

**Report**  
**on**  
**Child labour in Cambodia**  
**1996**

Phnom Penh

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This is a draft country report prepared by the National Institute of Statistics (Phnom Penh, Cambodia) which has not been reviewed by SIMPOC/IPEC/ILO technical officials who had backstopped the survey.

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## **I. Introduction**

Although the Socio-economic survey of Cambodia (SESS) 1993-94 provided broad information on the economic activities of children aged 10-14 years in the country, the available information 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, the 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 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 purpose.

This way, detailed information has been assembled. The data sets generated and the analyses presented in this study will be vital to identify the more problematic areas of child labour in the country and prepare recommendations with a view to formulate policies, regulations and interventions aimed at the progressive elimination of child labour in the country.

## **II. Aspects of the 1996 Socio-economic survey of Cambodia**

### **A. Objectives of the survey**

The SESC 1996 had the following main objectives:

- (a) Gather information on demographic characteristics, social and economic characteristics, health status of mothers and children, labour force characteristics, child labour, etc.;
- (b) Experiment with the concepts, definitions, method and instruments used in the survey;
- (c) Strengthen capability of the statistical staff in the national statistical system on data collection by means of sample survey;
- (d) To have information sources for data users in planning and policy-making and in formulating social and economic programmes and for researchers, etc.

By the requirements of the objectives mentioned above, the survey covered the items of information as follows.

### **B. Items of information collected in the survey**

#### ***B.I. Demographic and economic characteristics***

For all household members:

- relationship to household head;
- age;
- sex;
- disability;
- migration.

For household members aged 5 years and over:

- migration in relation to employment;
- education;
- literacy;
- usual activity in the last 12 months;
- current activity last week;
- primary occupation;

- secondary occupation.

For household members aged 10 years and over:

- marital status.

For females aged 15 to 45 years:

- pregnancy.

### ***B.II. Children aged 5 to 17 years (child labour)***

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

### ***B.III. Health for children aged under 5 years***

- Illnesses.
- Treatment received.
- Information for children aged below 2 years.
- Information for children aged 1 to 2 years.
- Information for children aged from 6 months to less than 5 years.

### ***B.IV. Housing and other household particulars***

- Type of building and year the building was constructed.
- Tenure status and use of housing unit.
- Household expenditures.
- Use of water, lighting, cooking fuel and toilet facilities in the household.
- Means of transport and appliances' amenities owned by the household.
- Access to basic services.
- Landholdings.

- Economic activities.
- Credit behaviour.
- Accidents in the household.
- Recruitment of children aged 5 to 17 years to work elsewhere.
- Health practices of household members.

### **C. Scope and coverage of the survey**

The scope of the survey has to be wide enough to canvas the data required to meet the objectives set out earlier. Therefore, the survey can generate estimates for the national-level data for urban and rural sectors and large provinces. Because of security problems and unfeasibility of conducting fieldwork in several parts of the country and cost considerations, the scope and coverage of the survey had to be restricted. Excluding from the survey all persons who lived in institutional or collective households, the survey was designed to cover private households including one-person households.

This survey collected information from a total of 9,000 sample households distributed as follows: 4,500 households in the first round which was conducted in May-July and 4,500 households in the second round conducted in November-December 1996. The information collected from this survey will be used as a basis for preparing plans and programmes for the country.

The survey provides information at the national level by urban area and rural area of the Kingdom of Cambodia and was divided into ten domains in terms of geographic coverage, namely Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Rattanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Phnom Penh and other urban areas (including provincial centres of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Rattanak Kiri, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng) and other rural areas. To come up with a more representative sample of villages in the rural domain, further stratification based on the density of population was done. Other rural domains were stratified into two substrata with Koh Kong, Mondolkiri and Stung Treng as the first substratum and the rest of rural villages of Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang Kampong Speil, Kampot, Kratie, Prey Veng and Takeo provinces as the second substratum.

Due to security problems and budget constraint, the coverage of the SESC 1996 has to be restricted and the survey was conducted in 21 provinces (including Phnom Penh). The excluded provinces from the coverage of the survey were Preah Vihear and Oddor Meanchey. In addition, some districts, communes and villages were also excluded from primary sampling units (PSUs) (see table (a)). Phnom Penh was entirely covered by the survey; 496 villages were chosen as primary sampling units. For the other urban area 50 villages were selected and from the rural areas, 265 villages.

**Table (a) Number of the villages excluded from the survey coverage, SESC 1996**

Province	Number of villages	
	Urban	Rural
1. Banteay Meanchey	18	105
2. Battambang	–	100
3. Kampong Cham	–	131
4. Kampong Chhnang	–	92
5. Kampong Speu	–	429
6. Kampong Thom	–	99
7. Kampot	–	58
8. Kandal	–	7
9. Koh Kong	–	21
10. Kratie	3	26
11. Pursat	4	118
12. Siem Reap	–	90
13. Stung Treng	–	3
14. Svay Rieng	–	27
15. Takeo	–	29
16. Preah Vihear*	27	170
17. Oddor Meanchey*	21	67
Total	73	1 572

\* Completely excluded from the frame.

#### **D. Sampling design and sampling frame**

The SESC 1996 used a stratified two-stage probability sampling technique as domains of analysis: Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Rattanak Kiri, Siem Reap, Svay Rieng, Phnom Penh, other urban and other rural.

For each survey round, 375 primary sampling units (PSUs) or a total of 750 PSUs (villages) for the two rounds were selected using linear systematic sampling with a random-start method, with probability proportional to size. The number of households in the villages will be used as the measure of size. This information was based on the population database compiled in the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, and from several other sources including a gazetteer of the Geographic Department, a villages file constructed in 1993 by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), population statistics of Battambang province constructed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and supplementary population estimates by the Ministry of Interior and the Municipality of Phnom Penh. The merger of these multiple sources constituted the sampling frame for the Socio-economic survey of Cambodia 1996.

The households constitute the secondary sampling units (SSUs). From each PSU, ten or 20 households were selected systematically with a random start. The method of selecting the sample is explained in the next section.

## **E. Sample selection**

The SESC 1996 used two stages of sampling technique: in the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected in the National Institute of Statistics and, in the second stage, secondary sampling units (SSUs) were selected in each sample village.

### ***E.1. First stage selection***

The first stage of sample selection involved the drawing of sample villages from each stratum. Within each stratum, villages were arranged by geographic codes and the number of households for every village based on the simple frame records were cumulated. Sample villages were selected using linear systematic sampling with a random start method with probability proportional to size (PPS). 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 programme.

### ***E.2. Second stage selection***

For each sample village, a field listing operation was undertaken except for large villages. Large villages were segmented first, comprising 300 households or less for each segment based on the current household estimates by the commune or village leaders. A segment will then be chosen randomly from a large village in which a complete listing of households will be done. This entailed carrying out a complete canvas of the sample village in order to make a current and complete listing of households contained within. The procedure involved creating a sketch map for the sample village where physical boundaries in the village and the location of each household were sketched. On the other hand, canvassing and household listing 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 households was selected. For Banteay Meanchey, Phnom Penh, Pursat, Siem Reap, other urban and other rural ten households were selected from each sample village. Moreover, 20 households were selected from each sample village for Battambang, Kampong Thom, Rattanak Kiri and Svay Rieng. The selection was carried out using circular systematic random sampling with a random start. The sampling interval was equal to the current household estimates in the sample village divided by ten or 20 .

## **F. Sample size**

The sampling strategy required the selection of a total of 9,000 sample households from 750 sample villages for the two rounds. The number of villages (PSUs) and household (SSUs) sampled for each stratum is given in table (b) below.

For the first round as well as for the second round, the number of primary sampling units (sample villages) of all strata was 375 of which: Phnom Penh – 60, other urban – 50 and rural area – 265.

**Table (b) Distribution of sample villages and households by stratum, by survey – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Stratum	First round		Second round		Total	
	Village	Household	Village	Household	Village	Household
All strata	375	4 500	375	4 500	750	9 000
1. Banteay Meanchey	30	300	30	300	60	600
2. Battambang	20	400	20	400	40	800
3. Kampong Thom	20	400	20	400	40	800
4. Phnom Penh	60	600	60	600	120	1 200
5. Pursat	30	300	30	300	60	600
6. Rattanak Kiri	15	300	15	300	30	600
7. Siem Reap	30	300	30	300	60	600
8. Svay Rieng	20	400	20	400	40	800
9. Other urban	50	500	50	500	100	1 000
10. Other rural	100	1 000	100	1 000	200	2 000
Koh Kong, Mondul Kiri, Stung Treng	15	150	15	150	30	300
Other rural	85	850	85	850	170	1 700

## G. Pre-test of survey instruments and other materials

Prior to the conduct of the actual listing and enumeration of households, a pre-test of the listing form, questionnaires and other materials, to be used for the main survey was done. Some difficulties and problems that were encountered during the pre-test served as bases for further revisions of the forms.

The necessary survey instruments and materials used for the SESC 1996 were:

- household listing sheet (form 1);
- sample household questionnaire (form 2);
- sketch map of the enumeration area;
- 25 computers;
- weighing scale and measuring board and meter for mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) for children aged under 5 years.

## H. Training

The success of the fieldwork depends strongly on the recruitment, training and development of NIS and provincial staff. The engagement of the provincial staff for field supervision and enumeration created the active cooperation of commune and village

officers for the survey. Training was prepared following the skill requirement for the survey, for instance training of field workers, training of staff in manual data processing and in computer data processing.

### ***H.1. Training of field workers***

For each survey round, the training of the field workers was conducted prior to the survey in three batches of five days each. In the first round of SESC 1996, 206 field workers were trained for the field works, 50 of whom were from NIS, four from the Planning Office of Phnom Penh municipality and 102 from the Provincial Planning Office of the 20 provinces that were included in the survey.

### ***H.2. Training of manual data processing***

In the first round of the survey, 15 NIS staff were responsible for data processing and were trained for three days on the method of checking and correcting inconsistent data in the questionnaires and coding to facilitate computer processing and verification of error listings and other computer outputs.

### ***H.3. Training of computer data processing***

For computer data entry and data encoding, 20 persons were taught how to key-in entries using a data entry programme named SESCDE (Socio-economic survey of Cambodia data entry) by the ADB project staff the software was developed by the United States Bureau of Census for facilitating the census entry programme (CENTRY) and for data processing

## **I. Limitation of data**

The survey results were based on information of a sample. The sample selection generally suffers from errors which are related to the sample size and the kind of sampling technique used. There are also non-sampling errors which are the errors committed by interviewers in recording information, errors committed by data encoders and errors committed by respondents

### **III. Principal findings of the survey**

As described above, the only source of information available for the analyses of child labour is the 1996 SESC which included questions related to child labour as one module of the questionnaire. The survey of establishment (1995 SE) did not cover variables related to child labour. However the 1996 demographic survey conducted in March can be used to check the reliability of some demographic characteristics which will be used in analysing child labour. It is important to note that these analyses refer to the SESC: All rounds: May-December 1996. The households were interviewed in June and July for the first round and in November-December for the second round. Therefore, it is obvious that the results of the two rounds will capture seasonality and will be better than those of the first round alone. By tradition, a large majority of the children helped their parents, guardians or relatives in agricultural work. For this survey, the data on working children and the number of children who helped in household chores are available. These data are given in Appendices 11 and 12.

The term urban area in this report refers to Phnom Penh and other urban (including provincial centres of Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, Ratanak Kiri, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng) and the rural area composed of the remaining strata.

Although the module on child labour is included in the 1996 SESC (household questionnaire) for the first time the team members on analysing child labour succeeded in the analyses of multitude variables related to child labour derived from the abovementioned survey. This section presents in some detail to the extent possible, various aspects of child labour in Cambodia.

#### **A. Extent of child labour**

The results of the SESC 1996 (All rounds: May-December 1996) show that there are 554,337 Cambodian children aged 5 to 17 years. In the 5-14 years age group there are 220,696 children or slightly less than one-third of the population. In general, females outnumbered males in the Cambodian population. However, as usual, in the 5-9 year and 10-14 years age groups, the boys exceeded girls in number. As also observed in the demographic survey of Cambodia 1996, in the age group 15-19 years, the number of males and females were close to each other and the female population started to outnumber the male population from this age group. Among children aged 5-17 years and 5-14 years, males outnumber females with a sex ratio of 104 males and 106 males respectively per 100 females.

Eight out of ten of the children aged 5-17 years are aged 5-14 years. We can see that the proportion of children aged 5-9 years and 10-14 years are almost the same (around 40 per cent) while the children of the 15-17 years age group constitute only 20 per cent of the total children in the 5-17 years age group .

The survey estimated that there were about 218,109 children aged 5-14 years who can be considered as “working children”, about 6.9 per cent of children in this age group (about 12.3 per cent for the 10-14 years age group and only 1.6 per cent for the 5-9 years age group were found to be working children). In Cambodia, more girls than boys in these age groups were working children.

The numbers of children aged 5-17 years by age group, urban and rural area and the average number of children of this age group per household are given in table 1 below.

**Table 1. Number or population by age group, urban and rural areas and the average number of children per household – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Age group (1)	Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Total (4)
5-9 years	246 458	1 324 032	1 570 490
10-14 years	258 683	1 309 262	1 567 945
5-14 years	505 141	2 633 294	3 138 435
15-17 years	129 581	660 166	789 747
5-17 years	634 722	3 293 460	3 928 182
Population 5-14 years/household	1.54	1.61	1.6
Population 5-17 years/household	1.94	2.01	2.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

The survey estimated that for the 5-17 years age group about three in every 20 children were found to be working children. In Cambodia, in the 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 years age groups, more girls than boys were working. For these age groups, the sex ratio ranged from 71 to 96 working males for every 100 working females.

Among working children aged 5-17 years, six out of ten working children are aged from 15 to 17 years and four out of ten working children are aged from 5 to 14 years.

The extrapolated estimates of the total number of working children aged 5-14 years for both sexes in Cambodia is 218,109. Among them, 121,478 or 55.7 per cent are female and 96,631 or 44.3 per cent are male.

The number and percentage of working children to the number of children of the corresponding age group are given in table 2.

**Table 2. Number and percentage of working children aged 5-17 years who worked during the last week by sex and urban and rural areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Sex (1)	Urban (2)	Rural (3)	Total (4)
Male	21 818 (6.8%)	214 524 (12.6%)	236 342 (11.7%)
Female	29 333 (9.4%)	288 660 (18.5%)	317 993 (16.9%)
Both sexes	51 151 (8.1%)	503 184 (15.4%)	554 335 (14.2%)

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

In table 2 figures in brackets are percentages to the corresponding population size of each group. For Cambodia as a whole, the percentage of working children aged 5-17 years to the total population of the same age group is estimated at 14.2 per cent. We can see that the percentage of working children is higher among female than male both in rural and urban areas. One out of ten working children lives in an urban area: most of the working children live in the rural areas (503,184 vs. 51,151 children). The more detailed table showing the number and percentage of working children by stratum is table 4(a).

Six out of ten working children aged 5-17 years are from the “other rural” stratum which has the most significant number of working children (354,347 children). The “other rural” stratum was composed of the rural villages of Koh Kong, Stung Treng (first substratum) and the rural villages of Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Speu, Kampot, Kratie, Prey Veng and Takeo provinces (second substratum).

After this stratum, the Siem Reap stratum (rural province of Siem Reap) has a large number of working children aged 5-17 years – 39,543 children, around 7 per cent of the total number of working children in this age group. Almost all of them worked in the agriculture sector (growing cereals and other crops). After this stratum, other urban, Battambang and Kampong Thom are the areas where the percentage distribution of working children is high, equal to 6 per cent, 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

The percentages of working children aged 5-17 years to the corresponding total children of the same age group are high for Rattanak Kiri stratum (47.8 per cent) followed by Siem Reap (21.5 per cent), other rural (15.8 per cent) and Kampong Thom (13.7 per cent). For the Rattanak Kiri stratum, more than eight out of ten children aged 15-17 years (more than six out of ten children aged 10-14 years) were working children during last week, while slightly more than six out of ten children aged 15-17 years were working children for Siem Reap (see table 4(a)).

Almost four out of ten working children aged 5-17 years were attending school. This proportion is lower for females working children (21.7 per cent) (see table 5(a)). The survey found that, working children from the rural areas have higher school attendance (28.1 per cent) than those from the urban areas (22.1 per cent). These unusual phenomena may be due to the fact that, in Cambodia, combining work and school is more difficult in urban areas especially for girls (only 11.5 per cent were attending school). Cambodia is an agricultural country and children can easily help their parents or guardians in agricultural work.

About the highest educational attainment of working children, the survey found that 72.1 per cent of the total working children had completed at least class 1 and 27.9 per cent did not complete any class or did not attend school. The number of working children who had a secondary school certificate or diploma is not significant. Most of them completed some classes in primary school (see table 5(b)).

It is important to note that the percentage of working children aged 5-17 years attending school in the following strata is very low: Siem Reap (3.5 per cent of males and 1.7 per cent of females), Rattanak Kiri (8 per cent for both sexes), Battambang (14.3 per cent of males and 4.9 per cent of females), Kampong Thom (15.6 per cent of males and 7.4 per cent of females), Banteay Meanchey (20.8 per cent of males and 11.5 per cent of females) and we know from the above that Siem Reap, Kampong Thom and Battambang are the strata where the number of working children is high. For the working children aged 5-14 years the percentage of school attendance (part time) remains low for Siem Reap, Rattanak Kiri, Banteay Meanchey and Battambang. For these strata combining schooling with work was very difficult.

**Table 3(a) Total children aged 5 -14 years by age group, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10-14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	808 832	761 656	1 570 488	815 142	752 805	1 567 947	1 623 974	1 514 461	3 138 435
1. Banteay Meanchey	28 855	33 686	62 541	27 317	27 669	54 985	56 172	61 355	117 527
2. Battambang	47 730	46 011	93 741	46 699	44 082	90 781	94 429	90 093	184 522
3. Kampong Thom	39 651	38 930	78 581	32 352	33 391	65 743	72 003	72 321	144 324
4. Phnom Penh	52 116	53 763	105 879	62 009	57 201	119 210	114 125	110 964	225 089
5. Pursat	24 950	23 948	48 898	23 785	22 037	45 822	48 735	45 985	94 720
6. Rattanak Kiri	5 410	5 193	10 603	4 512	3 652	8 164	9 922	8 845	18 767
7. Siem Reap	43 022	39 037	82 059	35 666	31 967	67 633	78 688	71 004	149 692
8. Svay Rieng	36 986	35 501	72 487	35 375	32 712	68 087	72 361	68 213	140 574
9. Other urban	72 756	67 823	140 579	71 927	67 546	139 473	144 683	135 369	280 052
10. Other rural	457 356	417 764	875 120	475 500	432 548	908 048	932 856	850 312	1 783 168
Cambodia	808 832	761 656	1 570 488	815 142	752 805	1 567 947	1 623 974	1 514 461	3 138 435
Urban	124 872	121 586	246 458	133 936	124 747	258 683	258 808	246 333	505 141
Rural	683 960	640 070	1 324 030	681 206	628 058	1 309 264	1 365 166	1 268 128	2 633 294

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Table 3(b) Total children 5-17 years age group, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Total children aged 5-14 years			Total children aged 15-17 years			Total children aged 5-17 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	1 623 974	1 514 461	3 138 435	384 464	405 283	789 747	2 008 438	1 919 744	3 928 182
1. Banteay Meanchey	56 172	61 355	117 527	12 445	11 102	23 547	68 617	73 800	142 417
2. Battambang	94 429	90 093	184 522	23 806	22 325	46 131	118 235	112 418	230 653
3. Kampong Thom	72 003	72 321	144 324	17 889	17 135	35 024	89 892	89 456	179 348
4. Phnom Penh	114 125	110 964	225 089	30 158	31 985	62 143	144 283	142 949	287 232
5. Pursat	48 735	45 985	94 720	10 033	12 031	22 064	58 768	58 016	116 784
6. Rattanak Kiri	9 922	8 845	18 767	2 066	2 371	4 437	11 988	11 216	23 204
7. Siem Reap	78 688	71 004	149 692	16 962	17 015	33 977	95 650	88 019	183 669
8. Svay Rieng	72 361	68 213	140 574	16 882	14 093	30 975	89 243	82 306	171 549
9. Other urban	144 683	135 369	280 052	32 967	34 471	67 438	177 650	169 840	347 490
10. Other rural	932 856	850 312	1 783 168	221 256	242 755	464 011	1 154 112	1 093 067	2 247 179
Cambodia	1 623 974	1 470 379	3 094 353	395 566	406 626	802 192	2 019 540	1 877 005	3 896 545
Urban	258 808	246 333	505 141	63 125	66 456	129 581	321 933	312 789	634 722
Rural	1 365 166	1 224 046	2 589 212	332 441	340 170	672 611	1 697 607	1 564 216	3 261 823

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Table 4(a) Working children by age group, sex and stratum– Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10-14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	12 458	12 969	25 427	84 173	108 509	132 682	96 631	121 478	218 109
1. Banteay Meanchey	375	269	644	2 162	3 683	5 845	2 537	3 952	6 489
2. Battambang	383	148	531	3 670	5 317	8 987	4 053	5 465	9 518
3. Kampong Thom	207	325	532	3 773	3 356	7 129	3 960	3 631	7 661
4. Phnom Penh	0	180	180	2 275	3 083	5 358	2 275	3 263	5 538
5. Pursat	256	371	627	1 853	2 473	4 326	2 109	2 844	4 953
6. Rattanak Kiri	955	1 189	2 144	2 767	2 428	5 195	3 722	3 617	7 339
7. Siem Reap	905	948	1 853	7 523	9 269	16 792	8 428	10 217	18 645
8. Svay Rieng	386	311	697	1 878	3 928	5 806	2 264	4 239	6 503
9. Other urban	1 493	911	2 404	6 305	5 470	11 775	7 798	6 381	14 179
10. Other rural	7 498	8 317	15 815	51 967	69 502	121 469	59 465	77 819	137 284
Cambodia	12 458	12 969	25 427	84 173	108 509	192 682	96 631	121 478	218 109
Urban	1 493	1 091	2 584	8 580	8 553	17 133	10 073	9 644	19 717
Rural	10 965	11 878	22 843	75 593	99 956	175 549	86 558	111 834	198 392

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

### Percentage of working children to the corresponding total children

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10- 14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	1.5	1.7	1.6	10.3	14.4	12.3	6.0	8.0	6.9
1. Banteay Meanchey	1.3	0.8	1.0	7.9	13.3	10.6	4.5	6.4	5.5
2. Battambang	0.8	0.3	0.6	7.9	12.1	9.9	4.3	6.1	5.2
3. Kampong Thom	0.5	0.6	0.7	11.7	10.1	10.8	5.5	5.1	5.3
4. Phnom Penh	0	0.3	0.2	3.7	5.4	4.5	2.0	2.9	2.5
5. Pursat	1.0	1.5	1.3	7.8	11.2	9.4	4.3	6.2	5.2
6. Rattanak Kiri	17.7	22.9	20.2	61.3	66.5	63.6	37.5	40.9	39.1
7. Siem Reap	2.1	2.4	2.3	21.1	29.0	24.8	10.7	14.4	12.5
8. Svay Rieng	1.0	0.9	1.0	5.3	12.0	8.5	3.1	6.2	4.5
9. Other urban	2.1	1.3	1.7	8.8	8.1	8.4	5.4	4.7	5.1
10. Other rural	1.6	1.8	1.8	10.9	16.1	13.4	6.4	9.2	7.7
Cambodia	1.5	1.7	1.6	10.3	14.4	12.3	6.0	8.0	6.9
Urban	1.2	0.9	1.0	6.4	6.9	6.6	3.9	3.9	3.9
Rural	1.6	1.9	1.7	11.1	15.9	13.4	6.3	8.8	7.5

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Table 4(b) Working children by age group, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Total children aged 5-14 years			Total children aged 15-17 years			Total children aged 5-17 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	96 631	121 478	218 109	139 711	196 515	336 226	236 342	317 993	554 335
1. Banteay Meanchey	2 537	3 952	6 489	4 648	5 135	9 783	7 185	9 087	16 272
2. Battambang	4 053	5 465	9 518	7 257	10 344	17 601	11 310	15 809	27 119
3. Kampong Thom	3 980	3 681	7 661	8 128	8 703	16 831	12 108	12 384	24 492
4. Phnom Penh	2 275	3 263	5 538	3 910	8 848	12 758	6 185	12 111	18 296
5. Pursat	2 109	2 844	4 953	3 151	5 168	8 319	5 260	8 012	13 272
6. Rattanak Kiri	3 722	3 617	7 339	1 687	2 063	3 750	5 409	5 680	11 089
7. Siem Reap	8 428	10 217	18 645	9 606	11 292	20 898	18 034	21 509	39 543
8. Svay Rieng	2 264	4 239	6 503	4 235	6 312	10 547	6 499	10 551	17 050
9. Other urban	7 798	6 381	14 179	7 835	10 841	18 676	15 633	172 222	32 855
10. Other rural	59 465	77 819	137 284	89 254	127 809	217 063	148 719	205 628	354 347
Cambodia	96 631	121 478	218 109	139 711	196 515	336 226	236 342	317 993	554 335
Urban	10 073	9 644	19 717	11 745	19 689	31 434	21 818	29 333	51 151
Rural	86 558	111 834	198 392	127 966	176 826	304 792	214 524	288 660	503 124

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

### Percentage of working children to the corresponding total children

	Total children aged 5-9 years			Total children aged 10- 14 years			Total children aged 5-14 years		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Cambodia	6.0	8.0	6.9	36.3	48.5	42.6	11.8	16.6	14.1
1. Banteay Meanchey	4.5	6.4	5.5	37.3	41.3	41.5	10.5	12.3	11.4
2. Battambang	4.3	6.1	5.2	30.5	46.3	38.2	9.6	14.1	11.8
3. Kampong Thom	5.5	5.1	5.3	45.4	50.8	48.1	13.5	13.8	13.7
4. Phnom Penh	2.0	2.9	2.5	13.0	27.7	20.5	4.3	8.5	6.4
5. Pursat	4.3	6.2	5.2	31.4	43.0	37.7	9.0	13.8	11.4
6. Rattanak Kiri	37.5	40.9	39.1	81.7	87.0	84.5	45.1	50.6	47.8
7. Siem Reap	10.7	14.4	12.5	56.6	66.4	61.5	18.9	24.4	21.5
8. Svay Rieng	3.1	6.2	4.6	25.1	44.8	34.1	7.3	12.8	9.9
9. Other urban	5.4	4.7	5.1	23.8	31.4	27.7	8.8	10.1	9.5
10. Other rural	6.4	7.0	7.7	40.3	52.6	46.8	12.9	18.8	15.8
Cambodia	6.0	8.3	7.0	35.3	48.3	41.9	11.7	16.9	14.2
Urban	3.9	3.9	3.9	18.6	29.6	24.3	6.8	9.4	8.1
Rural	6.3	9.1	7.7	38.5	52.0	45.3	12.6	18.5	15.4

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 5(a) Number of working children aged 5-17 years by sex, schooling status, and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>A</b>	(1=3+5)	(2=4+6)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Cambodia	236 343	317 995	83 705	69 004	152 638	248 991
1. Banteay Meanchey	7 185	9 087	1 491	1 043	5 694	8 044
2. Battambang	11 309	15 809	1 615	777	9 694	15 032
3. Kampong Thom	12 108	126 384	1 894	917	10 214	11 467
4. Phnom Penh	6 185	12 112	1 485	854	4 700	11 258
5. Pursat	5 260	8 013	1 487	1 229	3 773	6 784
6. Rattanak Kiri	5 410	5 680	434	455	4 976	5 225
7. Siem Reap	18 034	21 509	632	370	17 402	21 139
8. Svay Rieng	6 499	10 551	1 851	1 887	4 648	8 664
9. Other urban	15 634	17 221	6 457	2 505	9 177	14 716
10. Other rural	148 719	205 629	66 359	58 967	82 360	146 662
Cambodia	236 343	317 995	83 705	69 004	152 638	248 991
Urban	21 819	29 333	7 942	3 359	13 877	25 974
Rural	214 524	288 662	75 763	65 645	138 761	223 017

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Percentages of working children aged 5-17 years by sex, schooling status, and stratum

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)
Cambodia	100	100	35.4	21.7	64.6	78.3
1. Banteay Meanchey	100	100	20.8	11.5	79.2	88.5
2. Battambang	100	100	14.3	4.9	85.7	95.1
3. Kampong Thom	100	100	15.6	7.4	84.4	92.6
4. Phnom Penh	100	100	24.0	7.1	76.0	92.9
5. Pursat	100	100	28.3	15.3	71.7	84.7
6. Rattanak Kiri	100	100	8.0	8.0	92.0	92.0
7. Siem Reap	100	100	3.5	1.7	96.5	98.3
8. Svay Rieng	100	100	28.5	17.9	71.5	82.1
9. Other urban	100	100	41.3	14.5	58.7	85.5
10. Other rural	100	100	44.6	28.7	55.4	71.3
Cambodia	100	100	35.4	21.7	64.6	78.3
Urban	100	100	36.4	11.5	63.6	88.5
Rural	100	100	35.3	22.7	64.7	77.3

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Table 5(b) Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years by highest educational attainment by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Educational attainment	Cambodia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not attended school	25.1	25.8	24.6	23.7	22.1	55.3	25.2	26.2	24.5
No class completed	2.8	3.6	2.1	0.7	0.8	0	2.9	3.9	2.1
Primary	72.0	70.3	73.2	75.5	77.1	44.7	71.8	69.6	73.3
Secondary school certificate/diploma	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0
Vocational BST/OS undergraduate and graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Undergraduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate/degree holder and post graduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not reported/unknown	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

For the reference week, only two in 20 working children (15.3 per cent) in the 5-17 years age group for Cambodia as a whole (extrapolated figure) were found to be involved in permanent work: most of them, about 78 per cent, worked during the school vacation or had seasonal work and 6.5 per cent had short-term or casual work. The percentage distribution of male and female children who ever worked by nature of employment shows that more male working children worked during the school vacation or had seasonal work than female working children: 81.4 per cent and 75.5 per cent respectively (see table 6).

**Table 6. Children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week by nature of employment, by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Nature of employment	Total working children			Percentage distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Permanent	84 981	30 602	54 379	15.3	12.9	17.1
Short term/casual	35 809	13 066	22 743	6.5	5.5	7.2
Seasonal/school vacation	432 620	192 393	240 227	78.0	81.4	75.5
Worked for different employers	925	281	644	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not reported (unknown)	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	554 335	236 342	317 993	100.0	100.0	100.0

N: Negligible

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

The extrapolated number of working children aged 5-9 years is 25,427 (table 4(a)) or 11.6 per cent of the total working children aged 5-14 years. The percentages of working children of this age group to the total population of the same age group are low, the pattern being approximately the same for girls as for boys (table 4(a)). However, if we consider the current working children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week, 24.1 per cent of them started to work at 5-9 years of age.

The SESC 1996 measured directly the number of children who helped in household chores (see Appendix 12). The way of setting the questionnaire allows us to measure the working children and the children who helped in household chores separately.

It should be noted that many of the children aged 5-14 years participated in the activities classified as helping household chores: around 29 per cent of the total number of the children of this age group. There is practically no sex differentiation in this kind of activities in Cambodia for this age

group. However, these kinds of activities did not disturb too much the attendance of the children: more than eight out of ten children who helped in household chores were attending school. About 84 per cent of the children helping in household chores live in the rural area of Cambodia.

As stated above, if we consider the children aged 5-14 years who helped in household chores, about 84.4 per cent (both sexes) of them attended school (see Appendix 12). It is natural to observe that, if the number of hours helped per day increased, the percentages of school attendance decreased. For both sexes, if the number of hours helped increased from less than three hours to 7-9 hours per day, the percentages of school attendance decreased from 88.4 per cent to 32.6 per cent. In Cambodia, the tradition dictates that children should help in household chores. The percentage of school attendance of girls is notably lower than that of boys: 80.4 per cent vs. 88 per cent. Most of the children (47.6 per cent) helped less than three hours per day, followed by those who helped 3-4 hours per day (41.8 per cent). Among the children aged 10-14 years who helped in household chores, the percentage of school attendance is higher (89.9 per cent for both sexes and 92.8 per cent for boys and 86.6 per cent for girls) (see Appendix 12).

It is important to note that among ten working children aged 5-17 years who ever worked in the past week, almost eight have started work for the first time at aged 10 years or older. As noted previously, slightly more than two began to work at 9 years of age or earlier.

## **B. Types of child labour**

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

From tables 4(a) and 4(b), we can see that most of the working children were in the rural area (about 90.9 per cent for the age group 5-14 years and 90.8 per cent for the age group 5-17 years). It is also important to note that the high percentage of working children during the past week (current activity concept) is due mainly to two reasons. In the concept and definition used in the survey, working children included also for instance children who worked even for one hour during the past week to earn cash or income in kind. The other reason is that Cambodia is an agricultural country and most of the children helped their parents or worked for pay in agricultural works which are convenient for children to help.

The proportion of children performing economic activities by kind of industry in primary occupation is given in table 7.

### **The majority of working children are in the agricultural sector:**

The agricultural sector accounted for nine out of every ten of the child workers aged 5-14 years in Cambodia as a whole (89.5 per cent) and 70.2 per cent for urban areas and 91,496 for rural areas. A small gender differential was observed: in Cambodia, more working boys undertook agricultural activities than girls (91.4 per cent vs. 88 per cent).

### **Working children were found in the services and industry sectors:**

From the gender perspective, the picture was the reverse (compared to the agricultural sector for industry and trade sectors (for industry 2.6 per cent for boys and 4 per cent for girls and for services 6 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

The number of working boys in urban areas is not statistically significant (only 477 boys in other urban and the survey cannot find working boys undertaking industrial activities in Phnom Penh due to the smallness of the sample to capture this characteristic).

In Cambodia as a whole, most of the working children in the industrial sector may be found mostly in the informal sector helping their parents, guardians, relatives and friends in small manufactures or handicrafts such as the manufacture of bakery products, grain mill products, manufacture of concrete cement and plaster, manufacture of wearing apparel, etc.

For the service sector, most of the working children worked as sales workers in the retail sale via houses, via stalls and markets, retail sale of textiles, clothing footwear and leather goods and some of them in private households with employed persons, etc.

**Occupational distribution** is given in table 8 below. It follows the similar patterns as distribution by kind of industry. Most working children aged 5-14 years were skilled agricultural and fishery workers (86.2 per cent), followed by service and shop and market sales workers, workers engaged in elementary occupations, craft and related trades workers (5.9 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively).

From table 8, we can see that for rural areas 87.7 per cent of children have occupation as skilled agricultural and fishery workers. The remaining occupations such as service and shop and market sales workers, workers with elementary occupations, craft and related trade workers have about 5 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively of the working children.

For Phnom Penh 39.3 per cent of the working children have occupation as field crop and vegetable growers, fishery workers, subsistence agricultural and fishery workers. Another 29.1 per cent worked as personal service workers, shop salespersons, stall and market salespersons. The following 16.7 per cent of working children have elementary occupations such as street vendors and related workers, shoe cleaning, and other street services elementary occupations, building caretakers, window and related cleaners, mining and construction labourers. The remaining 14.9 per cent worked as handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related material, textile, garment and related trade workers. It is important to note that the survey found that for the occupations classified as craft and related trade workers all the working children are female, while in elementary occupations most of the working children are male.

The proportion of child workers aged 5-14 years who worked in their own house were high and equal to 47.3 per cent of males and 48.8 per cent of females, and those who worked on farms 33.6 per cent of males and of females. The proportions of children who worked in the employer's house or other person's house were low: 3.7 per cent of males and 5.7 per cent of females. Again we can note that the percentage of boys who worked on farms and attended school was low: 29.7 per cent while for those who worked at home 53.8 per cent. Of females, these proportions were lower. As noted previously, the share of children who worked at the office or factory or mine construction site, street or market place were low: 1.8 per cent of males and 4.6 per cent of females (see Appendix 14).

By status of employment, during the reference week, almost nine out of ten working children were unpaid family workers, 7.9 per cent were own account workers and 4.2 per cent were salaried employees.

**Table 7. Distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by kind of industry in primary occupation, sex and areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Kind of industry	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	218 110	19 662	198 448
Agriculture	195 279	13 812	181 467
Industry	7 335	1 760	5 575
Services	15 496	4 090	11 406
Male	96 632	10 019	86 613
Agriculture	88 360	7 612	80 748
Industry	2 502	477	2 025
Services	5 770	1 930	3 840
Female	121 478	9 643	111 835
Agriculture	106 919	6 200	100 719
Industry	4 833	1 283	3 550
Services	9 726	2 160	7 566

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

#### Percentage

Kind of industry	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	89.5	70.2	91.4
Industry	3.4	9.0	2.8
Services	7.1	20.8	5.7

Male	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	91.4	76.0	93.2
industry	2.6	4.8	2.3
Services	6.0	19.3	4.4
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	88.0	64.3	90.1
Industry	4.0	13.3	3.2
Services	8.0	22.4	6.8

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 8. Distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by primary occupation, sex and areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Primary occupation	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes			
All occupations	218 110	19 717	198 393
Professionals	120	0	120
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	187 979	7 358	173 983
Service, shop and market sales workers	12 974	2 455	10 004
Elementary occupation	10 313	1 308	9 005
Craft and related trades workers	6 180	1 443	4 737
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	544	0	544
Male			
All occupations	96 631	10 074	86 557
Professionals	120	0	120
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	86 101	7 796	78 305
Service, shop and market sales workers	4 296	1 158	3 138
Elementary occupation	3 682	643	3 039
Craft and related trades workers	2 432	477	1 955
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0
Female			
All occupations	121 479	9 643	111 836
Professionals	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	101 878	6 200	95 678
Service and shop and market sales workers	8 678	1 812	6 866
Elementary occupation	6 631	665	5 966
Craft and related trades workers	3 748	966	2 782
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	544	0	544

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May

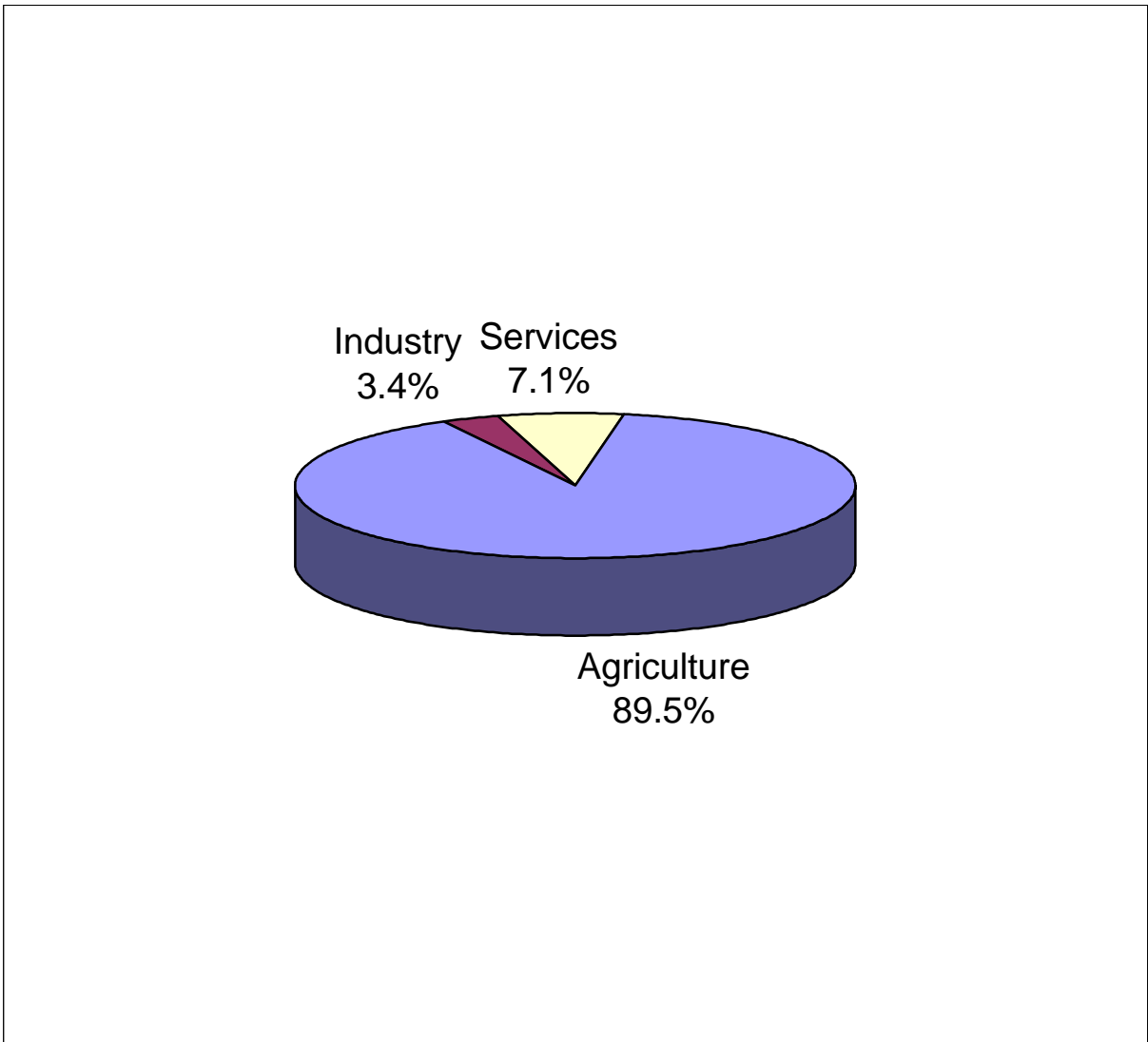
## Percentage

Primary occupation	Cambodia	Urban	Rural
Both sexes			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0.1	0	0.1
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	86.2	37.3	87.7
Service, shop and market sales workers	5.9	12.5	5.0
Elementary occupation	4.7	6.6	4.5
Craft and related trades workers	2.8	7.3	2.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.2	0	0.3
Male			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0.1	0	0.1
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	89.1	77.4	90.5
Service and shop and market sales workers	4.4	11.5	3.6
Elementary occupation	3.8	6.4	3.5
Craft and related trades workers	2.5	4.7	2.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0	0	0
Female			
All occupations	100	100	100
Professionals	0	0	0
Skilled agriculture and fishery workers	83.9	64.3	85.6
Service, shop and market sales workers	7.1	18.8	6.1
Elementary occupation	5.5	6.9	5.3
Craft and related trades workers	3.1	10	2.5
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.4	0	0.5

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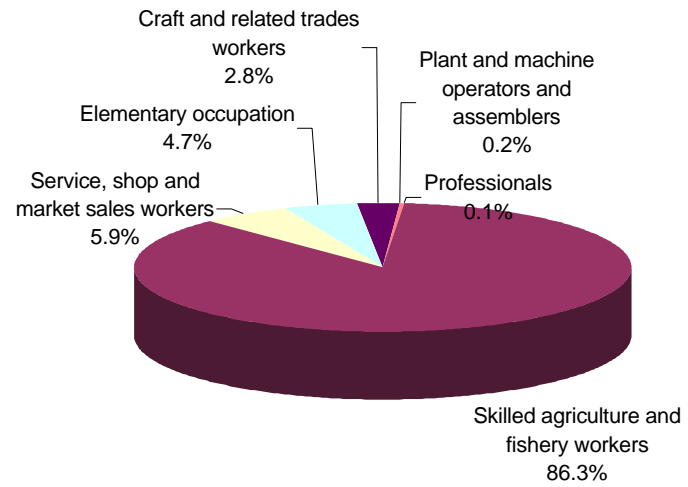
Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Figure 1. Working children aged 5-14 years in Cambodia by sector, reference



week

k Figure 2. Working children aged 5-14 years in Cambodia by primary occupation, reference



### C. Reason for child labour

Parents or guardians or other relatives with whom children usually reside answered that there were many reasons for which children work. The numbers of working children by main reason for working and schooling status are given in table 9 below.

**Table 9. Number and percentage of working children aged 5-14 years by main reason for working or with job during past week by current schooling status, by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Main reason	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
To supplement household income	78 686	100 890	34 610	34 047	44 076	66 843
To help in household enterprises	9 409	11 315	7 098	7 064	2 311	4 251
To gain experience/acquire training	5 567	6 455	4 214	3 439	1 353	3 016
Others	2 971	2 817	1 732	1 142	1 239	1 675
Total	96 633	121 477	47 654	45 692	48 979	75 785

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

### Percentage to the total working children

Main reason	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
To supplement household income	100	100	44.0	33.7	56.0	66.3
To help in household enterprises	100	100	75.4	62.4	24.6	37.6
To gain experience/acquire training	100	100	75.7	53.3	24.3	46.7
Others	100	100	58.3	40.5	41.7	59.5
Total	100	100	49.3	37.6	50.7	62.4

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

From table 9, we can check that the average percentage of working children who attended school and who did not attend school is equal to 49.3 per cent and 50.7 per cent respectively, of males and 37.6 per cent and 62.4 per cent of females (see also Appendix 15). Those who helped in their own household enterprises have better school attendance than other working children (76 per cent of males and 53 per cent of females). The reverse

picture was observed for those who work to supplement household income (only 44 per cent of males and 34 per cent of females). Moreover, most of the working children work to supplement household income (see table 10).

**Table 10. Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by, main reason for working or with job during past week by current schooling status, by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Main reason	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
To supplement household income	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
To help in household enterprises	81.4	83.1	72.6	74.5	90.0	88.2
To gain experience/acquire training	9.7	9.3	14.9	15.5	4.7	5.6
Others	5.8	5.3	8.8	7.5	2.8	4.0
Total	3.1	2.3	3.6	2.5	2.5	2.2

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

About 82 per cent of working children aged 5-14 years work to supplement household income. Around 9 per cent of the working children of this age group worked to help in their own household enterprises. The share of children who work to gain experience or acquire training is around 5 per cent. In the other reasons, there are children who worked to help pay household debts, to pay for schooling or to earn money to establish their own business or to be economically independent. The last two reasons were not so significant. If we consider supplementing household income and helping in their own household enterprises as main economic reasons, we can see that more than 90 per cent of working children worked for economic reasons.

It is important to note also that, for children aged 5-17 years, one of the main reasons of dropping out or who did not attend school or training or vocational institutions is to help in household chores (16.4 per cent), to assist in household enterprise businesses (4.8 per cent), or to work for pay or profit for supporting household or self supporting (16.1 per cent) (see table 11).

In table 11, other reasons included children not interested in schooling (16.4 per cent), school is too far (3.5 per cent) high cost of schooling/training (2.6 per cent), illness/disability (2.2 per cent), no suitable school/training institution available (2.2 per cent) and others. From table 11, we can see also that if the household size has increased, the total number of children who dropped out or who did not attend school or vocational institutions to assist in household chores and work for pay has increased. For instance, this number has increased from 4,436 if the household size is less than three to 96,162 and 96,695 if the household size is equal to five to six and seven to eight respectively. For household size of nine or more, the total number of children who dropped out or who did not attend school or vocational institutions has decreased slightly – to reach 60,812.

Table 12 below shows the number of children who dropped out or who did not attend school by stratum and by reason.

From table 12, we can see for Phnom Penh, Siem Reap and Battambang that more than four out of ten children who dropped out or who did not attend school or vocational training institutions were reported to assist in household chores, enterprises or to work for pay or profit as the main reason.

**Table 11. Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years who dropped out from school or training vocational institutions to assist or work for pay – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Household size	Total	To assist households or to work for pay				Other reasons	Percentage to total children who dropped out from school			
		Total	To help in household chores/housekeeping	To assist in household enterprise/business	To work for pay/profit		Total	To help in household chores/housekeeping	To assist in household enterprise/business	To work for pay/profit
<b>A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
All sizes	804 035	299 847	131 781	38 424	129 642	306 072	37.3	16.4	4.8	16.1
Less than 3	9 003	4 436	1 146	324	2 966	2 780	49.3	12.7	3.6	32.9
3-4	117 769	41 742	15 297	3 964	22 481	45 890	35.4	13.0	3.4	19.1
5-6	275 826	96 162	44 549	8 805	42 808	108 051	34.9	16.2	3.2	15.5
7-8	254 540	96 695	45 827	13 426	37 442	98 635	38.0	18.0	5.3	14.7
9 or more	146 895	60 812	24 962	11 905	23 945	50 714	41.4	17.0	8.1	16.3
Male										
All sizes	352 561	105 631	44 505	11 729	49 397	152 477	30.0	12.6	3.3	14.0
Less than 3	3 270	1 715	170	181	1 364	984	52.4	5.2	5.5	41.7
3-4	49 414	14 697	5 683	465	8 549	23 346	29.7	11.5	0.9	17.3
5-6	127 088	37 805	18 464	2 718	16 623	54 017	29.7	14.5	2.1	13.1
7-8	115 296	32 029	14 025	5 016	12 988	52 151	27.8	12.2	4.4	11.3
9 or more	57 492	19 385	6 163	3 349	9 8731	21 979	33.7	10.7	5.8	17.2
Female										
All sizes	451 473	194 213	87 276	26 695	80 242	153 596	43.0	19.3	5.9	17.8
Less than 3	5 733	2 720	976	143	1 601	1 796	47.4	17.0	2.5	27.9
3-4	68 355	27 044	9 614	3 498	13 932	22 544	39.6	14.1	5.1	20.4
5-6	148 738	58 356	26 085	6 087	26 184	54 037	39.2	17.5	4.1	17.6
7-8	139 244	64 665	31 802	8 410	24 453	46 484	46.4	22.8	6.0	17.6
9 or more	89 403	41 428	18 799	8 557	14 072	28 735	46.3	21.0	9.6	15.7

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Table 12. Number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years who dropped out from school or training vocational institutions to assist or work for pay – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Household size	Total	To assist households or to work for pay				Other reasons	Percentage to total children who dropped out from school			
		Total To help in household chores/housekeeping	To assist in household enterprise/business	To work for pay/profit			Total	To help in household chores/housekeeping	To assist in household enterprise/business	To work for pay/profit
<b>A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2=3+4+5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
Cambodia	804 035	299 846	131 781	38 424	129 641	306 075	37.3	16.4	4.8	16.1
1. Banteay Meanchey	33 168	6 792	3 090	920	2 782	11 733	20.5	9.3	2.8	8.4
2. Battambang	37 431	16 839	6 675	2 215	7 949	13 939	45.0	17.8	5.9	21.2
3. Kampong Thom	51 702	15 963	12 423	564	2 976	13 553	30.9	24.0	1.1	5.8
4. Phnom Penh	35 455	16 870	6 524	2 684	7 662	11 701	47.6	18.4	7.6	21.6
5. Pursat	39 780	1 156	6 446	2 034	2 676	24 416	28.0	16.2	5.1	6.7
6. Rattanak Kiri	12 913	2 442	754	50	1 638	601	18.9	5.8	0.4	12.7
7. Siem Reap	37 915	17 581	10 470	813	6 298	8 954	46.4	27.6	2.1	16.6
8. Svay Rieng	27 558	10 245	4 561	951	4 733	7 751	37.2	16.6	3.5	17.2
9. Other urban	59 481	22 995	9 847	3 549	9 599	23 405	38.7	16.6	6.0	16.1
10. Other rural	468 632	178 963	70 991	24 644	83 328	190 022	38.2	15.1	5.3	17.8
Cambodia	605 921	299 846	131 781	38 424	129 641	306 075	49.5	21.7	6.3	21.4
Urban	74 971	39 865	16 371	6 233	17 261	35 106	53.2	21.8	8.3	23.0
Rural	530 950	259 981	115 410	32 191	112 380	270 969	49.0	21.7	6.1	21.2

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## D. Conditions of work, benefits, health and safety aspects, migration status of working children

It should be noted that the number of children aged 5-17 years who usually work in the evening or night is significant (see table 13).

Table 13. Percentage of working children aged 5-17 years who usually work in the evening or at night by current schooling status, by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Work in evenings/night by sex	Total working children	Attending school	Not attending school
<b>Cambodia</b>			
Both sexes:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes, often	17.5	9.7	20.5
Yes, sometimes	26.2	22.5	27.6
No, rarely	56.3	67.7	52.0
Not reported or specified	0	0	0
Male:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes, often	16.2	12.6	18.2
Yes, sometimes	30.4	23.9	34.0
No, rarely	53.4	63.5	47.8
Not reported or specified	0	0	0
Female:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes, often	18.5	6.3	21.8
Yes, sometimes	23.0	20.9	23.6
No, rarely	58.5	72.8	54.6
Not reported or specified	0	0	0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

From table 13, we can see that around 18 per cent of total working children aged 5-17 years often worked in the evening or at night (and 26 per cent sometimes).

Seven out of 20 working children worked more than 40 hours per week, 45 per cent worked 20-39 hours. Only 21 per cent worked less than 20 hours (see Appendix 16).

About 90.6 per cent of working children aged 5-17 years gave almost all of their earnings to parents or guardians. Only 2.5 per cent of them kept their earnings for themselves (see Appendix 13).

Two out of ten child employees received monthly wages less than 15,000 riels.

Many working children have suffered from illnesses or injuries due to working conditions during the past year. Many of them faced physical hazards specific to their occupation.

The proportion of cases of children with illnesses or injuries suffered from work during the past year by frequency and areas are given in table 14.

**Table 14. Percentages of children aged 5-14 years with illnesses or injuries suffered from work during the past year by frequency and areas – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Area	Total cases	Frequency of illnesses or injuries		
		Often/frequently	Occasionally	Seldom/rarely
Cambodia	100	5.7	21.4	72.8
Urban	100	8.9	28.2	62.9
Rural	100	5.5	21.0	73.5

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

The number of cases of children aged 5-14 years who suffered from illnesses or injuries during the past year was about 575,964. Of the total cases, about 50.1 per cent were male and 49.9 per cent female. It is important to note that the cases of working children who suffered from illnesses or injuries were about two times the number of working children. This is due to multiple responses (the illnesses or injuries may have occurred more

than once to one child in the past year). Although the illnesses or injuries may not always be related to work directly, the data nevertheless suggest that working children face serious health hazards.

Special attention should be given to the percentage distribution of working children who have suffered from illnesses or injuries by type of injuries (see table 15).

Among working children aged 5-14 years, only a few of them are aware of likely health problems in connection with their work. From the total number of working children, 10.4 per cent of males and 7.4 per cent of females are aware. For those who attended school, these proportions are higher: 14 per cent of males and 11.7 per cent of females.

Migration may be defined as a spatial movement of a person from one geographical unit to another to begin with. Depending on such a unit, migration can be measured either as national migration beyond international boundaries or internal migration with national boundaries. It is generally known that migration is selective in age and sex usually involving a greater number of young adult persons and males than other ages and females among migrants.

The report of the 1996 demographic survey presented in some detail the migration of our population relating to the question of population born outside the place of enumeration, origin of migrants, internal migrants, migrant streams, duration of residence in the place of enumeration, reasons for migration, migrants by age.

As noted earlier, the results of the SESC 1996 concerning the socio-economic or demographic characteristics may be slightly different from the results of the 1996 demographic survey or sometimes significantly different.

This difference may be due to non-sampling errors, sampling errors and especially the size of the samples. Nevertheless, the distribution of migrants by reason for change of residence, age group and sex of the 1996 SESC shows that migrants who moved for better work prospects or in search of work and transfer of workplace represented about 16.3 per cent of the total migrants for male and 7.8 per cent for female (the corresponding percentages of the 1996 demographic survey were 16.1 per cent for males and 7.1 per cent for females) (see table 16).

The child migrants aged 5-14 years represented about 12.5 per cent of the total migrants of all ages. For this age group only about 3.3 per cent of males and 4.4 per cent of females moved for better work prospects or in search of work or transfer of workplace. Naturally, most of the working children (5-14 years) moved for the reasons "family reunion" or "family moved" as the main reasons and continue to work in the new place of residence. That is why the reasons for migration of children aged 5-14 years as "family reunion" or "family moved" were high: 79.7 per cent for males and 79.1 per cent for females.

**Table 15. Total percentage of working children aged 5-14 years with illnesses or injuries by type and frequency of illnesses or injuries during the past year – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Total children with illnesses/injuries	Frequency of illnesses/injuries								
		Often/frequently			Occasionally			Seldom/rarely		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Fever like malaria, typhoid, cold, etc.	13.8	52.8	43.9	61.9	41.9	44.9	39.2	2.4	2.3	2.5
Eye infections	11.1	7.2	10.4	3.9	11.6	8.9	14.0	11.3	12.0	10.5
Ear infections	10.6	1.4	2.8	0	5.0	4.3	5.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Skin problems	11.1	2.7	4.4	1.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	13.4	13.0	13.8
Breathing problems	11.0	6.3	9.1	3.4	11.9	12.2	11.7	11.1	10.9	11.3
Stiff neck/back problems	10.2	3.9	4.1	3.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	13.2	13.0	13.3
Anaemia	10.8	12.2	15.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.3	11.5	11.4	11.7
General exhaustion to do anything else	11.1	8.6	8.5	8.7	12.2	12.8	11.6	11.0	11.0	11.0
Other illness or injury	10.2	4.8	0.8	8.9	1.9	1.5	2.4	13.1	13.3	12.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Percentage distribution of illnesses or injuries by areas

	Total children with illnesses/injuries	Frequency of illnesses/injuries								
		Often/frequently			Occasionally			Seldom/rarely		
		Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Urban	6.3	9.7	9.2	10.2	8.2	9.5	7.0	5.4	4.7	6.1
Rural	93.7	90.3	90.8	89.8	91.8	90.5	93.0	94.6	95.3	93.9

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Table 16. Percentage distribution of migrants by gender, age group, reason for change of residence – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Reason for change of residence	Age group							
	Total		5-9 years		10-14 years		5-14 years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Family reunion/family moved	36.9	57.2	79.6	77.3	79.8	80.3	79.7	79.1
Repatriated	5.4	4.8	14.9	14.4	7.8	11.4	10.6	12.7
Better work prospects/in search of work and transfer of workplace	16.3	7.8	2.5	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	4.4
Others	41.4	30.3	3.0	3.6	8.5	4.1	6.4	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## E. Household awareness of child recruitment for work

For Cambodia as a whole, for children aged 5-17 years, the number of households aware of recruitment of children aged 5-17 years by household size and type of recruiter is given in table 17.

Table 17. Percentage distribution of household awareness of recruitment of children aged 5-17 years to work elsewhere by household size and type of recruiter – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Household size	Number of households aware	Type of recruiter				
		Licensed recruiter	Relatives	Friends	Unknown	Others
Cambodia						
Total	100	15.5	38.4	17.5	22.3	6.4
1-2	100	N	100.0	N	N	N
3-4	100	7.7	44.4	32.1	7.6	8.2
5-6	100	14.9	39.2	11.3	26.2	8.3
7-8	100	15.6	38.1	6.7	37.8	1.8
9 or more	100	35.8	16.2	21.5	21.7	4.9

N = Negligible.

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

It should be noted that most of the recruiters are relatives (34.8 per cent) and friends (17.5 per cent) and the licensed recruiter (15.5 per cent). By household awareness, one out of ten working children aged 5-17 years were recruited to work elsewhere.

Households who know the kind of work children are usually recruited for stated that most of them were recruited to work with crops or livestock farming (see table 18).

**Table 18. Number of households by awareness of kind of work for which children aged 5-17 years are recruited – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

<b>Kind of work</b>	<b>Number of households aware</b>	<b>Percentage of total households</b>
Cambodia	43 079	100.0
Factory	3 102	7.2
Construction	5 965	13.8
Mining	108	0.3
Crop/livestock farming	14 964	34.7
Domestic work	8 488	19.7
Entertainment	2 545	5.9
Others	7 907	18.4

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

We can see from table 18 that, by the awareness of the household (parents, guardians or other relatives with whom the working child usually resides), among the total number of households aware, 34.7 per cent were recruited to work in agriculture, another 19.7 per cent in domestic work, 13.8 per cent in construction, 7.2 per cent in factories and 5.9 per cent in entertainment.

Most of the recruited children aged 5-17 years were sent to Phnom Penh to work. For licensed recruiters about 68 per cent of the total children recruited by a licensed recruiter were sent to Phnom Penh; for relatives about 32 per cent of the total children recruited by relatives and for friends 59 per cent. About 46 per cent of the total children recruited by relatives were sent to Prey Veng probably for agricultural work. The survey did not find recruited children sent to other countries.

## IV. Conclusions and recommendations

The SESC 1996 is the first socio-economic survey of Cambodia which includes questions related to child labour in one module of the questionnaire. This survey is very important to give in some detail the extent of child labour in Cambodia, its types, reason for working, etc., which will serve as basic information for ILO/IPEC on the elimination of child labour programme as well as for governments to formulate policies to avoid the exploitation of children, in some cases to improve the working conditions of children, to prevent health problems and so on.

Unlike other countries selected by ILO/IPEC for experiments in the past in Cambodia we lack the establishment survey as a survey instrument. As a result, some characteristics cannot be analysed. Nevertheless, the team members succeeded in the analyses of multitude variables from the household survey (SESC).

One of the limitations of the SESC 1996 relating to the child labour issue is that the interviewer did not meet the working children and met only the parents or guardians or relatives. Another problem is that the survey did not cover street children, children living in pagodas or other children's centres, etc.

The survey provides the number of hours the children helped in household chores during last week as well as the average number of working hours of working children.

The survey found that, in Cambodia in 1996, for the 5-17 years age group about three in every 20 children were found to be working children (554,335 children) and there were 12.3 per cent of children aged 10-14 years who could be considered to be working. For the 5-9 years age group, there was only 1.6 per cent. For the children aged 5-14 years, there were about 218,109 children or 6.9 per cent who worked during the week preceding the survey. One out of ten working children lives in an urban area.

As mentioned earlier, this study found out the number of children who worked and the number of children who helped in household chores. The number of children who helped in household chores, for instance in the 5-14 years age group, was almost four times the number of working children. In Cambodia, more girls than boys in the 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-17 years, 5-14 years and 5-17 years age groups were working children. For the 5-17 years age group, other rural, Siem Reap, other urban, Battambang and Kampong Thom are the strata where the number of working children were significant. The percentage of working children aged 5-17 years to the corresponding total number of children in the same group is high from Rattanak Kiri (47.8 per cent), Siem Reap (21.5 per cent), other rural (15.8 per cent) and Kampong Thom (13.7 per cent) strata.

For the Siem Reap, Rattanak Kiri, Battambang, Kampong Thom and Banteay Meanchey strata, combining schooling with work was very difficult (less than a quarter attended school). For Cambodia as a whole, among working children in the 5-17 years age group, only 35.4 per cent of males and 21.7 per cent of females attended school. The percentage of working children aged 5-17 years attending school was low from Siem Reap (3.5 per cent of males and 1.7 per cent of females), Rattanak Kiri (8 per cent of both sexes), Battambang (14.3 per cent of males and 4.9 per cent of

females), Kampong Thom (15.6 per cent of males and 7.4 per cent of females), Banteay Meanchey (20.8 per cent of males and 11.5 per cent of females).

The highest educational attainment of working children aged 5-17 years is very low; the number of working children who have a secondary school certificate or diploma is not significant; most of them completed some classes in primary school and almost three out of ten working children did not complete any class or did not attend school.

By nature of employment, two in 20 working children in the 5-17 years age group were found to be involved in permanent work and about 78 per cent worked during school vacations or had seasonal work or had short-term or casual work.

About eight out of ten working children aged 5-17 years started work for the first time at 10 years or older.

The majority of working children aged 5-14 years in Cambodia worked in the agriculture sector. About nine out of every ten child workers in Cambodia as a whole were found to be working in the agriculture sector, 70.2 per cent in urban areas and 91.4 per cent in rural areas.

For the industrial sector, only 3.4 per cent of both sexes (2.6 per cent of boys and 4 per cent of girls) of working children were found to be working during the past week. The number of working boys in urban areas is small. The survey cannot find working boys undertaking industrial activities in Phnom Penh. Most working children in this sector may be found mostly in the informal sector, helping their parents, guardians, relatives and friends in small manufacturing or handicrafts such as the manufacture of bakery products, grain mill products and wearing apparel, etc.

About 7.1 per cent of working children in the country worked in the services sector (6 per cent of boys and 8 per cent of girls). They worked as sales workers in retail sales via houses, via stalls and markets, in the retail sale of textiles, clothing, footwear and leather goods, and some of them in private households with employed persons.

About four out of ten working children aged 5-14 years work in their own houses, slightly more than three out of ten worked in farming. Only about 5 per cent working in an employer's house or another person's home.

More than 90 per cent of working children aged 5-14 years worked for economic reasons whether to supplement household income (82 per cent) or to help in their own household enterprises (9 per cent). Because the families are poor, the children need to help their parents or guardians especially in rural areas.

More than four out of ten children who dropped out or did not attend school or training or vocational institutions were reported to assist in household chores, in household enterprises or to work for pay or profit as main reasons.

About 18 per cent of the total number of working children aged 5-17 years often worked in evening or at night and 26 per cent sometimes. Seven out of 20 working children worked more than 40 hours per week; 45 per cent worked 20-39 hours.

Slightly more than nine out of ten working children aged 5-17 years gave almost all their earnings to parents or guardians. Two out of ten child employees received monthly wages less than 15,000 riels.

Many working children have suffered from illness or injury due to working conditions during the past year. Only a few of working children aged 5-14 years are aware of likely health problems in connection with their work (10.4 per cent of males and 7.4 per cent of females are aware).

By awareness of the household, 34.7 per cent of working children aged 5-17 years were recruited to work in agriculture (19.7 per cent in domestic work, 13.8 per cent in construction, 7.2 per cent in factories and 5.9 per cent in entertainment).

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## Appendix 1

### Demographic characteristics of members of household by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Characteristics	Percentage distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia			
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	42.7	45.6	40.0
15-34	32.2	31.9	32.5
35-54	17.4	15.5	19.1
55-74	6.8	6.2	7.3
75 and over	1.0	0.8	1.1
Relationship to household head:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	19.0	17.9	24.0
Spouse	14.9	17.4	3.3
Son/daughter, adopted, foster son/daughter, stepson/stepdaughter	56.4	57.6	50.6
Son/daughter-in-law	1.5	1.0	4.0
Grandson/granddaughter	3.8	2.4	10.8
Father/mother	1.8	1.7	2.4
Brother/sister	1.3	1.0	2.5
Uncle/aunt	0	0	0
	0.8	0.6	1.7
Other relative	0.4	0.3	0.6
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marital status:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Never married	43.9	47.2	41.0
Married	46.9	49.7	44.4
Widowed	7.3	1.9	12.0
Divorced/separated	1.1	0.3	1.9
Status unknown	0.8	0.9	0.6

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 1.1.

### Demographic characteristics of members of household by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Characteristics	Percentage distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia			
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	39.5	42.4	36.9
15-34	32.8	32.2	33.4
35-54	19.8	18.5	20.9
55-74	6.9	6.1	7.7
75 and over	1.0	0.8	1.2
Relationship to household head:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	18.9	17.8	22.9
Spouse	14.3	17.2	3.9
Son/daughter, adopted, foster son/daughter, stepson/stepdaughter	52.2	53.8	46.3
Son/daughter-in-law	2.0	1.3	4.8
Grandson/granddaughter	4.6	3.0	10.4
Father/mother	2.3	2.2	2.8
Brother/sister	2.8	2.5	3.9
Uncle/aunt	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1.8	1.4	3.6
Other relative	0.8	0.7	1.1
Others	0.2	0.2	0.1
Marital status:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Never married	44.1	48.4	40.4
Married	46.1	49.0	43.6
Widowed	7.9	1.4	13.5
Divorced/separated	1.3	0.3	2.1
Status unknown	0.7	0.8	0.5

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 1.2.

### Demographic characteristics of members of household by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Characteristics	Percentage distribution		
	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia			
Age	100.0	100.0	100.0
0-14	43.3	46.2	40.6
15-34	32.1	31.8	32.4
35-54	16.9	14.9	18.7
55-74	6.7	6.2	7.2
75 and over	1.0	0.8	1.1
Relationship to household head:	100.0	100.0	100.0
Head	19.0	17.9	24.3
Spouse	15.0	17.4	3.2
Son/daughter, adopted, foster son/daughter, stepson/stepdaughter	57.2	58.3	51.7
Son/daughter-in-law	1.4	0.9	3.8
Grandson/granddaughter	3.7	2.2	10.9
Father/mother	1.7	1.6	2.3
Brother/sister	1.0	0.8	2.1
Uncle/aunt	0	0	0
	0.6	0.5	1.3
Other relative	0.3	0.3	0.5
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marital status:	100.0	100.0	100.0

Never married	43.9	47.0	41.2
Married	47.1	49.8	44.6
Widowed	7.1	2.0	11.7
Divorced/separated	1.1	0.3	1.9
Status unknown	0.8	0.9	0.6

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 2

### Children aged 5-14 years by current attendance by stratum and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Children 5-14 years		Currently attending school		Not attending school		Percentage of total population			
							Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=3/1	8=4/2	9=5/1	10=6/2
Cambodia	1 623 974	1 514 461	1 110 888	977 884	513 086	536 577	68.4	64.6	31.6	35.4
1. Banteay Meanchey	56 172	61 354	32 784	36 268	23 388	25 086	58.4	59.1	41.6	40.9
2. Battambang	94 429	90 093	63 336	57 259	31 093	32 834	67.1	63.6	32.9	36.4
3. Kampong Thom	72 002	72 322	36 506	37 250	35 496	35 072	50.7	51.5	49.3	48.5
4. Phnom Penh	114 125	110 964	97 793	92 742	16 332	18 222	85.7	83.6	14.3	16.4
5. Pursat	48 735	45 985	30 079	26 875	18 656	19 110	61.7	58.4	38.3	41.6
6. Rattanak Kiri	9 923	8 845	1 526	1 282	8 397	7 563	15.4	14.5	84.6	85.5
7. Siem Reap	78 688	71 004	31 873	28 561	46 815	42 443	40.5	40.2	59.5	59.8
8. Svay Rieng	72 360	68 211	49 345	41 876	23 015	26 335	68.2	61.4	31.8	38.6
9. Other urban	144 683	135 370	108 382	92 053	36 301	43 317	74.9	68.0	25.1	32.0
10. Other rural	932 857	850 313	659 264	563 718	273 593	286 595	70.7	66.3	29.3	33.7
Urban	258 808	246 334	206 175	184 795	52 633	61 539	79.7	75.0	20.3	25.0
Rural	1 365 166	1 268 127	904 713	793 089	460 453	475 038	66.3	62.5	33.7	37.5

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 3

### Distribution of children aged 5-14 years by literacy, sex and age group – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Strata	Number of children aged 5-14 years			Literate			Illiterate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5-9	1 570 491	808 834	761 657	183 350	93 191	90 159	1 387 141	715 643	671 498
10-14	1 567 945	815 141	752 804	950 209	495 286	454 286	617 736	319 218	298 518
5-14	3 138 436	1 623 974	1 514 461	1 133 559	589 114	544 445	2 004 876	1 034 860	970 016

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

### Percentage distribution of children aged 5-14 years by literacy, sex and age group – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Strata	Number of children aged 5-14 years			Literate			Illiterate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
5-9	100	100	100	11.7	11.5	11.8	88.3	88.5	88.2
10-14	100	100	100	60.6	60.8	60.3	39.4	39.2	39.7
5-14	100	100	100	36.1	36.3	35.9	63.9	63.7	64.1

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 4

### Distribution of children aged 5-14 years by literacy, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Number of children aged 5-14 years			Literate			Illiterate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	3 138 435	1 623 974	1 514 461	1 133 559	589 114	544 445	2 004 876	1 034 860	970 016
1. Banteay Meanchey	117 526	56 172	61 354	39 659	18 942	20 717	77 867	37 230	40 637
2. Battambang	184 520	94 428	90 092	73 294	37 360	35 934	111 226	57 068	54 158
3. Kampong Thom	144 323	72 002	72 321	39 129	19 574	19 555	105 194	52 428	52 766
4. Phnom Penh	225 088	114 124	110 964	136 807	69 458	67 349	88 281	44 666	43 615
5. Pursat	94 721	48 735	45 986	28 654	15 913	12 741	66 067	32 822	33 245
6. Rattanak Kiri	18 767	9 922	8 845	1 328	705	623	17 439	9 217	8 222
7. Siem Reap	149 692	78 688	71 004	32 761	15 711	17 050	116 931	62 977	53 954
8. Svay Rieng	140 574	72 361	68 213	47 494	25 231	22 263	93 080	47 130	45 950
9. Other urban	280 053	144 683	135 370	116 387	60 516	55 871	163 666	84 167	79 499
10. Other rural	1 783 171	932 859	850 312	618 046	325 704	292 342	1 165 125	607 155	557 970
Urban	505 141	258 807	246 334	253 194	129 974	123 220	251 947	128 833	123 114
Rural	2 633 294	1 365 167	1 268 127	880 365	459 140	421 225	1 752 929	906 027	846 902

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Percentage distribution of children aged 5-14 years by literacy, sex and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Stratum	Number of children aged 5-14 years			Literate			Illiterate		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	100	100	100	36.1	36.3	35.9	63.9	63.7	64.1
1. Banteay Meanchey	100	100	100	33.7	33.7	33.8	66.3	66.3	66.2
2. Battambang	100	100	100	39.7	39.6	39.9	60.3	60.4	60.1
3. Kampong Thom	100	100	100	27.1	27.2	27.0	72.9	72.8	73.0
4. Phnom Penh	100	100	100	60.8	60.9	60.7	39.2	39.1	39.3
5. Pursat	100	100	100	30.3	32.7	27.7	69.7	67.3	72.3
6. Rattanak Kiri	100	100	100	7.1	7.1	7.0	92.9	92.9	93.0
7. Siem Reap	100	100	100	21.9	20.0	24.0	78.1	80.0	76.0
8. Svay Rieng	100	100	100	33.8	34.9	32.6	66.2	65.1	67.4
9. Other urban	100	100	100	41.6	41.8	41.3	58.4	58.2	58.7
10. Other rural	100	100	100	34.7	34.9	34.4	65.3	65.1	65.6
Urban	100	100	100	50.1	50.2	50.0	49.9	49.8	50.0
Rural	100	100	100	33.4	33.6	33.2	66.6	66.4	66.8

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 5

### Percentage distribution of population aged 5 years and over by highest educational attainment by sex and area – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Educational attainment	Cambodia			Urban			Rural		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Not attended school	27.6	21.2	33.5	18.8	12.9	24.1	29.4	22.8	35.4
No class completed	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.4	5.2
Primary	47.1	48.0	46.2	41.6	40.3	42.8	48.2	49.6	46.9
Secondary	18.8	23.5	14.4	30.7	36.1	25.9	16.3	21.0	12.0
Secondary school certificate/diploma	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.9	2.8	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Vocational/BST/OS/undergraduate and graduate	0.1	0.3	0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0
Undergraduate	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0	0	0
Graduate/degree holder and post graduate	0.2	0.3	0	0.7	1.3	0.2	0	0.1	0
Not reported/unknown	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 6

### Average number of children aged 5-14 years per household – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Number of children			Number of households			Average number of children per household		
	Total households	Male-headed households	Female-headed households	Total households	Male-headed households	Female-headed households	Total households	Male-headed households	Female-headed households
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=1/4	8=2/5	9=3/6
Cambodia	3 138 435			1 961 841	1 525 014	436 827	1.6	0	0
1. Banteay Meanchey	117 527			72 533	57 708	14 825	1.6	0	0
2. Battambang	184 522			109 062	82 942	26 120	1.7	0	0
3. Kampong Thom	144 324			91 951	74 347	17 604	1.6	0	0
4. Phnom Penh	225 089			150 280	107 977	42 303	1.5	0	0
5. Pursat	94 720			53 388	41 080	12 308	1.8	0	0
6. Rattanak Kiri	18 767			13 561	12 617	944	1.4	0	0
7. Siem Reap	149 692			99 503	77 350	22 153	1.5	0	0
8. Svay Rieng	140 574			88 391	63 603	24 788	1.6	0	0
9. Other urban	280 052			177 004	134 434	42 570	1.6	0	0
10. Other rural	1 783 168			1 106 168	872 956	233 212	1.6	0	0
Urban	505 141			327 284	242 411	84 873	1.5	0	0
Rural	2 633 294			1 634 555	1 282 603	351 954	1.6	0	0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

Appendix 7

**Demographic characteristics – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	3 138 435	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	3 928 182	
3.	Number of households:	1 961 841	100.0
	Urban	327 284	16.7
	Rural	1 634 557	83.3
4.	Male-headed households	1 525 014	77.7
5.	Female-headed households	436 827	22.3
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	3 928 182	100.0
	Total boys	2 008 438	51.1
	Total girls	1 919 744	48.9
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	3 138 435	100.0
	Total boys	1 623 974	51.7
	Total girls	1 514 461	48.3
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	1 570 490	100.0
	Total boys	808 833	51.5
	Total girls	761 657	48.5
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	1 567 945	100.0
	Total boys	815 141	52.0
	Total girls	752 804	48.0
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	789 747	100.0
	Total boys	384 464	48.7
	Total girls	405 283	51.3
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	2 088 770	100.0
	Total boys	1 110 887	53.2
	Total girls	977 883	46.8
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	772 467	100.0
	Total boys	400 959	51.9

	Total girls	371 508	48.1
13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	1 316 303	100.0
	Total boys	709 928	53.9
	Total girls	606 375	46.1

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.1.

### Demographic characteristics Banteay Meanchey province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	111 527	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	141 074	
3.	Number of households:	72 533	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	57 708	79.6
5.	Female-headed households	14 825	20.4
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	141 074	100.0
	Total boys	68 617	48.6
	Total girls	72 457	51.4
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	117 527	100.0
	Total boys	56 172	47.8
	Total girls	61 355	52.2
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	62 541	100.0
	Total boys	28 855	46.1
	Total girls	33 686	53.9
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	54 986	100.0
	Total boys	27 317	49.7
	Total girls	27 669	50.3
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	23 547	100.0
	Total boys	12 445	52.9
	Total girls	11 102	47.1
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	69 054	100.0
	Total boys	32 785	47.5
	Total girls	36 269	52.5
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	29 992	100.0
	Total boys	12 414	41.4
	Total girls	17 578	58.6

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	39 062	100.0
	Total boys	20 371	52.2
	Total girls	18 691	47.8

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.2.

### Demographic characteristics Battambang province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	184 522	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	230 653	
3.	Number of households:	109 062	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	82 942	76.1
5.	Female-headed households	26 120	23.9
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	230 653	100.0
	Total boys	118 235	51.3
	Total girls	112 418	48.7
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	184 522	100.0
	Total boys	94 429	51.2
	Total girls	90 093	48.8
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	93 741	100.0
	Total boys	47 730	50.9
	Total girls	46 011	49.1
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	90 781	100.0
	Total boys	46 699	51.4
	Total girls	44 082	48.6
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	46 131	100.0
	Total boys	23 806	51.6
	Total girls	22 325	48.4
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	120 595	100.0
	Total boys	63 336	52.5
	Total girls	57 259	47.5
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	46 722	100.0
	Total boys	24 126	51.6
	Total girls	22 596	48.4

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	73 873	100.0
	Total boys	39 210	53.1
	Total girls	34 663	46.9

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.3.

### Demographic characteristics Kampong Thom province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	144 324	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	179 348	
3.	Number of households:	91 951	100
4.	Male-headed households	74 347	80.9
5.	Female-headed households	17 604	19.1
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	179 348	100.0
	Total boys	89 892	50.1
	Total girls	89 456	49.9
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	144 324	100.0
	Total boys	72 003	49.9
	Total girls	72 321	50.1
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	78 581	100.0
	Total boys	39 651	50.5
	Total girls	38 930	49.5
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	65 743	100.0
	Total boys	32 352	49.2
	Total girls	33 391	50.8
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	35 024	100.0
	Total boys	17 889	51.1
	Total girls	17 135	48.9
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	73 756	100.0
	Total boys	36 506	49.5
	Total girls	37 250	50.5
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	27 068	100.0
	Total boys	13 393	49.5
	Total girls	13 675	50.5

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	46 688	100.0
	Total boys	23 113	49.5
	Total girls	23 575	50.5

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.4.

### Demographic characteristics Phnom Penh province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	225 089	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	287 232	
3.	Number of households:	150 279	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	107 977	71.9
5.	Female-headed households	42 302	28.1
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	287 232	100.0
	Total boys	144 283	50.2
	Total girls	142 949	49.8
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	225 089	100.0
	Total boys	114 125	50.7
	Total girls	110 964	49.3
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	105 879	100.0
	Total boys	52 116	49.2
	Total girls	53 763	50.8
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	119 210	100.0
	Total boys	62 009	52.0
	Total girls	57 201	48.0
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	62 143	100.0
	Total boys	30 158	48.5
	Total girls	31 985	51.5
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	190 535	100.0
	Total boys	97 793	51.3
	Total girls	92 742	48.7
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	78 878	100.0
	Total boys	38 296	48.6
	Total girls	40 582	51.4

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	111 657	100.0
	Total boys	59 497	53.3
	Total girls	52 160	46.7

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.5.

### Demographic characteristics Pursat province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	94 720	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	116 784	
3.	Number of households:	53 388	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	41 080	76.9
5.	Female-headed households	12 308	23.1
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	116 784	100.0
	Total boys	58 768	50.3
	Total girls	58 016	49.7
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	94 720	100.0
	Total boys	48 735	51.5
	Total girls	45 985	48.5
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	48 898	100.0
	Total boys	24 950	51.0
	Total girls	23 948	49.0
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	45 822	100.0
	Total boys	23 785	51.9
	Total girls	22 037	48.1
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	22 064	100.0
	Total boys	10 033	45.5
	Total girls	12 031	54.5
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	56 954	100.0
	Total boys	30 079	52.8
	Total girls	26 875	47.2
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	18 440	100.0
	Total boys	9 631	52.2
	Total girls	8 809	47.8

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	38 514	100.0
	Total boys	20 448	53.1
	Total girls	18 066	46.9

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.6.

### Demographic characteristics Rattanak Kiri province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	18 767	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	23 204	
3.	Number of households:	13 561	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	12 617	93.0
5.	Female-headed households	944	7.0
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	23 204	100.0
	Total boys	11 988	51.7
	Total girls	11 216	48.3
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	18 767	100.0
	Total boys	9 922	52.9
	Total girls	8 845	47.1
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	10 603	100.0
	Total boys	5 410	51.0
	Total girls	5 193	49.0
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	8 164	100.0
	Total boys	4 512	55.3
	Total girls	3 652	44.7
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	4 437	100.0
	Total boys	2 066	46.6
	Total girls	2 371	53.4
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	2 808	100.0
	Total boys	1 526	54.3
	Total girls	1 282	45.7
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	1 109	100.0
	Total boys	571	51.5
	Total girls	538	48.5

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	1 699	100.0
	Total boys	955	56.2
	Total girls	744	43.8

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.7.

### Demographic characteristics Siem Reap province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	149 692	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	183 669	
3.	Number of households:	99 503	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	77 350	77.7
5.	Female-headed households	22 153	22.3
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	183 669	100.0
	Total boys	95 650	52.1
	Total girls	88 019	47.9
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	149 692	100.0
	Total boys	78 688	52.6
	Total girls	71 004	47.4
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	82 059	100.0
	Total boys	43 022	52.4
	Total girls	39 037	47.6
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	67 633	100.0
	Total boys	35 666	52.7
	Total girls	31 967	47.3
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	33 977	100.0
	Total boys	16 962	49.9
	Total girls	17 015	50.1
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	60 434	100.0
	Total boys	31 873	52.7
	Total girls	28 561	47.3
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	22 486	100.00
	Total boys	10 938	48.6
	Total girls	11 548	51.4

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	37 948	100.0
	Total boys	20 935	55.2
	Total girls	17 013	44.8

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.8.

### Demographic characteristics Svay Rieng province – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	140 574	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	171 549	
3.	Number of households:	88 390	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	63 602	72.0
5.	Female-headed households	24 788	28.0
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	171 549	100.0
	Total boys	89 243	52.0
	Total girls	82 306	48.0
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	140 574	100.0
	Total boys	72 361	51.5
	Total girls	68 213	48.5
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	72 487	100.0
	Total boys	36 986	51.0
	Total girls	35 501	49.0
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	68 087	100.0
	Total boys	35 375	52.0
	Total girls	32 712	48.0
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	30 975	100.0
	Total boys	16 882	54.5
	Total girls	14 093	45.5
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	91 221	100.0
	Total boys	49 345	54.1
	Total girls	41 876	45.9
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	32 806	100.0
	Total boys	17 070	52.0
	Total girls	15 736	48.0

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	58 415	100.0
	Total boys	32 275	55.3
	Total girls	26 140	44.7

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.9.

### Demographic characteristics other urban – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	280 052	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	347 490	
3.	Number of households:	177 004	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	134 434	75.9
5.	Female-headed households	42 570	24.1
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	347 490	100.0
	Total boys	177 650	51.1
	Total girls	169 840	48.9
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	280 052	100.0
	Total boys	144 683	51.7
	Total girls	135 369	48.3
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	140 579	100.0
	Total boys	72 756	51.8
	Total girls	67 823	48.2
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	139 473	100.0
	Total boys	71 927	51.6
	Total girls	67 546	48.4
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	67 438	100.0
	Total boys	32 967	48.9
	Total girls	34 471	51.1
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	200 435	100.0
	Total boys	108 382	54.1
	Total girls	92 053	45.9
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	80 646	100.0
	Total boys	45 578	56.5
	Total girls	35 068	43.5

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	119 789	100.0
	Total boys	62 804	52.4
	Total girls	56 985	47.6

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 7.10.

### Demographic characteristics other rural – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

	Feature	Number	Percentage
1.	Children aged 5-14 years	1 783 168	
2.	Children aged 5-17 years	2 247 179	
3.	Number of households:	1 106 169	100.0
4.	Male-headed households	872 956	78.9
5.	Female-headed households	233 213	21.1
6.	Total number of children aged 5-17 years:	2 247 179	100.0
	Total boys	1 154 112	51.4
	Total girls	1 093 067	48.6
7.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years:	1 783 168	100.0
	Total boys	932 856	52.3
	Total girls	850 312	47.7
8.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	875 120	100.0
	Total boys	457 356	52.3
	Total girls	417 764	47.7
9.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	908 048	100.0
	Total boys	475 500	52.4
	Total girls	432 548	47.6
10.	Total number of children aged 15-17 years:	464 011	100.0
	Total boys	221 256	47.7
	Total girls	242 755	52.3
11.	Total number of children aged 5-14 years in school:	1 222 982	100.0
	Total boys	659 264	53.9
	Total girls	563 718	46.1
12.	Total number of children aged 5-9 years:	434 321	100.0
	Total boys	228 943	52.7
	Total girls	205 378	47.3

13.	Total number of children aged 10-14 years:	788 661	100.0
	Total boys	430 321	54.6
	Total girls	358 340	45.4

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 8

### Number of children aged 5-17 years and 5-14 years by stratum and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Number of children aged 5-17 years			Number of children aged 5-14 years		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	3 928 182	2 008 438	1 919 744	3 138 435	1 623 974	1 514 461
1. Banteay Meanchey	141 074	68 617	72 457	117 527	56 172	61 355
2. Battambang	230 653	118 235	112 418	184 522	94 429	90 093
3. Kampong Thom	179 348	89 892	89 456	144 324	72 003	72 321
4. Phnom Penh	287 232	144 283	142 949	225 089	114 125	110 964
5. Pursat	116 784	58 768	58 016	94 720	48 735	45 985
6. Rattanak Kiri	23 204	11 988	11 216	18 767	9 922	8 845
7. Siem Reap	183 669	95 650	88 019	149 692	78 688	71 004
8. Svay Rieng	171 549	89 243	82 306	140 574	72 361	68 213
9. Other urban	347 490	177 650	169 840	280 052	144 683	135 369
10. Other rural	2 247 179	1 154 112	1 093 067	1 783 168	932 856	850 312
Urban	634 722	321 933	312 789	505 141	258 808	246 333
Rural	3 293 460	1 686 505	1 606 955	2 633 294	1 365 166	1 268 128

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Percentage of children aged 5-17 years and 5-14 years by stratum and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Stratum	Number of children aged 5-17 years			Number of children aged 5-14 years		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Banteay Meanchey	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	4.1
2. Battambang	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9
3. Kampong Thom	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.8
4. Phnom Penh	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.3
5. Pursat	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
6. Rattanak Kiri	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
7. Siem Reap	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7
8. Svay Rieng	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
9. Other urban	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9
10. Other rural	57.2	57.5	56.9	56.8	57.4	56.1
Urban	16.2	16.0	16.3	16.1	15.9	16.3
Rural	83.6	84.0	83.7	83.9	84.1	83.7

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 9

### Distribution of household heads by gender, household size – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Household size	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All sizes	1 961 841	100.0	1 525 014	100.0	436 827	100.0
Less than 3	157 394	8.0	74 482	4.9	82 912	19.0
3-4	618 853	31.5	438 206	28.7	180 647	41.4
5-6	638 374	32.5	516 783	33.9	121 591	27.8
7-8	396 026	20.2	354 367	23.2	41 659	9.5
9 and more	151 194	7.7	141 176	9.3	10 018	2.3

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 10

### Distribution of household heads by gender by stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Number			Percentage		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Cambodia	1 961 841	1 525 014	436 827	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Banteay Mean hay	72 533	57 708	14 825	3.7	3.8	3.4
2. Battambang	109 062	82 942	26 120	5.6	5.4	6.0
3. Kampong Thom	91 951	74 347	17 604	4.7	4.9	4.0
4. Phnom Penh	150 280	107 978	42 302	7.7	7.1	9.7
5. Pursat	53 388	41 080	12 308	2.7	2.7	2.8
6. Rattanak Kiri	13 561	12 617	944	0.7	0.8	0.2
7. Siem Reap	99 503	77 350	22 153	5.1	5.1	5.1
8. Svay Rieng	88 390	63 602	24 788	4.5	4.2	5.7
9. Other urban	177 004	134 434	42 570	9.0	8.8	9.7
10. Other rural	1 106 169	872 956	233 213	56.4	57.2	53.4
Urban	327 284	242 412	84 872	16.7	15.9	19.4
Rural	1 634 557	1 282 602	351 955	83.3	84.1	80.6

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 11(a)

### Number of working children aged 5-14 years by stratum and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Total		Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Cambodia	19 717	198 392	10 073	86 558	9 644	111 834
1. Banteay Meanchey	–	6 489	–	2 537	–	3 952
2. Battambang	–	9 518	–	4 053	–	5 465
3. Kampong Thom	–	7 661	–	3 980	–	3 681
4. Phnom Penh	5 538	–	2 275	–	3 263	–
5. Pursat	–	4 953	–	2 109	–	2 844
6. Rattanak Kiri	–	7 339	–	3 722	–	3 617
7. Siem Reap	–	18 645	–	8 428	–	10 217
8. Svay Rieng	–	6 503	–	2 264	–	4 239
9. Other urban	14 179	–	7 798	–	6 381	–
10. Other rural	–	137 284	–	59 465	–	77 819
Urban	19 717	–	10 073	–	9 644	–
Rural	–	198 392	–	86 558	–	111 834

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 11(b)

### Number of working children aged 5-17 years by stratum and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Total		Male		Female	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Cambodia	51 151	503 184	21 818	214 524	29 333	288 660
1. Banteay Meanchey	–	16 272	–	7 185	–	9 087
2. Battambang	–	27 119	–	11 310	–	15 809
3. Kampong Thom	–	24 492	–	12 108	–	12 384
4. Phnom Penh	18 296	–	6 185	–	12 111	–
5. Pursat	–	13 272	–	5 260	–	8 012
6. Rattanak Kiri	–	11 089	–	5 409	–	5 680
7. Siem Reap	–	39 543	–	18 034	–	21 509
8. Svay Rieng	–	17 050	–	6 499	–	10 551
9. Other urban	32 855	–	15 633	–	17 222	–
10. Other rural	–	354 347	–	148 719	–	205 628
Urban	51 151	–	21 818	–	29 333	–
Rural	–	503 184	–	214 524	–	288 660

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 12

### Number and percentage of children aged 5-14 years who helped in household chores by number of hours per day, by current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Number of hours helped per day	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Percentage distribution			Total %
				Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Both sexes	816 764	688 961	127 803	100	84.4	15.6	100.0
Less than 3 hours	388 553	343 480	45 073	100	88.4	11.6	47.6
3-4 hours	341 122	292 178	48 944	100	85.7	14.3	41.8
5-6 hours	70 520	47 727	22 793	100	67.7	32.3	8.6
7-9 hours	14 353	4 672	9 681	100	32.6	67.4	1.8
10-12 hours	2 216	904	1 312	100	40.8	59.2	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Male	425 180	374 290	50 890	100	88.0	12.0	100.0
Less than 3 hours	204 006	184 474	19 532	100	90.4	9.6	48.0
3-4 hours	180 935	162 890	18 045	100	90.0	10.0	42.6
5-6 hours	31 977	23 146	8 831	100	72.4	27.6	7.5
7-9 hours	7 134	2 876	4 258	100	40.3	59.7	1.7
10-12 hours	1 128	904	224	100	80.1	19.9	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Female	391 586	314 673	76 913	100	80.4	19.6	100.0
Less than 3 hours	184 549	159 007	25 542	100	86.2	13.8	47.1
3-4 hours	160 187	129 288	30 699	100	80.7	19.3	40.9
5-6 hours	38 544	24 582	13 962	100	63.8	36.2	9.8
7-9 hours	7 218	1 796	5 422	100	24.9	75.1	1.8

10-12 hours	1 088	0	1 088	100	0	100.0	0.3
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Number and percentage of children aged 5-9 years who helped in household chores by number of hours per day, by current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Number of hours helped per day	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Percentage distribution			Total %
				Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Both sexes	225 503	157 263	68 240	100	69.7	30.3	100.0
Less than 3 hours	123 807	93 139	30 668	100	75.2	24.8	54.9
3-4 hours	83 269	56 444	26 825	100	67.8	32.2	36.9
5-6 hours	12 530	6 572	5 958	100	52.5	47.5	5.6
7-9 hours	5 526	993	4 533	100	18.0	82.0	2.5
10-12 hours	371	115	256	100	31.0	69.0	0.2
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Male	109 528	81 386	28 142	100	74.3	25.7	100.0
Less than 3 hours	56 604	44 813	11 791	100	79.2	20.8	51.7
3-4 hours	44 080	33 428	10 652	100	75.8	24.2	40.2
5-6 hours	6 050	2 798	3 252	100	46.2	53.8	5.5
7-9 hours	2 679	232	2 447	100	8.7	91.3	2.4
10-12 hours	115	115	0	100	100.0	0	0.1
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Female	115 978	75 879	40 099	100	65.4	34.6	100.0
Less than 3 hours	67 204	48 327	18 877	100	71.9	28.1	57.9
3-4 hours	39 190	23 016	16 174	100	58.7	41.3	33.8
5-6 hours	6 481	3 775	2 706	100	58.2	41.8	5.6
7-9 hours	2 847	761	2 086	100	26.7	73.3	2.5
10-12 hours	256	0	256	100	0	100.0	0.2
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Number and percentage of children aged 10-14 years who helped in household chores by number of hours per day, by current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Number of hours helped per day	Total	Attending school	Not attending school	Percentage distribution			Total %
				Total	Attending school	Not attending school	
Both sexes	591 261	531 698	59 563	100	89.9	10.1	100.00
Less than 3 hours	264 746	250 341	14 405	100	94.6	5.4	44.78
3-4 hours	257 853	235 734	22 119	100	91.4	8.6	43.61
5-6 hours	57 990	41 155	16 835	100	71.0	29.0	9.81
7-9 hours	8 827	3 679	5 148	100	41.7	58.3	1.49
10-12 hours	1 845	789	1 056	100	42.8	67.2	0.31
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Male	315 652	292 904	22 748	100	92.8	7.2	100.00
Less than 3 hours	147 402	139 661	7 741	100	94.7	5.3	46.70
3-4 hours	136 855	129 462	7 393	100	94.6	5.4	43.36
5-6 hours	25 927	20 348	5 579	100	78.5	21.5	8.21
7-9 hours	4 455	2 644	1 811	100	59.3	40.7	1.41
10-12 hours	1 013	789	224	100	77.9	22.1	0.32
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
Female	275 608	238 794	36 814	100	86.6	13.4	100.00
Less than 3 hours	117 345	110 680	6 665	100	94.3	5.7	42.58
3-4 hours	120 997	106 272	14 725	100	87.8	12.2	43.90
5-6 hours	32 063	20 807	11 256	100	64.9	35.1	11.63
7-9 hours	4 371	1 035	3 336	100	23.7	76.3	1.59
10-12 hours	832	0	832	100	0	100.0	0.30
More than 12 hours	0	0	0	100	0	0	0

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Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 13

### Conditions of work, benefits of working children aged 5-17 years – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1996 (extrapolated estimates)

	Both sexes	% of total	Male	% of total	Female	% of total	Percentage distribution		
							Both sexes	Male	Female
Work in evenings/nights:	554 337	100.0	236 343	100.0	317 994	100.0	100	42.6	57.4
Yes, often	96 990	17.5	38 290	16.2	58 700	18.5	100	39.5	60.5
Yes, sometimes	145 127	26.2	71 930	30.4	73 197	23.0	100	49.6	50.4
No, rarely	312 220	56.3	126 123	53.4	186 097	58.5	100	40.4	59.6
Proportion of children's earnings given to guardians/parents:	554 336	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Represent almost all (100 per cent)	502 130	90.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Represent three-quarters (75 per cent)	16 883	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
About one-half (50 per cent)	8 991	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
About one-quarter (25 per cent)	6 563	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than one-quarter (25 per cent)	5 981	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
None at all	13 788	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average monthly wages of child employees	23 356	100.0	9 156	100.0	14 200	100.0	100	39.2	60.8
Less than 5 000	1 094	4.7	645	7.0	449	3.2	100	59.0	41.0
5 000-9 999	1 527	6.5	88	1.0	1 439	10.1	100	5.8	94.2
10 000-14 999	1 258	5.4	584	6.4	674	4.7	100	46.4	53.6
15 000 or more	19 477	83.4	7 839	85.6	11 638	82.0	100	40.2	59.8

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 14

### Number of working children aged 5-14 years by place of work, current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1996 (extrapolated estimates)

Place of work	Total number of working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Own house	45 743	59 319	25 642	23 220	20 101	36 099
Employer's house or other person's house	3 576	6 929	468	3 857	3 108	3 072
Office/factory or mine site/construction or street or market place	1 739	5 585	796	1 845	943	3 740
Farm	32 429	40 847	14 149	11 672	18 280	29 175
Others	13 145	8 800	6 599	5 100	6 546	3 700
Total	96 632	121 480	47 694	45 64	48 978	75 786

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Percentage distribution of working children aged 5-14 years by place of work, current schooling status and by sex – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Place of work	Total number of working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Own house	47.3	48.8	53.8	50.8	41.0	47.6
Employer's house or other person's house	3.7	5.7	1.0	8.4	6.3	4.1
Office/factory or mine site/construction or street or market place	1.8	4.6	1.7	4.0	1.9	4.9
Farm	33.6	33.6	29.7	25.5	37.3	38.5
Others	13.6	7.2	13.8	11.2	13.4	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 15

### Percentage of working children aged 5-14 years by sex, schooling status and stratum – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)

Stratum	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>A</b>	<b>1=3+5</b>	<b>2=4+6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Cambodia	100	100	49.3	37.6	50.7	62.4
1. Banteay Meanchey	100	100	33.4	9.5	66.6	90.5
2. Battambang	100	100	27.9	8.7	72.1	91.3
3. Kampong Thom	100	100	21.1	11.5	78.9	88.5
4. Phnom Penh	100	100	48.0	14.6	52.0	85.4
5. Pursat	100	100	39.2	30.9	60.8	69.1
6. Rattanak Kiri	100	100	8.0	9.7	92.0	90.3
7. Siem Reap	100	100	3.7	3.6	96.3	96.4
8. Svay Rieng	100	100	67.0	41.9	33.0	58.1
9. Other urban	100	100	57.6	32.1	42.4	67.9
10. Other rural	100	100	61.0	49.5	39.0	50.5
Cambodia	100	100	49.3	37.6	50.7	62.4
Urban	100	100	55.4	26.2	44.6	73.8
Rural	100	100	48.6	38.6	51.4	61.4

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

**Number of working children aged 5-14 years by sex, schooling status and stratum – Cambodia:  
SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1966 (extrapolated estimates)**

Stratum	Total working children		Attending school		Not attending school	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>A</b>	<b>1=3+5</b>	<b>2=4+6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
Cambodia	96 630	121 481	47 653	45 695	48 977	75 786
1. Banteay Meanchey	2 536	3 952	846	376	1 690	3 576
2. Battambang	4 053	5 465	1 130	475	2 923	4 990
3. Kampong Thom	3 979	3 681	841	422	3 138	3 259
4. Phnom Penh	2 275	3 263	1 093	476	1 182	2 787
5. Pursat	2 109	2 845	827	878	1 282	1 967
6. Rattanak Kiri	3 722	3 619	296	350	3 426	3 269
7. Siem Reap	8 428	10 217	310	370	8 118	9 847
8. Svay Rieng	2 265	4 239	1 517	1 775	748	2 464
9. Other urban	7 798	6 381	4 492	2 050	3 306	4 331
10. Other rural	59 465	77 819	36 301	38 523	23 164	39 296
Cambodia	96 630	121 481	47 653	45 695	48 977	75 786
Urban	10 073	9 644	5 585	2 526	4 488	7 118
Rural	86 557	111 837	42 068	43 169	44 489	68 668

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.

## Appendix 16

### Characteristics of children aged 5-17 years who worked during the past week – Cambodia: SESC 1996 All rounds: May-December 1996 (extrapolated estimates)

Characteristics of children who worked during past week	Both sexes	% of total	Male	% of total	Female	% of total	Percentage distribution		
							Both sexes	Male	Female
Number of hours worked during past week:	554 335	100.0	236 341	100.0	317 994	100.0	100	42.6	57.4
Less than 20 hours	114 004	20.6	49 380	20.9	64 624	20.3	100	43.3	56.7
20-39 hours	249 071	44.9	111 551	20.9	137 520	43.2	100	19.8	55.2
40 hours or more	191 260	34.5	75 410	47.2	115 850	36.4	100	58.3	60.6
Main reason for working:	554 336	100.0	236 342	100.0	317 994	100.0	100	42.6	57.4
To supplement household income	465 453	84.0	199 473	84.4	265 980	83.6	100	42.9	57.1
To help in own household enterprise	48 460	8.7	20 505	8.7	27 955	8.8	100	42.3	57.7
To gain experience/acquire training	17 583	3.2	8 270	3.5	9 313	2.9	100	47.0	53.0
Others	22 840	4.1	8 094	3.4	14 746	4.6	100	35.4	64.6
Place of work:	554 337	100.0	236 642	100.0	317 995	100.0	100	42.6	57.4
Own house	234 742	42.3	92 818	39.3	141 924	44.6	100	39.5	60.5
Employer's house or other person's house/place	37 472	6.8	15 026	6.4	22 446	7.1	100	40.1	59.9
Farm	197 303	35.6	90 563	38.3	106 740	33.6	100	45.9	54.1
Office/factory or mine/quarry/construction site or street or market place	24 959	4.5	7 543	3.2	17 416	5.5	100	30.2	69.8
Others	59 861	10.8	30 392	12.9	29 469	9.3	100	50.8	49.2
Status of employment	554 336	100.0	236 342	100.00	317 994	100.0	100	42.6	57.4
Employer	918	0.2	0	0	918	0.3	100	0	100.0

Own-account worker	43 647	7.9	19 078	8.1	24 769	7.8	100	43.5	56.5
Employee	23 356	4.2	9 156	3.9	14 200	4.5	100	39.2	60.8
Unpaid family worker	486 215	87.7	208 108	88.1	278 107	87.5	100	42.8	57.2

Source: Derived from table of SESC 1996 All rounds: May-Dec. 1996.