

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Migration data is essential to estimate or project future populations of a region as well as a nation, using together with fertility and mortality data. Particularly, for the purpose of estimating or projecting sub-national or local populations, accurate values of number of migrants for a certain period by each spatial unit of sub-national or local areas, for which estimation or projection is made, are indispensable. Furthermore, trends of migration, characteristics of migrants, and migratory flows of migrants should be explored for the purpose of formulate assumptions for the future estimations or projections. Information on migration of population is important for proper execution of public administration and services and for marketing in private sector. In these respects, this report may offer various suggestions as well as useful information to users of not only government sector but also NGO and private sectors.

This report contains not only analytical descriptions but also a great number of statistical tables processed for users on migration of population.

In the first section of Chapter 1, concepts and measures on migration and mobility are described for the purpose of good and proper understanding of users. Following this section, general aspects of lifetime migration in Cambodia as of 2008 are introduced on the basis of place of birth. Mobility of lifetime migration for whole kingdom including international in-migration decreased during the decade since 1998. Sex ratio of population for each spatial units (province, district, and village) tends to vary in proportion with distance in migration. In case of “same village” in place of birth which means no-migration, sex ratio is lower than national average. On the other hand, it is remarkably higher in “other province” or “outside Cambodia”. This suggests that movement of males between provinces has been promoted recently.

Also, in Chapter 1, volume and mobility of period-migration as of 2008 decreased compared with those as of 1998. During the decade, the proportion of recent migrants increased. This means that in this analysis importance of current and recent migrations, or period-migration rather than overall migration is to be strengthened. Furthermore, the proportion of “other province” or “between provinces” increased remarkably during same decade. Importance of analysis of period-migration between provinces is pointed out.

In Chapter 2, characteristics and mobility of overall migrants in Cambodia as of 2008 were disclosed. While the number of males is less than that of females in total population of Cambodia, the number of males is more than that of females in period-migration in Cambodia. It was suggested that dominance of young females' in-migration to National Capital, Phnom Penh was significant, while dominance of adult males' in-migration was remarkable in outer fringe provinces of the kingdom. Literates are more mobile than illiterates, Educational attainment which is low in Cambodia is higher in overall migrants than non-migrants. The higher in level of education the more mobile in the overall migration rate which is higher for males than for females at any level.

Characteristics in economic activity of overall migrants as of 2008 present dominance of agricultural sector being affected by the national structure of industry showing predominance of agricultural sector. However, comparing with non-migrants or the economically actives in national average, overall migrants indicate larger proportions of non-agricultural sectors. Among 21 sections of industry, the sections of "real estate" and "art, entertainment and recreation" expressed the strongest mobility. Also occupational structure of the economically active population in Cambodia as of 2008 showed great dominance of major group of "skilled farmers, fishermen and forestry workers" On the other hand, economically active overall migrants presented relatively large proportions in other major groups of occupation such as "service and sales workers" and "craft and related workers" than the group of "skilled farmers, fishermen and forestry workers". The most mobile occupation was "armed forces" which showed the greatest in long distance migration as well as in short distance migration, The second most mobile one is "clerical support workers" which is featured in long distance migration.

In Chapter 3, reasons for migration in Cambodia were disclosed. The reasons for migration of overall migrants for all durations as of 2008 were "family's move", "search of employment", "marriage", "transfer of job place", "repatriation/return after displacement", "visiting", "education", "insecurity", "lost land/home", "other reason" and "natural disaster". Among those, the proportion of "family's move" is the largest. Others follow in this order. Excluding "family's move", "visiting" and "not stated" those which are non-primary reasons for migration, the largest one is "search of employment" (36.8%), the second largest one is "marriage" (25.0%). Also, "transfer of job place" (15.8%), "repatriation/return after displacement" (9.9%) and "education" (4.7%) are main primary reasons of overall migration in Cambodia. However, the

reasons for migration vary according to type and time of migration and migration flow as well as by sex, age, educational attainment, occupation of migrants.

Accordingly, the reasons for two types of period migration, or current migration and recent migration were explored. As the consequence, the prime reason for current migration is “search of employment”, the second one is “transfer of work place”, the third one is “education”, and the fourth one is “marriage”. On the other hand, the first reason for recent migration is “search of employment”, the second one is “marriage”, the third one is “transfer of work place” and the fourth one is “education”. Also, the reasons for movement vary between urban and rural flows.

Chapter 4 offers the information on volume and impacts of period-migration between 24 provinces. Analysis was made on migration matrix tables between 24 provinces for current and recent migratory flows, using measures of migration impacts and migration preference index. As the consequences, migration connectivity or preference between 24 provinces was disclosed.

Not only in current migration but also in recent migration Phnom Penh received the most number of in-migrants accounting to more than 30% of in-migrants for the whole country. Battambang did the second most, the third was Kandal and the fourth was Siemreap. On the other hand, Kampong Cham sent the most number of out-migration in recent migration as well as in current migration. The second sender of both out-migrants was Prey Veng, Takeo was the third sender of the current out-migrants, while Kandal was the third sender of the recent out-migrants.

Among 24 provinces, Phnom Penh gained the most positive impact in terms of migration rates, while Kampong Cham was given the most negative impact in recent migration as well as in current migration. Also, using migration preference index, connectivity or preference between a certain provinces was measured and found. Discrimination between sending provinces and receiving provinces of migrants was made. 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.