

**A REPORT**

**STUDY ON ETHNIC MINORITY PARTICIPATION IN 2012 COMMUNE ELECTION  
EIGHT SELECTED COMMUNES IN NORTHEAST CAMBODIA**



**THE KHMER INSTITUTE OF DEMOCRACY**

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## ACRONYM

CEC	Commune Election Committee
COMFREL	Committee for Free and Fair Election
ICC	International Cooperation Cambodia
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPU	Inter-Parliamentarian Union
IRI	International Republican Institute
KID	The Khmer Institute of Democracy
NEC	National Election Committee
NICFEC	Neutral Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Election
PEC	Provincial Election Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

KID use here interchangeably *ethnic minority* people or *indigenous* people or *indigenous ethnic minority* to mean the people who live in the eight communes selected for study as mentioned in the title above. When we developed this research, initially we would like to cover a commune in Kampong Cham for the Chams broadly known as ethnic minority and a commune in Kratie for another ethnic community known as indigenous minority. We intended to see the difference between findings of those living near Khmer town or community and those living far. So, we use term "ethnic minority" broadly. However, finally we ended up choosing eight communes all relatively far. Still in the two communes Kam Pun and Kbal Romeas of Stung Treng KID team interviewed 9 Laos out of 37 (the rest being 12 Prov, 9 Phnong, 7 Khmer). And according to similar examples given by our 25<sup>th</sup> January workshop participants, Laos may not be called indigenous. Therefore, the title remains a reflection of what KID is trying to do, i.e., to cover people living in the selected areas known as populated largely by "ethnic minority" people.

*Brahman* is reported by some respondents as their religion. One of KID workshop participants suggested that this term be verified with literatures about relevant religion. Scholars or anthropologists may have a different understanding than ethnic minority themselves of what it means by Brahman and what these ethnic minority practices as a religion. KID would love to study further in a possible future project. But for now we will have to quote what respondents report as it is "Brahman."

*Non-Khmer* are used here to mean ethnic people other than Khmer, all of whom live in multiethnic but largely ethnic minority community. All that are studied are Cambodian citizen because our study is about voters.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

KID would like to thank the villagers and other interviewees who gave us time. If villagers required an appointment or permission, this six month job would have to take an impossible much longer time.

All participants who actually attended KID workshop on the 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013 or who simply sent reading materials and encouragement. Participant's comments are highly appreciated for they are at least as important as our interview source.

We also would like to individuals and institutions that assist or support KID current or past projects in term of comment, suggestion, research material or fund. KID acknowledges that so much work has been done by institutions reviewed in this report and we intend to describe all those activities in one place. However, we do not intend to miss anything and would appreciate suggestions.

Freedom House support KID with this research budget. This is invaluable for its trust in a 20 years old democracy institute yet pursuing an election research for the first time. This trust means more than KID can say for the institute that is situated at a turning point.

This report is a product of a KID team of researchers, development manager, advisors, driver, accountant, consultants, volunteers, and citizen advisors.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This project seeks to understand what has been done in the past and what can be done in the future to promote ethnic minority rights in commune elections. In so doing, KID study factors that encourage or discourage ethnic minority people's voting through an interview survey in sampled communities. Our assumption held that these selected people have little Khmer language ability and knowledge about election therefore they may experience difficulty, draw a lower turnout than general Khmer communities, and are vulnerable to influence. Thus, our questionnaires consider these demographic factors such as location, education, language, and other. We also explored whether these demographic factors impact or indicate a pattern in voting experience by asking such questions as: How do ethnic minority people know about elections? What do they know about parties trying to influence their choice? How do they know who to vote for? Is there a relationship between how they know about election and who they vote for? Are there any relationship between Khmer language ability, knowledge (about candidate/procedure/policy), distance from polls, and voter turnout? When they do not read Khmer, how do they know how to 'tick' the ballot for the candidate of their choice? Do the elected commune chiefs really come from and represent the ethnic minority communities? Out of these, we try address two main concerns: 1. What if any were the irregular influences on ethnic minority voting behavior? 2. What channel of information would best serve the democratic needs of the communities?

To answer above questions, between September and October 2012 KID conducted survey in two communes of each four provinces of northeastern Cambodia where there is a significant ethnic minority population: Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng and Kratie. Noticeably known as ethnic minority community and are located relatively distant from Khmer community, the eight communes are Yatung, Bar Kham, Dak Dam, Bou Sra, Kam Pun, Kbal Romeas, Pir Thnou, and Thmey. Each commune had between 556-2761 voters who voted and counted as valid. From each we interviewed between 13-26 (average 18) people, with a total of 160 respondents. Methodologically, the team walked randomly and spread into 3 to 6 villages per commune, physically looking to balance gender, age, and occupation.

Of these, 129 villagers and 17 local authority officials who responded to 34 questions on demography and election and were entered into SPSS program for analysis. At the same time, 18 local authority officials also responded to 10 questions on general outlook of the commune.<sup>1</sup> The rest of our respondents are NEC/PEC/CEC officials who responded to a separate set of questions on progress, challenge, and solutions of the electoral issues.

### **Key Findings**

We found that our assumed barriers did not generally influence a lower turnout in ethnic minority than a usual Khmer community. Despite the fact that not many know about candidate and procedure through media, many people did go to vote. The data shows that meeting in person is the best means of ethnic minority people informed. The data indicates the need for electoral education: Bilingual, gender and youth.

In term of knowledge about election, about 40% had poor knowledge or no opinion. Ethnicity did not indicate level. Khmer speakers had more knowledge than non-speakers. Males had more knowledge than females. Civil servants know more. Meeting in person is the largest channel of information.

In term of influence, illiterate respondents more often told by someone to vote. People older than 40 years old were more often told by someone to vote.

Regarding voter turnout, younger more often did not go to vote. 10% more often males than females went to vote. Higher educated voters more often went to vote. For education, more males than females go to school at all levels.

In course of field interviews, we also note this practical finding.

- Low ability of the villagers to understand electoral terms, concepts, key actors, and electoral procedure.
- Low ability to understand and distinguish the roles between local authorities like commune or village chiefs and the Commune Electoral Committee as in question 18 "Have you ever interacted with an electoral committee member?" and question 19 " Who, when, and how does the local authority typically begin to give you information about the election?" People find it difficult to articulate a normative expression, e.g. question 34 and the likes "What are the electoral information which are most useful to you."
- We addressed this challenge by putting questions in different ways and examples, noting down the best we could. We have learned that this is a universal challenge when we work with people of different language (culture), education, and worldview.

## **Recommendation**

- Offer bilingual training and manual in civic education and electoral terms. Educate villagers on the role and codes of conduct of villager/commune chiefs in election through these bilingual manuals and loudspeakers. In so doing, give priority to a) NEC Instruction on Task and Obligation of Village Chief, Deputy Village Chief, Village Member in the Process of Organizing Election; and b) Instruction on Eligibility to Vote After Proper Verification of I.D. and Voter in person, which are most debated in public and most relevant for villagers. KID finds those as the most practical need for all voters and for ethnic minority people to be explained in a language they understand.
- Establish a permanent means of outreach and communications among villagers and other actors (authorities, NGOs, the Press).

Additional findings and recommendations will be described again in the conclusion section.

## **Study on Ethnic Minority Participation in 2012 Commune Election**

### **Eight Selected Communes in Northeast Cambodia**

We will begin with explaining reasons why current research is conducted by seeing them against relevant study issue and geographic area. The sections that follow will be methodology, findings and discussions on our research questions. We will then conclude with key findings, limitation and recommendation.

#### **RATIONALE AND BACKGROUND FOR CURRENT RESEARCH**

##### **A Unique Project: Election and Ethnic Minority**

While many have contributed to consolidating elections, KID wants to do so in a unique way.

The Khmer Institute of Democracy began in 1992, when the focus was on training of human rights and democracy. Among other important projects was the Citizen Advisors who did legal outreach and dispute mediation in most part of the country. Since 1993, there have been many elections and Cambodian democracy and voters are more mature so there is a new need for research based advocacy rather than training we used to do from such textbook principles as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and others.

Here are the reasons. We study elections because it is one of the core principles of democracy in order that voters regularly express their voice to check on existing leaders or to choose new leaders so as to improve leadership. We study ethnic minority people because they are like other citizens respected and protected by Cambodian laws.<sup>2</sup> A democracy functions properly if the system has the respect and participation of all who live within it, including the minority groups. Without this mutual respect and participation the system can break down with the result being marginalization of minority groups and possibly violence. The same is true at commune levels, where marginalized ethnic minority people need to make an informed decision about their leaders, who after all make decisions affecting their life. The ethnic minority participation in elections shall ensure peace and prevent violence, and prevent a repeat of Cambodia's violent history. For example, the Khmer Rouge capitalized on marginalized people in Northeast Cambodia to come to power. More recently, ethnic sensitivities can be seen in the issues relating to Preah Vihear temple, Sam Rainsy demarcating the Cambodian-Vietnamese border, and the burning of the Thai embassy. With influx of some fundamentalists, coffee shop talk and television broadcasts about a perceived jihad or freedom war in Palestine, Iraq, Afghanistan and the events of the 'Arab Spring' may seed ideas about taking future violent action in Cambodia. Current land disputes in ethnic minority communities in Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, and Kratie indicate the lack of participation, general education, civic education and information about the law.

## **Lack of Work on Demand Side of the Election: the Voters**

Authorities and activists have concentrated on fairness of Cambodian elections, looking at procedures, fraud and threat at the time of voting...the supply side of the election: the actors and their performance. In contrast, we do not see as much focus on how ethnic minority voters can understand voter education materials and other electoral information supplied by the actors, which are mainly in Khmer language.

KID acknowledges that other NGO's have worked democratic and electoral issues, but they have not addressed these particular groups' problems in exercising their democratic rights. Further, the Cambodian government does not specifically appear to have addressed this issue either. To support this assertion this report will briefly report on how programs administered by some major Cambodian NGOs differ from the KID project, listing from the closest first:

The most recent and most relevant projects are COMFREL and NDI, the rest are not relevant but is recounted as it is also related to either election or democracy. While a COMFREL interviewed 23 indigenous people partly relevant to KID project, it is too small interview and it is not a full fledged project that focused on ethnic minority and election. In the same way, NDI survey mainly focused the effectiveness of its commune council debate program and reported on voting in areas not populated by KID's target indigenous ethnic minority community.

### Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL)

A COMFREL "rapid voter survey" after the June 3, 2012 election interviewed 23 indigenous people, found a lack of education and difficulty in voting, and recommended in a published report in October 2012 that voter information accommodate this ethnic community.<sup>3</sup>

In April 2012 a workshop spanning 18 provinces included 13% indigenous people, however its focus was on physical infrastructure, education, land and health. The focus was not on ethnic minorities and election education was not on the agenda.<sup>4</sup>

In 2011, COMFREL conducted the 'Survey on Votes List, Voters Registration and Audit of Voters List'. The study covered more than 24 provinces/municipalities. The focus of the study was not on ethnic minorities. Among other identifiers, the subjects of the survey were identified by minority and language. These categories were broken down into Khmer, Chinese, Cham, Vietnamese and Other which included all of the ethnic minorities including any others who were not indigenous.<sup>5</sup>

### The National Democratic Institute (NDI)

Between August and September 2012, NDI conducted a survey of 1200 respondents in 20 provinces on the effectiveness of its commune council candidate debate program (but not where most the ethnic minority people in the provinces of Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri and Stung Treng.) While NDI finds that 17% of respondents were aware the May and June 2012 debates, it reports on voting: 25% of respondents did not have sufficient information about "electoral options" they are largely "youth, rural, and less educated." The survey also indicates that of those who wanted to vote but could not do so 39% lacked a proper I.D., 24% not registered, 17% unable to find names.



Since 2004 the NDI has focused on multiparty constituency dialogues to educate citizens in understanding the role of parliament and its functions and responsibilities. Again, the NDI program is carried out in many provinces of Cambodia but not in the areas mentioned above, which is our target areas. The dialogues focus on the issues of land conflicts, discrimination, corruption and justice, infrastructure and development. The NDI focus is not on ethnic minorities and elections.<sup>6</sup>

A number of other institutions below have more or less worked on democracy and election but not specifically on minority and election. Apart from a list below, participants in KID workshop of 25<sup>th</sup> January 2013 pointed out to some other institutions which works in KID's study area of the remote Northeast Cambodia or had projects relevant and useful for cooperation.

#### National Election Committee Cambodia (NEC)

A search of the NEC website indicates they have no programs in place that educate minorities in elections and voting. Nor is there any move to translate election materials into ethnic minority languages.<sup>7</sup>

#### Democracy and Human Rights in Action (DHRAC)

In June 2012 in an effort to educate the Cambodia people concerning elections, DHRAC in cooperation with the Advocacy Team of Associations and NGOs distributed 330,000 election handbooks throughout Cambodia. The handbooks were only in the Khmer language so non-Khmer speaking people of the ethnic minorities would not be able to benefit from this information.<sup>8</sup>

#### International Republican Institute (IRI)

IRI has been active in Cambodia since 1992. Its current focus is generally on youth related issues such as leadership and civic participation as well as conducting public opinion polls. Ethnic minority issues are not part of the IRI mandate.<sup>9</sup>

#### United Nations Development Program Cambodia (UNDP)

The current focus of the UNDP is to assist the Cambodian Government in achieving a wide ranging group of programs as listed in the 'Cambodia Millennium Development Goals'. Ethnic minority issues are not part of the UNDP mandate.<sup>10</sup>

#### Europeaid (EU)

The EU is assisting the Cambodian government in achieving poverty reduction as per the Millennium Development Goals. Ethnic minority issues are not part of the EU focus in Cambodia.<sup>11</sup>

#### USAID Cambodia (USAID)

The USAID does have a 'Democracy and Governance' program in Cambodia, however its focus is on accountability in governance and politics. USAID is not focused on Ethnic minority issues.<sup>12</sup>

## Care Cambodia

Care Cambodia runs a variety of programs including an education program focusing on the 6-15 year age group. In a textbook they provide information about the working of commune councils.

To highlight further need for further work in area of ethnic minority participation, it is important to review how ethnic minority fares in the debate of voting process and issue.

### **Inadequate Attention on Ethnic Minority in the Debate of Voting Process and Issue**

Cambodia is a constitutional monarchy with a multi-party political system. The senate, the national assembly, and the commune councils are regularly elected. Cambodian people are guaranteed by the constitution the rights to vote and to stand for election.<sup>13</sup> The commune administrative structure, which is the primary focus of this study and the most basic 'ground level' form of authority that invites voters to participate to select their local leaders at the commune level. Cambodian citizens 18 years of age and older who can identify themselves through required identification documents can register to vote in an election. The most noticeable process for voters includes voter registration, voter list verification, and registration complaint.<sup>14</sup> Voters also receive a Voter Information Notice a record of reminding exactly where and when to vote.<sup>15</sup> On voting day citizens may cast their ballots at polling stations located in any commune in the country, where they have registered.<sup>16</sup>

There are 1,633 Communes/Sangkats in Cambodia. Each Commune Council is composed of 5 to 11 members depending on demography and geography, elected through a proportional system where nationally registered political parties can compete by presenting a list of candidates of at least twice the number of seats in each Commune. There are no independent candidates. The first commune-level election was held in February 2002. The latest one was held in June 2012.<sup>17</sup>

The table below puts each of eight study communes in the picture of the relevant province and the whole Cambodia, in terms of voters/turnout, elected party/seat, and elected candidates in the 2012 commune election. It also shows how representative when we compare this actual voter per commune with our sample. It shows commune council representation by political party and ethnicity in each commune.<sup>18</sup>

#### **2012 Election Result: Voter, Political and Ethnic Representation**

<b>/commune</b>	<b>Voters/Turnout</b>	<b>Elected Party/Seat</b>	<b>Elected Candidates</b>
<b>Countrywide /1633</b>	5,993,992 65.13%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP, HRP	11,459
<b>Ratanak Kiri/50</b>	46,418 59.34%	CPP, SRP, FUN	260
<b>Yatung</b>	556 (5)	CPP, SRP	5 (all mino)
<b>Bar Kham</b>	571 (5)	CPP, SRP	3Kh, 2Mino

<b>/Commune</b>	<b>Voters/Turnout</b>	<b>Elected Party</b>	<b>Elected Candidates</b>
Countrywide/1633	5,993,992 65.13%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP, HRP	11,459
Stung Treng/34	44,407 69.55%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP	176
Kbal Romeas	1288 (5)	CPP, SRP	5 (3 Khmer 2 minority)
Kam Pun	1187 (5)	CPP	5 (all KH)

<b>/Commune</b>	<b>Voters/Turnout</b>	<b>Elected Party/Seat</b>	<b>Elected Candidates</b>
<b>Countrywide/1633</b>	5,993,992 65.13%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP, HRP	11,459
<b>Kratie/46</b>	125,438 63,27%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP, HRP	282
<b>Pir Thnou</b>	2761 (5)	CPP, SRP	2Kh, 3 mino
<b>Thmey</b>	2671 (7)	CPP, SRP, NRP	7 (all Mino)

<b>/Commune</b>	<b>Voters/Turnout</b>	<b>Elected Party/Seat</b>	<b>Elected Candidates</b>
<b>Countrywide/1633</b>	5,993,992 65.13%	CPP, SRP, FUN, NRP, HRP	11,459
<b>Mondul Kiri/21</b>	19,086 59,24%	CPP, SRP, FUN	107
<b>Dak Dam</b>	578 (5)	CPP, SRP	1Kh, 4Mino
<b>Bou Sra</b>	1054 (5)	CPP, SRP	2Kh, 3Mino

Although every citizen are treated equally under Cambodian laws,<sup>19</sup> ethnic minority people deserve most attention as they not only are under-educated and live in rural areas like many Khmers, they also speak little Khmer language. With a review below we did not see such an attention that is most practical and suitable when discussions deal with voter education materials, technical discrepancy such as voter lists, roles of the village/commune chiefs.

On the issue of representation, the above table from KID's study indicates a competition resulting in mixed political and ethnicity representation at commune levels. In contrast, other research exclusively reports on the national level, stating indigenous representation "more or less reflects the proportion" of the population residing in the country. Two of the 123 members of the National Assembly and two of the 61 senators are from different indigenous groups. In the National Assembly, H.E. Rat Sarem is Phnong, while H.E. Bou Thang is Tampuon. H.E. Senator Seuy Keo is Prov, while H.E. Senator Buy Keuk is Phnong.<sup>20</sup>

On the issue of authority influence and technical discrepancy, one of the outstanding NGOs on election outlines an exhausting list of laws, instructions, and codes of conducts governing the

commune elections, however, has not specifically mentioned: a) NEC Instruction on Task and Obligation of Village Chief, Deputy Village Chief, Village Member in the Process of Organizing Election; and b) Instruction on Eligibility to Vote After Proper Verification of I.D. and Voter in person, which are most debated in public and most relevant for villagers. KID finds those as the most practical need for all voters and for ethnic minority people to be explained in a language they understand.<sup>21</sup>

NDI has consistently doubted the ability of the local authority to distinguish the roles many find difficult to monitor: 1. the need to serve Party loyalty and 2. to serve non-partisan State's administration of the village and legally delegated power: voter registration and voter list verification.<sup>22</sup> Although this delegation of power is law itself, NDI recommend a new law to deal with the matter. KID does not find any proof to support the NDI's doubt and suggest instead that the priority is to educate voters about the existing NEC's Instructions mentioned above especially in minority language, and basic voter information and civic education. Like NDI, *The Phnom Penh Post* reported local authority influence on villagers in a commune in Stung Treng, by showing party symbol and where to tick for a party.<sup>23</sup>

The issue of village chiefs influencing the vote of the villagers raises several questions. How do the villagers perceive the chiefs instructions on who they should vote? Do they see the instruction as coercion? Do villagers for the most part, share the same opinion or point of view concerning the issue? If the chief's meddling in the election is perceived as a long term problem, does this affect the general peace of the communities? Is this still a widespread problem as NDI confirmed, or does that *Phnom Penh Post's* recent article represent an isolated case?

KID was set to investigate the matter with no success. We designed questions like when and how village chiefs gave what kind of information to voters. Respondents did not seem to remember time well and was having difficulty of remembering what exactly village chiefs told them at particular time. It was difficulty for ethnic villagers to understand the differing roles of Commune Electoral Committee and Commune Council. In practice there are times when both village chiefs and CEC distributed VINs at the same time. In some cases CEC left the VINs with village chief's house in case voters were away at the time of distribution.<sup>24</sup> Therefore, it was hard to find an influence. Although laws and conduct required that village chiefs take leave from state's work to take political party action. How did villagers know that? Village chiefs were not supposed to use state's role to call a meeting or such for a political end. How did villagers know that? Unless you follow village chiefs like a shadow, you would never know. The answer is start from something simple like KID's recommendation.

On the issue of the figures of eligible, registered voter and actual ballots cast, activists describe double entry names as compounding inaccurate election results. According COMFREL "17% of voters, accounting for 1.5 million voters could not find their names or had their names changed on the lists."<sup>25</sup>

After the NEC release of the voters list for the upcoming national election in 2013, Mr. Hang Puthea of the Neutral and Impartial Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia commented on the 2012 commune election saying that, "It affects the election, because it should be one name for one vote, so if there is a big error with the number of names, it means a big error related to the result. Mr. Puthea said ...the issue is reminiscent of 2011's registration period ahead of the June 2012 commune elections. At that time, the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia estimated that only 8.8

million people were eligible to vote in the election, but found that the NEC had registered 9.2 million names for the vote."<sup>26</sup> However, electoral officials at all level relevant to KID study area state that because voters moved and registered in more than one places without canceling the ones left behind, it was safer legally to keep all. The officials added steps had been taken to deal with the matter.<sup>27</sup> The commune chiefs also confirmed this statement.<sup>28</sup> Some existing laws do not require proof that a voter has deleted his or her previous registration before registering at a new commune.<sup>29</sup> KID quantitative data show 91.1% went to vote tending to support an argument that turnout looked lower than the actual number of people who voted. This means that the number of registered voter names exceeds the number of actual eligible voters.

In the same manner, KID's qualitative interviews of commune chiefs and commune electoral committee chief, though with a smaller percentage, share similar findings with those of COMFREL regarding difficulty checking the name lists for migration reasons. Of the 24 provinces studied by COMFREL, the top two where the highest percentage of people faced difficulties in checking their names on voter lists were, 14.29% in Ratanak Kiri and 11.43% in Kratie.<sup>30</sup>

On the issue of language and culture, COMFREL comes close as it interviewed 23 indigenous voters in a rapid survey and recommends voter information which target ethnic minority,<sup>31</sup> without specifying how and what documents. UNDP, on the other hand, identified population size and Khmer language as a challenge that marginalizes non-Khmer speaking ethnic minority citizens from running for a commune council seat.<sup>32</sup> This contrasts with KID findings as shown earlier in "2012 Election Result" table. In Ya Tung commune for example, the commune chief did not speak as much Khmer and write as much as his clerk, but he was actually elected.<sup>33</sup>

As regards culture, an ILO report recognizes that ethnic minority villagers discussed matters collectively and decided in communal meetings like a democracy; it notes on the other hand that the idea that one can cast a vote and possibly effect change at high levels must be alien to them, making it difficult for highlanders to relate to the structure of a modern democracy. "They feel overwhelmed without proper avenues to raise objections and to discuss matters as commune authorities rarely respond to their claims."<sup>34</sup> Another report by IPU and UNDP seems to agree and state this way of local decision making contradicted a national arrangement of having village, commune, and provincial authorities.<sup>35</sup> These arguments do not corroborate with the idea of having commune councils as decentralized local decision makers and with high proportion of ethnic minority representation found KID interviews with CEC and CC and seats tabulated above. However, the ILO's point that the ethnic minority's possibly different preference of development and local decision making underscores the ethnic minority worldview: an inability to make choices or preference not to make ones as well as a low knowledge of the differing roles of electoral and local authority.<sup>36</sup> This point supports what KID found out that it was difficult for them to explain the most preferred means of information, for example, and to explain when and how they interact with electoral and local authority in time of the election.

In order to better understand the next story of how ethnic minority participated in the commune election, it is helpful to know briefly who they are.

## THE ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF STUDY

### Ethnic Minority People

As the name tells, ethnic minorities represent a very small percentage of the total population yet all citizens are equally protected by Cambodian laws.<sup>37</sup> The ethnic minorities that live in the areas of KID's study represent a group often referred more specifically to as hill tribes, Khmer Leu, montagnards, highlanders, or indigenous minority people. They mostly live in the upland areas of Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng and Kratie,<sup>38</sup> and mostly known as ethnic Prov, Jarai, Kachork, Kraol, Kravet, Kreung, Kuoy, Phnong, Stieng and Tampuon.<sup>39</sup> Overall, the Cambodia recognizes 24 different indigenous groups inhabiting within 15 of 23 provinces. They form an approximate 190,000 or about 1.4 percent of the population, according to the National Census 2008.<sup>40</sup> Their traditional way of life is best described by the Center for Advanced Study "...the indigenous populations...account for the oldest inhabitants of the country. This generic and vague term is used to designate a mosaic of groups that are both heterogeneous - given some aspects of their material and social life - and alike, in the sense that most of them belong to the same cultural substratum, which is usually called Proto-Indochinese civilization. These populations traditionally clear ground, hunt, fish, and gather. They devote themselves to a form of religion based on a cult of spirits, the culminating point of which - at least among the north-eastern inhabitants - the buffalo sacrifice."<sup>41</sup> However, it is important to view this against a current pace of development and market economy,<sup>42</sup> more specifically to KID's eight study communes that 76.70% does farming or plantation and life and tradition are coming more like Khmer. Many speak basic need Khmer, a small number can read or write,<sup>43</sup> and most do not understand terms and concepts about democratic functions as mentioned earlier. While average public view these people as differently in term of religion, at least in KID's study area, 93 out of 146 considers are reported as Buddhist, 39 out of 146 as Brahman.

In tales as in recent history, the indigenous people are generally to be peaceful and faithful as in Dek Cho Yort story as in the Khmer Rouge where significant indigenous people are recruited as high profile security or guard. Many joined the Khmer Rouge and many also were killed by the Khmer Rouge, some cadres dissented.<sup>44</sup> The same is true about 100 years ago, when some indigenous people rebelled the French's tax, resettlement, and plantation programs until 1935.<sup>45</sup> The Sangkum Reastr Niyum improved the situation when new roads and new provinces like Ratanak Kiri and Mondul Kiri were created and Khmer language education introduced.<sup>46</sup>

As said earlier current national policy involved indigenous people in leadership and development.<sup>47</sup> Observers like ILO agree in general but does not see the policy as specific enough to address concerns of the indigenous people because ILO does not see a socio-economic data available on ethnic minorities.<sup>48</sup> KID also does not find that.

Below is a profile of eight study communes, where possible painted with an ethnic distribution and other demographic overview.

### **Dak Dam is located in O Reang district of Mondul Kiri**

This commune mostly populated by indigenous Phnong, notoriously bombed during early 1970s war. The population of the commune is 1,452. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 41.1%.

In O Reang district, minority language speakers form a significant majority. Minority speakers almost entirely of the Phnong group number 3,306 out of a total population of 3,948. The district also includes a small population of 638 Khmer speakers. There are 2,962 citizens identified as 'other' in the religion category. Smaller groups include 713 Buddhist and 272 Christians. Literacy statistics show that of 3,189 people living in the district who are over the age of 7, there are 1,782 who are literate and 1,407 who are illiterate.<sup>49</sup>

### **Bou Sra is located in Pich Chenda (Pich Chreda) district of Mondul Kiri**

The commune is named after a well known water fall. The Phnong make up the majority ethnic group there, with a total population of 3,925. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 30.4%.<sup>50</sup>

In Pich Chenda district, the Phnong also makes up most of the indigenous population. This group numbers 8,818 out of a total district population of 10,318. The next largest minority is the Khmer Islamic who number 1,240. The remaining minorities number only ten from the Lao and Krol groups.<sup>51</sup> The 2010 Provincial Profile statistics show the total population as 10,392 including 2,359 Buddhists, 1,299 Islam, 1,571 Christian and 5,163 other.<sup>52</sup> Literacy statistics show that the percentage of illiterate people in the district between the ages of 15-60 number 2,308 or 43% of the population. In the same age group, 1,225 or 23% are female illiterates.<sup>53</sup>

By its name, Mondul Kiri mostly mountainous covers an area of 14,288 square kilometers where the majority of Phnong indigenous people live. With a recent asphalt road, it takes longer than a half day to get there. With its eastern flank bordering Vietnam, the province is divided into five districts including Keo Sima, Koh Nhek, O Reang, Pich Chreda and Sen Monorom. The districts are subdivided into 21 communes containing 98 villages.<sup>54</sup> The total population is 60,811 including 31,128 males and 29,683 females.<sup>55</sup> The Phnong comprise 80% of the population with the remaining 20% made up of Khmer, Cham and Chinese.<sup>56</sup>

### **Ya Tung and Ba Kham are located in O Yadao district of Ratanak Kiri**

Yatong commune has a population of 2,355. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 72.4%. There is a significant difference in terms of gender as 42.9% of illiterate people are male and 29.5% are female.

Bar Kham commune has a population of 2,161. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 79.2%. There is a difference in terms of gender in Ba Kham as well but less pronounced and in reverse as 35.8% of illiterates are male and 43.3% are female.

In O Yadao district, minority language speakers form a significant majority. Out of a total population of 16,420 there are 13,565 people identified as 'All minority language' speakers. The next largest group is the Khmer speakers who number 2,651. The remainder speaks Vietnamese, Chinese, Lao and Thai. In terms of religion there is also a significant majority identified as 'others' that number 11,496 which roughly corresponds to the number of minority language speakers. The other religions represented include 3,007 Buddhists, 247 Islamists and 1,670 Christians. Literacy statistics show that a significant number of the population in O Yadao is illiterate. There are 13,204 citizens over the age of 7 of which 4,347 are literate and 8,853 are illiterate.<sup>57</sup>

Ratanak Kiri is also by its name a hilly upland in the remote northeast and is bordered by Laos and Vietnam. With recent good road, a long day drive will get you there the northeastern tip. It covers an area of 10,782 square kilometers. The province is divided into nine districts including Andoung Meas, Banlung, Bar Keo, Koun Mom, Lumphat, Ou Chum, O Yadao, Ta Veang and Veun Sai. These districts are subdivided into fifty commune province wide.<sup>58</sup> The total population is 149,997 including 75,827 males and 74,170 females.<sup>59</sup>

### **Kam Pun and Kbal Romeas form part of Se san district of Stung Treng**

Kham Phun has a population of 2,287, where 28.6% of people aged 15-60 is illiterate. Kbal Romeas is populated by 3,079 people, where 33.5% of those aged 15-60 is illiterate.<sup>60</sup>

Se San District is populated by 16,046 people. Indigenous people number only 1,343. Indigenous representation includes 584 Phnong, 508 Praov, 213 Kreung, 24 Saouch and 14 Stieng. 37% of the population between the ages of 15-60 are illiterate.<sup>61</sup>

Stung Treng is located west of Ratanak Kiri with its northern boundary being Cambodia's international border with Laos. Currently a drive will get you there about two hours earlier and before you take right turn further ahead to Ratanak Kiri. With an area of 11,092 square kilometers, Stung Treng is divided into five districts including Se San, Siem Bouk, Siem Pang, Stung Treng and Thala Borivat. The districts are subdivided into 34 communes containing 128 villages.<sup>62</sup> The total population is 111,734 including 55,635 males and 56,099 females.<sup>63</sup>

### **Thmei is located in Chet Borei district of Kratie.**

The population of Thmei is 10,070. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 33.1%.<sup>64</sup>

In Chet Borei district, there are 59,161 people including 29,444 males and 29,717 females. The majority are Khmer speakers who number 48,730. There are 10,300 'minority language' speakers with the remainder being mostly Vietnamese speakers and a handful of others who speak Chinese, Lao, French and English.<sup>65</sup> Population figures from 2008 indicate the indigenous population at that time



included 6,992 Phnong, 5,101 Kuoy, 44 Stieng, 409 Mil, 38 Kroal, and 820 Khonh. The remaining minorities included 197 Vietnamese and 6 Khmer Islamic.<sup>66</sup> The population practicing Buddhism form the vast majority numbering 58,878 people. The remainder is roughly divided into groups identified as Islam and Christian and just 17 people who are 'other'. This suggests that most of the 'minority language' speakers are Buddhists and not Animists or Brahmans.<sup>67</sup> 17% or 5,918 people between the ages of 15-60 are classified as illiterate.<sup>68</sup>

### **Pir Thnou is located in Snuol District, Kratie province.**

The population of Pir Thnou is 7,000. The percentage of illiterate people between the ages of 15-60 is 29.5%.

Snuol District is populated by 54,001 people who live Indigenous ethnic minorities include 8,227 Stieng, 779 Phnong and 35 Kuoy. Other ethnic groups include 3,306 Khmer Islamic, 73 Vietnamese and 9 Laos. 29% or 8,165 people between the ages of 15-60 are classified as illiterate.

Kratie is located in the northwest and shares an international border with Vietnam. The Mekong River bisects the province which is composed of one krong, the town of Kratie and five districts. These include Chhloung, Preak Presab, Sambour, Snuol and Chet Borei.<sup>69</sup> There are a total of 46 communes within the province of Kratie.<sup>70</sup> The total population of Kratie is 318,523 including 158,365 males and 160,158 females.<sup>71</sup> Ethnic minority is composed roughly Phnong in Preap Sanday, Thmei commune, Kuoy in Thmei commune, Mil in Roluos commune, Kraol in Sre Ches commune, Thmorn in Sre Ches and Roluos commune, Stieng in Pir Thnou and Sre Char communes. Samre in Damrei commune (not so many).<sup>72</sup>

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This was a six month project to study the ethnic minority people in eight sampled communes in Northeast Cambodia and how they participated in commune election in June 2012. The assumption is that in these rural areas voters do not speak or read enough official language Khmer, therefore they might not understand their rights and electoral procedures which in turn can distort their decisions and participation on the voting day. Our goal was to test this assumption through research. That research, taking place between August 2012 and January 2013, covered firstly a review of what interested stakeholders have done. Secondly we conducted interview of target people. Finally, we disseminated our survey results through a workshop, where we gained feedback to finalize our report and findings.

### **Questionnaires**

The interview protocol considers demographic factors such as location, education, language, and other. We also explored whether these demographic factors impact or indicate a pattern in voting experience by asking such questions as: How do ethnic minority people know about elections? What do they know about parties trying to influence their choice? How do they know who to vote for? Is there a relationship between how they know about election and who they vote for? Are there any relationship between Khmer language ability, knowledge (about candidate/procedure/policy), distance from polls, and voter turnout? When they do not read Khmer, how do they know how to 'tick' the ballot for the candidate of their choice? Do the elected commune chiefs really come from and represent the ethnic minority communities? Questionnaires are the Annex of this report. Out of those questions, we try address two main concerns: 1. What if any were the irregular influences on ethnic minority voting behavior? 2. What channel of information would best serve the democratic needs of the communities?

### **Sample: quantitative and qualitative analysis**

To answer above questions, between September and October 2012 KID conducted survey in two communes of each of four provinces in northeastern Cambodia where there is a significant ethnic minority population: Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng and Kratie. The communes are sampled for being known as ethnic minority community and for being located relatively distant from Khmer community: Yatung, Bar Kham, Dak Dam, Bou Sra, Kam Pun, Kbal Romeas, Pir Thnou, and Thmey. In these communes, out of between 556-2761 voters who voted and counted as valid, we interviewed between 13-26 (average 18) people, with a total of 146 for quantitative data analysis. Of 146 respondents, 129 villagers and 17 local authority officials who both responded to 34 questions on demography and election and were entered into SPSS program for analysis. Methodologically, the team walked randomly and spread into 3 to 6 villages per commune, physically looking to balance gender, age, and occupation. We planned it and the data showed later that this sample is rigorous and representative for that people in the study commune mostly have same way of life, education, and occupation, therefore it does not need to be larger. The sample is detailed in commune demographic finding in section below. Our sample does not represent the whole four provinces or Cambodia.

However, KID believes it does indicate the issues and the need to tackle them at least every commune studied.

The qualitative data is also used. This data comes from some of 34 questions. The team asked those 34 questions to both villagers and local authorities. There are 10 additional questions on general outlook of the commune. The team asked those 10 questions to the local authorities only. In addition, we interviewed NEC/PEC/CEC officials who responded to a separate set of questions on progress, challenge, and solutions of the electoral issues. We will describe this response later in this report.

### **Interview Procedure and output**

Initially, we tested an early version of questionnaire in Phnom Penh and Thmey--one of the target communes; and from there we took the lessons and interview scripts to further discuss with our advisors. To quality control, we worked with advisors on all this as well as on a Project Work Plan and Monitoring & Evaluation Plan. In the field, we had the inputs and assistance from our local network and citizen advisors. For a thorough management, a full team approach where the acting director was part of the team was taken to execute the test mission in Kratie in August and the one in Ratanak Kiri in October.

In Mondul Kiri and Kratie interviews were conducted provinces between 25 September and 2 October 2012. In Mondul Kiri province, our team comprised of two project staff members, one driver, two local guides, and four volunteers/students. In this province, we conducted interviews in six different villages which are located in two communes Bou Sra of Pechada district and Dak Dam of Ou Reang district. We made a total of thirty interviews of whom, five are local authorities and one is the chief of provincial election committee.

In Kratie, our team comprised of two project staffs, one driver, two local guides, and six volunteers/students. In this province, we conducted research mission in eight different villages, which are located in two communes Thmei of Chet Borei district and Pir Thnou of Snuol district. We made a total of forty interviews of whom, five are local authorities and one is chief of provincial election committee.

The interviews were also conducted in Ratanak Kiri and Stung Treng provinces respectively on 18-22 October 2012 and 27-31 October 2012. In Ratanak Kiri province, our team comprised of three staffs, one driver, one local guide, and three students. In this province, we conducted forty three interviews in seven villages located in two communes Yatung and Bar Kham of O Yadao district. Of these interviews, one was Yatung commune election committee (CEC) chief. In Stung Treng, our team comprised of two project staffs, one driver, three local guides, and one volunteer. In this province, we conducted thirty eight interviews in six different villages located two communes Kbal Romeas and Kam Pun of Se San district. Of these interviews, one was Kam Pun CEC chief and one was chief of provincial election committee (PEC). In additions, we conducted an interview with officials of the National Election Committee in Phnom Penh.

So far, by October 31, 2012, our interviews covered 129 villagers, 17 local authorities, and 6 electoral officials. And this 146 (129+17) data was entered into SPSS program. To complete our qualitative interviews, by January 23, 2013, we additionally interviewed 1 additional commune chief and 8 electoral officials. Therefore, the total number of interviews is 160.

### **Lesson and Limitations**

Through field interviews, we have learned about expected difficulties which indicates what need to be done promote ethnic minority rights and their participation a democratic society. That is mainly the ability of the villagers to understand electoral terms, concepts, key actors, and electoral procedure. Many people find it hard to understand and quickly distinguish between local authorities like commune or village chiefs and the Commune Electoral Committee as in question 18 "Have you ever interacted with an electoral committee member?" and question 19 " Who, when, and how does the local authority typically begin to give you information about the election?" People find it difficult to articulate a normative expression, e.g. question 34 and the likes "What are the electoral information which are most useful to you." We addressed this challenge by putting questions in different ways and examples, noting down the best we could. We have learned that this is a universal challenge when we work with people of different language (culture), education, and worldview. We were in the same situation as the lawyers who had difficulties questioning ethnic minority people in the Special Court of Sierra Leone.<sup>73</sup>

We have also learned that we would have less difficulty if we asked, like other researchers did, ethnic minority people to describe simple life story-something objective or less abstract such as "During the Khmer Rouge, where did you live in 1975, what happened next, birth, life, death, food, work, etc..." That said, we have not only not compromised our goal but also actually achieved it by finding out, as stated above, what can be done, namely, 1. Offer bilingual training in civic education and electoral terms, 2. Educate villagers on the role and codes of conduct of villager/commune chiefs in election. 3. To establish a means of communications among villagers and other actors (authorities, NGOs, the Press).

In this section we interpret the outputs from the SPSS formatted data in a way to understand our research questions that we have asked. We begin with exhibiting a demographic sample, representative of the eight communes studied. That is followed by respondent’s knowledge about election and participation in the election.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Sample representative of 8 communes

13-26 Interviewees/556-2761 Voters

Commune	Interviewee		Voter
Yatung	15	10.30%	556
Bar Kham	26	17.80%	571
Dak Dam	15	10.30%	578
Bou Sra	13	8.90%	1054
Kam Pun	21	14.40%	1187
Kbal Romeas	16	11.00%	1288
Thmey	17	11.60%	2671
Pir Thnou	23	15.80%	2761
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10666</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>1333.25</b>

We interviewed per commune an average 18 out of 1,333 people or more broadly between 13-26 voters out of between 556-2761 people who actually went to vote and counted as valid. Yatung has the lowest number of respondents but the total number of voters is also the lowest 556. Bar Kham has the highest number of respondents. This sample is rigorous as compared to other comparable recent surveys in Cambodia 1200 out of 20 province population or 2000 out of 22 province population.<sup>74</sup> Our sample does not represent the whole four provinces or Cambodia. However, KID believes it does indicate the issues and the need to tackle them at least every commune studied.

## Ethnicity,<sup>75</sup> Language, Religion<sup>76</sup>

### Ethnic Distribution

Commune	Khmer	Tampuon	Phnong	Jarai	Stieng	Kuoy	Prov	Lao
Yatung	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Bar Kham	2	1	0	23	0	0	0	0
Dak Dam	1	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
Bou Sra	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
Kam Pun	5	0	1	0	0	0	11	4
Kbal Romeas	2	0	8	0	0	0	1	5
Thmey	2	0	7	0	0	8	0	0
Pir Thnou	5	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
<b>Total:146</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>

Out of 146 respondents, Phnong ranks top (43), followed by Jarai (38) and Stieng (18). The number of respondents interviewed in each commune corroborates existing knowledge in term of where and how many roughly certain ethnic minority live. The Jarais are known to dominate Yatung and Bar Kham, and the Phnongs dominate Dak Dam and Bou Sra. The Laos in Kbal Romeas and Kam Pun. The Stieng in Pir Thnou. The Prov in Kam Pun. The Kuoy in Thmey.

### Language Speaking Ability<sup>77</sup>

Commune	Khmer	Tampuon	Phnong	Jarai	Stieng	Prov	Lao
Yatung (n = 15)	11	3	0	15	0	0	0
Bar Kham (n = 26)	18	8	2	26	0	0	2
Dak Dam (n = 15)	12	0	14	0	0	0	0
Bou Sra (n = 13)	4	0	13	0	0	0	0
Kam Pun (n = 21)	20	0	1	0	0	11	17
Kbal Romeas (n = 16)	15	1	9	0	0	1	7
Thmey (n = 17)	16	0	8	0	0	0	0
Pir Thnou (n = 23)	22	0	0	0	18	0	0
<b>(N = 146)</b>	<b>118</b> <b>(80.8%)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(8.2%)</b>	<b>47</b> <b>(32.2%)</b>	<b>41</b> <b>(28.1%)</b>	<b>18</b> <b>(12.3%)</b>	<b>12</b> <b>(8.2%)</b>	<b>26</b> <b>(17.8%)</b>

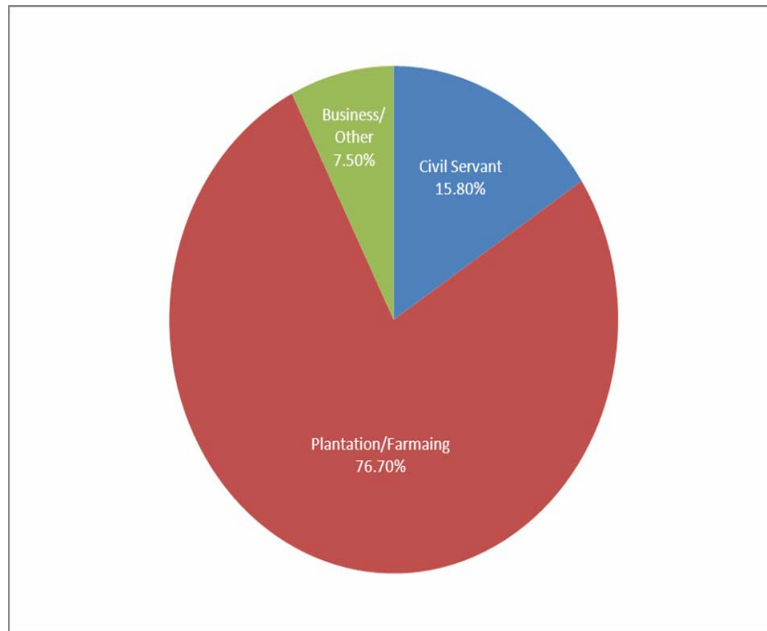
The above table shows that respondents speak minority mother tongue languages and most also speak Khmer. 80.8% of respondents speak Khmer.

### Religious Faith

<b>Commune</b>	<b>Christian</b>	<b>Brahman</b>	<b>Buddhist</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yatung	1	12	0	2	15
Bar Kham	0	13	9	4	26
Dak Dam	4	4	7	0	15
Bou Sra	2	8	3	0	13
Kam Pun	0	0	21	0	21
Kbal Romeas	0	1	14	1	16
Thmey	0	1	16	0	17
Pir Thnou	0	0	23	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>146</b>

The above data supports an observation found in our qualitative interviews, that some indigenous ethnic minority are becoming more like Khmer. That is, traditionally people believe that indigenous people are not Buddhists. However, here all 18 Stieng respondents in Pir Thnou are reported as Buddhist. All Phnong and Kuoy respondents in Thmey are reported as Buddhist. 7 out of 14 Phnong in Dak Dam are reported as Buddhist. 3 out of 13 Phnong in Bou Sra are reported as Buddhist. At least 6 out of 23 Jarai in Bar Kham are reported Buddhist. All respondents in Yatung total 15; all are Jarai and none are reported as Buddhist; 12 are reported as Brahman. In Kam Pun and Kbal Romeas where only 7 out 37 respondents are Khmer, actually 35 are reported as Buddhist.

## Gender,<sup>78</sup> Occupation,<sup>79</sup> Education



Respondents represent roughly the same number of males as female. 52.10% of respondents are reported male, 47.90% female. Yatung has 5 the least female while Bou Sra 7 the least male. The majority or 76.70% of respondents are reported to do plantation/farming, 15.80% civil servant, and 7.50% business/other. This finding reinforces that KID's sample is representative. It also shows low turnout or outreach difficulty can appear if voting occurs at farming seasons where people have to be far from home.



### Education

Commune	Completed Grades 10-12	Completed Grades 7-9	Completed Grades 1-6	None	Total
Yatung	1 (6.7%)	1(6.7%)	5 (33.3%)	8 (53.3%)	15
Bar Kham	1 (3.8%)	2 (7.7%)	<b>13 (50%)</b>	10 (38.5%)	26
Dak Dam	2 (13.3%)	3 (20%)	5 (33.3%)	5 (33.3%)	15
Bou Sra	0	2 (15.4%)	4 (30.8%)	7 (53.8%)	13
Kam Pun	1 (4.8%)	0	16 (76.2%)	4 (19%)	21
Kbal Romeas	0	3 (18.8%)	3 (18.8%)	10 (62.5%)	16
Thmey	1 (5.9%)	2 (11.8%)	7 (41.2%)	7 (41.2%)	17
Pir Thnou	1 (4.3%)	2 (8.7%)	14 (60.9%)	6 (26.1%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 (4.8%)</b>	<b>15 (10.3%)</b>	<b>67 (45.9%)</b>	<b>57 (39%)</b>	<b>146</b>

There do not appear to have a significant relationship between commune and level of education. Most respondents 45.9% (n=146) had grade 1-6 education whereas 39% reported to have no education.

After knowing who our respondents are and how they form a demographic outlook, now we are ready to explore how they knew about election and how much they did so. In a democracy voters need to make an informed decision to decide on leadership. To do so, in our study, we look at source of information, level of knowledge about election, about political party, and how they understood relevant roles/actors such as media, political party, electoral officials, and local authority. We also look at how many of them went to vote. Finally we would like to explore whether they voted by their own choice or were told by someone.

## **THE VILLAGERS: PARTICIPATION IN THE ELECTION**

### **Source of information<sup>80</sup>**

In Bou Sra and Kbal Romeas, respondents reported none of Radio, TV, or Newspaper as a source of information for their voting. In Thmey, respondents reported none of TV or Newspaper as a source of information for their voting.

The communes below reported none of this as a source of information for their voting:

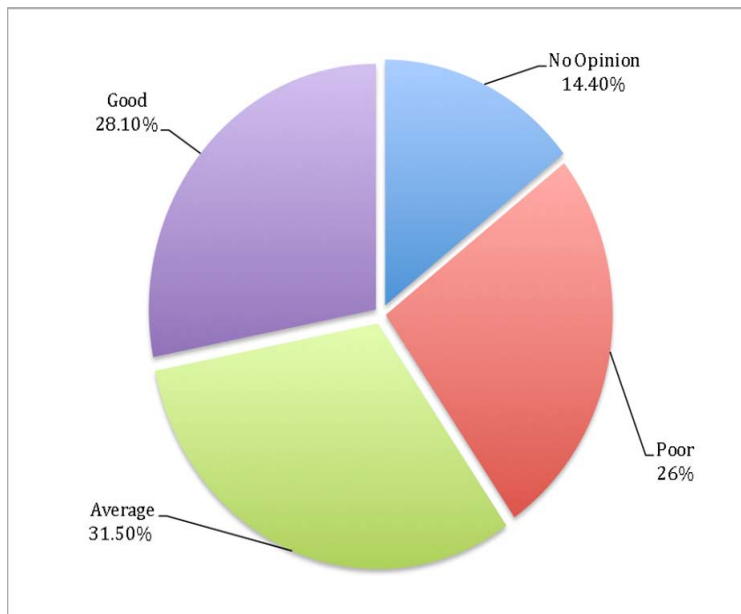
Yatung	NP, COMFREL
Bar Kham	NB, Family, Friend
Dak Dam	PM, Family, Friend
Bou Sra	Radio, TV, PP, NP, NB, Family, Friend, COMFREL, PRM
Kam Pun	PP, NP, NB, Family, Friend
Kbal Romeas	Radio, TV, NP, NB, Family, Friend, COMFREL, NEC
Thmey	TV, NP, NB, Family, Friend, COMFREL
Pir Thnou	NP, Family, Friend, COMFREL

Across the 8 communes, the majority of respondents reported as their source of information: village chief 62.3%, commune chief 48.6%, public meeting 21.9%.

*[Note: PP = Political Party, PM = Public Meeting, NB = Neighbor, CC = Communal Council, VC = Village Chief, NP = Newspaper, PRM = Printed Media]*

Therefore, the best channel of information is meeting in person.

### Level of Knowledge about commune election<sup>81</sup>



In Kbal Romeas commune, no respondents reported to have had good knowledge of the commune election. In Thmey 11.0% did have. Top two communes where respondents most often reported good knowledge were Yatung and Pir Thnou. All across the communes, 26% of respondents reported to have poor knowledge, 31.50% just average. For this reason, our priority recommendation includes basic voter information, civic education and conduct instructions such the NEC instruction on conduct of village/commune chiefs during the election. According to our qualitative interview, this conduct material appears to be disseminated to commune/village chiefs; no villagers know about it. This is the most important practical finding that should invite a simple but effective project. And that has to be both Khmer and relevant ethnic language specific to the commune. Since local authority influence has been much alleged, it is important to tackle by spreading the rule of the game to villagers so they can check and make a complaint when necessary. Now, the table below shows that less than half of respondents know about how to file a complaint. That is exactly reinforcing our recommendation a step further.

### Knowledge of how to File a Complaint about the Election Process

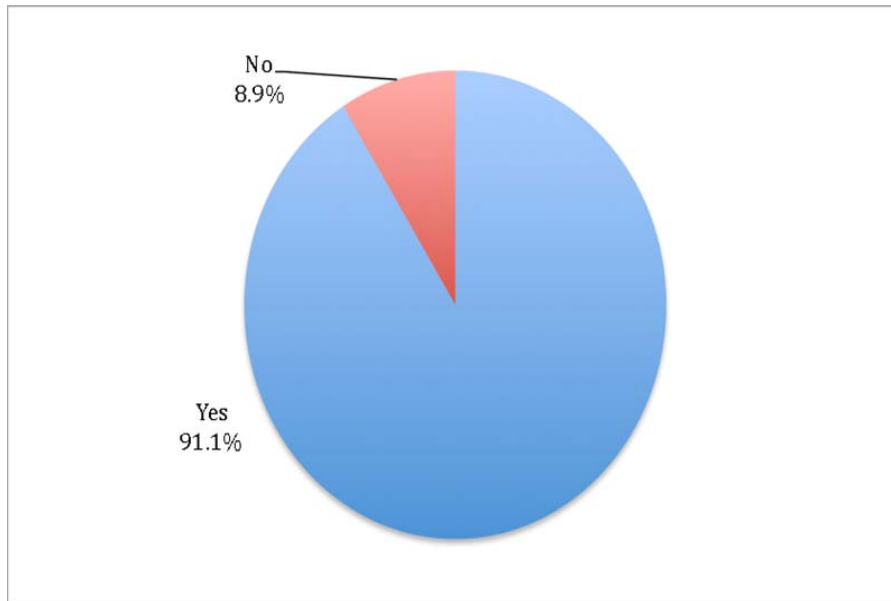
Commune	Yes	No	Total
Yatung	7 (46.7%)	8 (53.3%)	15
Bar Kham	16 (61.5%)	10 (38.5%)	26
Dak Dam	7 (46.7%)	8 (53.3%)	15
Bou Sra	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)	13
Kam Pun	12 (57.1%)	9 (42.9%)	21
Kbal Romeas	4 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)	16
Thmey	6 (35.3%)	11 (64.7%)	17
Pir Thnou	16 (69.6%)	7 (30.4%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 (48.6%)</b>	<b>75 (51.4%)</b>	<b>146</b>

Our data shows that 75.9% (or 110/146) respondents reported that they saw election campaigns in their community.<sup>82</sup> It is important to note that this number is high but villagers told us that they just saw without understanding much what loud speaker campaign was trying to say passing by on the road, for example.

When further asked about which political party campaign the 110 respondents actually saw, 105 saw CPP, 102 SRP, 17 HRP, 70 FUN, 11 RANARIDDH, 4 Other.<sup>83</sup> If we compare this finding with the 2012 Election Result table above, there appear to be a pattern: the more respondents or voters a party can reach, the more votes that party can get. This also reflects a general reality that the party which can reach out and meet people in person is surely gaining votes and winning elections.

The number of respondents who interacted with local authority is three times higher than that with electoral committee officials. 26.7% respondents reported they interacted with electoral committee officials, while 73.3% did not.<sup>84</sup> 93.8% (n=137) respondents reported local authority disseminated such information and 6.2% said this did not occur.<sup>85</sup> This corroborates with the words of electoral officials annexed in this report, that their jobs are not permanent and that when they distributed VINs they left some with village chiefs who live near villagers. And local authority assumes a function legally delegated to do voter registration and voter list verification.<sup>86</sup>

### Did you vote on June 3, 2012 election<sup>87</sup>



With low media consumption and little knowledge about electoral procedures and actors shown above, still the vast majority went to vote. 95.9% respondents intend to vote on July 28, 2013.<sup>88</sup> The majority did so because they expected good leadership, development and administration. Other reasons include peace and happiness, ease of doing business, the right and obligation of a citizen, just going along as others went to vote, or no opinion.<sup>89</sup> All respondents (21/21) in Kam Pun went to vote. 91.1% (n=133) respondents reportedly participated in the last election. When asked why respondents did not vote, responses included: busy at the farm, illness, lack of identification, and elderly.

95.2% of respondents are reported to vote by their own choice.<sup>90</sup> 99.3% were not influenced by family members.<sup>91</sup>

In the preceding section, when respondents reported about our studied issues, we analyzed them by communes to see a geographic pattern. In this section, we are going to explore the same issues in a different way--that is to analyze them by demographic groups to see a demographic pattern.

## **THE VILLAGERS: A DEMOGRAPHIC GROUP AND STUDY ISSUES**

### **Knowledge/level of knowledge of the commune election**

#### **Ethnicity<sup>92</sup>**

59.5% (n=146) of all respondents across ethnicity had a good and average knowledge of the commune election. The rest were from poor to no opinion.<sup>93</sup>

From our sample, a comparable number of respondents from different ethnicity do not show a significant different level of knowledge. Of those who reported to have good to average knowledge, the Khmer number 15 out of 17 (88.2%), Stieng 12 out of 18 (66.6%). Phnong 20/43 (46.5%) was comparable to Jarai 25/38 (65.7%).

If we compare Khmer and non-Khmer who reported to have good knowledge, the Khmer scores about twice as non-Khmer. But this statement is limited by the fact that from all study areas we have far lower number of Khmer than non-Khmer, as it was planned to study non-Khmer ethnic groups. And these Khmer happened to live altogether there. (Khmer 8/17 or 47.0%, non-Khmer 33/139 or 25.5%). That is because our sample covers same rural location with a similar literacy rate.

#### **Religion<sup>94</sup>**

Of all respondents with good knowledge of the election (n=41), 63.4% Buddhists, 26.8% Brahmins, 7.3% Christians, those with no religion 2.4%. This does not seem to say anything as majority of respondents appear to be Buddhists.

#### **Language (Khmer Speaking ability)<sup>95</sup>**

32% (n=118) of respondents with Khmer speaking ability reported to have good knowledge of the election while 10.7% (n=28) without Khmer speaking ability reported to good knowledge of the election. This appears to support our conclusion about the need to communicate materials in ethnic minority language.

## **Gender**<sup>96</sup>

Of the respondents (n=41) who felt a good knowledge of the commune election, males were 3 times more than females (31 vs. 10). Of those who felt poor knowledge females (n=38) were about twice more than males (24 vs. 14). This supports our recommendation on gender.

## **Occupation**<sup>97</sup>

More civil Servants had the *good knowledge* of the election 17/23, followed by plantation 22/89, and then farming 2/23. The rest were business 0/2, others 0/9. The data appears to show this pattern because civil servants interviewed are mostly local authorities like commune chiefs who were involved in voter registration and verification of names.

## **Information Channel/media**<sup>98</sup>

Respondents were asked how they knew about the election. And KID would like to know if each channel of information impacts how much they knew it. The respondents who consumed the following media had good knowledge about election, from higher to lower frequency: Newspaper 3/3, political party 8/11, NEC 11/17, COMFREL 3/5, TV 10/17, printed media 8/15, radio 13/25, commune council 24/71, public meeting 10/32, village chief 23/91. This shows low media consumption. It also shows that meeting in persons like with village chief, commune chiefs, and public meetings remain the channels that were most available so to attract large gathering.

## **Influence**

### **Ethnicity**<sup>99</sup>

Respondents were asked whether they had been told someone or family members to vote for a party. Respondents consistently reported they were rarely told and even after being so told they felt free to make a decision. Ethnicity is not generally vulnerable to influence. Of all respondents, the Khmer and non-Khmer do not indicate a significantly different chance of being told by someone or family, 17/17 and 122/129 respectively. Similarly Prov 17/17, Stiang 17/18, Jarai 37/38, Phnong 38/43.

### **Education**

We did not see a clear pattern that less educated voters were more likely influenced by family.<sup>100</sup> Generally respondents who went to grade 1-12 reported almost no influence 1/89 while those who did not go to school at all more often reported influence (6/57).<sup>101</sup>

### Language (Khmer Speaking ability)

98% of Khmer speakers (n=118) voted by their own choice. 82.1% of non-Khmer speakers did so (n=28)<sup>102</sup> 99.2% of Khmer speakers (n=118) voted free of family influence. 100% non-Khmer speakers did so (n=28).<sup>103</sup>

### Language (ability to speak, not read Khmer)<sup>104</sup>

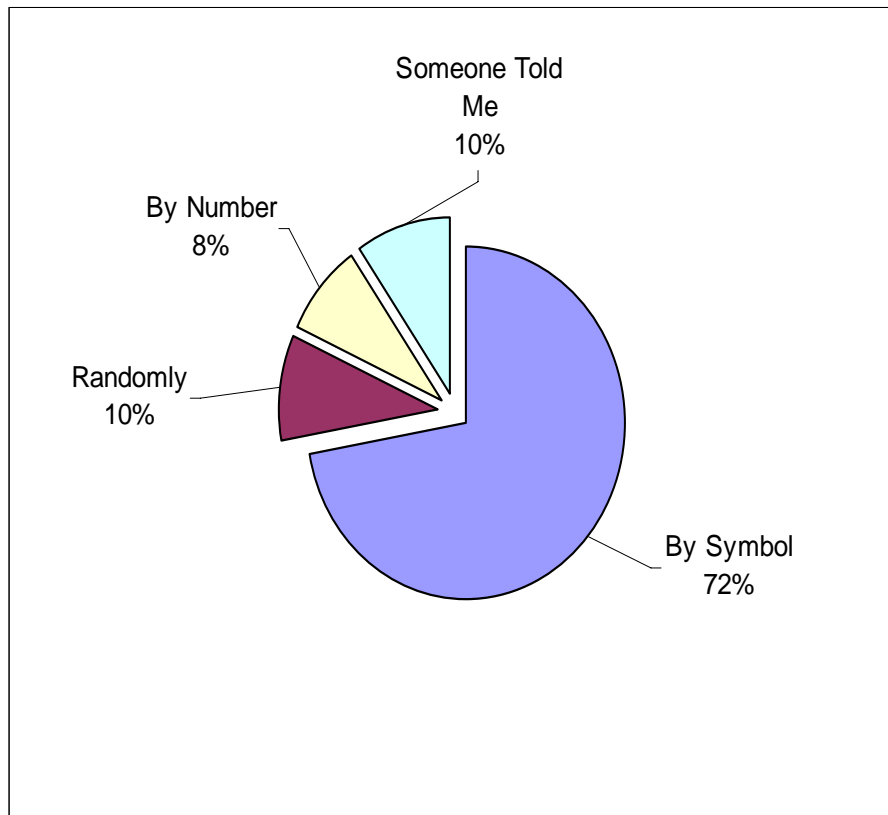
94.3% (n=53) of those who spoke but could not read Khmer, were not told by someone about where to tick on the ballot. 5.7% were so.

### Language (reading Khmer)<sup>105</sup>

77 out 78 of those who could understand Khmer reading voted by their own choice. 62 out of 68 of those who could not understand Khmer reading voted by their own choice. It is more likely that those who could not read were told by someone when deciding who to vote for.

### Inability to read and how to tick the ballot

By symbol 52, Randomly 7, by number 6, someone told 8, don't know/no answer 72, other 1.





## **Gender**<sup>106</sup>

6.6% males (n=76) voted based on someone telling who to vote for<sup>107</sup> 2.9% females (n=70) voted based on someone telling who to vote for.<sup>108</sup> None of the total 76 males were influenced by family to vote for any party. All females too, except 1.<sup>109</sup>

## **Channel of Information/Media**

There do not appear to have a relationship between how people knew about the election and who they decided to choose. If at all, the relation was not significant.<sup>110</sup> There do not appear to have a relation between who respondents knew about the election and whether family members convinced respondents to vote for a party.<sup>111</sup>

## **Age**

6/7 voters who told by somebody to vote for a particular party are over 40.<sup>112</sup> 7/8 who could not read and who were told by somebody to vote for a particular party are over 40.<sup>113</sup>

## **Turnout**

### **Location**

When asked to give reasons why respondents did not go to vote, none of them pointed to distance from polling station,<sup>114</sup> while electoral officials did. That is because most of respondents went to vote. Electoral officials did report about difficulty in reaching out far villages when they distributed VINs for example. They also reported that voters did not often go to vote in stations far from voter's houses.

### **Ethnicity**

There is no significant indication of which ethnicity tend to vote more than others, when we compare a sample of Khmer and Stieng (n=17 and n=18), Phnong and Jarai (n=37, and n=36).<sup>115</sup>

### **Language (speak Khmer)**<sup>116</sup>

92.4% of Khmer speakers (118) voted in the 2012 election. 85.7% of none speakers did so (n=28).

### **Gender**

Over 91.1% (n=146) voted. About 10% more males than female voted (97.4% vs. 84.3%).<sup>117</sup>

### **Age**

13/146 voters did not go to vote. The younger the voters, the more they did not go to vote. 7/13 who did not go to vote were under 40 years old.<sup>118</sup>

## **Education**

Education levels did not always reflect those of voter turnout. Meaning those with higher school grades did not necessarily more likely go to vote. However, we found the highest educated voters in this study more likely went to vote.<sup>119</sup>

## **Information Channel/Media<sup>120</sup>**

Respondents were asked how they knew about the election, and a significant number of them reported they did through village chief, commune council, public meeting and radio. Although the number of kind of respondents is higher, a little less than 100% of them went to vote. In contrast, 100% respondents who knew about the election through TV, NEC, printed media, and political party went to vote in about 2 to 7 time lower number.

## **Education**

### **Ethnicity**

In study community, 39% of all mixed ethnicity did not go to school at all. 84.9% went to grade 6, lower, or did not go at all. In this area we can see a little higher pattern of Khmer more often than others went to school. Khmer 2/17 or 11.7%, Stieng 1/18 or 5.5%, non-Khmer 5/129 or 3.8% go to grade 10-12.<sup>121</sup>

### **Language<sup>122</sup>**

Of those who spoke Khmer (118), only 6 gets G10-12, 14 gets G7-9. Most people 118/146 spoke Khmer.

Fewer Khmer speakers go to higher grade as does non-Khmer speakers. More Khmer speakers go to school, and yes, because it is a Khmer language school.

### **Gender**

More males than females go to school at all levels. The difference gets bigger at higher grade.<sup>123</sup>

So far, we have heard the views of the villagers...the demand side of the electoral issue and information as indicated by the data, in light of our research questions. To make a story complete we are going to hear a comparable view of the officials of the commune council and commune electoral committee--the supply side of the issue and information.

## **VIEWS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMITTEE OFFICIALS**

**Question 1. Compared to the previous election, what progress was made in terms of getting people informed about the June election?**

**NEC:** A lot of people went to vote. They were more knowledgeable than before. The information was disseminated widely by the state, private sector, PEC, NGO and political parties. We should continue to widely inform the people using television, loud speakers in the villages and other information technology. For the next election I propose that the relevant actors continue to help including the village and commune authorities and that the CEC distribute the information cards. Before the June 2012 election there was a working group that received and answered questions via hotline telephones.

**PEC:** A majority of interviewees reported there was more information made available to voters and there was extensive media coverage for one month prior to the election. In the June election the information was also disseminated through the clergy at the pagodas, the police and other authorities. Posters, information and Codes of Conduct were sent to the district and commune authorities. There was election training at all levels. NICFEC helped by funding banners and posters for the communes.

**CEC:** There was almost universal agreement that the June 2012 election was an improvement over the previous one, mainly citing the fact that there was more election information advertised, distributed and posted for the voters. They also noted that voters seemed to have a better understanding of their role in the election and were less fearful than they may have been in the past.

**Question 2. In the June 2012 election, what were the challenges in getting people informed about electoral information? Were there any additional challenges when it came to informing ethnic minority people?**

**NEC:** Because checking names on the voters list and updating identification is not obligatory it was difficult to ensure accuracy. For example, those people who moved away and did not update their identification information.

**PEC:** The most common challenges identified related to long distances. Ethnic people live in far flung areas and can be difficult to visit to pass on information and the problem is compounded as the verification period conflicts with the farming/rainy season when ethnic people are working in the countryside and there is flooding in some areas. In Strung Treng it is difficult to reach some polling stations because they are located on islands. It was reported that names of ethnic minorities are hard to pronounce and difficult to spell in Khmer or Latin and it is hard for illiterate people to resolve this

problem. Frequent name changes cause double entry and discrepancy. Finally, one PEC official noted that recruited election staff was paid a meager salary so it is a problem hiring competent people.

**CEC:** CEC interviewees almost all remarked on problems related to inaccurate information on the voters lists and for this the clerks were blamed. Voters names were not up to date, voters who had moved or died were not recorded, names and birth dates were incorrect and voter names were registered in polling stations far from their homes.

Other problems were that the ethnic minority voters did not speak Khmer and also that voters were confused about the identification cards as they did not realize they did not constitute identification for the purposes of voting at the polling station. Some older people had problems getting to the polls.

**Question 2.1. List who (NEC officials also) should do what to overcome those challenges?**

**NEC:** For the reasons stated above, keeping multiple-entry lists was better than arbitrarily deleting some of those names. However, there is a new development post June 2012 in which there is a program in place to search for and deal with such names.

NEC Form 1026 has been created to deal with multiple-entry names. There is a guideline on eligibility to vote concerning the data issue.

As noted in an article in the Phnom Penh Post on May 29, 2012, there is a guidebook relating to the conduct of the village and commune chiefs. They must take leave in order to work on an election campaign. They are not allowed to stand in front of the polling stations.

**PEC:** More time should be set aside for local officials to visit voters. The CEC should distribute the VINs. Codes of Conduct should be distributed to voters as well as officials. The village and commune could pick a tribal chief or trusted agent, train them and task them to inform voters. Increased advertising by poster / voice recordings / workshops in Pagodas and commune offices would educate voters. Increase the number of polling stations, especially in remote areas so they are not too far from the voters. Create a centre to find double entry names. Teachers should be deployed permanently at communes. Literate family members should assist illiterate relatives. A weekly meeting of local authorities and the people should be held and a report of it sent on to the PEC. Use NGOs to disseminate election information. The NEC and PEC could delegate powers to the commune to verify voters list and set a verification schedule between 42-54 days pursuant to the NEC calendar.

**CEC:** The interviewees said that the solution is to organize people to meet and inform them, travel to their homes if necessary as voters don't have the time to visit the electoral committees. Information could also be spread by loud speaker programs and posting more information. Other suggestions included having more interpreters and encourage people to register to vote near their homes. One interviewee said that the education of voters should be done by the parties and local authorities as it is not a CEC responsibility. Another said that if PEC provided a budget and set up an outreach curriculum and strategy, the CEC could conduct outreach before an election.

**Question 3. In cases where people came to the polling station but could not vote in the last commune election of June 2012, please describe those instances or reasons that you know of.**

**NEC:** For those voters who could not remember their code number, the second assistant at the polling station, party agent or relative can help look for it. However, the village and commune chiefs cannot help the voter to do this. Common problems are no documentation, name errors and failure to check one's name in the voter list.

**PEC:** Voters did not bring proper I.D. for voting, sometimes bringing their VINs instead. Some people didn't get along with the local authority, were sick or had migrated to another area. Some people changed their names and failed to examine voter lists and have their names corrected

**CEC:** Almost all cited no or improper identification and voters list errors as reasons why people could not vote. Other reasons included distance to the poll and the fact that voters were not properly informed as all of the codes of conduct and information relating to the election was only available in Khmer and not in the ethnic languages.

**Question 3.1. List who (NEC officials also) should do what to overcome those challenges?**

**NEC:** For the next election, there will be two periods of time which will allow people to go check the voters lists, usually during the last three months of the year leading up to the election.

**PEC:** In Ratanak Kiri, one polling station official was tasked to help illiterate voters and find names (In the provincial town CEC helped find over 100 voters names). The authorities should continue to expand the dissemination of information. Request a policy of extending voter registration by one day to permit people to properly identify themselves.

**CEC:** The most cited solutions include having the clerks identify errors and make corrections and also explain and inform the people - one person noting that there is a problem because voter speak, but do not read Khmer. One interviewee suggested that another eligible voter identification document be identified for use in voting. Another person offered a practical suggestion - he tells people to keep their I.D. and information card safe in a plastic bag and to bring them both to the polling station.

**Question 4. Was there an increase or decrease in voter turnout?**

**NEC:** The percentage of voter turnout decreased. The total number of voters increased.

**PEC:** There were four PEC interviewed with the following results to the question:

Ratanak Kiri: lower turnout of about 60% of the registered voters list.

Stung Treng: 80% turnout and unknown if this is a decrease or increase.

Mondul Kiri: 80% turnout was a slight decrease.

Kratie: The PEC officials reply did not provide an overall turnout but differentiated between the lowland Khmer (64%) and Highland (90%) voter turnouts.

**CEC:** Not all interviewees could answer this question accurately. Four said there was an increase; two stated a decrease and one did not know the answer. No one commented on any remarkable change since the last election.

**Question 4.1 What causes the increase or decrease? What were the solutions for the decrease?**

**NEC:** We should encourage people to vote.

We request NGOs to observe the election and disseminate election information. For example, loud speakers work well but there is a lack of funding for them.

**PEC:** The four PECs interviewed replied as follows:

Ratanak Kiri: Some people moved or were double recorded resulting in an inflated number. In 2012, 5,000 names were deleted. Village and commune chiefs must research and find these inflated numbers.

Stung Treng: There are plans for 6 more polling stations to enable more to vote.

Mondul Kiri: The decrease was caused by people migrating, deaths, double entries and the aged. The key to solutions are those listed in question Q2.1.

Kratie: PEC did not specifically address this question but did say that 35 new polling stations were created totaling 390 for the June 2012 election.

**CEC:** Errors in the voters list caused by the commune clerks was cited as a cause for the decrease that needs to be addressed and have the documents brought up to date. Decreased voting was also caused because people were old, they forgot or they were too busy to vote.

Reasons for increased voter turnout included better roads, people knew their role and duty to vote for a candidate, and the timeframe for distribution of information cards was extended.

## CONCLUSION

### Limitation

The eight communes cannot represent the whole four provinces or Cambodia. In course of field interviews, we also note this practical finding and limitation:

- Low ability of the villagers to understand electoral terms, concepts, key actors, and electoral procedure.
- Low ability to understand and distinguish the roles between local authorities like commune or village chiefs and the Commune Electoral Committee as in question 18 "Have you ever interacted with an electoral committee member?" and question 19 "Who, when, and how does the local authority typically begin to give you information about the election?" People find it difficult to articulate a normative expression, e.g. question 34 and the likes "What are the electoral information which are most useful to you."

### Strength

However, we have explained that our sample is representative. We had a high proportion of voters interviewed out of a total number of voters per commune. People in the eight communes studied mostly have same way of life, education, and occupation; therefore more interviews do not necessarily represent significantly different views. The sample does not need to be larger.

### Key findings

KID believes our finding does indicate the issues and the need to tackle them at least every commune studied:

We found that ethnic minority people did not go to vote less often than a usual Khmer people. Many did not know about candidate and procedure through media but they did go to vote. Ethnic minority people also did not have a significant chance of being told by someone to vote for any party; a few who had been told felt free to decide when they actually cast the ballot.

In term of knowledge about election, about 40% had poor knowledge or no opinion. Ethnicity did not indicate level. Khmer speakers had more knowledge than non-speakers. Males had more knowledge than females. Civil servants know more. Again, meeting in person is the largest channel of information.

In term of influence, the data indicate that ethnic minority people do not represent significantly different pattern than Khmer people. On the one hand, respondents of every ethnicity in this study consistently reported they were rarely told and even after being so told they felt free to make a decision to vote for a party. On the other hand, of all Khmer and non-Khmer also did not have a significantly different chance of being told by someone or family member.

Regarding voter turnout, younger more often did not go to vote. 10% more often males than females went to vote. For education, more males than females go to school at all levels.

As we intend to be brief here, individuals or institutions with a specific interest should refer to the preceding sections for a related key finding.

## **Recommendation**

- Pay attention to the demand side of the electoral process--the ethnic minority voters. Formulate a policy that encourages ethnic minority people to understand existing electoral rules and actors. For example, the roles of the commune and villages have been alleged as a source of influence and earlier recommendations were to change and make new laws, focusing on the supply side. KID recommends, instead, that all actors use such existing rules as the followings so that voters understand the rule of the games and participate more democratically in checking on conduct at village level:
- Provide bilingual basic training (especially for young and female voters) on the role of village/commune chiefs in election with attention to the use of existing inputs and occasions. In so doing, give priority to a) NEC Instruction on Task and Obligation of Village Chief, Deputy Village Chief, Village Member in the Process of Organizing Election; and b) Instruction on Eligibility to Vote After Proper Verification of I.D. and Voter in Person, which are most debated in public and most relevant for villagers. KID finds those as the most practical need for all voters and for ethnic minority people to be explained in a language they understand.
- Establish a permanent means of outreach and communications among villagers and other actors (Policymakers, Electoral officials, NGOs, the Press).
- Take a step further to advance Cambodian national commitment to strengthening a local democracy. To begin with, the National Assembly should have at least an annual symbolic budget appropriated. Through an independent and competitive process, interested individuals, think tanks, practitioners, and NGOs, should be able to participate and win that award to help advance local democracy for disadvantaged people or region.



## NOTE ON THIS RESEARCH

The first time I saw elections was 1993. As someone working in UNTAC human rights component, I had the opportunity to vote and observe polling stations in the first Cambodia election since the Paris Agreement. I witnessed the enthusiasm of the people and the turnout was almost 90%.<sup>124</sup> Personally I noted that voter turnout dropped slowly afterward. However, the given situation and UNTAC experience heavily influenced the Yale University classes that I took. Many of these courses related to democracy and development. Between 1997 and 2006 I was involved in travel and research about ethnic minority people under the Khmer Rouge. In 2002, I was with an IRI election observation team for Kampong Cham province, the first commune election, and the voter turnout was still very high. This experience combined with the coursework led me to develop a project related to minorities and election. In April 2012 KID got a six month job, where I served in a voluntary capacity. On May 29, 2012, the Phnom Penh Post boldly reported a front page story about an influence on vulnerable people with little a Khmer language ability and education. That simply reinforced the importance of studying the ethnic minority participation in elections, while our project was being considered and yet to be approved. Because KID has no election experience, my colleagues and myself feel the need for it; so we did volunteer work through COMFREL as observers in the June 3, 2012 commune election.

With earlier travel and field work in Ratanak Kiri, Mondul Kiri, Stung Teng, and Kratie, I already had a feeling of how much ethnic minority people could speak Khmer, how they viewed certain things, and how far their general village settings were from general Khmer populations. This feeling influences the way the team designed this project and questionnaires. In addition, we considered what others have done about this issue. On December 31, 2012, as we finished up interviews, before Grange and I completed a last field mission, we talked to an NGO director who worked with the Phnong in Mondul Kiri. We were exploring guidance on existing work on minority or bilingual language projects and on elections that we were on. The director responded “The Phnong speaks Khmer. But when you ask something like election, they would not get that concept yet.” There on display, I grabbed the 2003 ICC literacy report which says most Phnongs do not speak Khmer, “but many that do, do not speak well and certainly not fluently. A reported fear that campaigning would finally bring wars again further underscored the level of understanding of peaceful competition in a democratic election. All this reminds me of an October evening on road 78 from interview mission in O Yadao, when we stopped to buy a honey comb...an old ethnic minority women replied after she sold it, she would get *down* (the road back home) to my question if she would actually *down* (lower) the price.

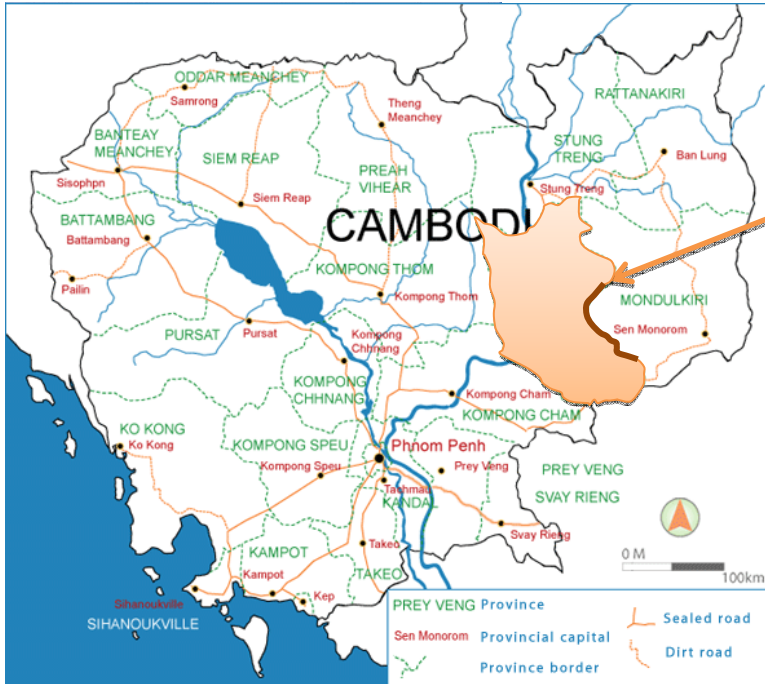
Sim Sorya

**APPENDIX I**

**The questionnaires (see on website)**

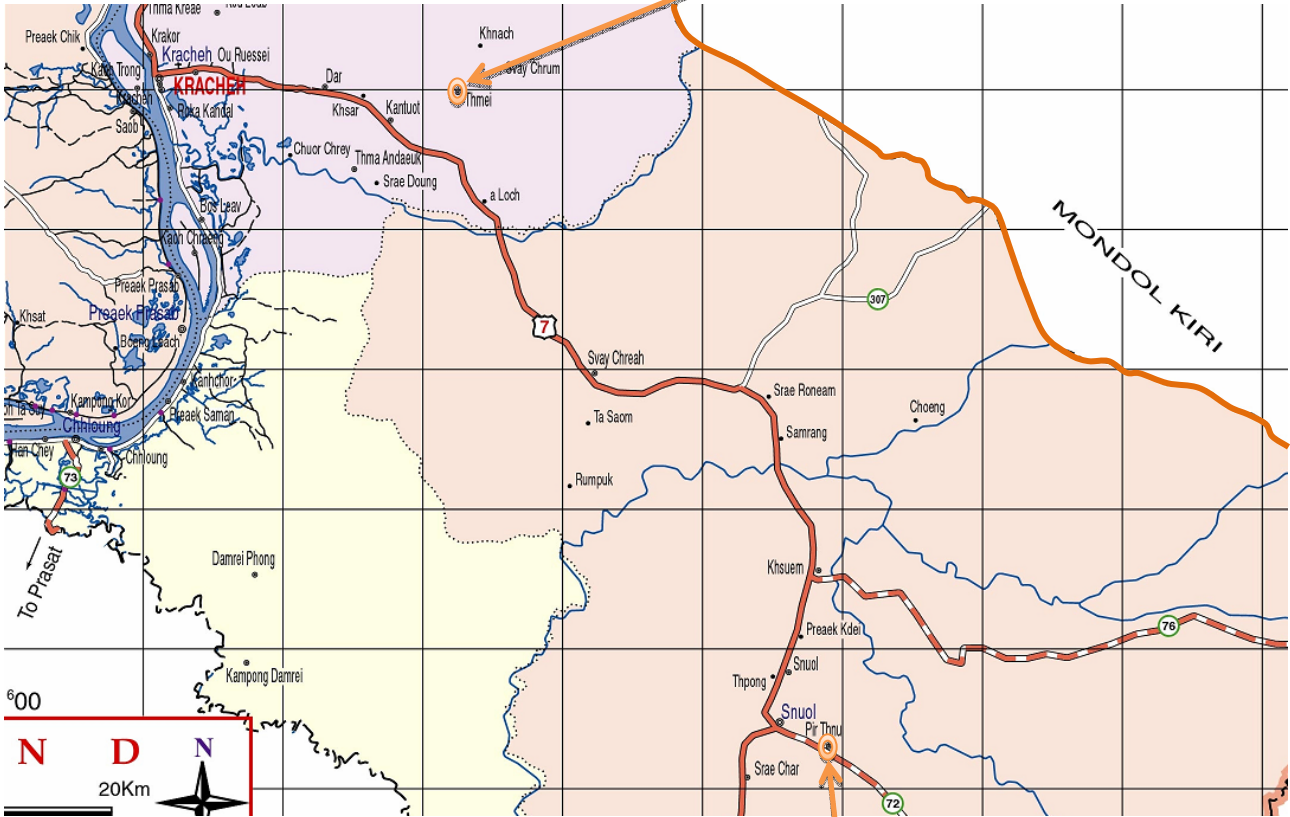
**APPENDIX II**

**Maps of Study Areas (see next page)**



Kratie Province

Thmei Commune



Pi Thnou Commune



Ratanak Kiri Province

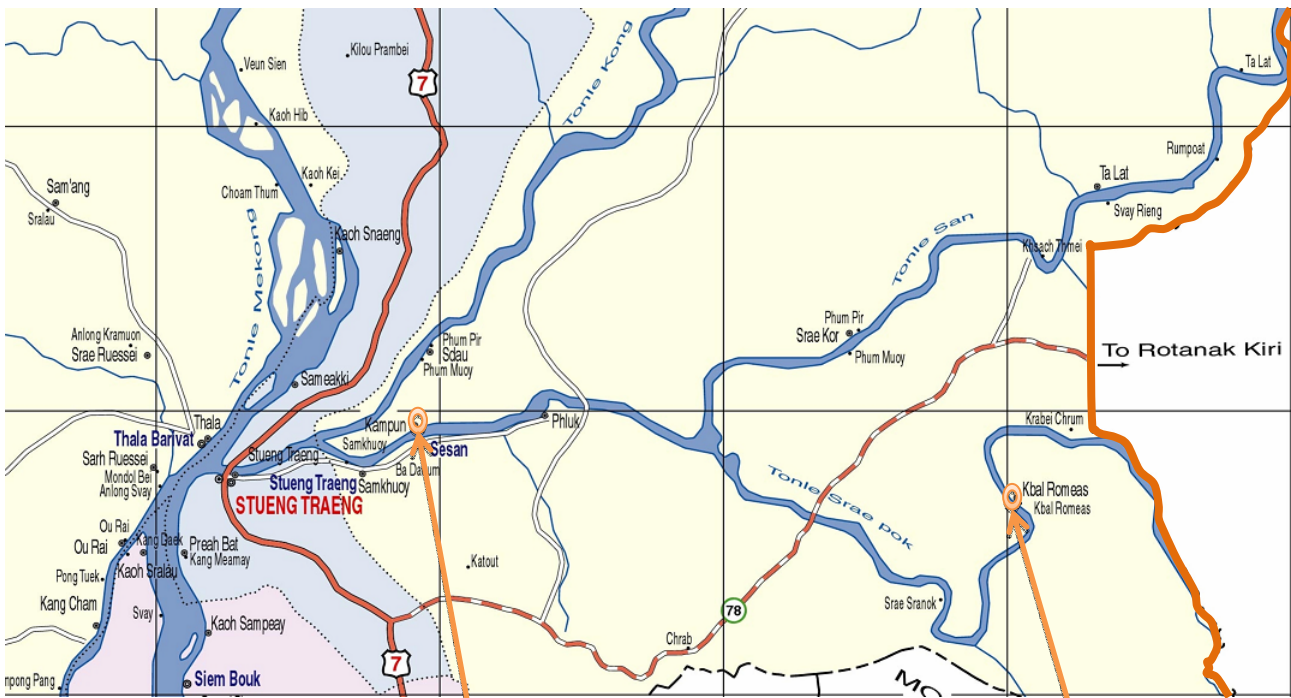


Bar Kham Commune

Ya Tung Commune



Stung Treng Province



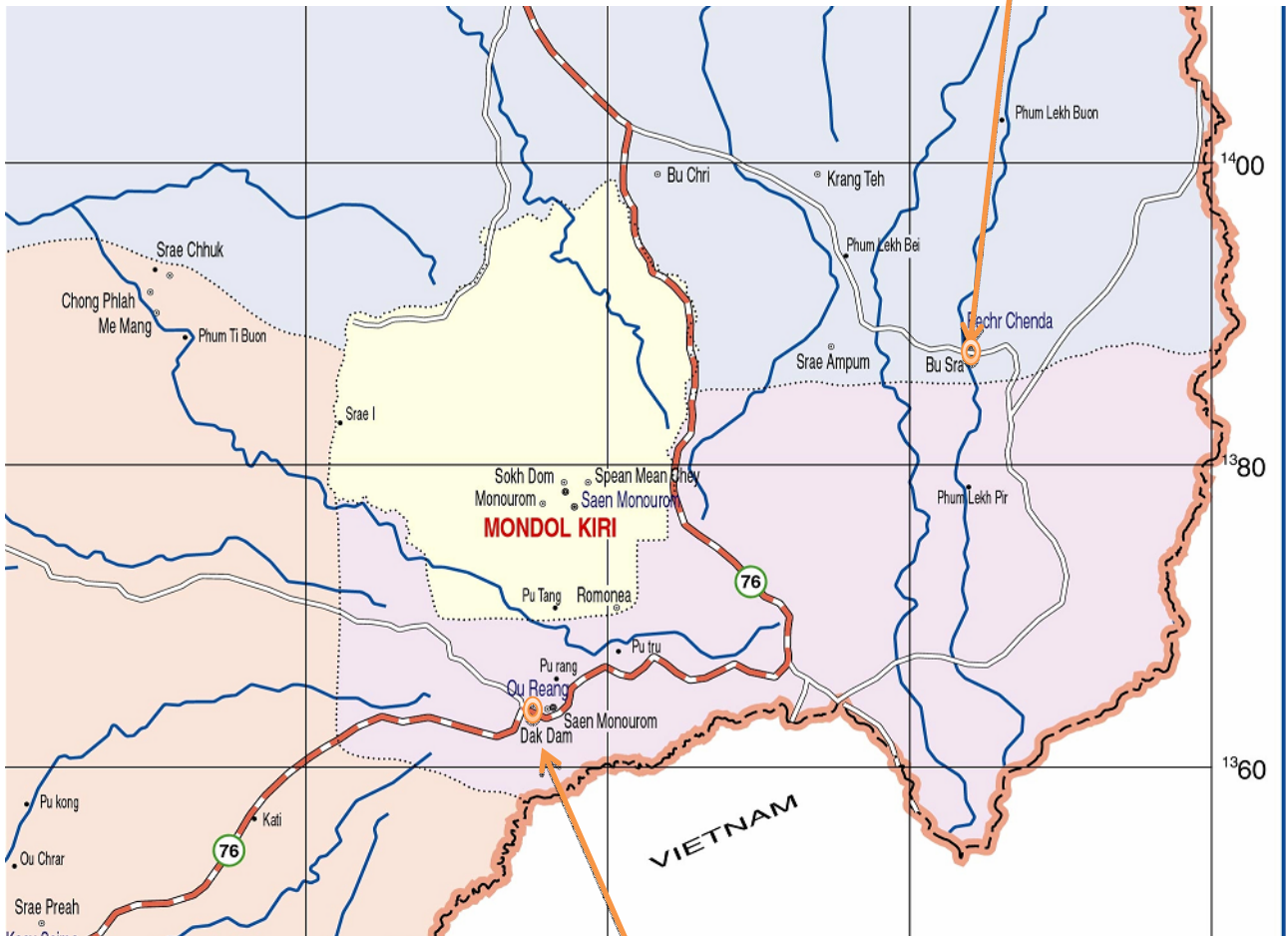
Kampun Commune

Kbal Romeas Commune



Mondul Kiri Province

Bu Sra Commune



Dak Dam Commune

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## ENDNOTE

<sup>1</sup> Kam Pun commune chief was interviewed after the completion of SPSS analysis. Information from him is used for qualitative analysis only.

<sup>2</sup> Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993, article 34.

<sup>3</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' 2012, p.51

<sup>4</sup> COMFREL Report on Voter Voice Workshops in 100 Remote Communes, April 2012

<sup>5</sup> COMFREL Survey Report on Votes List, Voters Registration and Audit of Voters List 2011

<sup>6</sup> NDI Report on Constituency Dialogues in Cambodia: November 2011 to September 2012 p.2

<sup>7</sup> [www.nelect.org.kh](http://www.nelect.org.kh) , [www.voterlist.org.kh](http://www.voterlist.org.kh)

<sup>8</sup> DHRAC Voters Guide for Commune Election Press Release, 25 May 2012

<sup>9</sup> [www.iri.org/countries-and-programs/asia/cambodia](http://www.iri.org/countries-and-programs/asia/cambodia)

<sup>10</sup> [www.un.org.kh/undp/mdgs/cambodian-mdgs](http://www.un.org.kh/undp/mdgs/cambodian-mdgs), Cambodia Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

<sup>11</sup> [ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/country-cooperation/cambodia](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/asia/country-cooperation/cambodia)

<sup>12</sup> [cambodia.usaid.gov/node/308](http://cambodia.usaid.gov/node/308)

<sup>13</sup> 2009 Report on Cambodian Democracy, Elections and Reform from the Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia COMFREL p.1. IFED Election Guide - Country Profile: Cambodia, [www.electionguide.org/country.php?ID=37](http://www.electionguide.org/country.php?ID=37) , 09/28/2010. Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993, article 34.

<sup>14</sup> Voter registration is explained in Article 19 (new) and 42 (new) of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Council 2006, and in articles 54 New (2), 56 and 59 of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of National Assembly 2011.

<sup>15</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections', p. 13-16, p.52-56. For further information, please also refer to this reference for it contains sufficient summary of legal process and complaint procedure regarding election.

<sup>16</sup> KID interviews with CEC and Commune Chief, September-October 2012. Article 19 (new) and 42 (new) of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Council 2006, and in articles 54 New (2), 56 and 59 of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of National Assembly 2011.

<sup>17</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections', p. 13-16

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commune\\_council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commune_council), 20121226, 12:42pm

<sup>18</sup> KID's interviews with the eight commune chiefs September-October 2012.

NEC Official Result of Commune/Sangkat Council Election in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate, 24 June 2012. 10. Kratie  
NEC Official Result of Commune/Sangkat Council Election in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate, 24 June 2012. 11. Mondul Kiri  
NEC Official Result of Commune/Sangkat Council Election in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate, 24 June 2012. 16. Ratanak Kiri  
NEC Official Result of Commune/Sangkat Council Election in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mandate, 24 June 2012. 19. Stung Treng  
COMFREL Final Assessment and Report on Commune Council Elections, October 2012. Appendix 1, p. 76, Appendix 3, p. 78 (Source: NEC), Appendix 4, p. 79 (Source: NEC).

<sup>19</sup> Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993, article 34.

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<sup>20</sup> The Hidden Minorities: Representing ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia, by Sonia Palmieri, IPU and UNDP 2010, p.6

<sup>21</sup> Law on the Election of Commune Councils, adopted by the National Assembly on 18 January 2001, Law on Commune Administration 2001, the Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia 1993, Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly 1998, the Law on the Press 1995, the Law on Nationality 1996, the law on Political Party 1997, the Law on General Statutes for the Military Personnel of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces 1997, the Law on the Co-Statute of Civil Servants 1994. NEC's Regulation and Procedure of Commune Council Election. NEC's Instructions and Codes of Conducts on the Roles of Media, party agents, election observers, civil servants, election officials, the police, and the military. Regulations and Instructions of the National Committee for the Support of Commune Councils (inter-ministerial body).

<sup>22</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' p. 14. Article 53 of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 1998. Article 19 (new) and 42 (new) of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Council 2006, and in articles 54 New (2), 56 and 59 of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 2011. For independent and impartial roles of the electoral officials, see Article 8 (new), Law on Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Councils 2006. "Cambodian Elections: Lessons Learned and Future Directions," A Post -Election Conference Report, Feb. 2004, p.4. This report also states in the third Cambodian National Assembly election of July 2003, "The role of village chiefs during past elections was identified as problematic due to their strong loyalty to the ruling Cambodia People's Party (CPP). In a country where the distinction between the state and the ruling party is already blurred, village chiefs have a strong influence as they can and do discriminate against citizens for their political beliefs."

An NDI Workshop report in 2009 noted that the problem had continued unabated stating that, "There was almost universal consensus that the process of delegating electoral responsibilities, such as voter registration, to local authorities -- commune council and village chiefs -- was problematic." (NDI Electoral Reform in Cambodia Workshop Report August 2009 p.8)

<sup>23</sup> The Phnom Penh Post, May 29, 2012 - Issue 1385 - Article: "Picture worth 1,000 votes". "The village chief told me not to be worried about this, and on the Election Day, I'll just tick the party that I used to vote for. So that tick will be on the logo of the flower-scattering angel as before (the CPP)". " I have never missed an election, but when I voted, I followed the commune chief. When the day of the election arrived, the commune chief brought me a voting card, and I ticked what he told me." A third villager told the reporter that he would follow his chief's advice that by casting his vote to the symbol of the CPP it would prevent war. (ibid.)

<sup>24</sup> KID interview with CECs in eight communes, September-October 2012

<sup>25</sup> COMFREL Summary Findings: Commune Council Election 2012, July 2012 p.3, 5

<sup>26</sup> The Phnom Penh Post article: NEC Releases Voter List, Monitor Says Register Is Inflated, Jan. 5-6 2013, Vol. 53 Issue 87

<sup>27</sup> KID interview with 13 electoral officials, September-October 2012.

<sup>28</sup> KID interview 8 commune chiefs, September-October 2012

<sup>29</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' p. 14. Article 53 of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 1998. Article 19 (new) and 42 (new) of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Council 2006, and in articles 54 New (2), 56 and 59 of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 2011.

<sup>30</sup> COMFREL 'Survey Report on Votes List, Voters Registration and Audit of Voters List 2011', p. 15

<sup>31</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' pp.51-52

<sup>32</sup> The Hidden Minorities: Representing ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia, by Sonia Palmieri, IPU and UNDP 2010, p.7. Art.14 of the "Law on Khum/Sangkat Administration Management", 2001 states that commune council members must be able to read and write Khmer

<sup>33</sup> KID interview with Ya Tung commune chief, October 2012.

<sup>34</sup> ILO report: "Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and Poverty Reduction in Cambodia by Kristina Chhim 2005, pp.9-10, 49



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<sup>35</sup> The Hidden Minorities: Representing ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia, by Sonia Palmieri, IPU and UNDP 2010, p.7

<sup>36</sup> ILO report: "Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia" by Kristina Chhim, p.15

<sup>37</sup> Constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia, 1993, article 34.

<sup>38</sup> ILO report: "Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia" by Kristina Chhim, p.17

<sup>39</sup> ILO report: "Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia" by Kristina Chhim, pp.17-18

<sup>40</sup> NIS National Census 2008, COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' 2012, p.51 Bilingual Education in Cambodia, H.E. Chey Chap, In The, Anne Thomas, 2003, p.2

<sup>41</sup> 'Inter-ethnic Relationships and Specificity of Indigenous Populations in Cambodia' by Frederic Bourdier p. 284 of 'Ethnic Groups in Cambodia' by Center for Advanced Study 2009

<sup>42</sup> "They face the influx of Khmer migrants from the lowlands and also the rapid transition to a market economy. The gap is widening as ethnic minority people fail to gain access to education and development initiatives." (Bilingual Education in Cambodia, H.E. Chey Chap, In The, Anne Thomas, 2003 p.1)

<sup>43</sup> "The linguistic barrier is the foremost challenge to accessing development and education as few people...from the ethnic minority communities speak the national language." (Bilingual Education in Cambodia, H.E. Chey Chap, In The, Anne Thomas, 2003 p.1)

<sup>44</sup> The Wind from the West: Khmer Rouge Purge in Region 105 Mondul Kiri. 2006. A Manuscript by Sim Sorya and Sara Colm. *Oukoubah* by Osman Ysa, Documentation Center of Cambodia pp.1-2. The Cham Rebellion by Ysa Osman, Documentation Center of Cambodia

<sup>45</sup> The Wind from the West: Khmer Rouge Purge in Region 105 Mondul Kiri. 2006. A Manuscript by Sim Sorya and Sara Colm p. 13-15

<sup>46</sup> "The Indigenous Highlanders of the Northeast: An Uncertain Future by Joanna White p.346 of 'Ethnic Groups in Cambodia - Center for Advanced Study 2009. The Wind from the West: Khmer Rouge Purge in Region 105 Mondul Kiri. 2006. A Manuscript by Sim Sorya and Sara Colm pp.16-22

<sup>47</sup> "There is a strong commitment from the Royal Government of Cambodia to improve the literacy rates in the country as this is seen as an important factor in developing the people and the country." ([unesco.org/new/en/phnompenh/education](http://unesco.org/new/en/phnompenh/education) 18/12/2012)

<sup>48</sup> ILO report "Indigenous and tribal peoples' perceptions of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Cambodia" by Kristina Chhim 2005 p.10

<sup>49</sup> Provincial Profiles of Statistical Tables Volume 11 Mondul Kiri province part 1, Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, March 2010

<sup>50</sup> NCDD Data Book 2009

<sup>51</sup> NCDD Pech Chenda District Data Book 2009 - District Code Nr:1104 Mondul Kiri Province

<sup>52</sup> Provincial Profiles of Statistical Tables Vol. 11 Mondul Kiri Prov. Part 1, National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning - March 2010

<sup>53</sup> NCDD Data Book 2009

<sup>54</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondul\\_Kiri\\_province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondul_Kiri_province)

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<sup>55</sup> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, August 2008

<sup>56</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondul\\_Kiri\\_province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondul_Kiri_province)

<sup>57</sup> Provincial Profiles of Statistical Tables Volume 16 Ratanak Kiri Province Part 1, Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, March 2010

<sup>58</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratanak\\_Kiri\\_Province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratanak_Kiri_Province)

<sup>59</sup> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, August 2008

<sup>60</sup> National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development - Sesan District Data Book 2009 - Stung Treng Province

<sup>61</sup> National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development - Sesan District Data Book 2009 - Stung Treng Province

<sup>62</sup> [www.kntour.info/?page\\_id=396](http://www.kntour.info/?page_id=396)

<sup>63</sup> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, August 2008

<sup>64</sup> National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development - Chet Borey District Data Book 2009 - Kratie Province

<sup>65</sup> Provincial Profiles of Statistical Tables Volume 10 Kratie Province Part 1, Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, March 2010

<sup>66</sup> National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development - Chet Borey District Data Book 2009 - Kratie Province

<sup>67</sup> Provincial Profiles of Statistical Tables Volume 10 Kratie Province Part 1, Cambodia National Institute of Statistics, March 2010

<sup>68</sup> National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development - Chet Borey District Data Book 2009 - Kratie Province

<sup>69</sup> [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kratie\\_province](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kratie_province)

<sup>70</sup> NEC document: 'Official results of registration of political party candidates running for commune election in the 3rd term 2012', 23 April 2012

<sup>71</sup> General Population Census of Cambodia 2008, August 2008

<sup>72</sup> <sup>618</sup> PEC chief of Kratie province

<sup>73</sup> Tim Kelsall, "Culture under cross-examination: International justice and the special court for Sierra Leone", Cambridge University Press, 2009

<sup>74</sup> International Republican Institute. Sample of Cambodian Public Opinion 27 January-26 February 2008. NDI Report on Survey Findings from 2012 Commune Council Candidate Debates, September 2012.

<sup>75</sup> **Birth Ethnicity of Respondents**

Commune	Khmer	Tampuon	Phnong	Jarai	Stieng	Kuoy	Prov	Lao	Total
Yatung	0	0	0	15 (100%)	0	0	0	0	15
Bar Kham	2 (7.7%)	1 (3.8%)	0	23 (88.5%)	0	0	0	0	26

Dak Dam	1 (6.7%)	0	14 (93.3%)	0	0	0	0	0	15
Bou Sra	0	0	13 (100%)	0	0	0	0	0	13
Kam Pun	5 (23.8%)	0	1 (4.8%)	0	0	0	11 (52.4%)	4 (19%)	21
Kbal Romeas	2 (12.5%)	0	8 (50%)	0	0	0	1 (6.3%)	5 (31.3%)	16
Thmey	2 (11.8%)	0	7 (41.2%)	0	0	8 (47.1%)	0	0	17
Pir Thnou	5 (21.7%)	0	0	0	18 (78.3%)	0	0	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>17 (11.6%)</b>	<b>1 (0.7%)</b>	<b>43 (29.5%)</b>	<b>38 (26%)</b>	<b>18 (12.3%)</b>	<b>8 (5.5%)</b>	<b>12 (8.2%)</b>	<b>9 (6.2%)</b>	<b>146</b>

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Commune	Christian	Brahman	Buddhist	None	Total
Yatung	1 (6.7%)	12(80%)	0	2 (13.3%)	15
Bar Kham	0	13 (50%)	9 (34.5%)	4 (15.4%)	26
Dak Dam	4 (26.7%)	4 (26.7%)	7 (46.7%)	0	15
Bou Sra	2 (15.4%)	8 (61.5%)	3 (23.1%)	0	13
Kam Pun	0	0	21 (100%)	0	21
Kbal Romeas	0	1 (6.3%)	14 (87.5%)	1 (6.3%)	16
Thmey	0	1 (5.9%)	16 (94.1%)	0	17
Pir Thnou	0	0	23 (100%)	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>7 (4.8%)</b>	<b>39 (26.7%)</b>	<b>93 (63.7%)</b>	<b>7 (4.8%)</b>	<b>146</b>

<sup>77</sup> Language Speaking Ability by Commune

Commune	Khmer	Tampuan	Phnong	Jarai	Kavet	Stieng	Kuoy	Prov	Lao	Kreng	Vietnam
Yatung (n = 15)	11(73.3%)	3(20%)	0	15(100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(6.7%)
Bar Kham (n = 26)	18(69.2%)	8(30.8%)	2(7.7%)	26(100%)	1(3.8%)	0	0	0	2(7.7%)	0	1(3.8%)
Dak Dam (n = 15)	12(80.0%)	0	14(93.3%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bou Sra (n = 13)	4(30.8%)	0	13(100%)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kam Pun (n = 21)	20(95.2%)	0	1(4.8%)	0	0	0	0	11(52.4%)	17(81%)	1(4.8%)	0
Kbal Romeas (n = 16)	15(93.8%)	1(6.3%)	9(56.3%)	0	0	0	0	1(6.3%)	7(43.8%)	0	0
Thmey (n = 17)	16(94.1%)	0	8(47.1%)	0	0	0	7(41.2%)	0	0	0	0
Pir Thnou (n = 23)	22(95.7%)	0	0	0	0	18(78.3%)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (N = 146)</b>	<b>118(80.8%)</b>	<b>12(8.2%)</b>	<b>47(32.2%)</b>	<b>41(28.1%)</b>	<b>1(0.7%)</b>	<b>18(12.3%)</b>	<b>7(4.8%)</b>	<b>12(8.2%)</b>	<b>26(17.8%)</b>	<b>1(0.7%)</b>	<b>2(1.4%)</b>

### <sup>78</sup> Gender of Respondents

Commune	Male	Female	Total
Yatung	10 (66.6%)	5 (33.3%)	15
Bar Kham	18 (69.2%)	8 (30.8%)	26
Dak Dam	7 (46.7%)	8 (53.3%)	15
Bou Sra	6 (46.2%)	7 (53.8%)	13
Kam Pun	9 (42.9%)	12 (57.1%)	21
Kbal Romeas	8 (50%)	8 (50%)	16
Thmey	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.2%)	17
Pir Thnou	11 (47.8%)	12 (52.2%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>76 (52.1%)</b>	<b>70 (47.9%)</b>	<b>146</b>

Each commune had at least 13 respondents and at most 26 respondents. In total, 146 villagers participated in the study where 76 (52.1%) were male and 70 (47.9%) were female.

<sup>79</sup>

### Main Occupation of Respondents

Commune	Farming	Civil Servant	Plantation	Business	Other	Total
Yatung	1 (6.7%)	3 (20.0%)	10 (66.7%)	0	1 (6.7%)	15
Bar Kham	1 (3.8%)	3 (11.5%)	20 (76.9%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8%)	26

Dak Dam	0	4 (26.7%)	10 (66.7%)	0	1 (6.7%)	15
Bou Sra	0	3 (23.1%)	8 (61.5%)	0	2 (15.4%)	13
Kam Pun	5 (23.8%)	3 (14.3%)	12 (57.1%)	0	1 (4.8%)	21
Kbal Romeas	5 (31.3%)	1 (6.3%)	8 (50.0%)	0	2 (12.5%)	16
Thmey	10 (58.8%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (17.6%)	1 (5.9%)	0	17
Pir Thnou	1 (4.3%)	3 (13.0%)	18 (78.3%)	0	1 (4.3%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 (15.8%)</b>	<b>23 (15.8%)</b>	<b>89 (61.0%)</b>	<b>2 (1.4%)</b>	<b>9 (6.2%)</b>	<b>146</b>

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### Main Source of Information of Commune Elections

Commune	Radio	TV	PP	CC	NP	NB	PM
Yatung (n = 15)	2	1	1	4	0	1	7
Bar Kham (n = 26)	4	7	2	6	2	0	8
Dak Dam (n = 15)	5	4	2	10	1	2	0
Bou Sra (n = 13)	0	0	0	10	0	0	1
Kam Pun (n = 21)	4	4	0	18	0	0	10
Kbal Romeas (n = 16)	0	0	1	9	0	0	3
Thmey (n = 17)	5	0	1	8	0	0	2
Pir Thnou (n = 23)	5	1	4	6	0	1	1
<b>N = 146</b>	<b>25</b> <b>(17.1%)</b>	<b>17</b> <b>(11.6%)</b>	<b>11</b> <b>(7.5%)</b>	<b>71</b> <b>(48.6%)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(2.1%)</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(2.7%)</b>	<b>32</b> <b>(21.9%)</b>

Commune	Family	Friend	COMFR EL	NEC	VC	PRM	No opinion
Yatung (n = 15)	1	1	0	3	7	1	0
Bar Kham (n = 26)	0	0	1	5	18	4	1
Dak Dam (n = 15)	0	0	1	1	7	2	0
Bou Sra (n = 13)	0	0	0	2	7	0	2
Kam Pun (n = 21)	0	0	3	4	17	2	1

Kbal Romeas (n = 16)	0	0	0	0	11	1	4
Thmey (n = 17)	0	0	0	1	8	3	4
Pir Thnou (n = 23)	0	0	0	1	16	2	1
<b>N = 146</b>	<b>1 (0.7%)</b>	<b>1 (0.7%)</b>	<b>5 (3.4%)</b>	<b>17 (11.6%)</b>	<b>91 (62.3%)</b>	<b>15(10.3%)</b>	<b>13(8.9%)</b>

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Commune	No Opinion	Poor	Average	Good	Total
Yatung	2 (13.3%)	3 (20.0%)	4 (26.7%)	6 (40.0%)	15
Bar Kham	1 (3.8%)	8 (30.8%)	9 (34.6%)	8 (30.8%)	26
Dak Dam	0	3 (20.0%)	7 (46.7%)	5 (33.3%)	15
Bou Sra	3 (23.1%)	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (30.8%)	13
Kam Pun	0	5 (23.8%)	9 (42.9%)	7 (33.3%)	21
Kbal Romeas	5 (31.3%)	6 (37.5%)	5 (31.3%)	0	16
Thmey	7 (41.2%)	5 (29.4%)	3 (17.6%)	2 (11.8%)	17
Pir Thnou	3 (13.0%)	3 (13.0%)	8 (34.8%)	9 (39.1%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 (14.4%)</b>	<b>38 (26.0%)</b>	<b>46 (31.5%)</b>	<b>41 (28.1%)</b>	<b>146</b>

## 82 Election Campaign Activity

Commune	Yes	No	Total
Yatung	10 (71.4%)	5 (28.6%)	15
Bar Kham	23 (88.5%)	3 (11.5%)	26
Dak Dam	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	15
Bou Sra	7 (53.8%)	6 (46.2%)	13
Kam Pun	16 (76.2%)	5 (23.8%)	21
Kbal Romeas	9 (56.3%)	7 (43.8%)	16
Thmey	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)	17
Pir Thnou	22 (95.7%)	1 (4.3%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>110 (75.9%)</b>	<b>36 (24.1%)</b>	<b>146</b>

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Commune	CPP	SRP	HRP	FUN	RANARI DDH	Other
Yatung (n=10)	10	9	0	7	0	0
Bar Kham (n=23)	23	23	2	19	0	0
Dak Dam (n=13)	13	12	0	10	0	0

Bou Sra (n=7)	7	6	0	5	0	0
Kam Pun (16)	16	16	0	8	4	0
Kbal Romeas (n=9)	7	9	0	2	0	0
Thmey (n=10)	8	10	6	6	4	2
Pir Thnou (n=22)	21	17	9	13	3	2
Total n=110	105	102	17	70	11	4

<sup>84</sup> **Interaction with Electoral Committee Member**

Commune	Yes	No	Total
Yatung	8 (53.3%)	7 (46.7%)	15
Bar Kham	6 (23.1%)	20 (76.9%)	26
Dak Dam	6 (40.0%)	9 (60.0%)	15
Bou Sra	3 (23.1%)	10 (76.9%)	13
Kam Pun	5 (23.8%)	16 (76.2%)	21
Kbal Romeas	1 (6.3%)	15 (93.8%)	16
Thmey	3 (17.6%)	14 (82.4%)	17
Pir Thnou	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 (26.7%)</b>	<b>107 (73.3%)</b>	<b>146</b>

26.7% respondents reported they interacted with an electoral committee member whereas 73.3% said this had never occurred. Other responses included:

- **If yes, when:** meeting to disseminate information, assigned by high ranking level, work cooperation, and come their home and interview.
- **If yes, what way:** come to their village or home for meeting and explain how to tick on the ballot, disseminate about voting-information, and observer.
- **If no, Why:** Afraid, busy earning a living, and have no business to interact.

<sup>85</sup> **Did Local Authority Disseminate Information about Election**

Commune	Yes	No	Total
Yatung	15 (100.0%)	0	15
Bar Kham	24 (92.3%)	2 (7.7%)	26
Dak Dam	15 (100.0%)	0	15
Bou Sra	13 (100.0%)	0	13
Kam Pun	21 (100.0%)	0	21
Kbal Romeas	14 (87.5%)	2 (12.5%)	16
Thmey	14 (82.4%)	3 (17.6%)	17
Pir Thnou	21 (91.3%)	2 (8.7%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>137 (93.8%)</b>	<b>9 (6.2%)</b>	<b>146</b>

93.8% (n=137) respondents said local authority disseminates such information and 6.2% said this did not occur. Other responses included:

- **If yes, when:** Between 1 to 5 days before voting; a half month before voting; 1-2 months before voting; and before election but did not remember date.
- **If yes, how:** Call for meet and disseminate information; come to tell at home and farm; loud speaker; printed media; and public notice.

<sup>86</sup> COMFREL 'Final Assessment and Report on 2012 Commune Council Elections' p. 14. Article 53 of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 1998. Article 19 (new) and 42 (new) of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Commune Council 2006, and in articles 54 New (2), 56 and 59 of the Law on the Amendment of Law on Election of Members of National Assembly 2011.

<sup>87</sup> **Participation in Past Election**

Commune	Yes	No	Total
Yatung	14 (93.3%)	1 (6.7%)	15
Bar Kham	25 (96.2%)	1 (3.8%)	26
Dak Dam	14 (93.3%)	1 (6.7%)	15
Bou Sra	9 (69.2%)	4 (30.8%)	13
Kam Pun	21 (100.0%)	.0	21
Kbal Romeas	13 (81.3%)	3 (18.8%)	16
Thmey	15 (88.2%)	2 (11.8%)	17
Pir Thnou	22 (95.7%)	1 (4.3%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>133 (91.1%)</b>	<b>13 (8.9%)</b>	<b>146</b>

91.1% (n=133) respondents reportedly participated in the last election. When asked why respondents did not vote, responses included: busy at the farm, illness, lack of identification, and elderly.

<sup>88</sup> Intentions to vote on July 28, 2013

Commune	Yes
Yatung	15 (100%)
Bar Kham	26 (100%)
Dak Dam	15 (100%)
Bou Sra	9 (69.2%)
Kam Pun	21 (100%)
Kbal Romeas	15 (93.8%)
Thmey	17 (100%)
Pir Thnou	22 (95.7%)
Total	140 (95.9%)

<sup>89</sup> **Most Important Reason to Participate in the Election**

Commune	Community Development	Good Leadership	Good Admin Service	Other
Yatung (n=15)	12 (80.0%)	4 (26.7%)	1 (6.7%)	7 (46.7%)



Bar Kham (n=26)	14 (53.8%)	15 (57.7%)	3 (11.5%)	4 (15.4%)
Dak Dam (n=15)	5 (33.3%)	12 (80.0%)	4 (26.7%)	2 (13.3%)
Bou Sra (n=13)	4 (30.8%)	5 (38.5%)	0	7 (53.8%)
Kam Pun (n=21)	6 (28.6%)	9 (42.9%)	1 (4.8%)	13 (61.9%)
Kbal Romeas (n=16)	6 (37.5%)	6 (37.5%)	0	13 (81.3%)
Thmey (n=17)	3(17.6%)	6 (35.3%)	0	13 (76.5%)
Pir Thnou (n=23)	6 (26.1%)	12 (52.2%)	2 (8.7%)	8 (34.8%)
<b>Total (N=146)</b>	<b>56 (38.4%)</b>	<b>69 (47.3%)</b>	<b>11 (7.5%)</b>	<b>67 (45.9%)</b>

47.3% (n=69) of respondents voted for because they wanted good leadership. 45.9% (n=67) of respondents reported other reasons such as:

- Want to have peace and happiness
- Develop the country
- Increase ease of doing business
- It is the right and obligation of citizenship
- Just go to vote when see other villagers go
- No idea

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How are Decisions Made About Who to Vote for?

Commune	By my own choice	Total
Yatung	15 (100%)	15
Bar Kham	25 (96.2%)	26
Dak Dam	13 (86.7%)	15
Bou Sra	10 (76.9%)	13
Kam Pun	21 (100%)	21
Kbal Romeas	16 (100%)	16
Thmey	17 (100%)	17
Pir Thnou	22 (95.7%)	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>139 (95.2%)</b>	<b>146</b>

<sup>91</sup> Did Family Influence your Voting?

Commune	No	Other	Total
Yatung	15 (100%)	0	15
Bar Kham	26 (100%)	0	26
Dak Dam	14 (93.3%)	1 (6.7%)	15
Bou Sra	13 (100%)	0	13
Kam Pun	21 (100%)	0	21

Kbal Romeas	16 (100%)	0	16
Thmey	17 (100%)	0	17
Pir Thnou	23 (100%)	0	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>145 (99.3%)</b>	<b>1 (0.7%)</b>	<b>146</b>

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**Q8\_What is your birth ethnicity? \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?**  
Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q8_What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	0	2	7	8	17
	Tampuon	0	0	1	0	1
	Phnong	10	13	11	9	43
	Jarai	3	10	12	13	38
	Stieng	3	3	5	7	18
	Kuoy	3	3	1	1	8
	Prov	0	2	7	3	12
	Laos	2	5	2	0	9
Total		21	38	46	41	146

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**Q8\_What is your birth ethnicity? \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?**  
Crosstabulation

Count

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q8_What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	0	2	7	8	17
	Tampuon	0	0	1	0	1
	Phnong	10	13	11	9	43
	Jarai	3	10	12	13	38
	Stieng	3	3	5	7	18
	Kuoy	3	3	1	1	8
	Prov	0	2	7	3	12
	Laos	2	5	2	0	9
Total		21	38	46	41	146

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**Q7\_What is your religious faith? \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?**

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total	
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good		
Q7_What is your religious faith?	None	Count	1	4	1	1	7
		% within Q7	14.3%	57.1%	14.3%	14.3%	100.0%
		% within Q17	4.8%	10.5%	2.2%	2.4%	4.8%
	Buddist	Count	15	20	32	26	93

	Brahman	% within Q7	16.1%	21.5%	34.4%	28.0%	100.0%
		% within Q17	71.4%	52.6%	69.6%	63.4%	63.7%
		Count	5	12	11	11	39
		% within Q7	12.8%	30.8%	28.2%	28.2%	100.0%
		% within Q17	23.8%	31.6%	23.9%	26.8%	26.7%
% within Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?	Christine	Count	0	2	2	3	7
		% within Q7	.0%	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100.0%
			.0%	5.3%	4.3%	7.3%	4.8%
Total	Count	21	38	46	41	146	
	% within Q7	14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%	
	% within Q17	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

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		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total	
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good		
Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	16	26	38	38	118
		% within Q5_1	13.6%	22.0%	32.2%	32.2%	100.0%
	No	Count	5	12	8	3	28
		% within Q5_1	17.9%	42.9%	28.6%	10.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	21	38	46	41	146
		% within Q5_1	14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

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		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	12	14	19	31	76
	Female	9	24	27	10	70
Total		21	38	46	41	146

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		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	

Q10_What is your main occupation?	Farming	Count	5	6	10	2	23
		% within Q10	21.7%	26.1%	43.5%	8.7%	100.0%
	Civil Servant	Count	0	1	5	17	23
		% within Q10	.0%	4.3%	21.7%	73.9%	100.0%
	Plantation	Count	10	27	30	22	89
		% within Q10	11.2%	30.3%	33.7%	24.7%	100.0%
	Business	Count	1	0	1	0	2
		% within Q10	50.0%	.0%	50.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Other (Specify....)	Count	5	4	0	0	9
		% within Q10	55.6%	44.4%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	21	38	46	41	146
			14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

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<b>Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio)	Yes	1	4	7	13	25
		4.0%	16.0%	28.0%	52.0%	100.0%
	No	20	34	39	28	121
		16.5%	28.1%	32.2%	23.1%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV)	Yes	0	1	6	10	17
		.0%	5.9%	35.3%	58.8%	100.0%
	No	21	37	40	31	129
		16.3%	28.7%	31.0%	24.0%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

<b>Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political patry) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political patry)	Yes	0	1	2	8	11
		.0%	9.1%	18.2%	72.7%	100.0%
		21	37	44	33	135
		15.6%	27.4%	32.6%	24.4%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council)	Yes	4	18	25	24	71
		5.6%	25.4%	35.2%	33.8%	100.0%
		17	20	21	17	75
		22.7%	26.7%	28.0%	22.7%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper)	Yes	0	0	0	3	3
		.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
		21	38	46	38	143
		14.7%	26.6%	32.2%	26.6%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor)	Yes	0	1	3	0	4

		.0%	25.0%	75.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	21	37	43	41	142
		14.8%	26.1%	30.3%	28.9%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting)	Yes	2	8	12	10	32
		6.3%	25.0%	37.5%	31.3%	100.0%
	No	19	30	34	31	114
		16.7%	26.3%	29.8%	27.2%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family)	Yes	0	0	1	0	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	21	38	45	41	145
		14.5%	26.2%	31.0%	28.3%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend)	Yes	0	0	1	0	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	21	38	45	41	145
		14.5%	26.2%	31.0%	28.3%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

**Q16\_10\_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL) \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation**

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_10_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL)	Yes	0	0	2	3	5
		.0%	.0%	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
	No	21	38	44	38	141
		14.9%	27.0%	31.2%	27.0%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

**Q16\_11\_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials) \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation**

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_11_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials)	Yes	0	1	5	11	17
		.0%	5.9%	29.4%	64.7%	100.0%
	No	21	37	41	30	129
		16.3%	28.7%	31.8%	23.3%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

**Q16\_12\_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief) \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation**

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_12_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief)	Yes	5	32	31	23	91
		5.5%	35.2%	34.1%	25.3%	100.0%
	No	16	6	15	18	55
		29.1%	10.9%	27.3%	32.7%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

**Q16\_13\_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media) \* Q17\_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation**

		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_13_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media)	Yes	1	1	5	8	15

		6.7%	6.7%	33.3%	53.3%	100.0%
	No	20	37	41	33	131
		15.3%	28.2%	31.3%	25.2%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_14_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_14_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know)	Yes	11	1	0	1	13
		84.6%	7.7%	.0%	7.7%	100.0%
	No	10	37	46	40	133
		7.5%	27.8%	34.6%	30.1%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_15_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....) * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_15_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....)	Yes	1	1	3	2	7
		14.3%	14.3%	42.9%	28.6%	100.0%
	No	20	37	43	39	139
		14.4%	26.6%	30.9%	28.1%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%
<b>Q16_Other in words * Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election? Crosstabulation</b>						
		Q17_Do you feel sufficiently informed about commune election?				Total
		No opinion	Poor	Average	Good	
Q16_Other in words		20	37	43	40	140
		14.3%	26.4%	30.7%	28.6%	100.0%
	CEC	0	0	1	0	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	group chief	1	0	0	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Group Chief	0	0	1	0	1
		.0%	.0%	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Loud Speaker	0	0	1	1	2
		.0%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
	Various NGOs	0	1	0	0	1



		.0%	100.0%	.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		21	38	46	41	146
		14.4%	26.0%	31.5%	28.1%	100.0%

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Not being told by some (Q8\*25)

Khmer 17/17  
 Other 122/129  
 Phnong 38/43  
 Jarai 37/38  
 Stieng 17/18

Q8_ What is your birth ethnicity? * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q8_ What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	17	0	17
	Tampuon	1	0	1
	Phnong	38	5	43
	Jarai	37	1	38
	Stieng	17	1	18
	Kuoy	8	0	8
	Prov	12	0	12
	Laos	9	0	9
Total		139	7	146

Not influenced by family Q8\*Q26:

Khmer 17/17  
 Other 128/129  
 Phnong 42/43  
 Jarai 38/38  
 Stieng 18/18

Q8_ What is your birth ethnicity? * Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation				
Count				
		Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	

Q8_What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	17	0	17
	Tampuon	1	0	1
	Phnong	42	1	43
	Jarai	38	0	38
	Stieng	18	0	18
	Kuoy	8	0	8
	Prov	12	0	12
	Laos	9	0	9
Total		145	1	146

100

		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?			Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any party	Other (specific.....)		
Q6_What is your highest level education completed?	None	Count	57	0	57
		% within Q6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	G1-6	Count	66	1	67
		% within Q6	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	G7-9	Count	15	0	15
		% within Q6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	G10-12	Count	7	0	7
		% within Q6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
% within Q6_What is your highest level education completed?					
Total		Count	145	1	146
		% within Q6	99.3%	.7%	100.0%

<sup>101</sup> Q6\_What is your highest level education completed? \* Q25\_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation

		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?			Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me		
Q6_What is your highest level education completed?	None	Count	51	6	57
		% within Q6	89.5%	10.5%	100.0%
	G1-6	Count	66	1	67
		% within Q6	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%

		% within Q6	98.5%	1.5%	100.0%
	G7-9	Count	15	0	15
		% within Q6	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	G10-12	Count	7	0	7
% within Q6			100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	139	7	146
		% within Q6	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

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			Q26_ Other in words		
				No participation in the election.	Total
Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	117	1	118
		% within Q5_1	99.2%	.8%	100.0%
% within Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	No	Count	28	0	28
			100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	145	1	146
		% within Q5_1	99.3%	.7%	100.0%

			Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
			By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	116	2	118
		% within Q5_1	98.3%	1.7%	100.0%
	No	Count	23	5	28
		% within Q5_1	82.1%	17.9%	100.0%
Total		Count	139	7	146
		% within Q5_1	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

103

		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any party	Other (specific.....)	

Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	117	1	118
		% within Q5_1	99.2%	.8%	100.0%
	No	Count	28	0	28
		% within Q5_1	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		Count	145	1	146
		% within Q5_1	99.3%	.7%	100.0%

104

				Q23_4_If you cannot read, how do you know where to tick on the right party you want to vote? (Someone told me)		
				Yes	No	Total
Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	3	50	53	
		% within Q5_1	5.7%	94.3%	100.0%	
% within Q5_1	No	Count	5	14	19	
			26.3%	73.7%	100.0%	
Total		Count	8	64	72	
		% within Q5_1	11.1%	88.9%	100.0%	

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				Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
				By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q22_1a_Can you understand Khmer Language? (Reading)	Yes	Count	77	1	78	
		% within Q22_1a	98.7%	1.3%	100.0%	
% within Q22_1a	No	Count	62	6	68	
			91.2%	8.8%	100.0%	
Total		Count	139	7	146	
		% within Q22_1a	95.2%	4.8%	100.0%	

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				Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
				By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	71	5	76	
		% within Q1	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%	
	Female	Count	68	2	70	

% within Q1_Sex of respondent		97.1%	2.9%	100.0%	
Total	Count		139	7	146
	% within Q1		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

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				Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?	
				By my own choice	Someone told me
				Total	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	71	5	76
		% within Q1	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
% within Q1	Female	Count	68	2	70
			97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Total	Count		139	7	146
	% within Q1		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

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				Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?	
				By my own choice	Someone told me
				Total	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	71	5	76
		% within Q1	93.4%	6.6%	100.0%
% within Q1	Female	Count	68	2	70
			97.1%	2.9%	100.0%
Total	Count		139	7	146
	% within Q1		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

109

				Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?	
				I was not influenced by my family to vote any party	Other (specific.....)
				Total	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	76	0	76
		% within Q1	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
% within Q1	Female	Count	69	1	70

% within Q1		98.6%	1.4%	100.0%	
Total	Count		145	1	146
	% within Q1		99.3%	.7%	100.0%

**Q1\_Sex of respondent \* Q26\_Other in words Crosstabulation**

		Q26_Other in words			Total
				No participation in the election.	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	76	0	76
		% within Q1_Sex of respondent	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
% within Q1	Female	Count	69	1	70
			98.6%	1.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	145	1	146	
	% within Q1	99.3%	.7%	100.0%	

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Respondents who consumed the following channel of information were not influenced by anybody to vote for any party.

**100% Not influenced:**

TV 17/17

NEC 17/17

Printed Media 15/15

COMFREL 5/5

Newspaper 3/3

Family 1/1

Friend 1/1

**From less to more influenced:**

Village chief 3/91

Radio 1/25

Commune council 5/71

Political party 1/11

Neighbor 1/4

<b>Q16_1 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_1 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio)	Yes	24	1	25
		96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	No	115	6	121
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_2 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_2 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV)	Yes	17	0	17
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	122	7	129
		94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_3 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political party) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_3	Yes	10	1	11
		90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
	No	129	6	135
		95.6%	4.4%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_4 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_4	Yes	66	5	71
		93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
	No	73	2	75

		97.3%	2.7%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_5	Yes	3	0	3
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	136	7	143
		95.1%	4.9%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_6	Yes	3	1	4
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
	No	136	6	142
		95.8%	4.2%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_7	Yes	32	0	32
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	107	7	114
		93.9%	6.1%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_8)	Yes	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	138	7	145
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146



		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_9 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_9	Yes	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	138	7	145
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_10 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_10	Yes	5	0	5
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	134	7	141
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_11 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_11	Yes	17	0	17
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	122	7	129
		94.6%	5.4%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_12 How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief) * Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_ Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		
		By my own choice	Someone told me	Total
Q16_12	Yes	88	3	91
		96.7%	3.3%	100.0%
	No	51	4	55
		92.7%	7.3%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

<b>Q16_13_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_13	Yes	15	0	15
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	124	7	131
		94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_14_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_14	Yes	12	1	13
		92.3%	7.7%	100.0%
	No	127	6	133
		95.5%	4.5%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_15_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....) * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_15	Yes	7	0	7
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	132	7	139
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%
<b>Q16_Other in words * Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q16_Other in words		133	7	140
		95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
CEC		1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
group chief		1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Group Chief		1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%

	Loud Speaker	2	0	2
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Various NGOs	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		139	7	146
		95.2%	4.8%	100.0%

<sup>111</sup> **100% Not influenced:**

Village chief 91/91

Public meeting 32/32

Radio 25/25

TV 17/17

NEC 17/17

Printed Media 15/15

Political Party 11/11

COMFREL 5/5

Neighbor 4/4

Newspaper 3/3

Family 1/1

Friend 1/1

Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio)	Yes	25	0	25
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	120	1	121
		99.2%	.8%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%

<b>Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV)	Yes	17 100.0%	0 .0%	17 100.0%
	No	128 99.2%	1 .8%	129 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political patry) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political party)	Yes	11 100.0%	0 .0%	11 100.0%
	No	134 99.3%	1 .7%	135 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council)	Yes	70 98.6%	1 1.4%	71 100.0%
	No	75 100.0%	0 .0%	75 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	

Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper)	Yes	3	0	3
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	142	1	143
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor)	Yes	4	0	4
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	141	1	142
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting)	Yes	32	0	32
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	113	1	114
		99.1%	.9%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family)	Yes	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	144	1	145
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%

<b>Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend)	Yes	1 100.0%	0 .0%	1 100.0%
	No	144 99.3%	1 .7%	145 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_10_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_10	Yes	5 100.0%	0 .0%	5 100.0%
	No	140 99.3%	1 .7%	141 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_11_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_11_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials)	Yes	17 100.0%	0 .0%	17 100.0%
	No	128 99.2%	1 .8%	129 100.0%
Total		145 99.3%	1 .7%	146 100.0%
<b>Q16_12_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief) * Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_12_How do you know	Yes	91	0	91

		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	54	1	55
		98.2%	1.8%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_13_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media) * Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_13_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media)	Yes	15	0	15
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	130	1	131
		99.2%	.8%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_14_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know) * Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_14_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know)	Yes	13	0	13
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	132	1	133
		99.2%	.8%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_15_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....) * Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		
		I was not influenced by my family to vote any pary	Other (specific.....)	Total
Q16_15_ How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....)	Yes	7	0	7
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	138	1	139
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
<b>Q16_ Other in words * Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate? Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q26_ Think about the last time you voted in commune election, which one of these statements is most accurate?		Total

		I was not influenced by my family to vote any party	Other (specific.....)	
Q16_Other in words		139	1	140
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%
	CEC	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	group chief	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Group Chief	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Loud Speaker	2	0	2	
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Various NGOs	1	0	1	
	100.0%	.0%	100.0%	
Total		145	1	146
		99.3%	.7%	100.0%

<sup>112</sup> **Q2\_Age of respondent \* Q25\_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for? Crosstabulation**

Count

		Q25_Was your decision to vote for a political party your own choice or was it based on someone telling who you vote for?		Total
		By my own choice	Someone told me	
Q2_Age of respondent	20	8	0	8
	21	3	0	3
	23	3	0	3
	24	2	0	2
	25	4	0	4
	26	3	0	3
	27	4	1	5
	28	2	0	2
	29	2	0	2
	30	4	0	4
	31	1	0	1
	32	3	0	3
	33	6	0	6
	35	6	0	6
	37	2	0	2
	38	4	0	4
	39	1	0	1
	40	6	0	6
	41	1	0	1
	42	3	1	4
	43	2	0	2
	44	1	0	1
	45	4	0	4
	46	1	0	1
	47	2	0	2
	48	4	0	4
	49	1	0	1



	50	3	1	4
	52	4	0	4
	53	1	0	1
	54	2	0	2
	55	4	0	4
	56	1	0	1
	57	8	0	8
	58	1	0	1
	59	1	0	1
	60	10	0	10
	61	2	0	2
	62	1	0	1
	63	1	0	1
	64	1	0	1
	65	2	0	2
	66	2	1	3
	67	1	0	1
	68	1	0	1
	69	1	0	1
	70	2	0	2
	73	1	1	2
	75	1	0	1
	76	1	0	1
	78	1	0	1
	80	1	2	3
	82	1	0	1
	86	1	0	1
Total		139	7	146

<sup>113</sup> **Q2\_Age of respondent \* Q23\_4\_If you cannot read, how do you know where to tick on the right party you want to vote? (Someone told me) Crosstabulation**

Count

		Q23_4_If you cannot read, how do you know where to tick on the right party you want to vote? (Someone told me)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q2_Age of respondent	20	0	5	5
	21	0	1	1
	23	0	1	1
	26	0	1	1
	27	1	2	3
	28	0	1	1
	30	0	2	2
	33	0	3	3
	35	0	3	3
	37	0	2	2
	38	0	4	4
	40	0	4	4
	42	1	2	3
	43	0	1	1
	45	0	3	3
	47	0	1	1
	48	0	1	1
	49	0	1	1
	50	1	3	4
	52	0	2	2

	56	0		1	1
	57	0		1	1
	60	1		7	8
	64	0		1	1
	65	0		2	2
	66	1		2	3
	68	0		1	1
	70	0		2	2
	73	1		1	2
	78	1		0	1
	80	1		2	3
	86	0		1	1
Total		8		64	72

<sup>114</sup> Q14, if not, list reasons

<sup>115</sup>

<b>Q8_What is your birth ethnicity? * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
Count				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q8_What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	17	0	17
	Tampuon	1	0	1
	Phnong	37	6	43
	Jarai	36	2	38
	Stieng	17	1	18
	Kuoy	7	1	8
	Prov	12	0	12
	Laos	6	3	9
Total		133	13	146

<sup>116</sup>

		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total	
		Yes	No		
Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)	Yes	Count	109	9	118
		% within Q5_1	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%
% within Q5_1	No	Count	24	4	28
		85.7%	14.3%	100.0%	
Total		Count	133	13	146
		% within Q5_1	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%

<sup>117</sup>

		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total	
		Yes	No		
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	Count	74	2	76
		% within Q1	97.4%	2.6%	100.0%

	Female	Count	59	11	70
		% within Q1	84.3%	15.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	133	13	146
		% within Q1	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%

<sup>118</sup> Q2\_Age of respondent \* Q14\_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation

Count

		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q2_Age of respondent	20	6	2	8
	21	2	1	3
	23	3	0	3
	24	2	0	2
	25	4	0	4
	26	3	0	3
	27	5	0	5
	28	2	0	2
	29	2	0	2
	30	3	1	4
	31	1	0	1
	32	3	0	3
	33	5	1	6
	35	5	1	6
	37	1	1	2
	38	4	0	4
	39	1	0	1
	40	6	0	6
	41	1	0	1
	42	4	0	4
	43	2	0	2
	44	1	0	1
	45	4	0	4
	46	1	0	1
	47	2	0	2
	48	4	0	4
	49	1	0	1
	50	3	1	4
	52	4	0	4
	53	1	0	1
	54	2	0	2
	55	3	1	4
	56	1	0	1
	57	7	1	8
	58	1	0	1
	59	1	0	1
	60	10	0	10
	61	2	0	2
	62	1	0	1
	63	1	0	1
	64	1	0	1
	65	2	0	2
	66	1	2	3
	67	1	0	1
	68	1	0	1
	69	1	0	1
	70	1	1	2
	73	2	0	2

	75	1	0	1
	76	1	0	1
	78	1	0	1
	80	3	0	3
	82	1	0	1
	86	1	0	1
Total		133	13	146

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			Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total	
			Yes	No		
Q6_What is your highest level education completed?	None	Count	50	7	57	
		% within Q6	87.7%	12.3%	100.0%	
	G1-6	Count	64	3	67	
		% within Q6	95.5%	4.5%	100.0%	
	G7-9	Count	13	2	15	
		% within Q6	86.7%	13.3%	100.0%	
	G10-12	Count	6	1	7	
		% within Q6	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%	
	Total		Count	133	13	146
			% within Q6	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%

<sup>120</sup> 100% of voters informed by the following voted:

TV n=17

Political Party n=11

Newspapers n=3

Neighbors n=4

family n=1

friend n=1

COMFREL n=5

NEC officials n=17

Printed media n=15

Next, from higher to lower, radio 24/25, public meeting 30/32, commune council 66/71, village chief 83/91.

Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	

Q16_1_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Radio)	Yes	24	1	25
		96.0%	4.0%	100.0%
	No	109	12	121
		90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_2_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (TV)	Yes	17	0	17
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	116	13	129
		89.9%	10.1%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political patry) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_3_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Political patry)	Yes	11	0	11
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	122	13	135
		90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_4_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Commune Council)	Yes	66	5	71
		93.0%	7.0%	100.0%
	No	67	8	75
		89.3%	10.7%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146

		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_5_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Newspaper)	Yes	3	0	3
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	130	13	143
		90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_6_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Neighbor)	Yes	4	0	4
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	129	13	142
		90.8%	9.2%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_7_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Public meeting)	Yes	30	2	32
		93.8%	6.3%	100.0%
	No	103	11	114
		90.4%	9.6%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_8_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Family)	Yes	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	132	13	145

		91.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_9_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Friend)	Yes	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	132	13	145
		91.0%	9.0%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_10_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_10_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (COMFREL)	Yes	5	0	5
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	128	13	141
		90.8%	9.2%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_11_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_11_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (NEC officials)	Yes	17	0	17
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	116	13	129
		89.9%	10.1%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_12_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	

Q16_12_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Village Chief)	Yes	83	8	91
		91.2%	8.8%	100.0%
	No	50	5	55
		90.9%	9.1%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_13_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_13_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Printed media)	Yes	15	0	15
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	118	13	131
		90.1%	9.9%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_14_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_14_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Do not know)	Yes	9	4	13
		69.2%	30.8%	100.0%
	No	124	9	133
		93.2%	6.8%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
<b>Q16_15_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....) * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation</b>				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_15_How do you know about electoral information ... the communal election June 03, 2012? (Other specify.....)	Yes	7	0	7
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	No	126	13	139
		90.6%	9.4%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%



Q16_Other in words * Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012) Crosstabulation				
		Q14_Have you ever voted? (2012)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q16_Other in words		127	13	140
		90.7%	9.3%	100.0%
	CEC	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	group chief	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Group Chief	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Loud Speaker	2	0	2
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Various NGOs	1	0	1
		100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Total		133	13	146
		91.1%	8.9%	100.0%

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Q8_What is your birth ethnicity? * Q6_What is your highest level education completed? Crosstabulation						
Count		Q6_What is your highest level education completed?				Total
		None	G1-6	G7-9	G10-12	
Q8_What is your birth ethnicity?	Khmer	1	10	4	2	17
	Tampuon	0	1	0	0	1
	Phnong	23	13	6	1	43
	Jarai	18	16	2	2	38
	Stieng	5	11	1	1	18
	Kuoy	1	5	1	1	8
	Prov	4	8	0	0	12
	Laos	5	3	1	0	9
Total		57	67	15	7	146

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		Q5_1_What language(s) do you speak? (Khmer)		Total
		Yes	No	
Q6_What is your highest level education completed?	None	41	16	57
	G1-6	57	10	67
	G7-9	14	1	15
G10-12	6	1	7	

Total	118	28	146
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		Q6_ What is your highest level education completed?				Total
		None	G1-6	G7-9	G10-12	
Q1_Sex of respondent	Male	24 31.6%	38 50.0%	8 10.5%	6 7.9%	76 100.0%
	Female	33 47.1%	29 41.4%	7 10.0%	1 1.4%	70 100.0%
Total		57 39.0%	67 45.9%	15 10.3%	7 4.8%	146 100.0%

<sup>124</sup> Turnout of voters – 89.56% in 1993; 93.74% in 1998; 87.55% in 2002; 83.22% in 2003, 67.87% in 2007, 65.13% in 2012 Source: NICFEC, COMREL, NDI, "Report on Voter Registration Audit in Cambodia (VRA), September 2007, p.5. NEC Result of Commune Election in 3<sup>rd</sup> Term Table by Ballot and Party Percentage, 24 June 2012 (587, 719 Valid, 118,273 Invalid, 5,993,992 Total Ballots Cast)