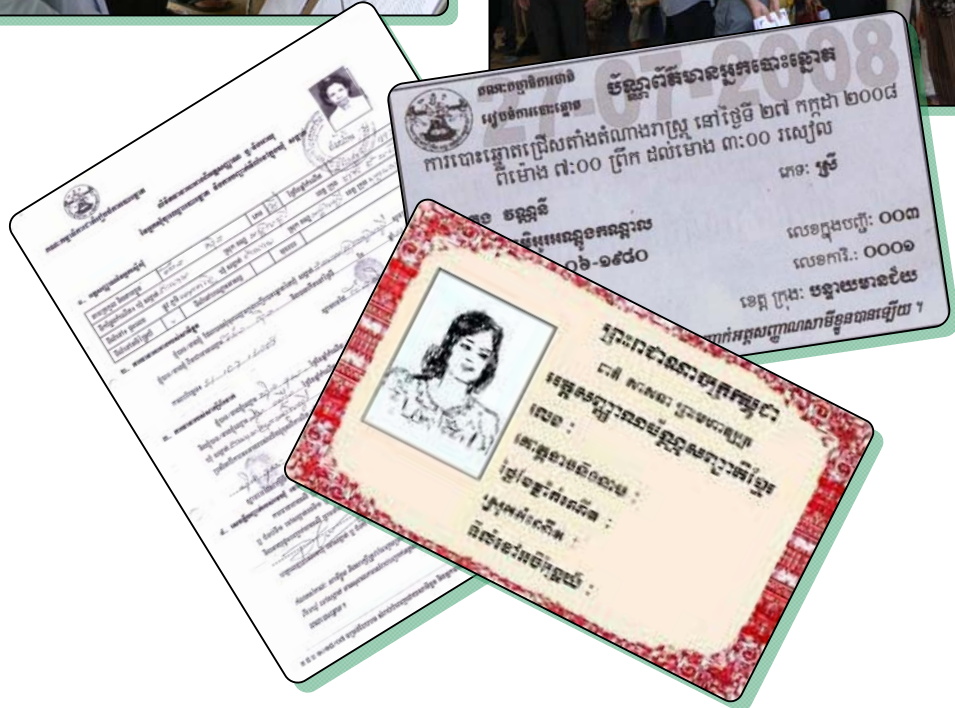
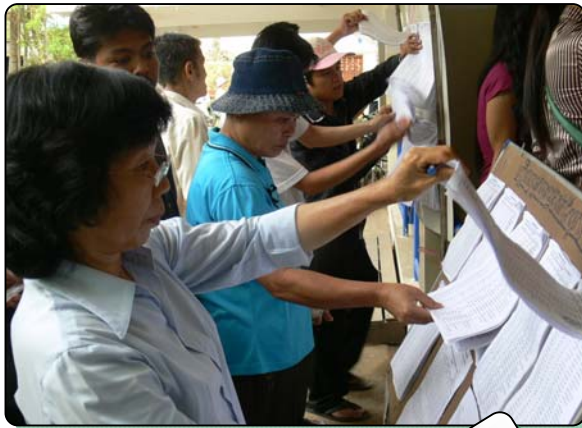


# SURVEY REPORT

## ON VOTERS LIST AND REGISTRATION

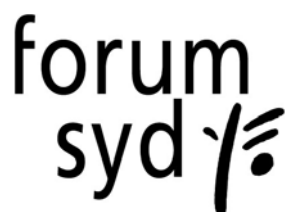


គុម្រុល គុម្រុល COMFREL in partnership with



July 2009

Supported by



Committee For Free And Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL)

# 138 Str 122 Teuk Laak 1 Toulkork Phnom Penh

Box:1145

Tel: 023 884 150

Fax: 023 883 750

Email: [comfrel@comfrel.org](mailto:comfrel@comfrel.org), [comfrel@online.com.kh](mailto:comfrel@online.com.kh)

Website: [www.comfrel.org](http://www.comfrel.org)

**SURVEY REPORT**

**ON**

**VOTERS LIST AND REGISTRATION**  
**( SVR )**

**July 2009**

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### ACRONYMS

ADHOC	Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association
COMFREL	Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
CPP	Cambodian People's Party
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EC	European Commission
ERIS	Electoral Reform International Services
KYA	Khmer Youth Association
MoI	Ministry of Interior
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NEC	National Election Committee
NICFEC	Neutral and Impartial Committee on Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia
PDP	People Center for Development and Peace
PEFOC-J	People's Forum on Cambodia, Japan
SRP	Sam Rainsy Party
VIN	Voter Information Notice

## FORWARD

The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) serves to promote democracy and citizen participation in the spirit of building capacity for nationwide networking and cooperation with its member organizations and partners. Democracy is not just about elections, but free and fair elections are a necessary condition of democracy. COMFREL continues to devote great efforts to promoting democratic and genuine elections.

To contribute to the reform of the election framework, COMFREL and other election stakeholders decided to conduct a survey to uncover and understand irregularities with regard to voter registration, voter lists and Form 1018 issuance. At that point, no survey had been held to answer the key questions: How many voters were not able to cast their ballot? Why? How many Forms 1018 were issued? What level of accuracy was there in the most recent voter registration?

In this survey, COMFREL is indebted to master trainers, observers and non-governmental organization (NGO) partners (Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC), People Center for Development and Peace (PDP), Khmer Youth Association (KYA), People's Forum on Cambodia Japan (PEFOC,J), provincial staff of the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)) who were actively engaged in implementing the survey during February-June 2009 and made the survey possible.

COMFREL wishes to express its appreciation for the courtesy and cooperation extended to it by the Ministry of Interior (MoI), the National Election Committee (NEC), major political parties and other authorities related to elections at all levels.

COMFREL wishes to express special gratitude and pay tribute to its donors the UN Development Program (UNDP), Forum Syd, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and the British Embassy.

Special acknowledgement goes to our core team, made up of the following members: Mr. Korn Savang, Mr. Sok Pitour, Mr. Kim Chhorn, Mr. Koy Chandarith, Ms. Mao Phally, Ms. Sieng Dahlia, Mr. Blang Boeurth, Mr. Sin Tithseiha, Mr. Taing Sokha, Mr. Meas Serey So Phorn and Ms. Sok Muny, all under the supervision of Mr. Koul Panha, Executive Director. Special thanks go to statistics consultant Dr. Meak Kamerane, who developed the technique and the methodology, and Ms. Roo Griffiths, who supplied essential assistance, including commenting on and editing this report.

This report presents survey findings on Voters and Registration which is devoted to information related to voters, voter registration and the voter list, as provided by voters, as well as information on the 2008 voter list's accuracy.

## VOTER LIST AND REGISTRATION – SVR

### 1. BACKGROUND

During the 2008 National Assembly (NA) elections, voter registration and voter list clean-up saw some irregularities, despite efforts to improve these processes. Since the 2007 commune council elections, stakeholders' confidence in the voter list has decreased.

Under the current system (since 2003), no voter cards are issued and voter registration and updates are conducted by the commune council and the National Election Committee (NEC) every year. In 2004, the NEC prepared a budget of \$800,000.<sup>1</sup> This means that, for one election term (five years), the estimated cost of the current system is around \$4 million, excluding distribution of the voter information notice (VIN), which comes in at around \$200,000-300,000.

In 2002, under the previous system, voter registration and updating was conducted by the NEC. The cost of voter registration for the commune elections included the production of voter cards with a photograph for each voter. The cost of the total voter registration operation amounted to \$4.9 million in 2002, which was included in the electoral budget for the commune elections.

As such, the current system has saved around \$0.9 million per five-year period. However, according to observation in the 1998 and 2002 elections, voter registration and voter list updating, carried out by the NEC, were much more effective than in the current system. There were no serious problems and no complaints regarding the voter list or difficulties faced by voters in voting.

The NEC makes annual estimates prior to voter registration on the number of unregistered eligible voters. According to these estimates, since 2006, around 600,000-700,000 eligible voters annually have remained unregistered. Meanwhile, national statistical analysis from the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) suggests that there are around 300,000-400,000 new eligible voters annually (who have just reached 18 years old). After 2006 and 2007 registration, however, the proportion of new voters was at 130% for 2007 and 200% for 2006 of the NEC's estimated target, or for 2006 more than 300% of the new voters counted by national statistics. In October to December 2008, voter registration was conducted and the 2008 voter list was prepared. The question is, what is the accuracy of the 2008 voter list?

During the July 27, 2008 NA elections, COMFREL and other election monitors noted that voting and counting processes were in general conducted in a good manner in terms of technical administration of regulations and procedures inside polling and counting stations. However, there were serious irregularities, leading to people losing their voting rights, and there were problems with the issuing of identity Form 1018.

With regard to the loss of voting rights, some voters did not cast their ballot because of obstacles faced at polling stations. These included: i) eligible voters who could not find their name on the voter list; ii) eligible voters who did not know which polling station to go to (did not receive their VIN or were not aware of changes in the polling station code/location); and iii) voters who were confused about whether they could use their VIN to vote.

Most election stakeholders charged with observing the elections noted that turnout in 2008 decreased overall, and quite dramatically in certain areas. (Turnout was down 20% as compared with the 2003 elections.) According to NEC election result reports, about 75% of the around 8.12 million people listed actually voted. Around 25% of all voters (equal to around 2 million voters) did not vote. This is

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<sup>1</sup> We use 2004-2009 as the most recent five-year period.

worrying, and a sign that voter registration and voter list issues are affecting the voting rights of the people.

Meanwhile, election monitoring organizations and political parties were concerned about irregularities regarding the issuing of Form 1018. The NEC has not been able to provide the actual number of forms issued. Form 1018 is one of the 11 documents prescribed by Article 38 of the National Assembly Election Law which can be used by the voter to identify herself/himself in the polling station. This form is issued to registered voters who do not possess any other valid ID documents. In order to be issued with Form 1018, a voter must be accompanied by two eligible voters of the same commune who can confirm the identity, age or residency of the applicant.

The final election report of the European Union Election Observation Mission (October 2008) essentially suggests that the use of Form 1018 “should be abolished prior to any future election regardless ... , records of voters using alternative identification should be kept as a safeguard and as information to support further improvement of the Cambodian electoral framework. There should be a consultation process on options for simplifying and improving the voter registration procedures, and an additional involvement of NEC personnel during the annual update and registration period.”

Although the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) and other election stakeholders have conducted observation and uncovered irregularities and the need to improve voter registration and voter lists, no survey has been cast to answer the key questions: How many voters were not able to cast their ballot? Why? How many Form 1018s were issued? What level of accuracy was there in the most recent voter registration?

## 2. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

To support improvement of the voter registration system, voter list creation and the issuing of identity forms, COMFREL proposed a survey on voters who were not able to cast their ballot, the issuing of Form 1018 and voter registration for the 2008 voter list. The survey aimed to promote voter participation and help safeguard the rights of Cambodian voters.

The purpose was to identify voters’ problems, analyze the issuing of Form 1018 and voter registration and verify and assess the accuracy of the 2008 voter list, as well as to provide the NEC and other stakeholders with information and recommendations regarding improving the current system, or creating a new system, for voter registration, voter list creation and the issuing of identity forms.

## 3. PROJECT OUTPUTS

The survey was carried out at village level in 24 provinces/municipalities. The methodology and sample was drawn to give a margin of error of +/- 5% and value of 95% confidence. The survey activities were carried out in two stages: the first was in 14 provinces, from February 23 to April 30; the second was in 10 provinces, from April 1 to June 30.

**Output 1:** *The methodology and activity plan are developed by an expert consultant and the core survey team. Survey questionnaires are developed through consultation with experts from the People’s Forum on Cambodia, Japan (PEFOC-J) and Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS), and with stakeholders including the NEC, major political parties (Cambodian People’s Party – CPP, Sam Rainsy Party – SRP, Norodom Ranariddh Party – NRP and Funcinpec) and the Ministry of Interior (MoI).*

Stratified sampling was used to identify polling stations in communes and districts nationwide. Systematic sampling was used to select voters in each family to be interviewed. In each family, a random statistic system was used to interview family members (see Appendix I).



In cooperation with its partners, that is, the Neutral and Impartial Committee on Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (NICFEC), the Khmer Youth Association (KYA) and People Center for Development and Peace (PDP), COMFREL conducted meetings with commissioners of the NEC, the Secretary of State of the MoI and leaders of political parties (CPP, Human Rights Party – HRP, SRP, NRP and Funcinpec). 86% of all stakeholders (6 of 7 stakeholders) supported the survey. The NEC stayed neutral and did not confirm or deny support. The MoI issued a letter to facilitate collaboration between interviewers and local authorities.

**Output 2:** *100% of 321 observers are trained and deployed to interview 100% of planned respondents, totaling 8,678 people, in sample locations/polling stations. 100% of 770 survey sample locations/polling stations in 24 provinces/municipalities are identified, where observers are able to carry out interviews*

15 master trainers and core team members from COMFREL, NICFEC, KYA and PDP were instructed and coached by specialists and COMFREL's officers. All master trainers were assigned to conduct another 9 2-day training course for observers from all 24 provinces. 321 participants/observers, 22% women, attended the trainings from February to April 2009.

All 321 observers were deployed from March to May 2009, and then conducted interviews with 8,678 respondents. Table 1 shows the number of interviewees by gender and age.

**Table 1: Number of interviewees, by gender and age**

<b>8,678 interviewees (7,959 voted in 2008)</b>	<b>Female</b>	62.33%
	<b>Male</b>	37.67%
	<b>Youth (18-30)</b>	28.2%

24 provincial supervisors and 8 master trainers were assigned to conduct 22 field visits to spot check the teams and assist the local supervisor of the observer team during interviews.

**Output 3:** *The final report along with recommendations is produced and distributed to the National Assembly, major political parties, legislators, the MoI, donors and the media.*

8,678 completed forms were scanned, examined, scrutinized and clarified by the core team/master trainers. Data were passed on to the data entry team. In March to May 2009, data from 99.8% of the completed forms were entered by 10 typists into the database and analyzed by the expert.

COMFREL's IT/survey officers, core team members and the expert prepared the findings and recommendations at early of June. From mid to the end of June the draft survey findings and recommendation were discussed among Core Team, COMFREL's board members, COMFREL's partners and donors through four meetings. The draft findings and recommendation were presented to, and discussed with the NEC ( a commissioner and general secretary) and MoI ( deputy general secretary) through the meeting at their office ; NEC was positive attention with some of the findings and provide more information related to the findings and comments on the recommendation; The NEC and MoI's representatives said they will report the discussions to their superior. Some donor's agents provided feedbacks needing specific and relevant recommendations with the findings. The report will be finalized in mid July. A press conference will be conducted and held by the end of July. The final report along with recommendations is produced and distributed to the National Assembly, major political parties, legislators, the MoI, donors and the media. These findings and recommendations will be brought for discussion or/and presentation in the August workshop related

to election reform conducted by NDI and the Expert Committee of CSOs, and a national conference on voter registration conducted in September by the EC advisor to NEC.

#### 4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

- At 3 sample stations/villages of Kandal province, observers faced difficulties reaching 14 respondents because they were not allowed to enter the villages by local authorities. As such, completed forms were sent in late. Conclusions were not affected.
- Some chosen respondents had migrated to work. When a person selected for interview was absent, we sought another person from among their family members instead.
- There should be more time for implementing each step of the work/project. The short amount of time provided for recruiting data collectors/volunteers resulted in some of them not being suitable for the work (limited knowledge, young age, low experience, not enough time to implement the work, difficult to contact). There were time constraints also because of delays in donor support.
- There should be a discussion on questionnaires and documents at least one week before training starts. If this happens any later, the documents are not well organized and the trainers do not have enough time to manage and check them for trainees: some documents are put in the wrong folders; some documents are missed out, etc.
- Questions in the questionnaires should be grouped into sections more clearly. For instance, the survey questionnaire on the 2008 elections contained questions about the 2008 elections from the beginning until the middle part, and then questions on the 2007 elections. This made it confusing and difficult for the interviewer.
- The letter issued by the MoI informing local authorities about survey activities was useful. If there is no such letter, data collection can be not carried out freely in the villages and data collectors face obstacles from local authorities. In some provinces and communes, even though those involved showed the letter, interviews were not allowed by the village chief without permission from district and provincial authorities. COMFREL's provincial secretaries wrote to provincial authorities asking them for such permission, spending a lot of time doing this in order to obtain a signature on the letter. In some villages, the working group of observers had to contact commune councilors to sign a copy of the letter issued by the MoI. A letter issued by provincial authorities would make it easier to communicate with commune councilors (Kandal and Svay Rieng).
- The Senate Regional Constituencies are useful for identifying provincial cluster samples. The constituencies are divided into 8 regions from 24 provinces, as seen in the Senate Election Law of June 20, 2005. The survey selected provinces from each region through provincial cluster sampling, which produced 14 provinces (the first Phnom Penh; the second and third Kampong Cham; the fourth Banteay Meanchey and Battambang; the fifth Takeo, Kampot and Sihanoukville; the sixth Prey Veng; the seventh Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu and Pursat; and the eighth Ratanakiri, Kratie and Kampong Thom. COMFREL surveyed these 14 provinces/municipalities first. Later, COMFREL surveyed the remaining provinces. The results at the national level showed that the results of these 14 provinces were similar overall to the trend in the 24 provinces.

## 5. SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLE FINDINGS

**“Respondent” or “surveyed voter” refers to interviewees (eligible voters including registered voters identified by survey team)**

**“Response” refers to interviewee’s answer (each interviewee can have more than one answer)**

**“Inaccuracy” refers to error on individual voters’ data (name, gender or year of birth) leading to a loss of the right to vote.**

- An almost equal percentage of women and men respondents cast a ballot. The number of young voters (under 30 years old) participating in the elections among survey respondents was lower than the number of adults. The percentage of respondents participating in the 2008 elections had increased on the number of those participating in the 2007 (increase of 8.4% among female respondents and of 5.63% among male respondents). The number of youth respondents had decreased by 0.25%.
- Among surveyed voters who did not cast a ballot, 21.4% went to a polling station but could not vote (most voted in the 2003 and/or 2007 elections). If there is accuracy in the 2007 voter list, we can extrapolate this information to the general situation country-wide in 2008; Meaning that around 440,000 of eligible voters (most of whom voted in the 2003 and 2007 elections) could not cast a ballot owing to certain obstructions, mainly an inability to find their name and/or polling station. If there is a lack of accuracy in the voter list, the number may be lower, owing to the existence of ‘ghost voters’ (who do not exist) and the repetition of some names on the 2007 list (‘double voters’). Among the major obstacles were the following: 36.1% of responses did not see their name on the voter list, although they had participated in previous elections; 20.1% did not find their polling station or name on the voter list because they had no VIN; 7.6% of responses did not bring their VIN and were told that they could not vote; 2.8% were stopped from entering the polling station by authorities or political party agents; 2.8% did not want to stand in a long queue; 8.3% could not vote because data were wrong on the voter list; 8.3% lost or had no ID and resident certificate; and 0.7% went to the polling station but their name had already been used by another person.
- Among surveyed voters who voted in the 2008 elections, 7.20% used Form 1018. Around 440,000 registered voters needed to use Form 1018 to vote in the 2008 elections, if we infer our responses to national level. 92.80% of surveyed voters who voted in 2008 election used other forms of identification. Of the 7.20, 74.1% used Form 1018 because of a lack of relevant documentation to identify themselves; 11.3% needed to use the form to correct their data to be the same with those on the voter list; and 14.6% faced other issues, including loss of identification documents to use to vote, etc. Regarding the opinions of voters in relation to the use of identification for future elections, 73% of voters were satisfied with the situation as of now. 13.3% suggested the production of new concise electoral cards, like those used in the 1998 elections.
- 90.7% of respondents received the VIN. Among those who did not receive the VIN, 4.9% could not participate in the 2008 elections, of whom 40.4% were female and 59.6% were male. 56.7% were aged 18-30.
- 92.6% of respondents who know about the VIN distribution were satisfied with and supported the process of VIN distribution. Of those who were not satisfied, 53.9% suggested that distribution should be the sole responsibility of the NEC as an independent body.

- Voters expressed some worry about the release of election results and reactions from certain parties in their particular village or commune. 23.9% expressed concern regarding their personal security: 2.8% were terribly worried and 21.1% moderately worried. Both male and female voters expressed a similar level of worry.
- 84.2% of respondents, regardless of gender, did not feel frustrated with the registration process and voter list checking.
- Answers of respondents or their friends, family or neighbors experienced irregularities during the 2008 elections. 61.5% of responses experienced gift or cash giving to buy votes; 5.3% experienced violence against party members or activists; 12.6% experienced intimidation; 29.2% experienced deletion of voter names; 14.3% experienced biased media; 3.6% experienced a lack of secrecy; and 7.9% experienced forced oaths, among other cases.
- According to the 2008 voter list audit, major data inaccuracies concern mainly date of birth (13.8%) and name (7.2%). 18.10% of respondents have at least one piece of data (year of birth, name or gender) inaccurate. 18.5% (16.3% cast a ballot in 2007 and/or 2008 and 2.2% are new voters) have seen all data, including their name, disappear from the 2008 official voters list). The reasons for this are: 1) voters do not update their residency after moving, resulting in inaccurate address and/or lack of data on the 2008 voter list; 2) voters do not come to verify their data on the list; 3) the NEC and its computer database operations and administration have problems of quality control; 4) commune clerks complete forms incorrectly and send them to the NEC; 5) there is confusion between the commune councils (the councils are under only guideline or instruction of the MOI) and NEC with regard to electoral work allocation.

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

### A. Voter Registration and Voter lists

In order to improve voter registration and the voter list, the annual voter registration and list updating conducted by the commune council should be maintained. In this case, before updating or deleting any voter who changed the resident to other commune or died from voter list, the commune council must have supporting documents. However, as the elections are held every five years, during election year the NEC – in cooperation with commune chiefs, commune councilors (two councilors from different political parties), clerks and other local authorities – must be responsible for managing a **special** voter registration and voter list updating specifically for the elections. The duration for special voter registration and updating should be increased to 120 days to give more time to all voters to check, update or register their name. The NEC should appoint its staff members as chiefs of commune-level voter registration. There must be a national campaign encouraging and informing voters to register update and check their names. This can be carried out by the NEC, Royal Government of Cambodia, CSOs, political parties and/or other election stakeholders. In addition, election monitoring organizations and political parties can monitor voter registration and voter list updating.

Responsibility is given to the NEC because more than half of voters (who faced a problem) believed in the performance of the NEC. And, according to observation in 1998 and 2002, voter registration and voter list updating done by the NEC was much better than in the current system.

Before conducting special voter registration and voter list updating, NGOs, as independent organizations, should conduct an audit of the voter list to provide information on accuracy. Information on the voter list should be cross-verified (using three pieces of data: name, date of birth, gender) with the data on the ID card produced by the MoI. The NEC shall use this information to verify and update the voter list. However, the NEC shall communicate with voters whose data is

needed to be verified or updated. The MoI should clean up its data: some donors (such as UNDP) are making efforts to support a project producing ID bio databases.

If the audit finds that voter list accuracy is below 90% (inaccurate data such as double names, ghost voters...), the NEC – in cooperation with commune chiefs, commune councilors (two councilors from different political parties), clerks and other local authorities – must be responsible for cleaning up the list. The procedure of cleaning up the list should be changed. The NEC should use the voter list used in the last election and find those who did not vote in the last election. Hence, the NEC shall concentrate only on those who did not vote in the last election and not those who did cast a ballot in the last election.

### **B. The Voter Information Notice—VIN**

To solve major obstacles at polling stations, whereby voters have no VIN or cannot find their name and polling station, each voter must have a VIN covered with the plastic with permanent voter information, in particular a permanent polling station and center. The voters should permanently keep the VIN as other cards. The information for voters will change if voters move their residency to other communes. The NEC must implement a special layout for the voter list in particular polling stations (ordered by name, or voter code, code or place of polling station, for example) and this must be communicated to voters. Furthermore, to take into account of 9% of voters who did not receive their VIN into consideration (because among the major obstacles of casting the ballot were the following: 56% of responses did not see their name on the voter list, or and their polling station), the distribution of the VIN should be carried out by the NEC in cooperation with commune chiefs, commune councilors (two councilors from different political parties), clerks and other local authorities, which was preferred to do the task, in which 100% of registered voters must receive the VIN.

### **C. Issuing Form 1018**

The MoI, with support from donors, should try its best to issue a Cambodian ID Card to all Cambodian citizens by the end of 2011. If so (as the Cambodian ID Card is issued to Cambodian citizens aged 15 years and above), all new voters will have their identity document to vote on election day.

As most Cambodian ID cards will expire in 2012, if the MoI is not able to issue a card for 100% Cambodian citizens, two measures will be necessary: 1) the MoI and NEC should make guidelines and publicly announce its permission to use expired Cambodian ID cards as identity documents on election day; 2) Form 1018, or the temporary identity document, will still be necessary for voters. However, Form 1018 should change its layout and shape to become a temporary voting card. Issuance should be under the supervision and responsibility of the commune council and the MoI. The card can be used for two elections: commune council elections and NA elections. The number of registered voters with no ID card can be drawn by the MoI from the above cross-verified voters' data (Recommendation A).

### **D. Reduce voter fear**

In order to respond to voters' fears, there is a need to counteract local authorities and armed forces. There is a need to 1) amend village chief selection procedures into simple and direct election by villagers in order to reduce their partiality; 2) enforce and increase understanding on the NEC and MoI guideline on village chiefs and villages' authority in order to guarantee their neutrality and effectively perform the tasks during the elections; 3) enforce laws on military personnel and police and clarify the NEC's election regulations to guarantee the neutrality of authorities and armed forces personnel, including police, in order to effectively prevent them from participating actively in any political party activities and electoral campaigns, either during or after working hours.

### E. Reduce irregularities with regard to voter buying

In order to reduce irregularities with regard to 61% of voters' answers on experiences of vote buying, there is a need to amend election regulations and laws by adding clarifications and penalties regarding vote buying and promises to give money, and clarifying the duties and responsibilities of the NEC in terms of election law with regard to overseeing and publicly disseminating financial reports on political parties during election campaigning. The NEC should have a specific warning procedure regarding fraud and vote buying, including issuance of yellow or red cards for candidates/political parties found guilty of conducting vote buying (the yellow card is a warning and the red card means the candidate/political party cannot run for election).

### F. Reduce media bias

In order to reduce the media bias, which 14% of voters experienced, a legal or policy framework for the media should be created and strengthened to follow principles of equity and balanced information for major political parties during the period of the NEC's election calendar. COMFREL supports the recommendation made by the EU, which states that "The government must show its commitment towards this end by the establishment of an independent broadcasting regulatory authority, responsible for the distribution of licenses and frequencies to the broadcast media on an open and transparent basis."

## 7. DATA ANALYSIS

### 7.1 Ballot cast by gender and age

**Table 2: Ballots cast by gender and age (Q1)**

No.	Descriptions	National Commune Election 2007	National Assembly Election 2008
1	Among female respondents	83.03%	91.7%
2	Among male respondents	86.37%	92%
3	Among young respondents (18-30 years old)	87.45%	87.2%

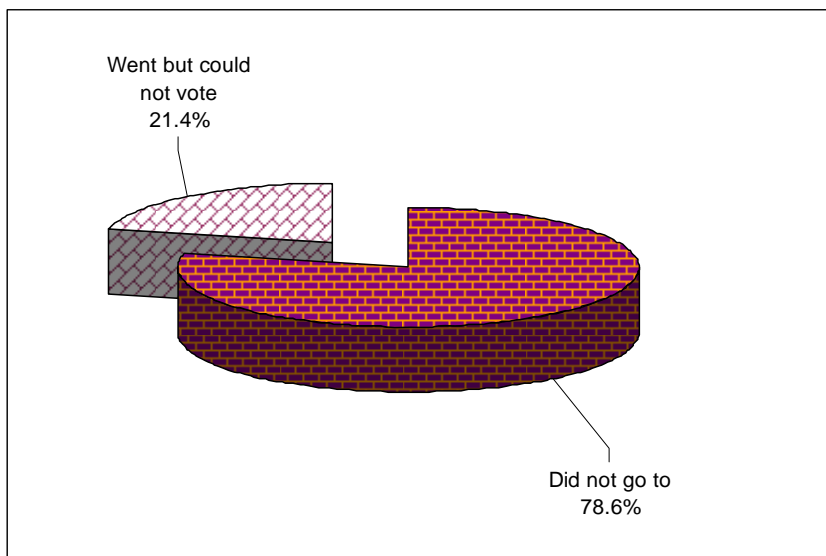
Table 2 shows that an almost equal percentage of women and men respondents cast a ballot. At national level, the number of registered female voters was around 4.30 million (53%) and the number of male voters was around 3.82 million. Therefore number of female voter was more than male voter that cast the ballot.

Table 2 also shows that the proportion of young voters (under 30 years old) participating in the elections among survey respondents was lower than the proportion of adults.

If we compare the percentage of respondents participating in the 2007 elections with those participating in the 2008 elections according to gender and age, Table 2 shows an increase of 8.4% among female respondents and an increase of 5.63% among male respondents, and a decrease of 0.25% among youth respondents.

## 7.2 Cause of failure to vote

**Figure 1: Voters who did not cast a ballot on polling day (Q1)**



On July 27, 2008, around 2.1 million of 8.12 million registered voters did not vote, according to national-level figures. Figure 1 shows that 21.4% of surveyed voters who did not vote in 2008 election or around 440,000 voters at national level if this is taken to be representative (we can extrapolate this information to the general situation country-wide in 2008 if there was accuracy in the 2007 voter list: no double name or ghost voters) went to a polling station but could not vote (though, the number might be less at national level given the possible existence of ghost voters and double voters). The other 78.6% did not go to a polling station.

## 7.3 Voters who did not go to a polling station

Table 3 shows that there were several reasons for voters not going to a polling station. The major clear reasons were: 21.3% of responses lived too far; 19.5% were not able to walk to a polling station; 15% thought that they did not have their name on the voter list; 9.4% did not receive information about the elections; 9.6% did not have a VIN so thought that they were not eligible to vote; 2.5% were not allowed to go to a polling station by their employers; 4.3% were not interested in voting. A full 52% of responses entailed “Other” reasons including—but not limited to—moving residence, losing identity document, away from home, among other.

**Table 3: Voters who did not go to a polling station (Q2)**

No.	Problems	Overall	
		n	%
1	Did not have electoral information	52	9.39
2	Residence too far from polling station	118	21.3
3	Did not receive VIN	53	9.6
4	Workplace did not permit to go	14	2.5
5	No will to vote	24	4.3
6	Could not walk to vote (sick, old, disabled)	108	19.5
7	Thought name not on voter list	83	15

8	Transportation fee too high	6	1.1
9	Other	288	52.1

Table 4 shows that 19.1% of female responses did not go to vote because they lived far away. 21.7% could not go to vote because of old age, disability or illness. Table 4 also shows that 25.2% of male responses and 22.3% of youth responses regarded polling stations being too far away. 13.4% of male responses concerned not having electoral information. 14.8% of female responses and 19.4% of youth responses concerned not having a name on the voter list (had not checked or seen their name during the voter list checking and registration period).

**Table 4: Voters who did not go to a polling station, by gender and age (Q2 & Q16)**

No.	Problems	Overall		Female		Male		Young	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Did not have electoral information	52	9.4	25	7.1	27	<b>13.4</b>	26	10.5
2	Residence too far from polling station	118	<b>21.3</b>	67	<b>19.1</b>	51	<b>25.2</b>	55	<b>22.3</b>
3	Did not receive VIN	53	9.6	39	11.1	14	6.9	30	12.1
4	Workplace did not permit to go	14	2.5	11	3.1	3	1.5	8	3.2
5	No will to vote	24	4.3	9	2.6	15	7.4	11	4.5
6	Could not walk (sick, old, disabled)	108	<b>19.5</b>	76	<b>21.7</b>	32	15.8	27	10.9
7	Thought name not on voter list	83	<b>15</b>	52	14.8	31	15.3	48	<b>19.4</b>
8	Transportation fee too high	6	1.1	5	1.4	1	0.5	4	1.6
9	Other	288	<b>52.1</b>	188	53.6	100	49.5	132	<b>53.4</b>

#### 7.4 Voters obstructed at the polling station in 2008 elections

Table 5 shows the major obstacles among surveyed voters who did not cast a ballot but did go to a polling station. 36.1% of responses did not see their name on the voter list, although they had participated in previous elections. 20.1% of responses did not see their name or polling station because they had no VIN. 7.6% of responses did not bring their VIN and were told that they could not vote. Authorities or political party agents stopped 2.8% from entering the polling station. 2.8% did not want to stand in a long queue so went back home. 8.3% could not vote because data were wrong on the voter list. 8.3% lost or had no ID and resident certificate. 0.7% went to the polling station but their name had already been used by another person.

**Table 5: Voters obstructed at the polling station in 2008 elections (Q3 & Q16)**

No.	Problems	Overall		Female		Male		Young	
		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Forgot to bring VIN and was told by officer to get it to be permitted to vote	11	7.6	10	<b>10.5</b>	1	2	2	3.5
2	Authorities or political party agents stopped from entering polling station	4	2.8	3	3.2	1	2	2	3.5



3	Did not find name of polling station because had no VIN	29	20.1	15	15.8	14	28.6	11	19.3
4	Did not find name on list or polling station because had no VIN, but voted in 2003 and 2007	52	36.1	31	32.6	21	42.9	25	43.9
5	Went inside polling station but officer said name had already been used for voting by another person	1	0.7	0	0	1	2	1	1.8
6	There was disorder and a long queue: went home	4	2.8	2	2.1	2	4.1	1	1.8
7	Had enough documents but wrong data	12	8.3	10	10.5	2	4.1	5	8.8
8	Lost identification document and resident certificate	12	8.3	7	7.4	5	10.2	5	8.8
9	Other reasons	60	41.7	46	48.4	14	28.6	21	36.8

Disaggregated, Table 5 reveals that, among female voters who faced difficulties at the polling station and could not vote, 15.8% of responses could not find their name on the list or could not find the polling station because they had no VIN. 32.6% faced the same problems but had participated in previous elections. These cases were also high in number for male voters: 28.6% and 42.9%, respectively. 63.2% of responses of young voters between 18 and 30 years old faced the two problems mentioned above (combined).

### 7.5 Use of Form 1018 in the 2008 elections

Form 1018 is one of the 11 items used for identification, and is issued to those who wish to register for voting but do not have any identification. Form 1018 can be issued to any person who brings along two eligible voters from the same village/commune who can confirm their official age and address.

**Figure 2: Use of Form 1018**

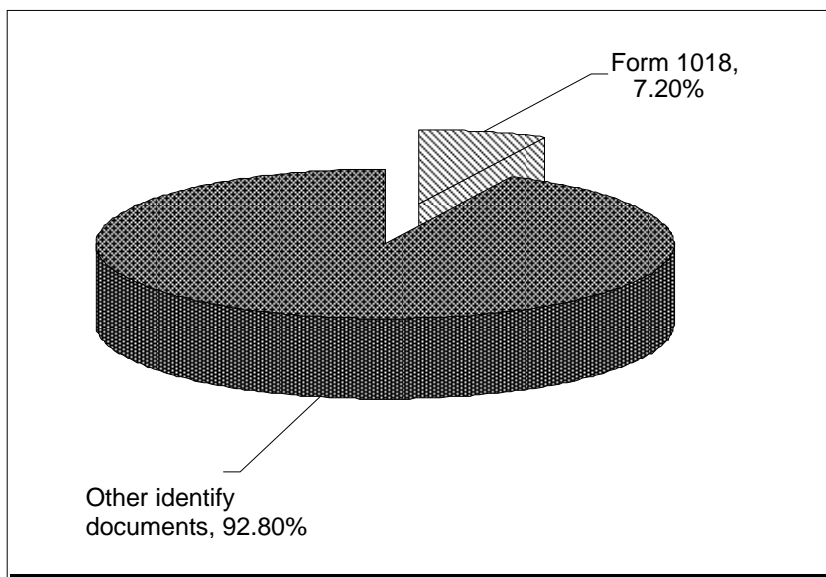
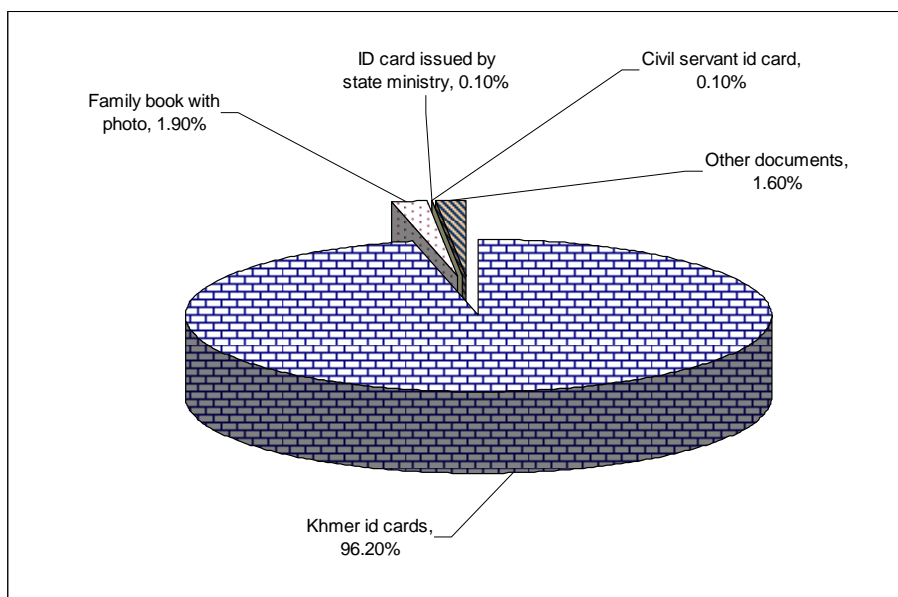


Figure 2 shows that, in the 2008 elections, 7.20% of surveyed voters used Form 1018 and 92.80% used other forms of identification.

## 7.6 Other documents used in the 2008 elections Apart from Form 108

Apart from Form 1018, other documents that could be used as identification were: the Khmer national ID card; passport; family book with photo of concerned individual attached; ID card issued by governmental institutions or ministries; national police ID card; Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) ID card; monk ID card (both Dhamayut Nikaya and Maha Nikaya). Figure 3 reveals that most voters (96.2%) used the Khmer national ID card for voting. 1.9% used a family book, 0.1% used a government ID card, 0.1% used a civil service ID card and 1.6% used other forms of ID.

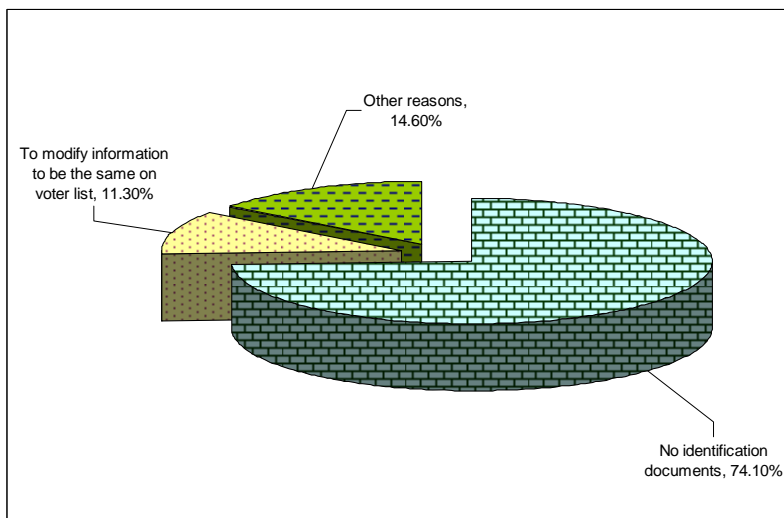
**Figure 3: Documents except Form 1018 used during polling (Q4)**



## 7.7 Reasons for using Form 1018

Figure 4 shows the reasons that voters used Form 1018. 74.1% used it because of a lack of relevant documentation to identify themselves. 11.3% needed to use the form to correct data on the voter list and 14.6% faced other issues, including loss of identification documents to use to vote, etc.

**Figure 4: Reasons for using Form 1018 (Q5)**



### 7.8 Use of relevant documents for voting in the future

Table 6 shows the opinions of voters in relation to the use of identification for future elections. 73% of voters were satisfied with the situation as of now. 13.3% suggest the production of new concise electoral cards, like those used in the 1998 elections. 13.7% had no ideas on this.

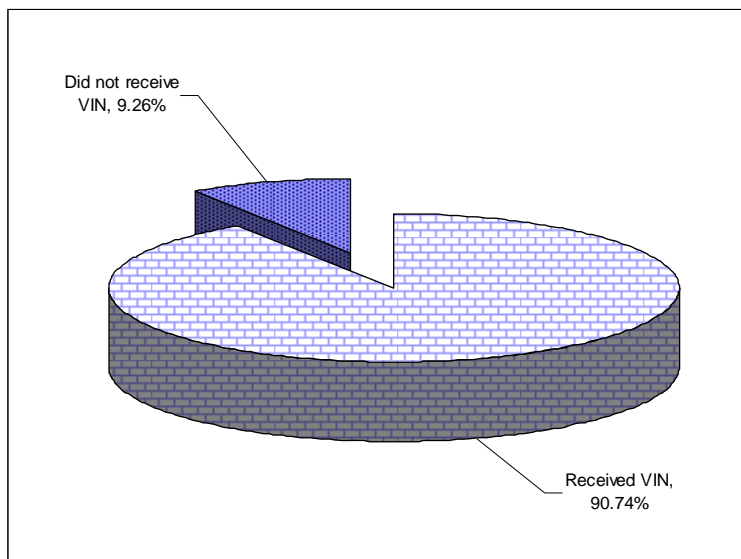
**Table 6: Opinions on the use of identification in future elections (Q6)**

No.	Response	n	%
1	Keep the same	6,272	73.0
2	Produce concise electoral cards like those in 1998	1,142	13.3
3	Other opinions	169	2.0
4	No idea	1,007	11.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,590</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 7.9 VIN

In order to help voters find their name and polling station, the VIN was distributed prior to the elections. Figure 5 shows that 90.74% of respondents received the VIN and 9.26% did not receive the form at all.

**Figure 5: Distribution of the VIN (Q10)**



**Table 7: Proportion who did not receive VIN and could not vote in 2008 elections (Q1 & Q10)**

Problems	Did not cast a ballot in July 27,2008 NA elections			
	Average	Male	Female	Young voters (18-30 years old)
Did not receive VIN	4.9%	40.4%	59.6%	56.7%

Table 7 shows that, among those who did not receive the VIN, 4.9% could not participate in the 2008 elections, of whom 40.4% were female and 59.6% were male. 56.7% were aged 18 to 30.

### 7.10 VIN distribution

With regard to methods of distribution, 92.6% of respondents who know about the VIN distribution were satisfied with and supported the process of VIN distribution, and only 7.4% were not satisfied.

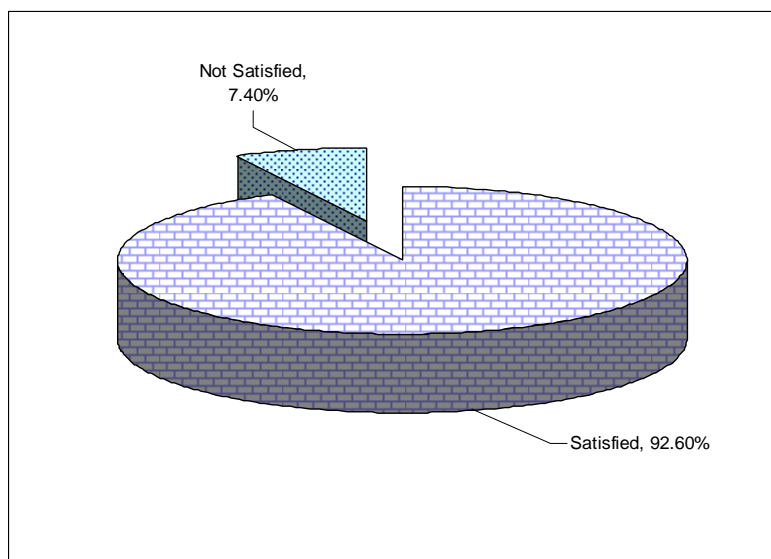
**Figure 6: Satisfaction with distribution of VIN (Q12)**

Table 8 shows recommendations by those who were not satisfied with VIN distribution to help improve the system in the future. 22.4% of respondents recommended that the authority of village chiefs and commune councilors be strengthened; 10% wanted to see the distribution system handed over to politicians; and 53.9% suggested that distribution be the sole responsibility of the NEC as an independent body.

**Table 8: Recommendations on VIN distribution (Q12)**

No.	Response	n	%
1	Strengthen village chiefs and commune councilors to perform task	116	22.4
2	Give accountability to political party members	52	10.0
3	Give task to NEC alone	280	53.9
4	Other	71	13.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>519</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 7.11 Voters' worries

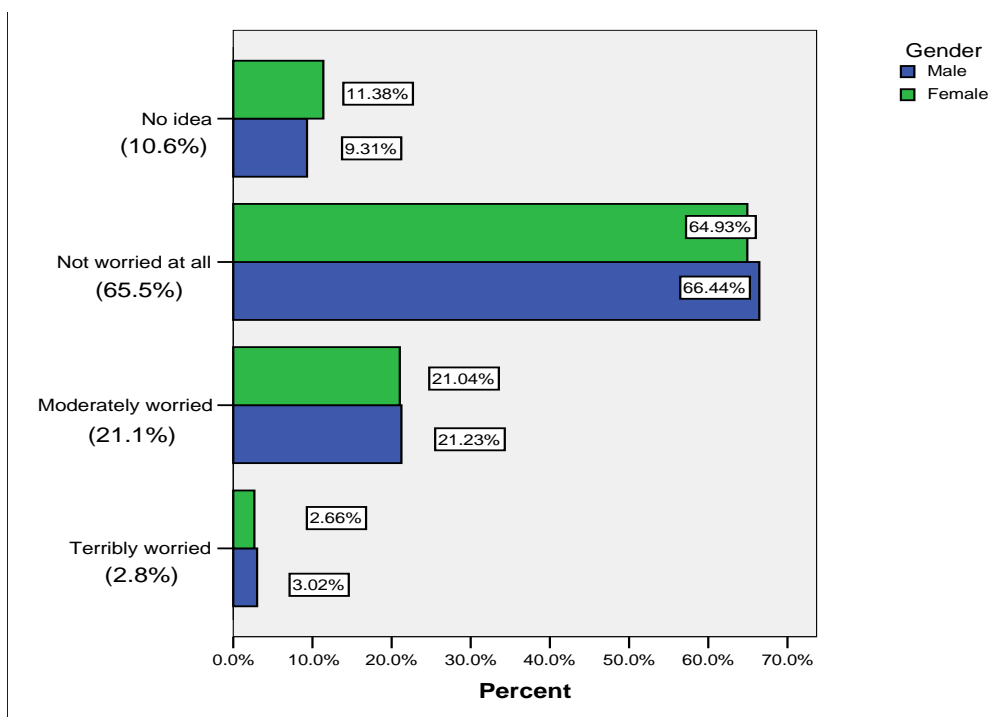
Voters expressed some worry about the release of election results and reactions from certain parties in their particular village or commune.

**Table 9: Worry expressed by voters (Q8)**

No.	Response	n	%
1	Terribly worried	241	2.8
2	Moderately worried	1,821	21.1
3	Not worried at all	5,654	65.5
4	No Idea	914	10.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>8630</b>	<b>100.0</b>

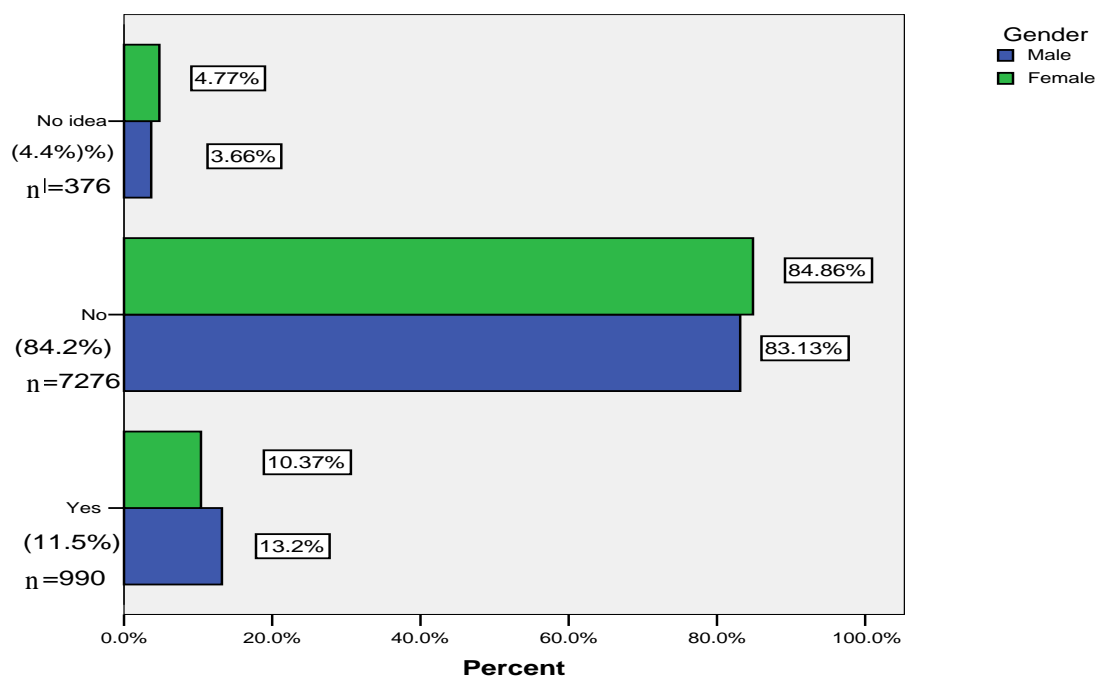
Table 9 shows that 23.9% expressed concern regarding their personal security, among whom 2.8% were terribly worried and 21.1% moderately worried. 76.1% were not worried at all. Figure 7 shows that gender did not have any impact on level of worry, that is, both male and female voters expressed a similar level of worry.

**Figure 7: Level of worry by gender (Q8 & Q16)**



### 7.12 Opinion on voters' list checking and voter registration

Figure 8 reveals that the majority of respondents (up to 84.2%) regardless of gender did not feel frustrated with the registration process and voter list checking. Only 11.5% mentioned some difficulties, (10.37% of female voters and 13.2% of male voters).

**Figure 8: Difficulties faced in voter list checking and voter registration (Q13 & Q16)**

### 7.13 Irregularities occurring in the 2008 elections

695 surveyed voters answered that they, their family, their friend or their neighbors experienced irregularities during 2008 election period.

Table 10 shows respondents or their friends, family or neighbors who experienced irregularities during the 2008 elections. 61.5% of responses experienced gift or cash giving to buy votes, 5.3% experienced violence against party members or activists, 12.6% experienced intimidation, 29.2% experienced deletion of voter names, 14.3% experienced biased media, 3.6% experienced a lack of secrecy and 7.9% experienced forced oaths, among other cases.

**Table 10: Irregularities during the 2008 elections (Q9)**

No.	Problems	n	%
1	Giving gifts or cash to buy ballots from voters	430	61.5
2	Violence against party members or activists	37	5.3
3	Intimidation	88	12.6
4	Deletion of voters' names	204	29.2
5	Media biased towards one particular party	100	14.3
6	Lack of secrecy	25	3.6
7	Forcing voters to take an oath to vote for one particular party	55	7.9

8	Ballot fraud	11	1.6
9	Other	149	21.3

#### 7.14 Verification of eligible voters' data on 2008 voter list

Verification here refers to auditing of voters' identification documents used in registration and ballot casting in the 2008 elections, as compared with the 2008 voter list, which focuses on four pieces of data: name, date of birth, gender, address (commune and province). Table 11 reveals that the 2008 voter list is accurate for 59.70% of respondents. 21.80% of respondents have at least one piece of data inaccurate. 18.50% (16.3% cast a ballot in 2007 and 2008 and 2.2% are new voters) have seen all data, including their name, disappear from the 2008 official voter list. The reasons for this are: 1) voters do not update their residency after moving, resulting in inaccurate address and/or lack of data on the 2008 voter list; 2) voters do not come to verify their data on the list; 3) the NEC and its computer database operations and administration have problems of quality control; 4) commune clerks complete forms incorrectly and send them to the NEC; 5) there is confusion between the MoI (which is in charge of the commune councils) and NEC with regard to electoral work allocation. Major data errors concern mostly date of birth (13.8%) and name (7.2%).

**Table 11: Verification of voters' ID documents with 2008 official voter list (Q16)**

No.	Quality of voter list	Name	Date of Birth	Gender	Address (Commune or Province)	Average of respondents	Average of respondents (without address)
1	Accuracy	73%	66.4%	77.9%	74.60%	59.70%	63.40%
2	Inaccuracy	7.2%	13.8%	0.4%	5.60%	21.80%	18.10
3	No data in voter list 2008					18.50%, of whom 16.3% cast a ballot in 2007 and/or 2008 elections and 2.2% are new eligible voters	

## 8. CONCLUSION

The survey results give us reasons to be both cautiously positive and concerned.

In 2008, number of voters participating increased, owing largely to an increase in the population. Turnout, however, declined markedly, from 83% in 2003 to 75% in 2008. It is worrying that around 440,000 of eligible voters (most of whom voted in the 2003 and 2007 elections) could not cast a ballot owing to certain obstructions, mainly an inability to find their name and/or polling station. If there was a lack of accuracy in the 2007 voter list, the number might be lower, owing to the existence of 'ghost voters' (who do not exist) and the repetition of some names on the list ('double voters').

Most voters were satisfied with the existing use of ID cards or documents to vote, and most used their Khmer national ID card. Around 440,000 registered voters still needed to use Form 1018 to vote in the 2008 elections (if we extrapolate our data to national level).

Most voters received the VIN and were satisfied with its distribution. Some voters did not receive it. Most of those who were unsatisfied (more than 50%) suggested that only the NEC should be responsible for its distribution in future.

State administration and local authorities lack neutrality and there was an increase in vote buying and gift giving. A number of civil servants, state authorities and armed forces personnel showed active participation in providing gifts and money to citizens.

Most voters did not feel frustrated with the registration procedure or voter list checking. However, it seems that most voters did not recheck their name on the voter list, as survey results showed that only around 63% of voters had accurate data on the 2008 voter list that **individual voters' data (name, gender or year of birth) not leading to a loss of the right to vote.**



## APPENDIX I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 1. Methods used in identifying sample polling stations and scope of observation

The sampling method was based on the method used to select polling stations for the parliamentary elections in 2008 within 24 provinces/municipalities.

#### **Phase 1:**

We selected polling stations in 24 provinces/municipalities. Based on statistical study, we needed to work with 770 target polling stations among 15,254 polling stations nationwide.

#### **Phase 2:**

We set an appropriate number of interviewees so that the information could be used for evaluation. Statistical analysis was used to determine a confidence level of 95%, with a margin of error of 5%. The formula used in this evaluation was as follows:

$$n = \frac{NZ_{\alpha/2}^2}{4(N-1)E^2 + Z_{\alpha/2}^2}$$

Remarks	
n	Number of people to be interviewed in each constituency (sample size)
N	Total voters in each constituency (population size)
E	Margin of error 5%
$Z_{\alpha/2}^2$	Coefficient of normal distribution

The following list describes the number of people to be interviewed obtained from the calculation using the above formula.

#### **Sample size in each province/municipality**

	Provinces/municipalities	Polling station (sample)	No. of voters on voter list (N)	Sample (n)
1	Banteay Meanchey	40	20,108	377
2	Battambang	53	30,399	380
3	Kampong Cham	109	54,108	381
4	Kampong Chhnang	28	14,343	374
5	Kampong Speu	41	21,297	377
6	Kampong Thom	37	19,079	377
7	Kampot	32	18,587	376
8	Kandal	69	40,188	381
9	Koh Kong	9	4,161	352
10	Kratie	17	9,773	370
11	Mondulkiri	4	1,634	311
12	Phnom Penh	64	36,918	380
13	Preah Vihear	8	3,680	348
14	Prey Veng	69	37,009	380
15	Pursat	23	10,671	371
16	Rattanakiri	7	3,577	347
17	Siem Reap	44	22,427	378
18	Sihanoukville	10	5,209	358
19	Stung Treng	6	2,838	338
20	Svay Rieng	33	19,090	377
21	Takeo	53	29,524	380

22	Otdor Meanchey	9	4,879	356
23	Krong Kep	2	1,240	293
24	Pailin	3	1,773	316
<b>Total</b>		<b>770</b>	<b>412,512</b>	<b>8,678</b>

## 2. Selecting sample polling stations in each province/municipality

We used the above data to determine number of voters in each province/municipality to be selected for interview. We needed first to select communes/sangkats or polling stations in all districts nationwide. To work this out, we used stratified sampling.

### Selection of sample polling stations in each constituency:

Using the above data (on numbers to be selected from each province/municipality), we used stratified sampling to identify the number of polling stations in communes/sangkats in each constituency, and then the same method to identify people to be interviewed from each polling station. This was based on the number of people registered at each station strata).

The formula to determine the number of voters from each polling station in each province/municipality against the number of registered people in 2008 was as follows:

$$n_i = n * P_i, (i=1,2,3,\dots,14)$$

$n_i$  is the number of interviewees in each sample polling station, which has been obtained from the proportion value  $P_i$

$n$  is the total number of interviewees in each sample polling station

$P_i$  is the proportion value of voters in sample polling stations in each province/municipality

Note  $P_i$  is the value used in the proportion formula to find out the proportion value in polling stations in each province/municipality.

$$P_i = N_i / N$$

$N_i$  is the total number of registered voters in each sample polling station in each province/municipality

$N$  is the total number of voters in each province/municipality

To see details on sample polling stations in each constituency, please see the table below.

### Commune and sample polling stations in each district and province/municipality

	Provinces/municipalities	Districts	Commune (sample)	Polling stations (sample)	No. of voters on voter list	Voter's sample
1	Banteay Meanchey	8	26	40	20,108	377
2	Battambang	12	40	53	30,399	380
3	Kampong Cham	16	82	109	54,108	381
4	Kampong Chhnang	7	25	28	14,343	374
5	Kampong Speu	8	31	41	21,297	377
6	Kampong Thom	8	32	37	19,079	377
7	Kampot	8	27	32	18,587	376
8	Kandal	11	57	69	40,188	381
9	Koh Kong	7	8	9	4,161	352
10	Kratie	5	13	17	9,773	370
11	Monduliri	2	4	4	1,634	311
12	Phnom Penh	7	42	64	36,918	380
13	Preah Vihear	6	8	8	3,680	348
14	Prey Veng	12	55	69	37,009	380
15	Pursat	5	20	23	10,671	371

16	Rattanakiri	4	7	7	3,577	347
17	Siem Reap	9	31	44	22,427	378
18	Sihanoukville	3	6	10	5,209	358
19	Stung Treng	3	6	6	2,838	338
20	Svay Rieng	7	24	33	19,090	377
21	Takeo	10	36	53	29,524	380
22	Otdor Meanchey	4	8	9	4,879	356
23	Krong Kep	2	2	2	1,240	293
24	Pailin	2	3	3	1,773	316
<b>Total</b>		<b>166</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>412,512</b>	<b>8,678</b>

### 3. Method used in interview

Eligible people were selected for interview according to the determined number in each village, using systematic sampling.

#### Identification of target households to be interviewed

Identification of households for interview was based on the number of households (one family in one household) in each village. To select each family, the interviewers first met with the village chief or village members to confirm the number of families and the number of people in the village. When all necessary information was obtained, interviewers identified the interval scale of selection, as follows:

$$\text{Interval scale (Int)} = \frac{N_i}{n_i}$$

$N_i$  is the total number of households in the village

$n_i$  is the number of interviewees needed to be interviewed

**Example:** There are **50 families** in a village and **5 people** are needed for interview, so the interval scale is  $50/5 = 10$ . This means that one person is needed from each 10 households.

#### Selection of households for first interview

To choose the first household, the interviewer used a random lottery method, with 10 slips numbered from 1 to 10. The interviewer counted households from the first house and started interviews at the household on the first slip drawn out. The next house to be interviewed was chosen based on the value of the interval scale, counting from the first house.

#### Selection of family members for interview

The interviewer first wrote down the names of family members aged 18 or above. Then, the interviewer chose the first person alphabetically for interview.

#### Example of selection of interviewees

There are 60 households in village {A}, with 10 people to be selected for interview.

Step 1: We calculate the interval scale of 60 households/10 people = 6 households.

Step 2: We use 6 numbered slips and randomly draw one slip. For instance, we draw slip 3.

Step 3: The third household is selected and becomes the first selected for interview.

Step 4: Names of family members aged 18 and above are recorded as in the table below:

No.	Name of family member	Sex	Age	Interviewee	Presence
1	Bopha	F	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Dara	M	30	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Chany	F	22	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

In this case, the person to be interviewed is **Bopha**.

## APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES

**Research Checklist on Problems Related to SVR**

Name of interviewer:		Signature of interviewer:	
Address of interviewee:		Commune/sangkat:	
District/khan:		Province/municipality:	
Date of completion of checklist:	Day/month/year: ...../...../2009	Start and finish time:	
Name of team supervisor:		Signature of supervisor:	
Name of provincial supervisor:		Signature of provincial supervisor:	

**1. Did you cast a ballot on polling day of the July 27, 2008 National Assembly elections?** Yes (Skip Q2 and Q3) No (Select one of the following answers)

<input type="checkbox"/> Did not go to a polling station (Continue to Q2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Went to a polling station but could not vote (Continue to Q3)
--	---

**2. Why did you not go to vote in the 2008 elections?** (More than one answer can be chosen and skip Q3)

<input type="checkbox"/> Did not know or have electoral information	<input type="checkbox"/> I had no commitment to vote owing to disappointment or I was not interested
<input type="checkbox"/> My residence is too far from a polling station	<input type="checkbox"/> Could not walk to vote (sick or too old or disabled)
<input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive the voter information notice (I was told or I thought that I could not vote without it)	<input type="checkbox"/> I thought I had no name on the voter list since I had not checked/seen my name during the 2007 voter list checking and registration period or I had not registered for the elections
<input type="checkbox"/> Workplace did not permit me to go to vote	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation fee was so high that I did not want to spend money on traveling
<input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons: _____	

**3. What obstructed you from voting at the polling station when you were there?** (More than one answer can be chosen)

<input type="checkbox"/> Forgot to bring the VIN and was told by polling officer to get it before I was permitted to vote (but did not return)	<input type="checkbox"/> There was disorder and a long queue, causing me to back home
<input type="checkbox"/> Authorities or political party agents stopped me entering polling office	<input type="checkbox"/> Had enough documents but wrong data
<input type="checkbox"/> Did not find name or polling station because had no VIN	<input type="checkbox"/> Lost identification document and resident certificate
<input type="checkbox"/> Did not find name on the voter list or could not find polling station because had no VIN, but voted in the village in 2003 and 2007 elections	
<input type="checkbox"/> Went inside the polling station but polling officer said my name had already been used for voting by another person	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons, please specify: _____	

**4. What type of identification document (Form 1018 and other documents) did you use to vote in the July 27, 2008 National Assembly elections?** (Interviewer must show Form 1018)

Form 1018 (Continue to Q5)       Other documents (Select any of the following documents and skip 5)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Khmer ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	National police ID card
<input type="checkbox"/>	Passport	<input type="checkbox"/>	RCAF ID card
<input type="checkbox"/>	Family book with photo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monk ID card for Dhama Yutikak Sect
<input type="checkbox"/>	ID card issued by state ministry	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monk ID card for Moha Nikaya Sect
<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil servant ID card	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other ID cards verified by great supreme monk
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other documents, please specify: _____		

**5. Why did you need Form 1018 to cast a ballot?**

<input type="checkbox"/>	No identification document	<input type="checkbox"/>	To modify information to be the same that on voter list
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other reasons, please specify: _____		

**6. What do you think about the identification document used to cast a ballot in future election?**

*(Legitimate voters had used only electoral card with number of polling station to cast a ballot in the 1998 elections but since the 2003 elections, they were ordered to use identification document to replace the electoral card for casting a ballot.)*

Keep the same       Produce concise electoral cards like those in 1998       No idea  
 Other opinions: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Did you go to vote in the 2007 commune council elections?**

Yes       No

**8. In the 2007 and 2008 elections, vote counting was conducted at the polling station. Were you worried when the election results revealed that your village had voted for one particular party?**

Terribly worried       Moderately worried       Not worried at all       No idea

**9. In the 2008 elections, did you, your friends, family members or neighbors face any irregularities?**

Yes (More than one answer below can be chosen)       No       No idea

<input type="checkbox"/>	Giving gifts or cash with the confirmation of pledge to vote for one certain party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deletion of voter names	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forcing to voters to take an oath to vote for one particular party
<input type="checkbox"/>	Violence against party members or activists	<input type="checkbox"/>	Media biased towards one particular party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ballot fraud
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intimidation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No confidentiality		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____				

**10. Did you receive the Voter Information Notice (VIN) during the 2008 elections?**

Yes       No (Reason: \_\_\_\_\_)

**11. Was there the VIN distribution in your village during the 2008 elections?**

Yes       No (Skip Q12)

**12. If yes, were you satisfied with the method of VIN distribution?**

Yes  No (Ask more what should be modify?)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Just strengthen village chief and commune council members to perform the tasks they were in charge of before	<input type="checkbox"/>	Make sure only the NEC holds this accountability and recruits independent persons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Change the way of distributing the VIN by giving accountability to political party members to handle this	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others: _____

**13. Do you think the voter list checking and registration conducted every year cause you any difficulty?**

Yes  No (No difficulty/normal)  No idea

If yes, specify your difficulty:

**14. Do you think voter registration and production of the voter list must be adapted or improved?**

Must (Select any of the answers below)  Must not  No idea

<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve the current voter lists	<input type="checkbox"/>	Adapt the current voter lists; this means transform the current voter registration system
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____		

**15. Do you have a Khmer ID card?**

Yes  No

**16. Please write data of interviewee from their identification document used in registration or cast a ballot on 2008 National Assembly elections?**

No	Crucial data to be extracted	Data from interviewee's identification documents used in registration or cast a ballot (Filled in by interviewer)		Data from 2008 voter list (Filled in by head office)		Code: (Filled in by head office) 1. Same 2. Different or incomplete 3. No data on voter list		
16-1	Name*	First name:		First name:		1	2	3
		Last name:		Last name:				
16-2	Date of birth	Day:		Day:		1	2	3
		Month:		Month:				
		Year:		Year:				
16-3	Sex	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>	1	2	3
16-4	Address	Village:		Village:		1	2	3
		Commune:		Commune:		1	2	3
		Province:		Province:				

\* COMFREL would like to assure all interviewees that their name will be used only for verification with that on the voter list and will not be revealed to the public)

**17. Is the interviewee's name on the 2009 voter list? (Filled in by head office)**

Yes  No

**18. If yes, what is the ordinal number on the 2009 voter list? (Filled in by head office)**

Ordinal number: \_\_\_\_\_

### APPENDIX III: VERIFICATION OF ELIGIBLE VOTERS' DATA (ID DOCUMENTS) ON 2009 VOTER LIST

**Table 12A: Verification of voter's data (Name, Sex, Date of Birth) on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province Name	Accurate		In Accurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	208	55.03	61	16.14	109	28.84
2	Batt Dambang	288	75.59	52	13.65	41	10.76
3	Kampong Cham	227	60.37	69	18.35	80	21.28
4	Kampong Chhnang	268	71.28	43	11.44	65	17.29
5	Kampong Speu	258	67.89	62	16.32	60	15.79
6	Kampong Thom	268	71.09	66	17.51	43	11.41
7	Kampot	234	62.07	88	23.34	55	14.59
8	Kandal	237	64.40	79	21.47	52	14.13
9	Koh Kong	255	74.13	47	13.66	42	12.21
10	Kratie	265	71.62	53	14.32	52	14.05
11	Mondul Kiri	148	47.44	64	20.51	100	32.05
12	Phnom Penh	253	66.75	40	10.55	86	22.69
13	Preah Vihear	189	54.15	102	29.23	58	16.62
14	Prey Veng	205	53.81	82	21.52	94	24.67
15	Pursat	270	72.78	51	13.75	50	13.48
16	Rattanak Kiri	129	37.07	81	23.28	138	39.66
17	Siem Reap	226	59.63	80	21.11	73	19.26
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	222	62.01	62	17.32	74	20.67
19	Stung Treng	239	70.09	61	17.89	41	12.02
20	Svay Rieng	261	69.41	87	23.14	28	7.45
21	Takeo	256	67.19	66	17.32	59	15.49
22	Otdor Mean Chey	164	46.07	73	20.51	119	33.43
23	Krong Kep	214	72.79	56	19.05	24	8.16
24	Pailin	217	68.45	43	13.56	57	17.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>5501</b>	<b>63.46</b>	<b>1568</b>	<b>18.09</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>18.46</b>

**Table 13A: Verification of voter's data (Name, Sex, Date of Birth, Address) on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province Name	Accurate		In Accurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	193	51.06	76	20.11	109	28.84
2	Batt Dambang	261	68.50	79	20.73	41	10.76
3	Kampong Cham	222	59.04	74	19.68	80	21.28
4	Kampong Chhnang	267	71.01	44	11.70	65	17.29
5	Kampong Speu	248	65.26	71	18.68	61	16.05
6	Kampong Thom	265	70.29	69	18.30	43	11.41
7	Kampot	227	60.21	95	25.20	55	14.59
8	Kandal	233	63.32	83	22.55	52	14.13
9	Koh Kong	202	58.72	100	29.07	42	12.21
10	Kratie	263	71.08	55	14.86	52	14.05
11	Mondul Kiri	111	35.58	101	32.37	100	32.05
12	Phnom Penh	237	62.53	52	13.72	90	23.75
13	Preah Vihear	158	45.27	133	38.11	58	16.62
14	Prey Veng	204	53.54	83	21.78	94	24.67

15	Pursat	251	67.65	70	18.87	50	13.48
16	Rattanak Kiri	129	37.07	81	23.28	138	39.66
17	Siem Reap	218	57.52	88	23.22	73	19.26
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	172	48.04	112	31.28	74	20.67
19	Stung Treng	239	70.09	61	17.89	41	12.02
20	Svay Rieng	257	68.35	91	24.20	28	7.45
21	Takeo	256	67.19	66	17.32	59	15.49
22	Otdor Mean Chey	156	43.82	81	22.75	119	33.43
23	Krong Kep	203	69.05	67	22.79	24	8.16
24	Pailin	200	63.09	60	18.93	57	17.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>5172</b>	<b>59.66</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>18.51</b>

**Table 14A: Verification of voter's name on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province Name	Accurate		Inaccurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	247	66.04	18	4.81	109	29.14
2	Batt Dambang	291	84.59	13	3.78	40	11.63
3	Kampong Cham	265	72.21	22	5.99	80	21.80
4	Kampong Chhnang	287	80.17	6	1.68	65	18.16
5	Kampong Speu	256	76.19	20	5.95	60	17.86
6	Kampong Thom	255	79.44	23	7.17	43	13.40
7	Kampot	267	76.95	25	7.20	55	15.85
8	Kandal	274	76.97	30	8.43	52	14.61
9	Koh Kong	252	80.77	18	5.77	42	13.46
10	Kratie	286	80.11	19	5.32	52	14.57
11	Mondul Kiri	151	51.71	41	14.04	100	34.25
12	Phnom Penh	207	68.54	9	2.98	86	28.48
13	Preah Vihear	261	75.87	25	7.27	58	16.86
14	Prey Veng	250	67.75	26	7.05	93	25.20
15	Pursat	273	80.53	16	4.72	50	14.75
16	Rattanak Kiri	162	49.09	30	9.09	138	41.82
17	Siem Reap	267	73.55	23	6.34	73	20.11
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	144	59.02	27	11.07	73	29.92
19	Stung Treng	266	78.24	33	9.71	41	12.06
20	Svay Rieng	283	79.49	45	12.64	28	7.87
21	Takeo	281	75.13	34	9.09	59	15.78
22	Otdor Mean Chey	210	59.15	26	7.32	119	33.52
23	Krong Kep	227	80.50	31	10.99	24	8.51
24	Pailin	239	75.63	20	6.33	57	18.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>5901</b>	<b>73.05</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>1597</b>	<b>19.77</b>



**Table 15A: Verification of voter's birth date on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province Name	Accurate		Inaccurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	219	58.56	46	12.30	109	29.14
2	Batt Dambang	263	76.23	41	11.88	41	11.88
3	Kampong Cham	231	62.94	56	15.26	80	21.80
4	Kampong Chhnang	256	71.71	37	10.36	64	17.93
5	Kampong Speu	231	68.75	45	13.39	60	17.86
6	Kampong Thom	228	71.25	49	15.31	43	13.44
7	Kampot	222	63.98	70	20.17	55	15.85
8	Kandal	252	70.79	52	14.61	52	14.61
9	Koh Kong	237	75.96	33	10.58	42	13.46
10	Kratie	267	74.79	38	10.64	52	14.57
11	Mondul Kiri	159	54.45	33	11.30	100	34.25
12	Phnom Penh	184	60.93	32	10.60	86	28.48
13	Preah Vihear	193	56.10	93	27.03	58	16.86
14	Prey Veng	210	56.91	66	17.89	93	25.20
15	Pursat	251	74.04	38	11.21	50	14.75
16	Rattanak Kiri	135	41.03	56	17.02	138	41.95
17	Siem Reap	226	62.26	64	17.63	73	20.11
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	130	53.28	40	16.39	74	30.33
19	Stung Treng	269	79.12	30	8.82	41	12.06
20	Svay Rieng	278	78.09	50	14.04	28	7.87
21	Takeo	281	75.13	34	9.09	59	15.78
22	Otdor Mean Chey	180	50.70	56	15.77	119	33.52
23	Krong Kep	225	79.79	33	11.70	24	8.51
24	Pailin	234	74.05	25	7.91	57	18.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>5361</b>	<b>66.38</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>1598</b>	<b>19.79</b>

**Table 16A: Verification of voter's sex on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province	Accurate		Inaccurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	262	70.24	2	0.54	109	29.22
2	Batt Dambang	304	88.12	0	0.00	41	11.88
3	Kampong Cham	286	77.93	1	0.27	80	21.80
4	Kampong Chhnang	292	82.02	1	0.28	63	17.70
5	Kampong Speu	274	81.55	2	0.60	60	17.86
6	Kampong Thom	275	85.94	2	0.63	43	13.44
7	Kampot	290	83.57	2	0.58	55	15.85
8	Kandal	304	85.39	0	0.00	52	14.61
9	Koh Kong	270	86.54	0	0.00	42	13.46
10	Kratie	305	85.43	0	0.00	52	14.57
11	Mondul Kiri	190	65.07	2	0.68	100	34.25
12	Phnom Penh	215	71.19	1	0.33	86	28.48
13	Preah Vihear	286	83.14	0	0.00	58	16.86
14	Prey Veng	274	74.25	1	0.27	94	25.47
15	Pursat	287	84.66	2	0.59	50	14.75
16	Rattanak Kiri	190	57.58	3	0.91	137	41.52
17	Siem Reap	290	79.89	0	0.00	73	20.11
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	168	68.85	3	1.23	73	29.92

19	Stung Treng	297	87.35	2	0.59	41	12.06
20	Svay Rieng	325	91.29	3	0.84	28	7.87
21	Takeo	313	83.69	2	0.53	59	15.78
22	Otdor Mean Chey	235	66.20	1	0.28	119	33.52
23	Krong Kep	257	91.13	1	0.35	24	8.51
24	Pailin	259	81.96	0	0.00	57	18.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>6448</b>	<b>79.85</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>1596</b>	<b>19.76</b>

**Table 17A: Verification of voter's address (commune and province) on voter's identity document against 2008 voter list by province/municipality (%)**

No.	Province	Accurate		Inaccurate		No Data	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
1	Banteay Mean Chey	247	66.22	18	4.83	108	28.95
2	Batt Dambang	271	78.55	33	9.57	41	11.88
3	Kampong Cham	279	76.02	8	2.18	80	21.80
4	Kampong Chhnang	292	81.79	1	0.28	64	17.93
5	Kampong Speu	261	77.68	14	4.17	61	18.15
6	Kampong Thom	269	84.06	8	2.50	43	13.44
7	Kampot	282	81.50	9	2.60	55	15.90
8	Kandal	298	83.71	6	1.69	52	14.61
9	Koh Kong	207	66.35	63	20.19	42	13.46
10	Kratie	302	84.59	3	0.84	52	14.57
11	Mondul Kiri	133	45.86	57	19.66	100	34.48
12	Phnom Penh	194	64.88	15	5.02	90	30.10
13	Preah Vihear	235	68.31	51	14.83	58	16.86
14	Prey Veng	274	74.25	2	0.54	93	25.20
15	Pursat	265	78.17	24	7.08	50	14.75
16	Rattanak Kiri	185	56.06	7	2.12	138	41.82
17	Siem Reap	281	77.41	9	2.48	73	20.11
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	99	40.57	72	29.51	73	29.92
19	Stung Treng	297	87.35	2	0.59	41	12.06
20	Svay Rieng	324	91.01	4	1.12	28	7.87
21	Takeo	315	84.22	0	0.00	59	15.78
22	Otdor Mean Chey	222	62.54	14	3.94	119	33.52
23	Krong Kep	245	86.88	13	4.61	24	8.51
24	Pailin	241	76.27	18	5.70	57	18.04
<b>Total</b>		<b>6018</b>	<b>74.57</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>19.84</b>

**APPENDIX III: ACTIVITY PICTURES**



Meeting discussion with political parties on the “Survey of Voters List and Registration”, on January, 2009

Training of observers on the survey on “Voter List and Registration” on April 02-03,2009 in Siem Reap Province



Training of observers on the survey on “Voter List and Registration” on February 27, 2009 in Battambang Province



Meeting with Seim Reap's Sandan Village chief on April 03, 2009 to inform the work of observers to conduct interview with villagers in the village.

Activities of group formation to conduct the pilot interview with people in Siem Reap's Sandan village on April 03, 2009



An instruction to observers on how to select households for interview using a random lottery method in Siem Reap's Sandan village on April 03, 2009.



An observer conducted pilot interview with voters during the training on April 03, 2009 in Siem Reap province.

An observer from Oddor Meanchey province conducted pilot interview with voters during the training on April 03, 2009 in Siem Reap province.



An observer conducted pilot interview with voters during the training on February 24, 2009 in village 1, Ka Chanh commune, Banlung District, Rattanakiri Reap province.



Activities of data entry team from March 17-26, 2009.

The meeting discussion on the findings and recommendation between Comfrel Board of Directors and coreteam, on June 19, 2009 at Comfrel's head office.



The meeting discussion on the the findings and recommendation to donors, partners, Comfrel board of directors and core team at Imperial Hotel on April 22, 2009



A discussion meeting with representative of UK Embassy on the findings and recommendation at Comfrel's Head Office.

The survey representative group presented to and discussed the findings and recommendation with MoI's representative at MoI's meeting hall on July 01, 2009



The survey representative group presented to and discussed the findings and recommendation with NEC's representative at NEC's meeting hall on Jun 30, 2009