



SURVEY REPORT

PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE



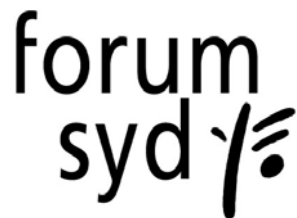
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COMFREL

NOVEMBER 2009

SUPPORTED BY



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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 study the people's participation in democracy and democratic governance. For the time being there is no study to reveal the number of ordinary people who know or communicate with their representatives (national assembly member), the interest of ordinary people in politics, the satisfactions of voters toward the fulfillment of elected official toward their promises, and the opinion of voters regarding their participation in their commune.

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 finished the analyst of the survey and produced the report in November 2009.

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

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 people's participation in democratic governance, the activities of members of national assembly, and the fulfillment of elected officials.

PARTICIPATION AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

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 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.

2. Methodology and Activities

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 findings in the report will be disseminated to public, especially voters, in order to increase their interest in the participation in democratic governance.

The methodology and activity plan are developed by an expert consultant and the core survey team. 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 the working group to discuss the cooperation between the data collectors and local people.

321 observers/data collectors 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

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

3. 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.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- 37.7% of citizens know and/or can name their Member of Parliament—MP—(27.9% know and can name the MP while 9.7% know but cannot name), and this is higher for men than for women. Fewer young people (age 18-30) have this awareness (39.38% of older citizens as compared with 33.03% of youth voters). 62.4% of all citizens known nothing about their MP.
- 20.3% of respondents have heard that MPs have discussed issues concerning the development of infrastructure, irrigation and school building. Around 8.5% have heard that MPs have approved draft laws; 8.3% thinks that MPs help intervened in and solved disputes between powerful/rich people and residents.
- 96.5% of citizens have not directly contacted their MP. However, among those who have contact with MPs, 84.28% is satisfied with MP performance.
- Only 18.5% of citizens are involved voluntarily in political party activities (more men than women and more older voters than youth voters).
- 26.7% of respondents support the political rights of armed force personnel, but 41.8% of them do not support this right.
- Almost 70% of Cambodian citizens support the idea of both women and men becoming political leaders. 71.57% of eligible voters support the establishment of a law or policy on reserving seats for females as MPs or commune/sangkat councilors.
- 30.59% of eligible voters see the benefits of participation in the commune. This number is higher for women than men. The activities participated by the voters include: take part in meetings or forums; attend meetings to be aware of commune council discussions;; put issues on the agenda or raise issues to seek solution; monitor and evaluate implementation of tasks and budget.
- More than 64% of respondents are satisfied with the achievements of the commune council. Female respondents are more satisfied than men and young voters are less satisfied. Regarding the future, more than 50% of citizens are hopeful that ruling party promises will come true (either

strongly (16%) or partly hopeful (35%). The rest are slightly hopeful (19%), not hopeful at all (6%) or had no idea.

The findings on citizens' opinions on participation, democratic representation and accountability of elected officials, and on citizens' awareness of political platform promises, can serve as a baseline to assist COMFREL and other stakeholders in measuring outcomes and impacts of citizens' participation and democratic governance.

5. Data Analysis

5.1. Citizens' Knowledge of Parliamentarians

Figure 01 shows that only 27.96% of citizens know and can name the MP who represents them. 9.65% know the MP but cannot name him/her. 62.39% do not know anything about their MP.

Figure 01: Knowledge of MPs

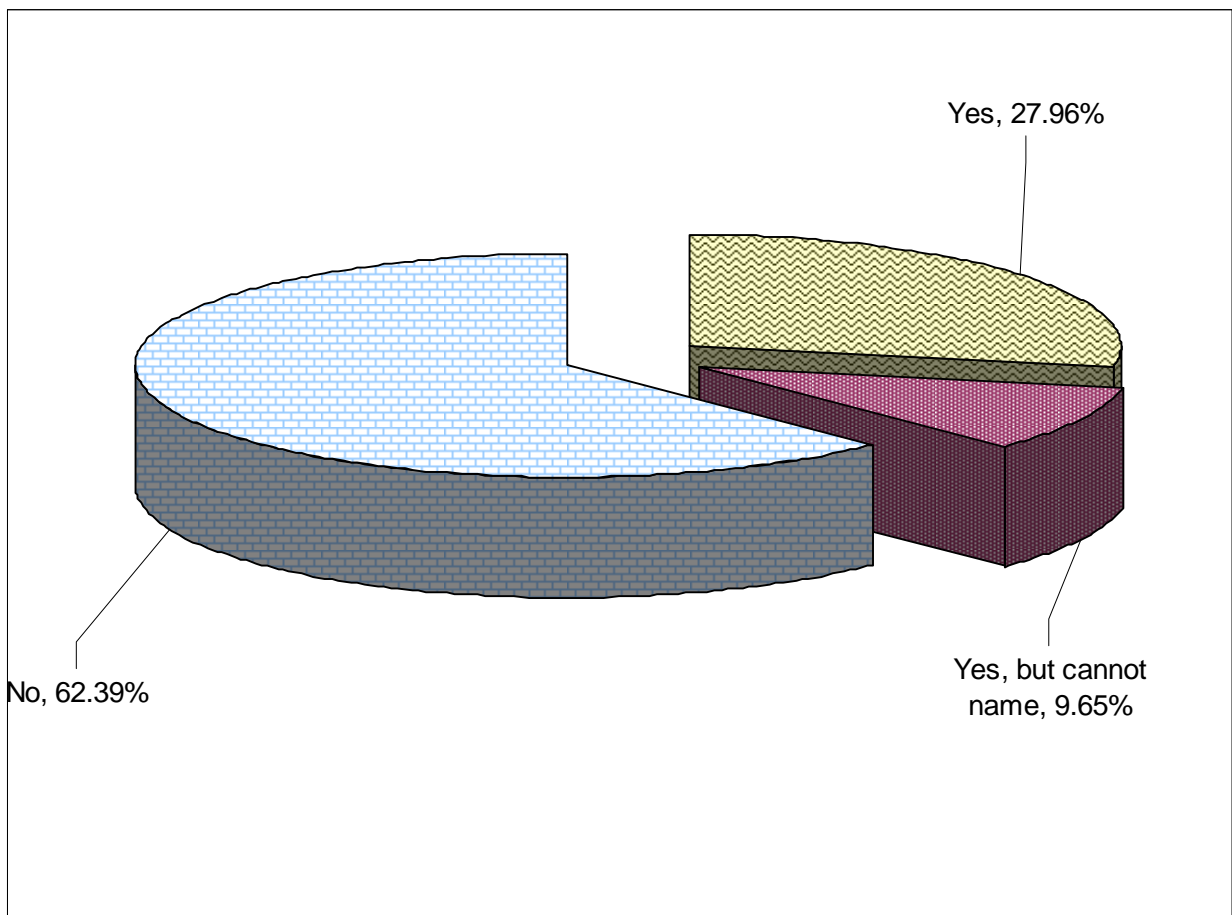


Figure 02: Knowledge of MPs, by gender

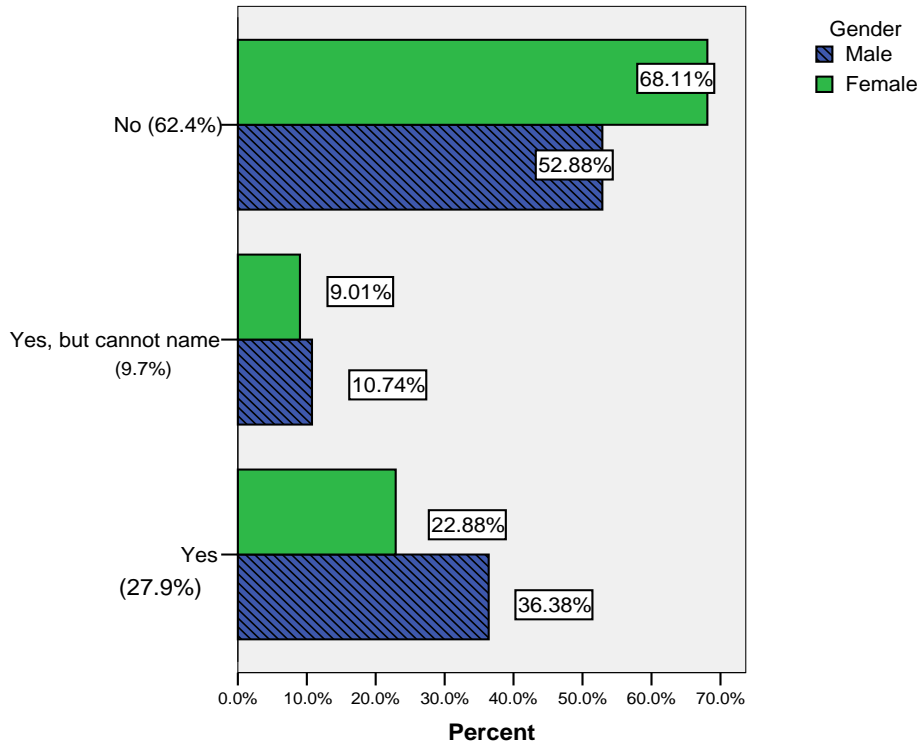


Figure 02 shows the figures for men and women. 36.38% of men know their MP, a figure which is 22.88% for women. A higher proportion of women than men do not know their MP (68.11% as against 52.88%).

Figure 03: Knowledge of MPs, by age

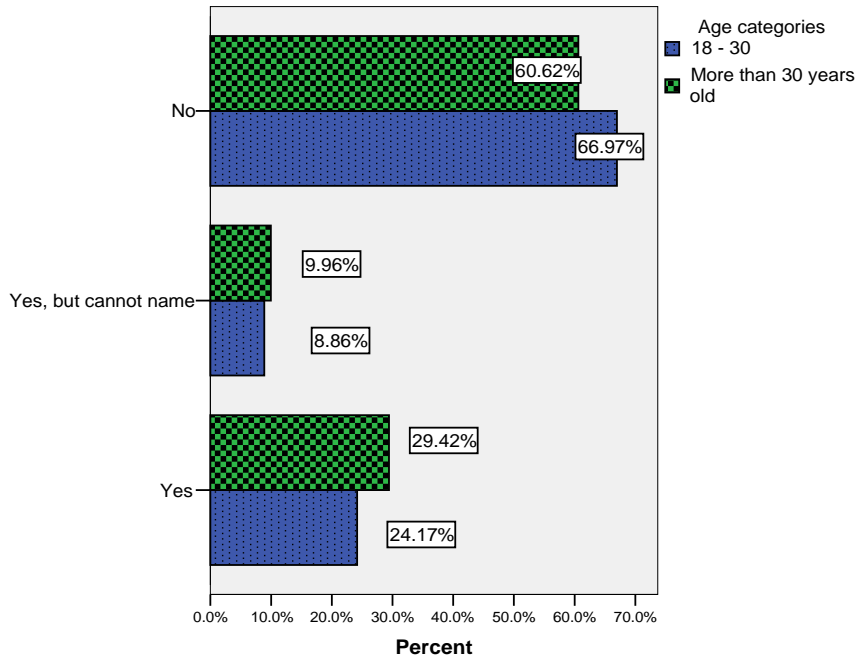


Figure 03 shows that fewer young voters know their MP (29.42% of older citizens as compared with 24.17% of youth voters). More youth voters than adult voters do not know anything about their MP (66.97% as against 60.62%).

Table 2: Knowledge of MPs, by province/municipality (%)

No	Province	Yes	Yes but cannot name	No
1	Banteay Meanchey	42.4	4.2	53.3
2	Battambang	52.9	5.8	41.3
3	Kampong Cham	10.6	13.0	76.3
4	Kampong Chhnang	31.7	8.5	59.7
5	Kampong Speu	19.1	20.7	60.2
6	Kampong Thom	15.2	9.3	75.5
7	Kampot	10.4	10.4	79.3
8	Kandal	33.0	19.9	47.1
9	Koh Kong	34.6	6.7	58.7
10	Kratie	26.8	12.4	60.8
11	Mondulkiri	13.9	4.8	81.3
12	Phnom Penh	39.8	13.0	47.2
13	Preah Vihear	14.6	3.4	81.9
14	Prey Veng	18.7	10.0	71.3
15	Pursat	25.7	4.9	69.4
16	Rattanakiri	38.8	5.5	55.7
17	Siem Reap	34.8	8.7	56.5
18	Sihanoukville	16.8	26.0	57.3
19	Stung Treng	30.9	8.8	60.3
20	Svay Rieng	50.5	4.3	45.2
21	Takeo	26.3	9.2	64.5
22	Otdor Meanchey	11.0	3.1	86.0
23	Kep	30.7	11.6	57.7
24	Pailin	40.5	6.0	53.5
Total		27.9	9.7	62.4

Table 2 shows MPs are known better in Banteay Meanchey (42.4%), Battambang (52.9%), Kampong Chhnang (31.7%), Kandal (33%), Koh Kong (34.6%), Phnom Penh (39.8%), Rattanakiri (38.8%), Siem Reap (34.8%), Stung Treng (30.9%), Svay Rieng (50.5%), Kep (30.7%) and Pailin (40.5%).

5.2. Citizens' Awareness of MP Activities

Table 3 shows that 20.3% of respondents have heard that MPs have discussed issues regarding the development of infrastructure, irrigation and school buildings. 8.5% have heard that MPs have approved draft laws. 8.3% have heard that MPs have intervened in and solved disputes between powerful/rich people and residents. However, most respondents (72.9%) have no clear idea of what MPs have been doing.

Table 3: What citizens have heard about what MPs are doing

No.	What citizens have heard about what MPs are doing	No.	%
1	Have discussed provincial/municipal issues on development of infrastructure	1,733	20.3
2	Have done nothing effective (speech for the sake of own party, regard debate sessions as unimportant and take session floor to protect their party interests)	150	1.8

3	Have raised questions and checked government task implementation	195	2.3
4	Have intervened in and resolved disputes between powerful/rich and residents (land disputes)	710	8.3
5	Have approved draft laws	730	8.5
6	Discussed political, social and national economy	360	4.2
7	Other	272	3.2
8	No idea	6,229	72.9

5.3. Citizens' Assessment of MP's Task Implementation

Figure 04: Citizens' assessment of MP's task implementation

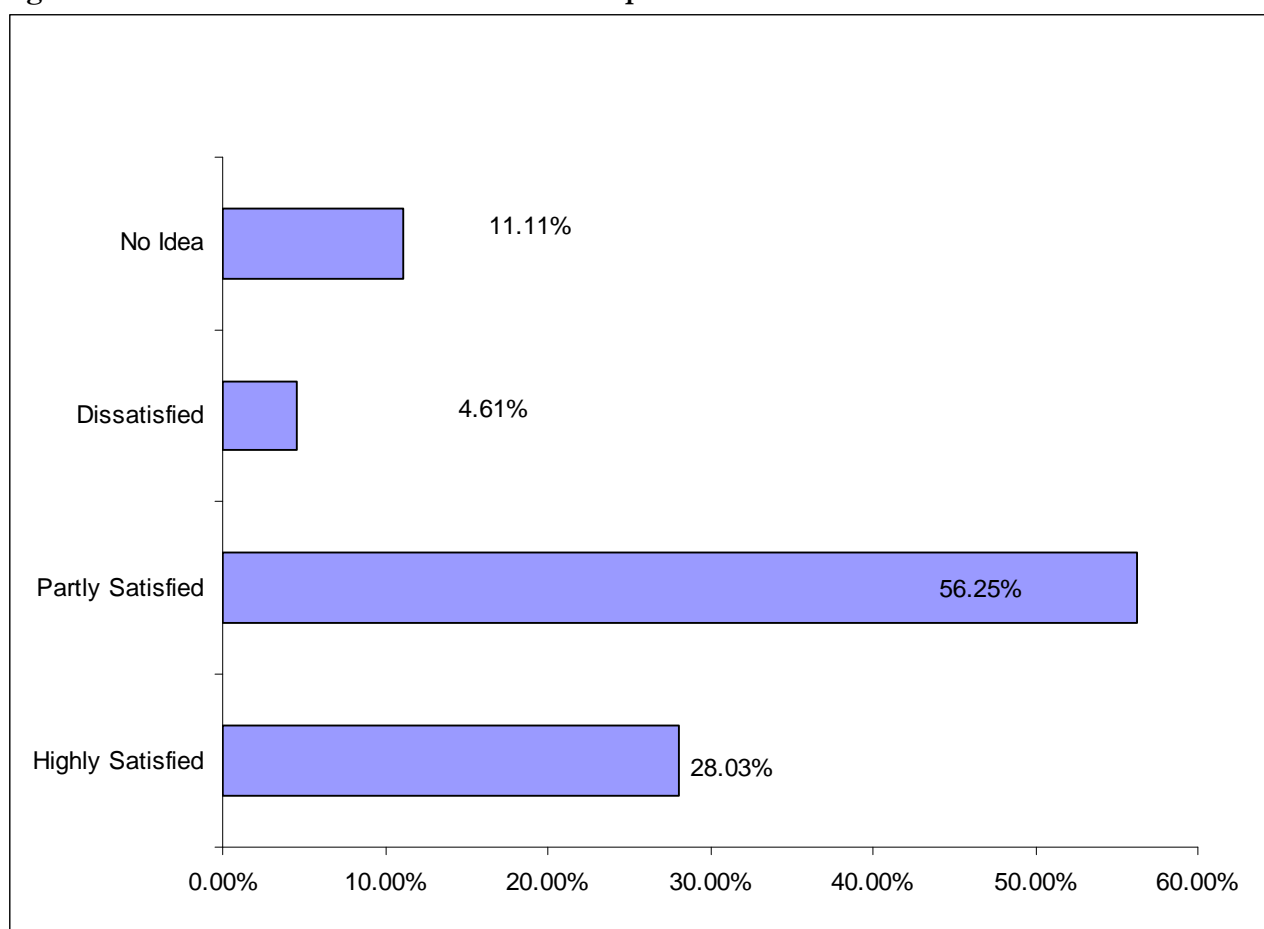


Figure 04 shows that most citizens are satisfied with their MP. 28.03% of respondents are highly satisfied and 56.25% are partly satisfied. Only 4.61% are not satisfied.

5.4. Citizens Contacting MP

Figure 05 shows that 96.5% of citizens have not directly contacted their MP and only 3.5% of citizens have contacted their MP.

Figure 05: Citizens contacting their MP

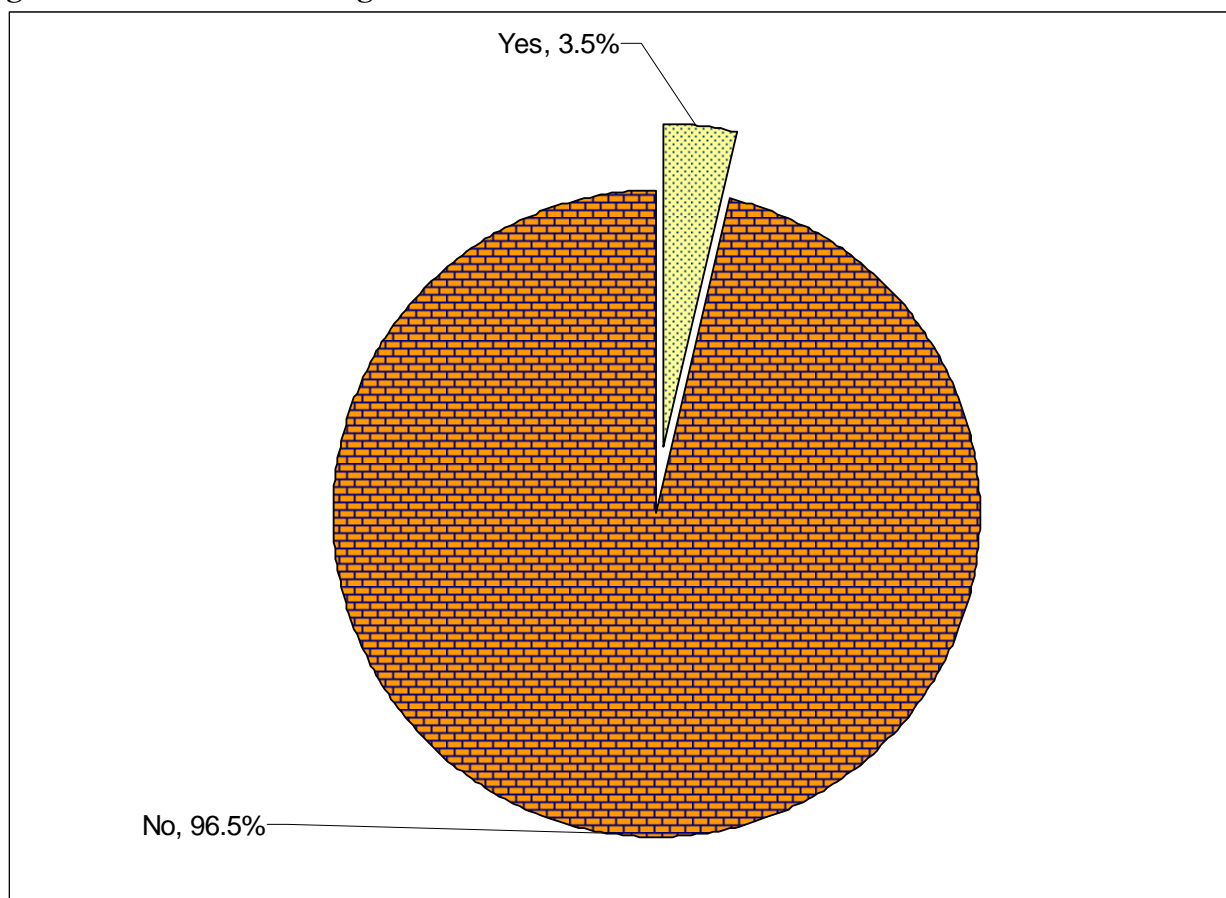


Table 4 shows that, among those who contacted their MPs, the main issues involved were: asking MP to intervene in and solve problems, include their own problems (19.79%); local and community issues (36.86%); dispute resolution (18.43%); donations for school building and pagodas (35.2%); and other issues (13%).

Table 4: Reason for request for intervention from MP

No.	Reason for request for intervention from MP	%
1	Intervention in resolving problem	19.79
2	Intervention in resolving local or community issues	36.86
3	Intervention in resolving disputes	18.43
4	Contribution to school and pagoda	35.2
5	Other	13.0

5.5. People's Interest in Political Activities

Figure 06 shows that 33.99% of citizens are interested in political activities (29.44% of respondents are moderately interested and 4.55% very interested). 49.94% are not interested in political activities and 16.01% do not understand what political activities are. Figure 6 also shows that men (15.33%: 12.78% moderate and 2.55% high interest) are less interested than women (18.66%).

Figure 06: Citizens' interest in political activities

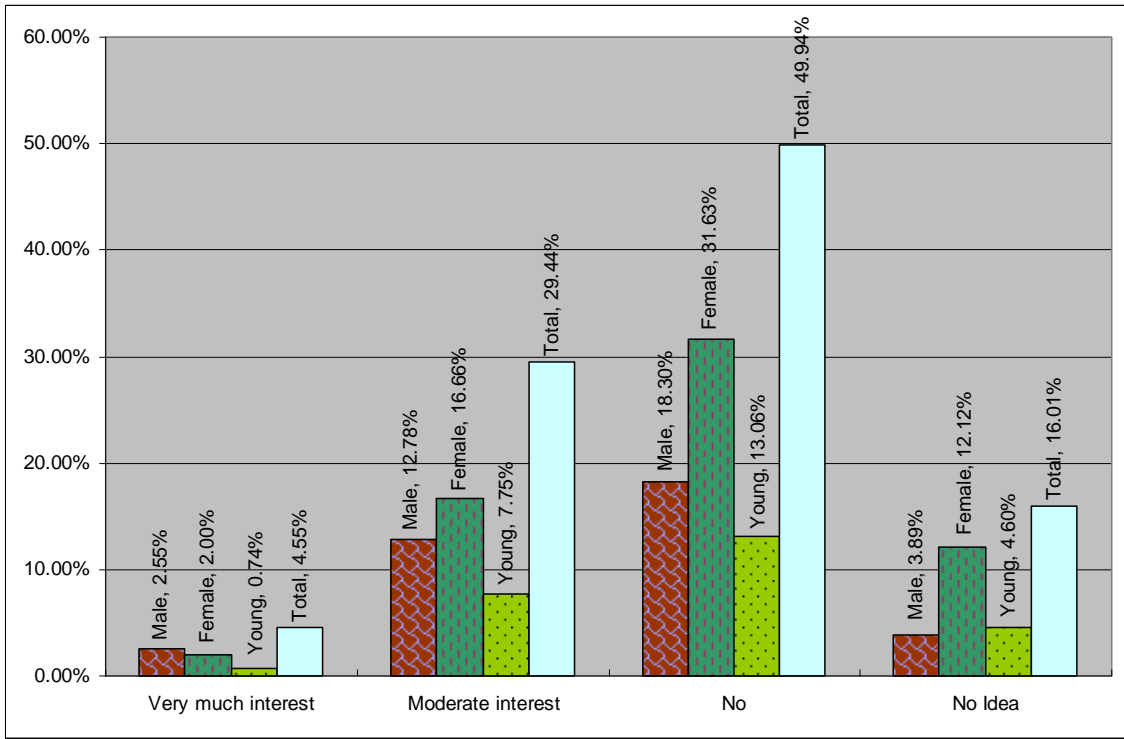


Figure 07: Citizens' interest in political activities, by age

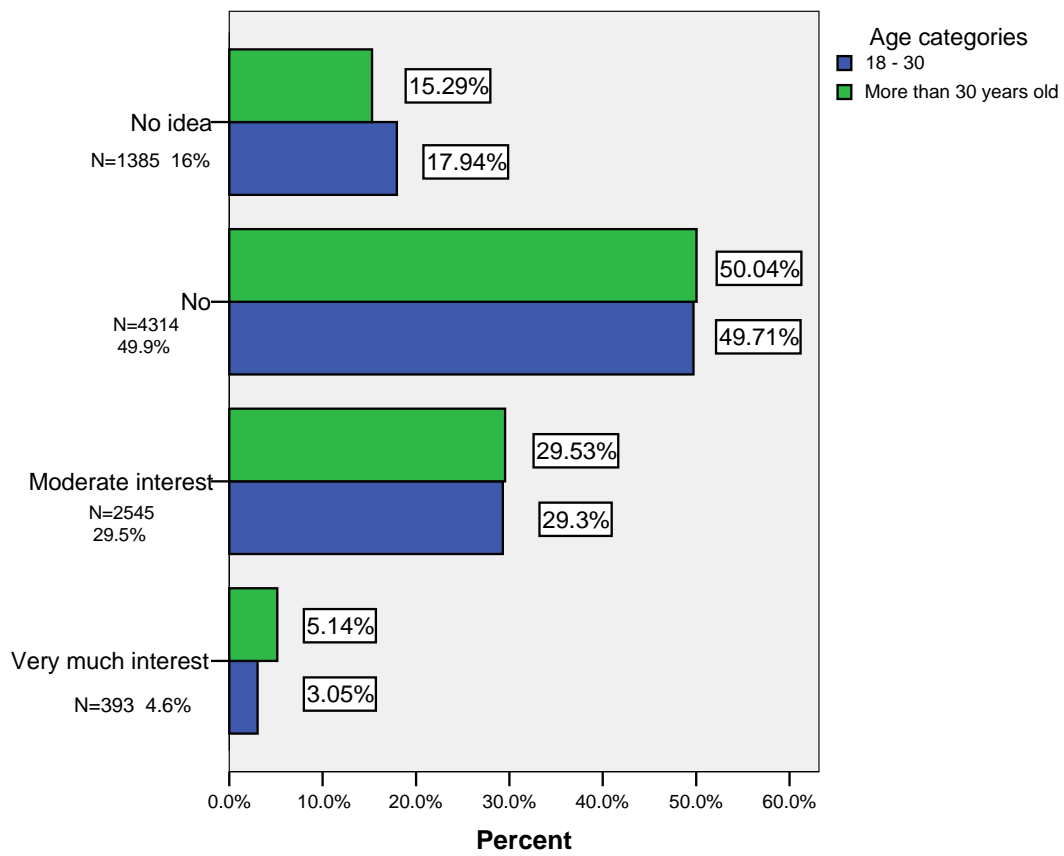


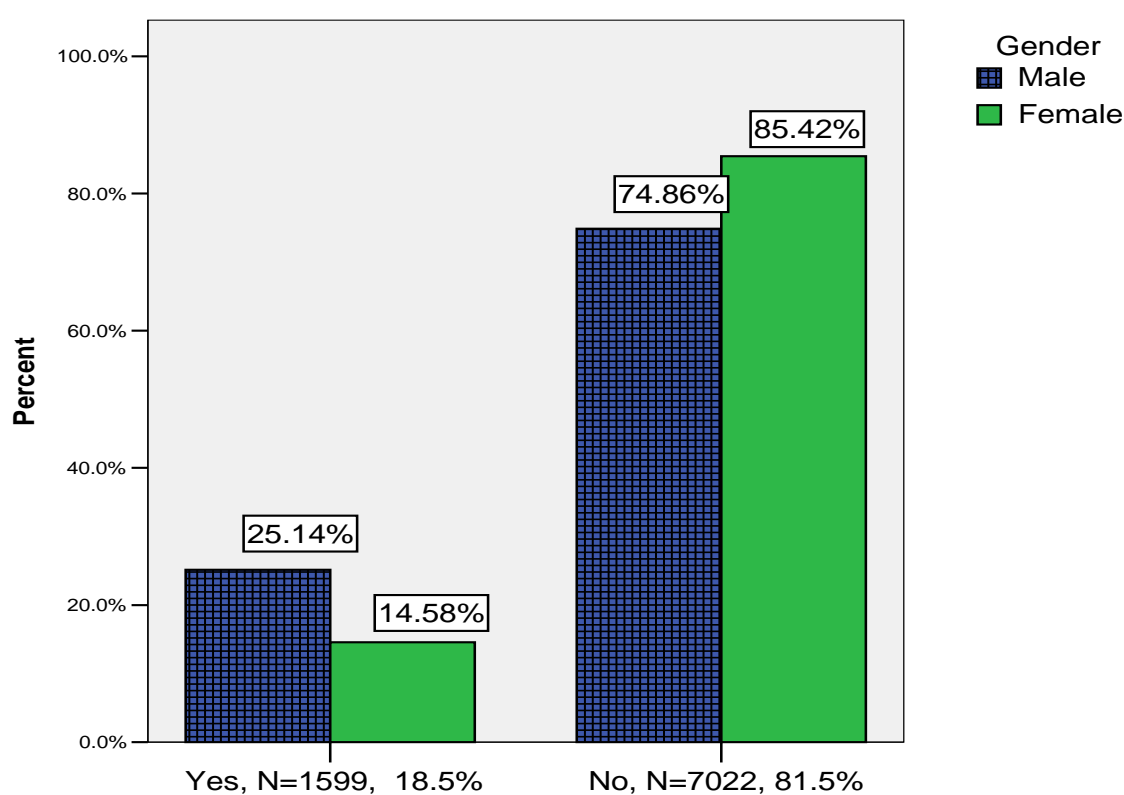
Table 5 shows that 18.5% of citizens are actively involved in political party activities. 19.8% are over 30 and only 15.3% are between 18 and 30 years old.

Table 5: Voluntary involvement in political activities, by age

Description		18-30	Above 30	Total
Have you ever done any kind of voluntary work for any political party or electoral candidate on election campaigning or observation	Yes	15.3	19.8	18.5
	No	84.7	80.2	81.5

Figure 08 shows that 25.14% of men are involved in political activities, as against 14.58% of women.

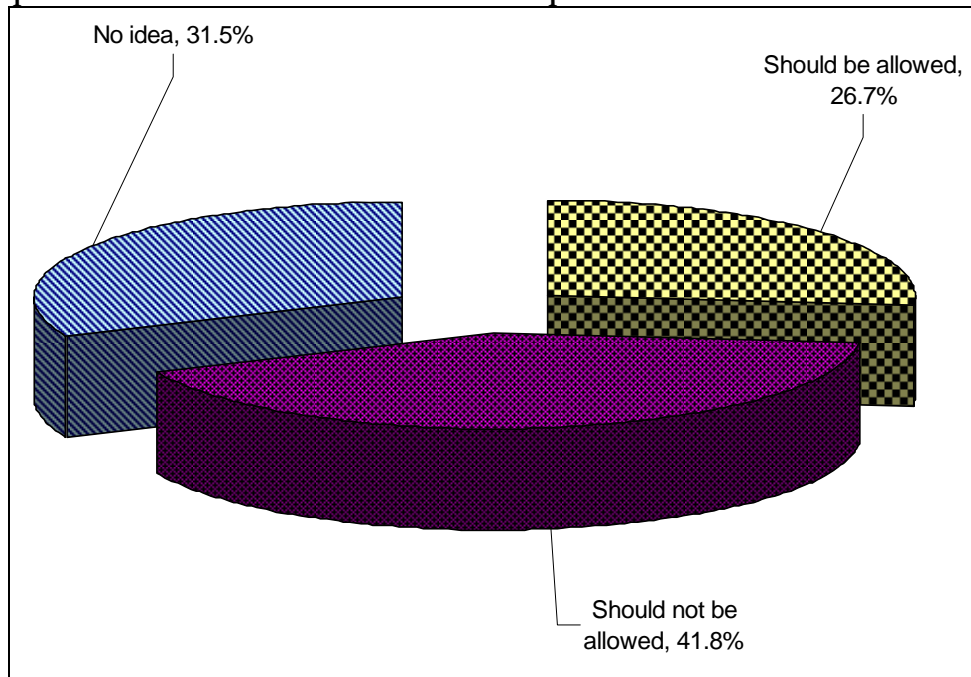
Figure 08: Voluntary involvement in political activities, by gender



5.6. Opinions on the Involvement of Armed Forces in Political Activities

Figure 09 shows that 26.7% of respondents support the political rights of armed force personnel, but 41.8% of them do not support this right. 31.5% expressed no idea.

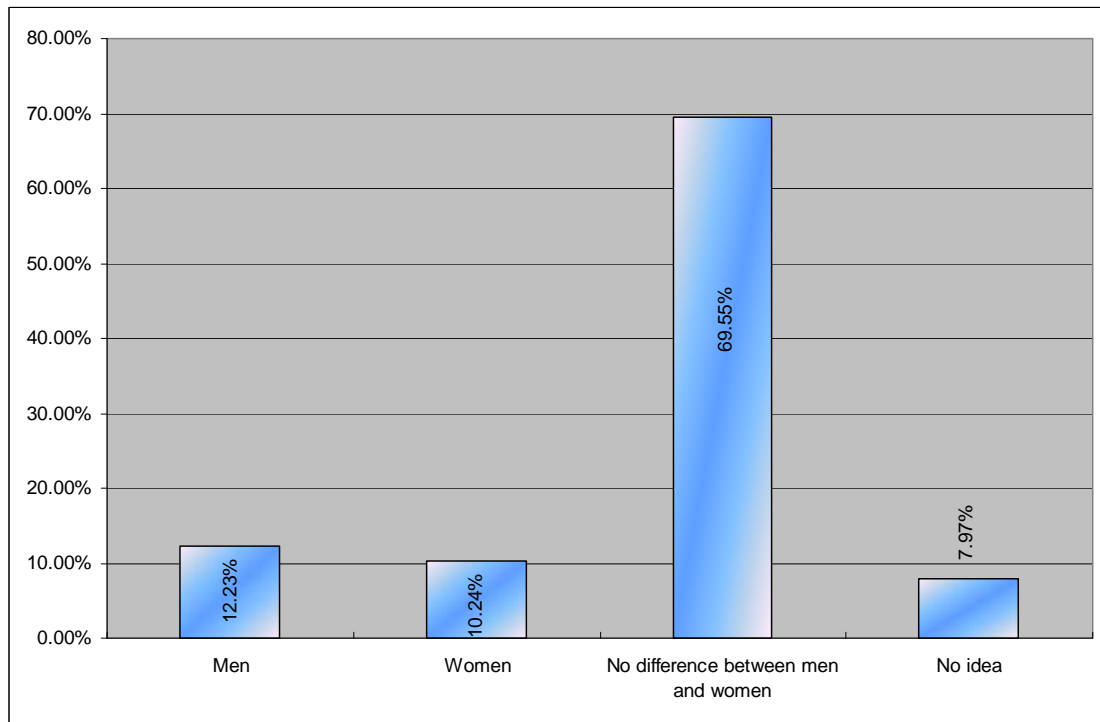
Figure 09: Opinions on armed forces' involvement in political activities



5.7. Women Becoming Political Leaders

Figure 10 shows that 69.55% of Cambodian citizens support both women and men becoming political leaders. 12.23% support only men becoming political leaders and 10.24% support only women becoming political leaders.

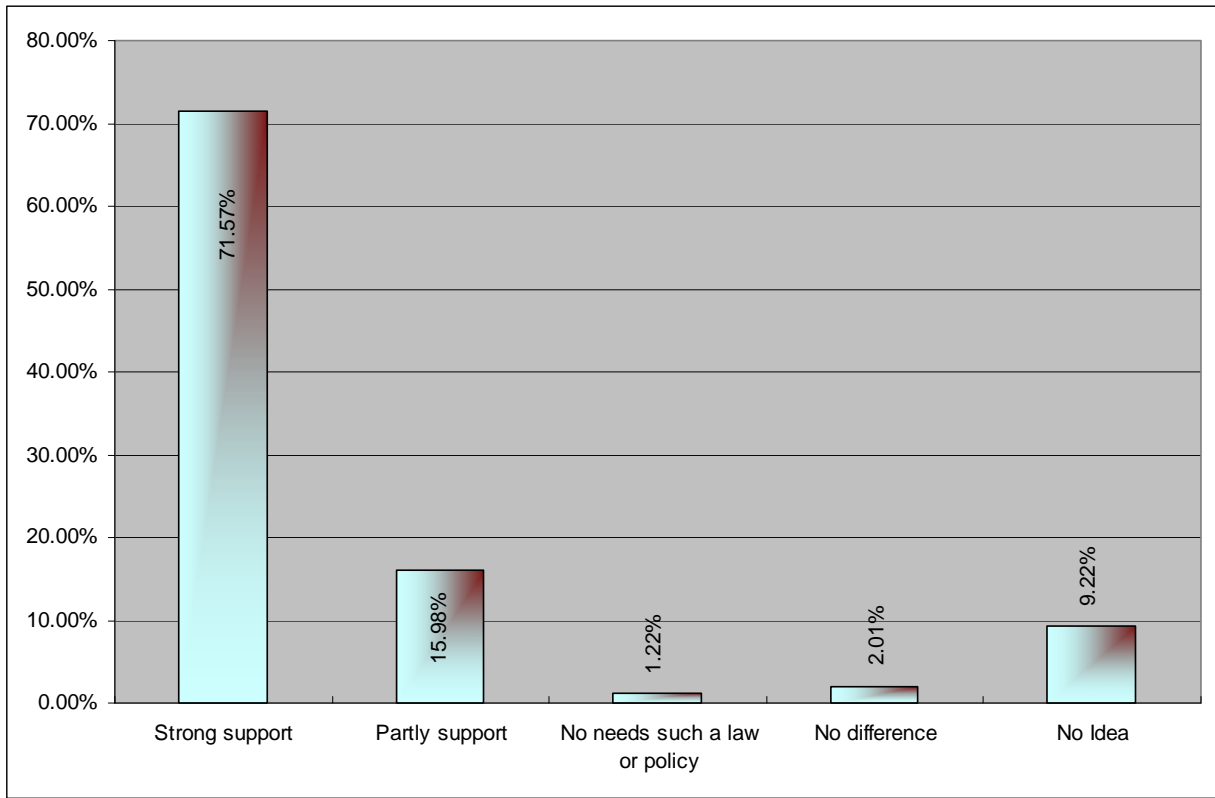
Figure 10: Women becoming political leaders



5.8. Law or Policy on Reserving Seats for Females as Elected Officials

Figure 11 shows that most respondents (87.55%: 71.57% strong and 15.98% partly) support the establishment of a law or policy on reserving seats for females as MPs or commune/sangkat councilors. 1.22% said that no such law or policy was needed and 9.22% had no idea. 2.01% said there is no difference whether to have the law or not.

Figure 11: Need for a law or policy reserving seats for females



5.9. Citizens' Participating in Activities of Commune/Sangkat Councils

Figure 12: Citizens participating in activities of councils of second mandate

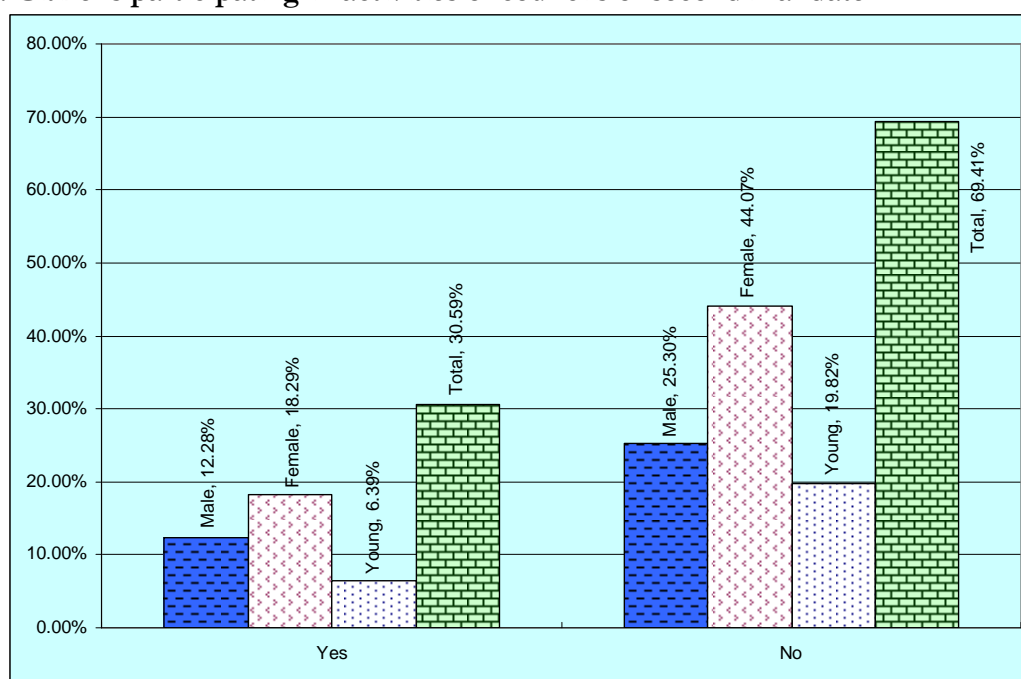


Figure 12 shows that 30.59% of respondents have participated in the activities of commune/sangkat councils of the second mandate but 69.41% have not. The number of women participated is higher than that of the men.

Table 6 shows the perceived benefits of participation among respondents: 30.2% thought benefits lay in taking part in meeting or forums; 29.3% attending meetings to be aware of commune council discussions; 11.9% putting issues on the agenda or raising issues to seek solutions; and 10% monitoring and evaluating the implementation of tasks and budget.

Table 6: Effectiveness and benefits of citizen participation in commune/sangkat

No.	Description	No.	%
1	Take part in meeting or forum	2,583	30.2
2	Monitor and evaluate implementation of tasks and budget by commune council	851	10.0
3	Vote in commune council elections	2,325	27.2
4	Attend meeting to be aware of commune council discussion	2,505	29.3
5	Put commune issues on an agenda or raise issues to seek solutions from chief or councilors	1,020	11.9
6	No idea	4,282	50.1
7	Others	232	2.7

Figure 13 shows that up to 60% of respondents have heard promises from the commune council to push for commune development and solve certain issues. The other 40% have not heard such promises.

Figure 13: Commune council promises

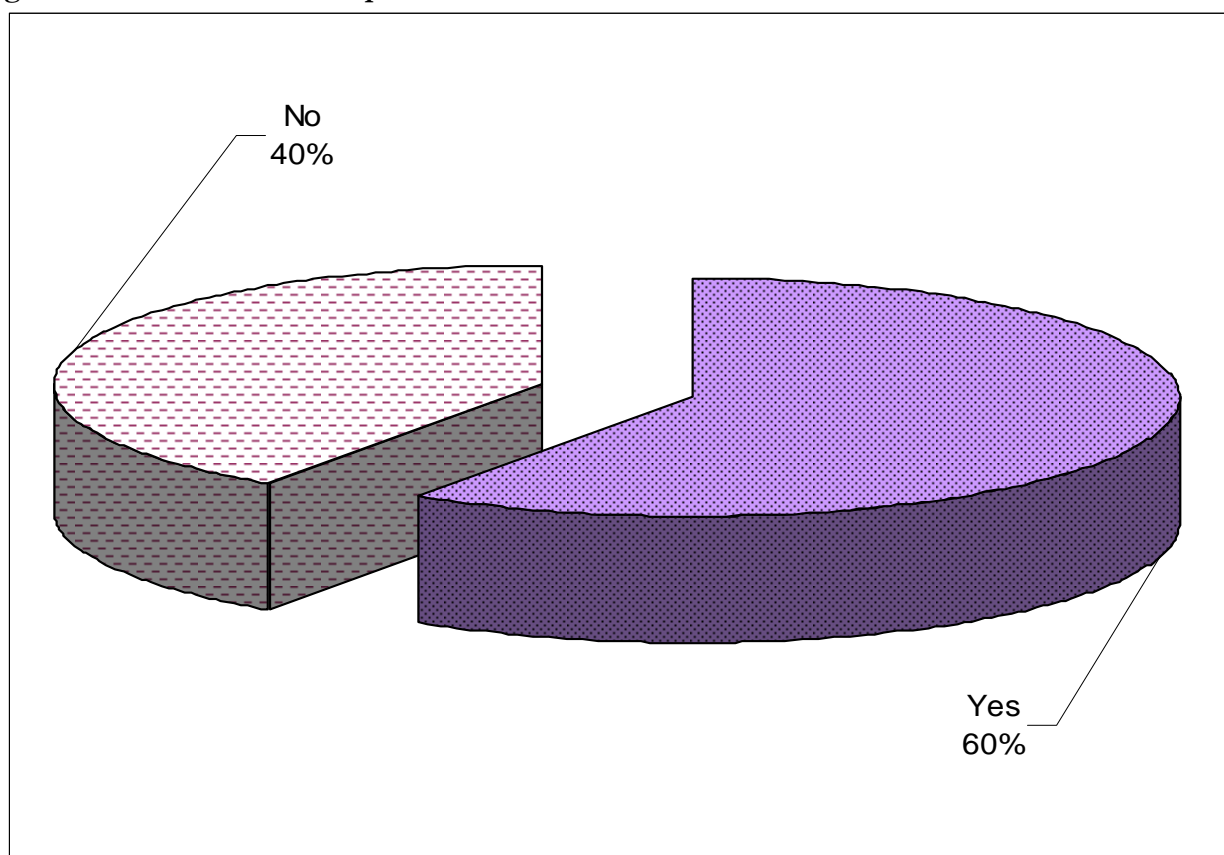


Table 7: Activities promised by members of the commune/sangkat councils

No.	Description	Total	Male	Female	18-30	Above 30
1	Build or reconstruct roads, canals, schools, hospitals	95	40.5	59.5	26	74
2	Certify certain documents free of charge	23.2	43.9	56.1	25.7	74.3
3	Maintain local security, work and businesses	12.4	42.8	57.2	27.5	72.5
4	Deal with disputes (land)	42.8	40.9	59.1	26.2	73.8
5	Distribute materials and other beneficial items to people	17.9	37.6	62.4	23.1	76.9
6	Look for more markets	5	43.7	56.3	30.3	69.7
7	Other	4.6	38.8	61.2	26.6	73.4

Table 7 shows that, of the respondents who heard promises to push for commune development and solve certain issues: 95% had heard promises about building or repairing roads, canals, school buildings and hospitals; 42.8% about resolving disputes, such as land disputes or forced eviction; 23.2% about issuing or certifying certain documents free of charge; 17.9% about distributing materials and other beneficial items; and 12.4% about maintaining local security, work and businesses

5.10. Assessment of Fulfillment of Promises by Commune Council

Figure 14: Assessment of fulfillment of promises by commune council

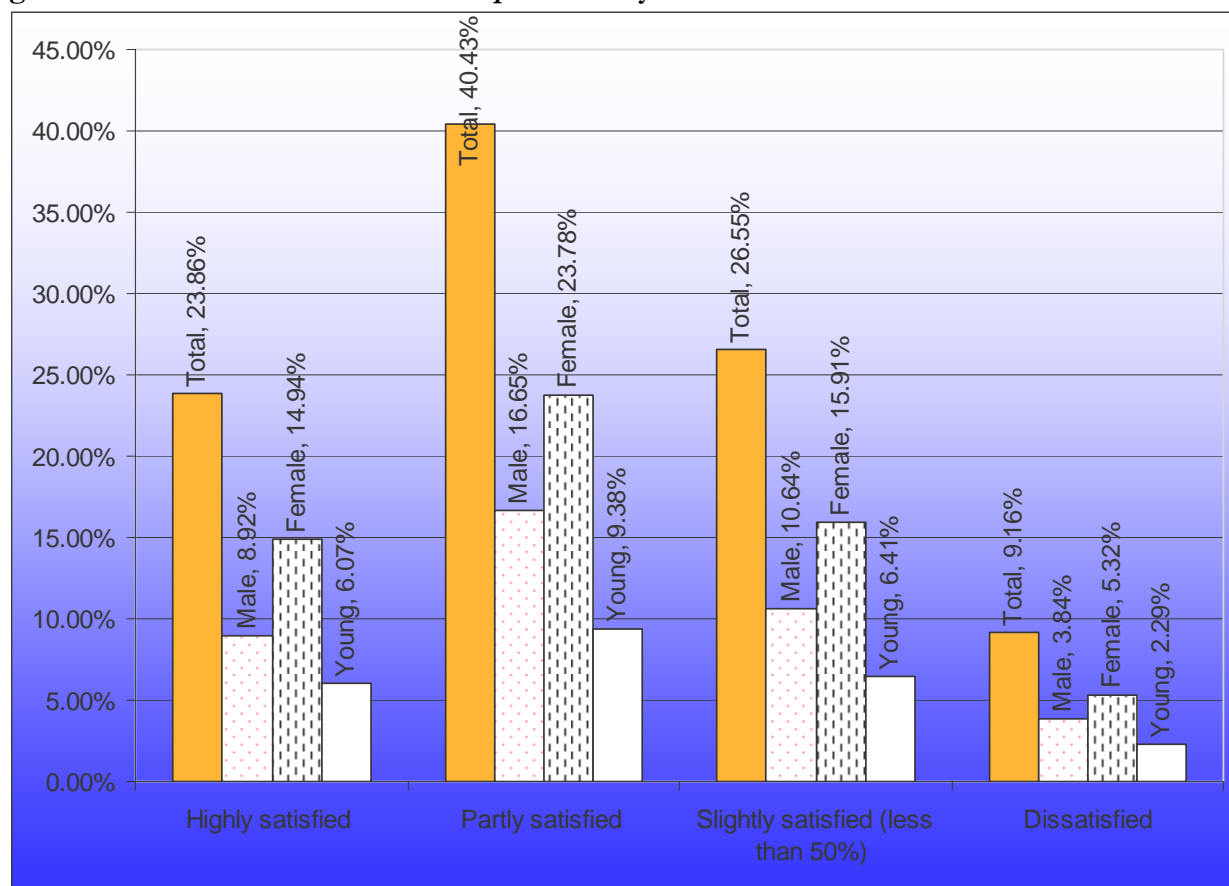


Figure 14 shows that 23.86% of respondents are highly satisfied with commune council performance and 40.43% of respondents are partly satisfied. 26.55% are slightly satisfied and only 9.16% are not satisfied. Female respondents are more satisfied than men and young voters are less satisfied.

5.11. Ruling Party's promises heard

Table 8: Activities promised by ruling party heard

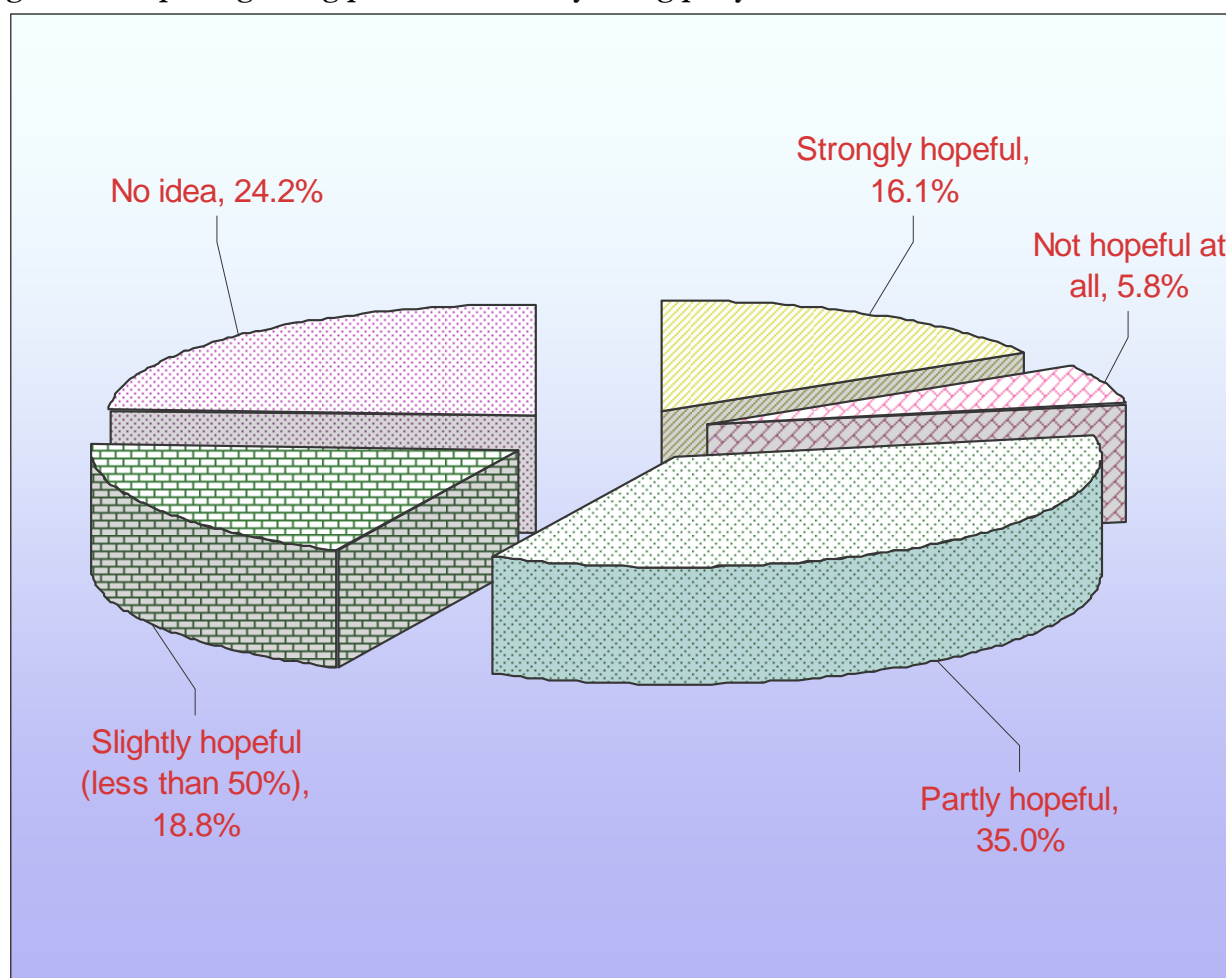
No.	Description	No.	%
1	Land reform	1,717	30.9
2	Restore and construct more infrastructure and irrigation	3,689	66.4
3	Build school buildings and hospitals	3,797	68.3
4	Develop private sector and medium and small business	288	5.2
5	Create more jobs and ensure working conditions	152	2.7
6	Strengthen public administrative reform	126	2.3
7	Strengthen quality of educational sector and teachers' living conditions	1,172	21.1
8	Develop electrical power sector	276	5.0
9	Promote agriculture sector	816	14.7
10	Improve health care services	496	8.9
11	Combat corruption	1,164	20.9
12	Reform judicial system, esp. court, respect and protect human rights	215	3.9
13	Other	277	5.0

Table 8 shows that, among those who had heard promises, 66.4% had heard promises about restoring and constructing infrastructure, roads and irrigation, 68.3% about building schools and hospitals and other facilities, 30.9% about land reform, 21.1% about improving the living standards of teachers and 20.9% about combating corruption.

5.12. Hopes Regarding Promises Made by Ruling Party

Figure 15 shows that 16.1% of people are strongly hopeful and 35% partly hopeful that ruling party promises will come true. 18.8% are slightly hopeful and 5.8% of them are not hopeful at all. 24.2% have no answer.

Figure 15: Hopes regarding promises made by ruling party



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

No.	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	Mondulhiri	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

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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
Total		770	412,512	8,678

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

No.	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

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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
Total		166	593	770	412,512	8,678

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

Checklist on Participation and Democratic Governance

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 team supervisor:	
Name of provincial supervisor:		Signature of provincial supervisor:	

1. Do you know and can you name any members of parliament?

- Yes Yes, but cannot name No

2. Are you aware of which political parties were elected in your provincial/municipal constituency in the 2008 National Assembly elections?

- Yes (Ask more which political parties elected) No

<input type="checkbox"/>	Cambodian People's Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human Rights Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sam Rainsy Party
<input type="checkbox"/>	Norodom Ranariddh Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Funcinpec Party	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other parties: _____

3. Have you ever heard about what members of parliament have been doing? (More than one answer can be chosen)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Have discussed provincial/municipal issues concerning development of infrastructure, irrigation and school buildings, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intervened and resolved disputes between the power/rich and residents (land disputes)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Have done nothing effectively (speech for the sake of own party, regard debate sessions as unimportant and take the session floor to protect their party interests)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Discussed political, social and national economy		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Raised questions and checked government task implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Approved draft laws	<input type="checkbox"/>	No idea (Skip Q4)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other issues regarding field visits to meet local residents and gift giving: _____				

4. Are you satisfied with tasks implemented by members of parliament?

- Highly satisfied Partly satisfied Dissatisfied No idea

5. Have you ever contacted any members of parliament?

- Yes (Please specify your purpose?) No

<input type="checkbox"/>	To ask for their intervention in resolving your own problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	To ask for their intervention in resolving disputes
<input type="checkbox"/>	To ask for their intervention in resolving local or community issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	To ask for their contribution to school and pagoda building
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____		

6. Are you interested in political affairs?

- Very much interest Moderate interest No No idea

7. Have you ever done any kind of voluntary work for any political party or electoral candidate on election campaigning or observation?

- Yes No

8. Concerning political rights vs. impartiality, do you think armed forces personnel (military and national police) should be allowed to take part in political affairs in support of certain political parties or electoral candidates?

- Should be allowed Should not be allowed No idea

9. In your own opinion, should men or women become political leaders?

- Men Women No difference between men and women No idea

10. Would you back a law or policy reserving a number of seats for women (as members of parliament or commune councils)?

- Strong support Partly support No needs such a law or policy
 No difference No idea

11. How many days in a week do you listen to the radio?

- Every day 1 or 2 days 3 or 4 days 5 or 6 days Never in a week
 No never (Skip Q12)

12. Concerning radio programs dealing with political, democratic, electoral and human rights issues, which of the below do you like listening to? (More than one answer can be chosen)

<input type="checkbox"/> AM (National Radio)	<input type="checkbox"/> Voice of America (VoA)	<input type="checkbox"/> Radio Free Asia (RFA)	<input type="checkbox"/> RFI (Radio France International)
<input type="checkbox"/> FM 105	<input type="checkbox"/> FM 90	<input type="checkbox"/> FM 90.25 (Radio Klang Meung Battambang)	<input type="checkbox"/> FM 88.50 (Radio Stung Sen Kampong Thom)
<input type="checkbox"/> Other FM _____			

13. Have you ever participated in commune council activities since 2007 the second mandate of the commune/sangkat council?

- Yes No

14. What kind of participation in the commune/sangkat do you consider effective or beneficial? (Please give 3 answers that are important to you)

<input type="checkbox"/> Take part in meeting or forum following a request from village chief or organization	<input type="checkbox"/> Attend meeting to be aware of commune council's discussions
<input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and evaluate implementation of task and budget by commune council	<input type="checkbox"/> Put commune issues on an agenda or raise issues to seek solutions from commune chief and commune councilors
<input type="checkbox"/> Vote in commune council elections	<input type="checkbox"/> Others: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No idea

15. Have you ever heard members of your commune council promise to push commune development and resolve certain issues in your commune?

- Yes (Please give 3 answers that you heard) No (Skip Q16)

<input type="checkbox"/> Build or reconstruct roads, canals, schools, hospitals, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/> Deal with disputes (land disputes)
<input type="checkbox"/> Certify certain documents free of charge or for a small amount of money	<input type="checkbox"/> Distribute materials and other beneficial items to people
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain local security, work and businesses	<input type="checkbox"/> Look for more markets <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

16. Are you satisfied with fulfillment of promises by the second mandate commune council?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partly satisfied (more than 50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slightly satisfied (less than 50%)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dissatisfied				

17. Did you hear of any promises by the ruling party (Cambodian People's Party) and the fourth mandate royal government (such as the government's rectangular strategy or political platform) during the 2008 election campaign period?

Yes (Please give 3 answer which you think are crucial) No

<input type="checkbox"/>	Land reform (allot social land concessions/accredit land ownership/deal with land disputes effectively)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthen quality of educational sector and focus on teachers' living conditions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restore and construct more infrastructure and irrigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop electrical power sector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Build school buildings and hospitals	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promote agricultural sector
<input type="checkbox"/>	Develop private sector and medium and small businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	Improve health care services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Create more jobs and ensure working conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Combat corruption
<input type="checkbox"/>	Strengthen public administrative reform (authorities/ government officials/police) for the sake of transparency, neutrality and efficient and qualified services	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reform judicial system, especially courts, and respect and protect of human rights
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other: _____		

18. Are you hopeful that the ruling party and the royal government will fulfill their promises?

<input type="checkbox"/>	Strongly hopeful	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partly hopeful (more than 50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slightly hopeful (less than 50%)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Not hopeful at all		<input type="checkbox"/> No idea		

19. Have you ever watched TVK?

Yes (continue to Q20) No (stop asking)

20. If yes, have you ever watched equity program?

Yes (please specify your satisfaction) No never

<input type="checkbox"/>	Highly satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Partly satisfied (more than 50%)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Slightly satisfied (less than 50%)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dissatisfied				