



# 2008 Population Census of Cambodia



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# Background



- **Population Censuses and surveys** in Cambodia: Pop. Count 1921, Demographic Survey (DS) 1946, DS 1958, DS 1959, First Pop. Census 1962, Pop. Count 1980, DS 1996, Second Pop. Census 1998, Cambodia Inter-census Population Survey (CIPS) 2004
- There was a census gap of 36 years between 1962 and 1998.
- The majority of the 1998 Population Census was supported by UNFPA
- 2008 Population Census is supported by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Japan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Germany, and Cambodia

# Objectives



- Provide basic demographic information such as age, sex, marital status, employment, education, health, and key information on household economy.
- Provide updated and comparative population and development indicators with reference to 1998 Population Census.
- Provide trends and patterns in fertility, mortality, migration, and other demographic and socio-economic variables.
- Provide a sampling frame, from which all other surveys can benefit and extrapolate analysis.
- Establish a comprehensive population database.
- Create awareness between the public at large and senior officials about the importance of high quality data for development planning.

# Time-line



Dec. 2007	All preparatory activities
Mar. 2008	Census enumeration
Aug. 2008	Release of preliminary results
Sep. 2009	Release of final results
Sep. 2010	Analyze, evaluate, and disseminate main census results

# Pre-census activities



- Census mapping: (fully supported by JICA)
  - 30 National Institute of Statistics (NIS) staff have been trained
  - Base on available maps from 1998, and additional some satellite commune maps from JICA.
  - 30 NIS staff were visiting all over the country
  - Updated the maps by 28,258 handwritten Enumeration Area (EA) maps (smaller than village)

# Pre-census activities (cont.)



- One EA = 120 households or less
- EA is a part of village or a full village
- GPS has been used for pointing village chief's places.
- In 1998 Population Census, maps were sketched drawing by hand only.
- In 2008 Population Census, maps have been developed with Geographical Information System (GIS) technologies and digital maps with villages boundaries.

# Census organization and administration



- Prepare the calendar of census activities
- Issue sub-decree on organization of 2008 Population Census
- Formation of National Census Committee (NCC), Census Technical Committee (CTC), Census Publicity Committee, Census procurement Committee, and Provincial Census Committee.

The committees met on regular basis to discuss and agree on key issues in relation to census preparation and implementation.



# Census organization and administration (Cont.)



- 120 Regional Officers (RO) and assistants (ARO): 5 per province.
- 72 Provincial Census Officers (PCO): 3 per province.
- 370 District Census Officers (DCO)
- 1,621 commune census officers
- 14,088 village census officers
- 28,258 enumerators
- 7,064 supervisors
- 500 translators

# Advocacy and public information campaign



- Commence in June 2007 by newspaper advertisements, sensitization of community leaders and others through meetings, symposia, and workshops.
- Census publicity materials:
  - Two TV/ Radio spots
  - 40,000 T-shirts, caps, and bags
  - 20,000 census posters
  - 44,000 census leaflets
  - 2,200 street banners

# Census methodology, questionnaires and manuals



- The ***de facto*** method was adopted for the census enumeration. The reference time was the census night (March 3, 2008).
- All census questionnaires and manuals were finalized based on user requirements, lessons learned and international/UN guidelines.
- Census manuals included supervisor manuals, enumerator manuals, training guides, and manuals of duties of field census officers.

# Recruitment and training of personnel



- The appointments of supervisors and enumerators were made by Provincial Directors in consultation with the Planning and Monitoring Division of census offices at the NIS to prepare the criteria of recruitment.
- The majority of supervisors and enumerators are primary school teachers at local areas.
- As some people may not understand Khmer in some places, translators were appointed.

# Training of personnel



- There were four level of training:
  - Sensitization of senior officials of the Ministry of Planning on key census concepts and questionnaire contents;
  - National level training of NIS senior officers/PCO and deputies, ROs, AROs, and trainers of training (TOT) with assistance from census advisers;
  - Provincial training of selected supervisors and trainers
  - District level training of supervisors, enumerators, district, and commune officers.

# Enumeration phase



- Mapping and house listing 29 Feb.-2 Mar.2008
- Enumeration homeless pop. Midnight 3 Mar.08
- Census enumeration 03-13 Mar. 2008
- Receive completed forms 16-20 Mar. 2008
- Check and verify completed forms with census frame and registration 16 Mar.-16 Apr.2008

# Post Enumeration Survey



- The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted immediately after 2008 Population Census enumeration to evaluate census results.
- It was conducted in 100 selected EAs.
- The main objective of the PES is to estimate the coverage and the errors of contents at the enumeration.

# Post Enumeration Survey (cont.)



- The PES was implemented in three distinct stages of operation:
  - Enumerated all households in selected EAs.
  - Matched the census forms with the PES forms.
  - Checked unmatched forms in the field.



# First census outcome



- Preliminary results were released in 3 Sep. 2008
- Draft report on the PES, 9 Dec. 2008

# Editing and coding



- Editing 63 staff including supervisors
- Coding 39 staff including supervisors
- Industry coding uses UN's ISIC Rev. 4
- Occupation coding uses UN's ISCO-08

All these activities were supported by JICA including manual preparation and training

# Data Entry



- Data entry 134 operators + supervisors Traditional key-in data capture was adopted. 100 PCs were planned and 140 PCs were actually used to capture the data of population more than 13 millions in 7 months (Aug. 2008 – Feb. 2009)
- CSPro is used for data entry and cleaning. IMPS is used for tabulation

# Tabulation



- National level of 67 priority tables were printed and have been being checked.
- Sub-national level of 67 priority tables will be produced and divided into 62,000 sub-tables.
- Other than the priority tables, JICA Experts have been assisting the NIS in producing a number of supplementary tables.

# Lessons learned (1)



- Local primary school teachers served as supervisors and enumerators.
- District and commune officials assisted PCO in census administrative tasks and supervision.
- Census advocacy broadcasted through TV and Radio.
- Prime Minister's message released during the enumeration period.

# Lessons learned (2)



- Trainings were organized at three levels:
  - National level (120 ROs/AROs, and PCOs)
  - Provincial level (500 TOTs)
  - Training centers in districts (7,014 supervisors and 28,054 enumerators).

# Lessons learned (3)



- The field supervision led by Senior Minister of the MOP with UNFPA, JICA, Embassy of Germany, and senior officers of the MOP was very effective to get the understanding of the public at large.
- The reports from field supervisory staff helped the NIS understand the real situation of census operation and data quality.

# Lessons learned (4)



- Record and keystroke tracking is important for planning and budgeting.
- Simple barcode scanning tool developed in-house improved the track of the progress of data processing.
- Productivity-based payment and proper monitoring are key to the good progress of data capturing as well as editing and coding.



# Constraints (1)



- Shortage of the budget from the Royal Government of Cambodia.
- Transportation and cost to remote areas and islands.

## Constraints (2)



- National capacity building is achieved notably in the areas of questionnaire design, logistics arrangement, data collection, training of field staff, editing and coding of census schedules, data entry and dissemination of results. In the more technical areas like census analysis and computer programming, however, capacity building is limited.

# Problems faced



- There were some problems at the household listing as households increased. In some EAs, the households increased to three or four times as compared with the results of the census mapping. Therefore the NIS faced the problem to print and send additional forms to the relevant EAs.
- Printing a large volume of census forms and distributing them to the field on time was very crucial.

# Planned reporting



- Release of final results – Sep. 2009
- Printing tables and analytical reports – from Dec. 2009
- Holding dissemination seminars for government planners, stakeholders, and data users – from Sep. 2009

# Dissemination (1)



- Hard Copy:
  - Census reports
  - Census atlas
  - Pamphlets
  - Analytical reports - fertility, mortality, Nuptiality, Disability, migration, gender, labor, employment, literacy, and education, Housing amenity, Population Projections, Urban Development
  - Statistical maps

# Dissemination (2)



- Electronic Media (Website and CD/DVD):
  - Tables and table retrieval system
  - Micro-data retrieval system
  - Statistical maps
  - CamInfo/Superstar (CamInfo using Census Data, and potential use of SuperStar online and offline)

# Dissemination (3)



- Workshop
  - National level
  - Provincial level
  - District level

# Census funding sources



- Total US\$ 5,956,480
- UNFPA: US\$ 1,464,711
- Germany: US\$ 1,549,000
- Japan: US\$ 1,686,656 (US\$1,968,212 including establishment listing and furniture of building)
- JICA: US\$ 568,230
- Cambodia (including cars): US\$ 746,758
- Japan provided one new NIS building (US\$ 946,433). It was inaugurated by Deputy Prime Minister and Vice Minister of Japan, in Jan. 2008.