SURVEY REPORT

PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE 2011

PRODUCED BY

ខុមហ្វ្រែល COMFREL

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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), the Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC) who were actively engaged in implementing the survey during June 2011-January 2012 and made the survey possible.

COMFREL wishes to express special gratitude and pay tribute to its donors the British Embassy, Forum Syd, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA), European Union (EU) and Oxfam Novib.

Special acknowledgement goes to our core team, made up of the following members: Mr. Korn Savang, Mr. Sok Pitour, Ms. Kong Ravine, Mr. Kim Chhorn, Mr. Koy Chandarith, Ms. Sieng Dahlia, Mr. Blang Boeurth, Mr. Sin Tithseiha, Mr. Meas Serey Sophorn, and Ms. Phoung Soka, all under the supervision of Mr. Koul Panha, Executive Director. Special thanks go to statistics consultant Professor Meak Kamerane, who provided consultation on the technique and the methodology and Mr. Rob Savage, who supplied essential assistance, including commenting on and edit the report.

This report presents survey findings on people's participation in democratic governance, the activities of members of national assembly, and the fulfillment of elected officials.

I. PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

I.1 Purpose of Survey

The National Assembly Elections has been conducted four times so far. In each mandate, some people know or communicate with the members of national assembly or learn about the activities of the member of parliaments whilst some voters never know or meet their MPs.

During elections period, each Contesting Political Party and candidate made promises to the voters to gain confidence and vote from the voters. Some voter participated in the elections campaign of some political parties. After elections some other voters communicate with their elected representatives in the national assembly (or members of Parliament -MP) in order to ask for the MP's help.

To understand and study the people's participations, voters in particular, in democratic governance (establishment of accountability of elected council officials to voter constituencies as well as National Assembly (NA) members accountable to provincial constituencies and enhancement of political capital), COMFREL conducted the survey interviewing some eligible voters across the country. The survey response to key of some questions such as: how many eligible voters know or ever contacted any Parliamentary member? Are you satisfied with fulfillment of promises by commune council or royal government? How did you understand of citizen participation with commune council's works?

The purpose of the survey is to study the needs and understanding of voters regarding their participation in politics and communicating with MPs, Commune Councilors in order to strengthen participation and accountability. The reports is produced to provide some basic information which relevant stakeholders and development partners can use or evaluate any project related to people's participation and democratic governance.

I.2 Survey Limitation/Lesson Learned

- Due to extensive flooding across the nation it was impossible to reach interviewees in some of the target villages. Therefore, those villages were substituted to accessible villages in the same communes. These villages were in Battambong, Pursat, Presh Vihea, Bantey Meanchey and Phnom Penh. The date of interviewing was postponed owing to the flood which caused travel difficulties for interviewers. Interviewers would need travel along flooded roads, with some renting boats to be able to conduct interviews. To solve this problem, COMFREL delayed the interviewing process until flood waters had receded.
- It was also difficult to find the interviewees as many were busy farming in the fields which were far from their homes. Interviewers went to conduct interviews directly with those people in the rice fields. Other interviewees had migrated, usually for work, observers then interviewed other family members in their place.
- Although COMFREL observers were granted permission cards by the NEC to observe and conduct interviews with people regarding voter registration and the updating of the voter list, COMFREL observers were still obstructed by some local authorities:
    - In Svay Reing province, village chief, Sangkat cheif and district chief did not allow COMFREL observers to conduct interviews. Deputy sangkat cheif (Mr Khem

Chhean) said, "Be careful! If you dare to interview, police will arrest you." However, COMFREL observers did not respond and continued interviews.

- In Ratanakiri province, the commune police chief and chief of Kaleng commune council did not allow interviews until intervention by COMFREL's provincial secretary. Although there was failure of requesting assistance from the provincial election committee (PEC) the working group in the Phnom Penh headquarters carried out a campaign with media. After informing Radio Free Asia (RFA) reporters and with clarification from Mr. Svin Wave, COMFREL observers carried on interviewing and there were no more disturbances from local authorities thereafter.

- In Keosema district in Mondukiri provinces, in one village consisting of many communities, the chief of the communities resisted interviews and interviewers could not continue until a lengthy explanation of the project was given. In this case, COMFREL delayed the interviewing process until after the COMFREL secretary came to lobby. COMFREL observers were then able to conduct the interviews with the people of these communities.
- For some areas actual expenses were higher than those estimated due largely to cost of transportation and food, especially in Ratanakiri, Mondulkiri, Bantey Meanchey, Stung Treng, Presh Vihea, Oddor Meanchey. In this situation, COMFREL fulfil its commitment regardless of the extra expenses incurred.
- During the interviewing process, the COMFREL working group inspection revealed that interviewers did not follow the guidelines and methodology for selecting interviewees correctly or that they made mistakes completing questionnaires in Bantey Meanchey and Ratanakiri. To address these errors COMFREL selected new interviewers:
  - In the case of Bantey Menachey, the interviewers in Svay Chak commune and Phnom Srok district had to interview 69 individuals. After checking, the COMFREL working concluded that the interview process was conducted too fast, taking only 10 to 15 minutes (normal interviewing time 30 minutes). Moreover, the same answers were given to multiple questionnaires; the COMFREL working group re-conducted the interviews.
  - In Ratanakiri, the interviewers in Kon Mom district were not capable of interviewing and sent questionnaires for individuals to complete without formally interviewing them. In this case, COMFREL promptly replaced these interviewers and the COMFREL secretary and staff from headquarters re-conducted interviews on their behalf.
- In Keo Sima district of Mondulkiri province, after having been trained, four COMFREL observers were not fulfilling their agreed work. Two others abandoned their assignment and took positions with other NGOs. As a result, COMFREL's provincial secretary and other observers fulfilled their duties.
- Some trainers from partner NGOs had limited understanding of the legal procedure of voter registration and updating of voter lists. Trainers from COMFREL took responsibility for training. The COMFREL working group had to provide additional explanation on what observers were to do during the interviewing process and there was additional training in Phnom Penh for participants from Kompong Speu, Takeo and Kandal.

- The amount of time for checking questionnaires and data entry was extended from the 10 data entry operators taking 10 days to 32 days. This was because the questionnaires consisted of more questions than in previous questionnaires. Data clearance performed by trainers was at a slower pace than expected owing to the fact that they were busy with their other work. Therefore, COMFREL trained extra data entry operators to check, verify and clear data for entry.
- The delay in data analysis occurred as COMFREL undertook a more in-depth and critical analysing methodology. COMFREL created a working group which was responsible for checking data, constructing tables and analysing the sample data before sending the report to the editor.

I.3 Summary/Principle Findings

"Respondent" or "Surveyed Voter" refers to interviewees (eligible voters, including registered voters, identified by the survey team).

- COMFREL has found that 21.5% of voters just know who their members of parliament (MPs) are.
- Those among voters know their MPs, only 6. 8% of voters have contacted their MP and those have contacted to seek intervention in solving disputes or other issues.
- 54.60% of voters are aware that an election is able to bring about change and better living standards and improve the performance of local authorities.
- Among interviewees, 77.57% do not know what political participation is
- 34.10% of interviewees used to hear the promises made by commune councilors. Among those, 57.90% said that commune councilors have responded and followed the promises.
- 33.70% of voters used to join the meeting with commune councilors in the second mandate in 2007-2011.
- Among voters used to attend the meeting, 67.50% knew the discussing agendas of commune councilors on local development plan, 25.40% knew the discussing agenda on the disseminating information of the commune development budget, 9.60% of voters knew the discussing agenda on the compromising different point of view
- Among voters who never attend meeting, 31.30% said that they did not get any formal invitation letter, 31.20% of voters said they did not have free time to attend the meeting, 26.50% said they had no information about the meeting, 25.50% said they are not interested in the meeting.

II. Data Analysis

II.1 Voters 'awareness of the members of parliament s' activities

A study by the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL) has found that 21.5% of voters just know who their members of parliament (MPs) are.

Table I. Voters' awareness of members of parliament's responsibilities

No.	Description	Number of Voters	Percent %
1	Discussing and adapting laws	230	19.98
2	Proposing and enacting laws	128	11.12
3	Representatives constituents	323	28.06
4	Able to call for votes of confidence to elect or votes of no confidence to dissolve the government or members	20	1.74
5	Monitoring and reviewing government activities	43	3.74
6	Intervening in solving conflicts between private sector actors and citizens (such land disputes)	217	18.85
7	Assisting and cooperating with the government in building social infrastructure	349	30.32
8	Offering gifts and visiting citizens	173	15.03

Table I outlines voters' awareness of the responsibilities and activities of members of parliament (MPs):

- 30. 32% of voters are aware of the role of an MP in assisting and cooperating with the government to build social infrastructure.
- 28. 06% of voters are aware of the role an MP plays as a representative of the people.
- 19.8% of voters are aware of the role an MP has in discussing and adapting laws.
- 18.85% of voters are aware that an MP may intervene in solving conflicts between private sector companies and businesspersons and citizens (e.g. land disputes).
- 15.03% of voters are aware of the roles an MP plays in offering gifts and visiting citizens.
- 11.12% of voters are aware of the role an MP has in proposing and enacting laws.
- 3.74% % of voters are aware of the role an MP plays in monitoring and reviewing government activities.
- 1.74% of voters are aware of the role an MP has in votes to elect or votes of no confidence that can dissolve the government or expel its members.

Figure 1: Contact between Voters and Members of Parliament (MPs)

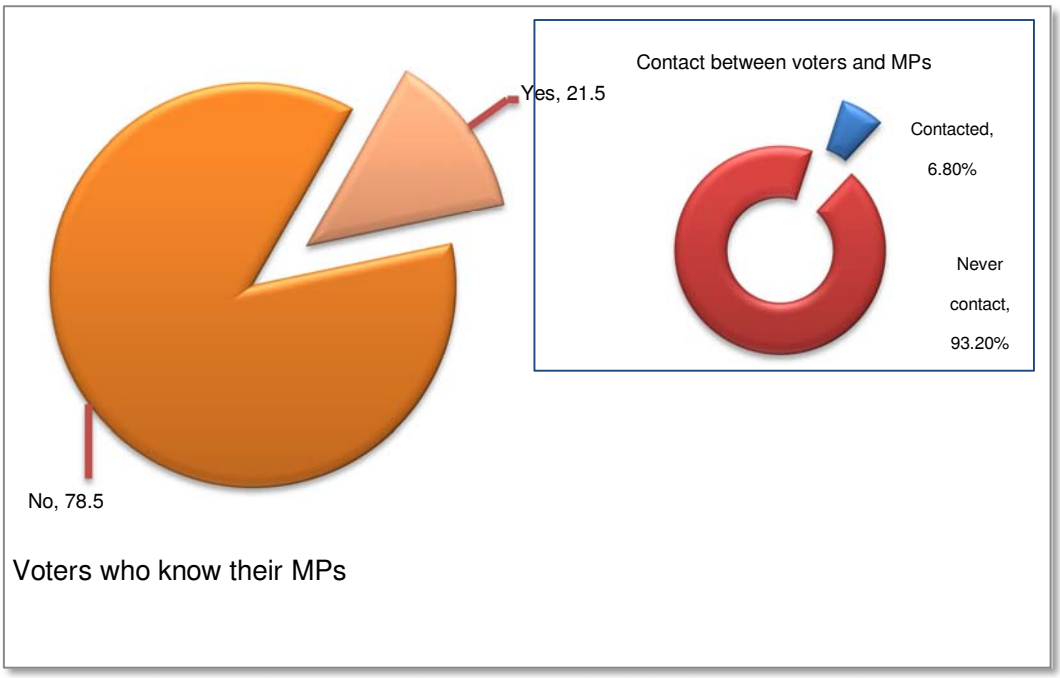


Figure 1 indicates that among voters (21.5%) who know their MPs, only 6. 8% of voters have contacted their MP in order to seek intervention in solving disputes or other issues. This statistic conveys that, although being the representatives of the people, MPs are not closely involved with their constituents.

Figure 2: Comparison of contact between voters and Members of Parliament (MPs)

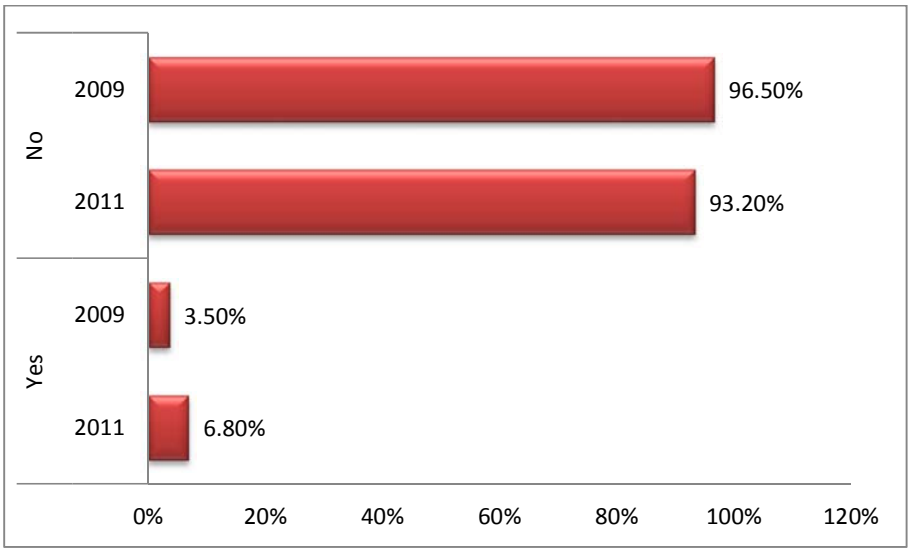
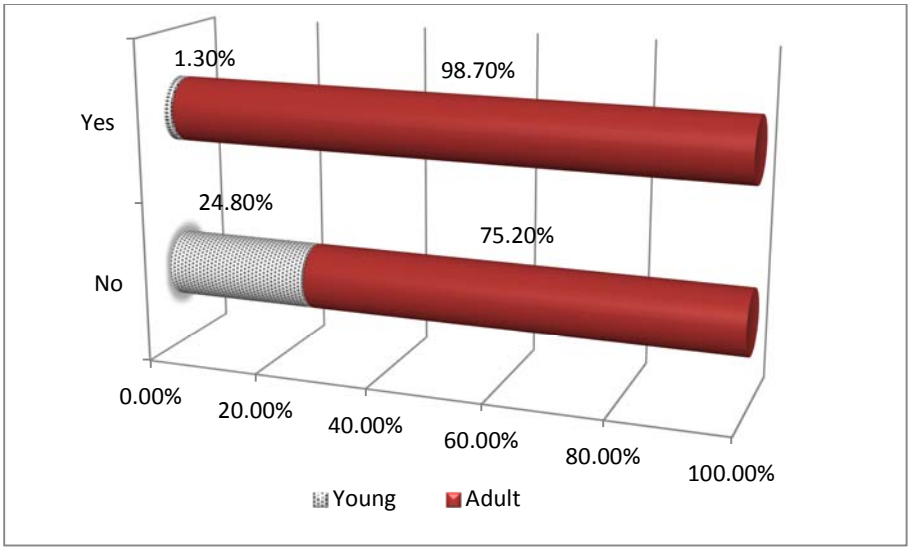


Figure 2 indicates that voters who know their MPs see an increased the amount of contact with their MPs compared to 2009 when only 3.50% of voters made contact with their MP.

Figure 3: Comparison of contact between an MP and the age of voters.



Results suggests that youth is a key factors in increasing the frequency of contact with MPs. Figure 3 indicates that 98.7% of the 'used-to-contact MPs' voters are older voters. Youth voters accounted for only 1.3% of this category.

Figure 4: Reasons or aims of voters that contact MPs

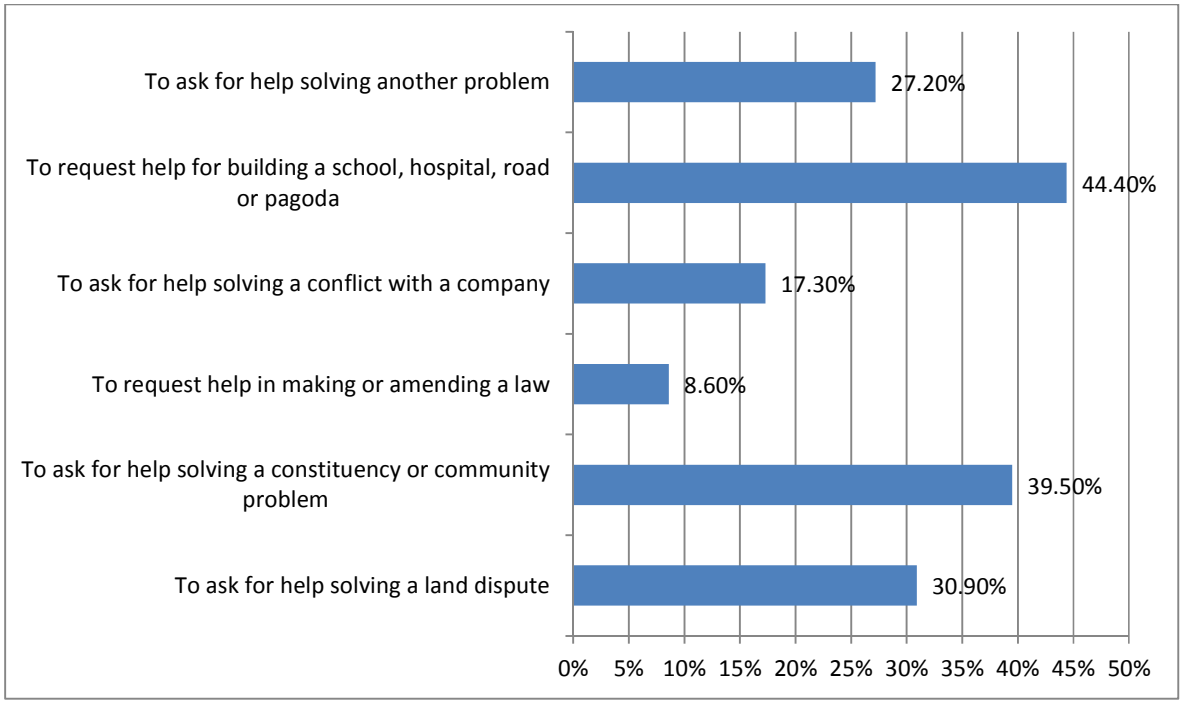


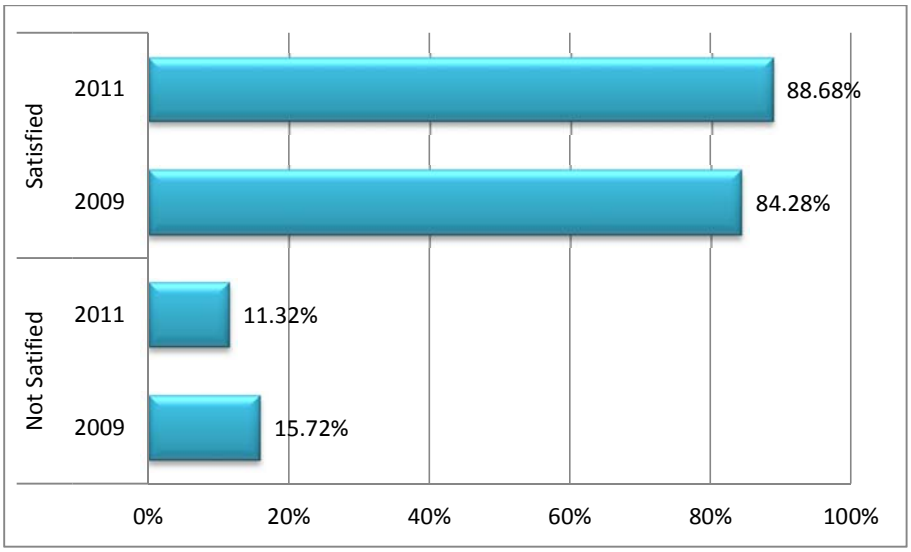
Figure 4 shows that there are 6 main reasons that voters contact members of parliament (MPs).

- 44.40% of the voters who know their MPs contact them in order to seek funding for local infrastructure projects.
- 39.05% of voters contact MPs for intervention in local community issues.
- 30.90% of voters contact their MPs to solve land issues.
- 17.30% of voters contact their MPs to solve disputes with private companies.
- 8.06% of the voters contact MPs to request the passing or amending of laws.

- 27.2% of voters who know their MPs contact them for help in solving other issues.

II.2 Voter evaluation of MPs

2.1. Figure 5: Comparisons of voter evaluations of members of parliament's work



For voters who know their MP, there is generally satisfaction in their work and activities. In 2009 84.28% of voters were satisfied with the performance of the MPs and in 2011 this increased to 88.68%.

2.2. Figure 6: Dissatisfaction with the performance of members of parliament

In the last four years, MPs have undertaken a lot of work to attract the satisfaction of voters. However, this may also cause dissatisfaction to other sections of their electorate.

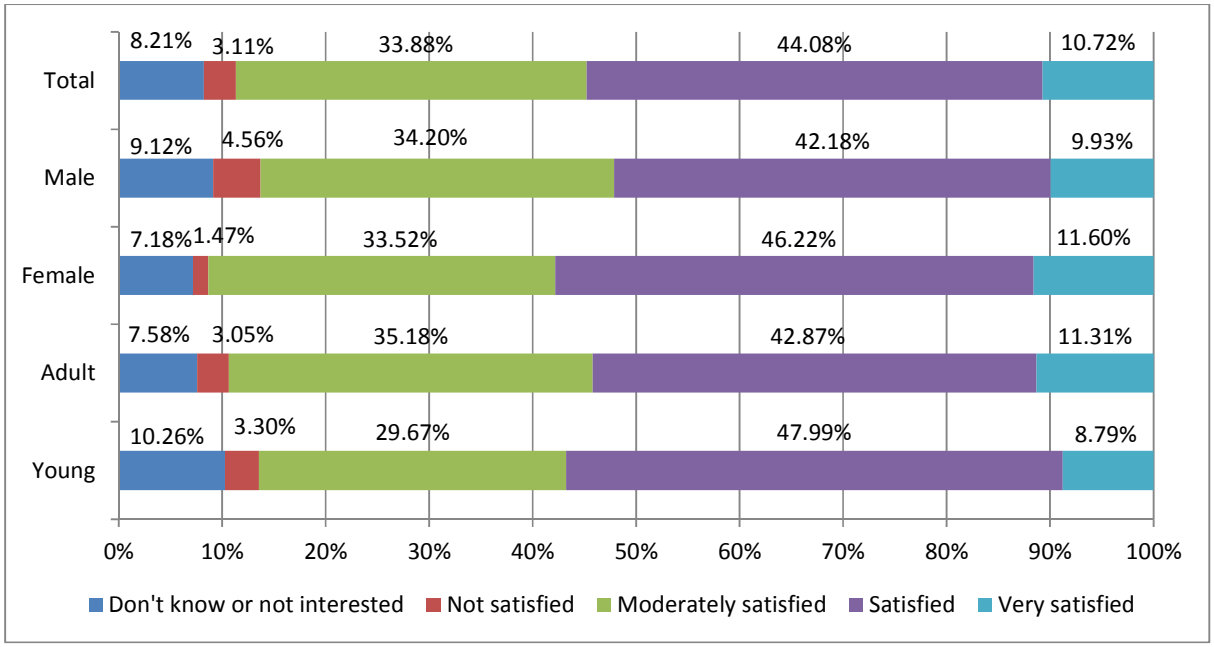


Figure 6 shows the satisfaction rating given to MPs from 1 to 6.

- 44.08% of eligible voters who know the MPs are satisfied with the activities of MPs.
- 33.88%are somewhat satisfied.

- 10.72% are very satisfied.

Only 11.31% of eligible voters who know their MPs are 'not satisfied' with their performance.

The study shows that voters' scoring of the performance of MPs depends on the gender and age of the voters. Findings indicate that male voters express more displeasure than female voters with regard to the performance of MPs.

In terms of age figures suggests that youths who have known MPs express more discontent than older voters.

II.3 Voter awareness and elections

3.1. Voter awareness of elections

3.1.1 Figure 7: the awareness changed after election

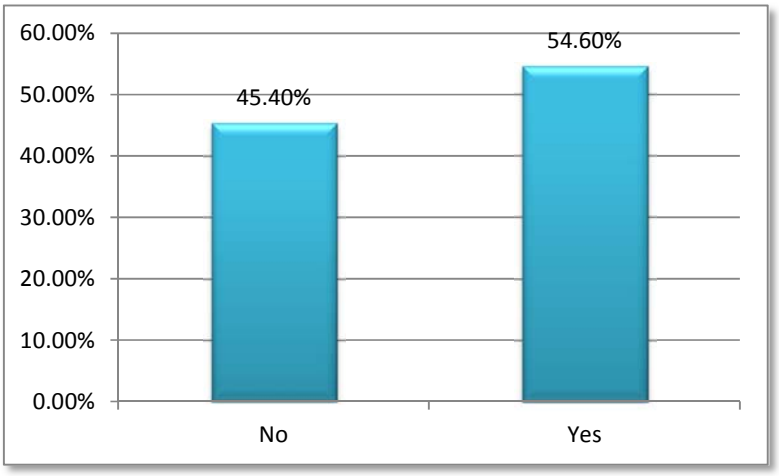


Figure 7 shows that 54.60% of voters are aware that an election is able to bring about change and better living standards and improve the performance of local authorities.

However, 45.40% of eligible voters believe that an election would not be able to bring about change and that their daily lives and the performance of local authorities will remain unimproved.

3.1.2 Figure 8: The expectations of people after elections

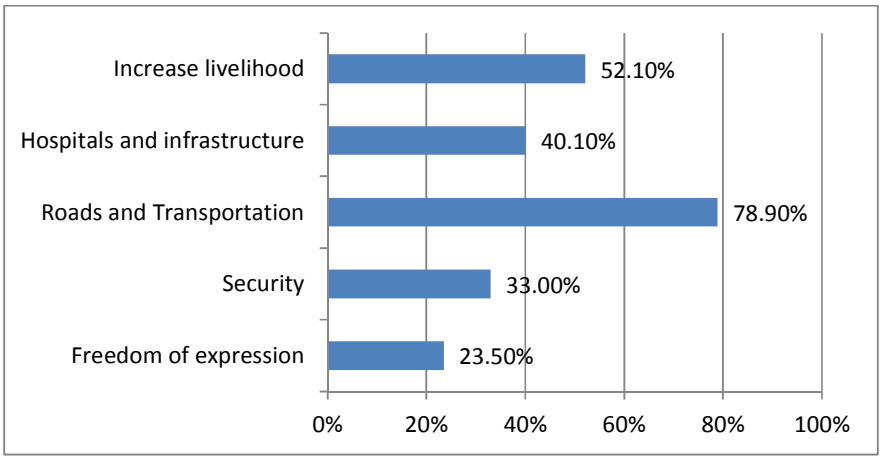


Figure 8 shows that among the voters who believe an election is able to bring about change:

- 52.1% said they see an improvement in their living standard
- 40.10% said they see changes such as increasing the number of hospitals
- 78.90% said they see improved roads and transportation
- 33% said they see change improved security in the community
- 23.50% said they see improvements in freedom of expression.

3.1.3 Table 2: Electoral awareness and change by gender

The study's findings show that after an election the belief in change differs by gender.

N.O	Gender	The belief about the election			
		Changed		Unchanged	
		Number	%	Number	%
๑	Female	2415	62.33	2742	58.85
๒	Male	1459	37.66	1917	41.14
	Total	**3874**	**100**	**4659**	**100**

Table 2 shows that among voters who said there is something to change after the Election, 58.85% female voters believe that change is feasible, whereas only 41.14% male voters believe that an election would bring about change.

3.2. Understanding political parties

3.2.1 Figure 9: What is the political participation?

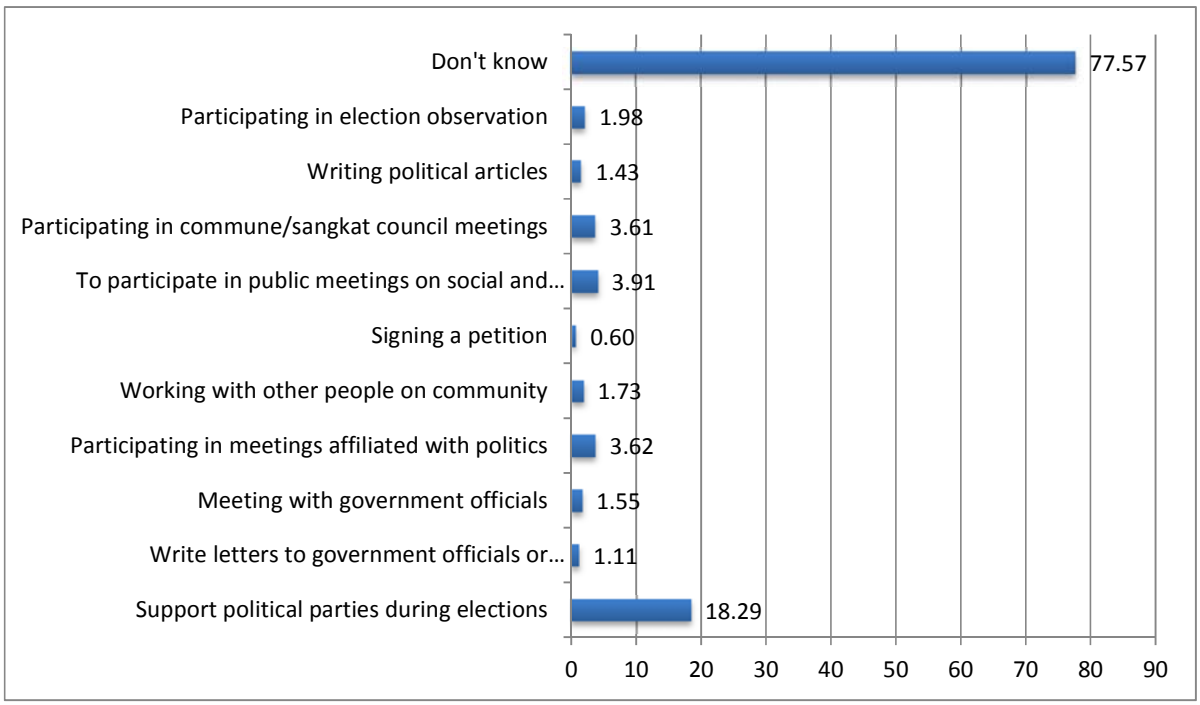


Figure 9, among interviewees 77.57% do not know what political participation is and 18.29% of interviewees participated in supporting political parties activities

3.2.2 Figure 10: Interest in political affairs

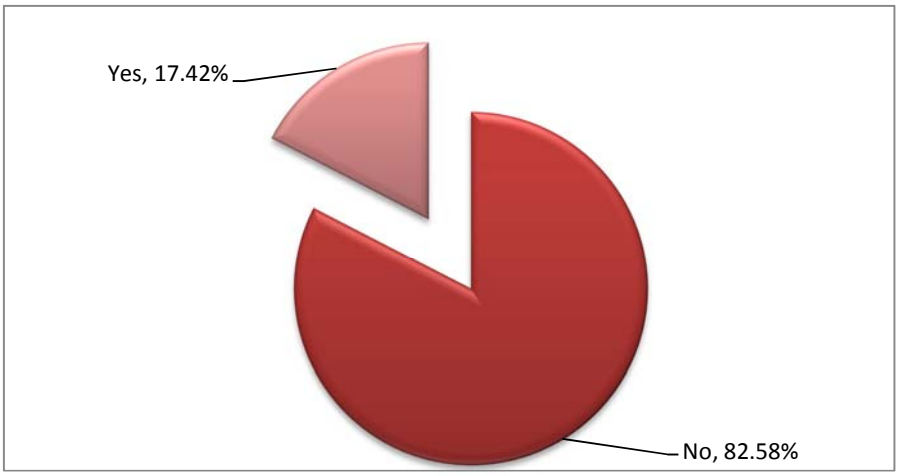
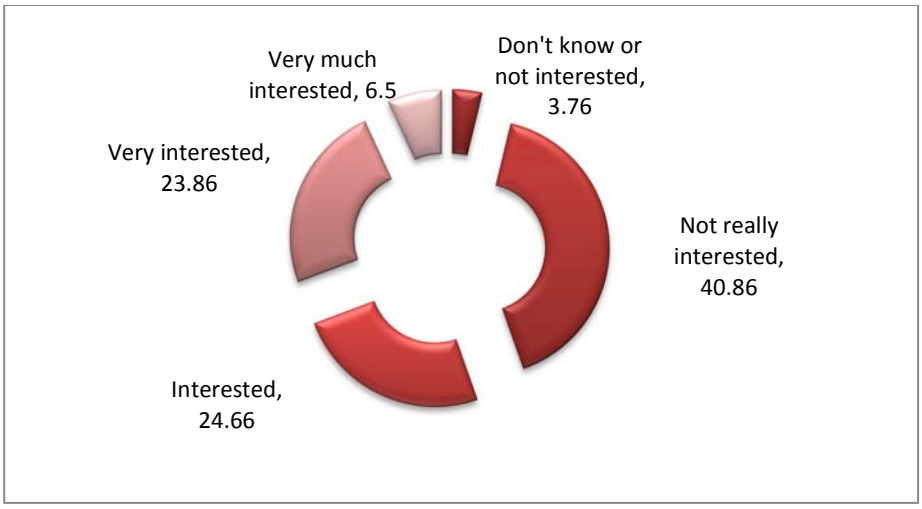


Figure 10 shows that 17.42% of eligible voters are interested in political affairs and that 82.58% of eligible voters are not. Age is a factor, with 73.2% of older voters interested in political affairs but only 26.8% of younger voters interested in political affairs.

3.2.3 Figure 11: The level of citizens 'interests in politics



Among the 17.42% of voters who are interested in political affairs:

- 40.86% of voters are not really interested
- 24.66% of voters are interested
- 6.5% of voters are very much interested
- 23.86% of voters are very interested
- 3.76% of voters cannot specifically define the level of interest

3.2.4 Figure 12: Comparison of interest in Politics and Age

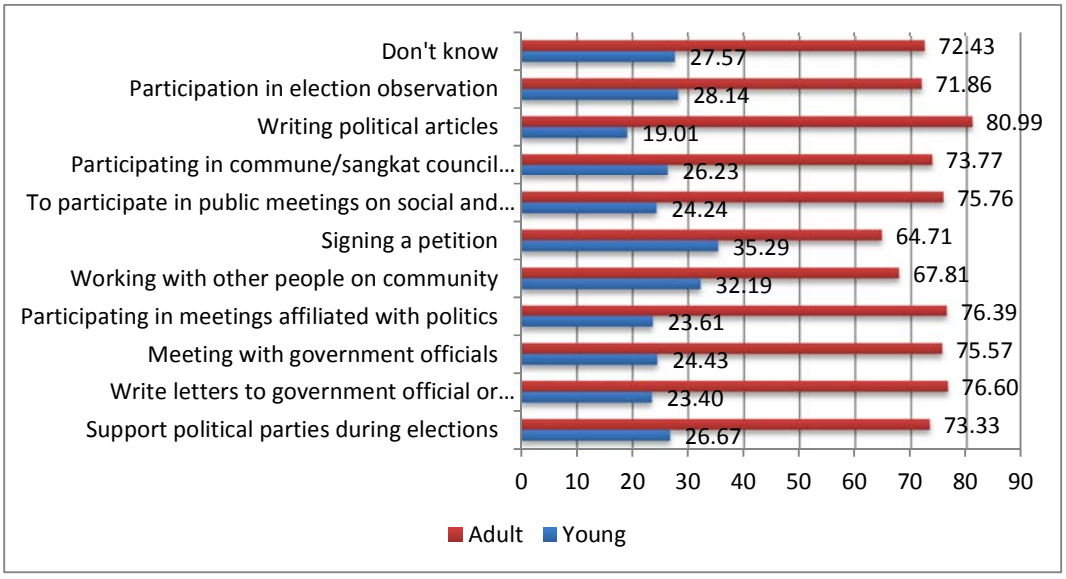


Figure 12 suggest that youths do not understand political activities to the extent that older voters do. To all questionnaires inquired, below 36% of youth voters understand what political activity is.

II.4 Participation in the Evaluation on Commune Council's performance

4.1 The voters'understanding of Commune Council Elections

4.1.1 Figure 13: Awareness of the promises of Commune Councilors

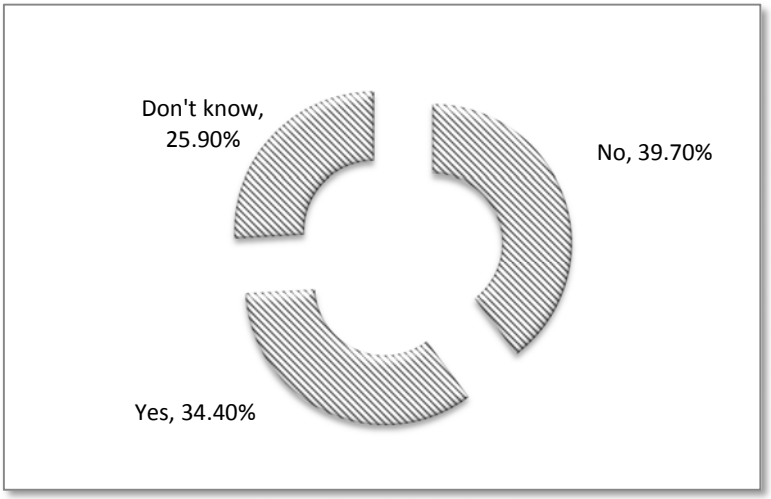


Figure 13 shows that:

- 34.40% of the eligible voters who used to hear the promises made by the commune councilors
- 39.70% of voters have never heard promises made by commune councilors.
- One third of voters equal to 25, 90% have never heard anything from the commune councilors.

4.1.2 Figure 14: Expression of contentment toward the promises of commune councilors

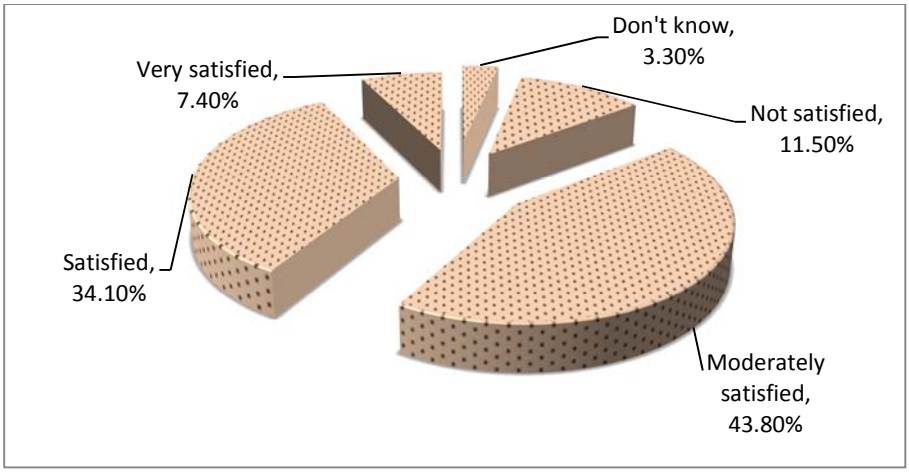


Figure 14 shows that 83.5% of the voters who used to hear the promises made by commune councilors expressed contentment and 11.50% is discontented. However, 3.30% of those who used to hear the promises made by commune councilors said that they have no idea.

4.1.3 Figure 15: The evaluation of citizen concerning the response of commune councilors

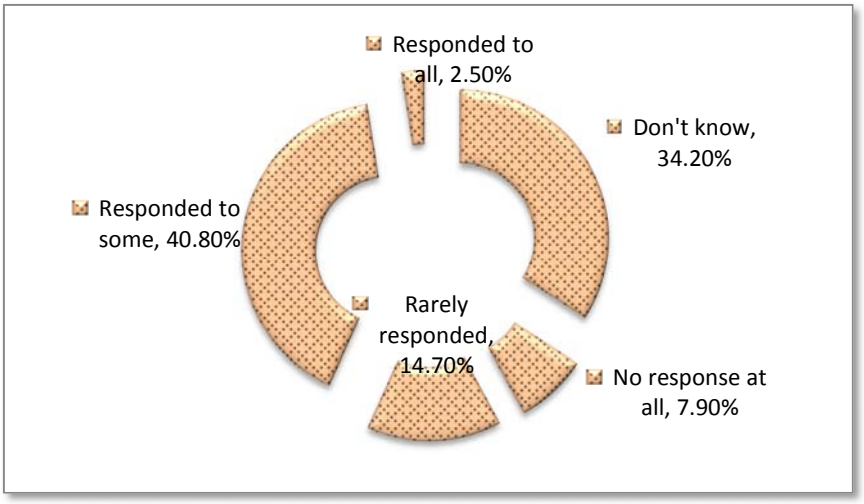


Figure 15: The evaluation of voters on the responses of commune councilors shows that:

- 57.90% of voters who heard the promises made by commune councilor said that commune councilors have responded and followed the promises (14.70% said Commune Councilors rarely responded; 40.80% said Commune Councilors responded to some promises and 2.50% said Commune Councilors responded to all promises)
- 7.90% of voter who heard the promises said that the commune councilors have not responded and followed the promised.
- 34.2% of voters said that they do not know/ no idea.

4.1.4 Evaluation on Performance of Commune Councilors with the comparison between Gender and Age of voters

4.2 Activities and awareness of the voters' participation

4.2.1 Figure 16: The understanding about the rights of meeting with commune councilors

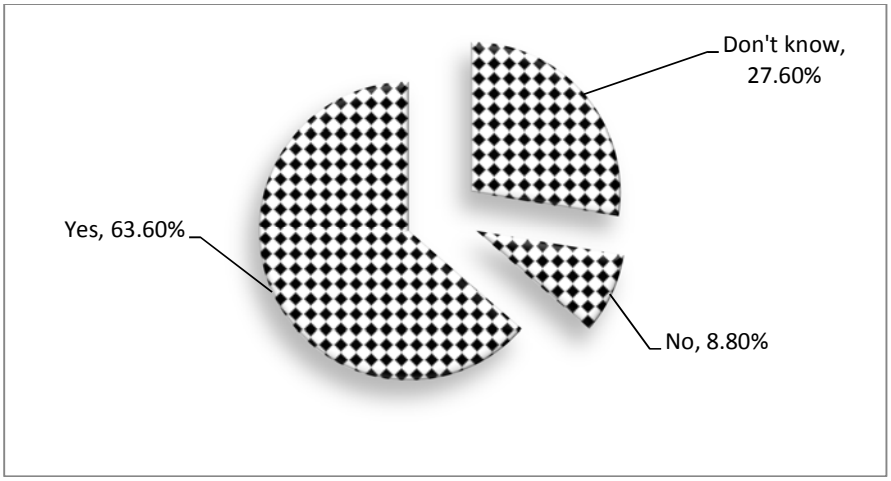


Figure 16 shows that:

- 63.60% of voters understand that they are rightful to join the meeting with commune councilors
- 8.8% of voters think that they have no rights and duties to join
- 27.6% of voters do not answer.

4.2.2 Figure 17: Participation in Commune Councilor's activities

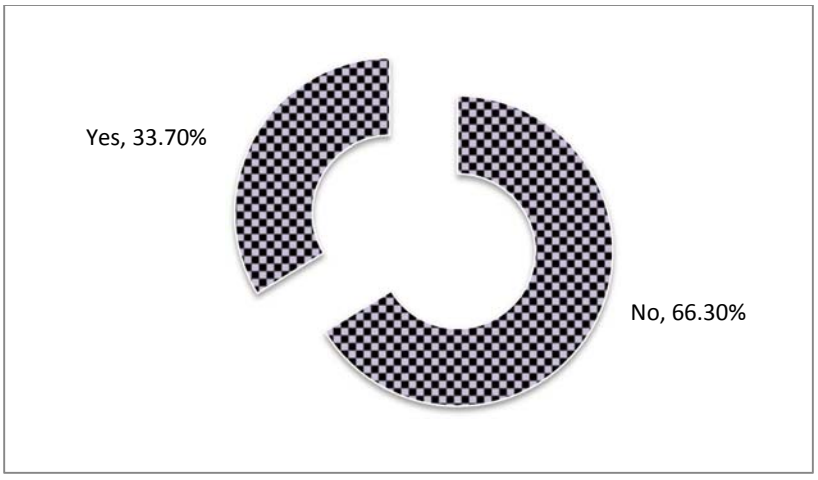


Figure 17 shows that 33.70% of voters used to join the meeting with commune councilors in the second mandate in 2007-2011. 66. 30% of voters have never joined the meeting with the commune councilors.

4.2.3 Table 3: Agendas of commune council that voters know

N.O	Discussing agendas	Number	%
1	Development plans	1950	67.50%
2	Disseminating information of the commune development budget	733	25.40%
3	Compromising different point of view	277	9.60%

Table 3 shows that among the voters used to attend the meeting-

- 67.50% knew the discussing agendas of commune councilors on local development plan
- 25.40% of voters knew the discussing agenda on the disseminating information of the commune development budget
- 9.60% of voters knew the discussing agenda on the compromising different point of view

4.2.4 Table 4: The issues that voters learn during the meeting with commune councilors

N.O	Issues raised during the Commune Council Meeting	Number of Voters	Percent %
1	Only listening to reports of commune	2080	73.40%
2	Providing opinion and proposing the local development plan	412	14.50%
3	Inquiring the local development issues	256	9.00%
4	Demanding pragmatic working activity from Commune Councilors	112	4.00%
5	Raising local development issues	341	12.00%

Table 4 above shows among the voters who used to attend the meeting:

- 73.4% of voters used to just only listen to the reports of commune
- 14.50% of voters used to provide opinion and propose the local development plan
- 9% of voters sued to inquire the local development issues

4.2.5 Figure 18: The acceptance of opinion of voters by commune councilors

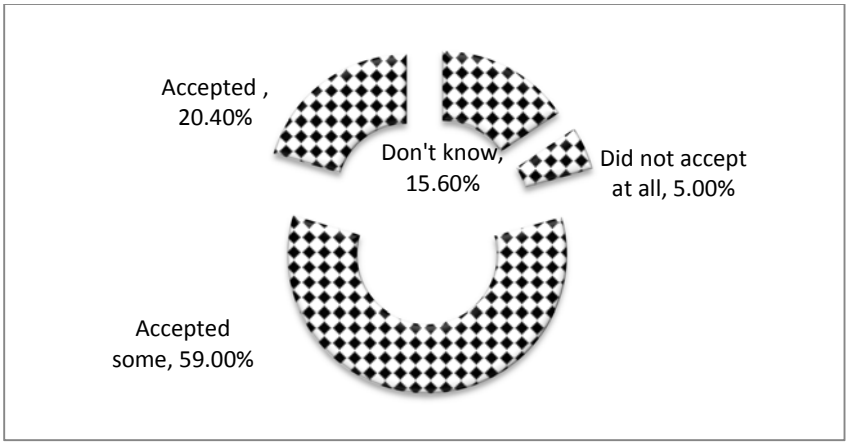


Figure 18 indicates that among all the voters who used to attend the meeting with the commune councilors-

- 20.40% of attending voters said commune councilors accepted their opinion
- 59% of attending voters said commune councilors accepted some of their opinion
- 5% of attending voters said commune councilor did not accept their opinion.

4.2.6 Figure 19: Reasons that citizen has not participated in the commune council

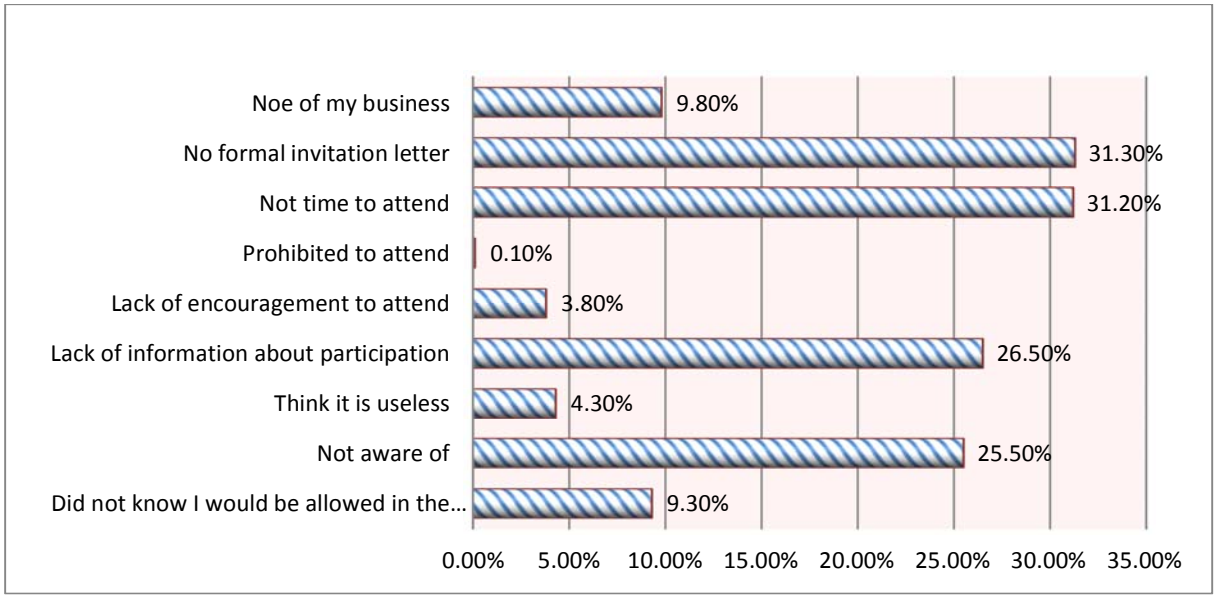
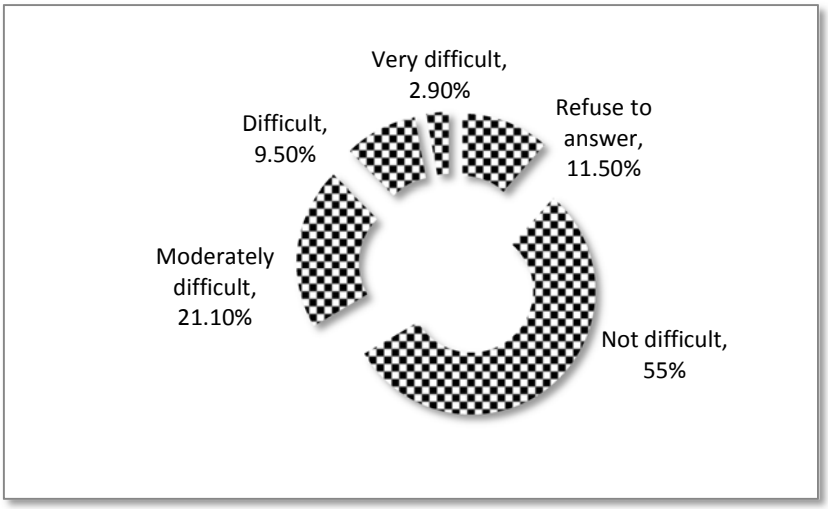


Figure 19 explains the main reasons:

- First reason: Voters have not attended the meeting with commune councilors and 1.30% of them said they did not get any formal invitation letter.
- Second reason: 31.20% of voters said they did not have free time to attend the meeting
- Third reason: 26.50% of voters said they had no information about the meeting
- Furth reason: 25.50% of voter said they are remotely interested in the meeting
- Fifth reason: the rest said the meeting is useless and it is none of their business

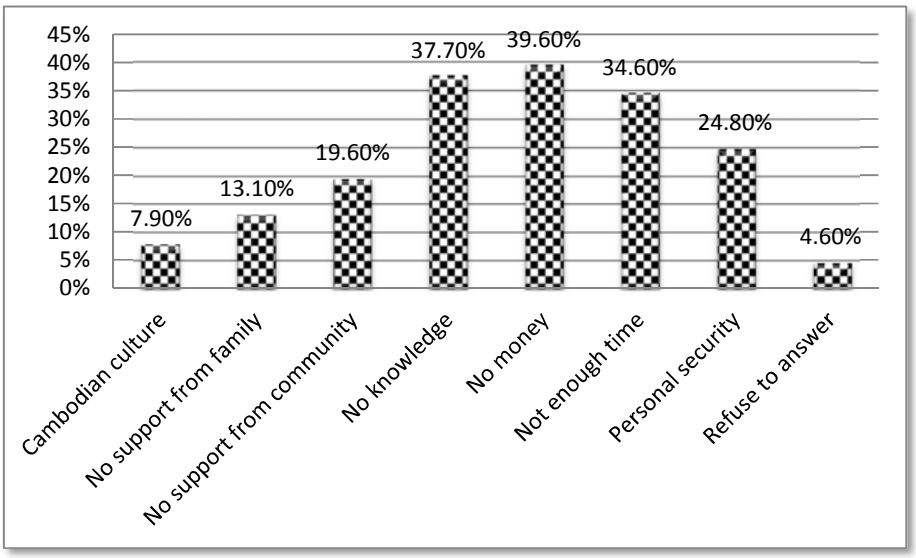
II.5 The difficulties with the political participation

5.1.1 Figure 20: The difficulties of citizens with regard to the political activity involvements



The figure 20 shows that 33.50% of voters who are interested in political affairs said that the political participation is difficult. 55% of voters said they are not interested and they do not know about this.

5.1.2 Figure 21: The reasons of the difficulties with the political parties



The figure 21 designates that among all the voters expressing difficulties with the political participation:

- First reason: Voters are financially deficient
- Second reason: Voters do not have ideas about political parties
- Third reason: No sufficient time and especially the issues of security, Khmer tradition and support from family are the main barriers

III. APPENDIX I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Method used in identifying sample polling station and scope of observation

The sampling method was based on the method used to select polling station for the 2007 and 2008 election result testing and the 2008 voter survey on voter list and registration.

Summary of Methodology

Phase 1:

850 sample polling stations were identified for conducting the surveys. The 850 polling stations were used by 397,437 eligible voters of the total 8,894,219 eligible voters nationwide. This method is called "Sampling Method". This statistical analysis was used to determine a confidence level of 99%, with a margin of error of 0.2%, and margin of error for polling stations of 4.42%.

Phase 2:

Polling stations in each constituency were selected by computer to obtain 850 polling stations. This method is "Station Sampling Method."

Phase 3:

Find out the number of interviewees in each constituency following the method of "Stratified Sampling Method."

Phase 4:

Select a number of eligible voters to be interviewed taken from target areas such as villages and communes. This method is called the "Random Sampling Method."

1. **Selection of sample polling station**

This method was based on the methods of 2007 and 2008 Election result testing, "Quick Result or PVT", and voter survey 2008 on voter lists and registration.

In 2011, the sample polling stations were selected based on the sample eligible voters in the 2011 voter list.

Step 1:

24 provinces/municipalities were used to find out the sample number of eligible voter in a confidence level of 99% and a margin of error of 0.2%.

$$n = \frac{Nz^2 p(1-p)}{NE^2 + z^2 p(1-p)} = 397{,}435 \text{ voters}$$

Remarks

Letter (sample)	Meaning	Value
n	Number of eligible voter (sample)	397,435
N	Total voters on voter lists 2010	8,894,219
E	Margin of error	0.002
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
z	Confidence level 99%	2.58

Step 2:

The following table illustrates the number of voters who registered in one polling station ,on average.

No.	Province/municipality	Voters list 2010		
		Polling station	New registered voters	No. of voters in polling station on average
1	Banteay Mean Chey	919	432457	471
2	Batt Dambang	1303	662059	508
3	Kampong Cham	2464	1178148	478
4	Kampong Chhnang	659	299803	455
5	Kampong Speu	1025	465047	454
6	Kampong Thom	880	419136	476
7	Kampot	798	394355	494
8	Kandal	1427	760119	533
9	Koh Kong	158	67908	430
10	Kratie	386	190053	492
11	Mondul Kiri	81	31262	386
12	Phnom Penh	1576	888382	564
13	Preah Vihear	244	108960	447
14	Prey Veng	1555	754660	485
15	Pursat	607	260715	430
16	Rattanak Kiri	159	75585	475
17	Siem Reap	1105	548613	496
18	Preah Sihanouk Ville	230	117745	512
19	Stung Treng	144	60232	418
20	Svay Rieng	766	374344	489
21	Takeo	1263	625049	495
22	Otdor Mean Chey	240	120884	504
23	Krong Keab	54	22225	412
24	Pailin	83	36478	439
Total		**18126**	**8894219**	**11343**

Based on the above table, we can see the minimum number of voters, the maximum number of voters and the average number of voters in one polling station.

Minimum of voters in one polling station	Maximum of voters in one polling station	The average of number of voters in one polling station
386	564	473

Step 3:

Using the number of eligible voters (sample 397,435 voters) and the average number of voters in one polling station (473), we can find out the number of sample polling stations by using the formula below:

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{397{,}435}{473} = 840 \text{ polling stations}$$

The number of polling stations is increasing from year to year, so we assumed only 850 sample polling stations for the voter survey in 2011.

Step 4:

The formula below was used to calculate the margin of error for polling stations:

$$\text{The percentage of margin of error for polling stations} = \frac{\sqrt{p*(1-p)}}{\sqrt{n}} * z = 4.42\%$$

Remarks:

Letter (sample)	Meaning	Value
Margin of error for polling station	Margin of error for polling station to be selected compared to the total number of polling stations	4.42%
P	Assumed heterogeneity or variance	0.5
N	Sample polling station to be selected	859 polling stations

As a result, there is 4.42% margin of error for sample polling stations to be selected.

Step 5:

To find out the number of sample polling stations in each province/municipality, we needed to work with 850 target polling stations which equals to 4.69%, compared to 18,126 polling stations nationawide.

$$\text{Sample polling station} = \frac{850}{18{,}126} = 0.0469$$

As a result, 4.69% of all polling stations will be used, so the number of all polling stations in each constituency will be multiple with the sample polling stations. The following table describes the number of polling stations (sample) in each constituency:

Municipality/provinces	Total polling stations	Proportional	Sample polling station
Banteay Mean Chey	919	0.0469	43
Batt Dambang	1303		61
Kampong Cham	2464		116
Kampong Chhnang	659		31
Kampong Speu	1025		48
Kampong Tho	880		41
Kampot	798		37

Kandal	1427		67
Koh Kong	158		7
Kratie	386		18
Mondul Kiri	81		4
Phnom Penh	1576		74
Preah Vihear	244		11
Prey Veng	1555		73
Pursat	607		28
Rattanak Kiri	159		7
Siem Reap	1105		52
Preah Sihanouk Ville	230		11
Stung Treng	144		7
Svay Rieng	766		36
Takeo	1263		59
Otdor Mean Chey	240		11
Krong Keab	54		4
Pailin	83		4
Total	**18126**		**850**

2. Method of selection and location of sample polling stations

Below is the method of selecting stations based on two programs:

2.1. Input information about all polling stations in each constitutuency into MS Access. The information included will be located in municipality/province, Khan/district, Sangkat/commune, polling station code number and the total number of voters in each polling station.

2.2. All information about polling stations in MS Access must be converted to SPSS. We will analyse the data in SPSS by selecting the number of target sample polling stations (see the number of sample polling stations in the chart displayed in the row of sample polling station of phase 5)

2.3. After we establish the location, polling station code number and the total number of voters in each polling station, followed by the target polling stations, we convert the information from SPSS back to MS Access. In MS Access, we will find the total number of voters from target sample polling stations.

2.4. Based on this program, we can identify the location of municipality/province, Khan/district, Sangkat/commune and the total number of voters from sample polling stations.

Municipality/province	The total number of sample data			
	District/Khan	Sangkat/Commune	Polling stations	Registered voters
Banteay Mean Chey	9	31	43	18561
Batt Dambang	14	45	61	27921
Kampong Cham	16	81	116	55503

Kampong Chhnang	8	26	31	12519
Kampong Speu	7	36	48	22704
Kampong Tho	8	34	41	17330
Kampot	7	32	37	19354
Kandal	11	50	67	38508
Koh Kong	6	6	7	2910
Kratie	6	14	18	8972
Mondul Kiri	4	4	4	936
Phnom Penh	9	52	74	39918
Preah Vihear	5	10	11	3449
Prey Veng	13	52	73	33887
Pursat	6	19	28	10626
Rattanak Kiri	7	7	7	2638
Siem Reap	12	38	52	21709
Preah Sihanouk Ville	4	8	11	4422
Stung Treng	4	7	7	3737
Svay Rieng	8	30	36	18797
Takeo	10	47	59	23909
Otdor Mean Chey	4	8	11	5452
Krong Keab	2	3	4	2025
Pailin	2	4	4	1976
Total	**182**	**644**	**850**	**397663**

3. Method of selecting the number of interviewees in each constituency

3.1. Selecting the total number of interviewees in each constituency

Based on the number of voters in the sample polling stations, the formula below is used to calculate the sample number of interviewees in each constituency in a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5%.

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

Remarks	
n	Number of people to be interviewed (sample size)
N	Total number of registered voters in the target sample polling station
E	Margin of error of 5%
$Z_{\alpha/2}^2$	Coefficient of Normal Distribution

The following list illustrates the number of people to be interviewed in each constituency:

Municipality/ province	Total number of sample data				Number of interviewee
	District/ khan	Sangkat/ commune	Polling station	Registered voter	
Banteay Mean Chey	9	31	43	18561	376
Batt Dambang	14	45	61	27921	379
Kampong Cham	16	81	116	55503	382
Kampong Chhnang	8	26	31	12519	373
Kampong Speu	7	36	48	22704	378
Kampong Thom	8	34	41	17330	376
Kampot	7	32	37	19354	377
Kandal	11	50	67	38508	380
Koh Kong	6	6	7	2910	339
Kratie	6	14	18	8972	368
Mondul Kiri	4	4	4	936	273
Phnom Penh	9	52	74	39918	381
Preah Vihear	5	10	11	3449	346
Prey Veng	13	52	73	33887	380
Pursat	6	19	28	10626	371
Rattanak Kiri	7	7	7	2638	335
Siem Reap	12	38	52	21709	377
Preah Sihanouk Ville	4	8	11	4422	354
Stung Treng	4	7	7	3737	353
Svay Rieng	8	30	36	18797	376
Takeo	10	47	59	23909	378
Otdor Mean Chey	4	8	11	5452	359
Krong Keab	2	3	4	2025	323
Pailin	2	4	4	1976	322
Total	**182**	**644**	**850**	**397,663**	**8656**

3.2. Method of selecting sample of interviewees in each polling station

Using the above data (on numbers to be selected from each province/municipality), we applied the stratified sampling method 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 2011 is as follows:

$$ni = n^* Pi , (i=1,2,3,\ldots,24)$$

ni: is the number of interviewees in each sample polling station, which is obtained from proportional value Pi

n: is the total number of interviewees in all sample target polling stations in each constituency

Pi: is the proportion value of voters in each sample polling station in each constituency

i = 1,2,3,.....:. is the number of target polling stations in each constituency (strata)

Note: Pi is the value used in the proportion formula to find out the proportion value in polling stations in each province/municipality

Pi=Ni/N

Pi: is the proportion value of voters in sample polling stations in each province/municipality

Ni: 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 (Sample polling station)

To see details related to the number of interviewees in each sample polling station in each province/municipality and the localtion of polling stations, please see the attached table obtained from the MS Access.

4. Method of selecting voters to be interviewed

Interviewees were selected for interviews based on the determined number in each village followed by the designated method.

For selection of voters to be interviewed, "Random Lottery Method" was used in three steps as following:

4.1. Identification of target households to be interviewed

Identification of households for interviews 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. The interviewers must know the number of interviewees to be interviewed. When all necessary information was obtained, interviewers identified the interval scale of selection, as follows:

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

Ni is the total number of households in the village

ni is the number of interviewees needed to be interviewed

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

Remarks: If there are many floors in one building and only one family living there, the building should be counted as only one.

4.2. 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). When the interviewer selected one of the 10 slips, the interviewer counted households from the first house and started interviews at that location. The next house to be interviewed was chosen based on the value of the interval scale, counting from the first house.

4.3. Selection of family members for interview

- Step 1: the interviewer first wrote down the names of family members aged 18 or above.
- Step 2: the interviewer chose the first person alphabetically but if the first two people have the same first letter then the interviewer chose the second consenant alphabetically.

Example of selection of interviewees

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

- Step 1: we calculate the interval scale of 60 households/10 people = 6 households.
- Step 2: we use 5 numbered slips and randomly draw one slip. For instance, we draw slip 3.
- Step 3: the third household is selected and becomes the first household selected for an interview
- Step 4: we wrote down the names of family member as below:

No.	Name of family member	Sex	Age	Interviewee	Presence
1	Chanreaksmei	F	20	☐	☑
2	Dara	M	30	☐	☐
3	Bopha	F	22	☑	☑

In this case, the person to be interviewed is Bopha

- Step 5: we must count another six household starting from the first household based on step 6. The six households are counted and the sixth household becomes the second selected for interview. We do the same thing until we get 10 people for interviews.

5. Checking and controlling interviewing activity and collecting questionnaire form

To check and control the activity of the interviewer, we have established monitoring and evaluation teams such as Comfrel's office center, Provincial supervisor and field supervisor.

5.1. Field supervisor responsabilities: Do spot checks in the field. Collect completed questionnaire forms to check for accuaracy of the question and answers. If the supervisor finds any error in the questionnaire, the interviewer must interview again or solve this problem.

Remarks: When finished interviewing, Supervisors must collect and check the questionnaires then must sign the questionnaire form to indicate it is approved. After the completion of all interviews, all questionnaires must be sent to the Provincial supervisor.

5.2. Provincial supervisors responsabilities: Provincial supervisors must check all questionnaires received from the field supervisors. This will reduce any errors in data from careless field supervisors. After it is done, all questionnaires must be sent to Comfrel in Phnom Penh.

5.3. Comfrel in Phnom Penh: conduct activity as follows:

5.3.1. Daily contact with field supervisors or Comfrel's secretaries twice per day (morning and afternoon) to confirm the completion of work related activity.

5.3.2. Comfrel employees in Phnom Penh can go to any province to check interviewers and ensure they are following the proper methods.

5.3.3. Comfrel employees in Phnom Penh must check the completion questionnaire form again when they are received from the province.

6. Checking the questionnaire form in the Database

When entering data, the following steps must be followed:

6.1. Selection of data entry volunteers

- Computer literate, MS Access
- 5-7 minutes for one questionnaire

6.2. To be trained using the database

6.3. Two people from Comfrel in Phnom Penh are in charge of controlling the data entry

6.4. Daily checking as following:

- Check 5% of the completed data entry per day for accuracy.
- If errors are found in the first 5% of completed data entry, we will check another 5% of the completed data entry. If there is more errors, we will recheck all data recorded.

6.5. After the data entry is completed, 5% of the completed data entry will be checked to ensure all data entry is accurate and proper and able to be used.

Report Analysis Methodology

In the analysing process, COMFREL has used some statistical methods as the table below:

1. finding the percentages of the analysized data by using the Analyze Description Frequency.

2. Comparative studies of different data with regard to the answers by using Model Crosstab by Layer for analyzing the answers.

3. Using the methods to seek for the changing answers which are the quality answers through Crosstab Data and Model Chi-square to study of its changes wether or not it is inter-dependent.

4. The study and use of Log-linear for finding the changing variables if it is inter-related and for the ease of making a new table outcome for the report analysis.