

Cambodia - General Population Census of Cambodia 1998

National Institute of Statistics

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Overview

Identification

ID NUMBER
KHM-NIS-GPCC-1998-v01

Version

VERSION DESCRIPTION
vesion v1.0. - Edited data for internal use only.

PRODUCTION DATE
2000

NOTES
vesion 1-edited but internal

vesion 2-edited for public use

Overview

ABSTRACT
The 1998 Census seeks to create an inventory of the country's manpower resources and demographic characteristics as at a given time. Only the census can provide data for small areas (e.g. village) for local planning purposes.

The population census is the most fundamental source of national population data required by a country for administrative purposes as well as for economic and social planning and research. It is expected to provide a comprehensive and reliable inventory of a country's population. Apart from the size of population in each of the administrative units which is the basic information provided by the census, an analysis of the census data provides information on trends in population growth, age and sex structure of the population, the levels of mortality and fertility, the course of migration, trends in urbanization and on many more characteristics of the population. A study of the current demographic levels and past trends is very essential in making population projections that form the basis of national plans for economic development and other welfare programmes.

The demographic, social and economic indicators as well as other bench mark data at small area levels produced by the 1998 Census will go a long way in monitoring and evaluating the implementation of National Strategic Development Plan programmes in the future.

KIND OF DATA
Census/enumeration data [cen]

UNITS OF ANALYSIS
Individuals

Households

Scope

NOTES
The scope of the census includes:

- HOUSEHOLD: Household members characteristics, migration, literacy, education, disability, main activity, employment, occupation.
- WOMEN: Women's characteristics, children born, alive and died.
- DEATHS: characteristics of the deceased, cause of death, maternal mortality.
- HOUSING CONDITIONS AND FACILITIES: Source of lighting, cooking fuel, toilet, water supply, number of rooms, ownership of facilities, access to internet.

TOPICS

Topic	Vocabulary	URI
Education	World Bank	
Energy	World Bank	
Electricity	World Bank	
Population & Reproductive Health	World Bank	
Disability	World Bank	
Labor Markets	World Bank	

Coverage

GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

National

Administrative units

Urban/Rural

UNIVERSE

The census was conducted on a de facto basis. In other words, all persons staying in Cambodia on the Census Night were enumerated in the place they were found present. These persons included foreigners but excluded foreign diplomatic corps and the like and their families. Officials of Cambodia's missions and their families living in other countries were also included.

Producers and Sponsors

PRIMARY INVESTIGATOR(S)

Name	Affiliation
National Institute of Statistics	Ministry of Planning

OTHER PRODUCER(S)

Name	Affiliation	Role
United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs		Assistance in project execution

FUNDING

Name	Abbreviation	Role
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	Funding
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	Funding
Royal Government of Cambodia	RGC	Co-funding for fieldwork

OTHER ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Name	Affiliation	Role
Mr. Nott Rama Rao	UNFPA	Technical Assistance
Mr. Harry Lode	UNFPA	Data Processing Technical Assistance

Metadata Production

METADATA PRODUCED BY

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation	Role
ENG DANY	DANY	National Institute of Statistics	Documentation

DATE OF METADATA PRODUCTION

2013-07-22

DDI DOCUMENT VERSION

Version 01 (July 2013) - first documentation using IHSN Toolkit

DDI DOCUMENT ID

DDI-KHM-NIS-GPCC-1998-v01

Sampling

Sampling Procedure

Not Applicable

Questionnaires

Overview

Two questionnaires (Form A Houselist and Form B Household questionnaire), developed for the demographic survey, were slightly revised to suit census purposes. They were further refined based on the experience of the first pre-test in selected areas in January 1997, suggestions made at the First Data Users Meeting (April 1997) and recommendations of the Census Technical Committee (April and June 1997). Finally a pilot census was carried out in June 1997 in sample areas with the help of teachers which showed that with some minor changes, the questionnaires and the instruction manuals developed could be used in the census.

Form A: Houselist which was canvassed during the preliminary round was used to collect the following information in respect of buildings which had households in them: Building / Structure number, predominant construction material of wall, roof and floor of building, whether building is wholly or partly residential, household number, and name and sex of head of household and number of persons usually living in the household.

Form B: Household Questionnaire had four parts:- Parts 1, 2, 3, and 4. This was used for census enumeration during March 3 to 12, 1998 in all households. In Part 1, information on usual members of household present on Census Night (March 3, 1998), visitors present on the Census Night and usual members absent on the Census Night was collected.

Part 2 of Form B, was used to collect the following information in respect of each usual member of household present and each visitor to household: Full name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, marital status, mother tongue, religion, birth place, previous residence, duration of stay, reason for migration, literacy, full time education and economic characteristics.

In Part 3 of Form B, fertility information of females aged 15 and over in the household was collected. In Part 4 of Form B, following information was collected on housing conditions and facilities: basis of occupancy of the dwelling by the household (like owner occupied or rented), main source of light available to the household, main cooking fuel used by household, whether toilet facility was available within premises, main source of drinking water supply for the household and number of rooms occupied by the household.

Data Collection

Data Collection Dates

Start	End	Cycle
1998-02-27	1998-03-02	Houselisting
1998-03-03	1998-03-12	Census Enumeration

Time Periods

Start	End	Cycle
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Data Collection Mode

Face-to-face [f2f]

Data Collection Notes

The Demographic Survey of 1996 marked the beginning of the preparation for the census. One of the most important pre-census activities was to develop maps at various administrative levels. For the purpose of enumeration, each enumerator was to be given an enumeration area (EA) with definite boundaries. An EA, with an average size of about 100 households, might be a village or part of a village (in the case of large villages). Starting from December 1996 the work of preparing village sketch maps and delineating the Enumeration Areas was completed in about a years time.

De Facto enumeration

The census was conducted on a de facto basis. In other words, all persons staying in Cambodia on the Census Night were enumerated in the place they were found present. These persons included foreigners but excluded foreign diplomatic corps and the like and their families. Officials of Cambodia's missions and their families living in other countries were enumerated by mailing questionnaires to them with the help of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Canvasser Method

The method of enumeration adopted was the canvasser method. An officially appointed enumerator visited every household in the allotted EA and collected for every person the information required. This information was recorded on the census questionnaire.

Geographical Frame

The Geographical frame for the 1998 census followed the defined structure of province, district, commune and village. There are 24 provinces in the country which include the municipality of Phnom Penh and the "Krong" or "Towns" of Preah Sihanouk, Kaeb and Pailin. These provinces are divided into 183 districts which are subdivided into 1,609 communes containing 13,406 villages. Census enumeration covered the entire inhabited geographical areas with the exception of a few areas which were inaccessible during the census due to military operations. These areas were: (i) Whole districts of Anlong Veaeng in Otdar Mean Chey province, Samlot in Bat Dambang province and Veal Veaeng in Pousat province (ii) Ou Bei Choan village of Ou Chrov district in Banteay Mean Chey province. The population in these excluded areas is estimated to be about 45,000. The refugee population who immigrated to Thailand at the time of the census were not included in the census as it was conducted on a de facto basis.

Census Decree

The 1998 Census was conducted under the authority of the Royal Decree (Kret) No. JS/RKT/02-96/08 dated February 29, 1996 on the organization of the General Population Census of Cambodia. According to this Decree, the Ministry of Planning is responsible for the General Population Census with the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) as the implementing agency. The Decree inter alia ensures confidentiality of personal information collected in the census.

Organization Structure

The National Committee for the General Population Census of Cambodia constituted by Sub-decree No. 12 dated January 31, 1997, under the chairmanship of HE Deputy Prime Minister and Co-Minister, Ministry of Interior, had the responsibility for instructing, deciding and endorsing all general items of work pertaining to the census. The Census Technical Committee with

HE Minister of Planning as chairman dealt with technical issues relating to the census. In the conduct of the census, the population census office of the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) under the Director of Census was the central unit that served as the monitoring, communication and action centre for the census. It had seven divisions each in charge of a specific activity, like administration, planning and monitoring etc. The Province Director of Planning acted as the Province Census Officer (PCO) for his / her province and was responsible for the operations in the province. A middle level officer of the NIS was posted at each provincial headquarters as Regional Officer (RO). Trained junior officers of NIS were posted in provinces as Assistant Regional Officers at the rate of one for three or four districts. The Regional and Assistant Regional Officers acted as technical advisers to the province census officers. A Provincial Census Committee, with the Governor of the Province as chairperson, was established in each province to assist in implementing the census successfully.

Recruitment and Training

About 25,000 enumerators and 8,350 supervisors were appointed to do the enumeration by visiting each and every household. They were drawn mostly from teachers. Training on the census procedure and filling-in of questionnaires and other relevant census forms (with practical exercise) was imparted at three levels. Training materials were prepared carefully in advance. These materials included instruction manuals to enumerators/supervisors, training guides for trainers, flip charts and training forms. At the first level, training was given to about 70 trainers' trainers, who were the core census staff and the staff of the Ministry of Planning and NIS earmarked for the census work. They were trained at NIS for three to four weeks. Training of enumerators and supervisors was the third level training held for a week at training centers situated in district headquarters / selected communes. In all, there were 505 training centers in which 961 training sessions were held.

Data Processing

The main post-census activity of the Data Processing Division was the manual coding and editing of census documents, data entry from the questionnaires, computer editing and tabulation and the generation of various dissemination products.

Field Supervision

The census was closely supervised by census supervisors and commune, district and province officials. National and International staff as well as the Minister of Planning and UNFPA Representative visited several areas to oversee the census operations. A team consisting of three international observers who inspected the census operations in different parts of the country, concluded that the census coverage and quality was generally good.

Post Enumeration Survey

The census was closely followed by a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) conducted in sample areas to evaluate the census. This was necessary as in a large-scale exercise like the census, it is inevitable that some inaccuracies arise from deficiencies and errors in coverage and response. A separate report on the findings of the survey will be published. The most important finding of the PES was that the net under-enumeration in the census was 1.78 percent. This is considered to be good.

Questionnaires

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Data Collectors

Name	Abbreviation	Affiliation
School teachers and other officials		Ministry of Education

Supervision

About 25,000 enumerators and 8,350 supervisors were appointed to do the enumeration by visiting each and every household. They were drawn mostly from teachers. Generally one supervisor was appointed to closely supervise the work of three to four enumerators depending on the size and location of EAs. Regional Census Coordinators (six UN Volunteers and one consultant) were appointed in remote provinces for guiding the Province Census Officers and supervising the census in those provinces.

Data Processing

Data Editing

The census data processing division of NIS is responsible for manual editing and coding of questionnaires, data entry, computer editing and tabulation, and the generation of products like the population database and maintenance of the web site. The main post-census activity of the Data Processing Division was the manual coding and editing of census documents, data entry from the questionnaires, computer editing and tabulation and the generation of various dissemination products.

The manual coding and editing of the census documents was done in two stages. First, the summary statements were scrutinised and edited. This provided the basis for the provisional census results (population by sex at national and provincial levels), which were released through a book in August 1998. The second stage concentrated on the coding, editing and data entry of the main census questionnaire (Form B).

Data Appraisal

Estimates of Sampling Error

Not Applicable

Other forms of Data Appraisal

Computer editing was performed to remove errors and inconsistencies in the data sets. A large number of statistical tables were generated at various geographical levels. To this end, a Tabulation Plan had been prepared, taking into account the recommendations made at the Second Data Users Meeting (November 1998).