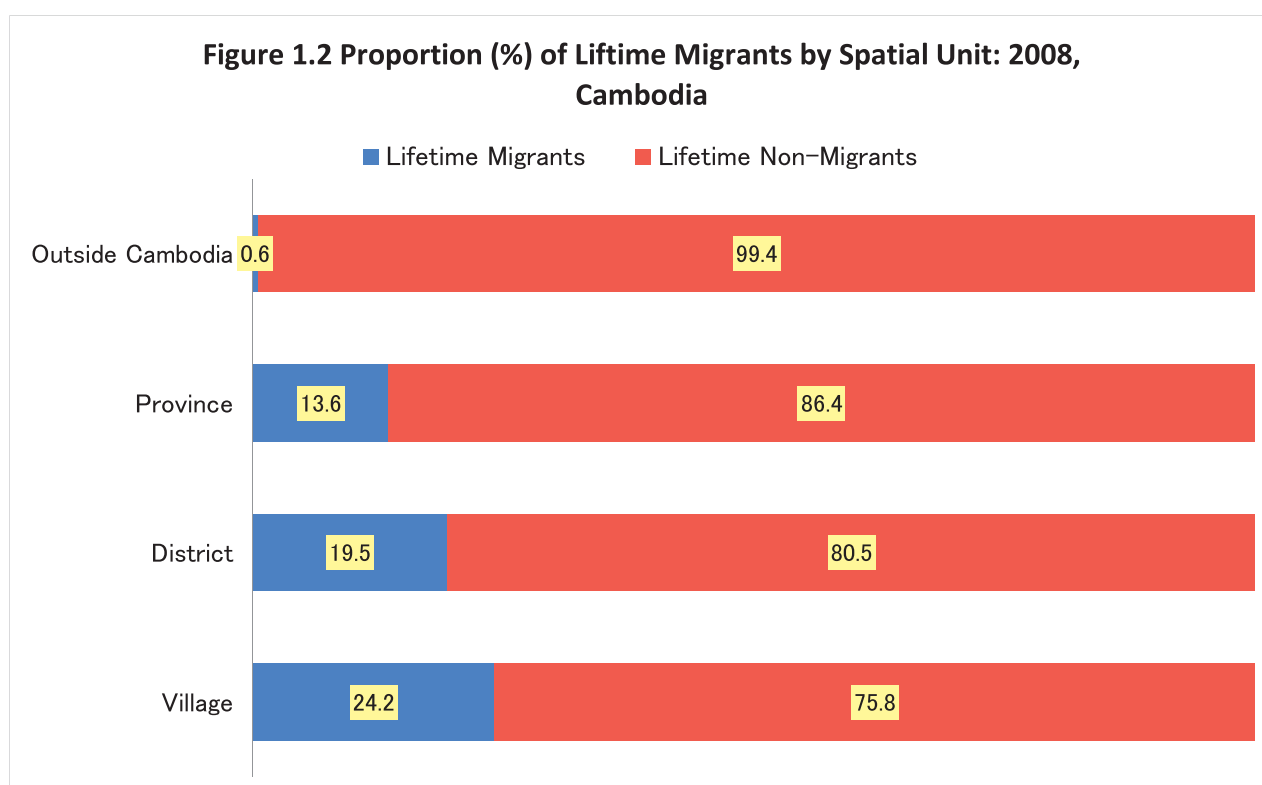


a district the number of lifetime migrants presents 2,614,942 persons and lifetime migration rate does 19.5 %, and that of lifetime non-migrants is 10,700,434 persons, in terms of internal migration. Further, if assume the spatial unit as a province, number of lifetime migrants amounts to 1,828,119 persons, and lifetime migration rate is 13.6 %, and that of lifetime non-migrants is 11,486,681 persons, in terms of internal migration.

In 1998, lifetime migration rate was 26.8 % for the spatial units based on village, 19.5 % for the units on district and 11.6 % for the unit on province. At that time, number of spatial units or administrative areas counted 13,406 for villages, 1,609 for commune, 183 for district and 24 for province. While it was 140,734 for villages, 1,621 for communes, 185 for districts and 24 for provinces in 2008. Accordingly, exact comparison of mobility or lifetime migration rates between 1998 and 2008 cannot be made, except for that provincial migration presented an increase.

Each category of place of birth in Table 1.1 and others in this report means “distance of migration”. Among the categories, “(a) same village” is regarded as no migration, while “(b) other village in same district” means the shortest distance. “(b) other district in same province” does medium distance, “II. other province” does longer distance and “outside Cambodia” does the longest distance. In this context, it is recognized in Cambodia that volume and mobility of lifetime migration become greater in inverse relation with length of distance in migration.

Figure 1.2 presents urban/rural comparison of relative volumes of lifetime migration by distance of migration. It can be known that rural area shows predominance in non-migrants while urban area presents relative predominance in migrants not only in longer distance and medium distance but also in the shortest and the longest distances.



1.2.1.2 International Lifetime Migration

Based on Table 1.1, international lifetime in-migration can be measured. Number of lifetime in-migrants to Cambodia is 80,248 persons for 2008, while it is 145,722 persons for 1998. Rate of lifetime in-migration is 0.6 % for 2008, while it is 1.3% for 1998. During the decade from 1998 to 2008, lifetime in-migration for whole Cambodia decreased in mobility as well as in volume. However, it increased from the countries outside Asia.

1.2.2 Mobility of Lifetime Migration for Urban and Rural Areas

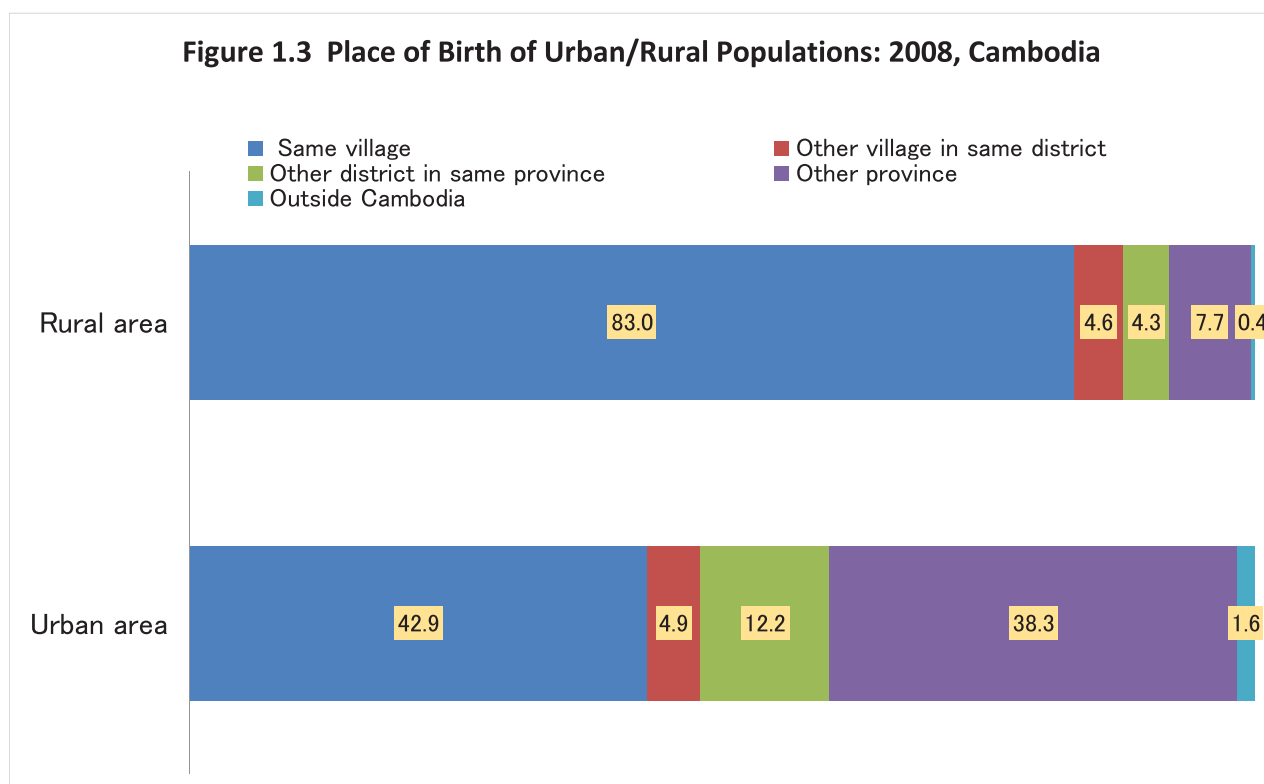
Table 1.2 presents proportions of population by place of birth for urban and rural areas. According to this table, urban areas where 19.5% of total population of Cambodia resided show remarkably greater lifetime mobility than rural areas where 80.5% of total population occupied in 2008. Village-based overall lifetime migration rate present 55.4% in urban areas against 16.6% in rural areas. While, district-based overall lifetime migration rate showed 50.5% in urban areas against 12.0% in rural areas. Provincial lifetime migration rate, or province-based overall lifetime migration rate did 38.3% in urban areas against 7.7% in rural areas. The definition of urban/rural is different between 1998 and 2008. Accordingly, the change in lifetime migration rates during the

decade is not comparable for urban and rural areas. (Fig. 1.3)

Table 1.2 Proportion of the Total Population* by Place of Birth and Urban/Rural: 2008

	Total population*	Within Cambodia	Same province				Other province	Outside Cambodia
			Total	Same district		Other district		
				Same village	Other village			
Cambodia	13,395,682	99.4	85.7	75.2	4.7	5.9	13.6	0.6
Urban area	2,614,027	98.4	60.1	42.9	4.9	12.2	38.3	1.6
Rural area	10,781,655	99.6	92.0	83.0	4.6	4.3	7.7	0.4

* Includes "Not classified".



1.2.3 Mobility of Provincial Lifetime Migration

Table 1.3 presents proportions of population by place of birth for 24 provinces. Based on this table, provincial lifetime migration rates are comparable between 24 provinces. Among all provinces, the province showing the highest is Pailin indicating 71.0 % in province-based lifetime migration rate, the province presenting the second highest (49.7 %) is Phnom Penh, National Capital of Cambodia, followed by the provinces of Oddar Meanchey, Shanouk-ville, Koh Kong and Mondul Kiri, those which present more than 30.0 % in provincial lifetime migration rate. Following these provinces, four provinces of Kep, Battambang, Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng show the rate from 18/0% to 19.9% which is higher than national average of 13.6%. On the contrary, other

provinces present lower rate than national average. Among the provinces, the province showing the lowest (1.9%) is Prey Veng. Beside this province, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Thom and Kampot present the rate under 5.0%.

Table 1.3 Proportion of the Total Population* by Place of Birth and Province: 2008

	Total population*	Within Cambodia	Same province				Other province	Outside Cambodia
			Total	Same district		Other district		
				Same village	Other village			
Cambodia	13,395,682	99.4	85.7	75.2	4.7	5.9	13.6	0.6
Banteay Meanchey	677,872	98.9	79.7	69.0	4.9	5.8	19.2	1.0
Battambang	1,025,174	98.9	79.5	62.4	6.7	10.5	19.4	1.1
Kampong Cham	1,561,750	100.0	96.8	88.2	3.7	4.9	3.2	0.0
Kampong Chhnang	472,341	99.5	94.4	82.7	5.5	6.3	5.0	0.5
Kampong Speu	716,944	99.9	94.6	86.1	4.4	4.1	5.3	0.1
Kampong Thom	631,409	99.9	96.1	84.4	4.8	6.8	3.9	0.1
Kampot	585,850	99.8	95.8	83.8	5.7	6.2	4.1	0.2
Kandal	1,265,280	99.5	90.0	82.5	4.1	3.4	9.5	0.5
Koh Kong	117,481	99.1	64.4	57.6	3.1	3.6	34.7	0.9
Kratie	319,217	99.8	88.0	79.9	4.7	3.4	11.7	0.2
Mondul Kiri	61,107	99.0	67.5	58.9	3.3	5.4	31.5	1.0
Phnom Penh	1,327,615	98.1	48.3	32.0	4.8	11.5	49.7	1.9
Preah Vihear	171,139	99.7	87.5	80.3	2.9	4.2	12.3	0.3
Prey Veng	947,372	99.8	97.9	91.1	3.4	3.4	1.9	0.2
Pursat	397,161	99.7	89.5	73.8	8.4	7.3	10.2	0.3
Ratanak Kiri	150,466	99.4	81.3	76.0	2.8	2.6	18.1	0.6
Siemreap	896,443	99.7	91.3	81.3	4.5	5.5	8.4	0.3
Sihanouk-ville	221,396	98.4	60.2	54.8	2.6	2.8	38.2	1.6
Stung Treng	111,671	99.6	86.1	78.6	4.6	3.0	13.5	0.4
Svay Rieng	482,788	99.6	96.8	87.1	5.5	4.2	2.8	0.4
Takeo	844,906	99.2	96.5	88.1	4.6	3.8	2.8	0.8
Oddar Meanchey	185,819	99.1	58.6	51.1	5.6	1.9	40.5	0.9
Kep	35,753	99.9	79.9	76.8	1.6	1.4	19.9	0.1
Pailin	70,486	98.4	27.5	25.9	1.1	0.5	71.0	1.6

* Includes "Not classified".

1.2.4 Sex- Differential in Lifetime Migration

Observing Table 1.1 to 1.4, it can be found that sex ratio of population for each category in place of birth tends to vary proportionally with distance in migration. For national population presenting the sex ratio of 94.7 as of 2008, “same village” which means no lifetime migration shows the sex ratio of 91.7 which means number of females is larger than that of males. On the other hand, other categories show larger sex ratios than “same

village” and national average. However, among them the migration in “other village in same district” or in the shortest distance presents the highest sex ratio of 117.8. against the sex ratio of 99.6 for “other province” or longer distance. Also, same pattern is observed for 1998 in Table 1.1.

Table 1.4 Sex Ratio of the Total Population* by Place of Birth and Urban/Rural: 2008

	Total population*	Within Cambodia	Same province				Other province	Outside Cambodia
			Total	Same district		Other district		
				Same village	Other village			
Cambodia	94.7	94.6	93.8	91.7	117.8	105.4	99.6	112.0
Urban area	92.4	92.1	94.6	95.2	94.4	92.3	88.4	113.0
Rural area	95.3	95.2	93.7	91.3	124.8	115.3	115.1	110.8

* Includes "Not classified".

Such pattern of sex ratios in lifetime migration as observed above can be recognized for urban area and for rural area. However, urban area presents lower sex ratio in “other village in same district”, “other district in same province” and “other province” than rural area, while urban area shows higher sex ratio in “same village” and “outside Cambodia” than rural area (Table 1.4).

Also, same pattern of sex ratios in lifetime migration can be shown by province. Comparing the sex ratio of “other province”, or provincial lifetime migration by province, only Phnom Penh indicates less than 100, or 88.3 males per 100 females, while other 23 provinces show more than 100. Among those provinces, Takeo shows the highest sex ratio of 137.9. Also, Prey Veng and Kampong Cham present the sex ratios of 133.2 and 132.0 respectively. On the contrary, the sex ratios of “same village”, or no lifetime migration for provinces present lower than the sex ratio of total population, except for Pailin and Phnom Penh (Table 1.5).