. However, there is a substantial difference in the amounts that are given. Giving a small amount, like under 100,000 Riel over the course of the year (which translates into about $25 USD or about $2 USD per month) may be considered as a symbolic gesture, and is likely to have a small impact on the lives of the people back in the household of origin. Those giving between 400,000 and 1,000,000 Riel (between $100 and $250 USD per year) are likely to have a much greater impact. More than 1,000,000 Riel would be considered a substantial remittance. While about 1 out of 4 did not give at all, of those that did, about 10% gave less than 100,000 Reil per year, 26% gave between 100,000 and 400,000, 19% gave between 400,000 and 1,000,000 and the remaining 45% gave 1,000,000 or more.

Table 4.5-3 shows the percent giving different amounts by destination of origin and the average remittance by destination of origin. The table tells a story of high risk – high reward when it comes to international destinations. The likelihood of getting large remittances of one million per year or more from migrants in these destinations is high –31% of international migrants remit this amount. But, there is about an equal chance of getting under 100,000 Riel over the course of the last year. Looking at the average remittances, international migrants remitted the most with an average of over 1.4 million Riel, but the standard deviation, a measure of the variation in remittance across migrants, is extremely high for international migrants.

Migrating to Phnom Penh seems to be a safer bet when it comes to remittance. Thirty eight percent of Phnom Penh migrants remitted one million Riel or more in the year prior to the interview, the average remittance is high at about 1.1 million. The standard deviation, in comparison to international migrants, is low. Those migrating to other urban areas and out of province rural remitted the next largest totals. Those migrating to a rural same province destination are likely to be remitting nothing or very little and their average remittance per year is only about 600,000 Riel, which works out to be about an average of $12 USD per month.

## Table 4.5-3: Remittance amounts by destination of migrant

| | Migrant destination | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total sample | Phnom Penh | Non-Phnom Penh urban | Same province rural | Out of province rural | Intern'l |
| Percent remitting.... | | | | | | |
| 0 Riel per year | 27.2 | 23.6 | 32.4 | 42.9 | 35.7 | 27.4 |
| 1 to 99,999 per year | 7.2 | 7.7 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 14.6 | 2.7 |
| 100,000 to 399,999 per year | 19.3 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 22.2 | 17.5 | 22.6 |
| 400,000 to 999,999 per year | 13.5 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 6.3 | 10.5 | 16.7 |
| 1,000,000 or more per year | 32.7 | 38.4 | 21.6 | 19.0 | 21.6 | 30.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average yearly remittance (standard deviation in parentheses) | 1,130,021 (2,282,118) | 1,108,225 (1,689,600) | 815,567 (1,686,262) | 599,808 (1,218,082) | 723,900 (1,504,323) | 1,427,495 (3,294,174) |

Table 4.5-4 examines remittance by two important characteristics of the migrant, their sex and education. It is clear that females are more likely to remit than males. About 32% of males do not remit at all compared to 23% of females. On the other end of the scale, 39% of females gave 1 million or more Riel per year versus about 26% of males. In addition, females gave on average about 20% more than males.

## Table 4.5-4: Remittance amounts by sex and education of migrant

| | Sex | | Education | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | No education | 1-6 years | 7-12 years | 13+ years |
| **Percent remitting....** | | | | | | |
| 0 Riel per year | 31.6 | 23.0 | 32.5 | 22.7 | 24.4 | 77.7 |
| 1 to 99,999 per year | 7.4 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 7.9 | 7.2 | 0.7 |
| 100,000 to 399,999 per year | 20.9 | 17.8 | 22.8 | 21.1 | 19.0 | 5.1 |
| 400,000 to 999,999 per year | 13.8 | 13.1 | 10.7 | 16.0 | 12.3 | 5.6 |
| 1,000,000 or more per year | 26.3 | 39.0 | 24.9 | 32.3 | 37.1 | 10.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Average yearly remittance (standard deviation in parentheses) | 1,030,456 (2,345,222) | 1,227,303 (2,215,856) | 759,648 (1,402,697) | 1,048,367 (1,922,183) | 1,356,375 (2,504,928) | 738,983 (3,011,481) |

With respect to education, about one in three of those without education did not remit at all in the year prior to interview, and those without education remitted less on average than those with 1 to 6 and 7 to 12 years. We see again that those with the highest level of education remit the least. We know however, from earlier analysis in this chapter, that those with the

highest level of education are a mixed group. They include those currently going to school who tend to not remit at all, and those that are labour migrants with high levels of education. Figure 4.5-2 is shown to sort out the association between education and remittance adjusting for this factor. The figure includes only labour migrants. When educational migrants are eliminated there is a clear linear association between education and amount of remittance. Those with primary education (1 to 6 years) gave about 45% more than those with no education. Those with secondary education (7 to 12 years) gave about 38% more than those with primary. Those with more than secondary education gave about 15% more than those with secondary.

Figure 4.5-3 shows average remittance by occupation. It is clear that there is wide variation. The occupations that gave the most are non-garment factory workers, non-construction labourers, drivers and garment workers. The very large remittances on average coming from non-garment factory workers and from non-construction labourers is partly explained by these occupations being concentrated among those working in international destinations, and those in international destinations, as was seen above, remit more on average than those in any other destination. About two-thirds of both non-garment factory and non-construction labour workers are working in international destinations. On the low end are business owners, service/ entertainment workers, agricultural workers and construction workers. Business owners tend to be older and they may be least likely to have parents living in rural areas and therefore not have the same number to remit to or motivation to remit. The other low remitters are low wage earners. On the higher end are occupations that may have higher wages or may remit more consistently.

**Figure 4.5-2: Average remittance in Riel per year by education for labour migrants only**
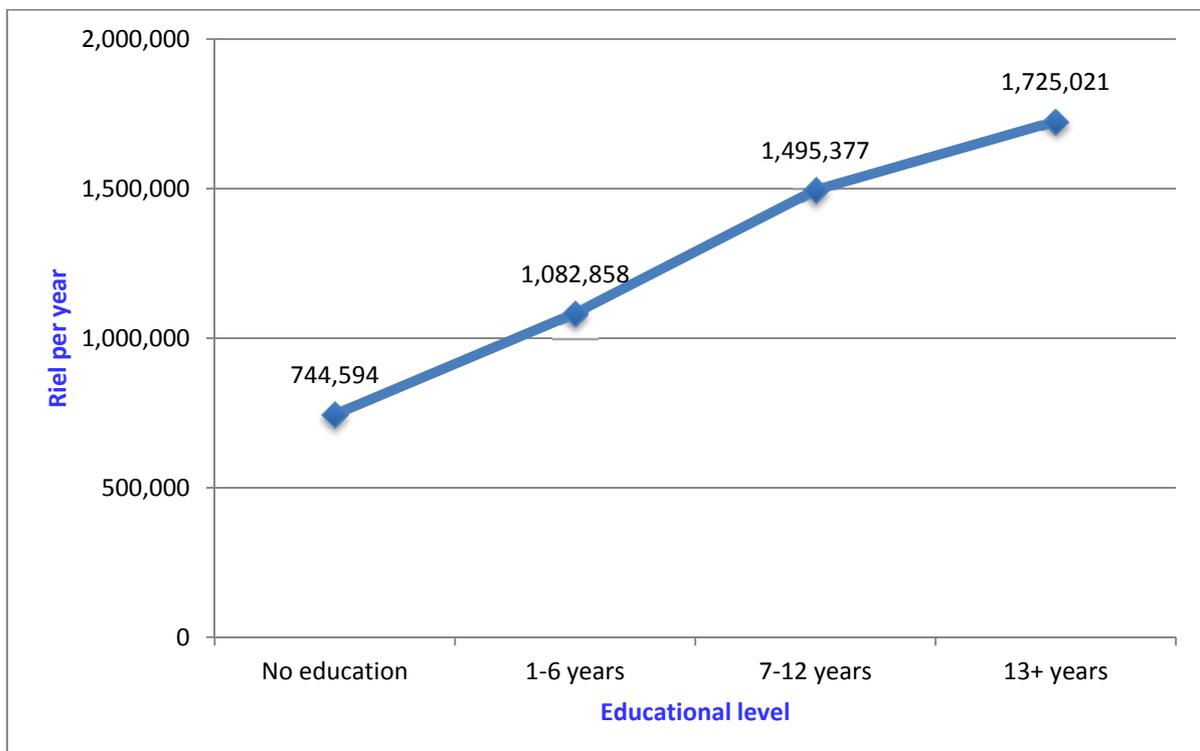


Finally, we want to make the point that remittances are not only a function of the characteristics of the migrant; they are also a function of the situation in the household and village of origin. Figure 4.5-4 shows remittance tendency given the situation of children of the migrant. The bars show the percent that are remitting at least 400,000 Riel per year, which is at least $100 USD. The line shows the average remittance. When children are left behind,

remittances are highest and average about 1.5 million per year.  More than 50% of migrants with children left behind in the household of origin remitted at least 400,000 Riel per year.   If the migrant does not have children, remittances were quite high, but if the migrant has children not in the household of origin, remittances were small.  This may be because money is needed to support children that are living with migrants and there is less available to remit. This is a sign of the household working strategically as a single unit, giving when they can and when needed.

### Figure 4.5-3: Average remittance in Riel per year by occupation
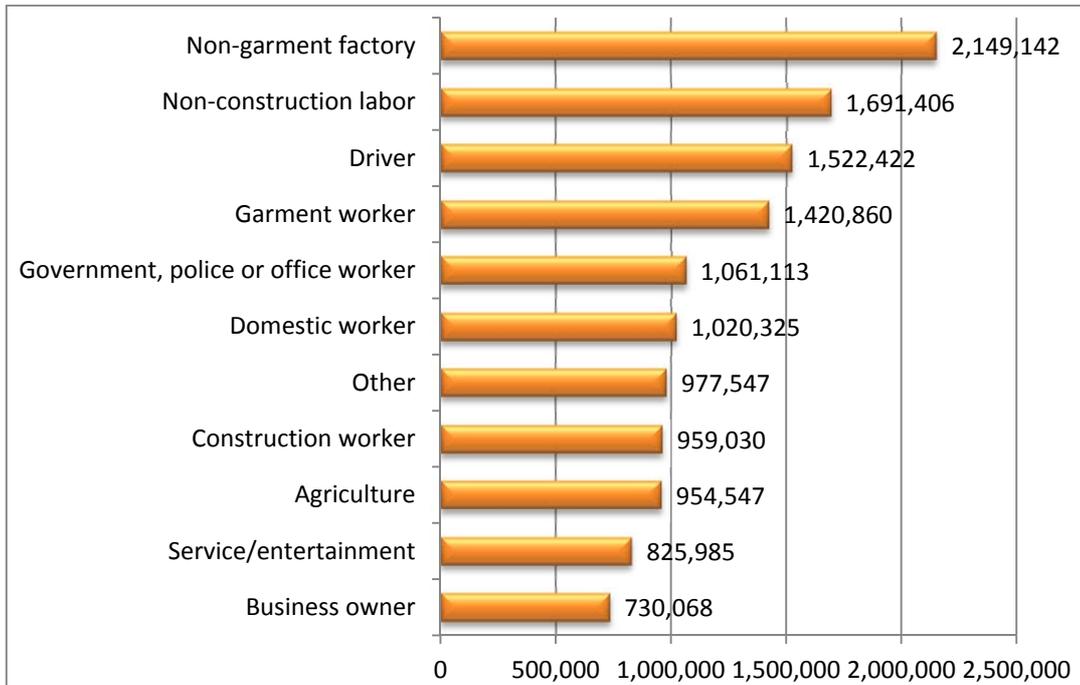


### Figure 4.5-4: Remittance by situation of children of the migrant
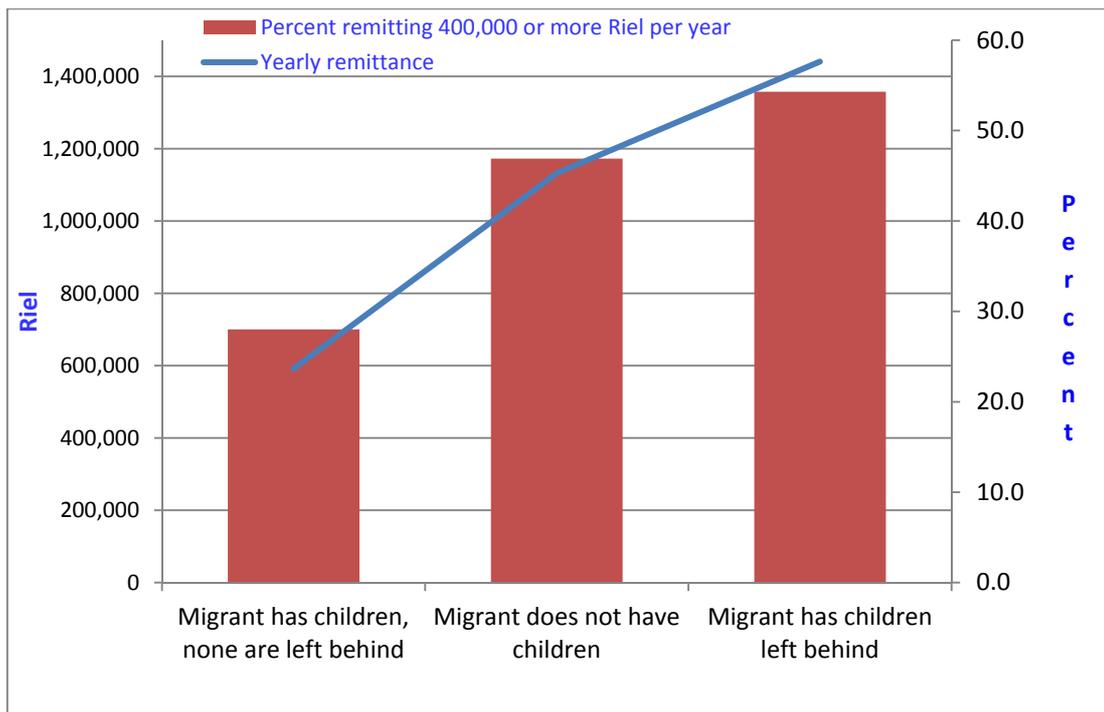
### *4.5.4 Subjective perception of migrant help*

Part of the reporting of financial help in Table 4.5-2 is based on a subjective question that asked whether the household has been advantaged financially as a result of migration. This subjective opinion likely takes into account a number of factors, including monetary exchanges moving in both directions as well as exchange of material goods. It is therefore a very useful global measure to gauge the helpfulness or possibly the ineffectiveness of interactions between the household and the migrant. Figure 4.5-5 shows the percent that responded, for each migrant, that the migration of the migrant has helped a little, a lot, or not at all, by destination. There are two important points to be made from this figure. First, the percent that helped a lot is not particularly large. For the total population it is about 27%. A little over 50% reported a little help from the migrant overall, while about 20% reported no help at all. Second, there is a substantial difference in the degree to which the financial situation has been helped globally by the destination of the migrant. It is unmistakable that when migrants live in Phnom Penh or live abroad, the household of origin is more likely to be helped 'a lot' financially. For both destinations, almost 30% report a lot of financial help. The least helpful are migrants moving to other rural areas, both within the same province or a different province. These results map very closely to the actual financial and material support provided by the migrants as was seen earlier.

**Figure 4.5-5: Percent distribution of financial helpfulness of migrant by migrant destination**
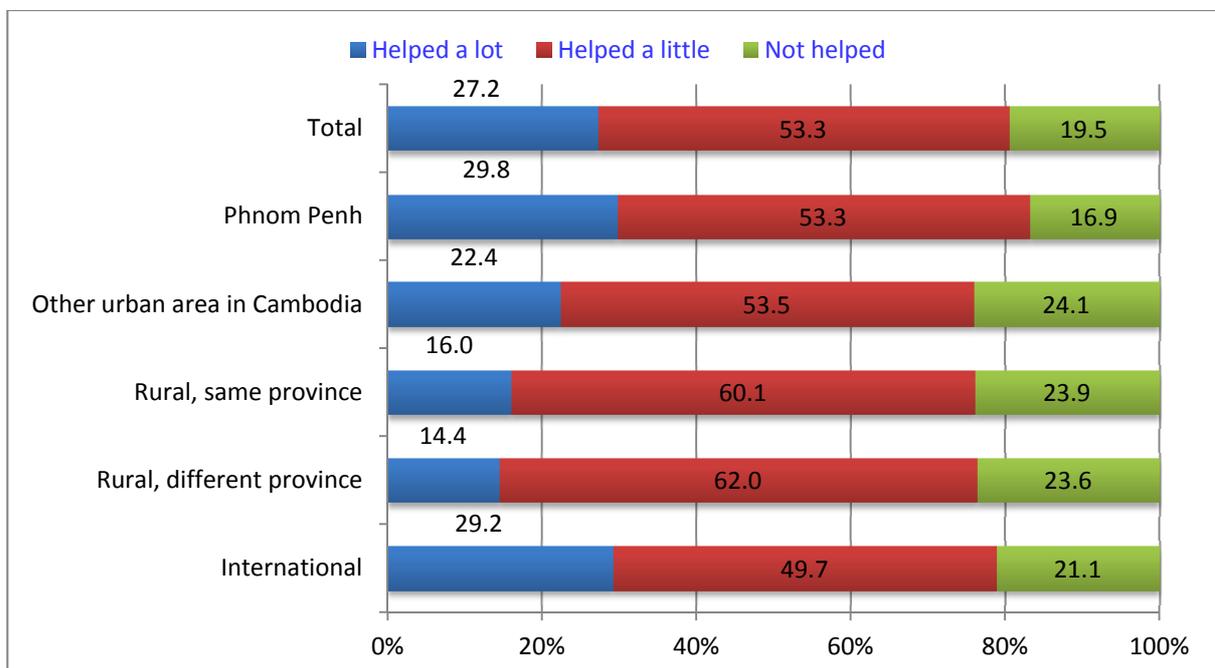


### *4.5.5 Support from household to migrant*

Interactions between the migrant and the household of origin can operate in more than one direction. We saw earlier that many migrants received financial help in their move from the household of origin. Figure 4.5-6 shows the distribution of the migrant receiving assistance by sex of the migrant. By comparing this figure with the results shown so far, it is apparent that money is more likely to flow from migrant to household than from household to migrant.

For instance, only 10.5% of all migrants received money contributions from the household, while the distribution of remittances in the opposite direction were over 70%. Goods, like food and clothing, were much more frequently sent to the migrant, and in fact, these percentages match fairly well the percentages going in the direction of migrant to household, as seen earlier.

Furthermore, there is a sex difference. Females are more likely to receive goods while males are more likely to receive money from the household of origin. This could be linked to schooling, since men are more likely to be educational migrants and educational migrants may be more likely to receive money for the purpose of helping with tuition.

Table 4.5-6 in fact verifies this. The table shows the percent distribution of the household sending money or material goods to the migrant by selected other characteristics of the migrant. The table suggests that younger migrants are much more likely to receive both money and material goods, as are those never married. These two characteristics are obviously related. There is an interesting association with educational level. While we saw earlier that those with high levels of education are not likely to send money to the household if they are not labour-migrants, *we see here that in contrast they are likely to receive money and goods from the household. This suggests that the family is supporting those going to school.* Those with no or

**Figure 4.5-6: Percent distribution of household sending to migrant by sex of migrant**
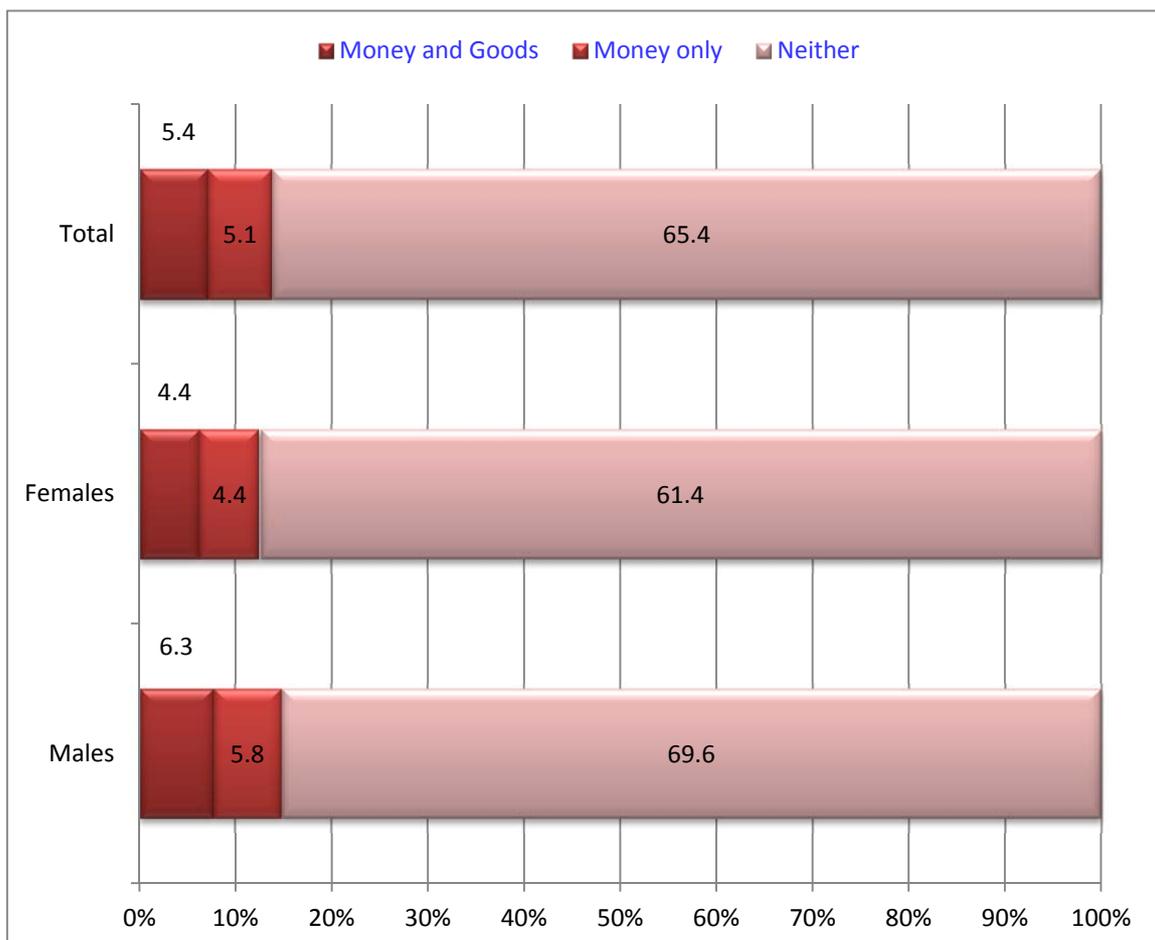
**Table 4.5-6: Percent distribution of migrant receiving money or material goods from the household by select characteristics of the migrant**

| | Migrant received money sent by household | Migrant received material goods sent by household |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | |
| <20 years | 14.1 | 33.5 |
| 20-24 years | 14.1 | 32.6 |
| 25-29 years | 8.5 | 30.4 |
| 30-34 years | 3.1 | 22.3 |
| 35+ years | 2.8 | 17.5 |
| **Marital status** | | |
| Never married | 14.4 | 31.9 |
| Currently married | 3.4 | 25.9 |
| Formerly married | 0.5 | 16.7 |
| **Education Level** | | |
| None | 4.4 | 12.2 |
| Primary (1-6 years) | 4.4 | 24.6 |
| Secondary (7-12 years) | 10.4 | 33.8 |
| Higher than secondary (13+ years) | 63.9 | 53.6 |
| **Main motivation for migration** | | |
| Work | 4.1 | 27.4 |
| Education | 72.1 | 50.1 |
| Marriage | 3.3 | 26.4 |
| Other | 20.2 | 29.8 |
| **Migrant Destinations** | | |
| Phnom Penh | 14.4 | 46.7 |
| Non-Phnom Penh urban | 22.7 | 28.7 |
| Same province rural | 11.8 | 19.4 |
| Out of province rural | 10.7 | 23.7 |
| International | 1.0 | 3.9 |

Primary educations are, in fact, very unlikely to receive money from the household, while about two in three with higher than secondary education are likely to receive such support. This relates to motivations for migration as 72% of educational migrants received money over the year prior to the survey, and 50% received goods. Only 4% of those moving for work and 3% of those moving for marriage received money, and about one in four of these migrants received goods.

Finally, with respect to migrant destinations, an association is also evident. International migrants are unlikely to receive any money or goods from their household of origin. These migrants are not helped by the household of origin in these ways, while they are in turn likely to send money to the household. Those moving to Phnom Penh are likely to receive goods but not money.

### 4.5.6 Subjective perception of migrant financial situation

Because of the move, has the migrant become better off financially, worse off, or remained the same? This is ultimately an important subjective question since in most cases the reason

for migration is benefit of the household of origin as well as benefit to the migrant. We have seen above that only about 27% of migrants have subjectively improved the financial situation of the household 'a lot' although most have helped 'a little'. *When it comes to whether the migrant has improved their own financial situation as a result of their migration, the vast majority are reported to be better off, and almost none are report to be worse off.* This can be seen in Figure 4.5-7. Those migrants moving to Phnom Penh are by far more likely than those moving elsewhere to be better off, according to reports by the household interviewee. About two in three Phnom Penh migrants are reported to be better off financially, while the remainder are said to have remained the same. Next best off are those moving internationally.

**Figure 4.5-7: Percent distribution of whether the migrant is better off, the same or worse off financially because of the move by migrant destination**
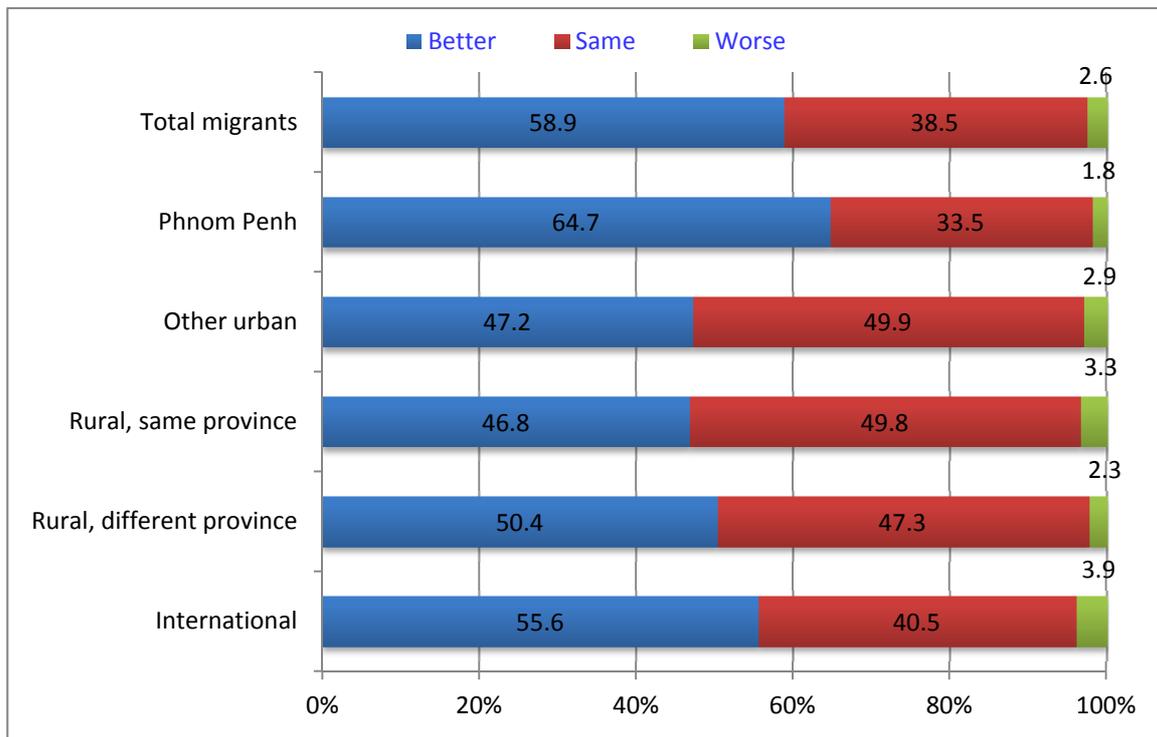


## 4.6 Returned migrants

In Cambodia the study of migration is complicated by circular and return migration. Circular migration refers to a regular movement of an individual out of and back into a rural community. Circular migration is often a function of seasonal agricultural work where individuals move away to different parts of the country, or move back home, at time of harvest. One might define non-circular return migration as a move back that occurred only once or does not occur on a regular basis. For simplification purposes, we call both types of migrants 'returned' migrants in this section.

To identify these types of migrants we asked the following about each current household member: "At any time within the last five years, did this person live outside of the district, for a period of at least three months?" Like recent migrants, return migrants needed to be 15 years of age or older, have returned within the last five years, and have lived outside of the district, which is a larger administrative area than the village and commune. When a return migrant was identified, several additional specific questions were asked about this individual.

**Figure 4.6-1: Percent distribution of number of migration episodes over the last five years among returned migrants**
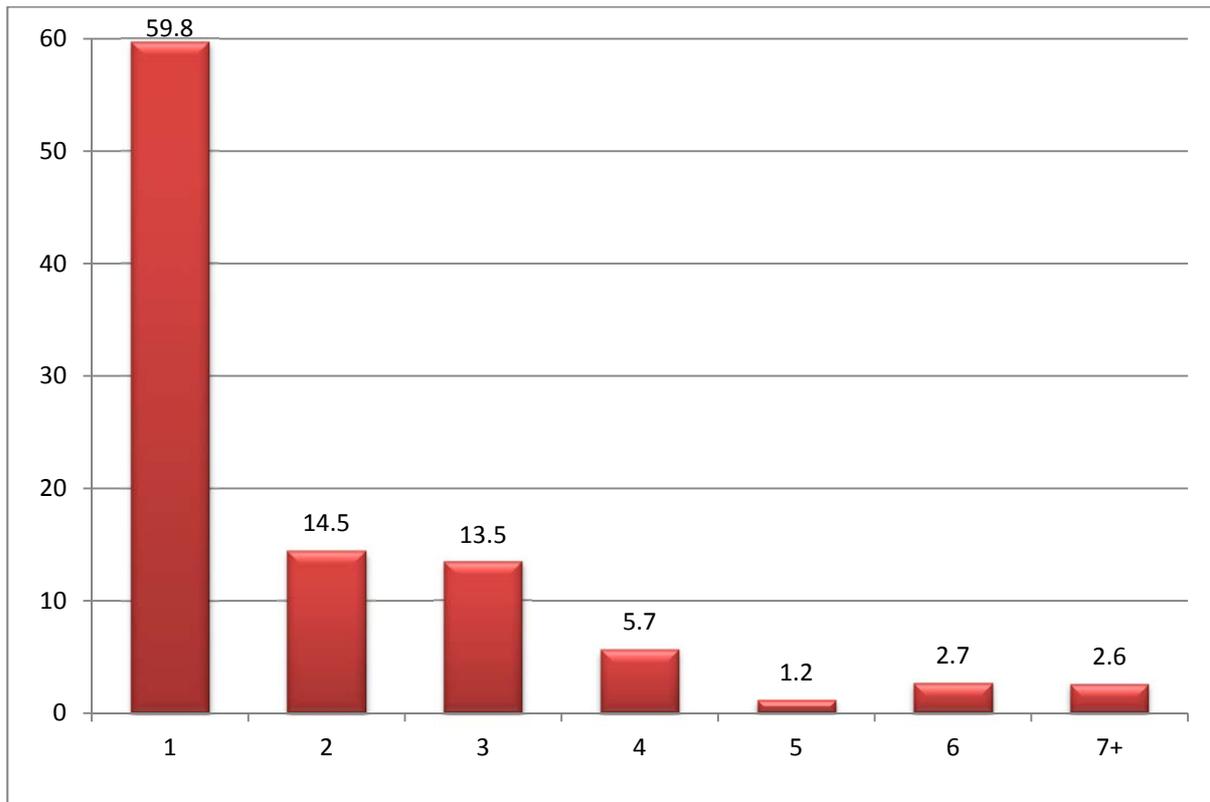


The numbers are as follows. Of the 13,584 household members age 15 and older living in migrant and non-migrant households across Cambodia, we found that 585 or 4.3% of household members can be classified as returned migrants. Figure 4.6-1 shows the distribution of number of return trips for these returned migrants. About 60% were reported to have left and returned on only one occasion over the last five years. Over the last five years, 28% left and returned two or three times, and the remaining approximately 12% had at least four return migrations. We cannot say for certain the percent that will be circular migrants because it is possible that those that have only migrated and returned once may do so again, but we know that about 2% of rural Cambodians can at the time of interview be defined as circular migrants, having had several migration episodes over the five year period before the interview.

Distributions for other facets of return migration are shown in Table 4.6-1, for the total migrants and divided by sex. By far, the activity being completed at the last destination is most often labour-related. However, men are somewhat likely, and much more likely than women, to be going to school. They may be returning for visits and/or to help the rural household in labour operations. Among those that were working elsewhere, there are several dominant occupations, with a sharp division between men and women. Among women, close to half of the returned migrants are garment workers. About 13% worked in agriculture. Men most often worked in construction, followed by non-construction labour and then agriculture. Most of the stays away were fairly short, lasting a year or less. Women were somewhat more likely than men to stay away for longer periods of time, likely due to the nature of the employment. Construction work, for instance, may last until a building is completed whereas garment work can continue indefinitely.

### Table 4.6-1: Percent distributions for selected information regarding return migrants

| | Total (N=585) | Males (N=303) | Females (N=283) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Activity at last destination** | | | |
| Work | 89.1 | 85.8 | 92.6 |
| Study | 5.3 | 8.9 | 1.4 |
| Other | 5.6 | 5.3 | 6.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | |
| **Occupation at last destination among workers** | | | |
| Construction | 23.3 | 37.1 | 9.6 |
| Non-construction labour | 14.4 | 29.3 | 9.5 |
| Garment worker | 25.6 | 5.8 | 45.2 |
| Non-garment factory worker | 4.4 | 0.0 | 8.8 |
| Domestic worker | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.6 |
| Agriculture | 17.3 | 22.0 | 12.6 |
| Other | 11.7 | 13.9 | 9.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | |
| **Length of time away at last destination** | | | |
| 6 months or less | 30.0 | 30.2 | 29.7 |
| 7 to 12 months | 29.8 | 34.6 | 24.7 |
| 13 to 24 months | 34.1 | 20.3 | 28.3 |
| 25 months or more | 16.1 | 14.9 | 17.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| | | | |
| Completed employment | 21.0 | 23.9 | 18.0 |
| Lost employment | 13.2 | 12.0 | 14.4 |
| To take care of parent | 11.1 | 11.6 | 10.6 |
| To take care of children | 8.2 | 5.6 | 10.9 |
| To get married | 9.1 | 5.3 | 13.0 |
| Because of illness | 4.4 | 1.7 | 7.4 |
| To help family with farm or business labour | 24.3 | 32.2 | 15.8 |
| Other reason | 8.7 | 7.6 | 9.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Finally, we asked about the reason for returning. Many returned because employment ended, although the questionnaire distinguished between the job being completed and being laid off. While 21% said they returned because the job was completed, 13% said it was because they lost their job. We are uncertain whether these differences are truly interpretable and prefer to conclude that about one in three returned when the job ended for one reason or another. Fair proportions are reported to have returned to take care of a parent or a child; however this reason is much more prevalent among women than men. Among women, more than one in five returned for this reason. For men, a dominant reason for having returned is to help with the family farm or business. This is the case for one in three men. Women are more likely than men to have returned to be married or because of illness. Interestingly, 7% of the women are reported to have returned due to sickness.

**Table 4.6-2: Percent distributions showing characteristics of various types of migrants**

| | Returned migrants currently living in rural household | Current migrants that previously returned to rural household | Current migrants that have not returned to rural household |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male | 51.6 | 50.0 | 49.1 |
| Female | 48.4 | 50.0 | 50.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Age** | | | |
| 15-24 | 34.9 | 55.8 | 55.9 |
| 25-34 years | 44.3 | 31.8 | 33.3 |
| 35+ years | 20.8 | 12.4 | 10.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Marital Status** | | | |
| Never married | 36.9 | 65.6 | 64.7 |
| Currently married | 53.7 | 31.6 | 30.8 |
| Formerly married | 9.5 | 2.8 | 4.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Education Level** | | | |
| None | 12.2 | 6.3 | 5.2 |
| Primary (1-6 years) | 50.8 | 45.8 | 42.5 |
| Secondary (7-12 years) | 32.6 | 39.7 | 42.1 |
| Higher than secondary (13+ years) | 4.3 | 8.2 | 10.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

In addition to asking about past moves on the part of household members, the following question was asked about each current migrant: "Has this person always been living away since they first moved away, or have they come back to live in this household or village for at least three months?"  Of 1,603 current migrants age 15 and older, 566, or more than one in three, had returned for a period of time and then left again.

While we know a lot about rural migrants generally, since they are the focus of this chapter, we did not ask many questions about why migrants that currently live elsewhere returned on previous occasions.  However, we can examine the characteristics of these previously returned migrants and see if they differ from non-returned migrants, or migrants that that returned and are currently living in the rural household.  This is done in Table 4.6-2.  While the table shows that current migrants that have and have not previously returned do not differ from returned migrants currently living in household with respect to age, sex, marital status and educational attainment, current migrants and former migrants that have returned do differ.  The current migrants are younger, less likely to be married, and more likely to have higher levels of education.

There are, however, some interesting differences between current migrants that have previously returned and current migrants that have never returned.  Table 4.6-3 shows two of these differences.  The first is with respect to destination.  Those that have returned are more likely to have migrated to Phnom Penh and less likely to have migrated internationally or to other rural areas.  The second is with respect to support of the rural household.  Previously returned migrants are more likely to have been supporting the household prior to moving, and

the interviewee reports that the migrant 'helps a lot' the financial situation of the household currently. Therefore, we may conclude that previously returned migrants are likely more integrated into the household but may also help the financial situation of the rural household through return migration. For instance, if the migrant is an individual that helps with farming activities or with a family business, they likely were a critical supporter prior to their migration, and they may return to help with these aspects of the family material well-being from time to time since they moved away.

**Table 4.6-3: Percent distribution of selected characteristics of previously returned and never returned current migrants**

|  | Previously returned | Never returned |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Destination** | | |
| Phnom Penh | 55.0 | 48.0 |
| Non-Phnom Penh urban | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| Same province rural | 2.8 | 4.6 |
| Different province rural | 9.9 | 11.0 |
| International | 27.5 | 31.9 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Percent of migrants that contributed to support of household before moving away | 71.7 | 63.3 |
| Percent of migrants reported to have 'helped a lot' the financial situation of the rural household | 32.6 | 24.2 |

## 4.7 Comparing migrant and non-migrant households

In the final section, we compare the socio-economic situation of migrant versus non-migrant households. However, we caution that this comparison cannot tell us whether migration is overall beneficial. This is because any advantage that we find for migrant or non-migrant households may be due to reverse causality and other unmeasured factors. For instance, finding migrant households to be better off may be due to better off households being in a better able to 'send' individuals to live and work elsewhere. It is possible that migration makes better off households even more advantaged. In order to get a real sense of the causal impact of migration it is necessary to have at hand at least two waves of data collection, in which case comparisons can be made with respect to changes in socio-economic conditions. Nonetheless, given the magnitude of migration in Cambodia, it is worthwhile making a cursory examination of important differentials between migrant and non-migrant households in order to obtain a sense of experiences of each type of household.

### 4.7.1 Household size

Figure 4.7-1 shows household size for migrant versus non-migrant households. Non-migrant households average 4.5 persons while migrant households average 4.0 persons. Non-migrant households are therefore a little larger in size on average, perhaps due to the loss of persons that takes place when there is a migration. The figure also shows that migrant households are more likely to be single, two person, three or four person and five or six person households than are non-migrants, while non-migrant households are much more likely to have seven or more persons present.

**Figure 4.7-1: Percent distribution of household size comparing migrant versus non-migrant households**
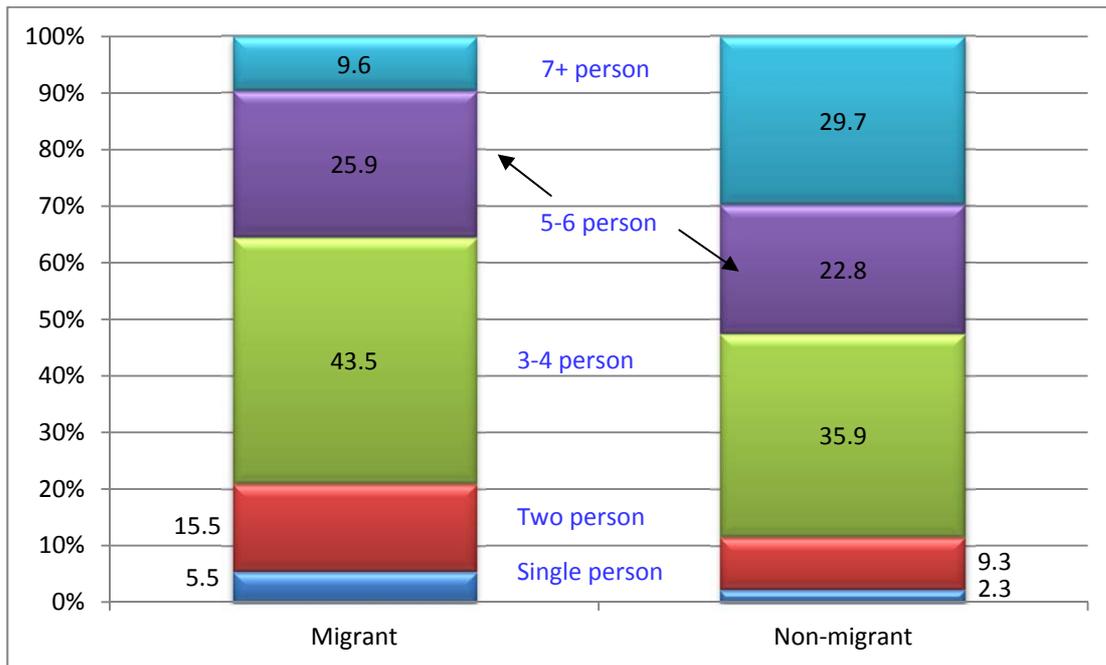


## 4.7.2 Household support

Does the smaller household size for migrants translate into fewer people contributing to the household support? The answer to this question depends to a degree on how one analyzes the answer. Figure 4.7-2 shows the average number of people providing households support, derived from a general question asking whether each individual contributes to the support of the household. Two measures of number of people are provided. The first, titled 'number of people in the household providing support' is just that. The second, titled 'number of people in the household and district providing support' adds the number in the households to children and parents of the household head in the district that also provide support. The figure shows that indeed non-migrant households have about a half of an extra person providing support regardless of the measure. Adding children and parents in the district adds about half a person for both migrant and non-migrant households.

**Figure 4.7-2: Average number of people providing support to the household comparing migrant versus non-migrant households**
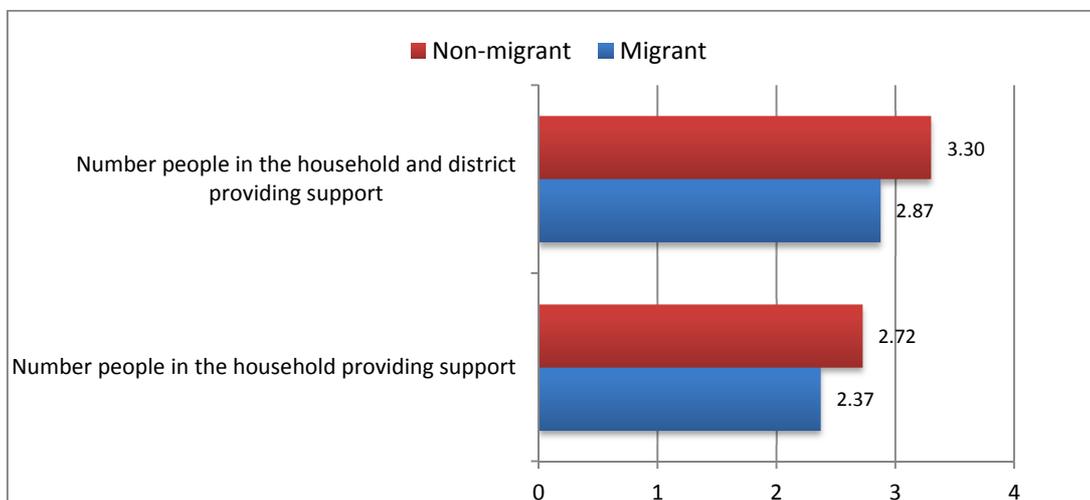
**Figure 4.7-3: Average number of people providing various types of support to the household comparing migrant versus non-migrant households, after adjusting for household size**
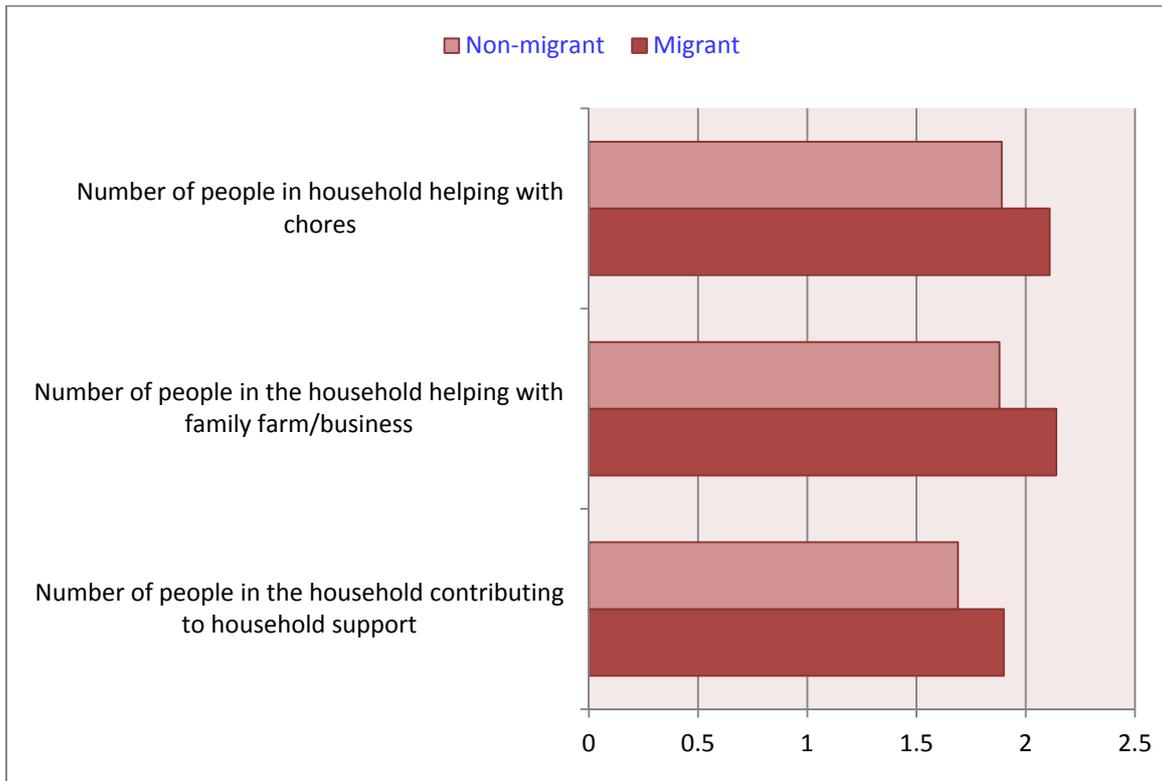


However, perhaps the tendency to provide support for each individual person increases in a migrant household. For this reason, we computed a regression equation where we estimated the number of people that provide support *adjusting for household size*. In other words, assuming non-migrant household sizes were the same as migrant household sizes, would the number providing support also be the same? We did this for several measures of support including general household support as in Figure 4.7-2, as well as receiving help with family business and help with chores. Results are seen in Figure 4.7-3. After adjusting for household size we find little difference in the number providing these types of assistance, and if anything, the migrant household has a slight advantage. In addition, households almost universally receive some support beyond the household head regardless of whether it is or is not a migrant household. We conclude that migrant households are not disadvantaged with respect to persons on hand to provide household support despite having former household members living elsewhere.

### 4.7-3 Subjective accounts of socio-economic condition of the household

Subjective socio-economic condition of the household using several different measures is compared in Table 4.7-1. In this table we see the percent that feel the household has the ability to meet monthly expenses, the household is satisfied with the current household livelihood, and how the household is doing compared to other households in the same village.

We see very little difference across these subjective items. About 57% of both migrant and non-migrant households say they have enough money or more to meet monthly expenses; 22% of migrant households report being satisfied with current livelihood in comparison to

20% of non-migrant households, an unsubstantial difference, and; 13% of both migrant and non-migrant households rank their economic situation as somewhat or much better than others in the same village.

### Table 4.7-1: Subjective accounts of socio-economic condition of household comparing migrant versus non-migrant households

|  | **Migrant Household** | **Non-migrant Household** |
|---|---|---|
| Household's ability to meet monthly expenses |  |  |
| Has more than enough money plus a lot left over | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Has enough money plus a little left over | 12.4 | 13.5 |
| Has just enough money for monthly expenses | 43.4 | 42.8 |
| Has enough money sometimes but not always | 33.6 | 32.4 |
| Rarely or never has enough for monthly expenses | 9.8 | 10.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |
| Satisfaction with current household livelihood |  |  |
| Very satisfied | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Somewhat satisfied | 16.8 | 14.6 |
| Neither satisfied or unsatisfied | 50.3 | 54.8 |
| Somewhat unsatisfied | 15.9 | 16.1 |
| Very unsatisfied | 11.8 | 9.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |
| How household is doing in comparison to others in village |  |  |
| Much better | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Somewhat better | 10.6 | 11.0 |
| About average | 56.7 | 56.2 |
| Below average but not much worse | 24.3 | 23.9 |
| Much worse | 5.8 | 6.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 |

### *4.7-4 Wealth of households*

The final comparison we make regarding migrant and non-migrant households is with respect to household wealth. Household wealth was measured primarily by asking questions about the existence of durable items present in the household. We employed the same list of durable items used in the most recent Cambodian Socio-Economic Survey. The list is very long and includes a number of home electronics (radio, TV, etc.), transportation equipment (car, bicycle, etc.), home equipment (dishwasher, refrigerator etc.), and modern furniture (sofa, bedroom set, etc.). We also asked questions that pertained to the condition of the house and other non-durable items, such as having piped water and the type of roofing material. Questions were asked about bank savings, home ownership and ownership of jewellery. We compared item after item and could not find any substantial difference in the wealth between migrant and non-migrant households. It is impossible to determine, from our survey, whether this similarity existed prior to migration, or whether the migrant is helping to increase the wealth of the household. The only way to determine this would be a longitudinal panel study where we return to the same households and measure change in wealth over

time. Thus, we must rely on the subjective questions already reported with respect to the impact of the migration on material well-being.

## 4.8 Migration and the elderly

The last subject we examine for the rural household is with respect to elderly living in rural areas. We showed earlier on that out-migration from rural areas of Cambodia is likely causing some 'greying' or ageing of rural areas. Many of those that get 'left behind' are elderly people. There is some concern in the applied policy and academic literature that elderly people could suffer from migration, since they lose their traditional support network when their children and other family members move to other places.

Figure 4.8-1 shows the number of older persons, defined as those 55 and older, residing in migrant versus non-migrant households. In fact, migrant households are indeed more likely to have elderly persons present. In total, the percent of households with an elderly person present is 43.5% for migrant households and only 31.2% for non-migrant households. Migrant households are also much more likely to have multiple elderly persons present.

**Figure 4.8-1: Percent distribution of number of elderly present in households comparing migrant versus non-migrant households**
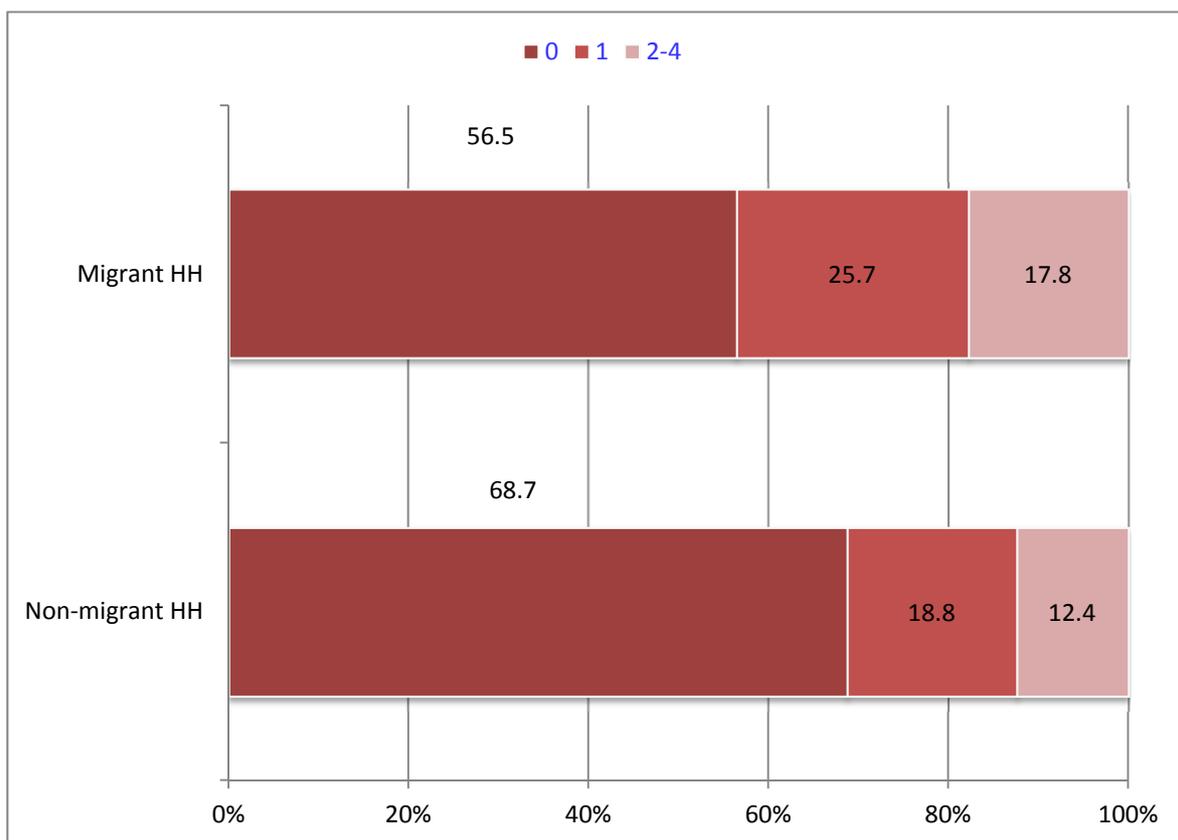


But, does this mean that the elderly are being deserted, left to live alone. Figure 4.8-2 shows the percent of households with a 55 to 64 year old, a 65 to 74 year old and a 75+ year old present that are one or two person for migrant and non-migrant households. We would interpret a higher percent of one person and two person households among migrant households as indicating the *possibility*, though not verification, of a disadvantage and being left behind without support. The percent of households that have a 65 to 74 year old present that have two persons in the household is equal to 16.7% for the non-migrants and 23.5% for

the migrants. There is also some difference with respect to one person households. Thus, in this way, elderly living in households classified as migrant households are less likely to be living in households with at least three persons and are more likely to be living in a single person household. Indeed, this is evidence of a greater likelihood that households with elderly persons that have had a former household member migrate may be left behind.

Whether this constitutes a disadvantage or not is, however, a complex matter. First, few households are single person households regardless of migrant status. Second, there may be a support network living nearby, in the same village, even if they are not living in the same household. Since the rural survey anchored answers on the head of the household, determining the exact household composition of the household and village relatives in relation to any particular elderly person is complicated, but other research has shown that it is very uncommon to find an elderly person living in a village without other relatives regardless of migration status (Hak et al., 2011). It could be that the support that is received is similar or greater for the elderly migrant households even though household sizes differ and it may be that when the health of the older person is poor, the support increases and migration is less likely.

**Figure 4.8-2: Percent of households that are single person and two person by whether there are elderly present and age of the elderly present**
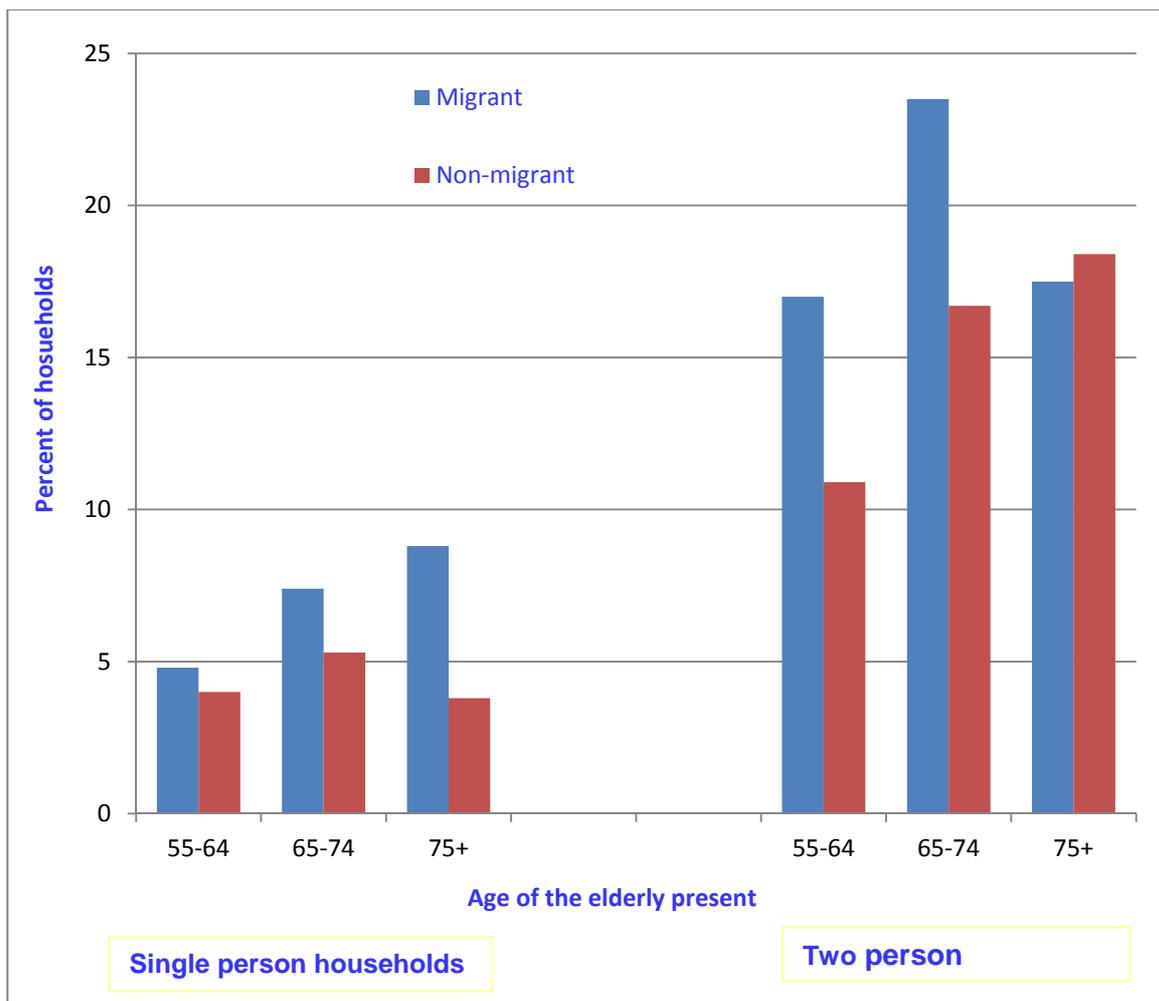
To examine this, we first present Figure 4.8-3 that shows self-assessed health status of elderly persons in migrant and non-migrant households. To explain, a question on the questionnaire asked whether the overall health of each family member is very good, good, fair, poor or very poor. This type of global measure of health provides simply gathered information but is a very good indicator of objective health (Benyamini, Leventhal, & Leventhal, 2004; Idler & Benyami, 1997). If there was more than one elderly person in the household, we took the health status of the person that was reported to have the worse health of the multiple elderly persons. The figure shows that there is not much difference in the health status of elderly people in migrant versus non-migrant households, and if anything, elderly people in migrant households have better health. For instance, 11.6% of elderly in migrant households have very good rated health compared to 7.7% in non-migrant households. Twenty seven percent of elderly in migrant households have poor or very poor health compared to 30% in non-migrant households. This finding, together with the earlier one that shows elderly households to be smaller in size, could be an indication that family members will not migrate if an elderly person is in poor health. Indeed, speculating further upon this, it could be that one of the reasons elderly non-migrant households are larger than elderly migrant households is because the health status of the elderly in the non-migrant households is poorer.

**Figure 4.8-3: Percent distribution of the self-assessed health rating of elderly persons in migrant versus non-migrant households**
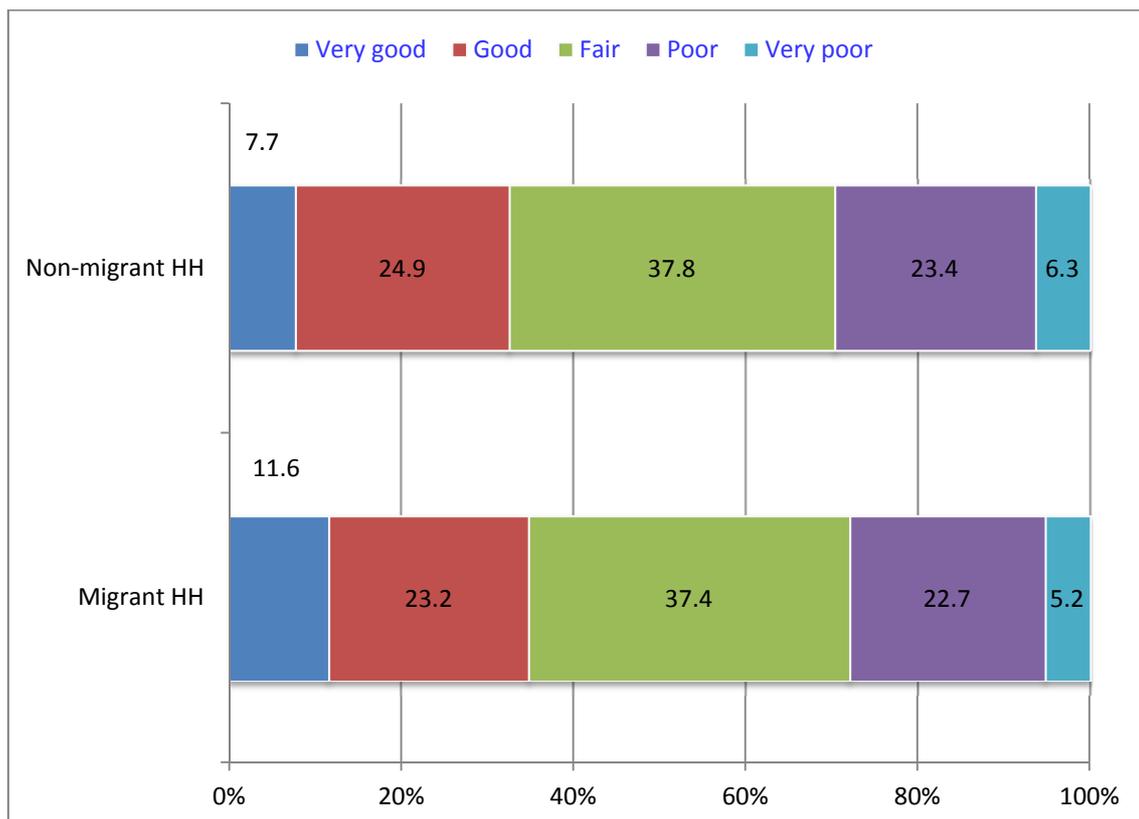


Next we examine the percent of migrant households that receive support based on whether or not there are elderly present and whether these elderly are rated as being in 'good' or 'poor' health, again based on the poorest health of all elderly in the household in cases where there is more than one. Results are shown in Figure 4.8-4. Migrant households are most likely to receive material goods from migrants living elsewhere if there are elderly present that are in poor health. There is little difference in the percent of households receiving help with housework or help with family business based on the elderly status of the household.

**Figure 4.8-4: Percent of migrant households receiving health based on elderly status of the household**
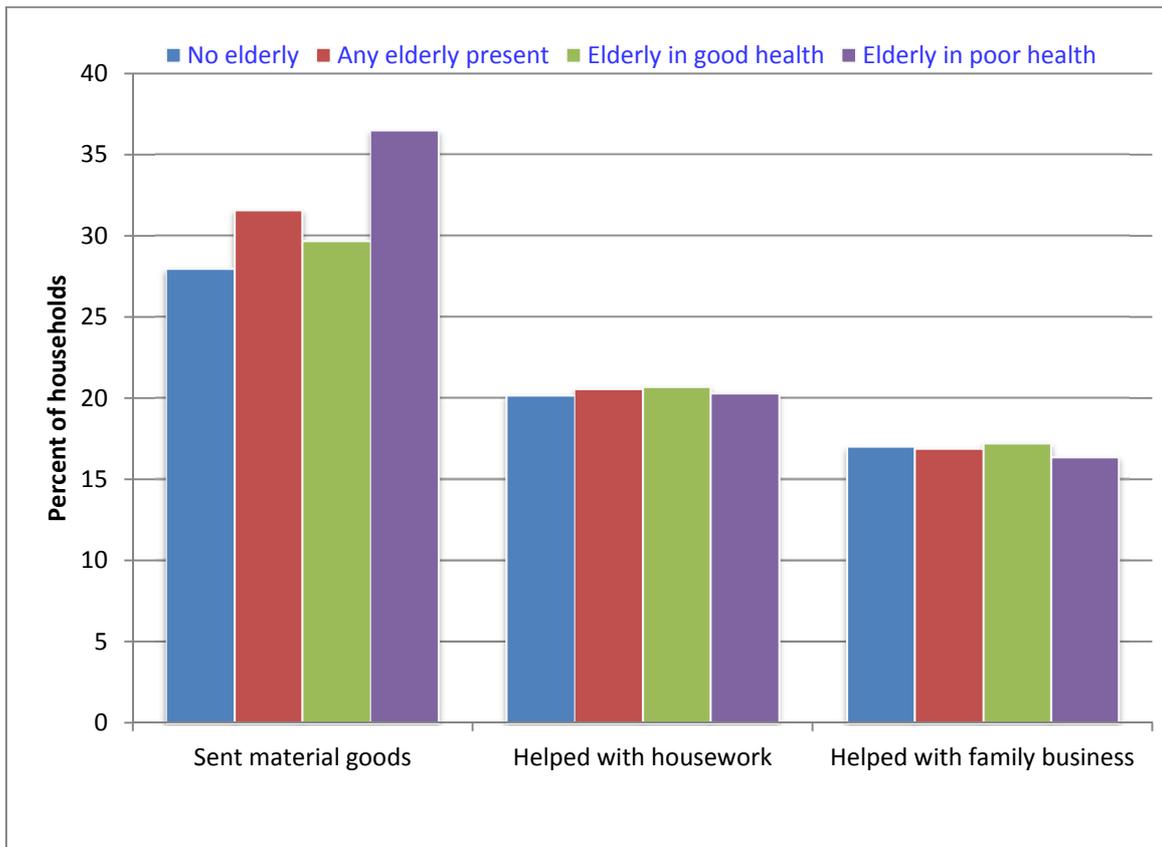


In conclusion, these findings suggest that households with elderly present are smaller on average if they are migrant households in comparison to being non-migrant households. However, there is not a lesser amount of support going to migrant elderly households versus non-migrant elderly households. If there is an elderly person present that has poor health, this household may be receiving a greater amount of material support, and the presence of an elderly person in poor health may discourage some migration. The notion of being left behind therefore is complex and needs to be examined in more detail to determine whether elderly are disadvantaged by migration.

# CHAPTER 5: VILLAGES

## 5.1 Introduction

A particularly unique aspect of the CRUMP project is the subject of this chapter.  As discussed in Chapter 2, rural households were sampled from 375 administratively defined villages across the entire country, which were chosen in a proportional to size random fashion.  Approximately 12 households in each village were selected for the rural household survey, approximately 8 of which were defined as a migrant household.  But, in addition, the village chief of each of the villages responded to a separate questionnaire.  The purpose of this facet of the project was to obtain a more macro level view of migration with respect to its impact on villages of origin.

Looking back at Chapter 1, Table 1.3-1, we showed estimated rates of in-, out- and net-migration based on village chief reports.  A critical finding presented was that the average net-migration rate for the 375 villages is -40.0 per 1,000, *which translates into an average 4% loss of population per village based on migration alone.*  This rate of population loss is very large and is unsustainable in the long run if these villages are to remain populated.  In total, 91% of villages lost population due to migration, while 9% remained about stable or gained.

Table 5.1-1 shows some general statistics about rural village population comparing the 1998 and 2008 census, and compares it with the urban population, in order to begin the chapter with some overall perspective.  Despite losing population due to migration, comparisons of the 1998 and 2008 census show overall gains in population in rural Cambodia, from 9.6 million in 1998 to 10.8 million in 2008.  This means that must have been a gain due to natural increase.  In turn, this is because the age structure of the country is such that a large proportion of the population is in child-bearing age; a function of Cambodia's baby-boom in its post civil war period.  In comparison, despite lower fertility rates in urban areas of the country, urban Cambodia increased in size by almost 47%.  In the end, the proportion of Cambodia's total population that is rural decreased over this time from 84.4% to 80.5%.

### Table 5.1-1: Overview of rural and urban population in Cambodia 1998 to 2008[1]

| | |
|---|---|
| Rural population 1998 | 9,626,510 |
| Rural population 2008 | 10,781,940 |
| Percent change in rural population | +12.0% |
| Urban population 1998 | 1,786,030 |
| Urban population 2008 | 2,619,270 |
| Percent change in urban population | +46.7% |
| Percent of Cambodia classified as rural in 1998 | 84.4% |
| Percent of Cambodia classified as rural in 2008 | 80.5% |

[1]Based on IPums 10% census samples.

## 5.2 Rates of permanent and temporary out-migration

With the knowledge of the village chiefs, we were able to delve deeper into the causes, details and magnitudes of migration rates.  Besides the rate of out-migration, we calculate the rate of temporary out-migration with the following question asked of village chiefs: "Of those who moved away in the last year, about how many do you think are temporary moves.  That is, they intend to come back within one year?  If you don't know, perhaps you can estimate

what you think."  We did not specify what distance we regarded as defining a move or whether the person had to move out of village, district or province.  While the average out-migration rate is 48.1 per 1,000, the temporary out-migration rate is 19.9 per 1,000, suggesting that the additional 28.2 out-migrants per 1,000 are permanent.

There is however variation in out-migration and temporary out-migration rates. Table 5.2-1 examines some of the village level characteristics that are associated with out-migration rates.  First, there is the geographic remoteness of the village, which is measured by a question about the time it takes to travel to the nearest highway.  On average, villages are about 20-30 minutes away from a major highway.  Villages that are less than 20 minutes from a major highway have less out-migration than villages that are farther.  Being near a major highway allows for shorter transportation time and reduces the time it takes for villagers to commute to an urban area for work.  Shorter distance to highways may mean the need to migrate and live in an urban area where one is working is lessened.

**Table 5.2-1: Rates of out-migration and temporary out-migration per 1,000 by village location and facilities**

| | Out-migration rate | Temporary out-migration rate | Percent of out-migration estimated to be permanent |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall** | **48.1** | **19.9** | **58.6** |
| **Time to nearest major highway** | | | |
| Less than 20 minutes | 42.8 | 19.4 | 54.7 |
| 20-30 minutes | 54.6 | 20.7 | 62.1 |
| More than 30 minutes | 53.3 | 20.4 | 61.7 |
| **Number of Medical Facilities** | | | |
| Below average (fewer than 3) | 52.9 | 20.4 | 61.4 |
| Average (3) | 53.2 | 26.9 | 49.4 |
| Above average (more than 3) | 41.2 | 16.3 | 60.4 |
| **Educational Facilities** | | | |
| Villages with no schools | 48.7 | 18.9 | 61.2 |
| Villages with 1 or more schools | 47.9 | 20.4 | 57.4 |
| **Electricity** | | | |
| Villages with no electricity | 57.7 | 21.4 | 62.9 |
| Villages with electricity | 36.6 | 18.0 | 50.8 |
| **Other Facilities (n=13)** | | | |
| Below average | 51.3 | 21.6 | 57.9 |
| Average (4) | 50.7 | 20.3 | 60.0 |
| Above average | 44.7 | 18.4 | 58.8 |
| **All Facilities (n=26)** | | | |
| Below average | 52.7 | 21.1 | 60.0 |
| Average (9) | 61.2 | 21.2 | 65.4 |
| Above average | 40.2 | 18.1 | 55.0 |

Other characteristics shown in the table relate to various types of facilities that might make the village more convenient to live in and have higher socio-economic status.  To examine the availability of modern medical facilities and services in the village, we created an index from 11 facilities that were asked about, namely private clinics, dedicated drug shops, other

shop selling drugs, Communal Health Centre, Referral or District Hospital, provincial hospital, national hospital, private hospital, doctor, nurse, and trained midwife.  Out of these, the average number per village is three, and thus if a village has fewer than three medical services/facilities, it is classified as "below average."  Similarly, more than three classifies the village as "above average".  Villages that have above average numbers of medical facilities/services have considerably lower out-migration rates.  They have particularly low temporary out-migration rates.

The availability of educational facilities in the village does not relate very closely to migration.  However, the availability of electricity is a very strong associate of out-migration.  Villages with no electricity have about 1.6 times higher out-migration rate than villages that have access to electricity.  Electricity access is likely an indicator of the overall level and progress of economic development of a village.

We also examined other modern facilities/resources.  The first, noted as 'other facilities' in the table includes access to mobile telephones, public telephones, internet access, a paved road leading to a highway, a place to buy medicine, a general store, a dentist, a place to get a newspaper, taxi service, bus stop, food shop or restaurant, bank or credit loan, and immunization service.  Out of these 13, on average villages have four facilities.  Villages that are above average tend to have lower rates of out-migration than villages that are average or below.  Similar to findings on medical facilities and access to electricity, we can speculate that availability of these modern facilities indicate overall level and progress of economic development.

Putting it together, we combined all of the facilities and resources analyzed separately into a summary of 26 items.  Villages that have more facilities are expected to have better standards of living than those with fewer modern facilities/resources.  On average, villages have nine modern facilities.  Villages that have ten or more facilities have lower out-migration rates than villages with less.  The average out-migration rate for villages with more than the average number of facilities is only 40.2.

The table also shows the percent of the out-migration that is estimated to be permanent according to the village chiefs.  Of course, the village chiefs do not have full information, but given that they are a source of knowledge, and cautioning that there is likely to be error associated with these estimates, less than 60% of the total out-migration is thought to be permanent.  This may be wishful thinking by the village chiefs, as early chapters have suggested that out-migrants do not return as frequently as this.  Then again, the reference of what is a migrant is different for this section as we did not stipulate that a migrant needed to move at least out of their district of origin.  It is likely that there is much return migration when people move for short distances.  The factor that most distinguishes the chances of permanent versus temporary migration is electricity in the village.  If a village has electricity, the estimation is that only about 50% will be permanent, compared to 63% of the out-migration from villages without electricity.  In general, it is likely the case that the more modern the village the more likely it is that the chiefs report higher proportions of migration will be temporary.

Overall, the message is quite clear: greater availability of modern facilities and resources is associated with lower out-migration rates. We believe that facilities and the associated levels of economic development are a push factor in that the fewer the facilities the less the desire to stay and opportunities available for individuals for employment.  There is also a

remoteness factor in play. Villages farther from the highway are likely those with fewer facilities and they are less likely to have electricity. This remoteness encourages out-migration. Moreover, when a village is more remote an individual working elsewhere needs to move to be close to work. But, they may be able to travel from their home village to work if the village is less remote and has better transportation options. They may be less provoked to move if the village also has more amenities.

Are agricultural problems in the village associated with rates of out-migration? The survey for village chiefs asked about a number of problems and whether they have been present in the village over the last five years. Table 5.2-2 correlates these problems existing with rates of out-migration. There is a clear association. Soil erosion is particularly strongly related to rates of out-migration. Pests, having a natural disaster and a harvest worse than normal are also related to greater out-migration, although not to the extent of soil erosion.

### Table 5.2-2: Rates of out-migration per 1,000 by reported agricultural problems around the village in the last five years[1]

| Agricultural problem | Yes | No |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Soil loss through erosion | 57.0 | 41.4 |
| Pests, like insects, on crops | 48.9 | 41.3 |
| Weeds | 41.9 | 43.6 |
| Natural disaster | 50.3 | 47.3 |
| Harvest is worse than normal[1] | 51.6 | 47.4 |

[1]This item asked about in relation to the last year only.

### Table 5.2-3: Rates of out-migration per 1,000 by public health or diseases problems reported as present in the village in the past year

| Health problem or disease | Yes | No |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Malaria | 53.6 | 51.1 |
| Infant mortality | 54.0 | 47.8 |
| Malnutrition | 58.5 | 45.7 |
| Injuries or accidents | 51.7 | 46.6 |
| Diarrhoea | 56.5 | 37.0 |
| Heart disease | 48.8 | 47.9 |
| Respiratory diseases | 54.6 | 41.6 |
| Chronic cough, tuberculosis | 53.9 | 47.6 |
| Cancer | 36.1 | 48.5 |
| Leprosy | 48.0 | 48.5 |
| Dengue | 45.5 | 49.3 |
| HIV | 52.4 | 45.2 |

Another issue examined was public health problems within the village. How these relate to out-migration is presented in Table 5.2-3. Villages that experienced certain diseases, specifically respiratory, measles, chicken pox, and diarrhoea, and those that experienced general health problems issues like malnutrition, infant mortality, and injuries or accidents, tended to have higher out-migration rates than villages where these problems did not occur in the past year.

## 5.3 Impact of migration on the village

Village chiefs were asked by way of an opened ended question to name ways in which they believe the village has benefitted by or been hurt by migration. They were allowed to name up to five reasons, and if more than one was mentioned, they were asked which was most important.

The open-ended questions on benefits were categorized into eleven ways. Figure 5.3-1 shows the distribution. By far, village chiefs were most apt to name ways that related to the material security of households and development of the village. Only 5% of village chiefs could not name a single way in which out-migration was helpful. About three out of every four village chiefs said out-migration helped the standard of living of *households*. We interpret this to suggest that money coming in by way of remittance has improved the income level of village households. Of those that named more than one issue, by far raising the economic standard of households was reported to the most important.

**Figure 5.3-1: Percent distribution of ways the village has benefitted by migration according to village chiefs[1]**



| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Helped the reputation of the village | 0.5 |
| Reduced gambling in the village | 0.8 |
| Improved village security | 1.1 |
| Increased village's economic development | 6.1 |
| Decreased domestic violence | 7.2 |
| Improves human resources of the village | 10.9 |
| Broadened experience of villagers | 13.3 |
| Increased education level of villagers | 14.1 |
| Increased employment of villagers | 25.9 |
| Increased money coming into village | 28.3 |
| Improved the standard of living of households | 77.3 |
| Nothing mentioned | 5.1 |

[1]Does not add to 100% since more than one way could be mentioned.

Figure 5.3-2 presents the distribution of the ways in which the village has been hurt or disadvantaged by migration. About one-third could not name a single way in which the village has been hurt. Of those that did mention at least one way, the distribution had more variation than the benefits named. Nonetheless, the loss of manpower for labour was far and away the most frequently mentioned disadvantage of migration, with 44% of chiefs naming this. Similarly, a decrease in food production and a general loss of population were named fairly frequently. Other interesting issues included safety, spread of disease, and the rise of costs of labour due to decreased supply. Of those naming more than one issue, labour force issues were mentioned most frequently.

**Figure 5.3-2: Percent distribution of ways the village has been hurt by migration according to village chiefs[1]**

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Transmitted disease | 1.6 |
| Brought in bad culture | 2.7 |
| Has created safety issues | 3.2 |
| Has led to wages increasing | 4.3 |
| Has created administrative problems | 6.4 |
| Left children behind without parents | 6.4 |
| Created problems for individual households | 12.0 |
| Has made the village too quiet | 12.8 |
| Loss of population | 13.3 |
| Decrease of food production | 14.4 |
| Loss of labour | 44.3 |
| Nothing mentioned | 32.5 |
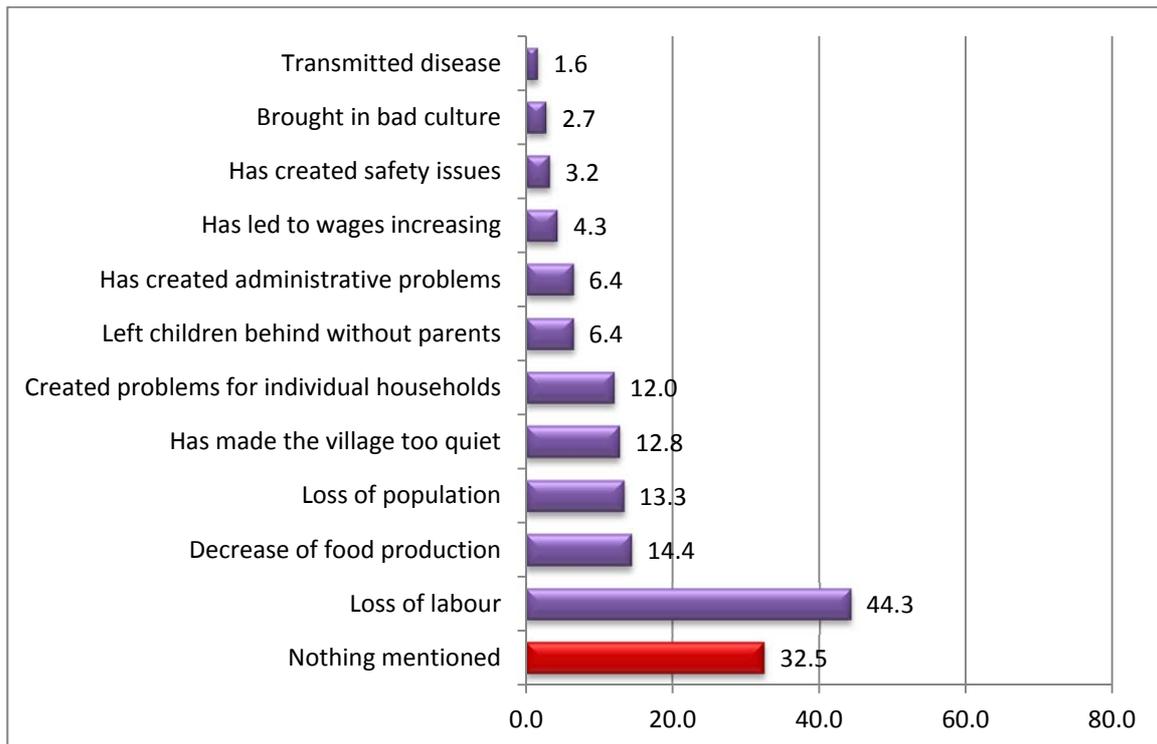
[1]Does not add to 100% since more than one way could be mentioned.

The reasons mentioned may depend upon the magnitude of net migration in a village. Those villages that gained population may see different impacts than those that lost population, versus those that were devastated by very large population losses. Therefore, Table 5.3-1 and 5.3-2 shows the distributions of benefits and harms to the village by the degree of population loss or gain, measured by net migration rates. Only associations that are statistically significant are shown in the tables.

The net migration rate is the difference between the in-migration rate and out-migration rate. The average net migration rate is a loss of 40 persons per 1,000, or 4% of the population size. These tables divide net migration rate into four groups, as closely as possible into quartiles of net migration. The first group lost at least 6% of their population through migration (that is, a net migration rate of -60 or lower). The maximum loss was close to 30% of a village's population. The next group lost less than 6% but more than 2.5% (net migration rate between -25 and -60). The third group lost between 0.8% and 2.5% (net migration between -8 and -25). Finally, there are those that lost less than 0.8% or gained population (net migration of -8 and higher). Except for one outlier village, the gains tend to be quite minimal.

Interestingly, when it comes to the ways in which the village benefitted, the rate of net migration does not impact on whether a chief reports standard of living of households as a benefit of migration. This is likely because this is a factor that is mentioned frequently across all levels of net migration and villages on the higher and lower ends of net migration are likely to be influenced. On the lower end, the loss of migration may mean money is coming in through remittances, where on the high end there are more in-migrants and fewer out-migrants, thus there are higher net migration rates, and there may be benefit from people coming into the village and bringing income with them.

It is difficult to interpret the results with respect to 'broadened experience'. The shape of the association is rather bimodal, with broadened experience being named as a benefit frequently among those chiefs with net migration rates of their villages between -60 and -25, and among those with net migration rates of -8 and higher. Low net migration could mean higher in-migration as well, and therefore likely higher return migration. In these cases, the broadened experience of former migrants would be useful in the village. The high percent among those with moderate negative rates of net migration is an odd finding.

The higher the net migration, the more likely it is that the village has been helped by an increase in education level of villagers. Increase of education is named by about 10% of villages that lost large numbers, but is named by about a quarter of chiefs where numbers lost were minimal or they gained population through migration.

When it comes to ways the village has been hurt, loss of labour clearly comes out as being important in those that suffered the greatest loss of population through migration. Where migration rates are highly negative, village chiefs are much more likely to mention quietness of the village and, notably, children being left behind without parents. Indeed, in the latter case, this is rarely mentioned in villages with a net migration rate of -60 or higher, but mentioned often in villages with a net migration rate of lower than -60.

**Table 5.3-1: Percent of village chiefs naming selected ways the village has benefitted or been hurt by migration by net migration rates, showing significant associations as determined by chi-square statistics only[1]**

| | Net migration rate | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | **-60 and lower** | **-60 to -25** | **-25 to -8** | **-8 and higher** |
| **Ways in which village has benefitted** | | | | |
| Increased money coming into village | 35.1 | 24.4 | 19.6 | 33.3 |
| Broadened experience of villagers | 8.5 | 15.9 | 9.3 | 19.6 |
| Increased education level of villagers | 9.6 | 12.2 | 10.3 | 23.5 |
| | | | | |
| **Ways in which village has been hurt** | | | | |
| Loss of labour | 57.4 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 46.1 |
| Has made the village too quiet | 23.4 | 8.5 | 5.2 | 13.7 |
| Left children behind without parents | 14.9 | 2.4 | 4.1 | 3.9 |

[1]Chi-square of .10 or higher deemed to be significant.

## 5.4 Circular migration

Some non-linear results with respect to benefits and disadvantages of migration by levels of net migration may be a result of the fact that some of the in-migration is migrants returning to their village of origin. This is to say that out-migration may have some disadvantages that turn into advantages if individuals return. For instance, there is a loss of labour when individuals leave, but if they have left for education purposes and have returned, it leads to the advantage of increasing the level of education among villagers.

Village chiefs were asked about the number of in-migrants that were actually returning or circular. Using this number we can calculate a circular migration rate, which is equal to the number of returning migrants divided by the population size, expressed per population of 1,000. In 58% of villages, none of the in-migrants were returning, or there was no in-migration, thus the circular migration rate for these villages is 0. The average circular

migration rate is 2.1, with the maximum reaching 30 per 1,000, meaning that there was a 3% growth in population size of the village due to circular in-migrants.

We examined the benefits and disadvantages of migration across levels of circular migration, dividing villages into categories: those with no circular migration, those with circular migration rates of between .56 (the lowest non-zero rate) and 4, and those with a rate of greater than 4. Table 5.4-1 shows the ways in which villages have benefitted and been hurt across these rates of circular migration, again showing only the significant associations.

**Table 5.4-1: Percent of village chiefs naming selected ways the village has benefitted or been hurt by migration by circular migration rates, showing significant associations as determined by chi-square statistics only[1]**

|  | Circular migration rate | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **0** | **.56 to 4.00** | **4.01 and higher** |
| **Number of villages** | **219** | **80** | **76** |
| **Ways in which village has benefitted** | | | |
| Decreased domestic violence | 5.9 | 13.8 | 3.9 |
| Broadened experience of villagers | 11.0 | 12.5 | 21.1 |
| **Ways in which village has been hurt** | | | |
| Loss of labour | 45.2 | 51.2 | 34.2 |
| Left children behind without parents | 7.8 | 8.8 | 0.0 |

[1]Chi-square of .10 or higher deemed to be significant.

When the circular migration rate is high, villages are less likely to benefit from a decrease in domestic violence, a finding that is difficult to explain without further information. However, what is not difficult to explain is that a high rate of circular migration leads to the benefit of broadened experience of villagers. It is quite likely then that this broadened experience refers to those that left and returned. As far as disadvantages are concerned, high circular migration leads to fewer villages being hurt by a loss of labour and by children being left behind without parents.

We may also ask if circular migration is related to village amenities or problems that were discussed earlier in this chapter. We might hypothesize that migrant villagers would be more likely to return if amenities were greater or if problems in the village were less. Any association we found appear to show that the fewer the amenities, and the greater the number of problems in the village, the more likely it is that out-migrants are expected to return. We suspect that it is because fewer amenities and greater numbers of problems lead to more out-migration to begin with, and therefore more individuals are at risk of return migration. Put another way, villagers may leave remote and under-advantaged villages in order to obtain better standards of living and seek better employment opportunities, however, the more that leave, the greater the number that return.

# CHAPTER 6: OVERVIEW

## 6.1 Summarizing the CRUMP project

The Cambodian Rural Urban Migration Project (CRUMP) is a collaborative effort involving three entities – the RGC, represented by the Ministry of Planning, the UNFPA and an academic institution represented by consultant from the University of California San Francisco. The project involves a group of individuals across these entities interested in the movement of people in and around Cambodia. Given the demographic and economic realities in Cambodia, we began with the assumption that migration in the country is unavoidable and should be embraced. But, we believe that policies should and can take advantage of the circumstances for the benefit of the Cambodian population. Policies require evidence-based information. Therefore, the main aim of the project is to *collect survey data that allow examination of characteristics of migrants and investigation into the linkages between migration and welfare of individuals, families and communities*.

There certainly should be concerns about administering and governing a city like Phnom Penh that has doubled in size in less than ten years due to in-migration, and conversely supporting rural villages that are losing population at a rapid rate. Due to the different aspects of concern, the CRUMP study team decided on a multiple survey strategy for better understanding the migration taking place in Cambodia. The first is a survey of 1,000 migrants currently living in Phnom Penh. The second is a survey of 4,500 rural households around the country, divided into those with and without recent migrants. The sample that was drawn was based on the village as the primary sampling unit, and villages were chosen proportional to size. In the end, every province was represented in the survey, and the results are nationally representative when weighted. The third is a survey of 375 village chiefs who are knowledgeable informants about the villages in which the rural household survey took place.

The three survey strategy was indeed ambitious. The entire project was carried out over the course of about 18 months from initial conception to completion of this report. As anybody involved in research knows, this is a short amount of time to undertake a massive amount of work. The project involved phases such as preliminary research of past surveys and literature of migration elsewhere in the region and around the world, questionnaire construction, pre-testing, data collection, cleaning, and analysis. In order to complete these phases, communications went back and forth across entities and around the world. Given the time span and the various components of the project, it cannot come off completely without a hitch, and there were and still are issues that the research team contends with as the project unfolds. There are survey questions we wish we would have asked, and others that, despite pre-testing, did not work as was hoped. But, in the end, through a solid collaboration effort of team members and what ended up being a strong research design and first-rate implementation of survey instruments, we now know much more about recent migration in Cambodia than before.

It is clear that the ambitiousness of this project has resulted in a wealth of information. We have been unable to review all of it in this report. This report focused on descriptive analyses that are easily translatable across government, policy and scholarly entities. The report also focused on survey items that we felt gave the greatest insights into the current migration experience of individuals, their households and the communities from where they originate. The section to follow summarizes what we feel are the most important findings in the report. The final section suggests a number of policy implications that can be derived from these findings.

## 6.2 Synopsis of findings

### *6.2.1 Migration within Cambodian historical, economic and demographic context*

The age structure of the Cambodian population naturally lends itself to high rates of migration. Cambodia's baby boom in the 1980s and early 1990s created a large cohort currently aged between 15 and 30. Migration tends to be selective across a number of characteristics, one of which is age. The age group that tends to have the highest rates of migration is individuals in their 20's. The reason that these younger adults frequently move is that this is a time of life when individuals begin new stages that require or are facilitated by a move, for instance, for the purposes of getting married, beginning a new job or obtaining higher level education.

Cambodia's age structure is young in comparison to its neighbors. Thirty-three percent of Cambodia's population in 2010 was between the ages of 15 and 29, prime moving ages, compared to 27% of the entire region of Southeast Asia. An additional 32% of Cambodian's are under age 15 and will be the upcoming generation of migrants. In the region, 27% is under 15. At the same time, Cambodia has fewer older aged persons. Only 9% of Cambodians are 55 and older compared to 12% for the region. This population age structure is a legacy of the Khmer Rouge era of the late 1970s that included high mortality of adults between ages 15 and 40, followed by high fertility in the post-Khmer rouge era.

But, while the age structure makes a country predisposed to high rates of migration, there still has to be concomitant economic conditions in place, often thought of as push factors in place of origin and pull factors at place of destination. In Cambodia, this has occurred with the arrival of globalization, which partly takes the form of foreign investment that brings factory jobs to Phnom Penh. Also, tourism has been relatively booming, bringing jobs in the service sector to Phnom Penh. This has led to a growing industry in construction with buildings erected to house an increasing population of residents and hotels for tourists. Alongside have come jobs related to improving the capital's infrastructure. At the same time, Cambodia's rural areas and other urban centres, are not seeing the same level of growth. Agriculture remains unmechanized, transportation to rural villages remains poor, and much of the country lives in or near poverty. The advantage of leaving rural villages for city life is understood by many. One migrant that remits income back to their household of origin may help lift a family out of poverty if remittances are large enough. The lure of higher income and a better life is also enticing young adults, particularly those unmarried with low levels of education, across the border into Thailand. The Cambodian migration does not, therefore, stop at Phnom Penh or other urban and rural locales, but spills across international boundaries.

In sum, Cambodia's current rural/urban migration boom that has led to a doubling of the population of Phnom Penh in merely an eight year span is a consequence of its historical and subsequent demographic and economic realities. Foreign investment is taking advantage of Cambodia's 'demographic bonus,' a term used to describe a population with an age structure with relatively few dependents and many young labourers who can be employed and can work at a high level of productivity. For now, Cambodia's relatively low percent of older adults and declining fertility means there is a large cohort ready and willing to move and work for salaries that promise improved standards of living from what can obtained in underdeveloped rural villages. Population momentum will assure that this peak productivity continues for at least another decade or two. Population aging will eventually set in, as it has in neighbouring countries like Thailand and Vietnam.

How and whether the country takes advantage of the current demographic bonus to prepare for its future deserves to be the topic of another project and report. For now, we return to the current report and, in the following sub-sections, review some of the more pertinent findings within.

### 6.2.2 Phnom Penh migrants

1. Migrants to Phnom Penh come from every province of the country, but there are concentrations from provinces close by with large populations, most notably Kampong Cham, Kandal, Prey Veng and Takeo.

2. Migrants to Phnom Penh are overwhelmingly young. A greater number of young females migrate to Phnom Penh than any other age/sex group. This is changing the age and sex structure of the city. Phnom Penh is now a young city with slightly higher percentage of young females than males.

3. Migrants more likely live alone than non-migrants, and the average size of a migrant household is smaller than other households.

4. Male migrants are much more likely than are female migrants to move to Phnom Penh for educational purposes. There is a significant imbalance here. Females are more likely than males to list labour as a motivation for migrating to Phnom Penh.

5. For more than 20% of Phnom Penh migrants with children, their children live elsewhere, not with them, and more than 80% of children who live elsewhere live with their grandparents.

6. Jobs appear easy to obtain in the city. Migrants naming labour as a motivation for migration are usually working within the first month after arriving in the city. However, there exists a small percent of those that name labour as their main motivation that report never having worked. This may be a vulnerable group worthy of further attention.

7. Occupations are gender specific. The most common jobs for migrant men are construction and non-construction labour and driver. For migrant women they are garment worker, entertainment/service worker and small business owner.

8. The female professions are the lowest paying. Women migrants make less money than male migrants.

9. While female migrants make less money, they are more likely to remit to their village of origin, remit on a more regular basis and remit a larger percent of their total earnings. With respect to occupations, it is garment workers, domestic workers and white collar workers that remit more and more regularly than those in other occupations. Garment workers in Phnom Penh remit on average 25% of their income to rural areas.

10. Very few education migrants plan on returning to their home village after their education is completed.

11. The economic situation of migrants in Phnom Penh is worse than non-migrants but better than those living in rural Cambodia. This suggests that the economic advantage of living in Phnom Penh versus the village of origin is realized quickly after moving.

12. Almost all migrants own a mobile phone, which is likely used for, among other things, maintaining contact with relatives in their village of origin. Surprisingly low percentages of migrants however own certain other household durable goods. A refrigerator is an important example.

13. Migrants are in good health. However, they tend to exhibit high levels of stress.

14. Linkages between Phnom Penh migrants and village of origin are exhibited in some ways but importantly not in others.

    i. Migrants keep in contact often through mobile phone communication.

    ii. Most remit money to rural villages, although levels of remittance can be low. The degree to which these low levels of remittance can move a rural family out of poverty should be an area of further investigation.

    iii. Short visits back to the village are common but longer visits are not.

    iv. Network connections in the city are overall weaker than may have been predicted. Many move to Phnom Penh by themselves. Only about half say they had a contact in Phnom Penh at time of migration. Having more than one or two contacts is rare. Only one in three reports there was someone in Phnom Penh at time of migration that they could count on for help. Few migrants report that they helped subsequent migrants in their integration to the city. On balance, we conclude there is less networking with persons from village of origin than expected.

### 6.2.3 Migration out of rural households

1. Half of rural out-migration is to Phnom Penh, and a surprisingly large percent is international. The vast majority of international migration is to Thailand.

2. Migration is resulting in a slight 'greying' of rural Cambodia. The greying is somewhat tempered by population momentum, meaning a large cohort in prime child-bearing ages. Continuing high out-migration and lower fertility will enhance the future greying of rural Cambodia.

3. Females migrants are less likely than male migrants to have children, even if they are married. It appears that having children is an impediment to migration for females but not for males.

4. Migrants are more educated than non-migrants. The highly educated migrants tend to move to Phnom Penh. Those without any education tend to go to international destinations.

5. Despite high levels of poverty, rural households have access to mobile phones and are often in contact with migrant family members. They are more likely in contact with migrants living in Phnom Penh than those in other places.

6. It is unambiguous that most migration is labour-related and most labour-related migrants remit money back to the household of origin. The overall size of the remittance varies, but many remittances are small and, while no doubt helpful, can have only a minor impact on the rural household.

    i. Average annual remittance back to household of origin is 1.1 million Riel, which works out to be about $23 USD per month.

    ii. International migration appears to be big risk – big reward when it comes to remittance. Remittances from international migrants are not guaranteed but the amounts remitted tend to be large.

    iii. Phnom Penh is a safer bet when it comes to remittances. Remittances from Phnom Penh migrants are relatively large on average, more frequent and more regular than from migrants in other destinations.

    iv. Females remit on average 20% more than males back to the rural household.

    v. There is a fairly linear association between level of education and amount of remittance. Education pays off when it comes to sending back larger amounts of money to rural households of origin.

7. It is impossible in this survey, given its cross-sectional nature, to determine whether migration has led to better living conditions in rural areas, except through subjective evaluations. Subjectively, only one in four says the household in the rural area has benefitted 'a lot' from migration of a household member. Many more report 'a little' benefit. Sending households with migrants in Phnom Penh are more likely to give a more favourable response regarding benefits of migration. Still, based on subjective reporting, the overall benefit tends to be moderate. This may be a function of wages that are still relatively low for many migrants.

8. Migrants often received financial help and encouragement to migrate. Help is most likely given to migrants in the case of educational-related migration. This, together with the frequency of remittance, supports the notion of migration as being a household decision-making process.

9. Migrants with Phnom Penh and international destinations are more likely to improve their own financial situation than migrants going elsewhere.

10. Return and circular migration is an important phenomenon. Construction and garment workers are most likely to be return migrants living in the rural area after a stint elsewhere. Those that provided support to the household before leaving are also those most likely to return. Returned migrants that currently live in the rural household are older and have lower levels of education than those that remain living away. This suggests more educated are less likely to return.

11. Migration results in households with elderly being smaller in size and more often single and two-person. This may or may not mean there has been an increased abandonment of the elderly. As case in point, migration happens less frequently when the household contains an elderly person in poor health.

### 6.2.4 Migration from the village perspective

1. Out-migration rates from villages suggest villages lost a net 4% of their population in the year prior to the survey. About nine in ten villages lost population; one in ten remained the same or gained.

2. A high rate of circular migration is reported, and it is reported to lead to benefits for the village through broadened experience of villagers.

3. More facilities and amenities in a village, importantly including electricity, and the closer a village is to a highway, the lower is the out-migration rate, suggesting that if migrants can work and study near their village of origin they may not be as likely to move.

4. The main cost of migration is a loss of labour in the village.

5. The main benefit of migration is improved standard of living of individual households.

6. Leaving behind children has been noted as a cost of migration, and it is especially important in villages that have lost a large number through migration.

7. Village chiefs are more likely to report specific benefits of migration than they are to report specific costs.

## 6.3 Implications and policy suggestions

There is a willingness and ability of Cambodians to move. This report has emphasized that migration occurring in Cambodia is a natural consequence of the context in which the country now finds itself, which includes the right population age structure and the right economic conditions. The report has also emphasized the household aspects of migration, suggesting

that migration is often a household rather than an individual decision. A goal of policy should now be to obtain the maximum benefit from the situation for the greatest number of people and households. This means that along with the economic advantages of migration, policy should concern itself with responsibilities inherent in assuring that change takes place in a humanistic and socially responsible fashion.

That said, there is no single policy for migration, given that, similar to other human phenomena, migration is complex. Push and pull factors exist under different conditions; there are poor and non-poor people migrating; migrants leave and return and each lives in different destinations for different periods of time; there are single people and families moving; there are widely varying demands for resources, and; migrants themselves display a variety of characteristics. Given current conditions, migration should be embraced and data such as that collected by this project should be used for enhancing the impacts of migration by determining implications and needs of Cambodian individuals and communities in the face of this rapid and unavoidable demographic change.

The following implications and recommendations are listed in no particular order of importance:

**1. Urban population growth:** Phnom Penh is growing rapidly. Economic and job opportunities are centred in the capital. The population has more than doubled between 1998 and 2010. The age structure of Phnom Penh has changed just as quickly, becoming a city dominated by younger adults. Phnom Penh receives 50% of out-of-district migrants. Phnom Penh receives the most educated migrants. In these ways, Cambodian migration is unbalanced.

Careful urban planning is needed to avoid haphazard urbanization. Public consumption items like electricity, water, sanitation, parking and transportation need to be well planned. Non-Phnom Penh destinations could be promoted in order to better balance migration. This can be done by investing in social and economic infrastructure like roads, education, health care facilities, electricity and industry, in other urban centres.

Since the expansion of public consumption items in addition to housing should synchronise with the emergent demand, it is important, going forward, to assess which section of the population is moving the most. For example, the nature of housing, services and location of migration (within the city) is different if poor people are moving more frequently in comparison to more affluent. Assessment of this would be aided by longitudinal panel data and additional information on socioeconomic status of rural migrant households prior to migration.

**2. Rural population decline:** While population momentum has maintained some growth in rural areas, 90% of villages have experienced a fall in population due to out-migration. Most rural chiefs list shortage of labour to be a disadvantage emerging from out-migration. The felt disadvantage owing to out-migration of able-bodied young people could be on account of more than one factor: other than sheer 'brawn' required for work in agriculture, knowledge about agriculture and land management also becomes more scarce.

Mechanization of Cambodian agriculture remains relatively low. Similarly, use of biotechnology is limited, and scientific soil management is minimal. More advanced agricultural techniques should be promoted for farmers. This includes strengthening agricultural-extension services and supply of modern technologies. These services would strengthen education for farmers to advance better techniques. In terms of overcoming labour shortages in the short run, volunteer services of students or the armed forces for harvesting could be considered. However, a lasting solution can only be found in limited mechanization: power tillers, mechanical harvesters, small rice-milling machines, etc.

Recording of people's movements in and out of communes, which is currently done through population rosters, needs to be strengthened and made routine. There should be careful monitoring of land use as well.

Temporary, circular and return migration is frequent, most likely due to the need for labour to maintain adequate harvesting. The reduction in population is mainly of younger persons, and younger females migrate a little more frequently than do younger males. Seen demographically, this signals a change in age and sex structure in rural areas that should be monitored going forward.

**3. Gender:** There is a gender imbalance to Cambodian migration. Young women migrate somewhat more frequently than young men, but they are less likely to migrate for schooling. Women are less likely to migrate if they have children. Occupations for migrants are gender segregated, and woman's jobs are lower earning than men's. Yet, women are more likely to remit, remit greater net amounts and remit a higher proportion of their income back to their rural households of origin.

Programs should be established to encourage female educational migration. Educational scholarships could target women. Child care services could be established to help women with children seeking employment elsewhere. Increasing wages or providing other interventions like health care, housing and transportation subsidies for garment workers would increase standard of living for women and promote the flow of resources through remittances from Phnom Penh to rural areas.

**4. Networks:** Many migrants come to Phnom Penh alone. Many arrive in Phnom Penh without a social support network that helps the migrant in practical ways, such as with housing or with difficulties they may encounter. Likely due to the swiftness of migration into Phnom Penh, migrants to the city do not generally have the types of deep networks that are often seen in migrant populations.

An assistance program for migrants should be considered to facilitate the integration of those coming alone and without a network. This could include information services, or help in finding suitable housing or employment. The establishment of an office of migration in Phnom Penh could facilitate this work. This office could also be involved in other beneficial undertakings, such as the monitoring of incoming population through regular surveys and the education of migrants with respect to services, health care, and the like.

**5. Those left behind:** A graying of rural Cambodia is an inevitable and eventual consequence of rapid out-migration of younger aged adults. At the same time, a large number of children are often left behind to be cared for by elderly grandparents.

Programs should be established to support older adults in rural areas, particularly ones that are taking care of grandchildren. Social security systems, welfare services for elderly, and health care for elderly should be strengthened and expanded. Centres for older adults that might provide information, health care and other services could be established. Old Person Associations, which do exist, should be supported and strengthened.

**6. Mobilizing savings:** People often migrate because they receive higher earnings at place of destination than they were earning at place of origin. Most migrants remit monies to their places of origin. But much of this money does not become re-circulated in ways that would benefit the rural economy overall. There are few if any institutional mechanisms available to bring money into circulation through investment.

If local initiatives like the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, or Self-Help Groups in South Asia are established, it could help to mobilize these monies for productive purposes. This would not only lead to investment in rural areas, it could help in the development of rural Cambodia and provide incentives for some to remain in province of origin.

**7. Possible surplus capacities in infrastructure**: The RGC has invested in infrastructure in rural areas. For instance, there are schools and health centres that exist. A dwindling population could mean that some of this infrastructure has surplus capacity, that is, it is not being well enough used.

Efforts should be made to take stock of the infrastructure that exists, examine how well it is being used, and in situations where there is extra capcity, make alternative use of structures.

**8. International destinations:** After Phnom Penh, the next most popular destination is international locations. International migrants remit higher amounts on average, but the variation is high. A majority of those without education choose international destinations. Income for international migrants can be high, especially given the low level of education of most international migrants. But, little is known about the wellbeing and working conditions of international migrants.

A program should be developed to better monitor international migration and assure that international migrants are not being exploited at their destination.

**9. Education:** Migrants to Phnom Penh are higher educated than other migrants. Educational migrants to Phnom Penh do not intend to return to their provinces of origin. Migrants undertaking high-education programs overwhelmingly do so in Phnom Penh rather than other urban centres.

Higher quality employment should be established in non-Phnom Penh centres to attract highly educated to other destinations. Establishing quality university programs around the country can keep potential migrants nearer to home. There should be increased government focus on vocational training and education to expand the opportunities of migrants. These programs should promote education of women and opportunities around the country.

**10. Further investigation:** Ultimately, policy needs to examine whether and how migration is hurting and helping individuals, families and communities. This cannot be accomplished using cross-sectional data such as the data used for this report. There is a need to collect longitudinal panel data in order to monitor the changes that migrant and non-migrant individuals and households experience over time and to make more confident causal conclusions regarding the impacts of migration.

A follow-up data collection should be planned for 2014. It should focus on examination of changes in the socioeconomic conditions of migrants and migrant and non-migrant households. The current sample should be used as the baseline population and the current results should be considered baseline results.

**11. Role of government entities:** The development of successful programs that will obtain the greatest benefit out of the current migration situation in Cambodia and the development of successfully promoted social programs for migrants and migrant households require collaboration across government ministries and agencies. Services suggested need to be provided across various government institutions. Ministries such as the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Women Affairs and Veterans and the Ministry of Health need to work in close partnership so that strong migration-related policy can be advanced and have support.

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# APPENDICIES

# APPENDIX I

# PHNOM PENH QUESTIONNAIRE

# PHNOM PENH QUESTIONNAIRE

## a. Background information

**(a1)**      1. Male                                    2. Female

**(a2)** What is your age? _____ years

**(a3)** In which province were you born? _____

**(a4)** Just before moving to Phnom Penh, what province did you live in? _____

**(a5)** How old were you when you first arrived in Phnom Penh to live? _____

**(a6)** For how long have you now been living in Phnom Penh  (a)_____ years (b)_____ months  (c) _____years

**(a7)** What was the main reason that you came to Phnom Penh in the first place (circle one)?

1. Transfer work
2. Look for work
3. Education
4. Marriage
5. Lost land/home
6. Natural disaster
7. Insecurity
8. Repatriation
9. Orphaned
10. Other (specify _____ )

**(a8)** Were there other reasons? (circle all that apply)

0. No other reason
1. Transfer work
2. Look for work
3. Education
4. Marriage
5. Lost land/home
6. Natural disaster
7. Insecurity
8. Repatriation
9. Orphaned
10. Other (specify _____ )

**(a9)** Are you able to read?

1. Very well
2. Only a little
3. No

**(a10)** Have you attended an educational institution?

1 Yes → a11                         2 No → a12

**(a11)** What is the highest grade you have completed?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00 None | 05 Class 5 | 10 Class 10 | 15 Technical/ vocational pre-secondary |
| 01 Class 1 | 06 Class 6 | 11 Class 11 | 16 Technical/ vocational post secondary |
| 02 Class 2 | 07 Class 7 | 12 Class 12 | 17 Undergraduate |
| 03 Class 3 | 08 Class 8 | 13 Lower secondary diploma | 18 Graduate |
| 04 Class 4 | 09 Class 9 | 14 Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 19 Post-graduate and above |

20 Temple schooling

97 Other (specify _____ )

## b. Migran't children:

**(b1)** Do you have children?

1. Yes → b2                    2. No → **SKIP TO SECTION C**

**(b2)** How many children do you have? _____

I would like ot know something about your children

| (b3) Line # | Child's name | (b4) Do they usually live here with you in this household? 1 yes → b5 2 no → b6 | (b5) Did they come here to Phnom Penh with you at the same time, earlier, later, or were they born here? 1 Same time 2 Earlier 3 Later 4 Born here → b7 | (b6) With whom do they usually live? 1 With child's other parent 2 With child's grandparent on my side 3 With child's grandparent on spouse's side 4 With a sibling 5 With their spouse 6 By themselves 7 With other relative(s) 8 With other non-relatives(s) 9 Don't know | (b7) What is their age? (completed years) 00: Less than 1 year 998: DK (if don't know try to estimate) | (b8) **IF CHILD IS 5 OR YOUNGER, SKIP (a8) AND (a9)** Do they attend an education institution 1=yes→ a9 2=no → a10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child 1 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 2 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 3 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 4 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 5 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 6 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 7 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 8 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 9 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |
| Child 10 | | 1    2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 | | 1    2 |

| Line # | (b9) What is the highest grade they completed? (see codes and record the number in the space) | (b10) SKIP REST OF SECTION IF CHILD IS UNDER AGE 15 If they have any children of their own, how many do they have? | (b11) What is the their marital status 1=never married 2=married 3=divorced/ separate 4=widowed | (b12) What is their current main activity? (see codes) | (b13) Do they contribute to the support of the household? 1 = yes 2 = no | (b14) Do they help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)? 1 = yes 2 = no |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Child 1 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 2 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 3 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 4 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 5 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 6 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 7 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 8 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 9 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |
| Child 10 | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | 1    2 |

| Codes for schooling (b9) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | No classes completed | 13 | Lower secondary diploma | 17 | Undergraduate |
| 01 | Class 1 completed | 14 | Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 18 | Graduate |
| 02 | Class 2 completed …… | 15 | Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 19 | Post-graduate and above |
| 12 | Class 12 completed | 16 | Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate | 20 | Temple schooling |
| 97 | Other | 98 | DK | | |

Codes for main activity (b12)

| 1 | Employed | 4 | Home maker | 7 | Retired |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed | 5 | Student | 8 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Never employed | 6 | Dependent | | |

## c. Migrant's spouse:

**(c1)** What is your marital status?

1. Single never married → SECTION d
2. Married → c2
3. Divorced/Separated → SECTION d
4. Widowed → SECTION d

**(c2)** In what province was your spouse born? _____

**(c3)** During a usual week, does your spouse live in the same household as you the all the time, some of the time, or not at all?

1. All of the time
2. Some of the time
3. Not at all

**(c4)** Were you married before you moved to Phnom Penh?

1. Yes → c5          2. No → c7

**(c5)** Did you move to Phnom Penh together with your spouse?

1. Yes → c7          2. No → c6

**(c6)** For how long has your spouse been living in Phnom Penh?

1. 1 year or less
2. 1 to 5 years
3. more than 5 years

**(c7)** For how many years and months have you been married (a) _____ years  (b) _____ month

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: ROUND TO NEAREST MONTH.  IF LESS ONE MONTH, REPORT 1 MONTH.**

**(c8)** What is the age of your spouse? _____ years

**(c9)** Has your spouse attended an educational institution?

   1 Yes → **c10**          2 No → **c11**

**(c10)** What is the highest grade your spouse has have completed?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 00 None | 05 Class 5 | 10 Class 10 | 15 Technical/ vocational pre-secondary |
| 01 Class 1 | 06 Class 6 | 11 Class 11 | 16 Technical/ vocational post secondary |
| 02 Class 2 | 07 Class 7 | 12 Class 12 | 17 Undergraduate |
| 03 Class 3 | 08 Class 8 | 13 Lower secondary diploma | 18 Graduate |
| 04 Class 4 | 09 Class 9 | 14 Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 19 Post-graduate and above |
| 20 Temple schooling | | | |

97 Other (specify _____ )

**(c11)** What is your spouse's current main activity?

1. Employed → **c12**
2. Unemployed but previously employed → **c13**
3. Never employed → **c13**
4. Home maker → **c13**
5. Student → **c13**
6. Dependent → **c13**
7. Retired → **c13**
8. Other (specify_____) → **c13**

**(c12)** What is your spouses' current primary occupation?

1. Construction worker
2. Skilled non construction labor
3. Unskilled non construction labor
4. Garment worker
5. Other type of factory work
6. Service or entertainment work like working in a restaurant
7. Domestic worker
8. Work in government (not armed forced)
9. Driver (taxi, reumarkmoto, moto or other)
10. Owner of small business like selling things from a stall, with few or no employees
11. Owner of large business with employees
12. Unskilled office work
13. White collar/skilled office work / professional
14. Agriculture, forestry, fishing
15. Agricultural laborer
16. Policy/ Army / Military police
17. Other (specify_____)

**(c13)** Does your spouse contribute to the support of your household?

1. yes
2. no

**(c14)** Does your spouse help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?

1. yes
2. no

## d. Migrant's parents:

**(d1)** Is your father still alive?     1. Yes → d2          2. No → d3

**(d2)** How old is he? _____ years old

**(d3)** Is your mother still alive?     1. Yes → d4          2. No → **d7**

**(d4)** How old is she? _____ years old

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER ALIVE, ASK d5.  OTHERWISE, SKIP TO d7.**
**IF NEITHER ARE ALIVE, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.**

**(d5)** Do your mother and father usually live together?          1. Yes → d7          2.  No → d6

**(d6)** Are they permanently separated or divorced?          1. Yes          2.  No

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: FILL IN THE CHART FOR PARENTS THAT ARE STILL ALIVE**

| | **(d7)** Do they usually live here with you in this household? 1 yes → d8 2 no → d12 | **(d8)** Did they come here to Phnom Penh with you at the same time, earlier, or later? 1 Same time 2 Earlier 3 Later | **(d9)** Do they contribute to the support of the household? 1 = yes 2 = no | **(d10)** If you have children, do they help with taking care of children? 1 yes 2 no 3 No children | **(d11)** Do they help with other house tasks like cooking, cleaning, or house repairs? 1 = yes→ d16 2 = no → d16 | **(d12)** In which province do they live? | **(d13)** Do they live in an urban or rural area? 1 urban 2 rural |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mother | 1→d8 2→d12 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1 → d16 2 → d16 | | 1  2 |
| Father | 1→d8 2→d12 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1 → d16 2 → d16 | | 1  2 |

| | **(d14)** How often do you visit your mother and father? (See codes) **INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF BOTH ALIVE AND LIVE TOGETHER, CIRCLE SAME ANSWER FOR BOTH** | **(d15)** How often do you talk to your mother and father on the telephone? (See codes) | **(d16)** What is their main activity? (See codes) | **(d17)** IF EMPLOYED What is their occupation? |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mother | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | |
| Father | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | |

Codes for frequency of visit and talking on phone (**d14 and d15**)

| 1 | Never | 4 | About once a month | 7 | A few times a week but not every day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Once or twice a year | 5 | A few timEs a month but not every week | 8 | Every day or nearly every day |
| 3 | A few times a year but not every month | 6 | About once a week | | |

Codes for main activity (**d16**)

| 1 | Employed | 4 | Home maker | 7 | Retired |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed | 5 | Student | 8 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Never employed | 6 | Dependent | | |

Codes for occupation (**d17**)

| 1 | Construction worker | 7 | Domestic worker | 12 | Unskilled office work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Skilled non construction labor | 8 | Government worker (not armed forces) | 13 | White collar/ skilled office/ professional |
| 3 | Unskilled non construction labor | 9 | Driver (taxi, moto, reumarkmoto) | 14 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing |
| 4 | Garment worker | 10 | Small business owner like food stall | 15 | Agricultural laborer |
| 5 | Other type of factory work | 11 | Large business owner | 16 | Police / army / military police |
| 6 | Service or entertainment | | | 17 | Other (write in occupation) |

| | **(d18)** Can they read? 1 yes 2 yes but not well 3 no | **(d19)** Have they ever attended an educational institution? 1 yes→d20 2 no → d21 | **(d20)** What is the highest grade they completed? (see codes and record the number in the space) | **(d21)** How would you rate your father's health at present. 1 excellent 2 good 3 fair 4 poor 5 very poor | **(d22)** Can your father walk 200 meters on her own without any help from others or without a device like a cane? 1 yes 2 yes, but with difficulty 3 no | **(d23)** Can your father lift a 5 k.g. bag of rice without help and carry it a short distance? 1 yes 2 yes, but with difficulty 3 no | **(d24)** If nobody was around to help, would your father be able to do the work that needs to be done to maintain the house like cleaning, cooking or doing house repairs? 1 yes 2 yes, but with difficulty 3 no |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mother | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 5 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 |
| Father | 1 2 3 | 1 2 | | 1 2 3 4 5 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 2 3 |

| Codes for schooling (**d20**) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | No classes completed | 13 | Lower secondary diploma | 17 | Undergraduate |
| 01 | Class 1 completed | 14 | Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 18 | Graduate |
| 02 | Class 2 completed …… | 15 | Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 19 | Post-graduate and above |
| 12 | Class 12 completed | 16 | Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate | 20 | Temple schooling |
| 97 | Other | 98 | DK | | |

## e) Migrant's siblings

**(e1)** How many living brothers do you have? _____

**(e2)** How many living sisters do you have? _____

**IF 0 BROTHERS AND 0 SISTERS, SKIP TO SECTION g.**

I would like to ask you about each of your siblings.  Please list them by age from oldest to youngest

| (e3) Line # | (e4) Brother or sister? 1 brother 2 sister | (e5) Where do they usually live? (see codes) IF 1, 2→e6 IF 3, 4, 5, 6 →e8 | (e6) Did they come here to Phnom Penh with you at the same time, earlier, later, or have they always lived here? 1 Same time →e8 2 Earlier 3 Later 4 Always lived here | (e7) IF THEY LIVE IN PHNOM PENH How long have they lived in Phnom Penh? 1. 1 year or less 2. 1 to 5 years 3. more than 5 years | (e8) How old are they? **SKIP REST OF QUESTIONS IF UNDER AGE 15** | (e9) **ASK IF AGE 15 OR OLDER. OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT SIBLING OR NEXT SECTION** How many children do they have? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S1 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S2 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S3 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S4 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S5 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S6 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S7 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S8 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S9 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S10 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S11 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S12 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S13 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S14 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |
| S15 | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 | | |

| (e10) What is their marital status? 1= never married 2= married 3= divorced/ separate 4= widowed | (e11) What is their current main activity? (see codes) | (e12) Do they ever do any family work, for instance, helping with a family business or on a farm? 1 yes 2 no |
|---|---|---|
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |
| 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1  2 |

| Codes for where sibling lives (e5) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | In your household | 3 | Outside Phnom Penh in same household as parent | 5 | Outside Phnom Penh in different village but same district as parent |
| 2 | Not in your household but in Phnom Penh | 4 | Outside of Phnom Penh in same village as parent | 6 | Outside Phnom Penh in different district than parent |

| Codes for main activity (e11) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Employed | 5 | Student |
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed | 6 | Dependent |
| 3 | Never employed | 7 | Retired |
| 4 | Home maker | 8 | Other (specify) |

### f. Migrant's other household members

**(f1)** Besides you, your spouse (if you are married), your children (if you have children), your parents, and your siblings, how many others usually live, sleep and eat in the same household as you?

_____ number  -> IF 0, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

I would like some information about these people.

| (f2) Line # | Name | (f3) What is their relationship to you? (see codes and record number) | (f4) Male or female? 1=M 2=F | (f5) Did they come here to Phnom Penh with you at the same time, earlier, later, or have they always lived here? 1 Same time → f7 2 Earlier →f6 3 Later → f6 4 Always lived here → f7 | (f6) For how many years has this person been living in Phnom Penh? 1. 1 year or less 2. 1 to 5 years 3. more than 5 years | (f7) How old are they? **SKIP REST OF QUESTIONS IF UNDER AGE 15** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HH 1 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 2 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 3 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 4 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 5 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 6 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 7 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 8 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 9 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |
| HH 10 | | | 1  2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1 2 3 4 8 | |

| Relationship **(f3)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Child in law | 5 | Grandparent of spouse | 9 | Other (specify) |
| 2 | Grandchild | 6 | Sibling of spouse | 98 | DK |
| 3 | Parent in law | 7 | Other relative | | |
| 4 | Grandparent | 8 | Non-relative/friend | | |

| # | (f8)<br><br>**ASK IF AGE 15 OR OLDER. OTHERWISE, GO TO NEXT SIBLING OR NEXT SECTION**<br><br>How many living children does this person have? | (f9)<br><br>What is the person's marital status<br><br>1=never married<br>2=married<br>3=divorced/ separate<br>4=widowed | (f10)<br><br>What is currently the main activity of this person<br><br>(see codes) | (f11)<br><br>Does this person contribute to the support of the household?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | (f12)<br><br>Does this person help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HH 1 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 2 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 3 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 4 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 5 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 6 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 7 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 8 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 9 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |
| HH 10 | | 1  2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1    2 | 1    2 |

Codes for main activity **(f10)**

| 1 | Employed | 4 | Home maker | 7 | Retired |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed | 5 | Student | 8 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Never employed | 6 | Dependent | | |

## g. Migrant activity

**(g1)** Did you have a job during your first month after arriving in Phnom Penh?

1 yes → g4                    2 no → g2

**(g2)** Have you been employed at any time since arriving in Phnom Penh?

1 yes → g3                    2 no → **g9**

**(g3)** How long after arriving did you start working? (a) _____ years (b) _____ months

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: ROUND TO NEAREST MONTH.**

**(g4)** Can you tell me about the **<u>first job</u>** you had.  What occupation was it?

1.  Construction worker
2.  Skilled non construction labor
3.  Unskilled non construction labor
4.  Garment worker
5.  Other type of factory work
6.  Service or entertainment work like working in a restaurant
7.  Domestic worker
8.  Work in government (not armed forced)
9.  Driver (taxi, reumarkmoto, moto or other)
10. Owner of small business like selling things from a stall, with few or no employees
11. Owner of large business with employees
12. Unskilled office work
13. White collar/skilled office work / professional
14. Agriculture, forestry, fishing
15. Agricultural laborer
16. Policy/ Army / Military police
17. Other (specify_____)

**(g5)** About how much money did you make per month on the first job? _____ Riel

**(g6)** IF UNABLE TO RESPOND TO g5, please estimate:

1. Less than 25,000 Riel a month
2. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel a month
3. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel a month
4. Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel a month
5. Between 200,000 and 400,000 Riel a month
6. Between 400,000 and 600,000 Riel a month
7. Between 600,000 and 800,000 Riel a month
8. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Riel a month
9. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Riel a month
10. More than 2,000,000 Riel a month

**(g7)** About how many hours per day did you work on this first job? _____ hours

**(g8)** How many days a week did you work on this first job? _____ days/week

**(g9)** Currently, is your main activity studying, working or doing something else

1. Studying in school → g36
2. Working → g10
3. Something else → g41

**(g10)** Have you had only one job since you arrived in Phnom Penh?

1. yes →g13
2. no → g11

**(g11)** How many different jobs have you had since moving to Phnom Penh _____ jobs

**(g12)** What is your current primary occupation?

1. Construction worker
2. Skilled non construction labor
3. Unskilled non construction labor
4. Garment worker
5. Other type of factory work
6. Service or entertainment work like working in a restaurant
7. Domestic worker
8. Work in government (not armed forced)
9. Driver (taxi, reumarkmoto, moto or other)
10. Owner of small business like selling things from a stall, with few or no employees
11. Owner of large business with employees
12. Unskilled office work
13. White collar/skilled office work / professional
14. Agriculture, forestry, fishing
15. Agricultural laborer
16. Policy/ Army / Military police
17. Other (specify_____)

**(g13)** In the last year, have you missed days of work because of an illness?

1 yes →g14
2 no → g15

**(g14)** How many days of work have you missed because of illness in the last year _____ days

**(g15)** In the last year, have you ever felt ill but you still went to work even though you were feeling ill?

1 yes →g16
2 no → g17

**(g16)** What was the main reason that you went to work even though you were feeling ill?

1.  Did not want to lose the money from missing a day of work
2.  Did not feel sick enough to stay home
3.  Could not afford to see a doctor
4.  Other reason (specify _____)

**(g17)** What about while at work?  Have you ever gotten seriously ill while your were working, like a serious stomach illness or weakness and fainting?

   1 yes ➔ g18
   2 no ➔ g21

**(g18)** In the last year, has this happened more than once?

   1 yes
   2 no

**(g19)** Please tell me what happened to you the last time you got seriously ill at work, for example, did you faint or did you have a serious stomach problem or something else?

PLEASE RECORD ANSWER:
_____

_____

_____

**(g20) IF YOU HAVE AN EMPLOYER, FOR INSTANCE, IF YOU WORK IN A FACTORY,** tell me the last time this happened, how your employer reacted?  For instance, did they bring in medical help for you, did they send you home, or did they do something else?

PLEASE RECORD ANSWER:
_____

_____

_____

98 Do not have an employer

**(g21)** For how long have you been working at your current job?

_____ years _____ month

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: ROUND TO NEAREST MONTH.  IF LESS ONE MONTH, REPORT 1 MONTH.**

**(g22)** During a normal month, do you work overtime hours?    1. Yes ➔ g23    2.  No ➔ g25

**(g23)** How many hours of overtime do you normally work in a month _____ hours

**(g24)** Do you get paid for working overtime?   1.  Yes          2.   No

**(g25)** What is your current monthly income from your primary occupation including any overtime?

Record as accurately as possible _____ Riel

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING g25. OTHERWISE, GO TO g26.**

(**g26**) IF UNABLE TO RESPOND TO **g25**, please estimate:

1. Less than 25,000 Riel a month
2. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel a month
3. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel a month
4. Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel a month
5. Between 200,000 and 400,000 Riel a month
6. Between 400,000 and 600,000 Riel a month
7. Between 600,000 and 800,000 Riel a month
8. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Riel a month
9. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Riel a month
10. More than 2,000,000 Riel a month

(**g27**) Do you have a secondary occupation that also provides you with income?

1 yes → g28            2 no → g35

(**g28**) What is your secondary occupation?

1. Construction worker
2. Skilled non construction labor
3. Unskilled non construction labor
4. Garment worker
5. Other type of factory work
6. Service or entertainment work like working in a restaurant
7. Domestic worker
8. Work in government (not armed forced)
9. Driver (taxi, reumarkmoto, moto or other)
10. Owner of small business like selling things from a stall, with few or no employees
11. Owner of large business with employees
12. Unskilled office work
13. White collar/skilled office work / professional
14. Agriculture, forestry, fishing
15. Agricultural laborer
16. Policy/ Army / Military police
17. Other (specify_____)

(**g29**) What is your current monthly income from your secondary occupation?

Record as accurately as possible _____ Riel

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING g30. OTHERWISE, GO TO g31.**

(**g30**) IF UNABLE TO RESPOND TO g29, please estimate:

1. Less than 25,000 Riel a month
2. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel a month
3. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel a month
4. Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel a month
5. Between 200,000 and 400,000 Riel a month
6. Between 400,000 and 600,000 Riel a month
7. Between 600,000 and 800,000 Riel a month
8. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Riel a month
9. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Riel a month
10. More than 2,000,000 Riel a month

(**g31**) Do you have other jobs as well?

1 yes → g32            2 no → g35

**(g32)** How many other jobs do you have _____ number

**(g33)** All together, what is your monthly income from these other jobs?

Record as accurately as possible _____ Riel

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING g34. OTHERWISE, GO TO g35.**

**(g34)** IF UNABLE TO RESPOND TO g33, please estimate:
1. Less than 25,000 Riel a month
2. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel a month
3. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel a month
4. Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel a month
5. Between 200,000 and 400,000 Riel a month
6. Between 400,000 and 600,000 Riel a month
7. Between 600,000 and 800,000 Riel a month
8. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Riel a month
9. Between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 Riel a month
10. More than 2,000,000 Riel a month

**(g35)** In addition to working, do you study?       1. Yes → g36       2. No → g41

**(g36)** What is the name of the school that you attend? _____

**(g37)** What is your program of study? _____

**(g38)** After you complete your schooling, are you planning on changing your current job?

    1 yes → g39
    2 no → g40

 **(g39)** Ideally, what is the new job that you would like to have after completing your schooling?

Describe job _____

**(g40)** After your schooling do you plan to stay in Phnom Penh or go elsewhere, and if elsewhere, where do you plan to go?

    1. Remain in Phnom Penh → g42
    2. Return to province of origin → g42
    3. Move to another province → g42
    4. Move out of country → g42
    5. Other (specify_____) → g42

**(g41)** What is the other activity in which you are primarily involved?

    1. Being or studying for a monk or other religious based activity
    2. Take care of the home and/or children
    3. Dependent on others due to disability
    4. Retirement
    5. Other (specify _____)

**(g42)** Do you, and your spouse if you are married, save or put any money away for later use on a monthly basis?

    1 yes → g43
    2 no → Go to section h

**(g43)** About how much on average do you save or put away monthly?

_____ Riel

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING g44. OTHERWISE, GO TO SECTION h.**

**(g44)** IF UNABLE TO RESPOND TO g43, please estimate:

1. Less than 10,000 Riel a month

2. Between 10,000 and 25,000 Riel a month

3. Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel a month

4. Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel a month

5. Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel a month

6. Between 200,000 and 300,000 Riel a month

7. Between 300,000 and 400,000 Riel a month

8. Between 400,000 and 500,000 Riel a month

9. Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Riel a month

10. More than 1,000,000 Riel a month

# h) Migrant housing and economic conditions

**(h1)** How many different residences have you lived in since you moved to Phnom Penh?

1. One → h3
2. Two → h2
3. Three → h2
4. Four → h2
5. Five or more → h2

**(h2)** For how long have you been living in your current residence?   (a) _____ years (b) _____ months
**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: ROUND TO NEAREST MONTH.  IF LESS ONE MONTH, REPORT 1 MONTH.**

**(h3)** On what basis do you live here?

1. Own → h5
2. Rent → h4
3. Not owned, but live for free → h5
4. Other (specify_____) → h5

**(h4)** How much did you pay for rent last month? _____ Riels

**(h5)** How many different households live in this building or housing unit? _____

**(h6)** How many rooms are used for sleeping in your house _____

**(h7)** What is the main source of light?

1. City power
2. Generator
3. Kerosene
4. Candle
5. Battery
6. Other (specify_____)

(**h8**) Where do you or others in the household prepare food?

1. In a separate kitchen
2. I n a place not separated from the living area
3. In a shared kitchen used by more than one household
4. Have no kitchen
5. Other (specify_____)

(**h9**) When cooking is done, what is the main cooking fuel?

1. Firewood
2. Charcoal
3. Kerosene
4. Liquefied petroleum gas
5. Electricity
6. None
7. Other (specify_____)

(**h10**) Is there a toilet facility within the premisis?

1. No
2. Connected to sewerage
3. Septic tank
4. Pit latrine
5. Other (specify_____)

(**h11**) What is the main source of drinking water?

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Piped water | 2 Tube/pipe well |
| 3. Protected dug well | 4 Unprotected dug well |
| 5 Rain | 6 Spring, river, stream, lake/ond |
| 7 Bought | 8 Other (specify_____) |

(**h12**) Where is the drinking water?

1. Within the premisis
2 Near the premisis
3 Away from the premisis

(**h13**) The main construction material of the building's roof *(Observe or ask - Circle only one)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. thatch | 2. palm leaves |
| 3 . plastic sheet | 4 tarpaulin |
| 5 . corrugated iron | 6 tiles |
| 7. fibrous cement | 8 concrete |
| 9. other (specify_____) | |

(**h14**) The main construction material of the building's exterior walls *(Observe or ask - Circle only one)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. bamboo | 2. thatch |
| 3. palm leaves | 4. wood |
| 5. plywood | 6. corregated iron |
| 7. cement | 8. bricks |
| 9. concrete | 10. half wook and half concrete |
| 11. other (specify_____) | |

**(h15)** Do you or your spouse own any other houses other than the one in which you are currently living?

    1 yes → h16
    2 no → h19

**(h16)** How many other houses do you own _____ number

**(h17)** Do you collect rent from any of these properties

    1 yes → h18
    2 no → h19

**(h18)** Approximately how much rent do you collect per month from these properties _____ Riels

**(h19)** Do you or your spouse own any land other than the house on which you currently live?

    1 yes → h20
    2 no → h22

**(h20)** How much land do you own _____ ha

**(h21)** What is your land used for? (*Circle all that apply*)

    1.  rice farming
    2.  orchard
    3.  vegetable garden
    4.  other crops
    5.  not currently in use
    6.  other (specify _____)

**(h22)** Does this house have access to electricity?

    1 yes
    2 no

**(h23)** Does the household have any of these items?

| Items | 1=Yes   2=No | |
|---|---|---|
| **Home electronics** | | |
| a) radio | 1 | 2 |
| b) television | 1 | 2 |
| c) land line telephone | 1 | 2 |
| d) cell phone | 1 | 2 |
| e) video/VCD/DVD player/recorder | 1 | 2 |
| f) stereo | 1 | 2 |
| g) camera | 1 | 2 |
| h) satellite dish | 1 | 2 |
| **Personal transportation** | | |
| i) bicycle | 1 | 2 |
| j) motorbike | 1 | 2 |
| k) car | 1 | 2 |
| l) jeep/van | 1 | 2 |
| **Household equipment** | | |
| m) sewing maching | 1 | 2 |
| n) refrigerator | 1 | 2 |
| o) electric kitchen/gas stove | 1 | 2 |
| p) washing machine | 1 | 2 |
| q) dishwasher | 1 | 2 |
| r) freezer | 1 | 2 |
| s) vacuum cleaner | 1 | 2 |
| t) electric iron | 1 | 2 |

| Items | 1=Yes  2=No |
|---|---|
| u) air conditioner | 1    2 |
| v) suitcase used for travelling or boxes for used for storing things | 1    2 |
| w) generator | 1    2 |
| x) batteries | 1    2 |
| **Furniture** | |
| y) sofa/furniture set | 1    2 |
| z) dining set (dining table and chairs) | 1    2 |
| aa) bed sets (bed, mattress..) | 1    2 |
| bb) wardrobe, cabinet | 1    2 |
| **Computers and printers** | |
| cc) computer | 1    2 |
| dd) printer | 1    2 |
| **Recreation** | |
| ee) musical instruments | 1    2 |
| ff) sports equipment | 1    2 |
| **Water transport** | |
| gg) rowing boat | 1    2 |
| hh) motor boat | 1    2 |

**(h24)** Do you, or your spouse if you are married, have any money in a bank savings account?

    1.  Yes               2. No

**(h25)** Do you, or your spouse if you are married, own any jewelry?

    1.  Yes               2. No

**(h26)** How satisfied are you with your current livelihood?

    1.  very satisfied
    2.  somewhat satisfied
    3.  neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
    4.  somewhat unsatisfied
    5.  very unsatisfied

**(h27)** How well are you able to meet its monthly expenses?

    6.  have more than enough money for expenses plus a lot left over
    7.  have enough for monthly expenses plus a little left over
    8.  have just enough for monthly expenses
    9.  have enough for monthly expenses sometimes but not always
    10. rarely or never have enough for monthly expenses

**(h28)** How would you rate your current economic situation compared to others you know in Phnom Penh?

    11. much better
    12. somewhat better
    13. about average
    14. below average but not much worse
    15. much worse

**(h29) INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: MAKE YOUR OWN ASSESSMENT ABOUT THE CONIDITON OF THE HOUSE**

    1.  in dilapidated condition
    2.  in average condition, liveable
    3.  in good condition

## i) Migrant network integrations

**(i1)** When you first arrived in Phnom Penh, besides a spouse and children, did you come with others?

    1. Alone → i4
    2. With others → i2

**(i2)** With how many others? _____

**(i3)** Did you come with friends, relatives, or both?

    1. friends
    2. relatives
    3. both

**(i4)** When you arrived here the first time, did you know any friends or relatives already living in Phnom Penh?

    1. Yes→ i5         2. No→ i16

**(i5)** How many people did you know already living in Phnom Penh? _____

**(i6)** How many if any of these people were family/relatives? _____

**(i7)** How many if any of these people were friends? _____

**(i8)** How many if any of these people came from the same village as you? _____

**(i9)** Did any of these people help to find you a place to live when you first moved to Phnom Penh?

    1. Yes     2. No

**(i10)** Do any of these people live in your household now?     1. Yes     2. No

**(i11)** Did any of these people help you find a job?     1. Yes     2. No

**(i12)** Did any of these people help you set up an entrepreneurial activity, such as setting up a street side food stall or a taxi?

    1. Yes     2. No

**(i13)** Besides your spouse (if you are married) when you came to Phnom Penh, if you needed some extra help, like finding a doctor if you were sick, or if you needed someone to talk to about problems, was there at least one person who you could rely on?

    1. Yes → i14         2. No → i16

**(i14)** Who is the first person that you would think of for such help?

    1. Child
    2. Child in law
    3. Grandchild
    4. Parent
    5. Parent in law
    6. Grandparent
    7. Grandparent of spouse
    8. Sibling
    9. Sibling of spouse
    10. Other relative
    11. Non relative (friend)
    12. Other (specify _____)

**(i15)** Is this a person from your village of origin?    1.    Yes    2.    No

**(i16)** I would like you to think about the time you have been living in Phnom Penh.  During this time, have you provided help to any friends or relatives moving to Phnom Penh, other than a spouse or children, such as giving them a place to stay, helping them find a job, or helping them set up a business.

 1. Yes → i17   2. No → i25

**(i17)** How many people have you helped? _____.

**(i18)** How many if any of these people were family/relatives of yours? _____

**(i19)** How many if any of these people were friends of yours? _____

**(i20)** How many if any of these people came from the same village as  you? _____

**(i21)** Did you help any of these people a place to live when they first moved to Phnom Penh?

 1. Yes  2. No

**(i22)** Do any of these people live in your household now?   1. Yes    2. No

**(i23)** Did you help any of these people find a job?   1. Yes    2. No

**(i24)** Did you help any of these people set up an entrepreneurial activity, such as setting up a street side food stall or a taxi?

 1. Yes    2. No

**(i25)** Besides your spouse (if married), has there been anyone who moved to Phnom Penh since you lived here who has called on you for extra help, like finding a doctor if you they were sick, or if they needed someone to talk to about a problem?

  1. Yes → i26    2. No → Next section

**(i26)** Who has relied on you the most for such help?

1. Child
2. Child in law
3. Grandchild
4 Parent
5. Parent in law
6. Grandparent
7. Grandparent of spouse
8.  Sibling
9. Sibling of spouse
10. Other relative
11. Non relative (friend)
12. Other (specify _____)

**(i27)** Is this a person from your village of origin?    1.    Yes    2.    No


## j. Interactions with village of origin

**(j1)** If you have been living in Phnom Penh for one or more years, how many times, in the last year, have you visited your village of origin?  If you have been living in Phnom Penh for less than one year, then how many times, since arriving in Phnom Penh, have you visited your village of origin?

_____ times    IF 0 TIMES → j6

**(j2)**  How many of these visits did you stay for two or more weeks? _____ times    IF 0 TIMES → j6

**(j3)** When you went back to visit, did you go for any of the following reasons?

| Reason | 1 = yes | 2 = no |
|---|---|---|
| To visit and talk with family | 1 | 2 |
| To celebrate a holiday like Chinese New Year or Songkran | 1 | 2 |
| To help to take care of a parent | 1 | 2 |
| To help to take care of a grandparent | 1 | 2 |
| To help with a family farm work | 1 | 2 |
| To help with other another type of family business | 1 | 2 |
| To help take care of children | 1 | 2 |
| To give money to one or more persons in the village | 1 | 2 |
| To deliver goods, like clothes or food to persons in the village | 1 | 2 |

**(j4)** Is there any other reason that you returned to your village?
_____

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: ASK j5 IF MORE THAN ONE REASON MENTIONED IN j3 OR j4.**

**(j5)** Of the reasons you mentioned, which do you think is the most important reason for going back to your village?
_____

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF NO PARENT IS ALIVE, THEN SKIP TO j6**

**(j6)** During the last year, have you sent or given money to a parent?

    1. Yes → j7
    2. No →j14

**(j7)** When you give money to a parent, do you give on a regular basis, like once a month, or does it vary?

    1. Regular basis → j8
    2. Varies → j12

**(j8)** What is the regular basis?

    1. Every day
    2. Every week
    3. Every month
    4. Several months a year, like quarterly or twice a year
    5. Once a year
    6. Other (specify _____)

**(j9)** Do you usually give the same amount every time or does it vary?

    1. Usually give the same amount → j10
    2. Varies →j12

**(j10)** What is the amount that you usually give _____ Riels → j14

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF UNABLE TO GIVE SPECIFIC AMOUNT, ESTIMATE IN j11. OTHERWISE, GO TO j12.**

**(j11)** Can you estimate the amount?

| 1 | Less than 10,000 Riel | 5 | Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel | 9 | Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Riel |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Between 10,000 and 25,000 Riel | 6 | Between 200,000 and 300,000 Riel | 10 | More than 1,000,000 Riel |
| 3 | Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel | 7 | Between 300,000 and 400,000 Riel | | |
| 4 | Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel | 8 | Between 400,000 and 500,000 Riel | | |

**(j12)** How much have you given in total in the past year _____ Riels

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF UNABLE TO GIVE SPECIFIC AMOUNT, ESTIMATE IN j13. OTHERWISE, GO TO j14.**

**(j13)** Can you estimate the amount?

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Less than 10,000 Riel | 5 | Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel | 9 | Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Riel |
| 2 | Between 10,000 and 25,000 Riel | 6 | Between 200,000 and 300,000 Riel | 10 | More than 1,000,000 Riel |
| 3 | Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel | 7 | Between 300,000 and 400,000 Riel | | |
| 4 | Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel | 8 | Between 400,000 and 500,000 Riel | | |

**(j14)** Over the past year, have you given any of the following to a parent?

| Item | 1 = yes   2 = no |
|---|---|
| Clothes | 1    2 |
| Food | 1    2 |
| household items like a radio or television | 1    2 |
| electrical appliances like a refrigerator | 1    2 |
| vehicles, like car, truck or motorbike | 1    2 |

**(j15)** Is there any other item that you have given to a parent in the last year?
_____

**(j16)** Besides parents, are there other people to whom you have given money or goods over the past year?

    1. Yes → j17

    2. No →Go to next section

**(j17)** To how many different people have you given money or goods over the past year? _____

I would like to know about each person to whom you have given money or goods.

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF MORE THAN SIX, THEN LIST THE SIX TO WHOM THE PERSON HAS GIVEN THE MOST.**

| (j18) Line # | (j19) What is your relationship to the person to whom you have given money or goods (see codes and list each one) | (j20) Have you given this person money 1 yes 2 no→j24 | (j21) How many times in the last year have you given this person money? | (j22) What is the total amount you have given in the last year to this person? (in riel) | (j23) IF UNABLE TO GIVE A SPECIFIC AMOUNT Please estimate the amount (see codes and record the number in the space) | (j24) Have you given goods to this person 1 yes→j25 2 no→ NEXT PERSON OR NEXT SECTION | (j25) Have you given any of the following (INTERVIEWER: READ EACH AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY) 1 clothes 2 food 3 household items like a radio or television 4 electrical appliances like a refrigerator 5 vehicles, like car, truck or motorbike 6 other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |
| 2 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |
| 3 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |
| 4 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |
| 5 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |
| 6 | | | | | | | 1  2  3  4  5  6 |

Relationship **(j19)**

| 1 | Spouse | 4 | Child in law | 7 | Sibling of spouse | 10 | Non-relative |
| 2 | Child | 5 | Grandchild | 8 | Grandparent of spouse | 11 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Sibling | 6 | Grandparent | 9 | Other relative | 98 | DK |

| Codes for amount **(j23)** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Less than 10,000 Riel | 5 | Between 100,000 and 200,000 Riel | 9 | Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Riel |
| 2 | Between 10,000 and 25,000 Riel | 6 | Between 200,000 and 300,000 Riel | 10 | More than 1,000,000 Riel |
| 3 | Between 25,000 and 50,000 Riel | 7 | Between 300,000 and 400,000 Riel | | |
| 4 | Between 50,000 and 100,000 Riel | 8 | Between 400,000 and 500,000 Riel | | |

## k. Health

**(k1)** If you were sick and needed medical assistance, do you know where you would go for this help?

1. Yes → k2
2. No →k4

**(k2)** Where would you go for this help first?

1. Hospital
2. Communicty health center, post or clinic
3. Pharmacy
4. Office of a trained health worker
5. Private doctor
6. Traditional healer
7. Other (specify _____)

**(k3)** What is the distance from your house to this place? _____

**(k4)** Do you have any type of health insurance?

1. yes → k5
2. no → k6

**(k5)** What is the source of the health insurance?

1. government
2. work
3. private insurance

**(k6)** If you needed to see a doctor because of a health problem, do you know about how much it would cost for a short doctor visit?

1. yes → k7
2. no → k8

**(k7)** How much do you think would be the cost of a short doctor visit _____ Riels

**(k8)** Are there any health care programs available through your work?

1. yes
2. no

**(k9)** How would you rate your health today?

1. excellent
2. very good
3. fair
4. poor
5. very poor

**(k10)** Are you able to walk 200 meters on your own without any help from others or without a device like a cane?

1. yes
2. yes, but with difficulty
3. no

(k11) Are you able to lift and carry a 5 kg bag of rice for a short distance without help?

1. yes
2. yes, but with difficulty
3. no

**(k12)** If you had nobody to help, would you be able to do tasks that needs to be done to maintain the house like cleaning, cooking or doing house repairs?

1. yes
2. yes, but with difficulty
3. no

**(k13)** Please tell me if agree (1), disagree (2) or have no opinion (3) about the following statements:

|   | 1=agree;  2= disagree; 3=have no option |
|---|------------------------------------------|
| 1 | When I moved to Phnom Penh the first time, it was difficult leaving behind family and friends. |
| 2 | When I moved to Phnom Penh the first time, it was difficult making new friends. |
| 3 | I worry about earning enough money. |
| 4 | I worry about the health of my parents. |
| 5 | I feel optimistic about my future. |
| 6 | I have been less healthy than usual since moving to Phnom Penh |
| 7 | In the last month, I have felt very lonely. |
| 8 | In the last month, I have felt very happy. |


**END OF INTERVIEW**

Date interview ends:     (x21) _____ Day          (x22) _____ Month     (x23) _____ Year

Time interview ends:     (x24) _____ Hour of day    (x25) _____ Minute of day

# APPENDIX II

# RURAL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

# RURAL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

*Hello. My name is _____. I work for the National Institute of Statistics. We are conducting a study about migration in Cambodia. I would like to interview the head of the household and ask some questions about who lives in this household and about former members of the household that now live outside of this village. All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential. If the head of the household is not available, I would like to talk to the spouse of the household head or someone else who is familiar with the situation in the household including the situation of current and former household members.*

### (x1) WHO IS THE RESPONDENT?

1.____ Household head

2.____ Spouse of household head

3.____ Other household member: specify relationship to household head _____

4.____ Non-household member familiar with this household (e.g. neighbor): specify _____

**DETERMINE WHETHER THIS IS A MIGRANT OR NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD.**

**(x2)** Have there been any former members of this household who moved away in the last five years and now live elsewhere?

1.____ yes  2. ____ no

**(x3)** Have any of these former members lived away for at least three months?

1. ____ yes  2. ____ no

**(x4)** Do any of these former members now live outside of this district?

1. ____ yes  2. ____ no

**(x5) IF YES TO x2, x3 AND x4, this is a migrant household**

**IF NO TO ANY OF x2, x3 OR x4, THIS IS A NON-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLD**

1. _____ Migrant household        2. _____ Non-migrant household

**(x6)** Questionnaire number: _____ (to be added after survey is completed)

**(x7)** Name of interviewer: _____

**(x8)** Name of respondent: _____

**(x9)** Name of province: _____

**(x10)** Name of district: _____

**(x11)** Name of commune: _____

**(x12)** Name of village: _____

Date of interview:  **(x13)** _____ Day   **(x14)** _____ Month  **(x15)** _____ Year

Time interview starts:

**(x16)** _____ Hour

**(x17)** _____ Minute

**(x18) NON-RESPONSE**

1. Limit on migrant or non-migrant households has been reached

2. No individual in the household agreed to be interviewed

3. No body could be found after three tries

4. No body could understand the questions

## a. Current household members

Please give me the names of the persons who _usually_ live and sleep in this household and have slept in this household regularly for the past month.  Please begin with yourself if you are a member of this household.

*HOUSEHOLD ROSTER*

| | | Demographics | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(a1)** | | **(a2)** | **(a3)** | **(a4)** | **(a5)** | **(a6)** | **(a7)** |
| # | Name | What is their relationship to the household head? (see codes and record number) | Male or female? 1=M 2=F | What is their age? (completed years) 00: Less than 1 year 998: DK If don't know, estimate. **SKIP OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS PERSON IF UNDER 15** | *SKIP HERE ON IF UNDER AGE 15* How many living children does this person have? | What is the person's marital status 1=never married 2=married 3=divorced/ separate 4=widowed | _CHECK QUESTION a2. ASK IF PERSON IS HOUSEHOLD HEAD, HIS/HER SPOUSE, A CHILD OR PARENT OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD_ At any time within the last five years, did this person live outside of the district, for a period of at least three months. 1 = yes    2 = no |
| HH 1 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 2 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 3 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 4 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 5 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 6 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 7 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 8 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 9 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 10 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 11 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 12 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 13 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 14 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |
| HH 15 | | | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2 |

| Relationship to household head **for a2** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Head of household | 5 | Grandchild | 9 | Grandparent of spouse | 13 | Non-relative |
| 2 | Spouse | 6 | Parent | 10 | Sibling | 14 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Child | 7 | Parent in law | 11 | Sibling of spouse | 98 | DK |
| 4 | Child in law | 8 | Grandparent | 12 | Other relative | | |

| | Contribution to household | | | Education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(a)** | **(a8)** | **(a9)** | **(a10)** | **(a11)** | **(a12)** | **(a13)** |
| # | Does this person contribute to the support of the household? <br><br> 1 = yes <br> 2 = no | Does this person help by providing family work or business labour? <br> 1 = yes <br> 2 = no | Does (name) help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)? <br><br> 1 = yes <br> 2 = no | Can this person read? <br> 1 yes <br> 2 yes but not well <br> 3 no | Has this person ever attended an educational institution? <br><br> 1=yes → a13 <br> 2=no → a14 | What is the highest grade they completed? (see codes and record the number in the space) |
| HH 1 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 3 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 4 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 5 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 6 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 7 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 8 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 9 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 10 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 11 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 12 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 13 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 14 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| HH 15 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |

| Codes for schooling **for Question a13** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | No classes completed | 13 | Lower secondary diploma | 17 | Undergraduate |
| 01 | Class 1 completed | 14 | Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 18 | Graduate |
| 02 | Class 2 completed …… | 15 | Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 19 | Post-graduate and above |
| 12 | Class 12 completed | 16 | Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate | 20 | Temple schooling |
| 97 | Other | 98 | DK | | |

| (a) | (a14) | (a15) | (a16) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Employment** | | |
| # | What has been the main activity of this person during the last year (see codes) **IF NOT EMPLOYED SKIP TO a17 IF EMPLOYED CONTINUE TO a15** | **IF MAIN** ACTIVITY **IS EMPLOYED** What is their occupation (see codes) | Is this person self-employed with or without employees, a paid worker, or an unpaid worker? (see codes) |
| HH 1 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 2 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 3 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 4 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 5 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 6 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 7 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 9 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 10 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 11 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 12 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 13 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 14 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| HH 15 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | | 1 2 3 4 5 |

| Codes for main activity **Question a14** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Employed → a15 | 5 | Student → a17 |
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed → a17 | 6 | Dependent → a17 |
| 3 | Never employed → a17 | 7 | Retired → a17 |
| 4 | Home maker → a17 | 8 | Other (specify) → a17 |

| Occupational codes **Question a15** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction worker | 7 | Domestic worker | 12 | Unskilled office work |
| 2 | Skilled non construction labor | 8 | Government worker (not armed forces) | 13 | White collar/ skilled office/ professional |
| 3 | Unskilled non construction labor | 9 | Driver (taxi, moto, reumarkmoto) | 14 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing |
| 4 | Garment worker | 10 | Small business owner like food stall | 15 | Agricultural laborer |
| 5 | Other type of factory work | 11 | Large business owner | 16 | Police / army / military police |
| 6 | Service or entertainment | | | 17 | Other (write in occupation) |

| Codes for employment status/class **Question a16** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Self employed with employees | 4 | Unpaid family worker |
| 2 | Self employed without employees | 5 | Other |
| 3 | Paid worker | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Health** | | | | | |
| **(a)** | **(a17)** | **(a18)** | **(a19)** | **(a20)** | **(a21)** |
| # | Does this person have any type of health insurance?<br><br>1 = no<br>2 = yes, from government<br>3 = yes, from work<br>4 = yes, private insurance | How would you rate this person's overall health?<br><br>1= very good<br>2 = good<br>3 = fair<br>4 = poor<br>5 = very poor | Is this person able to walk 200 meters on their own without any help from others or without a device like a cane?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no | Is this person able to lift and carry a 5 kg bag of rice for a short distance without help?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no | If this person had nobody to help, would they be able to do tasks that needs to be done to maintain the house like cleaning, cooking or doing house repairs?<br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no |
| HH 1 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 3 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 4 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 5 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 7 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 8 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 9 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 10 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 11 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 12 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 13 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 14 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| HH 15 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |

## b. Children and parents of household head living outside household but in same village or district

**(b1)** Does the household head have any children living in the village but not in this household   1.   Yes      2.   No

**(b2)** Does the household head have any parents living in the village but not in this household      1.   Yes      2.   No

**IF YES TO (b1) OR (b2) THEN CONTINUE TO b3.  IF NOT TO (b1) AND (b2) THEN, SKIP TO b24**

*VILLAGE ROSTER*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic demographics** | | | | | | | |
| **(b3)** Line # | Name | **(b4)** What is their relationship to the household head? 1 = child 2 = parent | **(b5)** Are they male or female? 1=M 2=F | **(b6)** What is their age? (completed years) 00: Less than 1 year 998: DK If don't know, estimate. **SKIP OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS PERSON IF UNDER 15** | **(b7)** *SKIP HERE ON IF UNDER AGE 15* How many living children does this person have? | **(b8)** What is the person's marital status 1=never married 2=married 3=divorced/ separate 4=widowed | **(b9)** At any time within the last five years, did this person live outside of the district, for a period of at least three months. *THIS QUESTION DEFINES A RETURN MIGRANT FOR SECTION C* 1 = yes 2 = no |
| V1 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V2 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V3 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V4 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V5 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V6 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V7 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V8 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V9 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V10 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V11 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V12 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V13 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V14 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |
| V15 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1 2 3 4 | 1  2 |

| | Contribution to household | | | Education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| # | **(b10)**<br><br>Does this person contribute to the support of the household?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | **(b11)**<br><br>Does this person help by providing work or business labour?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | **(b12)**<br><br>Does (name) help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | **(b13)**<br><br>Can this person read?<br><br>1 yes<br>2 yes but not well<br>3 no | **(b14)**<br><br>Has this person ever attended an educational institution?<br><br>1=yes → **b15**<br>2=no → **b16** | **(b15)**<br><br>What is the highest grade they completed? (see codes and record the number in the space) |
| V1 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V3 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V4 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V5 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V6 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V7 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V8 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V9 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V10 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V11 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V12 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V13 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V14 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |
| V15 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2  3 | 1  2 | |

| Codes for schooling **Question b15** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 00 | No classes completed | 13 | Lower secondary diploma | 17 | Undergraduate |
| 01 | Class 1 completed | 14 | Secondary school/ Baccalaureate holder | 18 | Graduate |
| 02 | Class 2 completed …… | 15 | Technical/vocational pre-secondary diploma/certificate | 19 | Post-graduate and above |
| 12 | Class 12 completed | 16 | Technical/vocational post-secondary diploma/certificate | 20 | Temple schooling |
| 97 | Other | 98 | DK | | |

| | | Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(b)** | **(b16)** | | **(b17)** | **(b18)** |
| # | What has been the main activity of this person during the last year (see codes)  **IF NOT EMPLOYED SKIP TO b19 IF EMPLOYED CONTINUE TO b17** | | **IF MAIN ACTIVITY IS EMPLOYED**  What is their occupation (see codes) | Is **this** person self-employed with or without employees, a paid worker, or an unpaid worker? (see codes) |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8 | | | 1 2 3 4 5 |

| **Codes for main activity Question b16** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Employed → **b17** | 5 | Student → **b19** |
| 2 | Unemployed but previously employed → **b19** | 6 | Dependent → **b19** |
| 3 | Never employed → **b19** | 7 | Retired → **b19** |
| 4 | Home maker → **b19** | 8 | Other (specify) → **b19** |

| Occupational codes **Question b17** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction worker | 7 | Domestic worker | 12 | Unskilled office work |
| 2 | Skilled non construction labor | 8 | Government worker (not armed forces) | 13 | White collar/ skilled office/ professional |
| 3 | Unskilled non construction labor | 9 | Driver (taxi, moto, reumarkmoto) | 14 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing |
| 4 | Garment worker | 10 | Small business owner like food stall | 15 | Agricultural laborer |
| 5 | Other type of factory work | 11 | Large business owner | 16 | Police / army / military police |
| 6 | Service or entertainment | | | 17 | Other (write in occupation) |

| | Codes for employment status/class **Question b18** | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Self employed with employees | 4 | Unpaid family worker |
| 2 | Self employed without employees | 5 | Other |
| 3 | Paid worker | | |

| | (b19) Does this person have any type of health insurance?<br><br>1 = no<br>2 = yes, from government<br>3 = yes, from work<br>4 = yes, private insurance | (b20) How would you rate this person's overall health?<br><br>1= very good<br>2 = good<br>3 = fair<br>4 = poor<br>5 = very poor | (b21) Is this person able to walk 200 meters on their own without any help from others or without a device like a cane?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no | (b22) Is this person able to lift and carry a 5 kg bag of rice for a short distance without help?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no | (b23) If this person had nobody to help, would they be able to do tasks that need to be done to maintain the house like cleaning, cooking or doing house repairs?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= yes, but with difficulty<br>3= no |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Health** | | | | | |
| # | | | | | |
| V1 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V2 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V3 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V4 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V5 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V6 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V7 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V8 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V9 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V10 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V11 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V12 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V13 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V14 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |
| V15 | 1  2  3  4 | 1  2  3  4  5 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 | 1    2    3 |

(b24) Does the household head have any children living in the district but outside of this village   1.   Yes       2.   No

(b25) Does the household head have any parents living in the district but outside of this village   1.   Yes       2.   No

**IF YES TO (b24) OR (b25) THEN CONTINUE TO b26.  IF NOT TO (b24) AND (b25) THEN, SKIP TO NEXT SECTION.**

***DISTRICT ROSTER***

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Basic demographics** | | | | | | |
| **(b26)**<br><br>Line # | Name | **(b27)**<br><br>What is their relationship to the household head?<br><br>1 = child<br>2 = parent | **(b28)**<br><br>Are they male or female?<br><br>1=M<br>2=F | **(b29)**<br><br>What is their age? (completed years)<br><br>00: Less than 1 year<br>998: DK<br><br>If don't know, estimate.<br><br>SKIP OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS PERSON IF UNDER 15 | **(b30)**<br><br>SKIP HERE ON IF UNDER AGE 15<br><br>How many living children does this person have? | **(b31)**<br><br>What is the person's marital status<br><br>1=never married<br>2=married<br>3=divorced/separate<br>4=widowed |
| D 1 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 2 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 3 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 4 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 5 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 6 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 7 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 8 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 9 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 10 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 11 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 12 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 13 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 14 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |
| D 15 | | 1  2 | 1  2 | | | 1  2  3  4 |

| # | Contribution to household | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **(b32)**<br><br>Does this person contribute to the support of the household?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | **(b33)**<br><br>Does this person help by providing family work or business labour?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | **(b34)**<br><br>Does (name) help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no |
| D1 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D2 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D3 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D4 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D5 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D6 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D7 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D8 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D9 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D10 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D11 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D12 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D13 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D14 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |
| D15 | 1  2 | 1  2 | 1  2 |

## c. Return migrants to same household or village

*(y1) INTERVIEWER CHECK: LOOK BACK AT QUESTIONS (a7) AND (b9). IF ANY ONE IS LISTED AS A PERSON THAT USED TO LIVE ELSEWHERE AND MOVED BACK TO THE HOUSEHOLD OR VILLAGE, THEY ARE A RETURN MIGRANT.*

1. _____ *Check here if anyone is listed in (a7) or (b9) as a return migrant.--> GO TO c1*

2. _____ *Check here if no one is listed in (a7) AND (b9) as a return migrant.* → *GO TO NEXT SECTION*

(c1) According to what you told me, there are _____(fill in number…if 0 skip section) **Household head, Spouse, children, or parents of** the household head that lived away for at least three months and moved back to the household or the village.

Now I would like to ask you about these persons.

| (c2) | Return migrant 1 | Return migrant 2 | Return migrant 3 | Return migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name | | | | |
| (c3) Enter roster number *INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY ARE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND IN THE HOUSEHOLD ROSTER, ENTER HHnumber, AS IN HH2 OR HH7. IF THEY LIVE IN THE VILLAGE AND IN THE VILLAGE ROSTER, ENTER Vnumber, AS IN V2 OR V7.* | | | | |
| (c4) How many times during the last five years has this person left for at least three months and returned to the same village or household? | | | | |
| (c5) **IF THEY RETURNED MORE THAN ONCE**…..what is the usual reason they go elsewhere to live?<br>    1 work<br>    2 study<br>    3 take care of home or family<br>    4 military or police service<br>    5 other (describe activity)<br>    9 don't know | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 |
| (c6) **IF THEY RETURNED MORE THAN ONCE** ….. what is a usual number of months they are gone for? | ………..<br>999 no usual time | ………..<br>999 no usual time | ………..<br>999 no usual time | ……….<br>999 no usual time |
| **INSTRUCTION TO INTERVIEWER…..IF THE PERSON RETURNED MORE THAN ONCE, THEN REFER THE REMAINING QUESTIONS TO THE LAST MOVE ONLY** | | | | |
| (c7) What were they doing at the place they returned from? *(Circle only one)*<br>    1 working → c8<br>    2 studying → c9<br>    3 taking care of home and family → c9<br>    4 military or police service→ c9<br>    5 other (describe activity) → c9<br>    9 don't know → c9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>9 |
| (c8) What is the main occupation they do when they are away? (see codes) | | | | |
| (c9) How long did they live elsewhere the last time they moved? (enter time and measurement, for example, 3 months, 3 years, etc. | | | | |

| Occupational codes **Question c8** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction worker | 7 | Domestic worker | 12 | Unskilled office work |
| 2 | Skilled non construction labor | 8 | Government worker (not armed forces) | 13 | White collar/ skilled office/ professional |
| 3 | Unskilled non construction labor | 9 | Driver (taxi, moto, reumarkmoto) | 14 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing |
| 4 | Garment worker | 10 | Small business owner like food stall | 15 | Agricultural laborer |
| 5 | Other type of factory work | 11 | Large business owner | 16 | Police / army / military police |
| 6 | Service or entertainment | | | 17 | Other (write in occupation) |

| | Return migrant 1 | Return migrant 2 | Return migrant 3 | Return migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(c10)** How long has it been since they returned to the household or village? | | | | |
| **(c11)** What was the main reason that they returned?<br>1    completed  job<br>2    lost employment<br>3    take care of parent (respondent and/or spouse)<br>4    take care of children<br>5    to get married<br>6    sick<br>7    help with work on farm or business<br>8    other (specify) | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 |
| **(c12)** Is there another reason that they returned?<br>0    NO OTHER REASON<br>1    completed  job<br>2    lost employment<br>3    take care of parent (respondent and/or spouse)<br>4    take care of children<br>5    to get married<br>6    sickness<br>7    help with work on farm or business<br>8    other (specify) | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 |
| **(c13)** When they left, did they leave any children under age 15 behind to live with someone else in the village, and if so how many? | 0 None<br>____<br>number | 0 None<br>____<br>number | 0 None<br>____<br>number | 0 None<br>____<br>number |
| **(c14)** During the last time away, did they send money back to the anyone in the household or village?<br>1. yes<br>2. no ➔ **c17** | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(c15)** How much money did they send back during the entire time that they were away?<br>**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING c16** | Riels | Riels | Riels | Riels |
| **(c16) INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SKIP IF THERE IS A SPECIFIC AMOUNT IN c15**<br>How much was it approximately?<br>1 25,000 Riels or less<br>2. More than 25,000 Riels but less than 50,000 Riels<br>3. More than 50,000 Riels but less than 100,000 Riels<br>4. More than 100,000 Riels but less than 250,000 Riels<br>5. More than 250,000 Riels but less than 500,000 Riels<br>6. More than 500,000 Riels but less than 1,000,000 Riels<br>7. More than 1,000,000 Riels | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |
| **(c17)** Are they currently contributing to the support of this household?<br>1.  yes<br>2.  no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(c18)** Does this person help by providing family business or farm labour?<br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| (c19) Does (name)  help with the housework work or chores (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?<br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |

## d) Migrants

*(y2) INTERVIEWER CHECK:*

*Is this a household with a migrant?*      *1.  Yes →d1*      *2. No → SKIP SECTION*

(d1) I would like to ask about former household members that moved away within the last five years and are now living outside of this district. How many persons were usual members of this household and left to live outside the district permanently within the last five years?

_____ (number)

| (d1) Migrant # | Migrant 1 | Migrant 2 | Migrant 3 | Migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| What is their name | | | | |
| **(d2)** What is their relationship to the household head? (see codes and record the correct number) | | | | |
| **(d3)** Are they male or female? | 1 Male 2 Female | 1 Male 2 Female | 1 Male 2 Female | 1 Male 2 Female |
| **(d4)** What is their current age? (completed years) 00: Less than 1 year 998: DK (if don't know try to estimate) **SKIP TO NEXT PERSON OR NEXT SECTION IF UNDER 15** | | | | |
| **(d5) ASK IF 15 OR OLDER FROM (d4)…** How many children do they have? (Write in the number) **IF NO CHILD GO TO d8** | | | | |
| **(d6) ASK IF THEY HAVE ANY CHILDREN RECORDED IN (d5)** Do any of their children currently live in this household? 1 = yes → **d7** 2 = no → **d8** | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 | 1 2 |
| **(d7) INTERVIEWER: RECORD ALL ROSTER NUMBERS OF THE ALL CHILDREN FROM SECTION (a) IN SPACES PROVIDED. FOR EXAMPLE, IF THERE ARE THREE CHILDREN OF THIS MIGRANT IN THE HOUSEHOLD, THEN FILL IN NUMBERS 1. AND 2. AND 3. ADD MORE NUMBERS IF NECESSARY.** | 1._____ 2. _____ 3. _____ | 1._____ 2. _____ 3. _____ | 1._____ 2. _____ 3. _____ | 1._____ 2. _____ 3. _____ |
| **(d8)** What is their current marital status? 1 = never married 2 = currently married 3 = separated/divorced 4 = widowed | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 | 1 2 3 4 |
| **(d9)** What is the highest grade they completed? (see codes and record the correct number) | | | | |
| **(d10)** What has been their main activity for the past year? 1 = employed → d11 2 = unemployed but previously employed→ d12 3 = never employed→ d12 4 = homemaker→ d12 5 = student→ d12 6 = dependent→ d12 7 = retired→ d12 8 = other (specify) → d12 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 |

| Relationship to household head **Question d2** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Head of household | 5 | Grandchild | 9 | Grandparent of spouse | 13 | Non-relative |
| 2 | Spouse | 6 | Parent | 10 | Sibling | 14 | Other (specify) |
| 3 | Child | 7 | Parent in law | 11 | Sibling of spouse | 98 | DK |
| 4 | Child in law | 8 | Grandparent | 12 | Other relative | | |

| Migrant # | Migrant 1 | Migrant 2 | Migrant 3 | Migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(d11)** What is their occupation? (see codes) | | | | |
| **(d12)** Has this person always been living away since they first moved away, or have they come back to live in this household or village for at least three months?<br><br>1 = always lived away<br>2 = came back for at least three months → See interviewer note | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **INTERVIEWER NOTE: FOR ANY MIGRANT WHO HAS BEEN BACK, THE REMAINING QUESTIONS SHOULD REFER ONLY TO THE LAST MOVE. SO FINISH EACH QUESTION BY SAYING….SINCE THE LAST MOVE.** | | | | |
| **(d13)** For how long has now this person now been living away from the village (since the last move)? **RECORD IN DAYS, MONTHS, YEARS OR COMBINATION AS IN 3 YEARS 2 MONTHS** | | | | |
| **(d14)** About how old were they when they moved away? | | | | |
| **(d15)** Before moving away, did they help contribute to the support of this household?<br><br>1= yes<br>2= no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d16)** Before moving away, did this person help by providing family labour on a farm or business?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d17)** Before moving away, did this person help with the housework or chores? (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)?<br><br>1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d18)** What was the main reason they moved away?<br><br>1 Transfer work<br>2 Look for work<br>3 Education<br>4 Marriage<br>5 Lost land/home<br>6 Natural disaster<br>7 Insecurity<br>8 Repatriation<br>9 Orphaned<br>10 Other (specify) | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 |
| **(d19)** Was there another reason?<br><br>0 No other reason<br>1 Transfer work<br>2 Look for work<br>3 Education<br>4 Marriage<br>5 Lost land/home<br>6 Natural disaster<br>7 Insecurity<br>8 Repatriation<br>9 Orphaned<br>10 Other (specify) | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10 |

| Occupational codes **Question d11** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction worker | 7 | Domestic worker | 12 | Unskilled office work |
| 2 | Skilled non construction labor | 8 | Government worker (not armed forces) | 13 | White collar/ skilled office/ professional |
| 3 | Unskilled non construction labor | 9 | Driver (taxi, moto, reumarkmoto) | 14 | Agriculture, forestry, fishing |
| 4 | Garment worker | 10 | Small business owner like food stall | 15 | Agricultural laborer |
| 5 | Other type of factory work | 11 | Large business owner | 16 | Police / army / military police |
| 6 | Service or entertainment | | | 17 | Other (write in occupation) |

| Migrant # | Migrant 1 | Migrant 2 | Migrant 3 | Migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(d20)** When this person moved away, was it encouraged by their parents **or someone else?** <br><br> 1    Did not any one encourage <br> 2    Was encouraged by parents <br> 3    some one else (excluded parents) encouraged | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 |
| **(d21)** Do they now live in an urban center in Cambodia, a rural area in Cambodia, or another country? <br><br> 1 urban →d22 <br> 2. rural →d23 <br> 3. other country →d24 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 |
| **(d22)** IF URBAN, name the city?  → d25 | | | | |
| **(d23)** IF RURAL… which province? → d25 | | | | |
| **(d24)** IF OTHER COUNTRY…which country? | | | | |
| **(d25)** At the time they left this village to live somewhere else, did they have any brothers or sisters who were living in this village? <br><br> 1 yes → d26 <br> 2 no → d27 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 |
| **(d26)** How many brothers and how many sisters were living in this village at the time they left? | __ brothers <br><br> __ sisters | __ brothers <br><br> ___ sisters | __ brothers <br><br> __ sisters | __brothers <br><br> __ sisters |
| **(d27)** Did someone pay all, most or some of the expenses involved in the move, or did this person pay the expenses themselves? <br><br> 1 others paid all or most <br> 2 others paid some <br> 3 they paid all | <br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 | <br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 |
| **(d28)** During the last year, has this person sent any money back to the household? <br><br> 1 yes → d29 <br> 2 no → d30 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 | <br><br> 1 <br> 2 |
| **(d29) IF YES TO (d28)…** Do send money every month? <br> 1 yes → d30 <br> 2 no → d32 | <br> 1 <br> 2 | <br> 1 <br> 2 | <br> 1 <br> 2 | <br> 1 <br> 2 |
| (d30) How much, in riels, do they usually send back every month? **INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING d31** | Riels | Riels | Riels | Riels |
| (d31) **INTERVIEWER NOTE: SKIP IF A SPECIFIC AMOUNT ENTERED IN d30.** <br><br> How much is it approximately <br><br> 1 25,000 Riels or less <br> 2. More than 25,000 Riels but less than 50,000 Riels <br> 3. More than 50,000 Riels but less than 100,000 Riels <br> 4. More than 100,000 Riels but less than 250,000 Riels <br> 5. More than 250,000 Riels but less than 500,000 Riels <br> 6. More than 500,000 Riels but less than 1,000,000 Riels <br> 7. More than 1,000,000 Riels | <br><br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | <br><br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | <br><br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | <br><br><br><br> 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 |
| (d32) **INTERVIEWER NOTE: ASK IF NO TO (d29). OTHERWISE, SKIP TO d34.** <br><br> How much money in reils have they sent back in the last year? <br><br> **INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING d33** | <br><br><br><br> Riels | <br><br><br><br> Riels | <br><br><br><br> Riels | <br><br><br><br> Riels |

| Migrant # | Migrant 1 | Migrant 2 | Migrant 3 | Migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(d33) INTERVIEWER NOTE: SKIP IF A SPECIFIC AMOUNT ENTERED IN d32.** | | | | |
| Approximately how much was it? | | | | |
| 1 25,000 Riels or less<br>2. More than 25,000 Riels but less than 50,000 Riels<br>3. More than 50,000 Riels but less than 100,000 Riels<br>4. More than 100,000 Riels but less than 250,000 Riels<br>5. More than 250,000 Riels but less than 500,000 Riels<br>6. More than 500,000 Riels but less than 1,000,000 Riels<br>7. More than 1,000,000 Riels | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |
| **(d34)** During the last year, has anyone in this household sent money to this person? | | | | |
| 1 yes → d35<br>2 no → d37 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d35)** How much money in reils have they sent back in the last year?<br><br>**INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF THEY CANNOT ANSWER SPECIFIC AMOUNT, THEN APPROXIMATE USING d36** | Riels | Riels | Riels | Riels |
| **(d36) INTERVIEWER NOTE: SKIP IF A SPECIFIC AMOUNT ENTERED IN d35.** | | | | |
| Approximately how much? | | | | |
| 1 25,000 Riels or less<br>2. More than 25,000 Riels but less than 50,000 Riels<br>3. More than 50,000 Riels but less than 100,000 Riels<br>4. More than 100,000 Riels but less than 250,000 Riels<br>5. More than 250,000 Riels but less than 500,000 Riels<br>6. More than 500,000 Riels but less than 1,000,000 Riels<br>7. More than 1,000,000 Riels | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |
| **(d37)** In the last year, has this person sent any material goods to the household, like food or clothing? | | | | |
| 1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d38)** In the last year, has anyone in this household sent any material goods to this person, like food or clothing? | | | | |
| 1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| (d39) Since moving away, has this person ever returned to help with family farm or business work? | | | | |
| 1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d40)** Since moving away, has this person ever returned to help with housework work or chores  (e.g cooking, cleaning, childcare, etc.)? | | | | |
| 1 = yes<br>2 = no | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d41)** Because this person moved, do you think they have become financially better off, the same, or worse off? | | | | |
| 1= better off<br>2= the same<br>3= worse off | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 |
| (d42)  Would you say that this person moving away has helped the financial situation of this household and if so, a little or a lot? | | | | |
| 1= Helped a lot<br>2= Helped a little<br>3= Not helped | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 | 1<br>2<br>3 |
| **(d43)** Are any members of the household ever in contact with this person?<br>1 yes → d44<br>**2 no → NEXT PERSON OR SECTION** | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 | 1<br>2 |
| **(d44)** Do members of this household visit this person, and if so how often at most? | | | | |
| 1 Never<br>2 About once a year<br>3 Several times a year<br>4 1 to 3 times a month<br>5 About once a week<br>6 More than once a week<br>7 Every day | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |

| Migrant # | Migrant 1 | Migrant 2 | Migrant 3 | Migrant 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **(d45)** Does this person visit this household or village and if so about how often?<br><br>1 Never<br>2 About once a year<br>3 Several times a year<br>4 1 to 3 times a month<br>5 About once a week<br>6 More than once a week<br>7 Every day | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |
| **(d46)** Do members of this household talk to this person on the phone and if so how often?<br><br>1 Never<br>2 About once a year<br>3 Several times a year<br>4 1 to 3 times a month<br>5 About once a week<br>6 More than once a week<br>7 Every day | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 |

## e) Household and personal conditions

**(e1)** Since 1979 at the time of the liberation from the Khmer Rouge, how long has the household head lived in this village ?

_____ years (if less than 1 year write 0)

**(e2)** On what basis does the household head occupy this dwelling?

1 Owner occupied
2 Rent
3 Now owned, but free
4 Other (specify_____)

**(e3)** What is the main source of light?

1 City power
2 Generator
3 Kerosene
4 Candle
5 Battery
6 Other (specify_____)

**(e4)** What is the main cooking fuel for the household?

1 Firewood
2 Charcoal
3 Kerosene
4 Liquefied petroleum gas
5 Electricity
6 None
7 Other (specify_____)

**(e5)** Is there a toilet facility within this house?

1 No
2 Connected to sewerage
3 Septic tank
4 Pit latrine
5 Other (specify_____)

**(e6)** What is the main source of drinking water?

   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_____)

**(e7)** Where is the drinking water?

   1 Within the premisis

   2 Near the premisis

   3 Away from the premisis

**(e8)** How many rooms are used in this household for sleeping?

   _____

**(e9)** The main contruction material of the house's roof *(Observe or ask - Circle only one)*

   1   thatch

   2   palm leaves

   3   plastic sheet

   4   tarpaulin

   5   corrugated iron

   6   tiles

   7   fibrous cement

   8   concrete

   9   other (specify……………………………)

**(e10)** The main construction material of the house's exterior walls *(Observe or ask - Circle only one)*

   1   bamboo

   2   thatch

   3   palm leaves

   4   wood

   5   plywood

   6   corrugated iron

   7   cement

   8   bricks

   9   concrete

   10  half wood and half concrete

   11  other (specify_____)

**(e11)** the general condition of the house *(If possible observe and make judgement by yourself - Circle only one)*

   1   in dilapidated condition

   2   in average condition, liveable

   3   in good condition

**(e12)** Does the household head or their spouse own any land (other than the house plot)?

   1 yes  (number of ha _____)

   2 no → e14

**(e13)** What is this land used for? (*Circle all that apply*)

   1 rice farming

   2 orchard

   3 vegetable garden

   4 other crops

   5 not currently in use (specify reasons_____)

   6 other (specify _____)

**(e14)** Is electricity available in the village?

  1 yes 24 hours
  2 yes but only part of the day
  3 no → e16

**(e15)** Does your house access to this electricity?

  1 yes
  2 no

**(e16)** Does the household have any of these items?

| Items | 1=Yes 2=No | |
|---|---|---|
| **Home electronics** | | |
| a) radio | 1 | 2 |
| b) television | 1 | 2 |
| c) land line telephone | 1 | 2 |
| d) cell phone | 1 | 2 |
| e) video/VCD/DVD player/recorder | 1 | 2 |
| f) stereo | 1 | 2 |
| g) camera | 1 | 2 |
| h) satellite dish | 1 | 2 |
| **Personal transportation** | | |
| i) bicycle | 1 | 2 |
| j) motorbike | 1 | 2 |
| k) car | 1 | 2 |
| l) jeep/van | 1 | 2 |
| **Household equipment** | | |
| m) sewing machine | 1 | 2 |
| n) refrigerator | 1 | 2 |
| o) electric kitchen/gas stove | 1 | 2 |
| p) washing machine | 1 | 2 |
| q) dishwasher | 1 | 2 |
| r) freezer | 1 | 2 |
| s) vacuum cleaner | 1 | 2 |
| t) electric iron | 1 | 2 |
| u) air conditioner | 1 | 2 |
| v) suitcases/boxes for storage or travelling | 1 | 2 |
| w) generator | 1 | 2 |
| x) batteries | 1 | 2 |
| **Furniture** | | |
| y) sofa/furniture set | 1 | 2 |
| z) dining set (dining table and chairs) | 1 | 2 |
| aa) bed sets (bed, mattress..) | 1 | 2 |
| bb) wardrobe, cabinet | 1 | 2 |
| **Computers and printers** | | |
| cc) computer | 1 | 2 |
| dd) printer | 1 | 2 |
| **Recreation** | | |
| ee) musical instruments | 1 | 2 |
| ff) sports equipment | 1 | 2 |
| **Water transport** | | |
| gg) rowing boat | 1 | 2 |
| hh) motor boat | 1 | 2 |

| Items | 1=Yes 2=No | |
|---|---|---|
| **Agricultural** | | |
| ii) cart pulled by animal | 1 | 2 |
| jj) tractor | 1 | 2 |
| kk) bulldozer | 1 | 2 |
| ll) plough | 1 | 2 |
| mm) threshing machine | 1 | 2 |
| nn) harrow/rake/hoe/spade/axe | 1 | 2 |
| oo) rice mill | 1 | 2 |
| pp) water pump | 1 | 2 |
| qq) livestock | 1 | 2 |
| rr) more than 10 poultry | 1 | 2 |
| Others Specify …………………………….. | | |

**(e17)** Does the household head or their spouse have any bank savings?

1. Yes
2. No

**(e18)** Does the household head or their spouse have any jewelry?

1. Yes
2. No

**(e19)** How satisfied are you with the current household livelihood?

1   very satisfied
2   somewhat satisfied
3   neither satisfied nor unsatisfied
4   somewhat unsatisfied
5   very unsatisfied

**(e20)** How well is the household able to meet its monthly expenses?

1   has more than enough money for expenses plus a lot left over
2   has enough for monthly expenses plus a little left over
3   has just enough for monthly expenses
4   has enough for monthly expenses sometimes but not always
5   rarely or never has enough for monthly expenses

**(e21)** How would you rate the current economic situation of this household  relative to others in this village?

1   much better
2   somewhat better
3   about average
4   below average but not much worse
5   much worse

## END DATE AND TIME OF INTERVIEW:

 Date of end of interview: **(x19)** _____ Day        **(x20)** _____ Month  **(x21)** _____ Year

Time interview ends:   **(x22)** _____ Hour        **(x23)** _____ Minute

# APPENDIX III

# VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

# VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE

**(x1)** Questionnaire number: _____

**(x2)** Name of interviewer: _____

**(x3)** Name of respondent: _____

**(x4)** Name of province: _____

**(x5)** Name of commune: _____

**(x6)** Name of district: _____

**(x7)** Name of village: _____

Date of interview try 1:  **(x8)** _____ Day  **(x9)** _____ Month  **(x10)** _____ Year

Time interview starts**: (x11)** _____ Hour  **(x12)** _____ Minute

## a.   Basic village demographic information

**(a1)** Population of village_____

**(a2)** Number of households in village _____

**(a3)** How long does it take to get to a major highway from this village on a motobike? _____minutes

**RECORD 0 IF ON MAJOR HIGHWAY**

**(a4)** Which highway is it? _____ Write in number

**(a5)** What is the distance to the district head quarter? _____ km

**WRITE 0 IF THE VILLAGE IS THE DISTRICT HEAD QUARTER AND SKIP TO a7**

**(a6 )** How long would it take to travel to the district head quarter on motobike _____ hours   _____ minutes

**(a7)** What is the distance to the provincial head quarter? _____ km

**WRITE 0 IF THE VILLAGE IS THE PROVINCIAL HEAD QUARTER AND SKIP TO a9**

**(a8)** How long would it take to travel to the provincial head quarter on motorbike _____ hours   _____ minutes

**(a9)** How much agricultural land is within the boundaries of this village _____ha

**(a10)** What are the major crops are grown by villagers?  List up to five most important.

Name:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**(a11)** What are the major non-agricultural enterprises that are operating in this village?  List up to five largest enterprises.

Type of enterprise:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

## b. Village facilities

**(b1)** Are there any public or private schools within this village

       1. yes  → b2     2. No →b7

| **(b2)**<br><br>School name | **(b3)**<br><br>Total number of students | **(b4)**<br><br>Lowest grade in the school (write in correct number) | **(b5)**<br><br>Highest grade (write in correct number) | **(b6)**<br><br>Type of school<br><br>1. Public<br>2. Private<br>3. Temple<br>**Go to b8** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | 1  2  3 |
| 2 | | | | 1  2  3 |
| 3 | | | | 1  2  3 |

| Codes for school grade **Questions b4 and b5** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Class 1 | 14 | Vocational lower level |
| 02 | Class 2 …… | 15 | Vocational higher level |
| 12 | Class 12 | 16 | Temple school |
| 13 | Beyond high school | 17 | Other specify |

(b7) **IF NO SCHOOL IN VILLAGE…..**To what village do children in this village go in order to go to school?

  Name of village _____

Please tell me which of the following medical services are available in the village.  If they are not available in this village, please tell me how far it is to the nearest facility.

| # | **Facility** | **(b8)** | **(b9)** |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | Private clinic? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| b | Dedicated drug shop? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| c | Other shop selling drugs? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| d | Communal Health Centre? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| e | Referral (or District) Hospital? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| f | Provincial Hospital? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| g | National Hospital? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| h | Private hospital? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| i | Doctor? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| j | Nurse? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| k | Trained midwife? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| l | Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA)? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| m | Kru Khmer? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |
| n | Other traditional healer? | 1  yes   2  no → IF NO how far away is the nearest | km |

**(b10)** Over the past five years, do you think the health access in this village has remained the same, improved, or gotten worse?

    1. remained

    2. improved

    3. gotten worse

(b11) Which of the following health problems have existed in this village over the past year (circle all that apply)?

    1. Malaria

    2. Infant mortality

    3. Malnutrition

    4. Injuries or accidents

    5. Diarrhoea

    6. Heart disease

    7. Respiratory disease (chronic cough, tuberculosis)

    8. Cancer

    9. Leprosy

    10. Dengue

    11. HIV

    12. Childhood diseases like measles or chicken pox

**(b12)** Have there been problems over the last five years with the following:

| # | Item | (b12) |
|---|---|---|
| A | Soil loss through erosion | 1  yes   2  no |
| B | Pests, like insects, on crops | 1  yes   2  no |
| C | Weeds | 1  yes   2  no |

**(b13)** Have there been any other problems in the village, with crops or otherwise, over the last five years?

_____

_____

_____

**(b14)**  In the past year, has the harvest in this village been normal, better than normal or worse than normal?

    1. normal

    2. better

    3. worse

**(b15)**  In this village, is there a public well for household use such as bathing, washing, and cooking?

    1. Yes → b14        2. No → b18

**(b16)** How many functioning wells are there _____number

**(b17)**  Is there any problem with the quality of the water from these wells, like color, smell, taste or dirt?

    1. Yes        2. No

**(b18)**  Is there any problem with the quantity of the water?    1. Yes        2. No

**(b19)** Do any people in this village drink water from wells?    1. Yes        2. No

**(b20)** Can four-wheel vehicles enter the village?    1. Yes        2. No

**(b21)**  Is there a temple in this village?    1. Yes → b21    2. No → b25

**(b22)** How many monks currently live in the temple?    _____ Number of monks

**(b23)** Do people from other villages share the temple?　　　　1. Yes　　　　2. No

**(b24)** Are there eldery people who live in the temple, that is, they sleep in the temple at night?

　　　1. Yes ➜ b23　　2. No ➜ b24

**(b25)** How many elderly live in the temple? _____ Number of elderly living in temple

**(b26)** Does the village have access to electricity?　　　　1. Yes ➜ b25　　2. No ➜ b26

**(b27)** About what percent of households have access to electricity? _____ percent

**(b28)** Please tell me which of the following resources exist in this village.

| Items | 1=Yes  2=No | |
|---|---|---|
| a) mobile phone | 1 | 2 |
| b) public telephone | 1 | 2 |
| c) internet access | 1 | 2 |
| d) a paved road leading to a highway | 1 | 2 |
| e) a place to buy medicine | 1 | 2 |
| f) a general store | 1 | 2 |
| g) a general store | 1 | 2 |
| h) a dentist | 1 | 2 |
| i) a place to get a newspaper | 1 | 2 |
| j) taxi service | 1 | 2 |
| k) bus stop | 1 | 2 |
| l) food shop or restaurant | 1 | 2 |
| m) bank or credit loan | 1 | 2 |
| n) immunization service | 1 | 2 |

## c. Migration impact

**(c1)** In total, in the last year, do you think there have been more arrivals to the village, more departures, about the same number, or no arrivals and no departures?

　　　1. more arrivals
　　　2. more departures
　　　3. about the same
　　　4. no arrivals or departures

**(c2)** In the last year, about how many people have moved away from the village to live elsewhere?_____ number

**(c3)** Of those who moved away in the last year, about how many do you think are temporary moves.  That is, they they intend to come back within one year?  If you don't know, perhaps you can estimate what you think.  _____ number

**(c4)** In the past year, how many people have come to live in the village from elsewhere?　　　_____ number

**(c5)** Of those who moved into the village from elsewhere, how many were people who previously lived here, that is, they moved away then moved back?

_____ number who moved away and moved back

**(c6)** For those people that moved away from the village in the last year, what were the reasons they moved away?  Please list all the reasons for which people left.

**INTERVIEW NOTE: CIRCLE ALL REASONS THAT ARE MENTIONED THAT APPLY.**

1. Transfer work
2.  Look for work
3. Education
4. Marriage
5. Lost land/home
6. Natural disaster
7. Insecurity
8. Repatriation
9. Orphaned
10. Other reason (Specify _____)
11. Other reason (Specify _____)
12. Other reason )(Specify _____)

**(c7)** IF MORE THAN ONE REASON MENTIONED…..what do you think is the most important reason people left the village to live elsewhere in the last year?

1. Transfer work
2. Look for work
3. Education
4. Marriage
5. Lost land/home
6. Natural disaster
7. Insecurity
8. Repatriation
9. Orphaned
10. Other reason (Specify _____)

**(c8)** Please name up to five ways in which you believe that the village has been hurt by people moving away in the last year?

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: WRITE DOWN AS SPECIFICALLY AS YOU CAN AS MANY THINGS AS IS NOTED. THESE WILL BE RECODED LATER.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**(c9)** IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED ABOVE…. Of the things you mentioned, which is the most important factor that has influenced this village?
_____

**(c10)** Please name up to five ways in which you think the village has benefitted by people moving away in the last year?

**INTERVIEWER NOTE: WRITE DOWN AS SPECIFICALLY AS YOU CAN AS MANY THINGS AS IS NOTED. THESE WILL BE RECODED LATER.**

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

**(c11)** IF MORE THAN ONE MENTIONED ABOVE…. Of the things you mentioned, which is the most important factor that has influenced this village?

_____

**(c12)** Overall, do you think that migration has helped, hurt or has had no effect on this village in the past year?

    1. helped

    2. hurt

    3. has had no effect

# APPENDIX IV

# SAMPLING PROBABILITY CALCULATIONS AND ESTIMATIONS

# Probability calculation for sample selection

## 1- First stage

The selection probability of ith village in stratum (h) is computed as:

$$P_{1hi} = \frac{n_h . M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

Where:

$P_{1hi}$ = probability of selecting the ith village in stratum (h).
$n_h$ = total number of sample villages to be drawn from stratum (h).
$M_{hi}$ = total number of households in village (i) from listing.
$M_h$ = total number of households in stratum (h) as recorded in the frame.

## 2- Second stage

The probability of selecting household (j) in the ith village of stratum (h) is given by:

$$P_{2hij} = \frac{F_{hi}}{V_{hi}}$$

Where:
$V_{hi}$ = total number of non-migrant or migrant in rural and migrant in urban households in selected (ith) villages determined by village enumeration.
$F_{hi}$ = actual number of sampled non-migrant or migrant in rural and migrant in urban households in the (ith) village of stratum (h).

## 3 - Third stage

An eligible migrant member of household selected from each sampled household for urban Phnom Penh. The probability of selection of eligible person (k) within the selected household (j) in the ith village of (h) stratum is given by:

$$P_{3hijk} = \frac{1}{A_{hij}}$$

Where:
$A_{hij}$ is the total number of eligible migrant members in household (j) in the selected ith village of stratum (h) according to the enumeration.

The overall selection probability of (hijk) eligible member in urban Phnom Penh is:

$$P_{hijk} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times \frac{F_{hi}}{V_{hi}} \times \frac{1}{A_{hij}}$$

Calculation of sampling weights

a: Sampling weight for villages selected, and thus the rural village component of the survey of the chief in (ith) village, stratum (h) is the inverse of the first stage selection probability,

$$W_{hi} = \frac{M_h}{n_h \times M_{hi}}$$

b: Sampling weight for sampled household (hij) is the inverse of the overall selection probability for the first and second stages

$$W_{hij} = \frac{M_h}{n_h \times M_{hi}} \times \frac{V_{hi}}{F_{hi}}$$

c: Sampling weight for eligible migrant (hijk) is the inverse of the overall selection probability.

## G) ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

### A. FOR VILLAGE INFORMATION

Stratum total is given by the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} w_{hi} y_{hi}$$

for     i = 1, 2,…, nh

                               h = 1,2

Where:

        = estimate of characteristic (y) for stratum (h).

### B. FOR HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Stratum total is given by the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} w_{hij} y_{hij}$$

for     i = 1, 2,…, nh

                            j = 1, 2, …, mhi
                            h = 1,2

Where:

            = estimate of characteristic y for stratum h.
$y_{hij}$      = any characteristic of household ( j) in sample village (i) in stratum (h).
$m_{hi}$      = number of sample households in village (i).
$n_h$      = number of sample villages in stratum (h).
$W_{hij}$      = as defined.

### C. FOR INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION

Stratum total is given by the following formula:

$$\hat{Y}_h = \sum_{i=1}^{n_h} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{hi}} \sum_{k=1}^{A_{hij}} w_{hijk} y_{hijk}$$

j = 1, 2, …, mhi

                            h = 1,2

Where:

$$\bar{y}_h = \text{estimate of characteristic y for stratum (h).}$$

$y_{hijk}$ = any characteristic of eligible in-migrant member in household (hij).

$n_h$ = No of sample villages in stratum (h).

$m_{hi}$ = No of sample households in village (i).

$A_{hij}$ = No of sample eligible in-migrant member in household (j).

$W_{hijk}$ = as defined .

# APPENDIX V

# FIELD MANUAL

# 1.    INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the Cambodia Rural Urban Migration Project (CRUMP) 2011 and explains its aims and objectives.  It also discusses some important aspects of the survey, its scope and coverage, the questionnaires to be canvassed, and the sampling design and sample size.

## 1.1    Purpose of the survey

Migration in Cambodia is occurring at a rapid rate.  The 2008 census reported that over 3.5 million Cambodian residents, or almost 27% of the population, are lifetime migrants.  Almost 1 million of these migrants are 'recent,' that is, they have moved residences within the last five years.  Moreover, while rural to rural migration is still the greatest share of migration, rural to urban migration rates are high.  Specifically, 43% of all migrants in Cambodia are rural to rural, but 33.1% are rural to urban.  This is resulting in a rapid increase in urban population.  The effect is being felt most in Phnom Penh.  According to the 2008 census, about 1 in 3 residents are a recent migration, that is, someone who moved to Phnom Penh within the last five years.

The demographic, social and economic consequences of such movement is bound to be enormous, however, it has been understudied, not only in Cambodia but on a global level.  Although the overall numbers are known from the Census, and some additional information is known from the Cambodian Socio-Economic Surveys, detailed micro-level information is needed in order to construct efficacious policy.  This survey is meant to gather such information.

## 1.2    Definitions

Migration is not always easy to define, and the definition of migration can be different for different studies.

a) The current study will be concerned with 'recent migrants'.  A recent migrant is someone that has been living in their current location for less than 5 years.

b) An 'out-migrant' for this study is defined as someone who has moved from a rural village to another location that is beyond the **district** boundaries of their village of origin.  Therefore, an individual moving from one village to another within the same district is not considered a migrant.

c) An 'In-migrant' for this study is defined as someone living within the metropolitan area of Phnom Penh, who has moved to the metropolitan area from a different province.  Therefore, an individual moving from the outskirts or rural area surrounding Phnom Penh, but within the province, to the urban area is not considered a migrant.

d) 'Village of origin' for Phnom Penh migrants is defined as the village in which they have lived most of their lives before moving to Phnom Penh.

## 1.3    Survey components and sampling strategies

In order to gain a broad understanding of the impact of migration on families, villages and on urban areas, the CRUMP consists of three components.  The first is a survey of rural village

households.  For this survey, the head of the household (ideally) or their spouse or someone else familiar with the household will be interviewed using the 'Rural Household Questionnaire'.  The survey will take place in three provinces: Takeo, Kampong Cham and Prey Veang.  These were selected because they are the three provinces that have the highest rates of out migration in the country.  The second survey is a survey of village chiefs.  These individuals will be familiar with the extent of and impact of migration to and from their own village.  They will be interviewed using the 'Rural Village Questionnaire'.  The third survey is a survey of recent migrants to Phnom Penh.  They will be interviewed using the 'Phnom Penh Migrant Questionnaire'.

Each questionnaire involves different sampling strategies.

1) Rural Household Questionnaire: The sampling will involve the following:

   a) Selection of 30 villages in each of the 3 provinces = 90 villages

   b) Selection of 12 households within each village = 360 households per province

   So, a total of 1080 surveys are to be conducted across the three provinces.

   c) In order to be able to analytically compare households with and without recent migrants, in each village there will also be a quota component.  The sample will consist of eight households with recent migrants and four households without recent migrants.  In total then, there will be 720 interviews of households with recent migrants and 360 without.

2) Rural Village Questionnaire: Within each of the 90 villages chosen for study, the village chief will be the respondent for the village-level questionnaire.

3) Phnom Penh Migrant: A random sample of 500 Phnom Penh residents who have moved to Phnom Penh within the last five years.

## 1.4     Confidentiality of information

All information collected in the survey will be treated as strictly confidential and used for statistical purposes in social and economic planning.  Information supplied by any person will not be used against him for taxation, investigation or any other legal purpose.

## 2. THE ROLE OF INTERVIEWER AND SUPERVISORS

The quality of the data greatly depends on the people who actually collect these data - the interviewers.  Thus, your acceptance of the job as enumerator requires a commitment from you to ensure that all information you collect are correct and complete as discussed during the training for interviewers.

As enumerator you play a major role in the undertaking of the survey.  Your work requires tact in approaching people, attention to the smallest detail and a sense of responsibility to keep confidential all information about individuals, households and villages and institutions that you obtain during the interview. Dedication to your job is of prime importance.

## 2.1     Interviewer responsibilities

As an Interviewer, you are required to undergo training and to complete the interviews

assigned to you. You will be issued an identification card as proof of your authority in relation to the conduct of the survey. Whenever you are at work, you should always wear your identification card. You may have to show this to the respondent as a proof of identification or to convince him/her to be interviewed.

## 2.2     Duties and Responsibilities of Interviewer

The interviewer is responsible for completing the questionnaires using answers given by respondents. You are expected to do your job to the best of your ability. You must gather correct and precise information according to the instructions discussed in this manual. You should view data collection as involving the following important tasks:

1. Asking the questions correctly as discussed in this manual;

2. Recording/noting down accurately the response given to you; and

3. Checking each response to see that it is reasonable and consistent with every

   other response.

   You must pay careful attention to each of these tasks.

## 2.3     Relationship to the Supervisor

For a proper appreciation of your role as enumerator, you must also understand your relationship to your supervisor. In general, a supervisor is assigned to supervise several enumerators during the field operations. The major duties and responsibilities of a supervisor in relation to your work as enumerator are the following:

Your supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all the enumerators under him/her do the listing and enumeration work satisfactorily in time.

Your supervisor is required to check your work as enumeration proceeds to make sure that you have done your work correctly and have followed the standard procedures laid down by the NIS as discussed in training. S/he will check all the questionnaires filled by you. You must show and submit your work to him/her and report to him/her the progress of your work and avoid committing the same errors again.

As part of his/her supervisory functions, your supervisor will visit the enumeration area assigned to you to check that you have completely covered your area in the listing operation. He may observe you when you are interviewing some respondents.

The supervisor serves as a link between you and higher officials of the NIS. Just as he/she informs you of the instructions from NIS officials, you must inform him/her of any problem or difficulty that you experience. Seek his/her advice on how to deal with problems in the field as often as needed. He may help you establish contact with village leaders, commune leaders, and other representatives of the village.

## 3 GENERAL RULES FOR INTERVIEWING

Following standard rules for interviewing is very important so that information received is

accurate and interviews conducted are comparable.  This means that responses given by a respondent should be the same regardless of who does the interview.

## 3.1 Whom to Interview

- The Rural Village Questionnaire should be conducted with the village chief or similar person.

- Ideally, the Rural Household Questionnaire should be conducted with the head of the household that has been selected.  All attempts should be made to interview this person. If not available, an interview may be conducted with the spouse of the head of the household.  Again, all attempts should be made to interview this person if the head is not available.  If the spouse is also not available, then it may be necessary to find another person who will be familiar with the household, its members, and any migrants who left the household within the last five years.  This could be a son or daughter or another household members.  In very unusual cases, where no household member is available, it may be sufficient to interview a neighbour or another relative living in the village, but the interviewer needs to check first to make sure that this person is familiar with the household sampled and will be able to answer all questions.

- The Phnom Penh Migrant Questionnaire should be conducted with the migrant themselves.  If the migrant is not available, in unusual cases, it may be sufficient to interview a spouse or someone with enough knowledge of the migrant to be able to answer all the questions.  However, this should be avoided if at all possible.

## 3.2 How to Conduct an Interview

Getting accurate and complete information is the prime objective of a data gathering operation.  As an interviewer, you can do this by being polite at all times but at the same time, being authoritative enough to win the trust and confidence of the respondent. A good impression of you counts much towards the success of the interview.  Be guided by the following instructions.

### 1. Be presentable

Make a good impression by dressing appropriately and neatly.  Some people judge others by what they wear and may not open the door for someone who appears messy or untidy.

### 2. Introduce yourself and the survey

People will react to you differently. However, you must always remain cordial and polite. Try to smile always.  Be prepared for all types of questions and give honest answers. Never argue or quarrel with the respondent. Try to maintain your composure even if the respondent seems irritated or indifferent due to the length of the questionnaire or for some other reason.

### 3. Be polite

Your introduction is important. As an introduction you may say the following:

**''Good** morning**/afternoon, I am (your name), enumerator of the national institute of statistics, ministry of planning. Here is my identification card. We are currently conducting the Cambodia Rural/Urban Migration Project. We would appreciate very much your answering questions in this undertaking. Please be assured that all answers will be treated as strictly confidential.''**

4. Explain the objectives of the survey

It is sometimes necessary to explain the objectives of the survey to gain cooperation from a person.

5. Read and follow instructions printed on the body of the questionnaire carefully. You must familiarise yourself with the questionnaire beforehand.

6. Ask all questions in the questionnaire.  Never assume an answer.  Ask a question even if you think you already know the answer to it. What you think may not be the right answer.

7. If you do not understand a question or a procedure, first consult this manual and then ask your supervisor for further clarification, if necessary.

8. Probe if a person's answer is not satisfactory. Do not accept an unsatisfactory answer. If the person's answer is not satisfactory, you should probe for more information.  You can also do any of the following:

   a) Repeat the question. Asking the question several times sometimes helps the respondent in providing information which he/she needs to recall from memory.

   b) Explain the concept if necessary. There may be some technical or difficult words that need to be explained in simple terms.

   c) Ask for an estimate, if appropriate.  If the respondent cannot recall, for example, the birthday and age of his/her mother, try to ask for an estimate to help the respondent calculate.

9. Thank the person for his cooperation.
Always try to leave the respondent with a good feeling toward the survey. Express your appreciation for the person's co-operation.  For example, say:
   **"Thank you very much for your time in answering the questions."**

10. After each interview, review all the different pages of the filled-up questionnaire for possible   omissions of entries or for inconsistencies of responses. If you find omitted entries or   inconsistencies of responses, please contact the household to correct.

## 3.3 How to ask Questions

In asking the questions, observe the following rules:

1. Ask all questions, exactly as they are worded in the questionnaire. Changing the word can change the meaning of the question and, thereby, change the answer. The questions have been written carefully in order to obtain the exact information required for subsequent analysis.

2. Ask the questions in the order that they are presented in the questionnaire.

3. Do not read coded answers to respondents unless you are instructed to do so.

4. Be absolutely NEUTRAL about the subject of the interview. Most people are naturally polite, particularly with visitors, and they tend to adopt the attitude that they think will please the visitor. Do not show any surprise, approval or disapproval about the answers given by the respondent.

5. Maintain the tempo of the interview. Avoid lengthy discussion of the questions with the respondents.  If you receive what appear to be irrelevant or complicated answers do not break in too suddenly; listen carefully to what the respondent is saying and then lead him/her back to the original question.

6. Finish recording an answer before asking the next question.

## 3.4     How to record answers

1. Use a pencil in making entries in the CSES questionnaires. Do not use any other coloured pencil or ball pen, because when an error is committed in entering responses the entry can not be easily erased.

2. Use an eraser to completely erase a wrong entry made. Do not just write over the original entry.

3. Write legibly. Immediately after the interview go over the completed questionnaire to make sure all the answers are legible.

4. You must fill up the questionnaire during the actual interview. You must not write the answers on a separate piece of paper with the intention of transcribing   the answers to the questionnaire at a later time.  Nor should you count on your memory for filling in the answers once you have left the household.

5. Most of the items are provided with possible answers and their corresponding codes. Encircle or enter the code for the answer given, as the case may be.

6. Other items require write-in entries. Enter the specific answer to the question.  Be concise but clear.

7. **Always make notes on the questionnaire if you have any questions about a response.  This is very important.  If the respondent for example gives you an answer that you do not know exactly how to record, write on the questionnaire what the respondent said so that a coder can later make a determination of the correct response.**

8. Do not change any answer unless the respondent is asked with the question again.

## 3.5 Some general instructions for completing questionnaires

This is a very important Section of this manual. Interviewers must adhere at all times to the instructions contained in this section.

FIRST RULE:  **IF YOU READ QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE CAREFULLY, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO COMPLETE THE INTERVIEWER EFFICIENTLY.  IF YOU HAVE ANY DOUBT AT ALL ABOUT AN ANSWER, THE BEST THING TO DO IS TO MAKE NOTES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE ITSELF.  YOU CAN WRITE WHATEVER THE RESPONDENT SAID. THIS ALLOWS A CODER TO LATER READ THE NOTES AND MAKE A DECISION ON HOW TO CODE A RESPONSE.  IF UNSURE, WRITE MORE INFORMATION THAN LESS.**

SECOND RULE: **It is very important that the respondent answers as many questions as possible and that no questions are unanswered if possible.  But, there will be some questions that some respondents will not be able to answer. There are many possible reasons:**

- **they do not remember very well, or**
- **they do not possess the information, or**
- **they do not fully understand the question.**

**If  a respondent does not have an answer, probe a little and see if you can get them to at least estimate an answer.  In some cases, a question asks the respondent to "estimate" some quantities and you should encourage the respondent to provide his/her best guess. In some cases, the respondent is asked to report amount of Riels, but if they cannot answer specifically, the next question gives the option of estimating according to categories.  Use these as needed.  Despite your best effort, it may happen that the respondent cannot give an answer.  In such cases, you may leave the answer BLANK and write next to the answer the letters NR meaning No Response.  Remember that it is better to get an estimate of an answer from a respondent than to leave an answer BLANK.**

OTHER ISSUES:

**Special interviewer instructions appear on the questionnaire in certain cases. They are for the benefit of the interviewer only and should not be read out to the respondent. Follow these instructions carefully.  Many of them involve skipping questions that are not appropriate to ask based on earlier answers.  Some ask for the interviewer to check earlier information.  For example, the instruction "if 0 go to question 34" means that if the response is zero, the interviewer should skip to question number Q34.**

There are some instances where the interviewer is asked to enter a number that responds to an earlier roster of individuals.  For example, a question may ask about who helped an individual do something, and if it is a person in the household, to record the number in the 'household roster'.  This means going back a few pages to the 'household roster' and looking for the corresponding number assigned to the person.  Then record this number in the space provided.

There are a number of 'rosters' to fill out.  For instance, the Phnom Penh Migrant survey includes a child roster, a parent roster, a sibling roster and a household roster.  For these rosters, the questions normally are listed along the top and individuals are given rows.  Each row will refer to the answers that apply to that individual.  The interviewer should examine these rosters beforehand and make sure they are familiar with how to fill them out.

Unless otherwise indicated, the blank spaces provided for responses to questions are to be filled in with simple numbers.  Enter the number without writing the unit of measurement. For example, if the question asks for a person's age, write "21" and not 21 years."

When the questionnaire asks for any amount of money (Riel) as a response, an answer such as Riel 25,000 (twenty-five thousand Riel) must be written as 25,000, and not as 25. Similarly, a response of Riel 5,000,000 (5 million Riel) should be written as 5,000,000, not as

5,000 or 5.000.  Always separate each group of three digit figures with a comma or decimal point, starting from the right. For example: one hundred thousand must be written as 100,000 or 100.000, and not as 100000 or 100 000.

**(Riel per year):** If the question asks for an amount of Riel annually (such as tutoring fees) and the respondent gives the monthly amount, simply multiply the amount given by the number of months in a year the payment is made.  In the case of questions referring to schooling, this may be 8 or 9 months only.

**(Kilometres 0.0):** When distance is wanted in kilometres, then a response of three kilometres would be entered as 3.0. For a distance of 400 metres, it would be shown as 0.4km. Do not round off responses to a whole number. For example, enter a response of "2.7 kilometres" as "2.7", not as "3".

**(Hours and Minutes):**  Some questions ask for time.  Make sure to put the correct number in the correct space.  If something is two hours exactly, it should be recorded as 2 hours 0 minutes.

**(Months and Years):** A question such as 'how long have you lived at this residence' is answered by recording months and years.  If the respondent gives days, this should be rounded up to the nearest month, so that 10 days would be recorded as 1 month, 3 months and 20 days would be recorded as 4 months and so on.  But, years should be entered exactly with number of months.  If someone says they have been living somewhere for 3 years and 1 month, do not round down to 3 years.

For many questions, a list of the most likely answers is provided with accompanying numeric codes.  For example, when the gender of a person is asked, you would enter "1" if the person is male and "2" if the person is female. There are specific codes for 'relationship to respondent' and years of schooling' and 'occupation'.  You should record the number related to the code in the questionnaire.  But, if a response is given that does not have a code, you are to specify the 'other' category and write in what the respondent has said.

### 3.4    How to Check the Completed Questionnaire

After each interview, review the listing sheet and questionnaires immediately. This means going over the entries to see to it that they are legible, complete, reasonable, and consistent among themselves. Check the questionnaire yourself before submitting it to the supervisor.

### 4. RURAL HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

**Cover Page**

(x1) These individuals are listed in order of preference for the respondent.  If at all possible, try to interview the household head.  A non-household member is possible is extreme circumstances, but it needs to be someone that is very familiar with the sampled household

(x2), (x3), (x4), (x5) these questions determine whether the household should be considered as a migrant or non-migrant household.  In order for it to be a migrant household, all three

conditions must apply.

(x2) Migrants for this study are 'recent' meaning they moved away within the last five years. There must be at least one former household member who moved away **within the last five years**. If they moved away five years and 1 month ago, they are not a migrant. (x3) This migrant must have lived away for at least three months. (x4) This migrant must have moved out of the district. If these three conditions are met, continue by checking 'migrant household' in (x5)

(x18) If the selected household does not result in a completed survey, please record the reason.

## a. Current household members

*HOUSEHOLD ROSTER:* This roster is meant to record vital information about all people living in the household. A household member is someone that **usually** sleeps at that house. Information about each household member is recorded across the rows. So, HH1 refers to household member number 1. HH2 about household member number 2. Begin listing by putting down the person being interviewed. Otherwise, list the household members in any order. Then go across the rows and ask the questions, at the top of the page, about each household member. When there is a skip, it means skip the questions for that particular household member, not other household members.

(a2) In the blank space, record the relationship **TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD** in the space provided. Please be sure that the reference person is the household head and not the person you are talking to, if that person is not the household head.

For example, say you are talking to the spouse of the household head, and one of the household members is the spouse's father. The relationship to household head should be recorded as number 7, 'parent in law' since the spouse's father is the parent in law of the household head.

(a4) Record the age in the space provided. If the respondent is unsure, ask them if they could estimate. It is better to have an estimate than a blank space.

(a5) This question, and the rest of the row of questions, is skipped for all persons under age 15, which is to say, 0 to 14. You must continue on with other household members if there are others. If there are no others, you may skip to the next section.

(a7) This question is important because it defines a 'return migrant' who will be referenced in a later part of the questionnaire. So, try to remember if there are any "yes" responses here. A yes should be recorded if the household member lived outside the district **for at least a three month period and returned to the house within the last five years**.

(a8) Support is defined as providing any money or other goods, like food and clothing, for the household.

(a12) Note the skip. If the person has never attended school, leave BLANK the next question (a13).

(a13) (a13) Record in the blank space the code for schooling as in the schooling codes.  In all places where education is recorded, class 01 to 12 should be entered by a two digit code indicating the class.  Some codes are not listed in the chart because it seemed fairly obvious that, for example, class 7 should be recorded as 07, class 8 as 08, and so on.  For temple schooling record 20.

(a15) This question is only for those who are employed.  That is, they received a code of '1'in the previous question.  Record the occupation according to the number corresponding with the occupational code chart.  Some of the occupational categories are broad.

6:   Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.

7:   A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.

10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.

11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.

12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task that requires a special skill.  For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.

13: Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

(a17) Having health insurance means that if they go to the doctor, some or all expenses are paid for by an insurance policy.  If there is a doctor at work, it does not count as having insurance, especially if they only receive treatment while at work.

(a19) (a20) (a21) Make sure to emphasize that you would like to know how well these tasks are done if the person were to do them on their own without any help from someone else.  If they do not do the task, ask them how the person might manage if they had to do the task.  For instance, someone may never carry a bag of rice, but you can ask if they HAD to carry a bag of rice, would they be able to.  The purpose of these questions is to get an idea about the disability status of a person.

## b. Children and parents of household head living outside the household but in same village or district

This section is about other ***immediate*** family members, which is defined as a child or a parent, who live within the district.  It is divided into two rosters.  The first lists children and parents living within the village, but not in the household.  This is titled the *VILLAGE ROSTER*.  The second refers to those who live outside the village but within the district, and it is titled the *DISTRICT ROSTER*.

(b4) Make sure to record the relationship to the household head, not to the person being interviewed, if the  two are different.

(b6) Record the age in the space provided.  If the respondent is unsure, ask them if they could estimate.  It is better to have an estimation than a blank space.

(b7) This question, and the rest of the row of questions, is skipped for all persons under age 15, which is to say, 0 to 14.  You must continue on with other village members if there are others.  If there are no others, you may skip to the next section.

(b9) This question is important because it defines a 'return migrant' who will be referenced in a later part of the questionnaire.  So, try to remember if there are any "yes" responses here.  A yes should be recorded if the household member lived outside the district *for at least a three month period and returned to the village within the last five years*.

(b10) (b11) (b12) These questions are meant to determine whether the person provides assistance *to the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

(b10) Support is defined as providing any money or other goods, like food and clothing, for the household.

(b11) This question identifies whether a person helps out with a family business or farm owned by *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

(b12) This question identifies whether a person help out with chores for *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

(b14) Note the skip.  If the person has never attended school, leave BLANK the next question (b15).

(b17) This question is only for those who are employed.  That is, they received a code of '1'in the previous question.  Record the occupation according to the number corresponding with the occupational code chart.  Some of the occupational categories are broad.
6:   Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.
7:   A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.
10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.
11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.
12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task that requires a special skill.  For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.
13:  Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

(b19) Having health insurance means that if they go to the doctor, some or all expenses are paid for by an insurance policy.  If there is a doctor at work, it does not count as having insurance, especially if they only receive treatment while at work.

(b21) (b22) (b23) Make sure to emphasize that you would like to know how well these tasks are done if the person were to do them on their own without any help from someone else.  If they do not do the task, ask them how the person might manage if they had to do the task.

For instance, someone may never carry a bag of rice, but you can ask if they HAD to carry a bag of rice, would they be able to. The purpose of these questions is to get an idea about the disability status of a person.

(b29) Record the age in the space provided. If the respondent is unsure, ask them if they could estimate. It is better to have an estimation than a blank space.

(b30) This question, and the rest of the row of questions, is skipped for all persons under age 15, which is to say, 0 to 14. You must continue on with other district members if there are others. If there are no others, you may skip to the next section.

(b32) Support is defined as providing any money or other goods, like food and clothing, for the household.

(b33) This question identifies whether a person helps out with a family business or farm owned by *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

(b34) This question identifies whether a person help out with chores for *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

## c. Return migrants to same household or village

For the purpose of this survey, a return migrant has the following characteristics:

a) Lived in the household or the village of the household head but left and lived outside the district for *at least three months*, and;

b) Returned *within the last five years* to live again in the household or village, where they live now.

The interviewer will know if there is a return migrant by going back and checking questions (a7) and (b9). If there is a "yes" recorded for any HH (household) member or any V (village) member then there is a return migrant. The interviewer should respond to (y1), which is an INTERVIEWER CHECK and is not asked of the respondent. If the first answer is checked, then continue with the section. If not, the section may be skipped.

There is room for answering questions about four return migrants. Likely there will be only one or two if any at all. Information about each return migrant is listed down the columns. The questions about the return migrant run across the row.

(c3) Records which person in the household roster (HH) or the village roster (V) is the return migrant. For instance, if the return migrant is the 3$^{rd}$ person listed in the household roster, then HH3 should be recorded in this space. If the return migrant is the 2$^{nd}$ person in the village roster to be listed, then V2 should be recorded in the space.

(c4) It is possible that this is a person who is involved in *circular migration*, which means that they are continually leaving and returning, perhaps for work purposes. This question asks if they have left and returned more than once in the past five years.

(c7) and onward, should refer to the LAST TIME THIS PERSON MOVED AND CAME BACK in case they are a *circular migrant*, which means that they are continually leaving and returning, perhaps for work purposes. So, the interviewer should ask, "what were they doing at the place they returned from *the last time they moved and came back*."

(c8) This question is only for those who are employed. That is, they received a code of '1'in the previous question. Record the occupation according to the number corresponding with the occupational code chart. Some of the occupational categories are broad.

6: Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.

7: A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.

10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.

11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.

12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task that requires a special skill. For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.

13: Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

(c9) Record the time by writing in the words **years** and **months** in the spaces provided.

(c10) Record the time by writing in the words **years** and **months** in the spaces provided.

(c15) If possible, it would be best to record an actual amount in riel, but if the person cannot give a specific amount, refer to the next question, which asks them to estimate the amount in categories. It is better to have an estimated amount than no answer at all. If (c15) is answered, then there is no need to fill in the next question.

(c17) Support is defined as providing any money or other goods, like food and clothing, for the household.

(c18) This question identifies whether a person helps out with a family business or farm owned by *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

(c19) This question identifies whether a person help out with chores for *the household that is the focus of the survey*, not to their own household.

## d. Migrants

This section is to be filled out when interviewing a migrant household. If this is not a migrant household, the section is to be skipped. The interviewer is to circle whether it is a migrant household at the top of the page. They will know beforehand whether it is a migrant household or not.

There is room for answering questions about four migrants. If there are more, then the

interviewer should make a note and continue in the margin or back of page.

The questions about migrants run across the row. Information about each migrant is recorded as a separate column.

(d2) In the blank space, record the relationship **TO THE HOUSEHOLD HEAD** in the space provided. Please be sure that the reference person is the household head and not the person you are talking to, if that person is not the household head.

(d4) Record the age in the space provided. If the respondent is unsure, ask them if they could estimate. It is better to have an estimate than a blank space.

(d5) This question, and the rest of the column of questions, is skipped for all persons under age 15, which is to say, 0 to 14. You must continue on with other migrants if there are others. If there are no others, you may skip to the next section.

(d6) Do not ask this question if there are no children.

(d7) d6 identified whether there are any **current household members** who are **children of the migrant**. This question points out exactly which persons in the household roster belong the migrant. To correctly answer the question, write in HHnumber, with the number being the HH number from the *HOUSEHOLD ROSTER*. It will be necessary to probe the respondent to get this answer. Ask, for instance, what is the name of the child of the migrant. Then look back at the *HOUSEHOLD ROSTER* and find the appropriate line number. Enter HHnumber in the space provided, such as HH3.

(d9) (a13) Record in the blank space the code for schooling as in the schooling codes. In all places where education is recorded, class 01 to 12 should be entered by a two digit code indicating the class. Some codes are not listed in the chart because it seemed fairly obvious that, for example, class 7 should be recorded as 07, class 8 as 08, and so on. For temple schooling record 20.

(d11) This question is only for those who are employed. That is, they received a code of '1'in the previous question. Record the occupation according to the number corresponding with the occupational code chart. Some of the occupational categories are broad.

6: Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.

7: A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.

10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.

11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.

12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task that requires a special skill. For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.

13: Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

(d12) It is possible that this is a person who is involved in **circular migration**, which means that they are continually leaving and returning, perhaps for work purposes. This question asks if they are a person who has come back to live in the village for at least three months since the first time they moved away. The first time they moved away may be more than five years ago. For instance, this might be a person that has been moving back and forth for the past ten years.

(d15) Support is defined as providing any money or other goods, like food and clothing, for the household.

(d18) and (d19) allow for the recording of two reasons for moving. If there are more than two, and the respondent has more than two answers to give, ask them only about the two most important reasons. Only one number should be circled here.

(d21) to (d24) is meant to determine where the migrant is living. If in an urban area, we would like to know the name of the city. There is no need to record the province if a city is already entered in (d22) and the next two spaces for (d23) and (d24) are left blank. If in a rural area, then we want to know just the name of the province and (d22) is left blank, as is (d24). If in another country, then (d22) and (d24) are left blank.

(d25) This is meant to determine if there were siblings in the village **at the time the migrant left.** There may be siblings in the village now, but the question asked about at the time that they moved.

(d28) to (d33) These questions are meant to determine how much money the migrant sends back to their family. If none, based on (d28), then questions can be skipped and left blank until (d34). If money is sent back monthly, which is common, then the amount can be entered as a monthly total in (d30), or if they respondent does not know the exact amount, as an estimate in (d31). If not monthly, then the answer should be recorded as a yearly total, either with an exact amount in (d32) or an approximate amount in (d33).

(d34) to (d36) These questions ask about money sent in the opposite direction, from the family in the village to the migrant.

(d37) and (d38) The first question asks about material goods going from migrant to household, while the second asks about material goods coming in the opposite direction.

(d41) and (d42) The first of these questions is meant to determine whether the respondent thinks that the **migrant** has done better financially by moving than they would have had they not moved. The second asks whether the **household** is better off because the migrant has moved.

## e. Household and personal conditions

Questions in this section regarding materials for house construction (roof, walls, etc.) and house characteristics (source of drinking water, toilet etc.) should be answered as well as possible. Sometimes it is necessary to take a look yourself at the house. For instance, check to see if the house made of individual bricks or poured cement.

(e6) If the toilet next door is used as the toilet, the answer is 'no' even if next door is very close.

(e7) If they use the water next door, that should be answered as near the premises.

(e11) Please try and make a determination without asking the respondent.

(e16v) This refers to a bag that one uses to carry personal belongings on a trip, or boxes that one uses at home in which to keep personal belongings.

## 5. RURAL VILLAGE QUESTIONNAIRE : IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

In all cases, an estimate of population, time or distance is better than missing data.

(a3) Record 0 if the village is on the major highway.

(a5) Record 0 if the village is in the district headquarters.

(a7) Record 0 if village is in the provincial headquarters.  This is not likely since all villages are rural villages.

(b3) and (b4) Classes from 1 to 12 should be recorded by a two digit code that is the class number.  So, class 8 should be recorded as 08, class 9 as 09, and so on.  Temple schooling gets a code of 16.

(b9 a to n) When recording distance use the general rules as indicated above.  As best as possible these should be recorded to single decimal places and not rounded to the nearest kilometre.

(b22) and (b23) **This is important.  These questions refer to people who actually sleep at the temple, not those who stay there during the day and sleep at a different home at night.**

(c8) and (c10) These are probing questions.  This means that the interviewer should try and get as much information as possible.  If the respondent lists one 'benefit' of migration for their village, the interviewer should ask, 'are there any other benefits ?' Try and get up to five for both benefits and ways in which migration has hurt.

## 6. PHNOM PENH MIGRANT QUESTIONNAIRE: IMPORTANT POINTS TO NOTE

**Basic Instruction:** When the interviewer begins the Phnom Penh migrant questionnaire, the first task is to choose a respondent from a household that is a *recent migrant*, according to the definitions of recent migrant being used in this study.  A recent migrant is someone, age 15 or older, who has moved to Phnom Penh to live for any amount of time up to, but not more than, five years.  *So somebody who has lived in Phnom Penh for five years and one month is not a recent migrant and is not eligible for the survey.   Somebody who has lived in Phnom Penh for exactly five years, or four years and 11 months, is a recent migrant.*

**Cover Sheet:** The first task is to determine the number of individuals living in a household eligible to answer the survey. All those who have been living in Phnom Penh, and moved to Phnom Penh from another province, up to but not more than five years ago, and is at least 15 years of age, is eligible. It is possible, and will be quite frequent, that a household contains more than one eligible person.

It is important that the enumerator chooses just one respondent from the household to interview, even if there is more than one recent migrant in the household, and that this selection is done in a *random* way. To assure random selection of a respondent the Cover Sheet includes a method for choosing one person to interview. The selection occurs by doing a listing then selection as follows:

a) Listing: Items (x3) to (x7) are used to list the recent migrants in order of age. The order may be from youngest to oldest, or from oldest to youngest, according to the instructions on the Cover Sheet. Both ways of listing are used. If there are more than five persons who are recent migrants, only the oldest five, or the youngest five, depending on the instructions, are to be listed.

For instance, suppose there are seven people in a household that all moved to Phnom Penh at the same time, about four years ago. Their ages are: 12, 17, 19, 20, 48, 50 and 71. First, the 12 year old is ineligible because the study will only interview those age 15 and older. This leaves six recent migrants. If the cover sheet instructs the listing to be from oldest to youngest, then (x3) to (x7) will look like this:

Please list the persons living in this household TODAY that moved to Phnom Penh from another province in Cambodia within the last five years ***IN ORDER FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST.***

**INTERVIEWER NOTE:** IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE OLDEST FIVE in order from oldest to youngest. If age is unknown, have the informant approximate the age.

(x3) Person 1 __**name here** _____ name ____71___ age
(x4) Person 2 __**name here** _____ name ____50___ age
(x5) Person 3 __**name here**____ name ____48___ age
(x6) Person 4 __**name here** ___ name ___20_____ age
(x7) Person 5 __**name here**_____name ____9____ age

> LIST HERE FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST. IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE OLDEST FIVE.

This listing shows the order of recent migrants from oldest to youngest. Because only five are listed, the oldest five are shown and the 17 year old is omitted.

If the cover sheet instructs the listing to be from youngest to oldest, then (x3) to (x7) will look like this:

**INTERVIEWER NOTE:** IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE YOUNGEST FIVE in order from youngest to oldest. If age is unknown, have the informant approximate the age.

(x3) Person 1 __**name here** _____ name ___17___ age
(x4) Person 2 __**name here** _____ name ___19___ age
(x5) Person 3 __**name here**_____ name ___20___ age
(x6) Person 4 __**name here** _____ name ___48___ age

> LIST HERE FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST. IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE OLDEST FIVE.

(x7) Person 5 __**name here**_____   name ___50___ age

In this case, the 71 year old is not listed because the instructions state to do the listing from youngest to oldest.

b) Selection: Below the listing is a table that shows in the first column the number of migrants in the household and in the second column which migrant from the listing to interview.  For example, if there are three eligible persons, the interviewer should look down the first column to number 3 (3 migrants in hh) and then look at the number adjacent it in the second column (interview number) which shows whether the person to be interviewed is the first, second or third listed.  A 1 indicates the first person listed is to be interviewed.  A 2 indicates it is the second person, and a 3 indicates it is the third person.

Here is one example:  Say there are three recent migrants, and they are aged 22, 45 and 49.

Please list the persons living in this household TODAY that moved to Phnom Penh from another province in Cambodia within the last five years ***IN ORDER FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST.***

**INTERVIEWER NOTE:** IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE OLDEST FIVE in order from oldest to youngest.  If age is unknown, have the informant approximate the age.

(x3) Person 1 _____**name here**_ name ___49____ age
(x4) Person 2 _____**name here**_ name ___45____ age
(x5) Person 3 _____**name here**_ name ___22____ age
(x6) Person 4 _____ name _____ age
(x7) Person 5 _____ name _____ age

LIST HERE FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST.  IF MORE THAN FIVE, JUST LIST THE OLDEST FIVE.

USE THIS TABLE TO SELECT THE RESPONDENT:

| # migrants in hh | Interview number |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 2 |
| 5 | 5 |

The instructions say to list from oldest to youngest, which is done.  Going down the chart to 3 migrants in the household, the corresponding interview number is 3.  This means that the third person listed, who is the 22 year old, becomes the respondent.

Every chart will be different, with randomly generated numbers occurring in the second column.  For this chart, if there was only one person, that person is the respondent.  If there were two persons, the first person listed would be the respondent.  If there were four persons, the second would be the respondent.  If there were five persons, the fifth person listed would be the respondent.

**This procedure allows for a random selection of a respondent in a household with more than one eligible respondent. It is very important to interview the selected person and not somebody else in order for the survey to be accurate and non-bias. If we choose only someone who is at home and available, then the survey will be bias because we will tend to interview those not working and omit people who tend to work. Therefore, at all costs, we must stick to the selection process explained above. Every enumerator should make sure they understand this process.**

## a. Background information

(a4) This question asks about the province that the person lived in before moving to Phnom Penh, not their village of origin. For instance, if they were born in village 1, but moved to village 2 before moving on to Phnom Penh, then this question should list village 2 as the answer.

(a6) If a person has lived in Phnom Penh for 15 days, then write 15 next to 'days' and put a 0 in months and years. If they lived in Phnom Penh for 6 months, you can write 0 in for years and 0 for days.

(a7) and (a8) Here we are asking about two reasons for moving to Phnom Penh. The first question, a7 asks about the main or most important reason. The second question, a8, asks about other reasons, and the interviewer should circle all that apply.

## b. Migrant's children

If the migrant has no children, the section is skipped.

Information about migrant's children is recorded in a roster format. This means that information about every child is recorded across rows, (child 1, child 2 and so on) and each column asks for a different piece of information. The interviewer should make sure that information about the correct child is recorded in the row for that child.

(b4) Asks about where the child usually lives. This means where they usually sleep. If they sleep in more than one place, for instance, they sometimes live with their grandparents in the village and sometimes with their parents in Phnom Penh, then the interviewer should probe to find out where the child is most often.

(b5) and (b6) are only asked if the child does not usually live with respondent.

(b8) and (b9) should be asked only if the child is age 5 and older. If the child is under age 5, skip both of these questions.

(b10) to (b14) should be asked only of those children age 15 and older. If under 15, skip to the next child or, if there are no more children on the list, skip to the next section.

## c. Migrant's spouse

If the migrant has no spouse, the section is skipped. The interviewer should keep note of whether or not the respondent is married for future questions. Some questions ask about respondent and, if married, the respondent's spouse. By keeping in mind whether the respondent is married or not it will be easier for the interviewer to phrase these questions.

(c3) is meant to determine whether the spouse is sometimes not present during a usual week.  This usually occurs if the spouse works outside of Phnom Penh and therefore lives elsewhere for part of the week, but comes back, for instance, during the weekends.

(c13) This question is only for those spouses that are employed, that is, if the previous question is coded as 1, then circle the occupation.  Some of the occupational categories are broad.

6:   Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.

7:   A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.

10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.

11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.

12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task that requires a special skill.  For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.

13: Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

## d. Migrant's parents

(d1) to (d4) If the migrant has no parent's alive, the section is skipped.  The interviewer should keep note of whether or not the respondent has a mother, father or both so that it will be easier to fill out the roster information later in the same section.

(d5) and (d6) It is possible that the respondent's mother and father are alive but do not live together.  Remember this for later questions in this section.

(d14) and (d15) For d14 it is likely that the answer is the same for mother and father if they live together.  Just circle the same number in this case for both.  The answer for d15 is more likely to be different.  Codes for both d14 and d15 are the same and are listed below the roster.

(c17) This question is only for those parents that are employed, that is, if the previous question is coded as 1, then circle the occupation.  Some of the occupational categories are broad.
6:   Any service or entertainment work, for instance, someone who works at a restaurant, or a bar girl would be considered as entertainment or service.
7:   A domestic worker is someone who works in a private house as a cook and/or cleaning person, or does other domestic jobs on a private basis.
10: Small business owner is meant for tertiary type of jobs, like food stalls or selling cigarettes.
11. Large business owner is someone who have several employees.
12: Unskilled office worker, refers to someone who works in an office but does not do a task

that requires a special skill.  For instance someone who answer the phone or works in an office as a cleaner.

13:  Skilled office work, for instance, an accountant or a statistician.

IF UNCERTAIN, WRITE THE ANSWER.

(d22 to d24) These questions are asked in order to get a sense of disability status.  Some people do not do these tasks.  But, the interviewer should probe and ask, if they had to do it, could they.

### e. Migrant's siblings

Skip if migrant has no siblings.  The answers to questions about siblings are recorded in a roster.  The siblings are numbered down the column as S1, S2 and so on.  Information about each sibling is recorded across the row, and the questions are listed on the top.

(e5 and e6) Question e6 should be asked if the sibling lives in Phnom Penh, regardless of whether they live in the same household as the respondent or not.

(e9) This question and the rest of the questions in the section are to be skipped if the sibling is not at least 15 years of age.

### f. Migrant's other household members

The rosters up to this point in the questionnaire have determined whether a spouse, children, parents and/or siblings live in the same household as the respondent.  This section provides a roster for other household members not captured by the earlier sections.  Each household member is given a row (HH1 HH2 and so on) and the information for each household member is recorded across the rows, with the questions at the top.

(f8) This question and the rest of the questions in the section are to be skipped if the household member is not at least 15 years of age.

### g. Migrant activity

This is a long and important section that provides information about the employment or other activity conducted by the migrant since arriving in Phnom Penh.  The strategy on the employment questions is to determine whether the migrant has had one or more than one job, and to document details about their first job, their current job, and if they currently have more than one job, their current secondary job.  Keeping to the correct skip patterns is important here as they lead the interviewer through the correct sequence of questions depending on the migrant's particular situation.

  (g3) Round to the nearest month.

  (g5) and (g6)

  (g22) and (g23)

  (g29) and (g30)

  (g33) and (g34)

  (g43) and (g44)

There is a consistent method of getting information about income and other money information from the respondent that is used in this survey. The method is to first ask about the specific amount, for instance, the specific amount of money that a respondent makes at their job. If they are unable or unwilling to give a specific amount, the interviewer should use the following question, which provides a set of categories within which a respondent can put themselves. This method means that when specific information is available, we can get it, but when it is not available, it is easy to get an estimate. **In all cases, if the respondent gives the specific amount, the interviewer skips the categorical question and moves on the question that follows it.**

(g11) The skip patterns guide the interviewer past this question if the respondent has had one job the whole time they have been living in Phnom Penh. This question is only asked of those that have had more than one.

(g12) (g14) and (g16) We ask about illness in three ways. g12 is a question about missing work because of being ill. g14 asks about feeling ill but going to work anyways. That is, not missing work. g16 is different from g14 in that it asks about getting sick *while at work or during work.* That is, the respondent went to work feeling fine but got sick at work.

(g16 to g19) The purpose of these question is to determine whether working conditions are leading to illness among employees. Try to find out, if the respondent got sick while at work, using (g18) whether the working conditions led to getting sick. Try to find out, using (g19) whether there is a health program at work that can help an employee who gets an illness while at work.

(g21) Record days if less than a month or if the respondent knows the exact amount of time. Otherwise, estimating number of years and months is fine.

(g28) Many may be working more than one job. We want to know some details about their secondary job. If the respondent has more than two additional jobs, record information for the one for which they work more time.

## h. Migrant housing and economic conditions

Questions in this section regarding materials for house construction (roof, walls, etc.) and house characteristics (source of drinking water, toilet etc.) should be answered as well as possible. Sometimes it is necessary to take a look yourself at the house. For instance, check to see if the house made of individual bricks or poured cement.

(h10) If the toilet next door or in the same building, the answer is 'no' even if next door is very close.

(h12) If they use the water next door, that should be answered as near the premises.
(h23v) This refers to a bag that one uses to carry personal belongings on a trip, or boxes that one uses at home in which to keep personal belongings.

(h29) Please make a determination without asking the respondent.

### i. Migrant network interactions

This section generally asks respondents about the number of people they know or knew in Phnom Penh.

(i1) This means that they moved together with somebody else.

(i5 to i8) Try to estimate as best as possible.

(i13) This question attempts to determine if the respondent has a "confidant" that is, someone close to them who they can count on in case they are in a difficult situation.

(i17 to i20) Try to estimate as best as possible.

### j. Interactions with village of origin

(j2) Visiting for more than two weeks means the entire length of the stay in the village was that long, not including the travel time to and from.

(j7) Giving on a regular basis means that they give money with the same interval between times, for instance, if they get paid every month, and every month part of their pay goes to their parents, this would be an example of regular interval giving.

(j9) This question determines whether the amount is answered in j10 or later on in j12.

(j10 to j13) This uses the same strategy for estimation as explained above.  That is first ask about the specific amount.  If unable or unwilling to give a specific amount, the interviewer should use the following question, which provides a set of categories within which a respondent can put themselves.  **If the respondent gives the specific amount, the interviewer skips the categorical question.**

(j17) It is possible that the respondent gives money or goods to more than 6 other people besides parents, but only 6 are allowed in the roster.  If more than 6, ask the respondent to name the six people to whom they give the most, and record these in the roster.   The individuals are across the rows and questions down the columns.

### k. Health

There is a short health section to end the questionnaire.

(k10 to k12) should be answered even if the respondent does not do the activity.  That is, if the respondent says they do not do the activities then ask them, if they had to do the activity would they be able to?

# APPENDIX VI

# CRUMP STAFF MEMBERS

# List Names of CRUMP Staff Members

| No. | Names | Sex | Title | Note |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Project Management and coordination** | | | | |
| 1 | H.E San Sy Than | M | Project Management | |
| 2 | H.E Toun Thavrak | M | Project management | |
| 3 | Mr. Poch Sovanndy | M | Survey coordinator in charge of questionnaire, field work | |
| 4 | Mr. They Kheam | M | Survey coordinator in charge of sampling, field work | |
| 5 | Mr. Saint Lundy | M | Survey coordinator in charge of Data Processing | |
| **Field Work Staff Members** | | | | |
| **1** | **Ros Punlok** | **M** | **supervisor** | |
| 1 | Sat Run | M | Enumerator | |
| 2 | Heng Drara | M | Enumerator | |
| 3 | Keuth Chamroeun | M | Enumerator | |
| 4 | Hun phany | F | Enumerator | |
| 5 | Pok Sokhem | F | Enumerator | |
| **2** | **Souk Soeun** | **M** | **supervisor** | |
| 6 | Heng mala | F | Enumerator | |
| 7 | Bou Bandol | F | Enumerator | |
| 8 | Sin Raneth | M | Enumerator | |
| 9 | Mom Boren | M | Enumerator | |
| 10 | Sou Davin | M | Enumerator | |
| **3** | **Nop Sokuntheary** | **F** | **supervisor** | |
| 11 | Prum Singak | F | Enumerator | |
| 12 | Tek Virak | M | Enumerator | |
| 13 | Yurs Pech | M | Enumerator | |
| 14 | Khun Kimsreu | M | Enumerator | |
| 15 | Muol Vannak | M | Enumerator | |
| **4** | **Long Forsevy** | **F** | **supervisor** | |
| 16 | Min Chharn | M | Enumerator | |
| 17 | Phat Sophak | M | Enumerator | |
| 18 | Measlin Monirath | F | Enumerator | |
| 19 | Tep Charak | F | Enumerator | |
| 20 | Meas Channa | F | Enumerator | |
| **5** | **Reach ratany** | **F** | **supervisor** | |
| 21 | Im Sothea | F | Enumerator | |
| 22 | Nhou Kunthea | F | Enumerator | |
| 23 | Oun Savin | M | Enumerator | |
| 24 | Hun Sivorn | M | Enumerator | |
| 25 | Uy Savarn | M | Enumerator | |

| 6 | Bin Nheanrith | M | Supervisor | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Soung Nith | M | Enumerator | |
| 27 | Pol Sophea | F | Enumerator | |
| 28 | Pot phalla | F | Enumerator | |
| 29 | Sar Yeng | M | Enumerator | |
| 30 | Nou Phirun | M | Enumerator | |
| 7 | Mao Sophon | F | Supervisor | |
| 31 | Chea samphos | F | Enumerator | |
| 32 | Veun Thy | M | Enumerator | |
| 33 | Sim socheat | M | Enumerator | |
| 34 | Meng huykheang | M | Enumerator | |
| 35 | Hang Veasna | M | Enumerator | |
| 8 | Heang Sovitia | M | Supervisor | |
| 36 | Phuong ViChny | F | Enumerator | |
| 37 | Khiev Chantha | M | Enumerator | |
| 38 | Khun Sreynith | F | Enumerator | |
| 39 | Im Yen | M | Enumerator | |
| 40 | Chheng Tech Chhe | M | Enumerator | |
| 9 | Duch Chamroeun | M | Supervisor | |
| 41 | Seng Sovannang | M | Enumerator | |
| 42 | Touch Minea | M | Enumerator | |
| 43 | Moung Narith | M | Enumerator | |
| 44 | Liv Tiouch Veasna | M | Enumerator | |
| 45 | King Sokhcheat | M | Enumerator | |
| 10 | Khoun Sithana | M | Supervisor | |
| 46 | Mom Satya | M | Enumerator | |
| 47 | Leng Vansak | M | Enumerator | |
| 48 | Thul Chheang | M | Enumerator | |
| 49 | Khim Chanrithi | M | Enumerator | |
| 50 | Ou Sothen | M | Enumerator | |
| 11 | Pen Socheat | M | Supervisor | |
| 51 | Keo Bun Chhav | M | Enumerator | |
| 52 | Heng Sophan | M | Enumerator | |
| 53 | Oun Len | F | Enumerator | |
| 54 | Oun Lida | F | Enumerator | |
| 55 | Kri Sopheab | F | Enumerator | |
| 12 | Chhoun Sereirath | F | Supervisor | |
| 56 | Chun Souvi | M | Enumerator | |
| 57 | Ngin Kakada | F | Enumerator | |
| 58 | Heng Sopheaktra | M | Enumerator | |
| 59 | Chou Poline | M | Enumerator | |
| 60 | Pen Samphos | M | Enumerator | |

| 13 | Seang Rith | M | Supervisor | |
|----|-----------|---|------------|---|
| 61 | Oun Sokunthea | F | Enumerator | |
| 62 | Chan Veasna | M | Enumerator | |
| 63 | But Thida | F | Enumerator | |
| 64 | Tol Dara | M | Enumerator | |
| 65 | Meng Maroth | M | Enumerator | |
| 14 | Chan Nipol | M | Supervisor | |
| 66 | Sron Sokaun | F | Enumerator | |
| 67 | Phat Vannarith | M | Enumerator | |
| 68 | Vong Vuthy | M | Enumerator | |
| 69 | KemSidony | M | Enumerator | |
| 70 | Soun Bunrong | M | Enumerator | |
| 15 | Meang Tyarath | M | Supervisor | |
| 71 | Phan Phumrathmony | M | Enumerator | |
| 72 | Yim Bona | M | Enumerator | |
| 73 | Khun Sinoun | F | Enumerator | |
| 74 | Phal Kunthea | F | Enumerator | |
| 75 | Phal Sethya | M | Enumerator | |
| 16 | Som Somaline | F | Supervisor | |
| 76 | Oun Chamroeun | M | Enumerator | |
| 77 | Meas Sreypoch | F | Enumerator | |
| 78 | Seng Chhunleng | M | Enumerator | |
| 79 | Pon Vebol | M | Enumerator | |
| 80 | Yim Sothea | M | Enumerator | |
| **Data Processing Staff Members** | | | | |
| 1 | Tong Chhayrine | F | Supervisor | |
| 1 | Yong Pisettha | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 2 | Chim Sayoth | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 3 | Heng Vichet | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 4 | Kong Sreyny | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 5 | Non Sothara | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 6 | Savuth Daly | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 7 | Po Mao | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 2 | Vy Heang | M | Supervisor | |
| 8 | Khun Nary | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 9 | Meas Livsaosangva | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 10 | Phan Chinda | M | Editor/ Coder | |
| 11 | Meung Kungkea | M | Editor/ Coder | |
| 12 | Rath Ninda | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 13 | Ouch Monisetha | F | Editor/ Coder | |
| 14 | Hao Dina | M | Editor/ Coder | |

| | Data Entry Staff Members | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chav Pheav | M | Supervisor | |
| 1 | Lay Sophat | M | Operator | |
| 2 | Chhun Bonarith | M | Operator | |
| 3 | Mao Chhem | M | Operator | |
| 4 | Phang Sokmean | F | Operator | |
| 5 | Mey Sokhantey | F | Operator | |
| 6 | Ngin Saothara | F | Operator | |
| 7 | Nuth Sreytouch | F | Operator | |
| 8 | Ty Chankanha | F | Operator | |
| 9 | Samuth Sotha | M | Operator | |
| 10 | Buth Seyha | F | Operator | |
| 11 | Kouch Dani | F | Operator | |
| 12 | Kheuv Madari | F | Operator | |
| 13 | Chek Phakdie | M | Operator | |
| 14 | Chhang Chiva | M | Operator | |
| 15 | Kong Sovannara | M | Operator | |
| 16 | Ten Sovannary | F | Operator | |
| 17 | Chum Puthyvan | F | Operator | |
| 18 | Ros Bundane | F | Operator | |
| 19 | Chea Naron | F | Operator | |