

$$\text{Migration Preference Index} = m_{ij} / (p_i/p_t \cdot p_j/(p_t - p_i) \cdot \sum m_{ij}) \cdot k$$

m_{ij} refers to the number of migrants between area i and area j during a certain period.

p_i refers to population of unit area i .

p_j refers to population of unit area j .

p_t refers to total population of the coverage area.

$\sum m_{ij}$ refers to total number of migrants between unit areas within the coverage during a certain period.

K refers to a constant, or 100 normally.

In the equation described above, the nominator is actual number of migrants between province i and province j , while the denominator means expected number of between province i and province j when number of out-migrants proportionate to the population of province of origin and number of in-migrants proportionate to the population of province of destination are assumed to be brought during a certain period. Accordingly, in case of more than 100 in the migration preference index (MPI), it can be judged that strong preference between i and j exists. In case of less than 100 in MPI, weak preference exists. If 100 in MPI, it can be judged that proper preference or connectivity in migration exists between two provinces.

According to Table 4.5 presenting MPI for 24 provinces as of 2008, 12 provinces including Pailin (546), Oddar Meanchey (397), Phnom Penh (378), Mondul Kiri (377), Shanouk-ville (218) and so on exceeded MPI of 100 for current in-migration. They can be said as “receiving province” in terms of current migration. On the other hand, 10 provinces including Kampong Cham (166), Prey Veng (159), Takeo (150), Kampot (142), etc. exceeded MPI of 100 for current out-migration. They can be called as “sending province” in terms of current migration.

Table 4.5 Number of Period Migrants and Migration Indices by Province: 2008

Province	Population	Less than 5 years		Less than 1 year		Less than 5 years		Less than 1 year	
		Outmigration	Immigration	Outmigration	Immigration	Outmigration	Immigration	Outmigration	Immigration
CAMBODIA	13,395,682	679,415	679,415	174,596	174,596	100	100	100	100
Banteay Meanchey	677,872	21,605	36,079	5,941	7,130	66	111	71	85
Battambang	1,025,174	40,436	58,440	10,482	13,167	84	122	85	107
Kampong Cham	1,679,992	130,755	21,596	31,788	7,038	175	29	166	37
Kampong Chhnang	472,341	18,381	6,817	5,095	2,235	80	29	86	38
Kampong Speu	716,944	29,958	14,111	7,040	3,948	87	41	80	45
Kampong Thom	631,409	33,765	11,744	8,584	3,942	111	38	109	50
Kampot	585,850	38,689	9,053	10,393	2,786	136	32	142	38
Kendal	1,265,280	67,695	52,444	17,579	12,221	116	90	118	82
Koh Kong	117,481	5,903	13,231	1,736	3,644	100	224	114	240
Kratie	319,217	14,830	17,666	3,807	5,925	94	112	94	146
Mondul Kiri	61,107	690	9,130	253	2,991	22	296	32	377
Phnom Penh	1,327,615	36,868	251,174	11,337	58,902	61	414	73	378
Preah Vihear	171,139	2,325	9,535	842	3,185	27	111	38	145
Prey Veng	947,372	77,070	6,713	18,222	2,491	173	15	159	22
Pursat	397,161	22,480	9,972	5,422	2,470	115	51	108	49
Ratnak Kiri	150,466	1,259	12,875	569	3,851	17	171	29	199
Siemreap	896,443	21,183	39,784	6,446	10,360	50	94	59	95
Sihanoukville	221,396	8,655	21,841	2,480	6,197	78	198	87	218
Stung Treng	111,671	1,691	5,388	510	2,070	30	96	35	143
Svay Rieng	482,788	34,406	6,179	8,176	2,066	146	26	135	34
Takeo	844,906	64,187	8,790	15,507	3,051	160	22	150	30
Oddar Meanchey	185,819	2,796	35,201	1,129	9,488	30	379	47	397
Kep	35,753	818	1,974	242	495	45	109	52	107
Pailin	70,486	2,873	19,678	1,016	4,992	81	553	111	546

Annex Table 4.8 presents the matrix of migration preference indices between 24 provinces in current migration as of 2008. Among 552 flows, the largest in MPI was the migratory flow from Kratie to Mondul Kiri. The second largest was the flow from Shanouk-ville to Koh Kong. The prominent flows exceeding 1, 000 in MPI, most of those which are the flows between adjacent provinces, are shown below:

From Kratie to Mondul Kiri (1,725)

From Shanouk-ville to Koh Kong (1,696)

From Pursat to Pailin (1,570)

From Kampot to Kep (1,507)

From Kampot to Shanouk-ville (1,457)

From Siemreap to Oddar Meanchey (1,427)

From Kampot to Koh Kong (1,276)

From Kampong Cham to Mondul Kiri (1,179)

From Ratanak Kiri to Stung Treng (1,116)

Among 24 provinces, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng and Takeo did not indicate 100 or more in MPI for any other provinces. While, Pailin and Oddar Meanchey exceeded 100 in MPI for 18 provinces respectively. Also, Mondul Kiri, Phnom Penh and Stung Treng indicated more than 100 in MPI for 14 or more provinces.

4.3.2 Preference of Recent Migratory Flows between Provinces

According to Table 4.5 presenting MPI for 24 provinces as of 2008, 12 provinces including Pailin (553), Phnom Penh (414), Oddar Meanchey (379), Mondul Kiri (296), Koh Kong (224) Shanouk-ville (198), Ratanak Kiri (171) and so on exceeded MPI of 100 for recent in-migration. They can be said as “receiving province” in terms of recent migration. On the other hand, 10 provinces including Kampong Cham (175), Prey Veng (173), Takeo (160), Svay Rieng (146), etc. exceeded MPI of 100 for recent out-migration. They can be called as “sending province” in terms of recent migration.

Annex Table 4.9 presents the matrix of migration preference indices between 24 provinces in recent migration as of 2008. Among 552 flows, the largest in MPI was the migratory flow from Battambang to Pailin. The second largest was the flow from Shanouk-ville to Koh Kong. The prominent flows exceeding 1, 000 in MPI, most of those which are the flows between adjacent provinces and not so much different from the pattern in current migration explained in the previous section, are shown below:

- From Battambang to Pailin (2,574)
- From Shanouk-ville to Koh Kong (1,815)
- From Kampot to Kep (1,574)
- From Pursat to Pailin (1,427)
- From Kratie to Mondul Kiri (1,402)
- From Kampot to Shanouk-ville (1,343)
- From Siemreap to Oddar Meanchey (1,264)
- From Kampot to Koh Kong (1,150)
- From Kampong Cham to Mondul Kiri (1,123)

Among 24 provinces, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo did not indicate 100 or more in MPI for any other provinces. Pailin and Oddar Meanchey exceeded 100 in MPI for 17 or more provinces respectively. Also, Mondul

Kiri and Phnom Penh indicated more than 100 in MPI for 14 provinces respectively

Comparing the patterns depicted by MPIs of current migration, those of recent migration are very similar to them. Receiving provinces with very large index of migration preference, excluding Phnom Penh or the national capital are located at remote fringe zones of the kingdom where mining or new technological industries are under development. On the other hand, sending provinces with very small index of migration preference are located mostly in the middle part of inland of the kingdom where farming and fishing are undertaken.