

Chapter 1. MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF POPULATION

1.1 CONCEPTS AND MEASURES ON MIGRATION AND MOBILITY OF POPULATION

1.1.1 Concepts of Population Migration

Migration of population is physical movement or displacement of human population from one area to another area. Accordingly, it is called sometimes as “spatial or geographical movement of human population”. On the other hand, population migration or movement can be observed between different occupational groups, between different industrial groups and between different social or cultural classes. However, such migrations as of those groups described above are not easy to measure statistically. Among those migrations certain aspects of spatial migration of population has been disclosed by national population censuses and/or nation-wide statistical surveys, registration or reports in many countries since nineteenth century. As the results, the term of “population migration” is accepted generally as spatial or geographical migration of population.

Also, it can be classified into two categories: residential migration and non-residential migration. Residential migration is displacement of the residence in which people have settled and lived, from one area to another. On the other hand, non-residential migration is movement of people without displacement of residence between more than two places. Commutation or commuting which is interactive movement of workers or students between place of residence and place of work or schooling usually within a day belongs to the latter. In this report the former, or residential migration is treated.

In order to measure spatial migration of population statistically it is essential to define the spatial or geographical coverage where movement of population is undertaken and two or more spatial or geographical units within the coverage those which are identified as both “origin” and “destination” of migration respectively. Usually, the spatial coverage is a nation or the whole area delineated by the national border, or a greater region including all of the spatial units. The spatial units are sub-national areas those which are administrative areas divided within the nation usually. In this respect, the spatial migration undertaken within a nation is called as “internal migration”. On the

other hand, the spatial migration beyond national boundary is called as “international migration”.

1.1.2 Type of Internal Migration

For the purpose of governmental administration, the whole territory of Kingdom of Cambodia is divided into 24 provinces, and the territory of each province is divided into a certain number of “districts”. In total, the whole Kingdom is divided into 185 districts. Furthermore, each district is divided into a certain number of “communes”, and each commune is divided into a certain number of “villages”. In total, the Kingdom consists of 1,621 communes and 14,073 villages. Accordingly, the spatial units for internal migration in Cambodia should be classified into four types of administrative areas, province, district, commune and village. Theoretically speaking, the migration flows between 24 provinces, those between 185 districts, those between 1,621 communes and those between 14,073 villages can be recognized in Cambodia. In addition, the displacements of people within a village can be identified. However, in 2008 Population Census as well as in 1998 Census the questions for obtaining migration data were not asked for not only the migrations within a village but also the migrations between villages or communes within a district. In other words, the statistics on internal migration in Cambodia are available for the data shown below:

The migration derived from the questions of “place of birth”

- a. Migration between villages within same district.
- b. Migration between districts within same province.
- c. Migration between provinces.

The migration derived from the questions of “place of previous residence”.

- d. Migration between villages within same district.
- e. Migration between districts within same province.
- f. Migration between provinces.

1.1.3 Type of International Migration

In 2008 Population Census as well as in 1998 Population Census, names of the countries of both place of birth and place of previous residence were asked. Accordingly, the data of in-migratory flows from the countries outside Cambodia are available, but

the data of out-migratory flows to the countries outside Cambodia are not available.

1.1.4 Concept of Period -Migration

The migration based on the questions of “place of birth” is called as “**lifetime migration**”. Lifetime migration does not cover the changes of residence during individual’s life course after birth until the time of census enumeration. Consequently, return-migration to the place of birth is not included. While, the migration derived from the questions of “place of previous residence” includes return-migration but cannot distinguish whether return-migration or not. In addition, the time of arrival to the spatial unit is different between individual movers. Accordingly, volume of migration for a certain period which is essential information for migration analysis can not be obtained from the latter migration as well as from lifetime migration.

In order to obtain accurate volume of migration, cross-tabulation between “duration of stay” and “place of last residence” was made. Based on the cross-tabulated data, information on “period- migration” can be obtained. In 2008 Census, the cross-tabulated data on “**period-migration**” are available for the migrations during the period less than 1 year, during the period 1-4 years, during the period 5-9 years, during the period 10 years or more. In this report, depth-analysis is made mainly on the basis of the data of the migration during the period less than 1 year, or “current” migration and of the migration during the period less than 5 year, or “recent” migration.

1.1.5 Concepts of Migration Flows, and its Volume and Mobility

In migration analysis, it is postulated that two different directional flows of migration between each spatial units within the coverage area of migration occur for a certain time period. Both flows are measured by number of migrants, which is called sometimes as “volume of migration flow” or “volume of migration”. Also, it is assumed that each spatial unit receives “in-migratory flows” from the other spatial units and it sends “out-migratory flows” to the other spatial units. The balance between in-flow presented by number of in-migrants and out-flow presented by number of out-migrants is called as “**net migration**”, while aggregation of number of in-flow and out-flow is called as “**gross migration**”, or “**population turnover**”. However, it should be noted that both net migration and gross migration are notional or hypothetical migration but not real migration.

Usually, size of each spatial unit varies in terms of population and land area. Accordingly, volume of migration may be affected by size of each unit. In order to avoid the effect of size of spatial unit, measures of “**mobility**”, which means intensity of migratory flow, are used occasionally. The term of mobility may be the concept compatible to fertility and mortality in demography. Simple measures of mobility for each spatial unit consist of four types of “migration rates”, or “in-migration rate”, “out-migration rate”, “net migration rate” and “gross migration rate”. Each migration rates are calculated as follows:

In-migration rate = Number of in-migrants / Population of spatial unit \times 100

Out-migration rate = Number of out-migrants / Population of spatial unit \times 100

Net migration rate = Number of net migrants / Population of spatial unit \times 100

Gross migration rate = Number of gross migrants / Population of spatial unit \times 100

1.2 LIFETIME MIGRATION IN CAMBODIA

1.2.1 Volume and Mobility of Lifetime Migration for whole Cambodia

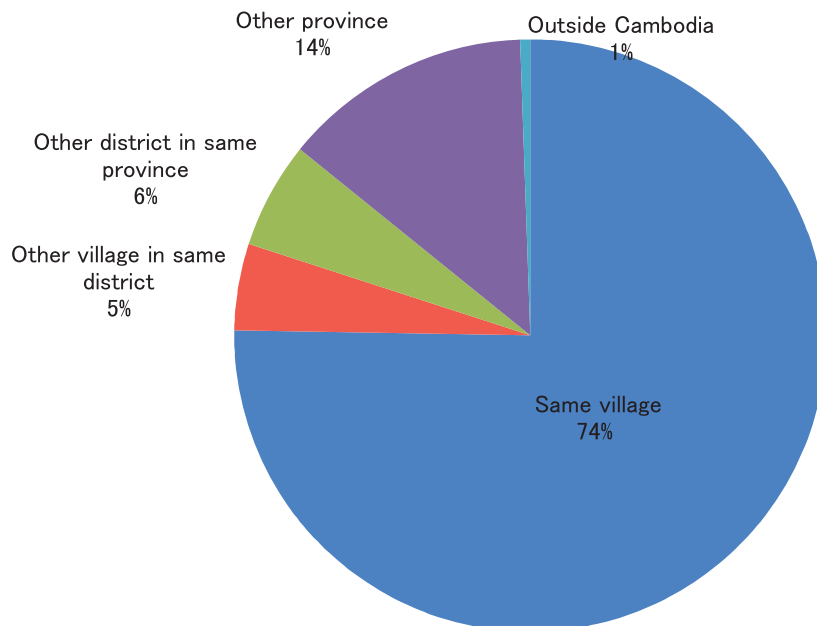
1.2.1.1 Internal Lifetime Migration

Table 1.1 presents population by place of birth as of 2008 and 1998. According to this table, 10,075,616 persons, or 75.2 % of total population amounting to 13,395,682 persons, had resided within same village since their births in 2008. 11,486,681 persons, or 85.7 % of total population, had resided within same province since their births. Further, 13,314,800 persons, or 99.4 % of total population had resided within Cambodia since their births. (Fig. 1.1)

Table 1.1 Populations by Place of Birth: 1998 and 2008, Cambodia

Place of birth	Population		Proportion		Sex Ratio	
	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998
Total Population	13,395,682	11,437,656	100.0	100.0	94.7	93.0
Within Cambodia	13,314,800	11,267,219	99.4	98.5	94.6	92.8
1. Same province	11,486,681	9,946,158	85.7	87.0	93.8	91.5
(a) Same village	10,075,616	8,377,102	75.2	73.2	91.7	88.7
(b) Other village in same district	624,818	839,490	4.7	7.3	117.8	110.6
(c) Other district in same province	786,247	729,566	5.9	6.4	105.4	104.8
11. Other province	1,828,119	1,321,061	13.6	11.6	99.6	103.6
Outside Cambodia	80,248	145,722	0.6	1.3	112.0	103.9
Country in Asia	76,443	143,568	0.6	1.3	109.4	103.2
Other country	3,805	2,154	0.0	0.0	181.0	164.9
Not classified	634	24,715	0.0	0.2	58.9	122.8

Figure 1.1 Place of Birth of Total Population : 2008, Cambodia



If assume the spatial unit measuring migration as a village, the number of lifetime migrants as of 2008 amounts to 3,239,184 persons, while that of lifetime non-migrants counts 10,075,616 persons, in terms of internal migration. Internal lifetime migration rate for whole Cambodia shows 24.2%. While, assuming the spatial unit of migration as