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Cambodia child labour survey 2001

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**International
Programme on
the Elimination
of Child labour
(IPEC)**

**National Institute of Statistics
Ministry of Planning
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

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FOREWORD

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The Royal Government of Cambodia has placed the issue of child labour high on its agenda, and in recent years has made a large number of interventions, in cooperation with international, regional organizations, NGOs, and other partners. For Cambodia, like the rest of the world, there are many issues that need to be addressed in order to ensure the effective abolition of child labour. Eliminating child labour in Cambodia is one of the most urgent challenges of our time.

This is a comprehensive statistical publication on child labour in Cambodia. It highlights the important characteristics of the survey population, a general picture of working children, hazardous work conditions of children, migration of working children, establishments that employ children in Cambodia, as well as the rationale for the study of working children in Cambodia and methodology used for the survey.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all international organisations and agencies for providing technical assistance to Cambodia in the fields of Statistics, as well as the consultants and experts who assisted us in the various statistical activities and in transferring knowledge to Cambodian staff enable them to rebuild the Statistical System of Cambodia and to facilitate the integration of Statistical System, with the rest of the world and the region. More specifically, the assistance of ILO/IPEC in the field of child labour is gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, the report will hopefully be useful for planners concerning working children and policy-making for the elimination of child labour, especially the worst forms of child labour.



Chhay Than
Minister of Planning

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
September, 2002

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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The core staff of National Institute of Statistics (NIS) involved in the surveys included Mr. San Sy Than, Director General of NIS and Project Coordinator, Mr. Has Bunton Assistant Project Coordinator and Data Processing Supervisor, Mr. Mich Kanthul, Mr. Sok Kosal and Mr. Sok Borith, Researchers (sampling), Mr. Try Sothearith, Mr. Tith Vong, Mr. Hor Darith and Mr. Keo Chettra, Researchers, Mr. Iem Kundy, staff of MoSALVY, Mr. Saint Lundy, Assistant Data Processing Supervisor, Mr. Mam Marady and Mr. Vy Heang, Administrative Assistants and Mr. Lim Penh, Accountant. Many staff of NIS/ Ministry of Planning (MOP), MoSALVY, as well as provincial staff, played important roles in the fieldwork of the survey and data processing. The report was written by Mr. San Sy Than, Director General of NIS, Mr. Has Bunton, Director of Demographic Statistics, Census and Survey Department, NIS who contributed several sections of the report, Mr. Mich Kanthul and Mr. Keo Chettra Bureau Chiefs, NIS who wrote respectively on sampling and establishment survey of child labour.

Finally, to all the persons, named or unnamed, who contributed to the success of the study, we would like to express our thanks.



San Sy Than
Director General, NIS

Phnom Penh, Cambodia
September, 2002

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Symbol Used:

1. “ - “ : Magnitude Zero

Notes:

1. In some tables, details do not add up to the totals due to rounding.

MAP OF CAMBODIA

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CHAPTER I

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INTRODUCTION

Child labour has always been a concern of ILO-IPEC and of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). The RGC has been actively involved in national and international activities to combat the worst forms of child labour, promote children's education, improve living conditions of Cambodian families and to prepare and adopt laws and regulations to eliminate the exploitative forms of child labour in general, and worst forms of child labour in particular.

In 1992, Cambodia signed the UN-Convention on the Rights of the Child, reflecting the increased concern of the government for child welfare issues. Over the last few years, efforts to address the problems of street children and children in prostitution have been stepped-up by the government with the help of UNICEF and several non-governmental organizations, i.e. World Vision, Trouser They, "Friends", Human Rights Task Force in Cambodia, Centre for the Protection of Child Rights, Save the Children Fund (U.K), Cambodian Women's Development Association, ECPAT Cambodia, and the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights (LICADHO). The response to the problems of child labour, however, is still weak and uncoordinated. In 1995, ILO/IPEC identified Cambodia as one of the preparatory countries for IPEC assistance. As a first step, an action programme that aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY) to address child labour was developed. The Government is now determined to make a start in addressing the problem. In this connection, a clear preference has been expressed for initiatives that are preventive in nature, focusing on the flow of children from rural to urban areas.

Article 48 of the Constitution of Cambodia, adopted in 1993, explicitly states "The State shall: protect the rights of children as stipulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular the right to life, education, protection during wartime, and protection from economic and sexual exploitation." As mentioned before, Cambodia signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in September 1992 and confirmed it in July 1993.

In January 1997, the National Assembly adopted a new labour code. The new labour code sets the minimum age of employment at 15 (Article 177). It is further stipulated that children aged between 12 and 15 years of age can be engaged in light work provided that: i) the work is not hazardous to their health and psychological development; and ii) the work will not affect their school attendance or their participation in vocational training programmes approved by the competent authorities. It is further stated in Article 181 that minors, whatever their sex, below the age of 18 and still under the responsibility of their parents or guardians cannot engage in any type of work contract without the prior approval of their parents or guardians.

The provisions on child labour in the current labour code are largely in line with the ILO Convention No. 138, ratified by the RGC on 23 August 1999, which sets the minimum age of employment or work at "the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case,.. not less than 15 years". For light work the Convention

sets the minimum age at 13 and for hazardous work at 18. However, in exceptional cases, which are specified in the Convention, the basic minimum age may be lowered to 14, 12-14 for light work, and 16 for hazardous work.

The Cambodian National Council for Children was set-up by sub-decree in November 1995. The Council was set-up to serve as “The coordinating body for advocacy, planning, monitoring and implementing the provisions in the Convention on the Rights of the Child”. The MoSALVY plays a lead role in this council, which consists of relevant Ministries and local institutions. It is presided over by the country’s Co-Prime Ministers. Currently, discussions are under way with the MoSALVY, which should lead to the establishment of a sub-committee of the council to address child labour and other forms of commercial exploitation of children. This sub-committee is expected to serve as the National Steering Committee for IPEC, once the programme becomes fully operational in the country. The sub-committee will include representation of NGOs, workers’ and employers’ organizations as appropriate.

In early 1996, IPEC upon the request of the MoSALVY started a modest programme to address child labour. This involved the establishment of a Child Labour Unit within the Ministry to function as a focal point on child labour and to initiate discussion on the problem at the provincial level. Activities implemented include: a survey on child labour (in collaboration with the NIS); setting up a telephone ‘hot line’ for case reporting; an in-house training course on child labour for officials of the MoSALVY; and an intensive training programme for government and NGO officials on the design, management, and evaluation of child labour projects. A substantial expansion of the programme was planned for 1997.

Also, the intensified global debate on child labour in recent years has not gone by unnoticed in Cambodia. Various governmental and non-governmental organizations have expressed concern about the possibility that child labour and related issues may become a serious problem in the country in the foreseeable future. Indeed, Cambodia is not different from many other countries in the region in the sense that poverty, rapid growth of the population, rural-urban migration and weaknesses in the education system - all factors that encourage the supply of child labour – pose a problem for the country.

A paucity of data on the problem has contributed to a, sometimes, emotional debate on the subject in which some tend to downplay the magnitude of the problem, while others exaggerate it. Although the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1993/94 provided broad information on child labour in the country, details such as the number of working children by age group, sex, area, types of activities, reasons for work, conditions of work, etc. were not available. In response to a perceived need for this type of data, ILO in the framework of its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), provided assistance to the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in early 1996 to include a child labour module in the 1996 SESC as well as in the 1999 CSES. Questionnaires, guidelines for enumerators, and various examples of similar exercises in other countries in the region were provided to the NIS for this purpose.

From the experiences of the past few years, it has been realised that working for the abolition of child labour is not an easy task. Poverty and other factors lead children to work. The child labour problem has social and economic implications. Child labour

has a negative impact on children's health, interferes with education, and therefore, creates obstacles to the child worker's full and effective participation in society. It also involves use of labour at low levels of productivity. It prevents child workers from acquiring skills and knowledge to increase productivity and causes a loss of economic potential to the society. Other negative effects of child labour include health hazards from working in difficult and unhygienic conditions, injuries and psychological stress from poor working environments. For all these reasons, child labour is a multi-dimensional problem that must be addressed on a priority basis.

A significant dimension in the recent thinking about child labour is the acceptance that not all work of children is necessarily a bad thing. A recent book published by UNICEF summarizes this particular point of view.¹ Particularly in poor, developing countries with a large rural population and few employment opportunities in modern sectors, child work may in fact be viewed as adding to children's skills and preparing them for a livelihood in the future.

Child labour involves a loss of development possibility and is therefore a major policy concern in Cambodia. For effective policies to combat child labour, comprehensive and reliable statistics are required. With this in view, large-scale household surveys were used in Cambodia to provide broad information on the economic activities of children 5-17 or 5-14 years of age in Cambodia since 1996.

The International Labour Organization (ILO), in the framework of its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (ILO/IPEC) approached the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in early 1996 with the request to include a two-page module on child labour in the 1996 Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (1996 SESC) questionnaires as noted earlier.

A two-page module on child activities with questions relating to all children aged 5 to 17 in the households of was also included in the 1999 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES 1999). The results of CSES 1999 show that out of the 11.2 million total population of Cambodia, there were 4.1 million children aged 5 to 17 years. Adopting a restricted definition of the working child, the survey estimated that about 1 in every 6 children aged 5 to 17 years old was found to be working. For working children in the age groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 14, more boys than girls were working, but at the older age group 15 to 17, more girls were involved in work than boys. This pattern was observed in both urban and rural areas of Cambodia. The survey also found that most of the working children (87 percent) were in rural areas and engaged in primary sector activities. In addition, only 45 percent of working children aged 5 to 17 were attending school, and this proportion was lower for girls than boys.

In addition to the above surveys, a considerable amount of research on working children in Cambodia has also been carried out by non-governmental organizations and projects funded by United Nations agencies.

In April-May 2000 an ILO/IPEC consultant in partnership with the Kampot Province Labour Inspectorate conducted a rapid assessment on the situation of children working in the salt production industry in two districts of Kampot. The results of the

¹ Boyden, J., B. Ling and W. Myers. 1998. What Works for Working Children. Stockholm: Radda Barnen and UNICEF.

assessment show that it was an extremely common and accepted practice among families working in salt production for children to work alongside one of their parents. A total of 138 families with working children were identified in the researched areas, which included 212 children aged 10 to 17 working in salt production. An additional 28 children under 17 were found who were themselves heads of households, having left their parents in the countryside in order to work at the salt fields, either alone or with a younger sibling. Among the families surveyed, the ratio of child-to-adult workers was found to average approximately 1.65 children per adult worker, per family, indicating that the children were contributing a significant proportion of the families' income from salt production. This was confirmed by observations and by the parents themselves, who stated that most parents have 1 to 2 children working with them, although in some cases 3 to 5 were reported. In trying to determine the overall numbers of working children, occupational statistics gathered by commune and village leaders in the districts and areas not covered by the assessment indicate that annually as many as 400+ children could be involved in seasonal salt production. This is a hypothetical figure however, and actual numbers could be quite different.

From 17 May to 11 June, 2001 field research was jointly organised and implemented by ILO/IPEC, UNV Research Officer for the Center for Advanced Study (CAS), and the staff of Krong Preah Sihanouk Provincial Department of Social Affairs and Labour. The research was conducted to study child work in the fisheries industry in Krong Preah Sihanouk. The study found a total of 1678 working children in the three fishing areas in Krong Preah Sihanouk. Steung Hav (the largest fishing community) had 981 working children, Tumnup Rolok had 590 working children, and Koh Khyang 107.

The children were involved in many different activities: fishing on a small boat, fishing on a large boat for two or three days, sometimes two or three weeks or even one or two months in a row, repairing fishing nets, peeling raw shrimp in a factory, peeling boiled shrimp and/or crabs at the sea side (hired by the wharf owner), peeling boiled shrimp or crabs at home, working at the wharf to freeze sea products coming in and carrying them to a truck for transport to a factory ("glace") and numerous other jobs, such as steaming fish, sorting fish, etc.

Most children were involved in fish, shrimp and crab processing at home, at the wharf or at the factory. 61% of all the working children peeled crabs or shrimp at home; almost 65% of them were girls. In total, more than 54% of the working children were girls. 331 children fished at sea on small boats (with or without engines), 187 children in Stung Hav, 82 children in Tumnup Rolok and 62 children in Koh Khyang. Some (51 children) worked on larger boats and were out to sea for several days or weeks in a row. More than 91% of the children fishing at sea were boys.

Children of all ages worked in the fisheries industry: 553 children (33%) were below 13 years old, 394 children (24%) were 13 to 14 years old and 731 children (44%) were between 15 and 17 years old. The youngest children mostly worked in the fish, shrimp and crab processing business. However, some young children also worked on boats at sea: 30 children below 13 years old worked on small boats and two on large boats. Children of all ages were found as casual workers at the shrimp peeling factories.

48 % of these working children went to school, but combined it as much as possible with work. Most of them worked in fishing net repair or fish, shrimp, and crab processing (mostly peeling). Many were between 6 and 12 years old (22% of all working children).

Almost 13% of the children studied had dropped out of school, but worked only part-time. Another group of children worked full time or more than that, or worked at unpredictable times. They were unable to combine work with schooling. This group consisted of 658 children (39% of working children): 393 in Stung Hav, 197 in Tumnuh Rolok and 68 in Koh Khyang. 70% of these children (485 children) were between 15 and 17 years old, although many were younger. 18% of this group (119 children) were 13 or 14 years old, and 12% (81 children) were below 13 years old.

Almost 57% of the working children did not go to school or went very irregularly (58% in Tumnuh Rolok, 53% in Stung Hav and 83% in Koh Khyang). The most important reasons for not going to school were lack of money to pay school costs, having to earn money for the family and having to help work. Lack of money was the reason most often mentioned, but the three reasons were often found in combination. The fourth reason was that children did not want to go to school.

The Hazardous Sectors Project, which deals with assessments of child labour of some sectors, was presented in a national workshop in 2001 in Phnom Penh.

In April and May 2001, for the duration of three and half weeks, ILO/IPEC Cambodia, in collaboration with CAS and the Provincial Department of Social Affairs and Labour in Kampong Cham conducted field research on child labour at the Chub Rubber Plantation in Cambodia. The analysis and write up of the report took place in July 2001. According to this report, a total of 4,081 children between 6 and 17 years old living in the rubber plantation were counted. More than 23% of these children (948 children) reported working at the rubber plantation. The percentage of working children in different villages ranged from 12% to 57%. A small percentage of the children started working at the plantation between the ages of 6 to 9 years. This figure increased gradually: by the age of 14 more than 40% worked at the plantation, by the age of 15 the figure was 50% and by the ages 16 to 17 more than 65%. The largest percentage of children working at the plantation was found in Thmar Pic base (20% of 6-12 year-olds, 57% of 13 and 14 year-olds, and 68% of 15-17 year-old children).

Overall, an estimated 57% of the working children worked only during their free time (1 to 3 hours per day and 1 to 8 hours on Thursdays and Sundays), 10% worked 5 to 7 hours per day, and 33% (approximately 310 children) worked 8 hours or more on a daily basis. Most children worked 7 days per week and had 1 day off per month. Almost all 6 to 12 year-old working children only worked during their free time. Most 13 and 14 year-old working children also only worked during their free time, although working daily for 8 hours or more was no longer an exception (greater than 20%). More than 60% of the 15 to 17 year-old working children worked 8 hours or more per day.

There was hardly any difference between boys and girls working at the plantation, although more of the girls also had duties at home (cooking, fetching water, collecting firewood).

In the Chub rubber plantation a total of 1,306 children who did not go to school were found. This is 32 % of all children. The figure ranged from 16% to 49% for different villages. This situation seemed better than the situation in Tbong Khom district in general, where almost 40% of 7 to 17 year-old children were not going to school.

A total of 567 children, 13.8% of the total number of children, were both working at the rubber plantation and not going to school. This figure ranged from 5.6% to 22% among different villages. Chub had the largest number (but a low percentage) of working children that were not going to school.

For these 565 children, the reason for not going to school may be linked to work activities at the rubber plantation. Having to work was mentioned 431 times as an important reason for not going to school. 134 more children who both worked at the rubber plantation and did not go to school reported that their main reason for not going to school was not primarily linked to work activities. Reasons were: no money to pay for school costs, not wanting to study and the school was too far away (after grades 1 and 2). Once having dropped out of school for these reasons, the natural alternative was to start working at the plantation.

The information collected by CSES 1999 and previous surveys was not comprehensive enough to provide a detailed picture of all the facets of the child labour situation in the country. Therefore, in 2001, a stand-alone survey was conducted for the first time in Cambodia, with detailed questionnaires (attached in Appendix D) on child labour and related topics in Cambodia². The Cambodia Child Labour Survey was conducted in April 2001 (CCLS 2001). This is the first stand-alone survey conducted in Cambodia, which has specific detailed questionnaires on child labour. It was envisaged that the survey would provide demographic and socio-economic indicators on children 5 to 17 years old. This survey was sponsored by the ILO/IPEC. The results of the survey serve as benchmark data on the activities of all children 5 to 17 years old, needed for national development planning, labour law enforcement monitoring and other purposes relating to issues of child labour. It should be noted, however, that the results of CCLS 2001 and data produced by earlier child labour surveys of Cambodia are not always comparable.

This report presents the findings of CCLS 2001. After this introductory chapter, Chapter 2 deals with the rationale for the study of working children in Cambodia. Next, Chapter 3 presents the methodology of CCLS 2001 and Chapter 4 focuses on selected characteristics of the survey population. Thereafter, Chapter 5 presents the main findings of the survey on working children. Chapter 6 highlights aspects of hazardous work characteristics for the working children, and Chapter 7 discusses findings of the survey on migration of working children. Chapter 8 presents analysis of the findings from the establishment survey linked to responses from the household based questionnaires. Lastly, Chapter 9 presents the conclusions and recommendations that follow from the results of CCLS 2001.

² Questionnaire is provided at Appendix D

CHAPTER II

RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY OF WORKING CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

2.0 Issues on Child Labour in Cambodia

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The Government of Cambodia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the ILO in 1997. This was a formal recognition of its concerns with the problems of child labour, some of which have been highlighted in the previous chapter. However, exploitative forms of child labour have emerged in recent years. We need to study especially the worst forms of child labour that have to be combated. This has also added to the urgency of generating comprehensive child labour statistics.

As a consequence of long decades of war, Cambodia fell into a situation of extreme poverty. Cambodia has recovered slowly in the eighties and after the first election in 1993, remarkable achievements were made to alleviate poverty in the country. According to the socio-economic surveys conducted by NIS, the population living under the poverty line in Cambodia has fallen from 39 percent in 1993/94 to 36 percent in 1997. It is well documented by research that poverty and the existence of child labour are closely linked; this explains the significant proportion of children who are working in Cambodia. Like many other developing countries, child labour in Cambodia consists mostly of unpaid, family-based agricultural work.

This chapter provides an overview of the research on child labour that has been carried out in Cambodia, including national level surveys conducted by NIS, and sector specific assessments carried out under projects implemented by non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. Section 2.1 provides information on NIS surveys used for analysis of child labour and is followed by Section 2.2 on the organization and objectives of CCLS 2001. The methodology of the CCLS 2001 is discussed in the next chapter.

2.1 NIS Surveys Used for Child Labour Analysis

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The National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning has received technical assistance through several projects to develop the socio-economic database on Cambodia and to strengthen its data collection and compilation capabilities. The first Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia (SESC) 1993/94 was designed to canvass detailed data on consumption, expenditure and a limited number of other topics. NIS sampled 5,678 households in four rounds to capture seasonal changes. The SESC 93/94 data was used in constructing the consumer price index, in the preparation of the first Five-Year Socio-Economic Development Plan 1996-2000 of the Royal Government of Cambodia and in the preparation of the first poverty profile of Cambodia.

The second SESC 1996 was sponsored by ADB with supplementary support from UNICEF, UNDP/CARERE and ILO. This survey was primarily designed to fill selected gaps in the socio-economic database and collected data on basic demographic characteristics, health, anthropometrical measures, housing characteristics, and basic

services and child labour. This data source was extensively used in planning, studying and analysing child health, child labour and employment issues and in the preparation of the human development report of Cambodia and Child Labour Report 1996. The SESC 1996 is significantly more comprehensive than SESC 1993/94, both in its population coverage (having a sample size of 9,000 households) and in its scope, covering such varied socio-economic topics as migration, employment, morbidity, schooling, fertility, housing characteristics, child nutritional status and child labour.

As a post-conflict transition country in which most of the infrastructure and capacity was destroyed, Cambodia is now beginning the transition from reconstruction to sustained long-term development. This requires a more systematic information-based approach to government decision-making. The UNDP/SIDA Project with WB as Executing Agency supported this need by conducting socio-economic household surveys CSES 97 and CSES 99 – linking improved data collection with poverty-oriented analysis for policy makers and development practitioners and researchers. As mentioned in the introduction, CSES 1999 included a child labour module but applied a somewhat limited definition of the child worker.

2.2 Organization and Objectives of CCLS 2001

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The Cambodia Child Labour Survey 2001 is based on a nationwide household sample survey followed by a small establishment survey. The surveys were undertaken as part of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), an action programme to protect working children and to combat and eliminate child labour. Financial assistance was provided by ILO/IPEC and technical assistance by ILO- SIMPOC consultants.

The objectives of the survey are to contribute to combating child labour in Cambodia by the collection of reliable quantitative and qualitative data, in particular on hazardous child labour for the use of the Royal Government, international organizations, NGOs, researchers and others, to enable them to efficiently provide targeted interventions. The survey, in its capacity, was designed to contribute to the IPEC aim of promoting conditions that would enable the participating states to progressively regulate, restrict and prohibit child labour with the view to bringing about full observance of International Labour Standards on minimum age for admission to employment and work.

The attainment of this objective calls for the following:

- Involvement of employers, workers, government and non-governmental organizations in the development and implementation of action programmes against child labour;
- Evaluation of action programmes, promotion of and support for successful and replicable action programmes and the further development of strategies;
- Increased awareness at the local, national and international levels of the consequences of and the solutions to the problem of child labour; and
- Identification of policy options, programmes and practical measures in the participating countries, including the development of improved methods and

instruments with a view to ensuring effective implementation of national laws and international labour standards.

Particularly, the priority areas of action under IPEC will be:

- The most exploitative forms of child labour;
- Children working in hazardous occupations and industries; and
- Work by young and vulnerable children, such as those under 12 years.

For the furtherance of the aforesaid objectives, the ILO entrusted the execution of the IPEC Action Programme for this survey entitled “Cambodia Child Labour Survey in 2001 or CCLS 2001” in preventing and reducing child labour exploitation to be contracted by the National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

It was also intended that the capacity of the NIS would have been strengthened through the collection of statistical information on child labour and particular work hazards. The capacity gained from this survey will enable the NIS to conduct regular child labour surveys and surveys focusing on hazardous forms of child labour in the future.

The statistical information stored in the database will be made easily accessible to policy makers and other actors for targeted policy interventions and will be utilized for awareness raising, advocacy and inclusion in the ILO-IPEC child labour database. The national workshop will assist to widely disseminate the results on child labour surveys to policy makers and other users.

The results of the 2001 Child Labour Survey are intended to be used for other surveys or research. However, being a national level survey, it has its limitations and there is a need to conduct further research on specific target groups. It is clear that we also need other research that focuses on street children, child prostitutes and children working as domestic servants, research that can be tackled by rapid assessments or small surveys.

A database of child labour surveys in Cambodia will be established and made available to universities, researchers and other users. The NIS now has Data Users Service Center that provides a variety of services such as a library and provision and sale of information related to the surveys conducted by NIS. It should be noted that NIS has a child labour research group which may facilitate coordination between Government organisations, international organizations, universities and NGOs in child labour research, especially in providing child labour data from large scale surveys and secondary data available at NIS.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF CCLS 2001

3.0 Methodologies for Past Child Labour Research in Cambodia [TOC](#)

At the regional workshop "Improving Action-Oriented Research on the Worst Forms of Child Labour" held in December 1999 and at the regional consultation held in November 2000 the techniques most commonly used in child labour research in Asia were emphasized as follows:

- Large-scale statistical surveys, usually done by the NSO, NIS or Government sector
- Secondary data analyses, usually done by academic institutes and
- Participatory approaches (case studies, focus group discussions and others), usually employed by NGOs³.

It was also emphasized that combining different research methods can provide clearer, more accurate analysis of the issue than using only a single method. Each research method has its strengths and weaknesses; specialists in one research method must know the strengths and weaknesses of other research methods in order to analyse and draw accurate conclusions. It is necessary that different practitioners of the three main research techniques network to promote integration of various research techniques and to promote collaboration among various organizations that employ different methods⁴.

The survey methodologies were developed to enable countries to obtain benchmark statistics on child work in general, or to produce statistics on specific core variables related to child labour. For these purposes, the ILO Bureau of Statistics has designed four survey approaches. Three of the survey approaches were implemented, at the level of households, employers/establishments/enterprises and street children. The fourth method tested was a "time use approach".⁵

Although the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia 1993/94 provided broad information on the economic activities of children aged 10-14 in the country, the available data was not comprehensive enough to provide a detailed picture of the child labour situation in the country.

In response to a perceived need for data on the number of working children by age group, sex, area, type of activity, reasons for work and conditions of work, ILO in the framework of its International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), approached the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning in early 1996 with the request to include a module on child labour in the 1996 SESC's

³ Minutes of the Regional Consultation for Strategic Planning on Child Labour Research, 24 November 2000, page 6.

⁴ Dr. Ronald Skeldom, Consultant, at above, Minutes, page 7.

⁵ Mr. Kebebew Ashagrie in "Improving the Knowledge Base on Child Labour" at Asian Regional Workshop on Improving Action Oriented Research on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 8-10 December 1999, Bangkok.

questionnaires. Guidelines for enumerators and various examples of similar exercises conducted in other countries in the region with IPEC support were provided to the NIS for this purpose⁶.

In SESC 1996, the following items relating to children 5 to 17 years old were collected:

- School attendance in the past week,
- Reasons for dropping out or not attending school,
- Main reason for working,
- Age the child started to work,
- Place of work,
- Proportion of child's earnings given to their household,
- Illnesses, injuries and other health problems of working children,
- Recruitment of children to work elsewhere

The SESC 96 survey collected information from a total of 9000 sample households in two rounds.

The SESC 1996 used a stratified two-stage probability sampling technique. Domains of analysis included: Banteay Mean Chey, Bat Dambang, Kampong Thum, Pousat, Rotanak Kiri, Siem Reab, Svay Rieng, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural areas.

The CSES 1999, sponsored by UNDP and SIDA, also provided information on child labour. This survey recorded the economic activities, if any, and also participation in household chores, of all children in the household aged 5 to 17 years. The objective was to study to what extent male and female children of the weaker sections of the population in Cambodia suffer from social deprivation in the sense that they cannot attend institutions for schooling or training, but instead have to help with household chores and/or work for pay, profit or family gain, and sometimes in unfavourable circumstances.

CSES 1999 had focused on employment, household income, child labour and household economic activities. The survey was designed to be carried out in two half-yearly rounds to capture seasonal variations, which are important for measurement of the above topics.

The sampling design for CSES 1999 was strengthened by sampling 6,000 households to provide estimates for urban and rural sectors as well as for the four ecological zones of the country. Compared with previous surveys, the sampling design for CSES 1999 was a more efficient and improved sampling strategy. However, the definition of the working child included only economic activities performed for pay, profit, or family gain. Therefore, children involved in household or unpaid activities were excluded. Accordingly, the results and findings on working children estimated by CSES 1999 are not comparable to the estimates generated by CCLS 2001.

⁶ . The SESC 1996 is a two-round sample survey of households in Cambodia conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) of the Ministry of Planning and sponsored by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in collaboration with UNDP, CARERE , ILO and UNICEF.

3.1 Sampling Design of the Cambodia Child Labour Survey 2001 [TOC](#)

3.1.1 Number of Households Sampled in 2001 and Sampling Fraction

The sampling design of the Cambodia Child Labour Survey (CCLS) was based on the results of the General Population Census of Cambodia 1998. This survey was conducted on a nationwide representative sample of 12,000 households within 600 sampling units (villages) and targeted to children aged between 5 and 17 years old. The sample was designed to provide information on child labour for research in various fields of social and economic study. Therefore, to achieve this purpose, the survey selected more observations in urban than rural areas (Table 3.1 and Table 3.2). Survey estimates were produced for three super strata: Phnom Penh, other urban areas (with 11 sub-strata) and rural areas (with 11 sub-strata). The complete details of the sample size by strata are given in Appendix A.

Table 3.1 : Total Number of Villages and Households and Number of Households Sampled

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Domain	Number of Villages	Total Number of Households	No. Households in Sampled Villages	No. Villages Sampled (CSSPPS)	No. Households Sampled (CSSEQP)	
					Per village	Total
1- Phnom Penh	637	173,678	69,554	128	20	2,560
2- Other Urban	907	224,950	115,961	280	20	5,600
3- Rural	11,862	1,790,035	48,064	192	20	3,840
Total	13,406	2,188,663	233,579	600	20	12,000

Table 3.2 : Fraction of Villages and Households Sampled

[List of Table](#)

Domain	Villages (%)	Percentage of Households Selected in each Village	Percentage of Household Selected Overall
1- Phnom Penh	20.1	3.68	1.47
2- Other Urban	30.8	4.83	2.49
3- Rural	1.6	7.99	0.21
Total	4.5	5.13	0.55

3.1.2 Survey Design

The sample for CCLS 2001 was a stratified sample selected in two stages. At the first stage, the villages (primary sampling units or PSU's) were selected from the list of villages for every stratum within the domains listed in order of: province/city, district, commune and village. The method of circular systematic sampling with the probability of inclusion of a village proportional to its size (CSS-PPS) was used to select the villages. In addition to the code for the above, the sampling frame contained identification particulars: the name of the villages as well as the number of households in the village as known at that time. The number of households in the village identified in the sampling frame was taken as its size. The actual number of households in selected villages was obtained later by direct listing. In this method, the actual number of households was generally different from the number recorded in the sampling frame. To avoid ambiguity, the number of households in a village as recorded in the sampling frame will always be referred to as its size. In other words,

the number of households in the village was used as the measure of size. Sample village selection was done through the use of a computer program.

At the second stage of selection, for each sample village, or PSU (except for large villages), a field listing operation was undertaken. Large villages comprising about 210 households, based on the current household estimates by the village leaders, were segmented first. A segment was then chosen randomly and a complete listing of households was prepared. This entailed carrying out a complete canvass of the PSU in order to make a current and complete listing of households contained within. The procedure involved creating a sketch map of the PSU where physical boundaries in the village and the location of each household were sketched. Canvassing entailed a systematic covering of the entire village following a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all housing units in which the households reside were accounted for. After the listing operation was completed, a fixed sample size of 20 households was selected in each PSU. The selection was carried out using a circular systematic random sampling with a random start (CSS).

Appendix A contains a technical note on the sample design.

3.1.3 Questionnaires

The Cambodia Child Labour survey 2001 used three forms:

- Form 1: Questionnaire for Households
- Form 2: Questionnaire for Parents/Guardians of Children Ages 5 to 17 in the Household
- Form 3: Questionnaire for Children Ages 5 to 17 in the Household

The household questionnaire (Form 1) included demographic characteristics of all household members, migration status of the household (in the last five years), migration status of children 5 to 17 years of age, housing conditions, household income and expenditures, usual economic activity of household members 5 years old and over during the last 12 months, current economic activity of household members 5 years and over during the past 7 days, earnings and hours of work of household members 5 years old and over who worked (according to the main activity during the past 7 days and other activities during the past 7 days).

In the questionnaire about children aged 5 to 17 in the households (Form 2), queries all children 5 to 17 years old were addressed to parents, guardians, or responsible proxies in the household where the child usually resides. This form contained questions on housekeeping activities/household chores of children 5 to 17 years old; children 5 to 17 years old who were idle/did not do anything during the past 7 days; health and safety of children 5 to 17 years old who had worked at any time; place of work/employer of children 5 to 17 years of age currently working; children 5 to 17 years working as employees for someone else for payment in cash or in kind or without any payment; perception of parents/guardians or other relatives with whom the working child usually resides.

In the questionnaire for children (Form 3), the questions were addressed to children 5 to 17 years of age: hours actually worked, economic activities, age started to work for the first time, currently or usually worked, health and safety of working children, working conditions and perceptions of working children.

The statistical information on hazardous child labour was collected through an establishment survey. Selection of establishments was based on the results of the household-based child labour survey, and establishments found to employ child labour were identified for a follow-up survey by interviewers with the employers and the children identified as child workers.

3.2 Survey Preparation and Operation

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3.2.1 Recruitment of Enumerators and Supervisors

For this large-scale nation-wide survey, a selection committee was formed to recruit the right staff for the survey. The committee included seven members and two secretaries, of whom H.E. Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Planning, was the Head of the committee, the Director General of NIS was the Deputy Head, the Deputy Director General of NIS was the Deputy Head and other Chiefs of NIS Departments were members of the committee. The number of enumerators and supervisors is broken down according to the institutions origin as follows:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Enumerators:	250 persons
	• National Institute of Statistics:	104 persons
	• Ministry of Planning:	105 persons
	• Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	5 persons
	• Planning Offices in Provinces	36 persons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Supervisors:	60 persons
	• National Institute of Statistics:	21 persons
	• Ministry of Planning:	10 persons
	• Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour	4 persons
	• Planning Offices in Provinces	25 persons

3.2.2 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors

The training course consisted of instructions in general interviewing techniques, field procedures, a detailed discussion of items on the questionnaires and practice interviews in the field, as well as the procedure for sample selection in the actual field operation. The training of enumerators and supervisors was broken into two phases. First the supervisors were trained on supervising activities for the duration of four days from 22/01/01 to 25/01/01. This was followed by the enumerator training for the

duration of one week from 05/03/01 to 10/03/01, focusing on the actual operation of the interviewing activities.

3.2.3 Pre-Test

To validate the feasibility and adaptation of the survey questionnaires and survey methodology to the Cambodian household conditions, a pre-test was conducted in Kandal province following the training. A discussion was organized afterward to decide on the necessary changes that should be reflected in the questionnaires as well as the interviewing techniques.

3.2.4 Fieldwork

The enumerators (interviewers) were organized in batches for all the provinces of the survey. Supervisors were assigned to get authorization for and to facilitate access to households and to constantly supervise the interviewing operation. Also, as editing of the completed questionnaires was an integral part of the field data collection, completed questionnaires based on successful interviews were immediately edited by the supervisors to validate all the entries in the questionnaires, before batching and sending them to the central office (NIS) in Phnom Penh. To further enforce consistency in checking the questionnaires, four area coordinators were sent to randomly selected provinces.

3.2.5 Manual Editing

The manual editing and coding of some descriptive variables was set to start right after the arrival of the questionnaires at the central office. For this purpose, 15 manual editing personnel were selected and trained from 09/05/01 to 16/05/01. A supervisor was assigned to check and record the arrived questionnaires and to oversee the overall manual editing activities.

3.2.6 Data Processing, and Electronic Dissemination

Processing of the Cambodia Child Labour Survey 2001, from data entry to tabulations, was done with the use of the Integrated Microcomputer Processing System (IMPS) of the US Bureau of Census. 20 Machine Encoders (including 2 Supervisors) were trained from 23/05/01 to 25/05/01 before the start of machine encoding activities.

➤ Data Entry

The data dictionary and record design of the questionnaire was developed using IMPS, and the data entry screen was designed to enter information from the questionnaires.

➤ Verification and Error Correction

To confirm the legitimacy of the entries, the data in the questionnaires was re-entered. The data files created through this system are in ASCII format and the variables in each data file can be identified using the data dictionary that is based on IMPS. Database files in Foxpro/Foxbase/dBase format was also created.

To check the correctness, completeness, range validity and consistency between items of the data, an editing program was developed. This software was created to check and validate the data files, and to produce error printouts for modification.

The cleaned database was compared with other sources before it was used for further processing.

➤ Tabulation Programs

After completion of data entry and verification, a set of preliminary tables based on dummy tables, provided in advance by the Survey Consultant containing the most important results from the survey, were generated, with several experimental tables produced. These tables were reviewed and data validation work was carried out while the tables were being extracted until they were finally satisfied. At this stage the range checks that were built in were also reviewed.

➤ Electronic Dissemination on CD-ROM

A Public Use File (PUF) approach to the dissemination of Cambodia Child Labour Survey was developed with the following objectives:

- To provide general statistics on CD-ROM to researchers and economic planners;
- To equip the users of the CCLS 2001 data with a user-friendly system that will allow them to produce custom tabulations and to create thematic maps according to their data needs.

3.2.7 Limitations

Designated as the institution to collect and compile official statistics, the NIS facilitated the whole process of the survey, particularly the recruitment of survey personnel from various locations in the country. The familiarity of the survey personnel to the location of interview made the data collection easier, and more reliable. The main limitation was the lack of experience of new staff that were not from the NIS.

CHAPTER IV

IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

4.0 Introduction

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This chapter presents a general picture of the demographic and other important characteristics of the Cambodian population, focusing on the target of the survey, children aged 5 to 17 years old. This information is important in understanding and interpreting the findings of the survey and provides indicators of the representativeness of the survey. The information is also useful in understanding and identifying the major factors that determine and influence other characteristics of the population as well as the targeting specific segment of the child population aged 5 to 17 years.

The CCLS 2001 survey collected information from all usual residents of a selected household (the de jure population) and persons who had stayed in the selected household the night before the interview (the de facto population). Since the difference between these two populations is small and to simplify the counting, all numbers in this report refer to the de facto population unless otherwise specified. This survey used the same definition of household as in the last census, which defined a household as a person or group of related and unrelated persons who live together in the same dwelling unit(s) or in connected premises, who acknowledge one adult member as head of the household, and who have common arrangements for cooking and eating meals.

This chapter focuses on the demographic characteristics (Section 4.1) including age and sex structure of the population. Section 4.2 provides household composition with details on household number, household size and sex of the household head. This is followed by housing characteristics of the Cambodian population in Section 4.3, in which information on housing amenities, and household appliances is provided. An overview of education, both formal and non-formal (vocational/technical training) is given in Section 4.3. The last section of this chapter, Section 4.5 is dedicated to the general characteristics of the child population aged 5 to 17 years who were the main focus of this survey.

4.1 Demographic Characteristics

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4.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution of Population

Age and sex are important demographic variables and are the primary basis of demographic classification. The CCLS 2001 survey collected information on age in completed years for each household member.

The distribution of the household population in the CCLS 2001 survey by five-year age groups, according to urban-rural residence and sex is shown in Table 4.1 The extrapolated total population counted in the survey was 12,313,486. As usual, females outnumbered males, the overall sex ratio was 97 males per 100 females. The CCLS 2001 observed that the urban and rural sex ratio structure (95 males per 100 females

in the urban areas and 97 males per 100 females in the rural) was the very similar to the Census 1998 urban and rural sex ratio structure (93 males per 100 females in the urban areas and 96 males per 100 females in the rural), in which urban sex ratio was slightly lower than the rural sex ratio.

Table 4.1 : Household Population by Age, Sex and Residence

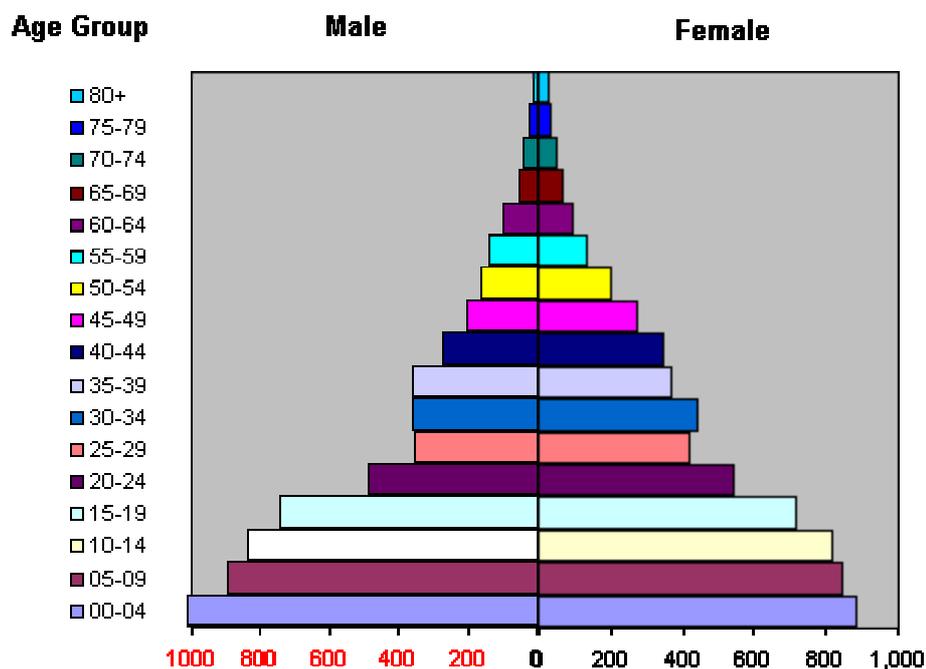
[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	1,205,933	1,264,420	2,470,353	4,852,099	4,991,035	9,843,134	6,058,032	6,255,454	12,313,486
0- 4	171,960	161,017	332,977	841,417	723,189	1,564,605	1,013,377	884,206	1,897,582
5- 9	161,699	152,395	314,094	730,798	692,046	1,422,844	892,497	844,441	1,736,938
10-14	156,534	152,302	308,836	679,834	661,174	1,341,007	836,368	813,475	1,649,843
15-19	154,039	158,808	312,847	589,053	555,895	1,144,948	743,091	714,703	1,457,795
20-24	110,615	118,613	229,228	380,653	424,872	805,525	491,268	543,485	1,034,753
25-29	78,910	93,890	172,800	275,584	322,977	598,561	354,494	416,867	771,361
30-34	83,651	93,691	177,342	277,944	347,289	625,233	361,595	440,980	802,575
35-39	68,501	77,512	146,013	291,425	293,744	585,169	359,925	371,257	731,182
40-44	65,584	76,871	142,455	209,519	269,748	479,267	275,103	346,619	621,722
45-49	51,578	61,462	113,040	149,562	209,968	359,530	201,140	271,430	472,570
50-54	38,096	43,415	81,511	126,794	156,597	283,391	164,890	200,012	364,902
55-59	24,737	24,953	49,690	116,127	108,401	224,528	140,864	133,354	274,217
60-64	17,345	18,060	35,405	81,321	76,747	158,068	98,665	94,807	193,472
65+	22,685	31,431	54,116	102,070	148,387	250,458	124,755	179,819	304,574

The age structure of the household population observed in the survey is typical of a society with a youthful population. The sex and age distribution of the population is also shown in the population pyramid in Figure 4.1. Cambodia has a broad-based pyramid structure due to the fact that a large portion of the population is under 20 years of age.

Above the age of 25 years, the pyramid follows a usual pattern, with decreasing numbers of people as age increases. As a consequence of the high levels of male mortality in the 1970s, the male/female ratio is lower than usual above the age of 35 years. There is an unusual gap in the pyramid structure of the age group 20-24 and 25-29: These two age groups are smaller than usual, especially the age group of 25-29 that was effected by the period of escalating civil war and Khmer Rouge rule between 1971 and 1980. This era was characterized by few births and very high infant and child mortality. After the Khmer Rouge rule, a large increase in births occurred and continued until the most recent five-year age group at the base of the pyramid.

Figure 4.1 : Population Pyramid



Cambodia has a large dependent population of children and adolescents. Children under 15 years of age accounted for almost 43 percent of the population. Almost 55 percent of the population is in the age group 15 to 64, and more than 2 percent are over 65 years of age (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 : Population by Age, According to Selected Sources

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Age Group	1998 Census	2000 CDHS	2001 CCLS
< 15	42.8	42.7	42.9
15 – 64	53.7	53.6	54.6
65 +	3.5	3.6	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Household Composition

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Table 4.3 shows the distribution of households in the survey by sex of the head of household and by the number of household members, in Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural areas. Households in Cambodia are predominantly male-headed. A higher proportion of female-headed households, however, were observed in Phnom Penh than in other urban and rural areas.

Table 4.3 : Household Composition and Size, by Residence

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Characteristic	Number of Households				Percentage of Households			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Sex of Head of Household								
Male	148,327	209,655	1,594,956	1,952,938	75.90	83.62	82.81	82.33
Female	47,093	41,062	330,986	419,141	24.10	16.38	17.19	17.67
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Household Size								
1	800	506	10,007	11,313	0.41	0.20	0.52	0.48
2	5,944	3,920	76,121	85,985	3.04	1.56	3.95	3.62
3	17,231	15,976	195,662	228,869	8.82	6.37	10.16	9.65
4	31,823	39,147	314,404	385,373	16.28	15.61	16.32	16.25
5	37,536	48,587	380,504	466,627	19.21	19.38	19.76	19.67
6	35,304	51,748	345,380	432,433	18.07	20.64	17.93	18.23
7	26,562	40,978	284,329	351,868	13.59	16.34	14.76	14.83
8	19,038	24,858	169,598	213,493	9.74	9.91	8.81	9.00
9+	21,182	24,998	149,938	196,118	10.84	9.97	7.79	8.27
Average Size	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2				
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The average household size observed in the survey was 5.2 persons. Average rural household size was 5.1 persons, which was slightly smaller than average urban household size in Phnom Penh and other urban areas, 5.7, and 5.4 respectively. In other words, households in rural areas were generally smaller than households in urban areas.

4.3 Housing Characteristics

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With regard to the drinking water of the household, piped water was the most common source of drinking water of households in Phnom Penh (55 percent), whereas tubed/piped well or borehole, and pond, river or stream were the common sources of drinking water of other urban and rural families (see Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 : Drinking Water[List of Table](#)

Source of drinking water	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Piped in dwelling	108,102	19,182	36,362	163,646	55.32	7.65	1.89	6.90
Public tap	7,340	7,151	16,534	31,025	3.76	2.85	0.86	1.31
Tubed/Piped well or borehole	11,518	61,623	407,462	480,602	5.89	24.58	21.16	20.26
Protected dug well	5,158	44,844	387,186	437,188	2.64	17.89	20.10	18.43
Unprotected dug well	1,626	25,403	317,240	344,270	0.83	10.13	16.47	14.51
Pond, river or stream	15,388	60,410	649,208	725,006	7.87	24.09	33.71	30.56
Rainwater	1,929	1,666	29,660	33,254	0.99	0.66	1.54	1.40
Tanker truck, vendor or otherwise bought	43,743	28,771	58,465	130,979	22.38	11.48	3.04	5.52
Bottled water	516	562	716	1,793	0.26	0.22	0.04	0.08
Other	100	1,106	23,111	24,317	0.05	0.44	1.20	1.03
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Electricity from the government and other private sources was found to be the major source of lighting in Phnom Penh (88 percent). On the other hand, most households in other urban and rural areas used kerosene as their main source of lighting (see Table 4.5). The survey results also show that households in other urban areas also used electricity from the government and other private sources as their second main source of lighting (37 percent).

Table 4.5 : Lighting[List of Table](#)

Source of Lighting	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Electricity from gov't and other private sources	172,140	92,358	119,339	383,837	88.09	36.84	6.20	16.18
Generator	926	3,277	22,581	26,784	0.47	1.31	1.17	1.13
Both electricity and generator	829	7,022	13,439	21,289	0.42	2.80	0.70	0.90
Kerosene	14,631	123,775	1,503,375	1,641,782	7.49	49.37	78.06	69.21
Candles	1,127	932	1,662	3,721	0.58	0.37	0.09	0.16
Battery	5,767	22,994	240,658	269,419	2.95	9.17	12.50	11.36
Other	-	358	24,888	25,246	-	0.14	1.29	1.06
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

People in the three major strata of the survey (Phnom Penh, other urban and rural) were found to use firewood as their main source of fuel for cooking. In other urban and rural areas the percentages of households that used firewood were 82 percent, and 96 percent respectively. In Phnom Penh, however, the percentage of households that used firewood as their fuel for cooking was only 33 percent, followed by charcoal, 33 percent and liquefied petroleum gas, 30 percent, which was very high compared to other urban and rural areas.

Table 4.6 : Fuel for Cooking

[List of Table](#)

Source of Fuel for Cooking	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Firewood	65,075	206,682	1,855,763	2,127,520	33.30	82.44	96.36	89.69
Charcoal	64,722	34,300	31,642	130,664	33.12	13.68	1.64	5.51
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	58,230	7,255	5,368	70,853	29.80	2.89	0.28	2.99
Kerosene	3,907	1,594	15,307	20,808	2.00	0.64	0.79	0.88
Electricity	2,721	723	6,394	9,837	1.39	0.29	0.33	0.41
None	511	-	1,486	1,996	0.26	-	0.08	0.08
Other	256	162	9,982	10,400	0.13	0.06	0.52	0.44
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

More than 90 percent of the household dwellings were owned by the residents themselves. Household dwellings rented from private owners ranked second for Phnom Penh (7 percent), and other urban areas (2 percent). It is noted that the percentage of household dwellings rented from the government or from public ownership was almost zero in Cambodia.

Table 4.7 : Ownership Status of Household Dwellings

[List of Table](#)

Ownership Status	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Owned	176,306	240,258	1,896,424	2,312,988	90.22	95.83	98.47	97.51
Rented from private owner	14,092	4,481	6,895	25,468	7.21	1.79	0.36	1.07
Rented from government/public ownership	150	198	650	999	0.08	0.08	0.03	0.04
Provided free by employer	1,075	2,902	3,397	7,374	0.55	1.16	0.18	0.31
Subsidized by employer	933	132	-	1,065	0.48	0.05	-	0.04
Other	2,863	2,746	18,576	24,186	1.47	1.10	0.96	1.02
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A single type of household dwelling was the most common type of accommodation for the Cambodian population in all areas, 62 percent in Phnom Penh, 94 percent in other urban areas and 97 percent in rural areas. This was followed by duplex/apartment/condominium type of household dwellings (see Table 4.8).

Table 4.8 : Type of Household Dwellings

[List of Table](#)

Type	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Single	120,527	234,681	1,867,558	2,222,766	61.68	93.60	96.97	93.71
Duplex/apartment/condominium	73,141	15,511	57,307	145,959	37.43	6.19	2.98	6.15
Commercial/industrial/agricultural building	362	168	504	1,033	0.19	0.07	0.03	0.04
Institutional living quarters	80	113	573	765	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.03
Other housing unit, national shelter, boat etc.	1,310	246	-	1,556	0.67	0.10	-	0.07
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As shown in Table 4.9, Cambodian households preferred to have one, two, or three rooms (including drawing/dining room) for their house. Only a small number of dwellings had four or more rooms.

Table 4.9 : Number of Rooms including Drawing/Dining Room

[List of Table](#)

Number of rooms	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
One	39,371	94,676	1,026,818	1,160,865	20.15	37.76	53.32	48.94
Two	77,342	103,300	708,894	889,536	39.58	41.20	36.81	37.50
Three	48,769	41,072	164,634	254,475	24.96	16.38	8.55	10.73
Four	16,558	7,998	17,314	41,870	8.47	3.19	0.90	1.77
Five	6,842	2,071	5,152	14,064	3.50	0.83	0.27	0.59
Six and over	6,537	1,601	3,131	11,269	3.35	0.64	0.16	0.48
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Phnom Penh was the only area with the highest percentage of households having their toilets connected to sewerage (46 percent). In Cambodia Septic tank type was ranked second for the toilet facilities of the households (see table 4.10).

Table 4.10 : Toilet Facilities of the Household

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Kind of Toilet	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Connected to sewerage	90,008	14,746	11,525	116,280	46.06	5.88	0.60	4.90
Septic tank	57,061	63,352	150,699	271,112	29.20	25.27	7.82	11.43
Closed latrine	6,526	7,598	47,942	62,066	3.34	3.03	2.49	2.62
Open latrine	6,599	17,822	89,524	113,945	3.38	7.11	4.65	4.80
Public toilet	4,030	3,456	28,505	35,991	2.06	1.38	1.48	1.52
Other	30,954	142,721	1,589,959	1,763,633	15.84	56.93	82.55	74.35
None	241	1,024	7,787	9,052	0.12	0.41	0.40	0.38
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 4.11 shows the location of the kitchen of Cambodian households. Most households preferred to have their kitchen inside the house. The percentage of households with kitchens inside their residence was 81 percent in Phnom Penh, 60 percent in other urban areas and 64 percent in rural areas.

Table 4.11 : Location of Kitchen

[List of Table](#)

Location of Kitchen	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Inside house	159,138	150,835	1,198,761	1,508,733	81.43	60.16	62.24	63.60
Outside house	32,602	87,330	641,075	761,007	16.68	34.83	33.29	32.08
None	3,214	11,972	84,370	99,556	1.64	4.78	4.38	4.20
Other	467	581	1,736	2,783	0.24	0.23	0.09	0.12
Total	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	2,372,079	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As regards to the household's assets, Table 4.12 shows that most households, particularly households in Phnom Penh, owned cassette recorder or radio only; and their most favourite channel, ranging in order, were FM 99, FM 98, and FM 103. Up to 84 per cent of households in Phnom Penh owned television while the households in other urban areas and rural areas owned television at the proportion of 44 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively. In connection to the telecommunication, the survey found that 35 per cent of the households in Phnom Penh owned one or more telephone whereas in other urban areas and rural areas the percentage were 6 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively. For transportation medium of the households, table 4.12 shows the higher percentage of households in rural areas owned bicycle (62 per cent) followed by household in urban areas (55 per cent) and households in Phnom Penh (42 per cent). In contrast, 72 per cent of the households in Phnom Penh owned motorbike whereas households in other urban areas and rural areas owned motorbike at the proportion of 37 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively. The survey also found that the percentage of households using car as their transport medium was the highest in

Phnom Penh (13 per cent) followed by households in other urban and rural areas, in which the percentage was only 2 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 4.12 : Household Assets

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FM Channel/Asset	Number of Households				Percentage			
	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural
Total Households	2,372,079	195,420	250,717	1,925,942	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
RADIO FM88	305,713	52,005	21,664	232,044	12.89	26.61	8.64	12.05
RADIO FM97	433,704	55,212	42,055	336,438	18.28	28.25	16.77	17.47
RADIO FM98	650,542	85,772	47,245	517,525	27.42	43.89	18.84	26.87
RADIO FM99	885,694	110,761	56,439	718,494	37.34	56.68	22.51	37.31
RADIO FM103	562,101	87,036	39,569	435,495	23.70	44.54	15.78	22.61
RADIO FM105	393,651	67,637	27,028	298,986	16.60	34.61	10.78	15.52
Other RADIO Channel	290,135	12,904	49,141	228,089	12.23	6.60	19.60	11.84
TV	960,909	164,252	109,223	687,435	40.51	84.05	43.56	35.69
VCR	101,439	47,010	20,189	34,241	4.28	24.06	8.05	1.78
Cassette recorder	584,159	118,421	77,279	388,459	24.63	60.60	30.82	20.17
Only radio	894,217	92,485	89,237	712,495	37.70	47.33	35.59	36.99
Refrigerator	36,488	30,309	3,417	2,761	1.54	15.51	1.36	0.14
Telephone	101,390	69,097	14,703	17,590	4.27	35.36	5.86	0.91
Car	39,779	24,862	5,448	9,469	1.68	12.72	2.17	0.49
Truck	9,294	2,788	2,327	4,180	0.39	1.43	0.93	0.22
Tractor	12,921	464	1,193	11,264	0.54	0.24	0.48	0.58
Bicycle	1,413,960	82,788	136,651	1,194,521	59.61	42.36	54.50	62.02
Motorbike	657,054	140,972	92,862	423,221	27.70	72.14	37.04	21.97
Cyclo	6,495	1,356	1,074	4,065	0.27	0.69	0.43	0.21
Boat	175,565	4,323	21,698	149,545	7.40	2.21	8.65	7.76
Motor boat	40,951	1,040	5,409	34,502	1.73	0.53	2.16	1.79
Cart	766,658	7,259	42,975	716,424	32.32	3.71	17.14	37.20
Other	67,003	4,746	6,641	55,616	2.82	2.43	2.65	2.89

4.4 Education

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Education is one of the major socio-economic factors that influence a person's behaviour and attitude. In general, higher levels of education of household members allow them to make a better living for the household and a greater contribution to society.

For this reason, education has become one of the solutions most favoured by all the actors involved in combating child labour. Obviously, if children are at school for a substantial part of the day, then they will not be employed (or at least not full-time) and less prone to exploitation. The lack of education opportunities available to children clearly contributes to child labour in rural areas. Many countries have

effectively removed children from work by introducing universal primary and lower secondary education, but a poor country ravaged by war and conflict, such as Cambodia, is far removed from such a desirable situation.

There are various interpretations on the impact of educational opportunities, or the lack thereof, on the incidence of child labour. If school is available, some children still cannot attend. Often the problem is not just one of availability of educational opportunities, but one of affordability. As we have seen in the previous chapter, a large proportion of the working children in Cambodia dropped-out of school in order to contribute to the family income. Putting children through school can be a heavy burden on families barely able to survive. Not only is education usually relatively expensive, but there are also the potential earnings of the children that families have to forsake when their children go to school.

The constitution of the Kingdom of Cambodia clearly states, "The State shall protect and upgrade citizens' right to quality education at all levels." It is further stated that "The State shall provide free primary and secondary education to all citizens in public schools...citizens shall receive education for at least nine years". In recent years Cambodia has registered significant improvements in the field of education. The current period can best be characterized as one of transition from a lengthy relief phase to determined efforts to plan and reconstruct a sustainable education system. Access to primary education is reported to be nearly universal and secondary education opportunities are growing steadily.

This survey collected information on both the highest grade completed for those who were no longer attending school and the education level of those who were still attending, to capture all the possible information on education, even though a household member was no longer going to school.

4.4.1 Educational Attainment of Population

Information on the educational level of the population age five and over disaggregated by sex is presented in Table 4.13 (Both Sexes), Table 4.14 (Male) and Table 4.15 (Female). Survey results show that the majority of the Cambodian population has little or no class completed, and females are considerably less educated than males. About ten percent of males and females had no class completed or had not reached primary school. Almost sixty five percent of males and 72.8 percent of females had attained some (completed or not completed) primary education. About 24 percent of males and 16.7 of females had attained some (completed or not completed) secondary school, and only 1.3 percent of males and 0.6 percent of females had reached the education level higher than secondary school. The number series also indicates the school dropout rate of females was significantly higher than the male dropout rate.

An investigation of the changes in educational attainment by successive age group indicates the long-term trend of the country's educational achievement. Survey results show that there has been a strong improvement of educational attainment of women. For example, the proportion of women with no class completed has declined significantly from 10 percent among women age 65 and over to 0.5 percent among women age 15 to 19. A similar trend is noticeable among men, with the proportion of men with no class completed declining from 4.3 percent among those age 65 and over to 0.5 percent among those age 15 to 19.

As expected, a greater proportion of the urban population attained higher education than those in rural areas. For example, 32.2 percent of the urban population had attained secondary education, while only 17.1 percent of the population in rural areas had reached secondary school. Regarding regional variation, the percentage of males and females with no class completed was the highest in Bat Dambang and Krong Pailin (10.3 percent), and lowest in Phnom Penh (1.9 percent).

Table 4.13 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Both Sexes

[List of Table](#)

Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	934,106	26.6	31.2	42.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	1,493,821	3.7	5.9	87.9	2.5	0.0	0.0
15-19	1,295,399	0.5	0.5	69.2	29.3	0.5	0.1
20-24	866,485	0.3	0.3	61.5	36.0	1.5	0.5
25-29	614,092	0.8	0.2	61.6	34.7	2.8	0.0
30-34	633,680	0.6	0.0	63.3	33.3	2.7	0.2
35-39	521,809	0.9	0.0	73.4	24.4	1.2	0.1
40-44	437,556	1.0	0.5	75.8	21.8	0.6	0.3
45-49	352,258	1.4	0.2	70.7	25.8	1.6	0.3
50-54	259,334	1.8	0.3	71.2	24.2	1.6	0.9
55-59	176,783	2.6	0.3	73.3	22.3	0.8	0.6
60-64	101,258	3.4	0.3	73.9	19.0	1.5	1.9
65 +	111,671	4.9	0.9	74.0	15.1	0.8	4.4
Total	7,798,251	4.5	5.1	68.6	20.6	1.0	0.3
Residence							
Urban	1,788,380	3.3	3.6	57.7	32.2	3.1	0.2
Rural	6,009,872	4.9	5.5	71.9	17.1	0.4	0.3
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	422,827	4.8	2.9	79.1	13.2	0.0	0.0
2. Kampong Cham	1,012,164	5.4	4.7	71.4	16.7	0.7	1.1
3. Kandal	770,454	3.3	6.8	64.5	24.3	1.1	0.1
4. Takaev	540,193	7.3	4.5	64.3	23.2	0.6	0.1
5. Pousat	259,631	4.4	7.9	69.7	17.8	0.2	0.0
6. Phnom Penh	861,738	1.9	3.1	49.8	39.9	5.3	0.2
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	658,449	2.5	6.7	77.7	13.0	0.1	0.0
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	649,974	10.3	1.2	66.4	21.7	0.3	0.2
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	968,277	4.7	3.4	71.7	20.0	0.2	0.0
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	559,169	3.7	8.6	70.8	16.3	0.4	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	304,120	3.6	6.7	76.9	12.5	0.3	0.0
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	791,255	3.1	7.3	72.4	16.1	0.3	0.8

Table 4.14 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Male

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Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	478,156	26.8	32.5	40.7	-	-	-
10-14	760,694	3.7	6.2	87.4	2.6	-	0.1
15-19	685,116	0.5	0.5	65.4	32.9	0.6	0.2
20-24	441,659	0.1	0.1	56.1	41.2	2.1	0.5
25-29	304,783	0.4	0.2	54.2	41.1	4.0	-
30-34	312,669	0.5	-	53.9	41.7	3.7	0.2
35-39	293,197	0.5	-	67	30.6	1.6	0.2
40-44	216,325	0.3	0.6	71.1	26.6	1.1	0.3
45-49	172,225	0.8	0.1	65.5	31.4	1.7	0.5
50-54	145,166	0.9	0.3	67.5	28.1	2.2	1.0
55-59	119,104	1.0	-	70.8	26.1	1.1	0.9
60-64	76,269	1.6	0.3	72.3	21.3	1.8	2.6
65 +	83,762	3.3	0.5	73.2	17.2	1.0	4.9
Total	4,089,122	4.2	5.1	64.8	24.1	1.3	0.4
Residence							
Urban	912,332	3.5	3.7	52.3	35.8	4.5	0.3
Rural	3,176,791	4.4	5.5	68.4	20.8	0.4	0.4
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	220,671	4.3	2.8	75.4	17.5	-	-
2. Kampong Cham	549,499	4.8	5	67.1	20.9	0.9	1.3
3. Kandal	391,829	2.1	7.3	61.7	27.5	1.3	0.1
4. Takaev	284,195	7.2	4	59.4	28.5	0.8	0.1
5. Pousat	132,328	2.4	8.6	65.9	22.7	0.4	-
6. Phnom Penh	431,791	2	3.3	42.7	44	7.9	0.2
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	334,182	2.5	7.1	73.7	16.6	0.1	-
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	327,035	11.1	1.3	62.9	24.1	0.3	0.3
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	531,584	4.9	3.5	66.9	24.4	0.4	-
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	301,072	3.1	7.3	68.5	20.5	0.6	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	164,095	2.7	6	75.3	15.5	0.5	-
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	420,841	2.9	7.7	70.5	17.4	0.3	1.2

Table 4.15 : Educational Attainment of the Population Aged 5 and Over- Female

[List of Table](#)

Background Characteristic	Number of person ever attending school	Percentage					
		No class completed	Pre-School	Primary School	Secondary School	More than Secondary	Other
Age							
5- 9	455,950	26.3	29.8	43.9	-	-	-
10-14	733,127	3.8	5.5	88.3	2.4	-	-
15-19	610,283	0.5	0.6	73.4	25.2	0.3	-
20-24	424,827	0.4	0.4	67.1	30.7	1	0.4
25-29	309,310	1.1	0.2	68.8	28.3	1.6	-
30-34	321,012	0.7	-	72.4	25	1.7	0.2
35-39	228,612	1.4	0.1	81.5	16.5	0.6	-
40-44	221,231	1.8	0.4	80.3	17.1	0.1	0.2
45-49	180,033	2.0	0.4	75.7	20.5	1.4	0.1
50-54	114,169	2.9	0.4	75.9	19.2	0.7	0.9
55-59	57,678	5.8	0.9	78.5	14.5	0.2	0.1
60-64	24,989	8.9	0.3	78.5	12	0.4	-
65 +	27,909	9.9	1.9	76.3	8.9	0.1	2.9
Total	3,709,129	4.9	5.0	72.8	16.7	0.6	0.1
Residence							
Urban	876,048	3.2	3.5	63.3	28.4	1.6	0.1
Rural	2,833,081	5.4	5.5	75.7	13	0.3	0.2
Strata							
1. Banteay Mean Chey	202,156	5.3	3	83.2	8.5	-	-
2. Kampong Cham	462,665	6.2	4.3	76.5	11.7	0.6	0.8
3. Kandal	378,626	4.5	6.3	67.4	21.1	0.8	-
4. Takaev	255,998	7.4	5.1	69.8	17.4	0.3	-
5. Pousat	127,303	6.4	7.1	73.7	12.8	-	-
6. Phnom Penh	429,948	1.9	2.9	56.9	35.7	2.6	0.1
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	324,268	2.5	6.4	81.8	9.4	-	-
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	322,939	9.6	1.2	69.8	19.2	0.3	-
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	436,693	4.5	3.4	77.4	14.6	0.1	-
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	258,097	4.4	10.2	73.6	11.4	0.3	0.1
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	140,025	4.5	7.6	78.8	9.1	0.1	-
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	370,414	3.3	6.8	74.6	14.7	0.3	0.3

4.4.2 Technical and Vocational Training

In Cambodia, technical and vocational training initiatives have gained momentum considerably since many employers need immediately skilled employees and also many people cannot afford a long-term and formal education. Table 4.16 shows that

two types of training, namely sewing and language, sustained the highest proportion of attendance. Garment factories are growing fast and have become a major source of employment and employers in other businesses are requiring their employees to be skilled in at least one second language. According to the survey results, the proportion of persons aged 10 years and over who attended training on sewing and language in Phnom Penh and other urban areas was 15 percent, 13 percent, 43 percent, 38 percent respectively. The survey found that a very high proportion of the younger population (aged 10 to 17 years) attended language training; the percentages in Phnom Penh and other urban areas were 86 percent and 83 percent, respectively.

Table 4.16 : Type of Training of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, by Residence

[List of Table](#)

Characteristic	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total

Total (10 years and over)**Type of Training****Agriculture**

Plantation	1,362	2,710	9,517	13,589	0.58	2.72	3.47	2.23
Animal Husbandry	1,772	1,547	6,709	10,028	0.75	1.55	2.44	1.64

Industry/Handicraft/Construction

Sewing	34,394	12,576	51,468	98,438	14.56	12.62	18.75	16.13
Goldsmith/Silversmith/Jeweller	3,197	1,737	4,238	9,172	1.35	1.74	1.54	1.50
Blacksmith	2,724	761	2,702	6,187	1.15	0.76	0.98	1.01
Carpenter	2,208	1,054	8,392	11,654	0.93	1.06	3.06	1.91

Business/Finance

Business	1,800	455	1,336	3,592	0.76	0.46	0.49	0.59
Accounting/Finance	20,064	13,697	41,889	75,649	8.49	13.74	15.26	12.39

Service/Education

Language	101,533	37,783	54,017	193,334	42.99	37.90	19.67	31.67
Computer	20,848	3,051	3,982	27,881	8.83	3.06	1.45	4.57
Barber/Beautician	3,023	2,261	8,483	13,767	1.28	2.27	3.09	2.26
Electrician	5,399	2,302	13,055	20,757	2.29	2.31	4.75	3.40
Mechanic	9,954	5,725	19,690	35,368	4.21	5.74	7.17	5.79
Entertainment/Recreation	2,048	1,165	3,847	7,060	0.87	1.17	1.40	1.16
Secretary/Assistant	1,750	356	-	2,106	0.74	0.36	-	0.34
Driver	7,444	3,117	9,476	20,038	3.15	3.13	3.45	3.28
Mine clearing	1,705	955	3,663	6,323	0.72	0.96	1.33	1.04
Nurse	4,343	4,159	13,204	21,706	1.84	4.17	4.81	3.56
Politics	4,528	2,168	7,932	14,627	1.92	2.17	2.89	2.40
Survey	431	127	348	907	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.15
Other	5,670	1,980	10,607	18,258	2.40	1.99	3.86	2.99
Total	236,196	99,686	274,554	610,437	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

10-17 years**Agriculture**

Plantation	70	75	-	145	0.11	0.26	-	0.11
Animal Husbandry	-	138	324	462	-	0.47	0.72	0.34

Table 4.16 : Type of Training of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, by Residence (continued)

Characteristic	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Industry/Handicraft/Construction								
Sewing	3,574	2,099	6,236	11,908	5.68	7.19	13.77	8.67
Goldsmith/Silversmith/Jeweller	55	28	729	813	0.09	0.10	1.61	0.59
Blacksmith	-	58	-	58	-	0.20	-	0.04
Carpenter	-	32	333	365	-	0.11	0.74	0.27
Business/Finance								
Business	64	-	-	64	0.10	-	-	0.05
Accounting/Finance	543	262	3,609	4,414	0.86	0.90	7.97	3.21
Service/Education								
Language	54,122	24,242	30,200	108,563	86.03	83.06	66.68	79.02
Computer	2,198	610	517	3,324	3.49	2.09	1.14	2.42
Barber/Beautician	325	300	176	800	0.52	1.03	0.39	0.58
Electrician	92	121	392	605	0.15	0.41	0.87	0.44
Mechanic	1,176	668	2,010	3,853	1.87	2.29	4.44	2.80
Entertainment/Recreation	315	210	765	1,290	0.50	0.72	1.69	0.94
Secretary/Assistant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Driver	163	63	-	226	0.26	0.22	-	0.16
Mine clearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurse	75	203	-	278	0.12	0.70	-	0.20
Politics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Survey	54	-	-	54	0.09	-	-	0.04
Other	88	80	-	168	0.14	0.27	-	0.12
Total	62,914	29,185	45,291	137,389	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
18 years and over								
Agriculture								
Plantation	1,292	2,636	9,517	13,445	0.75	3.74	4.15	2.84
Animal Husbandry	1,772	1,409	6,385	9,566	1.02	2.00	2.78	2.02
Industry/Handicraft/Construction								
Sewing	30,820	10,477	45,233	86,530	17.79	14.86	19.73	18.29
Goldsmith/Silversmith/Jeweller	3,141	1,710	3,508	8,359	1.81	2.43	1.53	1.77
Blacksmith	2,724	702	2,702	6,128	1.57	1.00	1.18	1.30
Carpenter	2,208	1,022	8,060	11,290	1.27	1.45	3.52	2.39
Business/Finance								
Business	1,736	455	1,336	3,528	1.00	0.65	0.58	0.75
Accounting/Finance	19,521	13,435	38,280	71,235	11.27	19.06	16.70	15.06
Service/Education								
Language	47,411	13,541	23,818	84,770	27.36	19.21	10.39	17.92
Computer	18,651	2,442	3,465	24,557	10.76	3.46	1.51	5.19
Barber/Beautician	2,698	1,961	8,307	12,966	1.56	2.78	3.62	2.74
Electrician	5,307	2,182	12,664	20,152	3.06	3.09	5.52	4.26
Mechanic	8,778	5,057	17,679	31,514	5.07	7.17	7.71	6.66
Entertainment/Recreation	1,733	954	3,082	5,769	1.00	1.35	1.34	1.22
Secretary/Assistant	1,750	356	-	2,106	1.01	0.50	-	0.45
Driver	7,281	3,055	9,476	19,812	4.20	4.33	4.13	4.19

Table 4.16 : Type of Training of Persons Aged 10 Years and Over, by Residence (continued)

Characteristic	Number				Percentage			
	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Total
Mine clearing	1,705	955	3,663	6,323	0.98	1.35	1.60	1.34
Nurse	4,268	3,957	13,204	21,428	2.46	5.61	5.76	4.53
Politics	4,528	2,168	7,932	14,627	2.61	3.08	3.46	3.09
Survey	378	127	348	853	0.22	0.18	0.15	0.18
Other	5,582	1,901	10,607	18,090	3.22	2.70	4.63	3.82
Total	173,282	70,501	229,264	473,047	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.5 Characteristics of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years

[TOC](#)

Children between the ages of 5 to 17 years old were the main target population of the survey. This section presents a general picture of children in Cambodia. Table 4.17 shows the distribution of children aged 5 to 17 years by age group and sex.

Table 4.17 : Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age and Sex
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Age Group	Male		Female		Total	Sex Ratio (m/f)
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
5 – 7	507,279	51.3	481,369	48.7	988,648	105.4
8 – 9	385,218	51.5	363,072	48.5	748,290	106.1
10 – 14	836,368	50.7	813,475	49.3	1,649,843	102.8
15 – 17	475,071	51.9	440,920	48.1	915,990	107.7
Cambodia	2,203,936	51.2	2,098,836	48.8	4,302,772	105.0

According to the survey, the total number of children in the target age group of 5 to 17 years was 4.3 million, representing 35 percent of the total Cambodian population in 2001. The percentage closely matches the proportion of children aged 5 to 17 found in the population census in 1998, which was 38 percent (4.3 million). The table further reveals that, at this age group, males outnumbered females. For the age group of 5 to 17 years old, there were 105 males per 100 females. A higher proportion of males in younger age groups is observed in most populations.

4.5.1 Composition of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old

Table 4.18 shows that the percentage of the population in the target age group was slightly higher in rural areas (35 percent) than in urban areas (33 percent). In all of the strata of the survey, stratum number 5 (Pousat province), and stratum number 12 (Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey provinces) had the highest percentages of children aged 5 to 17 years old (37 percent each). The stratum with the lowest percentage of children was Phnom Penh, which was 29 percent.

Table 4.18 : Distribution of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years Old, by Survey Strata[List of Table](#)

Strata	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Total Population	Children	Per cent	Total Population	Children	Per cent	Total Population	Children	Per cent
Cambodia	2,470,353	819,674	33.2	9,843,134	3,483,097	35.4	12,313,486	4,302,772	34.9
1. Banteay Mean Chey	121,737	46,558	38.2	539,414	192,410	35.7	661,151	238,969	36.1
2. Kampong Cham	41,892	13,548	32.3	1,650,578	570,443	34.6	1,692,470	583,991	34.5
3. Kandal	69,403	26,993	38.9	1,063,243	361,088	34.0	1,132,646	388,081	34.3
4. Takaev	35,988	15,024	41.8	791,296	284,504	36.0	827,284	299,528	36.2
5. Pousat	65,696	25,857	39.4	327,514	119,490	36.5	393,210	145,347	37.0
6. Phnom Penh	1,113,843	318,174	28.6	-	-	-	1,113,843	318,174	28.6
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	84,239	31,098	36.9	1,004,296	365,108	36.4	1,088,535	396,206	36.4
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	169,916	62,145	36.6	749,583	270,905	36.1	919,499	333,050	36.2
9. Prey Veaeang & Svay Rieng	78,410	30,255	38.6	1,401,402	500,137	35.7	1,479,812	530,391	35.8
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	282,943	99,842	35.3	634,312	226,733	35.7	917,256	326,575	35.6
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	171,538	58,881	34.3	475,474	157,329	33.1	647,012	216,209	33.4
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	234,748	91,299	38.9	1,206,021	434,953	36.1	1,440,769	526,252	36.5

Presenting the relation between the household size and the percentage of children, Table 4.19 shows that for all age groups the most common household size of 6 to 7 members was the also the household size with the highest proportion of children aged 5 to 17 years old (41 percent). Households consisting of only 2 to 3 members had the lowest percentage of children (4.5 percent).

Table 4.19 : Percentage of Children, by Household Size and Age Group[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Household Size					Total	Number of Children
	2 - 3	4 - 5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10+		
5 - 7	3.7	32.4	37.8	19.6	6.6	100	988,648
8 - 9	2.8	26.5	42.6	21.8	6.4	100	748,290
10 - 14	2.6	23.4	43.1	24.0	6.9	100	1,649,843
15 - 17	5.5	22.6	39.9	24.5	7.5	100	915,990
Cambodia	3.5	25.8	41.1	22.7	6.9	100	4,302,772

4.5.2 Education of Children 5 to 17 Years of Age

Education of children is one of the major factors affecting current and future social behaviour and economic status. It is important to observe not only whether a child has

ever attended school or what level a child has attained, but also the current schooling status of a child.

A. School Attendance of Children

Table 4.20 shows the number and percentage of children who had ever attended school by age group. Overall, 76 percent of the children in the age group 5 to 17 years old had been to school at one time or another. The proportion of children who had been to school was greater for higher age groups. In other words, children were late in starting school in relation to the official age to start school of six years old, defined by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sport.

Table 4.20 : School Attendance of Children, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Ever Attended School	Percentage	Never Attended School	Percentage	Number of Children
5 – 7	350,403	35.4	638,245	64.6	988,648
8 – 9	583,702	78.0	164,588	22.0	748,290
10 – 14	1,493,821	90.5	156,022	9.5	1,649,843
15 – 17	821,196	89.7	94,795	10.3	915,990
Total	3,249,123	75.5	1,053,649	24.5	4,302,772

B. Current Attendance at School

The results of the survey reveal great progress made on the educational front and significantly prove the achievements of the government, non-governmental and other organizations that have been focusing their efforts on this sector. It is noted, however, that children in other urban areas and especially those in rural areas start their schooling late. We see higher enrolment rates at higher age groups in other urban and rural areas (see Table 4.21). A much lower proportion of children aged 15 to 17 years attending secondary school are observed in other urban and rural areas in comparison to children of the same age in Phnom Penh. The percentages of children aged 15 to 17 years attending secondary school in Phnom Penh, other urban areas and rural areas was 64 percent, 42 percent and 26 percent respectively. Also, the high participation rates of girls in education reflect the positive progress made in this sector.

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age	Total Number							Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-ary	Sec-ndary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-ary	Sec-ndary	More than second.	Other	Total
Cambodia	302,468	379,922	1,957,931	189,180	1,024	1,189	2,831,713	10.68	13.42	69.14	6.68	0.04	0.04	100
5-9	247,725	291,129	392,879	-	-	125	931,858	26.58	31.24	42.16	-	-	0.01	100
10-14	53,128	85,673	1,247,142	35,287	-	546	1,421,777	3.74	6.03	87.72	2.48	-	0.04	100
15-17	1,615	3,120	317,910	153,893	1,024	517	478,078	0.34	0.65	66.50	32.19	0.21	0.11	100

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group
(continued)

Age	Total Number							Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total
Phnom Penh	15,647	25,743	161,144	42,920	662	-	246,116	6.36	10.46	65.47	17.44	0.27	-	100
5-9	13,901	23,644	45,827	-	-	-	83,372	16.67	28.36	54.97	-	-	-	100
10-14	1,671	2,098	97,632	9,485	-	-	110,887	1.51	1.89	88.05	8.55	-	-	100
15-17	76	-	17,685	33,434	662	-	51,858	0.15	-	34.10	64.47	1.28	-	100
Other Urban	39,049	36,440	238,880	33,316	27	159	347,871	11.23	10.48	68.67	9.58	0.01	0.05	100
5-9	31,612	29,679	51,750	-	-	125	113,166	27.93	26.23	45.73	-	-	0.11	100
10-14	7,115	6,527	149,020	5,463	-	34	168,159	4.23	3.88	88.62	3.25	-	0.02	100
15-17	322	235	38,109	27,853	27	-	66,546	0.48	0.35	57.27	41.86	0.04	-	100
Rural	247,771	317,739	1,557,907	112,945	334	1,030	2,237,726	11.07	14.20	69.62	5.05	0.01	0.05	100
5-9	202,212	237,806	295,302	-	-	-	735,320	27.50	32.34	40.16	-	-	-	100
10-14	44,342	77,048	1,000,490	20,339	-	512	1,142,732	3.88	6.74	87.55	1.78	-	0.04	100
15-17	1,217	2,885	262,116	92,606	334	517	359,675	0.34	0.80	72.88	25.75	0.09	0.14	100

Age	Male Number							Male Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total
Cambodia	156,249	204,198	1,029,048	112,364	666	1,147	1,503,672	10.39	13.58	68.44	7.47	0.04	0.08	100
5-9	128,141	155,405	193,488	-	-	83	477,116	26.86	32.57	40.55	-	-	0.02	100
10-14	26,891	46,130	639,405	19,345	-	546	732,318	3.67	6.30	87.31	2.64	-	0.07	100
15-17	1,217	2,663	196,155	93,019	666	517	294,238	0.41	0.91	66.67	31.61	0.23	0.18	100
Phnom Penh	8,315	13,893	82,991	22,564	639	-	128,402	6.48	10.82	64.63	17.57	0.50	-	100
5-9	7,190	12,823	22,790	-	-	-	42,803	16.80	29.96	53.24	-	-	-	100
10-14	1,048	1,071	49,511	5,333	-	-	56,963	1.84	1.88	86.92	9.36	-	-	100
15-17	76	-	10,690	17,231	639	-	28,635	0.27	-	37.33	60.17	2.23	-	100
Other Urban	21,481	18,974	125,070	17,135	27	117	182,803	11.75	10.38	68.42	9.37	0.01	0.06	100
5-9	17,249	15,431	26,165	-	-	83	58,927	29.27	26.19	44.40	-	-	0.14	100
10-14	3,986	3,394	75,632	2,500	-	34	85,546	4.66	3.97	88.41	2.92	-	0.04	100
15-17	246	149	23,273	14,635	27	-	38,330	0.64	0.39	60.72	38.18	0.07	-	100
Rural	126,454	171,331	820,987	72,666	-	1,030	1,192,468	10.60	14.37	68.85	6.09	-	0.09	100
5-9	103,701	127,152	144,533	-	-	-	375,386	27.63	33.87	38.50	-	-	-	100
10-14	21,857	41,665	514,262	11,512	-	512	589,809	3.71	7.06	87.19	1.95	-	0.09	100
15-17	896	2,514	162,192	61,153	-	517	227,273	0.39	1.11	71.36	26.91	-	0.23	100

Age	Female Number							Female Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Primary	Secondary	More than second.	Other	Total
Cambodia	146,218	175,724	928,884	76,816	358	42	1,328,042	11.01	13.23	69.94	5.78	0.03	0.00	100
5-9	119,584	135,724	199,391	-	-	42	454,741	26.30	29.85	43.85	-	-	0.01	100
10-14	26,237	39,543	607,738	15,942	-	-	689,460	3.81	5.74	88.15	2.31	-	-	100
15-17	397	456	121,755	60,874	358	-	183,840	0.22	0.25	66.23	33.11	0.19	-	100
Phnom Penh	7,333	11,849	78,154	20,356	24	-	117,715	6.23	10.07	66.39	17.29	0.02	-	100
5-9	6,710	10,822	23,037	-	-	-	40,569	16.54	26.68	56.78	-	-	-	100
10-14	623	1,028	48,122	4,152	-	-	53,924	1.16	1.91	89.24	7.70	-	-	100
15-17	-	-	6,995	16,204	24	-	23,223	-	-	30.12	69.78	0.10	-	100

Table 4.21 : Current Educational Attainment of Children Aged 5-17 Years, by Age Group (continued)

Age	Female Number							Female Percentage						
	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-ary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total	No class completed	Pre-School	Pri-ary	Secon-dary	More than second.	Other	Total
Other Urban	17,569	17,467	113,810	16,181	-	42	165,068	10.64	10.58	68.95	9.80	-	0.03	100
5-9	14,364	14,248	25,585	-	-	42	54,239	26.48	26.27	47.17	-	-	0.08	100
10-14	3,129	3,133	73,389	2,963	-	-	82,614	3.79	3.79	88.83	3.59	-	-	100
15-17	76	85	14,836	13,218	-	-	28,216	0.27	0.30	52.58	46.85	-	-	100
Rural	121,317	146,408	736,920	40,279	334	-	1,045,259	11.61	14.01	70.50	3.85	0.03	-	100
5-9	98,510	110,654	150,769	-	-	-	359,934	27.37	30.74	41.89	-	-	-	100
10-14	22,485	35,383	486,228	8,827	-	-	552,923	4.07	6.40	87.94	1.60	-	-	100
15-17	321	371	99,923	31,452	334	-	132,402	0.24	0.28	75.47	23.75	0.25	-	100

CHAPTER V

GENERAL PICTURE OF WORKING CHILDREN

5.0 Definition of Child Labour Used in Cambodia

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The results of the Cambodia Child Labour Survey 2001 show that there were 4,302,772 Cambodian children aged 5 to 17 years old or 34.9% of the total population extrapolated by the survey. In the 5-14 year age group there were 3,386,782 children, slightly less than one third of the population, 27.5%. This number is very close to 27.5% (adjusted), the percentage of children 5-14 years old that was projected for January 1, 2001 from the General Population Census 1998. The projected number of children 5-14 years old is slightly different due to the adjustment, assumptions and a different projection methodology.

According to the international resolution adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (in 1982) "a child is considered to be working if she/he is reported to have been engaged in an economic activity as defined above for at least one hour on any day during the reference week, or during a certain number of months during the reference year, or in a non-economic activity during the reference week if it exceeds a certain number of hours". Also, in accordance to the System of National Accounts (SNA) of 1993, any work or activity carried out by a person for pay in cash or in kind, profit, or as an unpaid worker for family gain during a specific reference period is defined as economic activity. All other activities are considered non-economic (e.g. household chores or work of a domestic nature performed within own households, voluntary and charitable activities, etc.). Since children do carry out housekeeping activities in their own parents/guardians households, child labour surveys are designed to also inquire about children's activities of this nature. CCLS 2001 adopted the same definition for child labour.

This chapter presents the survey results highlighting the general picture of working children in Cambodia. Section 5.1 provides an overview on working children in the past 7 days (current status) and analysis of gender differences in the three major strata of the survey (Phnom Penh, other urban, and rural). The section also notes the difference in the definition of working children that results in numbers that should not be used to compare to previous survey results conducted by NIS. Information on working children by residence is provided in Section 5.2. Section 5.3 gives the educational status of working children, while Section 5.4 focuses on children who worked in the past 12 months. Housekeeping activities of children are provided in Section 5.5. The last section of this chapter, Section 5.6, gives particulars of working children in various economic activities.

5.1 Population of Children Aged 5-17 Years, Working Children and Non-Working Children (Past 7 Days/Current Status)

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5.1.1 Population of Children Aged 5 to 17 Years

The numbers of children 5-17 years old by age groups, in Phnom Penh, other urban and rural areas are given in Table 5.1 below.

Table 5.1 : Children 5 - 17 Years Old, by Sex and Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Sex Ratio (m/f)
Total Cambodia	4,302,772	2,203,936	2,098,836	105.01
5- 9	1,736,938	892,497	844,441	105.69
10-14	1,649,843	836,368	813,475	102.81
15-17	915,990	475,071	440,920	107.75
Total Phnom Penh	318,174	159,744	158,430	100.83
5- 9	115,091	58,315	56,776	102.71
10-14	119,985	61,420	58,565	104.87
15-17	83,098	40,009	43,089	92.85
Total Other Urban	501,501	255,532	245,969	103.89
5- 9	199,003	103,384	95,619	108.12
10-14	188,851	95,114	93,737	101.47
15-17	113,647	57,033	56,613	100.74
Total Rural	3,483,097	1,788,660	1,694,438	105.56
5- 9	1,422,844	730,798	692,046	105.60
10-14	1,341,007	679,834	661,174	102.82
15-17	719,246	378,028	341,218	110.79

5.1.2 Working Children 5 to 17 Years (Current Status)

The survey estimated that there were about 1,516,363 children aged 5-14 who can be considered “working children”, about 44.8% of children in this age group. In Cambodia, more boys than girls in the age groups 5-9 years old, 10-14 years old and 15-17 years old were working children.

The survey estimated that for the 5-17 year age group, about one in every two children was found to be working.

The number of working children during the past 7 days appears to have increased significantly compared to previous surveys because the surveys are not strictly comparable: in previous surveys there was only a section of 2 pages on child labour associated with socio-economic survey, while this survey is a stand-alone child labour survey, designed for more in-depth research on aspects of child labour and the total number of pages of questions related to child labour was 36. In this survey, specific only to child labour, interviewers made efforts to find child workers, while in the previous surveys, child labour was not the focus. Therefore in this survey, there may be some upward bias of the number of working children because of possible substitution of household by some interviewers in order to have children in the household. However, the survey is very useful for studying the structure of child labour by various characteristics. Also, as mentioned earlier, the degree of development of the Cambodian economy may have an impact on the number and characteristics of child labour in the country.

The number and percentage of working children compared to the total number of children by sex and age group is given in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 : Working Children (During the Past 7 Days): Number and Percentage of Children 5 - 17 Years Old, by Sex and Age Group[List of Table](#)

Strata/Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Cambodia (persons)	2,278,460	1,170,441	1,108,019
Total Cambodia	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	446,069 (19.58%)	230,822 (19.72%)	215,247 (19.43%)
10 – 14	1,070,294(46.97%)	546,477 (46.69%)	523,817 (47.28%)
15 – 17	762,098(33.45%)	393,143 (33.59%)	368,955 (33.30%)
Total Phnom Penh (persons)	116,275	54,577	61,698
Total Phnom Penh	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	15,495 (13.33%)	6,950 (12.73%)	8,545 (13.85%)
10 – 14	47,563 (40.91%)	23,605 (43.25%)	23,958 (38.83%)
15 – 17	53,217 (45.77%)	24,022 (44.01%)	29,195 (47.32%)
Total Other Urban (persons)	240,383	119,776	120,607
Total Other Urban	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	43,547 (18.12%)	22,623 (18.89%)	20,924 (17.35%)
10 – 14	109,067 (45.37%)	54,030 (45.11%)	55,037 (45.63%)
15 – 17	87,768 (36.51%)	43,123 (36.00%)	44,645 (37.02%)
Total Rural (persons)	1,921,803	996,089	925,714
Total Rural	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	387,028 (20.14%)	201,249 (20.20%)	185,779 (20.07)
10 – 14	913,663 (47.54%)	468,841 (47.07%)	444,822 (48.05%)
15 – 17	621,112 (32.32%)	325,998 (32.73%)	295,114 (31.88%)

Table 5.3 : Non - Working Children (During the Past 7 Days): Number and Percentage of Children 5 - 17 Years Old, by Sex and Age Group

Strata/Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Cambodia (persons)	2,024,312	1,033,495	990,817
Total Cambodia	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	1,290,869 (63.77%)	661,675 (64.02%)	629,194 (63.50%)
10 – 14	579,550 (28.63%)	289,891 (28.05%)	289,659 (29.23%)
15 – 17	153,893 (7.60%)	81,928 (7.93%)	71,965 (7.26%)

Table 5.3 : Non - Working Children (During the Past 7 Days): Number and Percentage of Children 5 - 17 Years Old, by Sex and Age Group (continued)

Strata/Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Phnom Penh (persons)	201,899	105,167	96,732
Total Phnom Penh	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	99,597 (49.33%)	51,365 (48.84%)	48,232 (49.86%)
10 – 14	72,422 (35.87%)	37,815 (35.96%)	34,607 (35.78%)
15 – 17	29,880 (14.80%)	15,987 (15.20%)	13,893 (14.36%)
Total Other Urban (persons)	261,119	135,757	125,362
Total Other Urban	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	155,457 (59.53%)	80,762 (59.49%)	74,695 (59.58%)
10 – 14	79,783 (30.55%)	41,084 (30.26%)	38,699 (30.87%)
15 – 17	25,879 (9.91%)	13,911 (10.25%)	11,968 (9.55%)
Total Rural (persons)	1,561,294	792,571	768,723
Total Rural	100%	100%	100%
5 – 9	1,035,816 (66.34%)	529,549 (66.81%)	506,267 (65.86%)
10 – 14	427,344 (27.37%)	210,992 (26.62%)	216,352 (28.14%)
15 - 17	98,134 (6.29%)	52,030 (6.56%)	46,104 (6.00%)

Displaying information on current working children by place of residence, Table 5.4 shows that the proportion of working children in rural areas was higher than that of working children in urban areas, which in turn was higher than the proportion of working children in Phnom Penh. The percentages of current working children in these three areas of residence were 55 percent, 48 percent, and 37 percent respectively. No significant gender differences were found between the three areas of residence.

Table 5.4 : Current Working Children 5-17 Years Old, by Residence and Sex [List of Table](#)

Area	Child Population (1)			Number of Working Children (2)			Working Children as a Percentage of the Total Child Population, (2)/(1)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total Cambodia	4,302,772	2,203,936	2,098,836	2,278,460	1,170,441	1,108,019	52.95	53.11	52.79
Phnom Penh	318,174	159,744	158,430	116,275	54,577	61,698	36.54	34.17	38.94
Other Urban	501,501	255,532	245,969	240,383	119,776	120,607	47.93	46.87	49.03
Rural	3,483,097	1,788,660	1,694,438	1,921,803	996,089	925,714	55.18	55.69	54.63

5.2 Geographical Distribution of Working Children (Past 7 Days) [TOC](#)

As shown in Table 5.4, almost two out of ten working children lives in Phnom Penh and other urban areas. 5.1 percent of working (during the past 7 days) children aged 5-17 years old lived in Phnom Penh and 10.5 percent in other urban areas. Most

working children lived in rural areas (84.3%). More details, showing the number and percentage of working children by stratum is given in Table 5.6

For separate provinces, Kampong Cham had the most significant number of working children (285,926), followed by Kandal (259,812). After these provinces, Takaev and Banteay Mean Chey also have high numbers of working children, 141,545 and 137,376 respectively.

The combined provinces Prey Veang-Svay Rieng had a large number of working children, 430,416, followed by the combined provinces Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey, 294,215; Kampong Chhnang-Kampong Spueu, 210,175 and Kampot-Kaoh Kong-Krong Preah Sihanouk-Krong Kaeb, 141,987.

5.3 School Attendance of Working Children (Past 7 Days) [TOC](#)

Almost nine out of ten working children aged 5-17 years were attending school. Compared with the corresponding school attendance of 1996, this proportion has increased more than two times. This also confirms the efficacy of the policies of the Royal Government for the last few years to develop the social sector, especially to construct many primary schools in the country. This proportion of working children that attend school was lower for females, at 85.1%. (See Table 5.6). The survey found that the percentages of female working children who were attending school from the following strata were very low:

- Stueng Traeng , Mondol Kiri & Rotanak Kiri- 67.8%
- Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey- 74.5%
- Prey Veang & Svay Rieng- 81.1%.
- Pousat- 83.2%

For these strata combining schooling with work was very difficult.

5.4 Children Who Worked in the Past 12 Months [TOC](#)

Table 5.5 below presents data on the number of children who worked during the past 12 months, by sex and age group. As observed in other countries, the number of working children during the past 12 months exceeded the number of working children in the past 7 days. There were 2,467,368 children who worked in the past 12 months, 47.57% of them were in the age group 10-14 years old.

Table 5.5 : Children 5 -17 Years Old Who Worked in the Past 12 Months, by Sex and Age Group[List of Table](#)

Strata/Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Cambodia (persons)	2,467,368	1,262,522	1,204,846
Total Cambodia	100%	51.17%	48.83%
5 – 9	20.04%	51.26%	48.74%
10 – 14	47.57%	50.85%	49.15%
15 –17	32.39%	51.58%	48.42%
Total Phnom Penh (persons)	118,901	55,924	62,977
Total Phnom Penh	100.0%	47.0%	53.0%
5 – 9	13.91%	45.72%	54.28%
10 – 14	41.62%	48.90%	51.10%
15 – 17	44.48%	45.70%	54.30%
Total Other Urban (persons)	250,719	124,722	125,997
Total Other Urban	100%	49.75%	50.25%
5 – 9	18.79%	50.91%	49.09%
10 – 14	45.93%	49.71%	50.29%
15 – 17	35.27%	49.17%	50.83%
Total Rural (persons)	2,097,749	1,081,877	1,015,872
Total Rural	100%	51.57%	48.43%
5 – 9	20.54%	51.51%	48.49%
10 – 14	48.10%	51.07%	48.93%
15 – 17	31.36%	52.38%	47.62%

Table 5.6 : School Attendance of Working Children 5-17 years, by Stratum and Sex

Sr. No.	Stratum	Total Working Children		Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A		(1) = (3+5)	(2) = (4+6)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Number							
Cambodia	1,170,441	1,108,019	1,024,948	942,770	145,493	165,249	
1 Banteay Mean Chey	69,999	67,377	61,860	59,429	8,139	7,948	
2 Kampong Cham	151,794	134,132	134,358	115,568	17,436	18,564	
3 Kandal	132,228	127,584	116,776	114,168	15,452	13,416	
4 Takaev	73,442	68,103	69,547	62,703	3,895	5,400	
5 Pousat	30,144	30,323	24,573	25,227	5,571	5,096	
6 Phnom Penh	54,577	61,698	52,336	57,239	2,241	4,459	
7 Kg.Chhnang & Kg.Spueu	100,990	109,185	91,577	100,551	9,413	8,634	

Table 5.6 : School Attendance of Working Children 5-17 years, by Stratum and Sex
(continued)

Sr. No.	Stratum	Total Working Children		Attending School		Not Attending School	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
		(1) = (3+5)	(2) = (4+6)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
8	Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	41,902	50,801	38,984	47,312	2,918	3,489
9	Prey Veaeang & Svay Rieng	230,831	199,585	204,489	161,940	26,342	37,645
10	Kampot & Kaoh Kong Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	72,907	69,080	67,067	60,525	5,840	8,555
11	Kracheh, Preah Vihear Stueng Traeng, Mondol Kiri & Rotanak Kiri	55,240	52,327	37,390	35,484	17,850	16,843
12	Siem Reab, Kampong Thum, Otdar Mean Chey	156,389	137,826	125,992	10,2625	30,397	35,201
Percentage							
	Cambodia	100.0	100.0	87.6	85.1	12.4	14.9
1	Banteay Mean Chey	100.0	100.0	88.4	88.2	11.6	11.8
2	Kampong Cham	100.0	100.0	88.5	86.2	11.5	13.8
3	Kandal	100.0	100.0	88.3	89.5	11.7	10.5
4	Takaev	100.0	100.0	94.7	92.1	5.3	7.9
5	Pousat	100.0	100.0	81.5	83.2	18.5	16.8
6	Phnom Penh	100.0	100.0	95.9	92.8	4.1	7.2
7	Kg.Chhnang & Kg.Spueu	100.0	100.0	90.7	92.1	9.3	7.9
8	Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	100.0	100.0	93.0	93.1	7.0	6.9
9	Prey Veaeang & Svay Rieng	100.0	100.0	88.6	81.1	11.4	18.9
10	Kampot & Kaoh Kong Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	100.0	100.0	92.0	87.6	8.0	12.4
11	Kracheh, Preah Vihear Stueng Traeng, Mondol Kiri & Rotanak Kiri	100.0	100.0	67.7	67.8	32.3	32.2
12	Siem Reab, Kampong Thum, Otdar Mean Chey	100.0	100.0	80.6	74.5	19.4	25.5

5.5 Children Involved in Housekeeping Activities

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As reported by parents, guardians or responsible proxies in the household where the child usually resides (from Form 2), children 5-17 years old involved in housekeeping activities or household chores in the past 7 days totalled to 3,215,889 (See Appendix B). Of them, some were involved in child labour. The number of children who were involved only in housekeeping activities was 1,042,250. The remaining 2,173,639 children were involved in housekeeping activities as well as other economic activities.

5.6 Children in Economic Activities

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Although there were significant numbers of working children of both sexes and all areas, the types of child labour are specific in Cambodia according to the socio-economic characteristics of the household, and the traditions of the country.

From Table 5.2, we can see that most of the working children were in rural areas, about 85.8% for the age group 5-14 years and 84.3% for the age group 5-17 years.

5.6.1 Number of Hours Worked Per Week and Schooling Status (Past 7 Days)

The study found that among the total working children, 23% worked more than 35 hours a week and 15% more than 41 hours a week. 67% of the children worked between 15 hours to 34 hours a week (See Table 5.7). Most of the children could combine school and work since schooling at the primary level is only part time.

5.6.2 Currently Working Children by Economic Activities

The proportion of children performing economic activities by type of industry is displayed in Table 5.8.

A. The majority of working children are in the agricultural sector :

The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing) accounted for seven out of every ten of the child workers aged 5- 17 years in Cambodia, 72.7% of both sexes, 76.1% of males and 69.1% of females. A gender differential was observed: in Cambodia, more working boys undertook agricultural activities than girls.

B. Working Children were Found in the Services and Industry Sector:

After the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector, many working children worked in wholesale and retail trade (16.0%); manufacturing (6.3%) and community, social & personal services (2.3%). From the gender perspective, the situation was the reverse of that of the agricultural sector for these industries; of working children, 13.2% of males and 18.8% of females worked in wholesale & retail trade, 5.1% of males and 7.6% of females worked in manufacturing.

Table 5.7 : Number of Hours Actually Worked by Working Children During the Last Week, by Current Schooling Status and Sex

[List of Table](#)

Number of Actual Hours Per Week	Total Child Population	Total Child Workers	Attending School			Not Attending School		
			Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity	Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity
A	(1)	(2) = (4 + 7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Both Sexes (persons)	4,302,773	2,278,460	2,831,714	1,599,786	2,325,375	1,471,059	678,674	890,514
Both Sexes (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 hrs	48	2	45	2	35	55	2	30
5-9 hrs	4	8	5	9	6	3	6	4
10-14 hrs	12	24	16	28	19	6	13	10
15- 24 hrs	12	22	14	25	17	7	16	12
25- 34 hrs	11	21	12	22	14	9	20	15
35- 41 hrs	4	8	4	7	4	5	10	7
42- 48 hrs	2	5	2	3	2	4	8	6
49- 55 hrs	1	2	1	1	1	2	5	3
56+ hrs	4	8	2	3	2	9	21	13

Table 5.7 : Number of Hours Actually Worked by Working Children During the Last Week, by Current Schooling Status and Sex (continued)

Number of Actual Hours Per Week	Total Child Population	Total Child Workers	Attending School			Not Attending School		
			Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity	Total	Economic Activity	Housekeeping Activity
A	(1)	(2) = (4 + 7)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Male (persons)	2,203,936	1,170,441	1,503,672	869,990	1,223,055	700,264	300,451	399,342
Male %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 hrs	48	3	44	3	34	58	3	32
5-9 hrs	5	9	6	10	7	3	7	5
10-14 hrs	13	25	16	28	19	7	15	11
15- 24 hrs	12	22	14	25	17	7	16	12
25- 34 hrs	12	22	13	22	15	9	20	15
35- 41 hrs	4	7	4	6	4	4	10	7
42- 48 hrs	2	4	2	3	2	4	8	6
49- 55 hrs	1	1	0	1	0	2	4	2
56+ hrs	3	6	1	2	1	7	17	10
Female (persons)	2,098,836	1,108,019	1,328,042	729,796	1,102,320	770,795	378,223	491,172
Female %	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 5 hrs	48	2	46	2	37	52	2	30
5-9 hrs	5	9	6	11	7	3	6	4
10-14 hrs	15	28	19	34	22	7	15	11
15- 24 hrs	12	22	14	25	16	8	16	12
25- 34 hrs	10	19	10	18	12	11	22	17
35- 41 hrs	4	7	3	5	4	5	10	7
42- 48 hrs	2	4	1	2	1	4	7	5
49- 55 hrs	1	2	0	1	0	2	4	3
56+ hrs	4	7	1	1	1	9	19	11

Table 5.8 : Major Activities of Economically Active Children, 5-17 Years of Age, by Sex

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Sr. No.	Industry	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	891,231	76.1	766,165	69.1	1,657,396	72.7
2	Mining and Quarrying	7,740	0.7	3,417	0.3	11,157	0.5
3	Manufacturing	59,406	5.1	84,447	7.6	143,854	6.3
4	Electricity, Gas & Water	634	0.1	-	0.0	634	0.0
5	Construction	14,426	1.2	8,339	0.8	22,765	1.0
6	Wholesale and Retail Trade	155,067	13.2	208,833	18.8	363,900	16.0
7	Transport, Communications & Storage	12,705	1.1	4,104	0.4	16,809	0.7
8	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Business & Service	4,060	0.3	2,647	0.2	6,707	0.3
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	23,723	2.0	29,751	2.7	53,474	2.3
10	Activities not well defined or not reported	1,448	0.1	315	0.0	1,763	0.1
	Total	1,170,440	100.0	1,108,018	100.0	2,278,459	100.0

Table 5.9 : Major Occupations of Currently Economically Active Children, 5-17 Years of Age, by Sex

Sr. No.	Major occupational group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	Scientific, Technical, Professional and Related Workers	9,073	0.8	4,275	0.4	13,348	0.6
2	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	78	0.0	135	0.0	214	0.0
3	Clerical and Related Workers	686	0.1	1,269	0.1	1,956	0.1
4	Sales Workers	146,306	12.5	206,797	18.7	353,104	15.5
5	Service workers	62,495	5.3	59,044	5.3	121,539	5.3
6	Agricultural, Animal Husbandry, Forestry Workers	871,222	74.4	748,434	67.5	1,619,655	71.1
7	Production and Related Workers, Plant and Machine operators	80,547	6.9	87,969	7.9	168,516	7.4
8	Workers not classified by occupation	33	0.0	96	0.0	129	0.0
	Total	1,170,440	100.0	1,108,019	100.0	2,278,461	100.0

5.6.3 Currently Working Children by Occupation

Occupational distribution is given in Table 5.9. It follows similar patterns as the distribution by kind of industry: Most (71.1%) working children aged 5-17 years old were agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers, followed by sales workers, 15.5% and workers in production and related workers, Plant and Machine operators 7.4% and service workers 5.3%.

5.6.4 Currently Working Children by Employment Status

By status of employment, during the reference week, almost nine out of ten working children were unpaid family workers (86.6%), 4.2% were paid employees, 3.4% were

casual paid workers, 3% were casual unpaid workers and 2.5% were own account workers or self employed. (See Appendix B).

The schooling status and relationship of children as employees with employers is given in Table 5.10 below. We can see that only 22.4% of working children were attending school, 30% for males and 16% for females.

5.6.5 Factors That Lead Children to Work

There were several main reasons for parents or guardians to allow their children to work. Among them we can cite: education or training program not suitable (7.3%), to gain experience (3.9%), to pay for schooling (1.4%) and to start own business (1.3%). Other reasons accounted for 84.6%. Therefore, it is most likely that we failed to record the main reason. Most of the children worked in agriculture, 86.6% simply assisted their parents or guardians in agricultural work as unpaid workers, whether the household was poor or not. (See Appendix B). It is likely that "to assist/help in household agriculture work" would be a significant reason for parents or guardians allowing their children to work.

Two main reasons were found as the major factors that led children to work in both economic and housekeeping activities. As displayed in Tables B5, B6 and B7 in Appendix B, the two factors that led most children to work were "education/training program not suitable" (4.3 percent), and "to gain experience" (2.2 percent). No significant differences were found between males and females in the factors that led children to work.

Table 5.10 : Relationship of Working Children 5-17 Years Old With Employer, by Current Schooling Status and Sex

[List of Table](#)

Relationship with Employers	Total Economically Active Children	Working as Employees		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
A	(1)	(2) = (3) + (4)	(3)	(4)
Both Sexes (persons)	2,278,460	135,692	30,434	105,258
Both Sexes (percentage)	100%	100%	22%	78%
Good	2%	100%	20%	80%
Bad	1%	100%	9%	91%
Indifferent	98%	100%	26%	74%
Male (persons)	1,170,441	59,897	17,947	41,950
Male (percentage)	100%	100%	30%	70%
Good	1%	100%	13%	87%
Bad	0%	100%	20%	80%
Indifferent	98%	100%	37%	63%
Female (persons)	1,108,019	75,795	12,487	63,308
Female (percentage)	100%	100%	16%	84%
Good	2%	100%	24%	76%
Bad	1%	100%	4%	96%
Indifferent	97%	100%	16%	84%

CHAPTER VI

HAZARDOUS WORK CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

6.0 Introduction

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Hazard is defined as the capacity or the potential of an object, substance or condition to produce a particular type of adverse effect to a person or groups of persons. Hazards are generally classified into four types: physical, chemical, biological and ergonomic. Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust, and other general household conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapour, and dust particulate. Biological hazards are insects, bacteria, viruses, rodents, mite, parasites, and other living organisms. Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body position in undertaking different tasks and using different tools or equipment, monotony and boredom, repetitive movements, organizational or administrative problems and psycho-social dimensions. In addition, safety concerns such as accidents, injuries, falls and slips may also be considered as separate classifications of hazards. For easier delineation of control measures or preventive programs, such hazards may be further categorized according to the elements of occupational health, namely the worker, the task, the work environment and the tool or equipment.

This survey collected data relating to the environment children were working in, the accidents sustained by children and children's awareness and perceptions of the mentally or physically hazardous environment they were working with.

Further to the study on working children, this chapter focuses on the hazardous work characteristics of working children in Cambodia, starting from the awareness of hazards at the workplace in Section 6.1. This is followed by the actual difficulties of working children at the workplace in Section 6.2. Section 6.3 highlights those working children who were at great risks by working with machinery. Finally, in Section 6.4, this chapter presents information on working children who were unfortunately injured in the course of their work.

6.1 Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace

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The magnitude of awareness of work hazards reveals socio-economic pressure to the families and the children themselves who have to work regardless of the mental or physical dangers they face at the workplace.

Table 6.1 shows the percentage of working children who were aware of hazards at their workplace, by age group. It is evident from the table that regardless of their age, about half of the working children reported that they were aware of the hazards at their workplace. The awareness rate was the highest (52.5 percent) in the oldest age group, 15 to 17 years old.

Table 6.1 : Working Children's Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	% Aware of Hazards	% Not Aware of hazards	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
5 – 9	43.8	56.2	100.0	446,069
10 – 14	43.5	56.5	100.0	1,070,294
15 – 17	52.5	47.6	100.0	762,097
Total	46.5	53.5	100.0	2,278,460

It is noted that the percentage of hazard awareness does not represent the total number of working children who were exposed to actual work hazards. Other children might have been working in hazardous environments yet did not report it as they were not aware of the work hazard. The proportion of reported hazards is considered high compared to other countries such as Zambia, regardless of the actual working conditions of the working children who reported not being aware of work hazards.

Figure 6.1: Working Children's Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Age Group

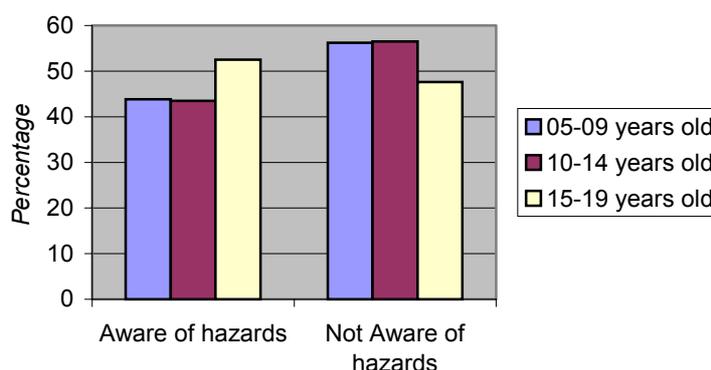


Table 6.2 displays working children's awareness of hazards by places of residence. It reveals that about half of the working children in Phnom Penh (42 percent) and rural areas (48 percent) were aware of the hazards at their workplaces. The lowest proportion of work hazard awareness was reported from other urban areas (39 percent); more study should be undertaken to make sure that the remaining majority of working children who were not aware of work hazards would be no further exposed to these hazards.

Table 6.2 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Residence

[List of Table](#)

Region	% Aware of Hazards	% Not Aware of Hazards	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
Phnom Penh	42.4	57.6	100.0	116,275
Other Urban	38.8	61.2	100.0	240,382
Rural	47.8	52.3	100.0	1,921,803
Cambodia	46.5	53.5	100.0	2,278,460

Figure 6.2 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Residence

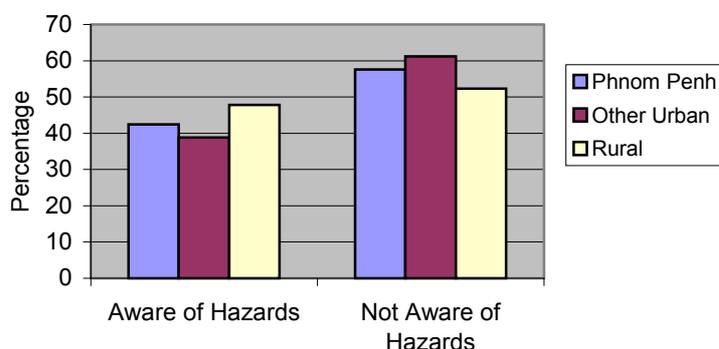


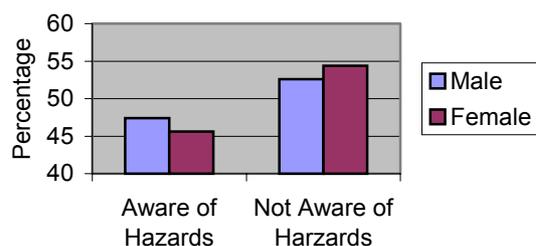
Table 6.3 provides the distribution of working children who were aware of hazards at the workplace, by sex. The findings show that there was no major difference between male (47 percent) and female (46 percent) children in terms of their awareness of hazards at their places of work.

Table 6.3 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Sex

[List of Table](#)

Sex	% Aware of Hazards	% Not Aware of Hazards	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
Male	47.4	52.6	100.0	1,170,441
Female	45.6	54.4	100.0	1,108,019
Total	46.5	53.5	100.0	2,278,460

Figure 6.3 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Sex



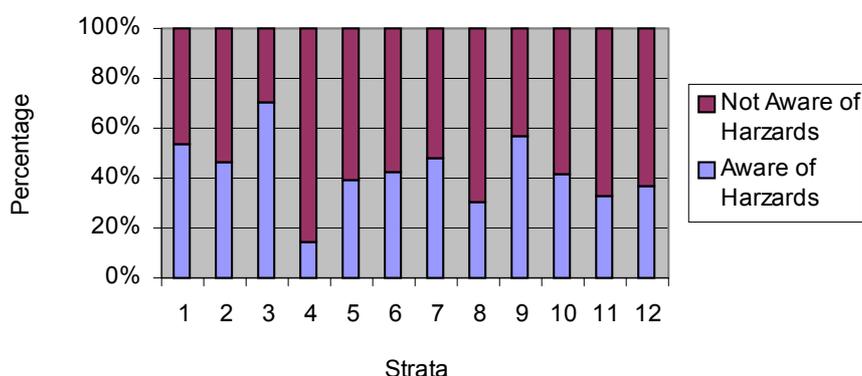
According to the survey results, Kandal Province had the highest percentage (70 percent) of working children who were aware of hazards at their workplace (see Table 6.4 below), followed by Prey Veang and Svay Rieng (57 percent) and Banteay Mean Chey (54 percent). Takaev Province had the smallest proportion of children who reported being aware of hazards at their workplace.

Table 6.4 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Strata

[List of Table](#)

Strata	% Aware of Hazards	% Not Aware of Hazards	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
1. Banteay Mean Chey	53.8	46.2	100.0	137,375
2. Kampong Cham	46.8	53.2	100.0	285,926
3. Kandal	70.3	29.8	100.0	259,812
4. Takaev	14.4	85.6	100.0	141,545
5. Pousat	39.2	60.8	100.0	60,467
6. Phnom Penh	42.4	57.6	100.0	116,275
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	48.0	52.0	100.0	210,173
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	30.4	69.6	100.0	92,704
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	56.7	43.3	100.0	430,416
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	41.6	58.4	100.0	141,987
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	33.0	67.0	100.0	107,567
12. Siem Reab Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	37.0	63.0	100.0	294,214
Total	46.5	53.5	100.0	2,278,460

Figure 6.4 : Working Children’s Awareness of Hazards at the Workplace, by Strata



6.2 Working Children's Difficulties at the Workplace

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With the intention to provide statistics on the worst forms of child labour, the survey included a question asking whether the child was satisfied with his work. Collected responses that can be categorized as follows:

1. Hard work, which refers to cases that working children were assigned to intensive work or tiring work.
2. Bad working environment, which refers to hazardous, dusty, or polluted working environments.
3. Physical or mental abuse, which refers to situations where the employer or management forces the child to work physically or mentally.
4. Bad payment, which refers to wage or income that was too little compared to the amount of work accomplished.

In this regard, Table 6.5 shows that almost one fourth of working children complained that their work was too hard. The proportion of hard work was slightly higher in the oldest age group of 15 to 17 years old. In older age groups, 10-14 and 15-17 years old, more working children reported bad working environments. Furthermore, more working children in the oldest age group, 15 to 17 years old, expressed that the payment they received was too low.

Table 6.5 : Working Children's Difficulties at the Workplace, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Hard Work	Bad Working Environment	Physical /Mental Abuse	Bad Payment	Other	Total	
						Percent	Working Children
5 – 9	22.7	2.3	0.6	0.1	74.4	100.0	446,069
10 – 14	22.2	3.3	0.5	1.2	72.8	100.0	1,070,294
15 – 17	27.4	2.8	0.5	4.3	65.0	100.0	762,097
Total	24.0	2.9	0.5	2.0	70.5	100.0	2,278,460

Table 6.6 shows the percentage of working children that reported difficulties at the workplace, by sex. While a greater proportion of male working children reported that they were required to work hard (25.5 percent), or work in bad working environments (3.1 percent), more female working children complained that they were physically or mentally abused (0.6 percent) or received poor payment (2.5 percent).

Table 6.6 : Working Children's Difficulties at the Workplace, by Sex

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Hard Work	Bad Working Environment	Physical/Mental Abuse	Bad Payment	Other	Total	
						Percent	Working Children
Male	25.5	3.1	0.4	1.6	69.5	100	1,170,441
Female	22.5	2.8	0.6	2.5	71.6	100	1,108,019
Total	24	2.9	0.5	2	70.5	100	2,278,460

Table 6.7 displays the work difficulties of working children by residence, revealing that working children in Phnom Penh complained more about bad working environments (5.4 percent), physical or mental abuse (0.9 percent) and bad payment (6.5 percent), and less about hard work (14.2 percent) in comparison to the working children in other urban and rural areas in which more of them reported that they were required to work hard; 20.7 percent and 25.1 percent, respectively.

Table 6.7 : Working Children's Difficulties at the Workplace, by Region

Region	Hard Work	Bad Working Environment	Physical/Mental Abuse	Bad Payment	Other	Total	
						Percent	Working Children
Phnom Penh	14.2	5.4	0.9	6.5	73.0	100	116,275
Other Urban	20.7	3.7	0.6	1.9	73.1	100	240,382
Rural	25.1	2.7	0.5	1.8	70.0	100	1,921,803
Cambodia	24.0	2.9	0.5	2.0	70.5	100	2,278,460

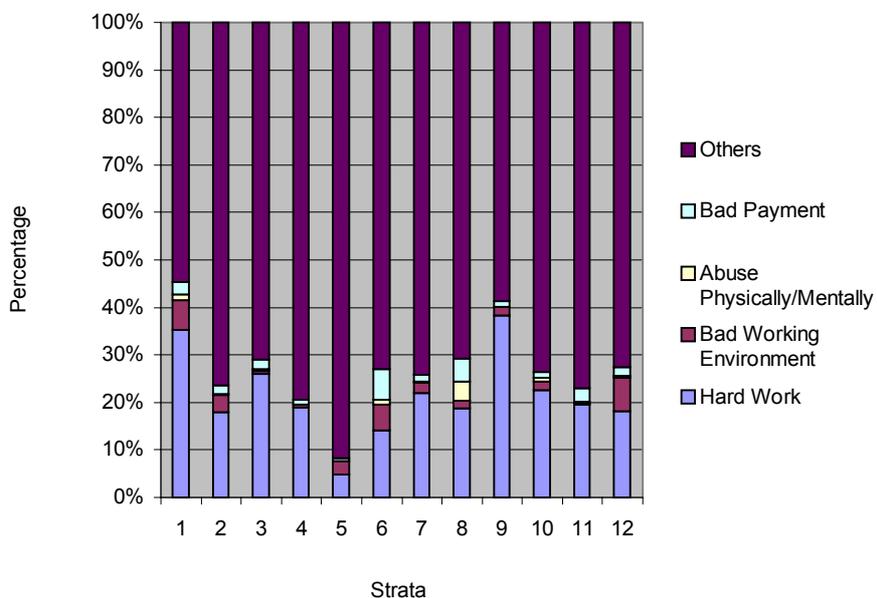
For work difficulties by strata, Table 6.8 reveals that Prey Veang-Svay Rieng, and Banteay Mean Chey Provinces had the highest percentage of working children who were forced to work hard, 38.3 percent and 35.3 percent, respectively; followed by Kandal, 26.0 percent; Kampot-Kaoh Kong-Krong Preah Sihanouk-Krong Kaeb, 22.5 percent; and Kampong Chhnang-Kampong Spueu, 22.0 percent. Pousat Province had the lowest percentage of working children who said that they were required to work hard. It is noticeable that compared to other provinces, high percentages of working children in Banteay Mean Chey Province also reported other work difficulties; the percentage who reported bad working environments ranked second highest (6.2 percent), physical or mental abuse ranked second highest (1.3 percent) and bad payment ranked third highest (2.6 percent). The highest percentage of working children who said that their working environment was bad was in Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey (6.1 percent), while Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin had the highest percentage of working children who reported that they were physically or mentally abused at the workplace (3.9 percent). Phnom Penh had the highest percentage of working children (6.5 percent) who reported bad payment, followed by Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin (5.0 percent).

Table 6.8 : Working Children’s Difficulties at the Workplace, by Strata

[List of Table](#)

Strata	Hard Work	Bad Working Environment	Physical /Mental Abuse	Bad Payment	Other	Total	
						Percent	Working Children
1. Banteay Mean Chey	35.3	6.2	1.3	2.6	54.6	100	137,375
2. Kampong Cham	17.9	3.6	0.2	1.8	76.5	100	285,926
3. Kandal	26.0	0.7	0.4	1.9	71.0	100	259,812
4. Takaev	19.0	0.6	-	0.9	79.5	100	141,545
5. Pousat	4.8	2.8	-	0.7	91.7	100	60,467
6. Phnom Penh	14.2	5.4	0.9	6.5	73.0	100	116,275
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	22.0	2.1	0.2	1.6	74.1	100	210,173
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	18.7	1.7	3.9	5.0	70.7	100	92,704
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	38.3	1.8	-	1.2	58.8	100	430,416
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	22.5	1.9	0.8	1.3	73.5	100	141,987
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	19.5	0.3	0.4	2.7	77.1	100	107,567
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	18.1	7.1	0.5	1.7	72.6	100	294,214
Total	24	2.9	0.5	2	70.5	100	2,278,460

Figure 6.5 : Working Children’s Difficulties at the Workplace, by Strata



6.3 Working Children who were Required to Operate Machinery at the Workplace [TOC](#)

Machinery is the most dangerous kind of working tool that could cause severe injuries to working children. This section examines the proportions of children working with machinery by age group, sex, residence and strata.

Table 6.9 shows the percentage of working children who operated machinery at the workplace by age group. It shows that the percentage of working children who operated machinery increases with age. In other words, the higher the age the greater the percentage of children who had to operate machinery. In the age groups of 5-9, 10-14, and 15-17 years old the percentages of working children who operated machinery were 0.4 percent, 1.7 percent and 8.3 percent respectively.

Table 6.9 : Working Children Required to Operate Machinery, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Work with Machinery	Don't work With Machinery	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
5 – 9	0.4	99.6	100	446,069
10 – 14	1.7	98.3	100	1,070,294
15 – 17	8.3	91.7	100	762,097
Total	3.6	96.4	100	2,278,460

Phnom Penh was the region where the highest percentage of working children reported that they worked with machinery (11.0 percent), followed by other urban and rural areas, with percentages of 4.1 percent and 3.2 percent respectively. This is shown in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 : Working Children Required to Operate Machinery, by Region

Region	Work With Machinery	Don't Work With Machinery	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
Phnom Penh	11.0	89.0	100	116,275
Other Urban	4.1	96.0	100	240,382
Rural	3.2	96.9	100	1,921,803
Cambodia	3.6	96.4	100	2,278,460

According to Table 6.11, the proportion of male working children who had to operate machinery (4.6 percent) was greater than that for female working children (2.7 percent).

Table 6.11 : Working Children Required to Operate Machinery, by Sex

[List of Table](#)

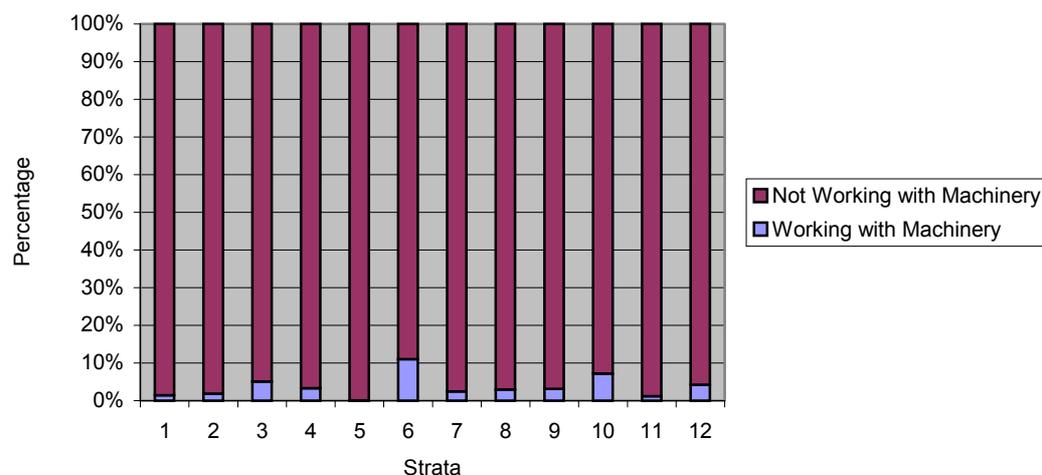
Sex	Work with Machinery	Don't Work with Machinery	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
Male	4.6	95.5	100	1,170,441
Female	2.7	97.3	100	1,108,019
Total	3.6	96.4	100	2,278,460

Table 6.12 displays the proportion of working children who operated machinery at the workplace, by strata. It reveals that Phnom Penh had the highest proportion of working children required to operate machinery (11.0 percent), followed by Kampot-Kaoh Kong-Krong Preah Sihanouk-Krong Kaeb (6.2 percent) and Kandal (5.1 percent). Pousat had the lowest percentage of working children required to operate machinery (0.1 percent).

Table 6.12 : Working Children Required to Operate Machinery, by Strata

Strata	Work With Machinery	Don't Work With Machinery	Total	
			Percent	Working Children
1. Banteay Mean Chey	1.4	98.6	100	137,375
2. Kampong Cham	1.9	98.1	100	285,926
3. Kandal	5.1	94.9	100	259,812
4. Takaev	3.3	96.7	100	141,545
5. Pousat	0.1	99.9	100	60,467
6. Phnom Penh	11.0	89.0	100	116,275
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	2.5	97.5	100	210,173
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	3.0	97.0	100	92,704
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	3.1	96.9	100	430,416
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	7.2	92.8	100	141,987
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	1.2	98.8	100	107,567
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	4.2	95.8	100	294,214
Total	3.6	96.4	100	2,278,460

Figure 6.6 : Working Children Required to Operate Machinery, by Strata



6.4 Injuries and awareness of injuries of Working Children at Workplace

[TOC](#)

In an attempt to identify the adverse effects of work hazards on working children, the survey included a number of questions asking whether the children suffered any injuries and/or fell ill as a result of their work. They were also asked whether they were aware of the possibility of illness and injury in relation to their work. This provides some indication of how critical their work was to their lives that they would take the known risks. Although a working child could suffer more than one injury in the course of their work, to simplify the analysis, only one main injury was taken into account.

According to the results of the survey, cuts, moulds and/or punctures were the main injuries most children suffered (60 percent of the injured working children), followed by contusions, bruises, hematomas and abrasions (16 percent), and bites by animals/snakes/insects (15 percent). In the three age groups of working children, the age group of 10-14 years old suffered the most injuries. See Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 : Injuries of Working Children at the Workplace, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Contusions, Bruises, Hematomas, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocation, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
5-9	29,442	123,782	2,532	-	2,728	11,657	33,271	499	601	204,512
10-14	82,158	309,819	3,660	2,344	11,966	20,688	83,399	1,019	5,830	520,882
15-19	79,628	263,223	1,980	2,366	6,838	15,376	58,520	2,253	5,355	435,539
Total	191,229	696,823	8,172	4,710	21,532	47,721	175,189	3,770	11,786	1,160,933

Awareness of working children of possible injuries at the workplace was somewhat related to the actual injuries. In other words, if more children were affected by a kind of injury, more children would also be aware of that kind of injury at their workplace. The exception was contusions, bruises, hematoma and abrasions that fewer children were aware of. See Table 6.14.

Table 6.14 : Awareness of Working Children of Possible Injuries at the Workplace, by Age Group

[List of Table](#)

Age Group	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocation, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
5-9	15,676	96,213	1,913	73	1,750	10,514	65,130	1,319	2,705	195,292
10-14	54,366	218,076	3,185	2,034	10,743	25,806	138,401	1,938	10,687	465,234
15-19	64,360	206,038	3,222	6,375	11,399	20,145	69,399	7,343	11,448	399,728
Total	134,402	520,327	8,319	8,482	23,892	56,464	272,930	10,600	24,840	1,060,254

Male working children were found to suffer more injuries than female working children. Female working children however, were found to suffer burns more than working boys, possibly because female working children were more often expected to undertake work that involved cooking. Except for amputations and loss of body parts, burns and chemical injuries, male working children were more aware of possible injuries at the workplace than female working children. See Tables 6.15 and 6.16.

Table 6.15 : Injuries of Working Children at the Workplace, by Sex

Sex	Contusions, Bruise,s Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
Male	99,991	368,945	2,842	3,565	12,705	17,163	101,503	1,971	7,103	615,788
Female	91,237	327,879	5,330	1,145	8,827	30,558	73,686	1,799	4,683	545,145
Cambodia	191,229	696,823	8,172	4,710	21,532	47,721	175,189	3,770	11,786	1,160,933

Table 6.16 : Awareness of Working Children of Possible Injuries at the Workplace, by Sex

Sex	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
Male	70,132	267,791	3,958	7,221	13,726	17,202	157,856	3,541	13,600	555,028
Female	64,269	252,536	4,360	1,261	10,166	39,262	115,074	7,058	11,240	505,226
Cambodia	134,402	520,327	8,319	8,482	23,892	56,464	272,930	10,600	24,840	1,060,254

By residence, more working children in rural areas suffered injuries than in other urban areas and Phnom Penh. No significant differences were found between the actual injuries and the awareness of injuries in different areas of residence of working children. See Tables 6.17 and Table 6.18.

Table 6.17 : Injuries of Working Children at the Workplace, by Residence

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Residence	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
Phnom Penh	10,276	31,432	398	60	748	2,412	2,393	599	1,405	49,721
Other Urban	18,112	84,907	2,638	449	2,455	5,584	10,436	407	440	125,427
Rural	162,840	580,485	5,137	4,202	18,330	39,726	162,360	2,765	9,941	985,785
Cambodia	191,229	696,823	8,172	4,710	21,532	47,721	175,189	3,770	11,786	1,160,933

Table 6.18 : Awareness of Working Children of Possible Injuries at the Workplace, by Residence

Residence	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Bone Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
Phnom Penh	6,687	25,938	847	470	1,514	6,132	3,384	1,307	3,024	49,304
Other Urban	12,205	46,197	608	1,067	2,526	4,810	23,184	1,237	1,427	93,261
Rural	115,509	448,192	6,864	6,945	19,852	45,523	246,361	8,056	20,388	917,689
Cambodia	134,402	520,327	8,319	8,482	23,892	56,464	272,930	10,600	24,840	1,060,254

Table 6.19 displays data on injuries of working children at the workplace by strata. Prey Veang-Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Kandal and Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey were the areas with the most cases of injuries suffered by working children. The highest incidences of serious injuries that could lead to disability such as cuts/moulds/punctures and amputation/loss of body parts were found the Prey Veang-Svay Rieng strata. Also, Prey Veang-Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang-Kampong Spueu and Kampong Cham were the three strata with the most cases of chemical burns: 968, 958 and 806 cases respectively. In terms of awareness of possible injuries, it can be concluded that working children have general knowledge of the possibilities, but the level of safety measure at their workplace was yet to have further study. See Table 6.20.

Table 6.19 : Injuries of Working Children at the Workplace, by Strata[List of Table](#)

Strata	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Dislocation, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
1. Banteay Mean Chey	12,217	46,158	381	973	2,950	14,563	13,909	-	1,189	92,339
2. Kampong Cham	26,290	94,891	356	402	2,293	5,170	39,688	806	1,210	171,105
3. Kandal	8,559	115,146	-	-	1,776	4,387	38,146	-	843	168,856
4. Takaev	4,325	21,750	495	-	378	680	2,302	-	378	30,308
5. Pousat	4,186	18,387	59	36	301	610	6,672	-	-	30,250
6. Phnom Penh	10,276	31,432	398	60	748	2,412	2,393	599	1,405	49,721
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	4,226	67,463	303	325	4,745	6,524	18,990	958	67	103,600
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	13,268	25,027	124	91	549	498	715	-	1,427	41,699
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	44,407	142,012	5,989	1,109	2,724	4,208	29,351	968	3,346	234,114
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	7,862	34,378	46	1,549	675	3,759	8,171	58	135	56,633
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R.Kiri	8,663	23,392	-	54	817	790	10,982	-	340	45,038
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	46,951	76,788	22	112	3,577	4,121	3,871	382	1,447	137,271
Total	191,229	696,823	8,172	4,710	21,532	47,721	175,189	3,770	11,786	1,160,933

Table 6.20 : Awareness of Working Children of Possible Injuries at the Workplace, by Strata

Strata	Contusions, Bruises, Hematoma, Abrasions	Cuts, Moulds, Punctures	Amputation, Loss of Body Parts	Crushing Injuries	Dislocations, Fractures, Sprains	Burns	Bites by Animals, Snakes, Insects	Chemical Burns	Other	Total
1. Banteay Mean Chey	8,367	33,321	-	587	3,595	10,015	17,695	299	-	73,879
2. Kampong Cham	19,854	49,695	1,885	1,028	1,893	9,588	47,280	1,639	1,043	133,905
3. Kandal	4,550	77,718	996	1,418	1,165	3,061	89,720	1,677	2,206	182,512
4. Takaev	4,874	9,388	466	-	378	1,674	2,118	1,150	378	20,427
5. Pousat	497	12,067	-	436	563	607	8,936	574	-	23,680
6. Phnom Penh	6,687	25,938	847	470	1,514	6,132	3,384	1,307	3,024	49,304
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	8,776	62,642	56	423	3,991	5,755	17,430	1,153	632	100,857
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	3,559	16,809	98	77	1,929	1,398	1,541	100	2,642	28,154
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	47,904	117,574	2,812	702	2,091	4,584	55,069	1,837	11,643	244,216
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	2,435	29,291	204	2,079	1,535	8,168	13,590	747	968	59,017
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	8,444	14,942	51	210	61	722	10,994	74	49	35,544
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	18,457	70,942	904	1,052	5,176	4,759	5,172	44	2,254	108,760
Total	134,402	520,327	8,319	8,482	23,892	56,464	272,930	10,600	24,840	1,060,254

CHAPTER VII

MIGRATION OF WORKING CHILDREN IN CAMBODIA

7.0 Introduction

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This chapter provides an overview of migration of Cambodian children. Section 7.1 presents information on migration of children in general, whereas Section 7.2 focuses on the migration of working children. Disaggregation by gender and residence of the migrant children is provided in each section. Reasons of the migrant working children for returning home are also given in the last part of the chapter.

7.1 Migration of Cambodian Children

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Of the 2.3 million working children in Cambodia, 37 thousand (1.6 percent) were working away from home. The incidence of male working children who lived away from home was 12 percent higher than for female working children. In contrast to the migration of male working children, which increased with age, the number of female working children who migrated decreased from the age group 10-14 to the age group 15-17 (see Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 : Migration of Cambodian Children, by Sex and Age Group

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Sex	Number of Children were Living Away from Home					
	Non-Working Children		Working Children		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Both Sexes	22,652	100.0	37,496	100.0	60,147	100.0
5- 9	11,668	51.5	4,352	11.6	16,020	26.6
10-14	6,417	28.3	15,850	42.3	22,267	37.0
15-17	4,567	20.2	17,293	46.1	21,860	36.3
Female	10,562	100.0	16,491	100.0	27,053	100.0
5- 9	5,361	50.8	2,143	13.0	7,504	27.7
10-14	3,272	31.0	7,215	43.8	10,487	38.8
15-17	1,929	18.3	7,133	43.3	9,062	33.5
Male	12,089	100.0	21,005	100.0	33,094	100.0
5- 9	6,307	52.2	2,208	10.5	8,516	25.7
10-14	3,145	26.0	8,636	41.1	11,781	35.6
15-17	2,637	21.8	10,160	48.4	12,798	38.7

The incidence of migration of working children was highest in the capital of Cambodia, Phnom Penh and the neighbouring province Kandal, where the majority of economic and entertainment activities take place in the country. The four areas with the highest incidence of migration among working children were Kandal (16 percent),

Phnom Penh (14 percent), Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin (12 percent) and Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey (11 percent). It is noticeable also that Phnom Penh and Bat Dambang had the highest numbers of non-working children who had migrated. Education is one of the major contributing factors to migration in these cases. (See Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 : Migration of Cambodian Children, by Strata

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Strata	Number of Children were Living Away from Home					
	Non-Working Children		Working Children		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1. Banteay Mean Chey	219	1.0	3,079	8.2	3,298	5.5
2. Kampong Cham	1,201	5.3	3,548	9.5	4,749	7.9
3. Kandal	1,254	5.5	6,026	16.1	7,280	12.1
4. Takaev	116	0.5	844	2.3	960	1.6
5. Pousat	1,670	7.4	1,079	2.9	2,749	4.6
6. Phnom Penh	5,800	25.6	5,297	14.1	11,097	18.5
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	428	1.9	527	1.4	955	1.6
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	5,123	22.6	4,335	11.6	9,458	15.7
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	2,053	9.1	3,664	9.8	5,717	9.5
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	2,881	12.7	2,428	6.5	5,310	8.8
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	644	2.8	2,467	6.6	3,111	5.2
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	1,262	5.6	4,201	11.2	5,464	9.1
Total	22,652	100	37,496	100	60,147	100

7.2 Migration of Working Children

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Table 7.3 categorizes working children who had migrated, by sex, age group and previous activities. The highest percentages of working children living away from home were attending school and/or a training institution (46 percent) and working on household chores/house-keeping (31 percent). Higher percentages of male working children were found to be attending school than female working children who were engaged more in household chores and/or house-keeping. Also, the table shows that the percentage of male working children living way from home and attending school/training institutions increased for older age groups whereas the percentage of female working children living way from home and attending school/training institutions dropped for older age groups.

Table 7.3 : Activities of Working Children were Living Away from Home, by Sex and Age Group[List of Table](#)

Sex	Percentage					
	Working/ Had a job	Attending School/ Training Institution	Attending School	Household Chores/ House- keeping	Other	Total
Both Sexes	17.5	37.4	8.6	30.8	5.6	100.0
5- 9	-	21.9	8.8	56.5	12.8	100.0
10-14	10.4	48.9	8.9	27.4	4.4	100.0
15-17	28.3	30.9	8.3	27.5	4.9	100.0
Male	15.5	45.8	9.0	23.1	6.6	100.0
5- 9	-	34.5	2.9	39.9	22.7	100.0
10-14	12.3	44.8	9.0	27.0	6.9	100.0
15-17	23.3	50.2	10.9	14.2	1.4	100.0
Female	19.0	30.9	8.3	36.9	4.9	100.0
5- 9	-	9.6	14.4	72.7	3.3	100.0
10-14	8.8	52.3	8.9	27.7	2.3	100.0
15-17	31.9	17.3	6.5	36.9	7.4	100.0

By strata, the proportion of migrant working children was highest in Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey (29.8 percent), Banteay Mean Chey (19.9 percent), and Kampot-Kaoh Kong-Krong Preah Sihanouk-Krong Kaeb (14.3 percent). For working children who had migrated, the main purpose of migration was to attend school or a training institution. The survey found that Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin, Kampong Cham, Kandal, Phnom Penh and Prey Veang-Svay Rieng had the highest percentages of working children who had migrated to attend school or training institutions: 19.7, 18.1, 14.5, 14.5 and 10.9 percent respectively. With regard to migrant working children who engaged in household chores or house-keeping, Kandal and Phnom Penh had the highest percentages, 25 and 12.5 percent; respectively (See Table 7.4).

Table 7.4 : Activities of Working Children were Living Away from Home, by Strata[List of Table](#)

Strata	Percentage					
	Only working/ Had a job	Also Attending School/ Training Institution	Also Attending School	Household Chores/ House- Keeping	Other	Total
1. Banteay Mean Chey	19.86	4.12	-	10.38	-	8.21
2. Kampong Cham	4.84	18.14	-	3.16	15.23	9.46
3. Kandal	-	14.45	34.23	24.99	-	16.07
4. Takaev	-	-	-	7.30	-	2.25
5. Pousat	-	-	-	9.34	-	2.88
6. Phnom Penh	9.39	14.45	16.42	12.53	31.93	14.13
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	0.44	0.21	-	4.05	-	1.41
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	5.20	19.69	11.45	7.43	-	11.56
9. Prey Veang & Svay Rieng	6.76	10.88	23.70	-	43.93	9.77
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	14.35	7.43	8.09	1.44	0.76	6.48
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Treng, M.Kiri & R. Kiri	9.34	6.68	1.73	7.45	-	6.58
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	29.84	3.94	4.41	11.93	8.16	11.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 7.5 provides information on the reasons of migrant working children for returning home. It shows that the major reason for returning home was family reunion (46.2 percent), followed by better work prospects/in search of work (17.5 percent) and education (14.4 percent). In accordance with Cambodian tradition, one reason for female working children to migrate is on account of marriage. The survey found that the percentage of female working children who migrated on account of marriage was 9.7 percent, whereas no male working children living away from home had migrated for the reason of marriage.

Table 7.5 : Reasons of Working Children for Returning Home, by Sex and Age Group

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Sex	Percentage									
	Insecurity Due to Civil Strife/ Natural Calamity	Family Reunion/ Family Moved	Better Work Prospects /in Search of Work	Education	Transfer of Work Place	Marriage	Repatriation	Return After Displacement	Other	Total
Both Sexes	0.8	46.2	17.5	14.4	1.0	5.4	1.4	0.3	13.0	100.0
5- 9	-	83.6	-	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
10-14	0.7	49.2	11.9	15.1	0.2	-	3.3	-	19.5	100.0
15-17	1.1	34.0	26.9	13.3	2.0	11.8	-	0.6	10.4	100.0
Male	0.7	57.4	8.2	22.6	-	-	-	0.6	10.5	100.0
5- 9	-	72.0	-	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
10-14	0.6	51.3	13.6	14.3	-	-	-	-	20.2	100.0
15-17	1.0	59.2	5.1	29.4	-	-	-	1.4	3.9	100.0
Female	0.9	37.4	24.7	7.9	1.7	9.7	2.5	-	15.0	100.0
5- 9	-	94.9	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
10-14	0.8	47.5	10.5	15.8	0.3	-	6.1	-	18.9	100.0
15-17	1.2	16.3	42.2	1.9	3.3	20.1	-	-	14.9	100.0

According to Table 7.6, among all the strata of the survey, Siem Reab-Kampong Thum-Otdar Mean Chey and Phnom Penh were the strata that had working children who had returned to their current location due to insecurity. The proportions were 79.8 percent and 20.2 percent, respectively. Kandal, Prey Veang-Svay Rieng and Phnom Penh were found to have the highest percentage of working children living away from home who returned to their current locations for family reunions, the proportions were 34.5 percent, 16.1 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. The percentage of the above-mentioned children who moved 'on account of education' was highest in Kampong Cham (47.2 percent), 'to find better work' and due to 'transfer of workplace' were highest in Phnom Penh (30.4 and 72.2, respectively) and on 'account of marriage' was highest in Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin (35.1 percent). It is also interesting to note that Bat Dambang-Krong Pailin was the only stratum where working children had returned home for the reason of 'repatriation' and 'return after displacement'.

Table 7.6 : Reasons of Working Children for Returning Home, by Strata

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Sex	Percentage								
	Insecurity Due to Civil Strife/ Natural Calamity	Family Reunion/ Family Moved	Better Work Prospects/ In Search of Work	Education	Transfer of Work Place	Marriage	Repatriation	Return After Displacement	Other
1. Banteay Mean Chey	-	4.1	20.0	-	-	24.1	-	-	11.5
2. Kampong Cham	-	-	-	47.2	-	17.9	-	-	13.1
3. Kandal	-	34.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Takaev	-	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Pousat	-	0.2	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	9.1
6. Phnom Penh	20.2	10.6	30.4	6.6	72.2	5.4	-	-	13.9
7. Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Spueu	-	-	0.4	8.7	-	1.4	-	-	-
8. Bat Dambang & Krong Pailin	-	9.3	8.2	2.8	7.6	35.1	100.0	100.0	13.8
9. Prey Veaeng & Svay Rieng	-	16.1	6.8	7.8	-	-	-	-	-
10. Kampot, Kaoh Kong, Krong Preah Sihanouk & Krong Kaeb	-	5.8	4.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	21.2
11. Kracheh, Preah Vihear, Stueng Traeng, M.Kiri & R.Kiri	-	8.3	4.5	13.1	-	-	-	-	0.6
12. Siem Reab, Kampong Thum & Otdar Mean Chey	79.8	6.2	15.5	11.9	19.9	16.1	-	-	17.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7.7 shows the previous residence of all children, within the last 5 years. It reveals that Kandal, Kampong Cham, and Phnom Penh were the previous residences of the highest percentages of children; the percentages were 12.2, 12.1 and 10.6 percent, respectively; whereas Kandal and Kampong Cham was the previous residences of working children that had the highest percentages, which was 15.7 and 12.2 per cent, respectively. Among Cambodia's neighbouring countries, Vietnam was the country from which the highest percentage of working children had come from. Overall, this survey found 742 weighted cases or 2 percent of all working children living away from home.

Table 7.7 : Previous Residence of Children were Living Away from Home, by Strata

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Previous place of residence	Non-Working Children		Working Children		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
01 Banteay Mean Chey	142	0.6	3,753	10	3,895	6.5
02 Bat Dambang	3,715	16.4	1,422	3.8	5,137	8.5
03 Kampong Cham	2,691	11.9	4,559	12.2	7,251	12.1
04 Kampong Chhnang	166	0.7	590	1.6	756	1.3
05 Kampong Spueu	261	1.2	338	0.9	599	1
06 Kampong Thum	507	2.2	1,744	4.7	2,251	3.7
07 Kampot	1,986	8.8	1,944	5.2	3,931	6.5
08 Kandal	1,419	6.3	5,888	15.7	7,306	12.2
09 Kaoh Kong	90	0.4	35	0.1	125	0.2
10 Kracheh	237	1.0	580	1.6	816	1.4
11 Mondol Kiri	48	0.2	-	-	48	0.1
12 Phnom Penh	2,928	12.9	3,473	9.3	6,401	10.6
13 Preah Vihear	55	0.2	1,741	4.6	1,795	3
14 Prey Veaeang	2,167	9.6	1,759	4.7	3,925	6.5
15 Pousat	2,113	9.3	2,777	7.4	4,890	8.1
16 Rotanak Kiri	127	0.6	-	-	127	0.2
17 Siem Reab	169	0.8	2,074	5.5	2,243	3.7
18 Krong Preah Sihanouk	194	0.9	1,303	3.5	1,497	2.5
19 Stueng Traeng	90	0.4	-	-	90	0.2
20 Svay Rieng	2,344	10.4	1,652	4.4	3,996	6.6
21 Takaev	412	1.8	560	1.5	972	1.6
22 Otdar Mean Chey	614	2.7	172	0.5	786	1.3
23 Krong Kaeb	-	-	40	0.1	40	0.1
24 Krong Pailin	-	-	33	0.1	33	0.1
81 Thailand	38	0.2	-	-	38	0.1
82 Viet Nam	67	0.3	742	2.0	809	1.3
83 Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-
89 Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
99 Don't know	73	0.3	320	0.9	393	0.7
Total	22,652	100	37,496	100	60,147	100

CHAPTER VIII

ESTABLISHMENTS THAT EMPLOY WORKING CHILDREN

8.0 Introduction

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This chapter discusses establishments that employ working children in Cambodia. The term “establishment” here refers to any unit of economic activity, regardless of size. Establishments are then categorized by industry. The list of establishments was obtained from the household interview (household questionnaire). Since the number of establishments were too small, therefore, all establishments that were identified as had employed children aged 5 to 17 years in the household survey were completely selected for interview. There were 531 establishments identified as employed children in the household interview operation. Excluding 2 establishments that did not respond in the establishment-based survey, there were only 414 establishments responded as employed children, leaving the remaining 115 establishments as no children employed at the time of actual establishment-based survey operation.

8.1 General Information

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Table 8.1 presents the numbers of working children employed by establishments, broken down by industry.

Table 8.1 : Number of working children by Type of Business/Industry, Age Group, and Sex

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Sn. No.	Type of Business/ Industry	5-14 years		15-17 years		5-17 years	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
01	Farming	119	146	223	271	342	417
02	Fishing	5	2	22	5	27	7
03	Forestry	1	3	6	6	7	9
04	Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	Quarrying	10	2	32	7	42	9
06	Retail Trade	6	12	21	26	27	38
07	Wholesale	6	12	16	50	22	62
08	Transportation	2	-	3	-	5	-
09	Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Construction	-	-	14	2	14	2
11	Garment Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Other Traditional Textile Manufacturing, Wearing Apparel	-	-	18	183	18	183
13	Utilities	4	2	41	32	45	34
14	Health Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Education Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Banking & Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Food Manufacturing	53	171	51	143	104	314
19	Non-food Manufacturing	40	47	73	47	113	94
20	Hotel/Restaurant	-	-	6	14	6	14
21	Restaurant/Catering	-	2	15	49	15	51

Table 8.1 : Number of working children by Type of Business/Industry, Age Group, and Sex (Continued)

Sn. No.	Type of Business/ Industry	5-14 years		15-17 years		5-17 years	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
22	Personal Service	2	2	12	6	14	8
23	Recreation	-	-	-	8	-	8
24	Other	23	51	18	44	41	95
	Total	271	452	571	893	842	1,345

The table shows that a total of 2,187 working children were employed by all establishments/businesses interviewed. An average of four workers were employed per establishment that were identified as had employed children aged 5 to 17 years in the household survey. The average sex ratio of 1.5 in all sectors in this survey shows that in general, there were more female workers than male workers. This means that there were about 150 female child workers per 100 male child workers.

The survey finds that the agriculture sector employs a significant proportion of all child workers, namely 37 percent. This situation is probably related to the nature of the work in this sector, which requires fewer skills and typically utilizes unpaid workers.

The food-manufacturing sector employed 19 percent of the total child workers. As shown in the table, it is interesting to note that in food manufacturing, there were more female child workers than male child workers. It is true that the nature of the work is better fit to traditional roles of female child workers than male child workers.

The garment manufacturing did not employ child worker, however the traditional textile, wearing apparel employed 9 percent of female child workers. The rest of the industries employed very small percentages of working children.

8.2 Reasons for Employing Children

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Table 8.2 shows the reasons of establishments for employing working children. 44 percent of the responses were that children are “suitable for work”. This type of response may represent a situation where the business/industry requires low skills such as agriculture. The distribution of this response included the employers of 10 percent of workers aged 5-14 years old and 34 percent of workers aged 15-17 years old.

One interesting point to note is that about 18 percent of the responses were “no other workers”. This reason was cited because adult workers were not available or too expensive, leading establishments to employ children.

About 16 percent of employers responded that they employed child workers because there was no trade union for children; about 11 percent cited that children were easy to manage and 1.4 percent cited that they were cheap.

Table 8.2 : Reasons for Employing Children

[List of Table](#)

Reason	5-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total
Suitable for Work	55	10.1	185	33.9	44.0
Low Wages	1	0.2	7	1.2	1.4
No Trade Union	18	4.0	67	12.3	16.3
Easy to Manage	11	2	49	8.9	10.9
No Other Workers	44	8.1	52	9.5	17.6
Other	20	3.7	36	6.6	10.3
Total	149	27.3	396	72.7	100.0

8.3 Employers' Satisfaction with the Child Work

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It seems that the respondents (establishments) were satisfied with the work of child labourers. As shown in Table 8.3, 86 percent of establishments were satisfied and 14 percent were not satisfied with the work of the children.

Table 8.3 : Employers' Satisfaction with Child Work

Satisfaction	5-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total
Very satisfied	22	3.9	53	9.5	13.4
Satisfied	84	15.1	319	57.5	72.6
Not satisfied	52	10.0	25	4.5	14.6
Total	158	28.4	397	71.5	100.0

8.4 Reasons that Employers Were Not Satisfied with Child Workers

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In general, only 52 of the respondents were not satisfied with working children. In this number of respondents there were 54 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with working children because they were hard to manage, 18 percent due to low quality of work, 22 percent because the children were lazy or worked slow, 6 percent because children were not amenable to discipline.

Table 8.4 : Reasons that Employers were Not Satisfied with Child Workers

Reason for Dissatisfaction	5-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total
Low Quality	7	14.0	2	4.0	18.0
Lazy/Work Slowly	7	14.0	4	8.0	22.0
Not Amenable to Discipline	-	0.0	3	6.0	6.0
Hard to Manage	14	28.0	13	26.0	54.0
Total	28	56.0	22	44.0	100.0

8.5 Recruiting Method

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Table 8.5 shows the methods by which employers recruited child workers; 53 percent of the responses cited “on-the-spot recruiting”, followed by 35 percent who arranged with the children’s parents and 4 percent recruited by advertising.

Table 8.5 : Recruiting Method

[List of Table](#)

Recruiting Method	Number	Percent
Advertising	16	3.9
Training Institution	1	0.2
Arrangement with Parents	144	34.8
On the spot recruiting	220	53.1
Other	33	8.0
Total	414	100.0

8.6 Year of Recruitment

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When asked what year they started to recruit child workers, 33 percent of employers started recruiting before 1998, 12 percent in 1998, 15 percent in 1999, 26 percent in 2000 and 14 percent in 2001. It is also noted that the number of establishments that recruit child workers has been increasing since 1998.

Table 8.6 : Year that Employers Started Recruiting Child Workers

Year of Recruitment	5-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total
Before 1998	59	10.7	121	22.1	32.8
1998	21	3.8	43	7.8	11.6
1999	14	2.5	67	12.2	14.7
2000	46	8.3	98	17.8	26.1
2001	12	2.1	67	12.2	14.3
Total	152	27.7	396	72.3	100.0

8.7 Payment

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Table 8.7 shows that 42 percent of employers preferred to pay their child workers on a daily basis, followed by 37 percent of employers who paid on a monthly basis and 5 percent who paid by unit/price.

Table 8.7 : Payment System[List of Table](#)

Type of Payment	Number	Percent
Monthly	154	37.2
Weekly	8	1.9
Daily	180	42.2
Unit/price	41	5.0
Commission	3	7.0
Other	28	6.8

8.8 Payment Direct to Children[TOC](#)

Table 8.8 shows that 14 percent of employers giving payment directly to children, 21 percent to parents of children, 23 percent to brokers. It is noticed that 42 percent were paid to other than relative of children.

Table 8.8 : Person to Whom Payment was Given

Person to Whom Payment was Given	Number	Percent
Directly to Children	41	13.8
Parents	63	21.2
Broker	68	22.9
Other	125	42.1
Total	297	100.0

8.9 Benefits Provided by Employers[TOC](#)

Table 8.9 shows that 21 percent of working children were provided meals by their employers, followed by 15 percent of working children who were provided with festivals, 12 percent accommodation, 8 percent bonuses and 6 percent were provided with health services. The rest were provided with social facilities such as transportation, clothing, entertainment and others.

Table 8.9 : Benefits Provided by Employers

[List of Table](#)

Benefits	5-14 years	Percent	15-17 years	Percent	Total	Percent
Meals	177	4.8	582	15.9	759	20.8
Transportation	13	0.03	60	1.6	73	2.0
Health	29	0.08	206	5.6	235	6.4
Clothing	82	2.0	349	9.5	431	11.8
Festival	116	3.0	448	12.2	564	15.4
Accommodation	60	2.0	395	10.8	455	12.4
Condolence	12	0.32	29	0.8	41	1.1
Entertainment	79	2.0	119	5.4	198	5.4
Bonuses	25	0.6	298	8.1	323	8.8
Other	277	7.5	299	8.1	576	15.7
Total	870	23.8	2,779	76.2	3,649	100.0

8.10 Duration of Work of Working Children

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Table 8.10 shows that 43 percent of children aged 5 to 14 years old frequently work short-term, followed by 21 percent who worked seasonally and only 33 percent sustained permanent work. In contrast, 48 percent of children aged 15 to 17 years old sustained permanent work and 29 percent worked seasonally/during school vacations.

Table 8.10 : Duration of Work of Working Children

Duration of Work	5-14 years		15-17 years		5-17 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Permanent	33	59	262	454	295	513
Seasonal during school vacation	66	97	187	243	253	340
Short-term (Seasonal/Casual)	131	178	121	177	252	355
Seasonal/Casual Part-time	71	81	2	18	73	99
Other	-	1	1	10	1	11
Total	301	416	573	902	874	1,318

8.11 Working Shifts

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The survey asked the establishments about the shifts that children worked. The results show that almost all of the children worked in the daytime and only those who were involved in service industries such as restaurants or other entertainment worked in the evening time.

Table 8.11 : Working Shifts

[List of Table](#)

Sex	Day (5 am-6 pm)		Evening (6 pm-10 pm)		Night (10 pm-5 am)	
	5-14 years	15-17 years	5-14 years	15-17 years	5-14 years	15-17 years
Male	266	537	5	15	2	8
Female	452	873	7	50	3	18
Total	718	1,410	12	65	5	26

8.12 Number of Working Hours

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Table 8.12 shows that 68 percent of children aged 5 to 17 years old worked from 5 to 8 hours per day, followed by 23 percent who worked part time, 1 to 4 hours per day, 7 percent worked from 9 to 10 hours per day and 0.2 percent worked more than 10 hours per day.

Table 8.12 : Number of Working Hours of Working Children

Number of Working Hours	Age Group						Total
	5-14 years		15-17 years		5-17 years		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1 1 to 4 hours	125	216	62	98	187	314	501
2 5 to 8 hours	150	226	441	692	591	918	1,509
3 9 to 10 hours	6	3	59	84	65	87	152
4 More than 10 hours	3	-	14	16	17	16	33
Total	284	445	576	80	860	1,335	2,195

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

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Household-Based Survey on Child Labour

1. The survey's results show that among total population of 12.3 million, there were 4.3 million children aged 5 to 17 years (35 per cent). There was significant progress in the field of education, specifically for children aged 5 to 17 years. Of the total children aged 5 to 17 years, there were 3.2 million of them ever attended school (76 per cent). Observing only the children aged 10 to 14 years the proportion of children ever attended school was as high as 91 per cent.
2. The number of children who worked during the past 7 days has increased significantly compared to previous surveys. However, previous surveys are not strictly comparable; in previous socio-economic surveys there was only one section of 2 pages on child labour, while this survey is a stand alone child labour survey that was designed for research on many aspects of child labour and the number of pages of questions related to child labour totalled to 35.
3. Almost two out of ten working children lived in urban areas. Most working children lived in rural areas (84.3 percent). 5.1 percent of working children aged 5-17 years old lived in Phnom Penh and 10.5% in other urban areas during the past 7 days. Kampong Cham had the highest number of working children: 285,926; followed by Kandal: 259,812. Takaev and Banteay Mean Chey also had large numbers of working children, equal to 141,545 and 137,376 respectively.
4. Almost nine out of ten working children aged 5-17 years were attending school. Compared with the corresponding school attendance of working children in 1996, this proportion has increased more than two times. This confirms the efficacy of the policies of the Royal Government within the last few years to develop the social sector, especially in constructing many primary schools in the country.
5. The study found that among all working children, 23 percent worked more than 35 hours a week and 15 percent more than 41 hours a week. 67 percent of the children worked between 15 hours to 34 hours a week. Most of the children could attend school part-time while working since primary school only takes up one-half or one-third of the day.
6. The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing) accounted for seven out of every ten of all child workers aged 5-17 years in Cambodia as a whole (72.7 percent), for both sexes, 76.1 percent for males and 69.1 percent for females. A gender differential was observed: more working boys undertook agricultural activities than girls.
7. After the agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing sector, many working children worked in wholesale and retail trade (16.0 percent), manufacturing (6.3 percent) and community, social & personal services (2.3 percent). From the gender

perspective, the picture was the reverse of the agricultural sector for these industries, i.e. more working girls than boys undertook these activities.

8. Most of working children aged 5-17 years old were agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry workers: 71.1 percent, followed by sales workers: 15.5 percent and workers in production and related workers plant and machine operators: 7.4 percent and service workers: 5.3 percent.
9. During the reference week, almost nine out of ten working children were unpaid family workers (86.6 percent), 4.2 percent were paid employees and 3.4 percent were casual paid workers, 3.0 percent were casual unpaid workers and 2.5 percent were own account workers or self employed.
10. Only 22.4 percent of the working children employees were attending school, 30.0 percent for male working children and 16.5 percent for female working children.
11. Regarding the factors that lead children to work, 'other' reasons were cited by 84.6 percent of working children. Therefore, it is most likely that we failed to record the main reason that children work. Since most of the children worked in agriculture, they just assisted their parents or guardians on the farm, whether the household was poor or non-poor. Among all child workers, the percentage of these unpaid family workers is very high: 86.6 percent, as presented in Appendix B. Therefore it is likely that the reason "to assist/help in household agriculture work" would be cited by a significant percentage of working children.
12. All of the working children found difficulties at their workplaces in one way or another. The type of work difficulties however, fall into the "other" category for up to 70.50 percent of the working children. This needs to be further studied in the next research operation. Despite the difficulties at their workplace, only 46.50 percent of working children were aware of hazards at their workplace. Regarding actual hazards at the workplace, the survey found 3.6 percent of working children worked with machinery, 24 percent did hard work, 3 percent reported a bad working environment, 0.5 percent were physically or mentally abused and 2 percent were paid badly. In term of injuries and related illnesses, cuts/moulds/punctures were the main injuries cited by working children (60 percent of the injured working children), followed by contusions/bruises/hematoma/abrasions (16 percent) and bites by animals/snakes/insects (15 percent). Male working children were found to suffer more injuries than female working children. Female working children however, were found to suffer more burns than working boys.
13. There were quite a significant number of working children working away from home (37,000 or 1.6 percent of all working children). The survey found the highest percentages of working children away from home were doing so to attend school and/or a training institution (46 percent) and to work on household chores/house-keeping (31 percent). A higher percentage of male working children were found to be attending school and/or a training institution than female working children, who were more often engaged in household chores and/or house-keeping.

Establishment-Based Survey on Child Labour

14. On average, the selected establishments in Cambodia employed about four child workers per establishment and about 2/3 of child workers were female. The reasons cited for recruiting female child workers was because they are suited to the work of farming, garment manufacturing, retail trade and other services. However, industries such as mining, quarrying and food manufacturing employed mostly boys.
15. Most employers said that they recruited child workers because they are suitable to the work, the work required only a low level of skills and the children required lower pay than adults. More than half of child workers were working part-time or seasonally and after school. Only 2 percent of working children worked the night shift from 6 p.m. to 5 a.m.
16. Child workers were provided some benefits by their employers, but not many. Only about 44 percent of child workers got paid, and the rest of the employers paid the children's wages to their family or others.

9.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. The results of the 2001 Child Labour Survey should be used for other surveys or research. There is a need to conduct further research on specific target groups to focus on the details of the situation of street children, child prostitutes and children working as domestic servants. This research can be conducted through rapid assessments or small surveys.
2. A database of child labour surveys in Cambodia will be established and will be made available to universities, researchers and other users through the NIS Data Users Service Center. The Data Users Service Center at NIS plays an important role in the dissemination of statistical products and provides numerous services such as a library, providing and selling information related to census and surveys conducted by NIS.
3. NIS has devoted a research group to child labour, which will serve to facilitate coordination between government organisations, universities and NGOs.
4. The problem of child labour in Cambodia is real and serious, although perhaps not as serious as some had speculated. Moreover, all indicators point in the same direction: the problem is likely to explode in the near future unless preventive measures are taken. The survey on child labour, in conjunction with the 1996 and 1999 Socio-Economic Surveys of Cambodia, provided some insights that were not available before. This survey, the CCLS 2001, dedicated solely to investigating the situation of working children, will provide even more comprehensive information on child labour, especially the survey database that will continue to serve the public for many years to come. We know now that there are strong provincial variations in the incidence of child labour in Cambodia and have identified the provinces where the incidence of child labour is high. Moreover, the survey enables us to further qualify the problem by looking at the schooling status of working children.

The Priority Target Groups

5. The majority of Cambodian working children are still engaged in agricultural activities as unpaid workers in the family. Although this type of work is not without complications and problems, it may not be as serious as those toiling for many hours a day for petty wages in the manufacturing and service sectors. In principle however, all working children are at risk and the ultimate objective of society should be the total elimination of child labour. Considering the complexity of the problem and the sheer number of children involved, priorities will need to be established. Light work for children within the household and as part of informal education and training can be beneficial to children. But, even in this case, the lack of elementary schooling is serious since basic skills such as reading, writing and counting are becoming more important than ever.
6. In terms of priorities, very young children (under 12) should be the target of our attention.
7. The problem becomes really serious when children are involved in harmful work with one or more hazards – physical, chemical, biological or psychological and similar practices are obviously unacceptable. Child labour in its most extreme forms (e.g. child prostitution and trafficking) is clearly present in Cambodia. But also more subtle forms of child slavery and bonded labour such as child domestic work pose a problem. The available data, although scanty, suggests that many working children in Cambodia are exposed to serious health and safety hazards. The survey revealed that nearly 15 percent of working children worked more than 40 hours a week. A large number also reported that they have suffered from illness or injuries due to their work. There are many children indeed in various industries and service sectors to whom attention should be paid. Identifying and addressing their problems will be a major challenge.
8. Girls are clearly a very vulnerable group in current Cambodian society. Consistently, the percentage of working children in all the age groups was higher among females than males, both in rural and urban areas. Girls have less access to education at the primary level and even less at the secondary level. There are signs that the upsurge of labour intensive industries in Cambodia will result in an even higher proportion of young girls in the labour force.
9. Finally, children of ethnic minorities are another group of at-risk children that deserve priority attention. There is an acute risk that the improvement of communication and transportation systems between the least developed provinces and the capital will expose the ethnic minorities to exploitation through kidnapping, sale and deceit of children for the purpose of forced labour and prostitution.

Principle Areas for Action

10. In order to be effective, a package of interventions will be required to address the problem. Child labour needs to be attacked at all fronts: economic, social, educational and cultural. There are two major types of interventions that need to be considered. The first one is to remove children from the extreme and most hazardous work situations. Although in some cases the physical removal of

children from work is not immediately feasible, efforts should be made to at least remove the factors that make their work hazardous.

11. Prevention, which is the second type of intervention, is likely to be more effective in the long run. By influencing the economic and the socio-cultural factors that push children into hazardous work, a more sustainable impact can be achieved. In this respect interventions that will be crucial include:

Expanding the Knowledge Base

12. The knowledge base on child labour in Cambodia will still need expansion in order to be comprehensive and up-to-date. Although this survey has shed some light on the problem, other studies need to be undertaken to complete the profile. Information on the types of work performed by children and the hazards they encounter is still inadequate. The situation of girls also warrants more in-depth research. In particular the constraints to attending school that girls face should be further researched. The majority of working children are found in fishing, farming, and agricultural processing activities. The conditions of work in these industries should be studied in greater depth.

Access to Education

13. Improved access to education will be a crucial element of any programme aimed at preventing and addressing the problem of child labour. Although the survey showed that there was a significant increase in the number of working children who now have access to schooling, barriers that prevent children from going to school still need to be removed, i.e. the difficulties in access to school, the lack of motivation of teachers, the poverty of the families that see work as a priority over the education of their children and the attitudes of parents who are illiterate themselves. These conditions force a large number of children to take part in economic activities, either in rural areas or in the cities. When migrating to look for work in the cities, illiteracy exposes them to deceit and exploitation, i.e. working on the street or in some cases being forced in to prostitution. The preventive strategies to be adopted and implemented will require an integrated approach in which education must feature high. There is a need to create awareness of the child labour problem and the importance of education and to facilitate access to schooling, in particular in provinces where enrollment rates are currently lower. Initiatives in the field of non-formal education, by which children can combine work with schooling, although not an optimal solution, will need to be considered in certain cases.

Policies, Programmes and Legislation on Child Labour

14. Cambodia is in a position to prevent the problem of child labour of becoming more acute and taking on the proportions it has in some other countries undergoing rapid development. As mentioned before, specific policies on child labour are virtually absent and there is a need to identify priorities and measures that would ensure that at least the most intolerable forms of child labour are dealt with immediately and firmly. In addition, preventive measures will be important to ensure that the problem is not further aggravated. Children in the labour force

are a harsh reality of Cambodia, not likely to disappear in the near future. For certain forms of child labour, protective programmes may have to be considered as a transitional measure.

15. Programmes will need to be implemented, both at the national and provincial level. Potential provinces identified for preventive action include Bat Dambang, Kampong Speu, Siem Reap, and Rotanak Kiri. Key governmental organizations, i.e. Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, Ministry of Education, local Governors and non-governmental organizations all have a role to play in developing and implementing concrete programmes for the prevention of child labour at the provincial level. Also the conditions of target families in selected provinces who keep their children at home for full time work or send them away to work should be examined and improved so that they are in a position to allow their children to take part in educational programmes.
16. The legislative framework does not yet seem specific enough to provide adequate protection to children against child labour exploitation. Laws and implementation of legislation will need to be developed and improved to ensure enforcement of priorities. Currently enforcement of legislation is not yet effectively undertaken because the parties responsible have difficulties in distinguishing the types of work in which children are allowed to participate from those that are completely unacceptable. Strengthening the enforcement capacity of the labour inspectorate will be an important challenge for the future.

The Actors to be Involved

17. Obviously, child labour is not the responsibility of any single institution. Partnership among ministries, government institutions and private agencies will be important to ensure progress. The Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation, in tandem with existing or prospective Workers' and Employers' Organizations, will have a lead role to play in forging a movement against child labour.

APPENDIX A[TOC](#)***TECHNICAL NOTES ON SAMPLE DESIGN OF CCLS 2001***

The sample for CCLS 2001 was a stratified sample selected in two stages:

A- The First Stage Selection

Villages, the primary sampling units or PSU's, were selected from the list of villages for every stratum within the domains listed in order of: province/city, district, commune, and village. The method of Circular Systematic Sampling with Probability of inclusion of a village Proportional to its Size (CSS-PPS) was used to select the villages.

The sampling frame contained, in addition to the code for the above identification particulars, the name of the villages as well as the number of households in the village as known at that time. The number of households in the village identified in the sampling frame was taken as its size. The actual numbers of households in selected villages were obtained later by direct listing. In this method, the number of actual households was usually different from the number recorded in the sampling frame. To avoid ambiguity, the number of households in a village as recorded in the frame was always referred to as the village's size. The total numbers of villages in a domain will be denoted by N and the size of i -th village in the domain by S_i , for $i= 1, 2, \dots, N$. The number of villages to be selected from the domain by the (CSS-PPS) selection of sub-samples is explained below:

Step 1: Prepare a tabular layout using seven columns and N rows - one for each village in the domain. The seven columns are:

- 1- Serial number of village (i)
- 2- Identification code of village, consisting of province, district, commune and village codes
- 3- Name of village
- 4- Size of village (S_i)
- 5- Lower limit of selection interval (L_i): $L_0 = 1$ and $L_i = (S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_{(i-1)} + 1)$.
- 6- Upper limit of selection interval (U_i): $U_i = (S_1 + S_2 + \dots + S_i)$, the cumulative size for $i=1,2,\dots,N$. (Note that column 6 has to be calculated before column 5.)
- 7- Order of selection

Step 2: Calculate the sampling interval as $I = (U_N \div N)$. Round off to the nearest integer. Here U_N is the last entry in column 6, the total of the size of village. the total of the size of all villages : 1 to N .

Step 3: Chose a random integer R in the range 1 to U_N from the supplied random number table.

Step 4: Take $R_1 = R$, and generate a sequence of n selector numbers $R_1, R_2, R_3, \dots, R_n$ in the following way: Calculate the next R from the previous R by adding I to it, and if the total exceeds U_N , by subtracting U_N from the total.

Thus for $j = 2, 3, \dots, n$, $R_j = R_{j-1} + I$, if this does not exceed U_N ;

$$R_j = (R_{j-1} + I) - U_N \text{ otherwise.}$$

Step 5: If the j -th selection number, R_j falls in the i -th selection interval (L_i, U_i) , that is, if $L_i \leq R_j \leq U_i$, select village i , as the j -th village to be sampled and write “ j ” in Column 7, “Order of Selection” against Village i .

The number of households in the village was used as the measure of the villages’ size. Sample village selection was done through the use of a computer program. The sample allocation is given below:

Table A1 : Distribution of Villages and Households in Sampling Frame

[List of Table](#)

Sr. No.	Code and Name of Province	No. of Villages			No. of Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	01 Banteay Mean Chey	59	544	603	18,296	92,559	110,855
2	02 Bat Dambang	62	507	569	25,421	120,137	145,558
3	03 Kampong Cham	31	1,717	1,748	8,112	303,962	312,074
4	04 Kampong Chhnang	26	520	546	7,661	74,648	82,309
5	05 Kampong Spueu	56	1,263	1,319	7,432	107,017	114,449
6	06 Kampong Thum	55	682	737	12,285	94,427	106,712
7	07 Kampot	15	462	477	6,053	98,920	104,973
8	08 Kandal	20	1,067	1,087	10,246	195,509	205,755
9	09 Kaoh Kong	11	116	127	5,351	19,179	24,530
10	10 Kracheh	74	183	257	14,738	34,446	49,184
11	11 Mondol Kiri	14	84	98	1,260	4,371	5,631
12	13 Preah Vihear	31	173	204	4,072	16,547	20,619
13	14 Prey Veaeng	42	1,094	1,136	10,868	183,205	194,073
14	15 Pousat	63	412	475	10,796	56,962	67,758
15	16 Rotanak Kiri	16	224	240	3,165	13,557	16,722
16	17 Siem Reab	77	805	882	20,418	105,055	125,473
17	18 Krong Preah Sihanouk	85	0	85	27,584	0	27,584
18	19 Stueng Traeng	17	111	128	4,300	9,846	14,146
19	20 Svay Rieng	18	672	690	4,100	94,115	98,215
20	21 Takaev	40	1,076	1,116	7,233	147,656	154,889
21	22 Otdar Mean Chey	21	83	104	3,779	8,388	12,167
22	23 Krong Kaeb	16	0	16	5,295	0	5,295
23	24 Krong Pailin	58	0	58	4,060	0	4,060
SUB_TOTAL		907	11,795	12,702	222,525	1,780,506	2,003,031
24	12 Phnom Penh	405	232	637	96,407	75,864	172,271
GRAND_TOTAL		1,312	12,027	13,339	318,932	1,856,370	2,175,302

Table A2 : Number of Villages and Households to be selected by Provinces in Other Urban and Rural[List of Table](#)

Sr. No.	Code and Name of Province	No. of Villages			No. of Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	01 Banteay Mean Chey	23	10	33	460	200	660
2	03 Kampong Cham	10	32	42	200	640	840
3	08 Kandal	13	21	34	260	420	680
4	21 Takaev	9	16	25	180	320	500
5	15 Pousat	14	6	20	280	120	400
6	12 Phnom Penh	73	55	128	1,460	1,100	2,560
7	04 Kampong Chhnang	10	8	18	200	160	360
	05 Kampong Spueu	9	12	21	180	240	420
8	02 Bat Dambang	32	13	45	640	260	900
	24 Krong Pailin	5	0	5	100	0	100
9	14 Prey Veang	14	20	34	280	400	680
	20 Svay Rieng	5	10	15	100	200	300
10	07 Kampot	8	11	19	160	220	380
	09 Kaoh Kong	7	2	9	140	40	180
	18 Krong Preah Sihanouk	35	0	35	700	0	700
	23 Krong Kaeb	6	0	6	120	0	120
11	10 Kracheh	18	4	22	360	80	440
	13 Preah Vihear	5	2	7	100	40	140
	19 Stueng Traeng	5	1	6	100	20	120
	11 Mondol Kiri	2	1	3	40	20	60
	16 Rotanak Kiri	4	1	5	80	20	100
12	17 Siem Reab	26	11	37	520	220	740
	06 Kampong Thum	15	10	25	300	200	500
	22 Otdar Mean Chey	5	1	6	100	20	120
	TOTAL	353	247	600	7,060	4,940	12,000

The selection probability for village i in stratum h will be computed as:

$$P_{hi} = \left(n_h / \sum_i MF_{hi} \right) \times MF_{hi} \quad (\text{Formula 1})$$

where :

P_{hi} = probability of selecting the i^{th} PSU in h stratum

n_h = number of sample villages to be drawn from h stratum

MF_{hi} = number of households in village i as recorded in the sample frame

$\sum MF_{hi}$ = total number of households
in stratum h as recorded in
the sample frame

The design weight for the primary sampling unit is inversely proportional to its selection probability.

$$W_{hi} = \left(\frac{1}{P_{hi}} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{n_h} \times \frac{MF_{hi}}{\sum_i MF_{hi}} \right) = \left(\frac{\sum_i MF_{hi}}{n_h \times MF_{hi}} \right)$$

If required to calculate any characteristics at the village level, the study variable is denoted by y_{hi} , then the calculation y_{hi} in the stratum is Y_h , based on sample villages is as follows:

$$Y_h = \sum_i W_{hi} \times Y_{hi}$$

The estimate for total Y for all strata is the sum of the estimate for each strata:

$$Y = \sum_i Y_h = \sum_h \sum_i \left(\frac{\sum_j MF_{hi}}{n_h \times MF_{hi}} \right) \times y_{hi}$$

B. Second Stage Selection

For each sample village (PSU), a field listing operation was undertaken, except for large villages. Large villages were segmented first, comprising about 210 households based on current household estimates by village leaders. A segment in which a complete listing of households was to be done, was chosen randomly. This entailed carrying out a complete canvass of the PSU in order to make a current and complete listing of households contained within. The procedure involved creating a sketch map for the PSU, where physical boundaries in the village and the location of each household were sketched. Canvassing, on the other hand, will entail a systematic covering of the entire village following a prescribed path of travel in order to make sure that all housing units in which the households reside will be accounted for. After the listing operation was completed, a fixed sample size of 20 households was selected in each PSU. The selection was carried out using circular systematic random sampling with a random start (CSS). The sampling interval was equal to the number of current households in the PSU or segment divided by the fixed 20, as the case may be.

The selection probability for households j in village i was computed as:

$$P_{hij} = \left(\frac{x_{hi}}{MA_{hi}} \right) \quad (\text{Formula 2})$$

where :

P_{hij} = probability of selecting the j^{th} household in village i

x_{hi} = number of households to be selected in the i^{th} village in stratum h (20)

MA_{hi} = number of households actually residing in village i in stratum h at the time of the survey. This will be equal to the number of households listed in village i if the village is not segmented. If only a segment of village i will be listed, this is equal to the number of households listed in the selected segment.

C. Basic Weights for Household Information

The basic weights for small villages (less than 211 households) was computed as follows:

$$W_{hij} = \sum_i M_{hi} \times MA_{hij} / (n_h \times x_{hi} \times MF_{hij}) \quad (\text{Formula 3})$$

where :

$\sum MF_{hi}$, n_h are as defined in Formula 1

x_{hi} and MA_{hi} are as defined in Formula 2

D. Weights for Household Information for Large PSU's

Large villages or those with an estimated number of households greater than 211 were segmented and only one randomly selected segment was listed. From the selected

segment, the sample of 20 households was then selected. Thus, the weight for that PSU was as follows:

$$W_{hij} = \left(\sum_i M_{hi} \times MAL_{hi} \times G \right) / (n_h \times x_{hi} \times MF_{hi}) \quad (\text{Formula 4})$$

where:

G = the number of segments in village i

MAL_{hi} = the actual households listed in the selected segment

$\sum MF_{hi}$, n_h , x_{hi} , MF_{hi} are as defined earlier

E. Estimation Procedure

E.1 Estimation Procedure for Household Information

The estimate of the stratum total is given by the following formula:

$$Y_h = \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij} \quad (\text{Formula 5})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{for } j &= 1, 2, \dots, x_{hi} \\ i &= 1, 2, \dots, n_h \end{aligned}$$

where:

Y_h = the estimate of characteristic y for stratum h

y_{hij} = characteristic of household j in sample village i in stratum h

x_{hi} = number of sample households in village i

n_h = number of sample villages in stratum h

w_{hij} is as defined in Formulas 3 and 4

The estimate for the total for all strata, (Y), was computed as the sum of the estimates for each stratum. That is:

$$Y = \sum Y_h \quad (\text{Formula 6})$$

for $h = 1, 2, \dots, 23$

$$= \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}$$

$$= \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j \left[\sum_i M_{hi} \times MA_{hij} / (n_h \times x_{hi} \times MF_{hij}) \times y_{hij} \right]$$

(small village)

or

$$= \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j \left[\left(\sum_i M_{hi} \times MAL_{hi} \times G \right) / (n_h \times x_{hi} \times MF_{hi}) \times y_{hij} \right]$$

(segments of a large village)

The estimated stratum mean is a ratio computed as:

$$r_h = \frac{Y_h}{X_h} = \frac{\sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}}{\sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}} \quad (\text{Formula 7})$$

where

y_{hij} , n_h , x_{hi} , w_{hij} are as defined earlier

$$\sum_i \sum_j x_{hij} = 1 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, x_{hi}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$$

The population mean is also a ratio, r , which was estimated using the following formula:

$$r = \frac{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}}{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}} \quad (\text{Formula 8})$$

where

$y_{hij}, a_{hi}, n_{hi}, w_{hij}$ are as defined earlier

$$\sum_i \sum_j x_{hij} = 1 \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \dots, x_{hi}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, n_h$$

$$h = 1, 2, \dots, 23$$

E. 2 Estimation of Variances

In order to provide a basis for assessing the reliability or precision of CCLS estimates, an estimation of the magnitude of sampling error in the survey data was computed. Since most of the estimates from the survey are in the form of weighted ratios, variances for ratio estimates were thus presented. The procedure for deriving the estimates of the variances is described below.

All variances of the ratio estimates are given of the form:

$$\text{var}(r) = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum (1 - f_h) \left(\frac{n_h}{n_h} - 1 \right) \sum \left(z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{n_h} \right) \quad (\text{Formula 9})$$

where

$$r = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}}{\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}}$$

$$x^2 = X^2 = \left(\sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} X_{hij} \right)^2$$

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r x_{hi}$$

$$y_{hi} = \sum_j w_{hij} y_{hij}$$

$$x_{hi} = \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}$$

$$Z_h = \sum z_{hi}$$

n_h = number of sample villages from stratum h

w_{hij} = weight for each individual in the sample household

The variance of the ratio estimate, r_h , in stratum h is given by the formula:

$$\text{var}(r_h) = \frac{1}{x_h^2} (1 - f_h) \left[\frac{n_h}{(n_h - 1)} \right] \sum_i \left(z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_h^2}{n_h} \right) \quad (\text{Formula 10})$$

where

$$x_h = \sum_h \sum_i \sum_j w_{hij} x_{hij}$$

f_h , n_h , z_{hi} , z_h are as defined earlier

APPENDIX B

[TOC](#)***ADDITIONAL TABLES ON WORKING CHILDREN***Table B.1 : Economically Active Children, by Employment Status and Sex[List of Table](#)

Ser. No.	Employment Status	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Paid employee	41,608	3.6	53,833	4.9	95,441	4.2
2	Employer	3,182	0.3	1,586	0.1	4,768	0.2
3	Own account workers/self –employed	25,057	2.1	31,455	2.8	56,512	2.5
4	Unpaid family workers	1,021,503	87.3	951,494	85.9	1,972,996	86.6
5	Casual paid worker	41,568	3.6	35,403	3.2	76,971	3.4
6	Casual unpaid worker	35,042	3.0	33,581	3.0	68,623	3.0
7	Other	2,482	0.2	667	0.1	3,149	0.1
	Total	1,170,442	100.0	1,108,019	100.0	2,278,460	100.0

Table B.2 : Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Allowing Children to Work, by Schooling Status – Both Sex

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians for Allowing Children to Work	Total Child Population	Engaged in Economic Activity			Engaged in Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Both Sex	4,302,772	2,278,460	1,599,786	678,673	3,215,889	2,325,375	890,514
Household is poor	3,791	3,669	2,025	1,644	2,803	2,069	733
To supplement household income	2,406	2,260	930	1,330	2,167	1,017	1,150
To pay outstanding debt	6,838	6,646	4,339	2,307	6,639	4,390	2,249
To assist/help in household enterprise	2,013	2,013	937	1,075	1,635	937	697
To gain experience	92,963	88,126	57,910	30,217	87,758	60,206	27,552
To pay for schooling	33,763	32,330	17,488	14,842	29,306	18,750	10,556
To start own business	32,209	29,147	18,638	10,509	29,531	19,041	10,490
Education /training program not suitable	186,291	165,271	113,203	52,068	168,632	113,928	54,704
Schools/training inst. are too far	22,338	21,166	15,094	6,073	22,338	16,266	6,073
Other	3,920,160	1,927,832	1,369,223	558,609	2,865,082	2,088,772	776,310

Table B.3 : Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Allowing Male Children to Work, by Schooling Status[List of Table](#)

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians for Allowing Children to Work	Total Child Population	In Economic Activity			In Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Male	2,203,936	1,170,441	869,990	300,451	1,622,397	1,223,055	399,342
Household is poor	1,625	1,581	1,282	298	1,587	1,327	260
To supplement household Income	1,779	1,779	930	849	1,539	871	669
To pay outstanding debt	3,269	3,077	2,369	709	3,109	2,459	650
To assist/help in household enterprise	969	969	833	135	969	833	135
To gain experience	50,105	48,307	34,154	14,153	46,831	35,457	11,374
To pay for schooling	17,708	16,830	11,408	5,422	16,398	12,216	4,183
To start own business	16,771	15,552	11,986	3,566	15,369	11,857	3,513
Education/training program not suitable	98,272	88,175	61,190	26,986	88,785	60,798	27,987
Schools/training inst. are too far	13,027	12,635	10,359	2,276	13,027	10,751	2,276
Other	2,000,411	981,537	735,479	246,058	1,434,783	1,086,488	348,295

Table B.4 : Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Letting Female Children Work, by Schooling Status

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians for Letting Child Work	Total Child Population	In Economic Activity			In Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Female	2,098,836	1,108,019	729,796	378,223	1,593,492	1,102,320	491,172
Household is poor	2,166	2,089	743	1,346	1,216	743	473
To supplement household income	628	481	-	481	628	146	481
To pay outstanding debt	3,569	3,569	1,970	1,599	3,530	1,931	1,599
To assist/help in household enterprise	1,044	1,044	104	940	666	104	562
To gain experience	42,858	39,819	23,756	16,064	40,927	24,749	16,178
To pay for schooling	16,056	15,500	6,080	9,420	12,907	6,534	6,374
To start own business	15,438	13,596	6,653	6,943	14,161	7,185	6,977
Education/training program not suitable	88,018	77,096	52,013	25,082	79,847	53,130	26,717
Schools/training inst. are too far	9,312	8,531	4,734	3,797	9,312	5,515	3,797
Other	1,919,748	946,295	633,743	312,551	1,430,299	1,002,284	428,015

Table B.5 : Percentages of Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Letting Children Work, by Schooling Status[List of Table](#)

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians for Letting Child Work	Total Child Population	In Economic Activity			In Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Both Sexes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Household is poor	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
To supplement household income	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
To pay outstanding debt	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
To assist/help in household enterprise	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%
To gain experience	2.2%	3.9%	3.6%	4.5%	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%
To pay for schooling	0.8%	1.4%	1.1%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
To start own business	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%
Education/training program not suitable	4.3%	7.3%	7.1%	7.7%	5.2%	4.9%	6.1%
Schools/training inst. are too far	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Other	91.1%	84.6%	85.6%	82.3%	89.1%	89.8%	87.2%

Table B.6 : Percentages of Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Letting Male Children Work, by Schooling Status

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians for Letting Child Work	Total child Population	In Economic Activity			In Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Male	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Household is poor	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
To supplement household income	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
To pay outstanding debt	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
To assist/help in household enterprise	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
To gain experience	2.3%	4.1%	3.9%	4.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%
To pay for schooling	0.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.8%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
To start own business	0.8%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%
Education/training program not suitable	4.5%	7.5%	7.0%	9.0%	5.5%	5.0%	7.0%
Schools/training inst. are too far	0.6%	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%
Other	90.8%	83.9%	84.5%	81.9%	88.4%	88.8%	87.2%

Table B.7 : Percentages of Main Reasons of Parents/Guardians for Letting Female Children Work, by Schooling Status

[List of Table](#)

Main Reason of Parents/Guardians For Letting Child Work	Total Child Population	In Economic Activity			In Housekeeping Activity		
		Total	Attending School	Not Attending School	Total	Attending School	Not Attending School
Female	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Household is poor	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
To supplement household income	0.0%	0.0%	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
To pay outstanding debt	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
To assist/help in household enterprise	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
To gain experience	2.0%	3.6%	3.3%	4.2%	2.6%	2.2%	3.3%
To pay for schooling	0.8%	1.4%	0.8%	2.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%
To start own business	0.7%	1.2%	0.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.7%	1.4%
Education/training program not suitable	4.2%	7.0%	7.1%	6.6%	5.0%	4.8%	5.4%
Schools/training inst. are too far	0.4%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.8%
Other	91.5%	85.4%	86.8%	82.6%	89.8%	90.9%	87.1%

APPENDIX C[TOC](#)***ADDITIONAL TABLES INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS OF ESTABLISHMENTS THAT EMPLOY CHILD WORKERS*****Table C.1 : School Attendance of Working Children, by Sex**[List of Table](#)

Sex	Day		Evening / Night	
	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17
Male	199	133	12	24
Female	317	205	21	72
Total	516	338	33	96

Table C.2 : School Attendance of Working Children, by Nature of Work

Nature of Work	5-14		15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Permanent	50	44	156	257
During working day	16	25	85	126
Other	15	63	2	15
Total	81	132	243	398

APPENDIX D
Questionnaires

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Royal Government of Cambodia
Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics

CCLS FORM 1[TOC](#)**CAMBODIA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2001****QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLDS**

A. To be completed by Interviewers before interview	Enter code	B. To be completed by Interviewer
Province/City		<div style="text-align: right; margin-bottom: 5px;">ID </div> Name of person interviewed..... Date of Initial Interview _____ (day) _____ (month) (2001) Beginning time: Hour....., Minute....., End time: Hour....., Minute..... Interviewer's Name Interviewer's Signature Remark:.....
District/Khan		
Commune/Sangkat		
Sample Village/Mondol		
Sector (Urban =1, Rural = 2)		
Sample Reference Number of household		
Name of Household head		
Address (Enter house No., Street or other identification)		
.....		

C. To be completed by Supervisors after checking completed questionnaire thoroughly

Supervisor's Name

Date Checked by Supervisor _____ (day) _____ (month) (2001)

Date of Re-interview (if necessary) _____ (day) _____ (month) (2001)

Supervisor's Signature.....

I. Demographic Characteristics of all Household Members

The following questions should be asked of the head of household, spouse of the head of household, or of another adult household member, if both head and spouse are absent.

ID No.	Name of household member	Relationship to the head (use Relationship Codes below)	Presence or absence status 1=Yes, presence 2=No, absence (Enter Code)	Sex 1=Male, 2=Female (Enter Code)	What is the date of birth? Day/month/year	What is the age in completed years? (Enter 98 if age is 98 or over)	Ethnicity (Enter Code)	ALL PERSONS 5 YEARS AND OVER											
								General Education					Can read and write a simple message in any language? 1=Yes 2=No	Schooling Status 1=Never attended (Go to next person) 2=Now 3=Past	What age in completed years to start schooling at the first time? (If col.10=3 go to col. 14)	For those currently attending		For those who left school Highest level or grade attained (use code)	What was the highest grade level successfully completed? (use grade level code below)
								Current level or grade (use code)	1= Yes, Full time Go to Col. 15 2= Yes, Part time Go to Col. 15										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)					
1				/...../..														
2				/...../..														
3				/...../..														
4				/...../..														
5				/...../..														
6				/...../..														
7				/...../..														
8				/...../..														
9				/...../..														
10				/...../..														

CODES

Relationship Codes (Col. 3)	1=Head, 2=Spouse, 3=Son/daughter, 4=Stepchild, 5 = Adopted child/foster child, 6=Parent, 7=Sibling, 8=Grandchild, 9=Niece/nephew, 10=Son/daughter-in-law, 11=Brother/sister -in- law, 12=Parent -in- law, 13=Other relative, 14=Servant, 15=Other non-relative including boarders.
Ethnicity Codes (Col. 7)	1= Khmer, 2= Cham, 3= Other Local Group, 4= Chinese, 5 = Vietnamese, 6= Thai, 7= Lao, 8= Other (Specify; If any).
Grade level codes (Col 12, Col. 14 and Col. 15)	99= None, 0=Pre-school/Kindergarten, 1=Class one, 2=Class two, ... , 11=Class eleven, 12=Class twelve, 13=Studying in College/university undergraduate , 14=College/university undergraduate completed, 15=Studying in College /university graduate, 16=College /university graduate completed, 17=Studying in Post-graduate, 18=Post-graduate completed, 19=Other(Specify).....

II. Migration Status of Households (within the last five years ago)

<p>Q 2.1 Has this household ever changed the usual place of residence within the last five years?</p> <p>1=Yes, 2=No</p> <p>(Enter Code) If No, >> III</p>	<p>Q 2.2 What was the name of the last usual place of residence within the last five years?</p> <p>(Enter "SAME" in Col. Province if same Commune, District and Province, Otherwise Specify Name of Province/District/Commune. If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Col. Province)</p>	<p>Q 2.3 What was the main reason for coming/changing the present place of residence?</p> <p>1=Insecurity due to civil strife/natural calamity 2=Family reunion/family moved 3=Better work prospects/in search of work 4=On account of education 5=Transfer of workplace 6=On account of marriage 7=Repatriation 8=Return after displacement 9=Resettlement 10= Other (please, specify.....)</p>	<p>Q 2.4. How long has this household been living in the present place of residence?</p>						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
							 year (s)month (s)

IV. Housing Conditions

Q 4.1. Ownership status of household dwelling: 1=Owned (Go to Q4.3) 2=Rented from private owner 3=Rented from Government/public ownership 4=Provided free by employer (Go to Q4.3) 5=Subsidised by employer (private or government/public ownership) 6=Others (Go to Q4.3) (Enter code)	Q 4.2. Give the amount paid per month by the household	Q4.3. Type of the household dwelling: 1=Single 2=Duplex/Apartment/Condominium 3=Commercial/Industrial/Agricultural Building 4=Institutional Living Quarters 5=Other housing Unit, Natural Shelter, Boat, etc.	Q 4.4. Number of living rooms, including drawing/dining rooms: (Enter number of rooms)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Riels		

Q 4.5. Housing facilities available in the dwelling:				
What kind of Toilet facilities does your household use? (Enter code) 1=Connected to sewerage 2=Septic tank 3=Closed Latrine 4=Open Latrine 5=Public toilet 6=Other (Specify.....) 7=None	Kitchen: 1=Inside house 2=Outside house 3=None 4=Other. (Specify.....)	Sources of lighting: 1=Electricity from gov't and other private sources 2=Generator 3=Both electricity and generator 4=Kerosene oil 5=Candles 6=Battery 7=Other (Specify.....)	Sources of drinking water: 1=Piped in dwelling 2=Public Tap 3=Tubed/Piped Well or Borehole 4=Protected Dug well 5=Unprotected Dug Well 6=Pond, River or Stream 7=Rainwater 8=Tanker Truck, Vendor or otherwise bought 9=Bottled water 10. Other (Specify.....)	Sources of fuel for cooking: 1=Firewood 2=Charcoal 3=Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) 4=Kerosene 5=Electricity 6=None 7=Other (Specify.....)
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

Q 4.6. Does the household own the following? (Interviewer to read all options and has mark all those mentioned by the respondent):
(Enter numbers)

TV (s)	VC R (s)	Cass ette reco rder (s)	Only radio	FM radio (please mark col. if access)							Refriger ator(s)	Telep hone (s)	Car (s)	Truck (s)	Tracto r (s)	Motor Cycle (s)	Cyclo (s)	Bicycle (s)	Boat (s)	Motor Boat (s)	Cart (s)	Other (Specify.....)
				88	97	98	99	103	105	Other												
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)

V. Household Income and Expenditures:

Q 5.1. What is the estimated average monthly consumer expenditure of the present household?	Q 5.2. What is the main expenditure of the present household?		Q 5.3. What is the estimated average monthly income of the household?	Q 5.4. What is the main activity from which the household derived major income during the last 12 months? 1=Self-employment: Agricultural activity 2=Self-employment: Non-agricultural activity 3=Agricultural labour 4=Regular employment 5=Other casual labour 6=Pensions, dividends, interest, property rent, etc. 7 =Other source (specify).....
	Description	Code		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
.....Riels (per month)		Riels (per month)	

CONFIDENTIAL

All information collected in this survey is strictly confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.

Royal Government of Cambodia

**Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics**

CCLS FORM 2**CAMBODIA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2001****QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PARENTS/GUARDIANS OF CHILDREN 5-17 IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

A. To be completed by Interviewers before interview		Enter code	B. To be completed by Interviewer			
Province/City			Name of person interviewed..... <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>ID</td><td></td></tr></table> Date of Initial Interview: ____ (day) ____ (month) (2001) Beginning time: Hour....., Minute....., End time: Hour.....Minute..... Interviewer's Name Interviewer's Signature..... Remark:.....		ID	
ID						
District/Khan						
Commune/Sangkat						
Sample Village/Mondol						
Sector (Urban =1, Rural = 2)						
Sample Reference Number of household						
Name of Household Head					
Address (Enter house No., Street or other identification)					

C. To be completed by Supervisors after checking completed questionnaire thoroughly

Supervisor's Name

Date Checked by Supervisor ____ (day) ____ (month) (2001)

Date of Re-interview (if necessary) ____ (day) ____ (month) (2001)

Supervisor's Signature.....

QUESTIONS ABOUT ALL CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD ARE TO BE ADDRESSED TO PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OR RESPONSIBLE PROXIES IN THE HOUSEHOLD WHERE THE CHILD USUALLY RESIDES

Please provide the following information on all children aged 5-17 years in the household where the child usually resides

ID No.	Name of Child	IX. Housekeeping activities/household chores of children 5-17 years old (NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITY)										X. Children 5-17 years old who were idle/did not do anything during pas 7 days: (Not attending school/training institution)						
		Q 9.1 Has __ been engaged in housekeeping activities or household chores in own parents'/guardians' or spouse's home on a regular basis during the past 7 days? 1=Yes 2=No, studying/working (Go to X) 3=No study/no working (Go to X)	Q 9.2 How many hours per day does __ engage in housekeeping activities or household chores in own parents'/guardians' or spouse's home on a regular basis during the past 7 days? (Enter number of hours)	Q 9.3 What were the non-economic activities carried out during the past 7 days? (list four non- economic activities): 1=Preparing meals 2=Sewing/mending garments 3=Cleaning house/washing clothes 4=Shopping 5=Caring for children 6=Fetching water 7=Carrying food or delivering messages to household members 8=Others..... (After filling up, go to next child)	Q 10.1 Was __ idle during the past 7 days (i.e., __ did not do anything at all for the past 7 days? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to next child)	Q 10.2 What were the main reason(s)? 1 = Sick 2 = Disabled 3 = Too young 4 = Begging 5 = Loitering in the streets 6 = Addicted drug 7 = Other (please specify):.....												
							Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Total	1	2	3	4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

Please copy all ID's from page 3 for column 3/Q11.1=1

ID No.	Q 11.7 Did/do you consider some aspects of work risky or dangerous? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to Q11.9)	Q 11.8 Main reason for considering? 1=Prone to vehicular accident 2= Might get burned 3=May fall 4=May impair hearing 5=May impair sight 6=May suffer physical mutilation 7=May contract disease/get sick 8=May get bitten by animal/snake/insect 9=May face gastro intestinal (e.g. ulcer, hepatitis, etc.) problems 10=May face anemia 11=May face general exhaustion 12=May drown 13=Other (Specify.....)	Q 11.9 Have __ operated any machine/equipment during work? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to next child /Q11.11)	Q 11.10 Which of the following? (Can be more than one) 1=Power press 2=Milling machines/equipment 3=Sawing machine/equipment 4=Plate printing machine/equipment 5=Vehicle machines 6=Other (specify.....)		
				1	2	3
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)

Please copy all ID's from page 4

ID No.	Q 11.11 Has ___ ever been hurt at work/workplace or suffered from illnesses /injuries due to work at any time? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to next child /Q11.18)	Q 11.12 How often was ___ hurt or suffered from illnesses/injuries? 1. Often/frequently 2. Occasionally 3. Seldom/rarely	Q 11.13 What were the occupations or jobs held by ___ when the accident happened or from which ___ suffered illness? And what were the activities(industries) in which ___ was injured/hurt or from which ___ suffered illness?											
			Main economic activity				Second economic activity				Third economic activity			
			Occupation	IS CO	Industrial Activity	IS CO	Occupation	IS CO	Industrial Activity	IS IC	Occupation	IS CO	Industrial Activity	IS IC
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)

Please copy all ID's from page 5, for col. 17/Q11.11=1

ID No.	Q 11.14 If __ was hurt or suffered from illnesses/injuries, what type were they? (More than one answer acceptable)																	
	Illnesses (Work related) 1=General, such as fever, cold, etc. 2=Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.) 3=Body aches/pains, (head, neck, back, hand, wrist, joints) 4=Eye strain/eyesight impairment 5=Hearing impairment/ear infection 6=Respiratory (e.g. asthma, TB, pneumonia, etc.)/breathing problem 7=Gastro intestinal (e.g. ulcer, hepatitis, etc.) 8=Anemia 9=General exhaustion 10=Others, specify.....									Injuries (Work related) 1=Contusion, bruises, hematoma, abrasion 2=Cuts/wounds/punctures 3=Amputation, loss of body parts 4=Crushing injuries 5=Dislocations, fractures, sprains 6=Burns 7=Bite by animal/snake/insect 8=Chemist 9=Others, specify.....								
	Main Economic Activity			Second Economic Activity			Third Economic Activity			Main Economic Activity			Second Economic Activity			Third Economic Activity		
(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)

Please provide information for all working children 5-17 years from page 3, for col.3/Q11.1=1

ID No.	Q 11.18 Is _ presently working? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to next child/Form III)	Q 11.19 Is __ aware of any likely health problem in connection with his/her work? 1=Yes 2=No	Q 11.20 Does __ use any protective wear while working? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to Q11.23) 3=Don't know (Go to Q11.23)	Q 11.21 Does __ use any of the following protective wear while working? (More than one answer acceptable). 1=Mask 2=Glasses 3=Helmet 4=Earplugs 5=Special shoes 6=Gloves 7=Protective clothing 8=None 9=Others (specify.....)				Q 11.22 Who provided them? 1=Employer/boss 2=Parents/guardian 3=Brother/sister 4=Other relative 5=Self 6=Others (specify.....)	Q 11.23 Do other people doing the same work use protective wear while working? 1=Yes 2=No (Go to next child/XII) 3=Don't know (Go to next child/XII)	Q 11.24 Which of the following do they usually use? (More than one answer acceptable) 1=Mask 2=Glasses 3=Helmet 4=Earplugs 5=Special shoes 6=Gloves 7=Protective clothing 8=Simple hat/krama/towel 9=Others (specify.....)			
				1	2	3	4			1	2	3	4
(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)	(71)	(72)

XII. Place of work/employer of children 5-17 years of age who are currently working

Please copy all ID from page 8 for co.60/Q11.18=1 (Yes)

ID No.	Q 12.1 If __ is currently working for own family/parents, grandparents/guardians or spouse, please indicate the location where usually works: (Enter code into col. 2 and specify Name, House no., Street no. and Name of /Village/Commune/District/Province) (If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)								Q 12.2 If __ is currently working for someone other than own family/parents or guardians, do you know where and for whom __ works, please give the name and address of employer: (Enter code into col. 10 and specify Name, House no., Street no. and Name of /Village/Commune/District/Province) (If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)								Q 12.3 If __ is currently working independently somewhere, please give the location where __ usually works: Location (as precise as possible):..... (Enter code into col. 18 and specify Name, House no. and Name of Village/Commune/District/Province) (If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)							
	Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO		Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO		Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)

Code for col. 2, col. 10 & col. 18	1=Own house, 2=Other person's house/employer's house, 3=Other person's house, 4=Office, 5=Factory/enterprise/handicraft, 6=Farm, 7=Street, 8=Market Place, 9=Water area, 10=Sexual service place, 11=Mine/underground site/quarry site/construction site, 12=Hotel/Restaurant, 13=Other(Specify)
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XIV. Perceptions of Parents/Guardians or Other Relatives With Whom the Working Child Usually Resides

Please copy all ID's from page 9

ID No.	Q 14.1 What does ___ do for fun, when not working? (More than one answer acceptable)			Q 14.2 If ___ is working, what is the main reason for letting him/her work?	Q 14.3 If ___ stops working, what will happen?	Q 14.4 If given a choice, what would you prefer him/her to do in the future?	Q 14.5 At what age did ___ start to work for the first time and how long has ___ worked ?								
	1= Talking for fun with friends/sisters/brothers/relatives 2=Watching TV, Video, Movie 3=Playing sports 4=Reading newspapers/magazines 5= Studying/learning 6=Other, please specify.....						1= Poor family 2=To supplement household income 3=To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement 4=To assist/help in household enterprise 5=To gain experience 6=To pay for schooling 7=To start own business 8=Education/training program is not suitable 9=School/training institutions are too far 0=Other, specify.....			1=Household living standard decline 2=Household cannot afford to live 3=Household enterprise cannot operate fully & other labour not affordable. 4=No effect 5=Stop schooling 6=Other, specify.....			1=Go to school full-time 2=Work for income full-time 3=Help full-time in household enterprise or business 4=Work full-time in household chores or housekeeping 5=Go to school part-time and work part-time for income 6=Part-time in household enterprise or business 7=Part-time in household chores or housekeeping 8=Complete education/training and start to work 9=Full/part time skill training 10=Find a better job/work than the present one 11=Want to do same work 12=Political leader 13=Other, please specify.....		
	1	2	3				Non-economic activity		Economic activity						
	Age		Duration				Age		Duration						
		Year (s)	Month (s)			Year (s)	Month (s)								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)			

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Royal Government of Cambodia

**Ministry of Planning
National Institute of Statistics**

CCLS FORM 3**CAMBODIA CHILD LABOUR SURVEY 2001****QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN 5-17 IN THE HOUSEHOLD**

A. To be completed by Interviewers before interview		Enter code	B. To be completed by Interviewer	
Province/City			Date of Initial Interview ____ (day) ____ (month) (2001) Beginning time: Hour....., Minute....., End time: Hour....., Minute..... Interviewer's Name: Interviewer's Signature: Remark:.....	
District/Khan				
Commune/Sangkat				
Sample Village/Mondol				
Sector (Urban =1, Rural = 2)				
Sample Reference Number of household				
Name of Household head				
Address (Enter house No., Street or other identification)				
.....				

C. To be completed by Supervisors after checking completed questionnaire thoroughly

Supervisor's Name

Date Checked by Supervisor _____ (day) _____ (month) (2001)

Date of Re-interview (if necessary) _____ (day) _____ (month) (2001)

Supervisor's Signature.....

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ARE TO BE ADDRESSED TO CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OF AGE

XV. For All Children 5-17 Years

The following questions should be asked directly to the children of household.

ID No.	Name of child	Name of respondent and ID code if other person (After visited 3 times), specify the name and ID, otherwise enter "same" in col. (3)		Q 15.1. During the past 7 days, were you attending school or a training institution? 1=Yes, full-time (Go to Q15.3) 2=Yes, part-time (Go to Q15.3) 3=No	Q 15.2. If you did not attend school/training institution during the past 7 days, what is the main reason for not going to school or a training institution? 1=No suitable school or training institutions available 2=To support self 3=Cannot afford schooling or training 4=Poor in studies/not interested in schooling or training 5=Failed at school 6=Afraid of teachers 7=Illness/disabled 8=To help in household chores/housekeeping 9=To assist in household enterprise/business 10=To work for wage/salary 11=To work in own business for income 12=Family does not permit schooling or training) 13=Holiday/Vacation 14=Too far 15=Too crowded 16=Others(specify).....	Q 15.3. During the past 7 days, were you engaged in economic or non-economic activities? 1=Yes, in economic activities 2=Yes, in non-economic activities 3=Yes, in both 4=No (Go to Q15.5)	Q 15.4. How many hours did you <u>actually work</u> during the past 7 days?		Q 15.5. If attending school or a training institution on a full-time or part-time basis, and also working, does your work affect your regular attendance or studies? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Drop out/never attended school	Q 15.6. If you are working for someone else other than your own parents or guardians, do you usually work overtime and get paid for it? 1=Yes, with pay 2=Yes, without pay 3=No overtime work 4=Not working for someone else 5=Not working (Go to next child/XVI)	Q 15.7. Do you receive wage payment prevalent in your locality? 1=Yes 2=No 3=No, without wage
		Non-Economic activity	Economic Activity								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

XVI. For all working children 5-17 years (Economic Activities)

Copy all children 5-17 years

ID No.	Q 16.1 Are you working for someone else other than your own parents/guardians? 1=Yes 2=No, working for own parents/guardian (Go to Q16.6) 3=No, not working (go to Q20.1)	Q 16.2 How is your relationship with your employer? 1=Good (Go to Q.16.4) 2=Bad 3=Indifferent (Go to Q.16.4)	Q 16.3. Give the main reason: 1=Wants too much work done 2=Wants work done for long hours 3=Pays poorly 4=Does not pay on time 5=Abuses physically 6=Abuses verbally/mentally 7=Abuses morally 8=Other, please specify.....	Q 16.4. Referring to the latest/most recent payment, what is the approximate amount you were paid by your employer? Give amount and indicate the period for which this amount was paid:		Q 16.5. Do you give a part or all of your earning to your parents/guardians or other relatives you usually reside with? 1=Yes, through the employer 2= Yes, by self 3=No		Q 16.6. Do you save any part of your earnings? 1=Yes, regularly 2= Yes, occasionally 3= No (Go to Q16.8) 4= No, unpaid (Go to Q16.8)		Q 16.7. What is the main reason for saving? 1=To purchase/property/personal affects 2=To start own business 3=To go to school/training institution 4=To travel 5=For incidents 6=Health care 7=For wedding 8=Other, please specify.....
				Amount (Riels)	Period (days)	Code	%	Code	%	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)
								Code	%	

Please copy all ID's from page 3 for column 2/Q16.1=1 or 2

ID No.	Q 16.8. Are you satisfied with your present job? 1=Yes (Go to Q16.10) 2=No	Q 16.9 Why not? 1=Wages too low 2=Work too tiring/too hard 3=Employer too hard/too demanding 4=Earning from self-employment very low 5=Poor/hazardous working environment 6=Other, please specify.....	Q 16.10. At what age did you start to work for the first time and how long have __ worked? (in completed years)		
			Economic activity		
			Age	Duration	
				Year (s)	Month
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

Please copy all ID's from page 4

ID No.	<p>Q 16.11 If __ is currently working for own family/parents, grandparents/guardians or spouse, please indicate the location where usually works:</p> <p>(Enter code into col. 18 and specify Name, House no., Street no. and Name of Village/Commune/District/Province)</p> <p>(If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)</p>								<p>Q 16.12 If __ is currently working for someone other than own family/parents or guardians, do you know where and for whom __ works, please give the name and address of employer:</p> <p>(Enter code into col. 26 and specify Name, House no., Street no. and Name of Village/Commune/District/Province)</p> <p>(If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)</p>								<p>Q 16.13 If __ is currently working independently somewhere, please give the location where __ usually works:</p> <p>Location (as precise as possible):.....</p> <p>(Enter code into col. 34 and specify Name, House no., Street no. and Name of Village/Commune/District/Province)</p> <p>(If outside Cambodia, specify Name of the country in Province column)</p>							
	Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO		Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO		Name	No.	St.	VIL	DIS	COM	PRO	
(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)

Code for col. 18, col. 26 & col. 34	1=Own house, 2=Other person's house/employer's house, 3=Other person's house, 4=Office, 5=Factory/enterprise/handicraft, 6=Farm, 7=Street, 8=Market Place, 9=Water area, 10=Sexual service place, 11=Mine/underground site/quarry site/construction site, 12=Hotel/Restaurant, 13=Other(Specify)
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XVII. Health And Safety Aspects Of Working Children 5-17 Years Old

Copy all working children aged 5-17 years from page 3 for col. 2/Q16.1=1 or 2

ID No.	<p>Q 17.1 Has ___ ever been injured at your workplace or suffered illness due to the working conditions or occupation at any time in the past, including previous work or occupation?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No (Go to Q17.5)</p>	<p>Q 17.2 What was/were the nature of your illnesses/injuries? (More than one answer acceptable)</p>			<p>Q 17.3 Referring to the most serious injury/illness, how serious was the injury/illness?</p> <p>1=Did not need any medical treatment 2=Medically treated and released immediately 3=Stopped work temporarily 4=Hospitalised 5=Prevented work permanently 6=Other, please specify.....</p> <p>(If 1, 2, 5 or 6 go to Q23/col. 11)</p>	<p>Q 17.4 If code "3" or "4" in Q17.3, please give the number of days:</p>	<p>Q 17.5. Is ___ required to operate any tools, equipment, machines, etc. at your workplace or on your job/occupation?</p> <p>1=Yes 2=No (go to Q 17.7)</p>			
		<p>Illnesses (Work related) 1=General, such as fever, cold, etc. 2=Skin diseases (skin allergy, eczema, etc.) 3=Body aches/pains, (head, neck, back, hand, wrist, joints) 4=Eye strain/eyesight impairment 5=Hearing impairment/ear infection 6=Respiratory (e.g. asthma, TB, pneumonia, etc.)/breathing problem 7=Gastro intestinal (e.g. ulcer, hepatitis, etc.) 8=Anemia 9=General exhaustion 10=Others, specify.....</p>	<p>Injuries(Work related) 1=Contusions, bruises, hematoma, abrasions 2=Cuts/wounds/punctures 3=Amputation, loss of body parts 4=Crushing injuries 5=Dislocations, fractures, sprains 6=Burns 7=Bite by animal/snake/insect 8=Chemical burns 9=Others, specify.....</p>	1				2	3	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)

Please copy all ID's from page 6

ID No.	Q 17.6 Which of the following do you operate? (Can be more than one)			Q 17.7 Were/are you aware of any likely health problems or injuries or illnesses in connection with your work?	Q 17.8 What is the main risk/danger/hazard that you are aware of in connection with your work?	Q 17.9 What is the main illness that you are aware of in connection with your work?	Q 17.10 What are the main injuries that you are aware of in connection with your work?	Q 17.11 Do you face any problems or difficulties with your present job?	Q 17.12 If you face some problems or difficulties with the present job, what are they?
	1	2	3						
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

XIX. Perceptions Of The Working Child

Copy all children 5-17 years from page 8

ID No.	Q 19.1 What do you do for fun, when not working? (more than one answer acceptable)			Q 19.2 If you are working, what is your main reason for working? 1=Household is poor 2=To supplement household income 3=To pay outstanding debt under contractual arrangement 4=To assist/help in household enterprise 5=To gain experience 6=To pay for schooling 7=To start own business 8=Education/training program is not suitable 9=School/training institutions are too far 10=Other, specify.....	Q 19.3 If you stop working, what will happen? 1=Household living standard decline 2=Household cannot afford to live 3=Household enterprise cannot operate fully & other labour not affordable. 4=No effect 5=Stop schooling 6=Other, specify.....	Q 19.4 If given a choice, what would you prefer to do in the future? 1=Go to school full-time 2=Work for income full-time 3=Help full-time in household enterprise or business 4=Work full-time in household chores or housekeeping 5=Go to school part-time and work part-time for income 6=Part-time in household enterprise or business 7=Part-time in household chores or housekeeping 8=Complete education/training and start work 9=Full/part time skill training 10=Find a better job/work than the present one 11=Want to do same work 12=Political leader 13=Other, please specify.....
	1	2	3			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

XX. For All Children 5-17 Years

ID No.	20.1 Were you completely idle during the past 7 days, (i.e. you were not attending school/training institution, not engaged in economic or non-economic activities (including housekeeping or household chores in own parents' or guardians' or spouse's home)), 1=Yes 2=No (Go to Q20.3)	Q 20.2 What was the main reason(s)? 1 = Sick 2 = Disabled 3 = Too young 4 = Begging 5 = Loitering in the streets 6 = Addicted to drugs 7 = Don't want 8 = Other (please specify):.....	Q 20.3 If given a choice, what would you like to do now and in the future?									
			1. Now					2. In the future				
			What primary occupation?	Code	In what kind of economic activity?	Code	Other	What primary occupation?	Code	In what kind of economic activity?	Code	Other
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)

Description:

.....

.....

RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD TO WORK ELSEWHERE – ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

<p>Q1. Are you aware of instances in your village where children aged 5 to 17 years are being recruited for work? (Encircle Code)</p> <p>1 =Yes 2 = No (End)</p>	<p>Q2. Who did the recruiting in your village ? (Encircle Code)</p> <p>1 =Licensed Recruiter/Establishment 2 =Relatives (Makes arrangements) 3 =Friend (Makes arrangement) 4 =Unknown 5 =Others, specify _____</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:10%;">House No.</th> <th style="width:10%;">St. No.</th> <th style="width:15%;">Village /Area</th> <th style="width:15%;">Commune /Sangkat</th> <th style="width:15%;">District /Khan</th> <th style="width:15%;">Province /City</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">.....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	House No.	St. No.	Village /Area	Commune /Sangkat	District /Khan	Province /City	<p>Q3. Do you know what kind of work they are usually recruited for ? (Encircle Code)</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (End)</p>
House No.	St. No.	Village /Area	Commune /Sangkat	District /Khan	Province /City									
.....									
<p>Q4. What kind of work are they recruited for ? (Encircle Code)</p> <p>1 =Factory 2 =Construction 3 =Mining 4 =Crop/Livestock/Farming 5 =Domestic Work 6 =Entertainment 7= Other, Specify _____</p>	<p>Q5. Do you know where they are usually sent? (Encircle Code)</p> <p>1= Yes 2= No (End)</p>	<p>Q6. Where are they usually sent? (Specify the following address)</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 10px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:5%;">No</th> <th style="width:5%;">St. No</th> <th style="width:15%;">Village /Area</th> <th style="width:15%;">Commune /Sangkat</th> <th style="width:15%;">District /Khan</th> <th style="width:15%;">Province / City</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">.....</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	St. No	Village /Area	Commune /Sangkat	District /Khan	Province / City
No	St. No	Village /Area	Commune /Sangkat	District /Khan	Province / City									
....									

FOR CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS LIVING AWAY FROM THEIR PARENTS / GUARDIANS – ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

ID	Q1. Where do they live ?						Q2. Reason for living away from their parents/guardians?	Q3. What are they doing?	CODE
	House No	St. No	Village /Area	Commune /Sangkat	District /Khan	Province /City			

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

301. What is your business or industry? <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">01. Farming</td> <td style="width: 50%;">13. Health services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02. Fishing</td> <td>14. Education services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>03. Forestry/logging</td> <td>15. Banking & Finance</td> </tr> <tr> <td>04. Mining</td> <td>16. Real estate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>05. Quarrying</td> <td>17. Food manufacturing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>06. Retail trade</td> <td>18. Non- food manufacturing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>07. Wholesale trade</td> <td>19. Hotel/Restaurant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08. Transportation</td> <td>20. Restaurant/Catering</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09. Communication</td> <td>21. Personal services</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. Construction</td> <td>22. Recreation/Entertainment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. Garment</td> <td>23. Others, (specify.....)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12. Utilities</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> Remark:	01. Farming	13. Health services	02. Fishing	14. Education services	03. Forestry/logging	15. Banking & Finance	04. Mining	16. Real estate	05. Quarrying	17. Food manufacturing	06. Retail trade	18. Non- food manufacturing	07. Wholesale trade	19. Hotel/Restaurant	08. Transportation	20. Restaurant/Catering	09. Communication	21. Personal services	10. Construction	22. Recreation/Entertainment	11. Garment	23. Others, (specify.....)	12. Utilities		<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	304. Business operation system 1. Continuously 2. Fixed time/ Seasonal/ Casual <input style="float: right; margin-top: 10px;" type="checkbox"/>
01. Farming	13. Health services																									
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11. Garment	23. Others, (specify.....)																									
12. Utilities																										
302. Describe your establishment's activities (Write completely) A. Main activity..... B. Secondary activity	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	305. Region of marketing business 1. In city/ town 2. Province 3. Inter-province/Inter-city 4. Foreign country <input style="float: right; margin-top: 10px;" type="checkbox"/>																								
303. Starting date of operation/ activity mm/yy <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	306. Legal status of the business 1. Local Authority License 2. Ministerial License 3. Government License 4. No License 5. Other (specify.....) <input style="float: right; margin-top: 10px;" type="checkbox"/>																								
307. Do you have any branches ? Yes =1 No =2 <input style="float: right; margin-top: 10px;" type="checkbox"/>		If Yes Specify Name Address # Street Village District/Khan Province/ City																								

IV. LABOUR

401. Number of workers in your firm <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Paid</th> <th>Unpaid</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Paid	Unpaid	Total	Male				Female				Total				407. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old, by work characteristic and sex <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">5-14</th> <th colspan="2">15-17</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>To assist other worker</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Independent worker</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other, (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		5-14		15-17		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	To assist other worker						Independent worker						Other, (specify)					
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402. Number of workers < 15 years old <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Paid</th> <th>Unpaid</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Paid	Unpaid	Total	Male				Female				Total				408. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old, by supervision and sex <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">5-14</th> <th colspan="2">15-17</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Always/Often</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sometimes</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Never</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		5-14		15-17		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Always/Often						Sometimes						Never					
	Paid	Unpaid	Total																																										
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403. Number of workers aged 15 - 17 years old <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Paid</th> <th>Unpaid</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> If 402 and 403 are blank, go to 501		Paid	Unpaid	Total	Male				Female				Total				409. Reason for recruitment of children aged 5-17 years old <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">1. Suitable for work</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">5-14</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">15-17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Low wages</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. No trade union problem</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Easy to manage</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. No other workers</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Other, (specify)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. Suitable for work	5-14	15-17	2. Low wages	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	3. No trade union problem			4. Easy to manage			5. No other workers			6. Other, (specify)												
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<p>404. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old with the following nature of work in your organization</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">5-14</th> <th colspan="2">15-17</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Permanent</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Seasonal during school vocation</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Short term (Seasonal/Casual)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Seasonal/Casual Part time</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Other, (specify)</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		5-14		15-17		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	1. Permanent						2. Seasonal during school vocation						3. Short term (Seasonal/Casual)						4. Seasonal/Casual Part time						5. Other, (specify)						<p>410. Are you satisfied with the child workers?</p> <p>1. Very satisfied (Go to 501) 5-14 <input type="text"/></p> <p>2. Satisfied (Go to 501) 15-17 <input type="text"/></p> <p>3. No</p>
		5-14		15-17			Total																																		
	Male	Female	Male	Female																																					
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<p>405. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old, by working period and sex</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="3"></th> <th colspan="2">Day (5AM-6PM)</th> <th colspan="2">Evening (6PM-10PM)</th> <th colspan="2">Night (10PM-5AM)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>5-14</th> <th>15-17</th> <th>5-14</th> <th>15-17</th> <th>5-14</th> <th>15-17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Female</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Day (5AM-6PM)		Evening (6PM-10PM)		Night (10PM-5AM)		5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	Male							Female							Total							<p>411. Reason not satisfied</p> <p>1. Low qualify 5-14 <input type="text"/></p> <p>2. Lazy/work slowly</p> <p>3. Not amenable to discipline 15-17 <input type="text"/></p> <p>4. Hard to manage</p> <p>5. Other, (specify.....)</p>						
		Day (5AM-6PM)		Evening (6PM-10PM)		Night (10PM-5AM)																																			
		5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17																																		
	Male																																								
Female																																									
Total																																									
<p>406. Number of hours of working children 5-17 years old, per day</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">5-14</th> <th colspan="2">15-17</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. 1 to 4 hours</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. 5 to 8 hours</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. 9 to 10 hours</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. More than 10 hours</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		5-14		15-17		Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	1. 1 to 4 hours						2. 5 to 8 hours						3. 9 to 10 hours						4. More than 10 hours						<p>412. Since when did you start recruiting working children ?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>5-14</th> <th>15-17</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Year</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		5-14	15-17	Year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		5-14		15-17			Total																																		
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Year	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																							
<p>V. WAGES/SALARIES, BENEFITS AND FACILITIES</p>																																									
<p>501. Payment System</p> <p>1. Monthly</p> <p>2. Weekly</p> <p>3. Daily</p> <p>4. Per Unit/Piece/Rate</p> <p>5. Commission basis</p> <p>6. Other, (specify)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><input type="text"/></p>																																								
<p>507. Is there any arrangement for emergency medical problems?</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>5-14</th> <th>15-17</th> <th>18+</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>		5-14	15-17	18+	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																		
5-14	15-17	18+																																							
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																																							

502. Average hourly wage (Riel)

	Male	Female
5-14		
15-17		
18+		

**508. Is there any health centre/
clinic/doctor attached to the
establishment/factory?**

Yes = 1 (Go to Q. 510)
No = 2

**503. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old, by sex
and type of benefits**

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Meal | 6. Accommodation |
| 2. Transport | 7. Death |
| 3. Health | 8. Entertainment /Recreation |
| 4. Clothing | 9. Bonus |
| 5. Festival/Ceremony | 10. Other, (specify |

	5-14		15-17		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

**509. What is the arrangement for medical
treatment?**

- 1= Not the responsibility of the employer
2= To doctor paid by establishment (fully or partly)
3= To health hospital/hospital paid by establishment
4= Self treatment, costs born by establishment
5= Paid by employees/children
6= Other, (specify

5-14	15-17	18+

**504. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old
attending school by sex and study schedule**

	Day		Evening/night	
	5-14	15-17	5-14	15-17
Male				
Female				
Total				

**510. Average number of working children aged 5-17 years old
who stay on the premise**

	5-14		15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Permanent				
2. During working day				
3. Other, (specify.....)				

**505. Number of working children aged 5-17
years old by training duration and sex**

Period	5-14		15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
<1month				
1-3months				
>3 months				

511. Type of accommodation

	5-14		15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Dormitory				
2. Room				
3. Free/subsidized				
4. Paid by working children				

<p>506. Is there any arrangement for regular health check-ups for the workers?</p> <p>Yes = 1 No = 2</p>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>	<p>512. Payment directly to working children, parents or guardian</p> <p>1. Directly to working children 2. Parents or guidance 3. Through broker 4. Other (specify.....)</p>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
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VI. WORK SAFETY

601. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old who usually use the following means to assist his/ her work

	5-14		15-17	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Manual				
2. Machine				
3. Other (specify.....)				

604. Number of working children aged 5-17 years old who suffered illness during the past 12 months, by sex and seriousness

	5-14		15-17	
	Major illness	Minor illness	Major illness	Minor illness
Male				
Female				
Total				

602. Number of children aged 5-17 years old who use safety tools in your firm

	5-14		15-17	
	Main Tool	Additional Tool	Main Tool	Additional Tool
Male				
Female				
Total				

605. What type of occupation undertaken by working children when they suffered an injury/illness ?

	Occupation	Code
1		
2		
3		
4		

603. Number of children aged 5-17 years old suffered injury during the past 12 months, by sex and seriousness

	5-14		15-17	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
Male				
Female				
Total				

606. Do the child labourers have protective tools ?

Yes = 1
No = 2

607. What type of protective tools?

1. Mask
2. Glasses
3. Helmet
4. Earplugs
5. Gloves
6. Special shoes
7. Protective clothing
8. None

A	
B	
C	

THANK YOU!

REFERENCES

[TOC](#)

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