

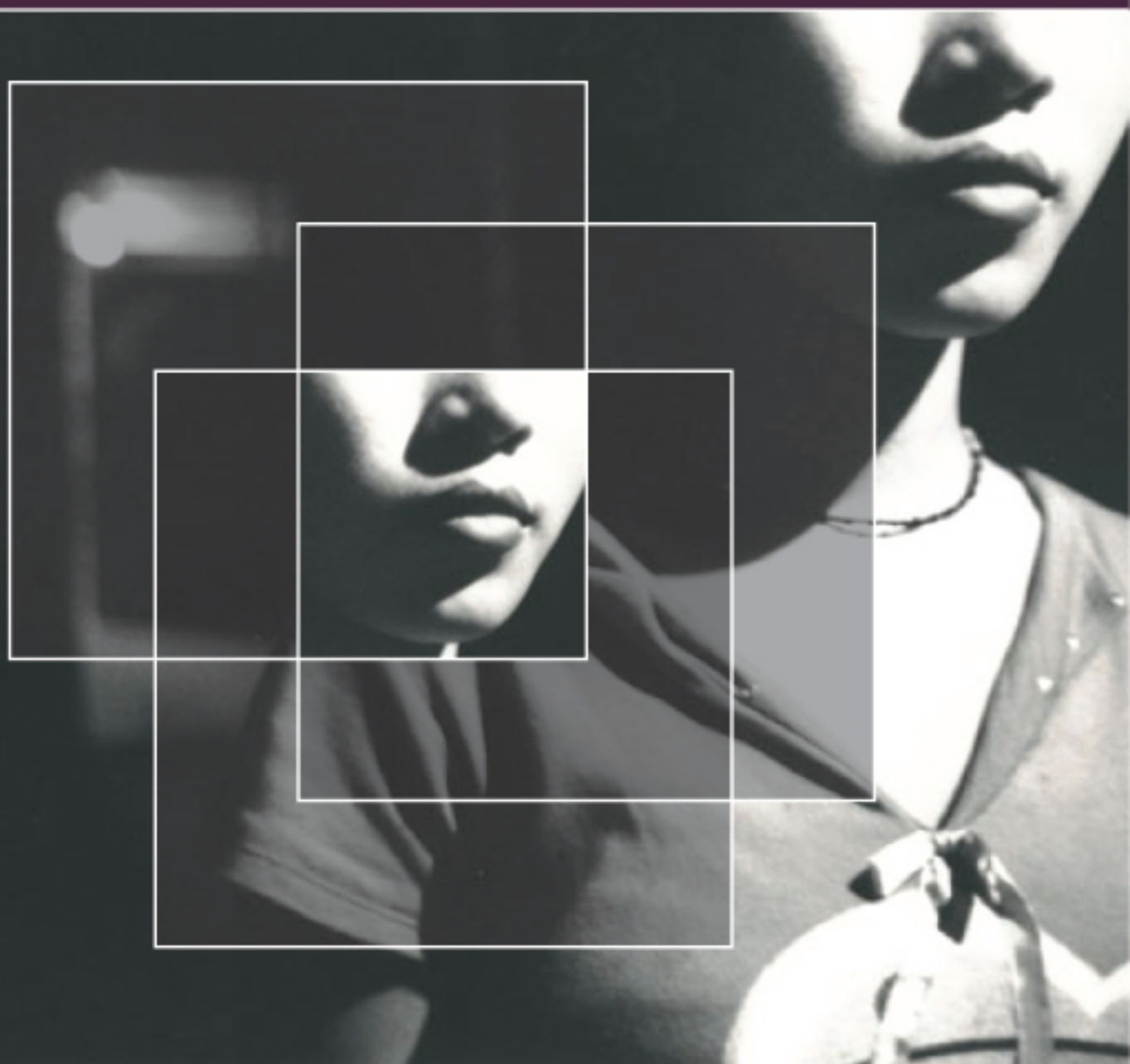


International
Labour
Organization

The Mekong Challenge

41 Brothels - Prostitution, Trafficking and Human Rights in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia

Part of a series of studies on human trafficking and labour migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region



The Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women

The Mekong Challenge

41 Brothels - Prostitution, Trafficking and Human Rights in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia

The Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking
in Children and Women

International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
International Labour Organization

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FOREWORD

This survey is part of a series of studies into recruitment practices and working conditions in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) of children and young women in sectors vulnerable to human trafficking, and the associated and inherent sexual and labour exploitation.

The Mekong Challenge: 41 Brothels - Prostitution, Trafficking and Human Rights in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia takes the reader and researcher to the heart of one of Cambodia's fastest-growing tourist areas to investigate the situation of vulnerable young people engaged in prostitution - an illegal sector, according to national laws of Cambodia, and one associated with human trafficking, sexual exploitation (of both children and young women), sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS, violence, coercion, corruption and organized crime.

This study was undertaken within the framework of ILO-IPEC support to countries engaged in combating child labour and forced labour, including the trafficking of children and adults. The ILO member States, including the Royal Government of Cambodia, which have ratified Convention 182 on eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour, have committed themselves to a series of actions to eradicate those worst forms, including the sexual and labour exploitation derived through human trafficking. Thus it is important to keep two points in mind with respect to prostitution and to the analysis in the following chapters:

1. children below 18 must urgently be withdrawn from prostitution and everybody who is responsible, including customers, parents, 'employers' and the like should be punished. Acts of protection that do not include withdrawal of children engaged in prostitution are out of the question for this age category. It must also be made clear that it may well be counter productive to prosecute children involved in prostitution;
2. at 18 years and above, States are free to consider prostitution as legitimate work or as an illegal activity, but they must act against any form of forced labour and human trafficking, irrespective of whether the activities (e.g. prostitution) are lawful or unlawful.

With both domestic and international tourist arrivals in Cambodia increasing each year, the Kingdom's travel and tourism industry, as a whole, is expanding. Sihanouk Ville and the surrounding municipality are benefiting from this much needed investment and economic activity. But as more young job seekers are attracted to this growing sector, there is also an increased opportunity for labour and sexual exploitation of those moving into tourist areas in search of work. Indeed, Sihanouk Ville is increasingly known for the availability of prostitution.

The ILO's Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women is working with the Royal Government of Cambodia to prevent the development of exploitative situations in the tourism sector and other vulnerable areas. Indeed, since this research was conducted, the Royal Government of Cambodia has launched its Child Safe Tourism campaign which, in large part, is designed to raise awareness about commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector not just among tourists, but also among hotel, guesthouse and restaurant staff.

Through a series of interviews with 210 young women - and an additional focus group discussion, this report examines the situation of those engaged in prostitution in 41 local brothels. An additional 30 brothel owners/managers also agreed to assist the researchers in gathering information as did other knowledgeable resource persons.

Compiled by consultants jbj-Crossroads to Development, authors Rebecca F. Catalla and TAP Catalla, and edited by Allan Dow, technical support was provided by Tim de Meyer, Nelien Haspels and Sanjukta Mukherjee from the ILO's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Khleang Rim and Eriko Kiuchi-Ito of the ILO's Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (ILO-TICW), Heak Sreang, Long Ratana, Meach Yady, Ferdinand Buot, Pheang Phansy, Long Peou and Luz Pasion.

Special thanks are accorded to the young women interviewed, brothel owners/managers, and other various key informants who served as interviewees in Sihanouk Ville Municipality, as well as to the survey enumerators for their critical contributions to the research project.

This research was made possible through the joint financial support of the ILO's Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women in Cambodia and the Time Bound Programme through the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC).

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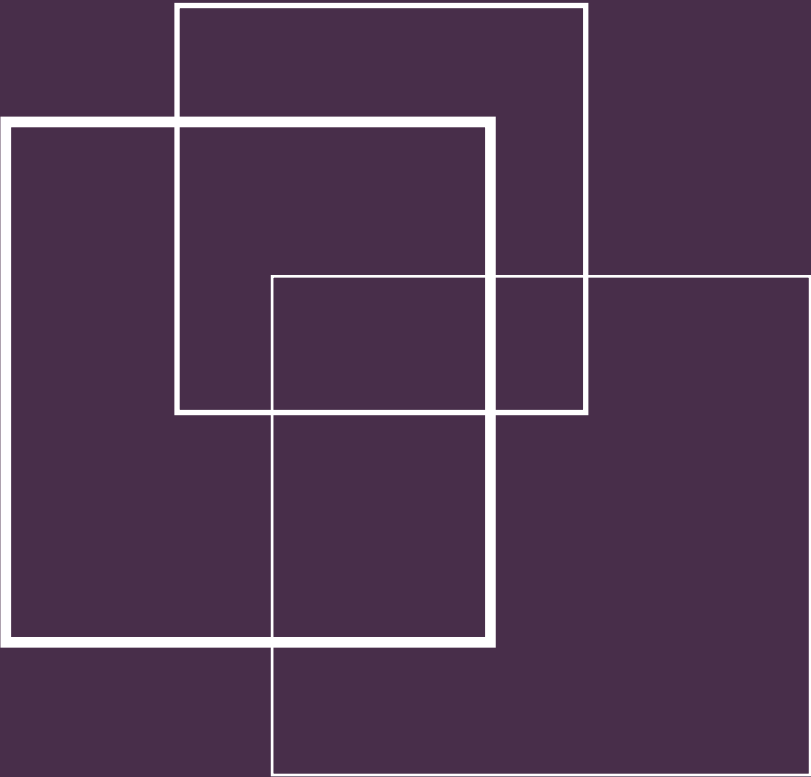
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ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
FGD	Focus group discussion
EFA	Education for all
KHANA	Khmer HIV/AIDS NGO Alliance
KI	Key informant
KWCD	Khmer Women Cooperation for Development
ILO/IPEC	International Labour Organization - International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MoInt	Ministry of Interior
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoWVA	Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs
NCHADS	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD
NGO	Non-government organization
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
OHS	Occupational health and safety
OSALVY	Office of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TBP	Time Bound Programme
TICW	ILO-IPEC's Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
WNU	Women's Network for Unity
WP(s)	Women in prostitution

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the outset of this report, it is important to point out that since this research was carried out, the Royal Government of Cambodia has launched a major campaign, supported by the ILO and other partners, to better prevent children from commercial sexual exploitation in the country's expanding tourism sector. In 2007, the Government and its partners launched the "Child Safe Tourism" initiative designed to raise awareness of tourists, hoteliers and operators of the many restaurants and guesthouses about the need for vigilance to prevent children from abuse. However the following research findings involve interviews with young women in prostitution (all claimed to be above 18) and some of their 'employers' in an area of Sihanouk Ville where the clientele are less likely to be foreign tourists, but more likely to be domestic tourists/business travelers and local workers from a nearby port.

"...a rare insight into the conditions that young women and potentially children (below 18) are enduring in the brothels of Cambodia's rapidly developing tourist resort area - Sihanouk Ville."

This survey of young women engaged in prostitution was carried out in 2004 by the consultancy jbj-Crossroads to Development in Sihanouk Ville, Cambodia and edited by Allan Dow. Commissioned by ILO-IPEC's Mekong Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women, the respondents included 210 young women (all claiming to be 18 years of age or older) and a smaller number of brothel owners and managers. The average age of the women in prostitution was 23. Nearly all (more than 99%) of the respondents were living away from home at the

time (had migrated to a new area) and nearly 1 in 6 came from a family with some ethnic connection to neighbouring Viet Nam. A total of 12 respondents were identified as victims of human trafficking.

While this survey does not definitively address the question of conditions of children in prostitution in Cambodia (since all claimed to be 18+), it does offer a rare insight into the conditions that young women and potentially children (below age 18) are enduring in the brothels of Cambodia's rapidly developing tourist resort area - Sihanouk Ville.

Evidently, interviewing young women involved in any kind of occupation involving sex requires sensitivity. It also requires common sense. The women in prostitution interviewed for this study were usually interviewed in their own rooms - without the presence of the brothel owner. The interviewer was also trained to conduct the questioning mindful of one's private 'space'. When the environment did not allow for an entirely private interview, attempts were made by an accompanying enumerator to keep the brothel owner 'occupied' to avoid any eavesdropping on the interview.

Since this research was carried out (Summer 2004), the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has ratified ILO Convention 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) which requires ratifying Member States to take immediate steps to remove children (defined as below 18) from the worst forms of child labour which, by specific definition, includes conditions of prostitution. At time of publication, Cambodia was the only country in the Greater Mekong Sub-region to have ratified all eight ILO core conventions. Convention 138 (Minimum Age for Employment) was ratified in 1999 and the two conventions to eliminate forced and/or compulsory labour (C29 and C105) were ratified in 1969 and 1999 respectively.

While Cambodia's ratification record is impressive, much more needs to be done to reduce the risks of trafficking and labour exploitation of young people in the country. Indeed, the first national survey on child labour conducted in 2001 by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) in collaboration with ILO/IPEC, had already revealed that the situation and magnitude of child labour in Cambodia was more serious than previously thought. That survey found nearly one in every two children was working (44.8 percent of children aged 5-14). A series of subsequent rapid assessments and baseline surveys in areas such as human trafficking, salt production, rubber plantations and the fishing sector has helped construct a knowledge base about the children involved and the realities of their work. The research findings have also helped raise public awareness about child labour and trafficking which, in turn, has led to increased advocacy on behalf of the children, and a call for action to combat the problem.

Working with national counterparts in Cambodia, ILO/IPEC and the Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women have gained practical experience and knowledge in formulating project interventions to benefit selected target groups. These include 1) promoting formal and non-formal education, 2) providing alternative livelihoods through vocational skills training, 3) protecting the children above minimum age by introducing the concept of occupational health and safety (OHS), 4) withdrawing the children in exploitative situations with alternative livelihoods, and 5) monitoring the labour situation in order to respond to the immediate needs of child labour. The interventions are supported by the local communities and have gained some positive experiences, yet they need to be further consolidated in order to become "model" interventions.

As part of its continuing effort to enhance its knowledge base, to identify and implement appropriate interventions in new sectors, as well as to begin to understand the dynamics of demand particularly in the service sectors, this survey was commissioned to look into the situation of brothel-based children and women in prostitution in the municipality of Sihanouk Ville, a coastal resort area and destination for both domestic and international tourists. None of the respondents admitted to being below the age of 18 - and so the original research term (children and women in prostitution - CWP) has been replaced with the more specific 'women in prostitution' - or 'WP'. Regardless of age, the findings were expected to result in an electronic database which would facilitate the tracking of the project beneficiaries (including young women below the age of 25) and further assist with the monitoring of service delivery in work to prevent human trafficking and labour and sexual exploitation.

“Discrimination was also reported by 20% ..in the form of hatred and contempt, largely at the hands of community members and clients.”

Preparatory work for the survey involved a review of existing literature, sample determination, preparation of survey instruments, and the selection and training of enumerators. Consistent with the terms of reference, the profiling and demand aspects of prostitution were studied by using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods. A total of 30 brothel owners and 210

women in prostitution (WPs) in 41 brothels were interviewed. All the brothels were enumerated and the total number of interviews accounts for 73% of all WPs in three communes of Mittapheap District. The majority of brothels in Sihanouk Ville are located in Commune 3 (85%) and the rest are equally distributed in Communes 2 and 4. Undertaking the demand study, on the other hand, involved interviews with eight key informants representing different occupational groupings within the study localities. A total of 12 WPs participated in a focus group discussion.

Information obtained from the structured questionnaires administered to the WPs was entered into a database using the software Microsoft Access. Once the database was completed, checked, cleaned and edited, the data was captured in SPSS where frequency tables were generated. Descriptive analysis was used and findings were presented using the prepared dummy tables.

The survey has determined that women in prostitution often come from families of 6 members or more which rely, primarily, on agriculture for their livelihoods. These WP respondents have a mean age of 23 years, with 40% having obtained some schooling, usually at the primary level. While 80% of the sample mentioned having suffered ill health at some point, the most common ailment was fever, dizziness, and headaches. Around 50% of respondents also reported smoking and drinking on a daily basis. Over half of the respondents were aware of trafficking issues, and nearly all (96-98%) had knowledge about sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. Nearly 90% of the respondents were also able to access information on a regular basis, usually from television.

“Conditions in the brothels are evidently difficult, not least because of the lengthy hours, ranging from 7 to more than 10 hours per day for the majority. Most endured a 7 day week.”

Respondents, comprising 87% of the sample, were dependent on brothel owners/managers for pecuniary and other forms of assistance and their monthly incomes ranged from 10,000 Riel (US\$2.50) to 1,050,000 Riel (US\$262), or a median income of 250,000 Riel (US\$62). On average, most brothel-based WPs sent 57% of their earnings back to their families, and declared the well-being of their families as their primary motivation to continue in prostitution. Other major outlays consisted of savings and paying debts (other than to the ‘employer’) (29%), and spending on clothing at 17.5% of their earnings.

Conditions in the brothels are evidently difficult, not least because of the lengthy hours, ranging from 7 to more than 10 hours per day for the majority. Most endured a 7 day week. Physical abuse from clients has been experienced by 1 of every 4 WPs. Discrimination was also reported by 20% of the sample in the form of hatred and contempt, largely at the hands of community members and clients.

However, while more than half were familiar with the concept of trafficking, only about one-third knew of a real-life case of trafficking and when they did it often appeared (to the enumerators) that the respondents were referring to their own situation. 12 interviewees revealed that they had been trafficked and 9 of these women said they had also been sold to other brothels. It was the view of key informants and some of those involved in the focus group discussions (FGD) that trafficking continued because perpetrators were never arrested, punished or detained.

90% of WPs interviewed would like to quit if they could, identifying money as a pre-requisite to be able to do so. Starting a small business, returning to their home province or their families or participating in skills training would be their top priorities if they were to leave the brothel. Meantime 27% said they would pursue further schooling.

Brothel owners/managers, are also predominantly women, with a mean age of 41 years. More than half have attended only primary levels of schooling. They work in tandem with their spouses and serve as sources of financial, medical and other forms of assistance to the women in prostitution. 24 brothel owners provided monthly estimates of earnings, between 100,000 (US\$25) to 6,000,000 Riel (US\$1,500), with a median amount of 750,000 Riel or about US\$188 per month. Half of the brothel owner/manager respondents stated outright they had no plans of expanding their business. The other half who indicated expansion was likely said they would maintain or reduce the current level of operations.

Several of the established push factors associated with migration and trafficking are also present in the study, namely:

- Marriage/other relationships and their breakdown leave women without economic support pushing them to seek employment where they can;
- The death or separation of parents and/or having a big number of siblings oblige young women to seek employment that fits their abilities, or lack thereof;
- lack of land, and poor economic standing of families are also critical factors in the decision to enter prostitution. Poverty and other related issues that exacerbate this condition (e.g. low skills, natural disasters that heighten families' vulnerabilities) seem to be the overriding consideration.
- Other factors such as whether they had distressing experiences as a child or the inability to deal with loss (e.g. sweethearts).

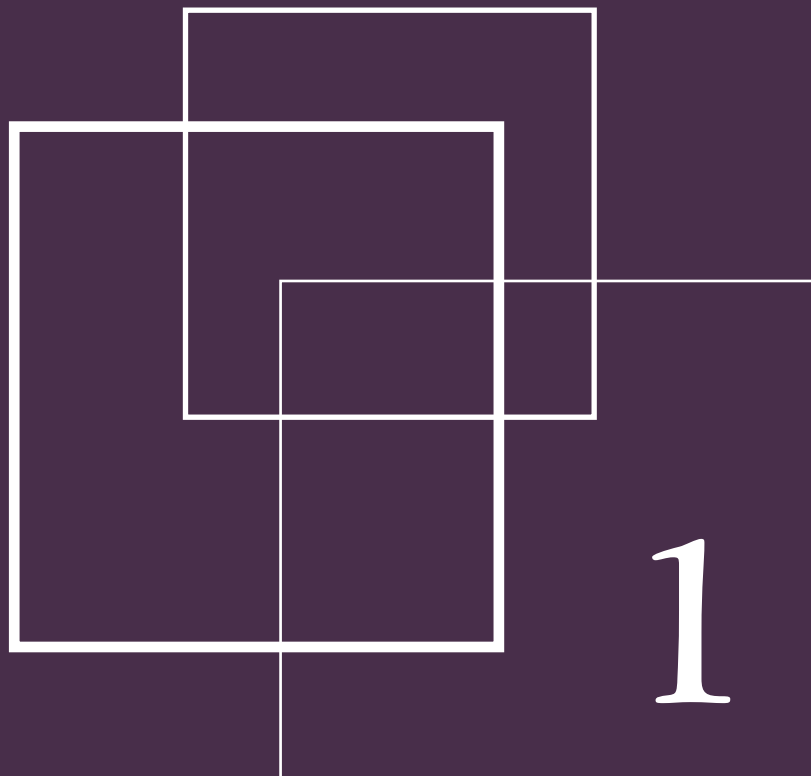
In terms of pull factors, young women are recruited directly by brothel owners and indirectly by close relatives, friends, and boyfriends. While in many cases the young women made a conscious decision to enter prostitution, while thirteen respondents were deceived into thinking that they would be provided with other forms of employment or had been sold into prostitution by people they had previously trusted.

Actions addressing the needs of women in prostitution should include:

1. Monitoring of conditions in the brothels, especially as regards the amount of time required to remain there each day, and other environmental conditions that are detrimental to health (e.g. substance abuse, violence, etc.). This of course presents a dilemma since it provides elements of tolerance to an 'industry' that is officially illegal. But it is imperative to recognize that women in prostitution have human rights that need to be protected. Provisions in the Cambodian Labour Law protecting the rights of workers, including their health and safety - albeit not particular to the conditions of prostitution or sex "workers" - can be built upon. For instance the health and economic well being of WPs needs to be addressed and there is clearly a need to reduce/eliminate exploitative conditions within a sector (illegal or not) in which they receive only a small income. Ordinances by the local government can also make a difference in curtailing the behavior of abusive brothel owners and clients, and can require WPs to visit healthcare practitioners, which would monitor their health. These interventions would also help mobilize brothel owners to prevent the recruitment of children and further protect them from trafficking into the sector. Anyone under 18 years of age must, as a matter of urgency, be withdrawn from these situations, be provided with the appropriate care required (as detailed in Convention 182), and all those involved in the exploitation punished;
2. Peer education should be initiated covering general and sexual health and other concerns like life skills, the proper use of money including an understanding of the value of savings, where to go for assistance regarding violations of rights etc. With assistance from peer educators, support networks and systems can be established (e.g. self-help groups) that WPs can access in times of personal need;
3. Implement an education initiative for 'employers' regarding appropriate treatment of WPs. Whether they consciously accept it or not, brothel owners are in large part responsible for the well being of young women who are in their establishments. There are moral, humane and economic considerations in ensuring that these young persons do not come to harm. Existing labour and related laws and regulations can be adapted to suit the needs of brothel-based prostitution;
4. Implement a 'code of behavior' for men who patronize brothels. This should include the banning of bad language and violence, attempting, or initiating, sexual activities that are unacceptable to the WPs. Visiting brothels under the undue influence of alcohol and/or drugs should also be banned. This requires a behavioral change which clients may well resist but should, nonetheless, be pursued;
5. Existing laws on trafficking (e.g., Articles 46 and 48 of the Constitution of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Law on the Suppression of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation) and labour issues should be strictly enforced. While provincial and local organizations continue to investigate cases, there is a widespread belief that perpetrators are not being sufficiently penalized to deter them from like activities in the future;

6. Provide livelihood opportunities for former WPs. It is important to remember that the effectiveness of interventions will be greater if those who are targeted as beneficiaries are willing to participate. Another aspect that must be looked into prior to implementing this type of program is the condition of the labour market. It is not helpful for WPs to develop a skill they cannot use because too many other people already possess the same skill or there is simply no commercial demand for their new products/services;
7. Moreover, it is not a viable option to offer skills training based on the perceptions of WPs. It is necessary to identify, in advance, industries that have potential for growth and products that have a strong demand. Doing so would facilitate their 'placement' and re-absorption into the labour market. But the financial return for these new activities must be relatively high. Otherwise former WPs could move laterally into activities similar to those of their present situation if the programs on offer do not address their needs. Hence, future livelihood programs can be provided through traditional salaried employment or the initiation of micro-businesses. While the former only requires skills that are required by the job, the latter must evidently provide for more varied skills and abilities. The start, and ensuing growth, of micro-businesses require support such as credit and marketing - the kinds of facilities that WPs often have little, if any access to, or understanding. Provision of these support services should therefore be identified in advance.
8. Implementation of literacy programs. The majority of WPs are poorly educated and literacy rates are below 40% - well below national levels. Being able to read and write are important skills that everyone needs and therefore are critical for their pursuit of new livelihoods and other opportunities.

A commitment to take action and address issues and concerns surrounding prostitution and trafficking will reduce the chances of other young women entering prostitution - either through their own volition, compelled by economic needs, or because they have been deceived, forced or coerced into the activities.



1. INTRODUCTION

When Cambodia's National Institute of Statistics (NIS), in collaboration with ILO/IPEC, conducted the first national child labour survey in 2001 it discovered that the magnitude of child labour in the country was greater than originally anticipated. According to the survey, one out of every two children below the internationally recognized minimum age for employment was working (44.8 percent of children aged 5-14).

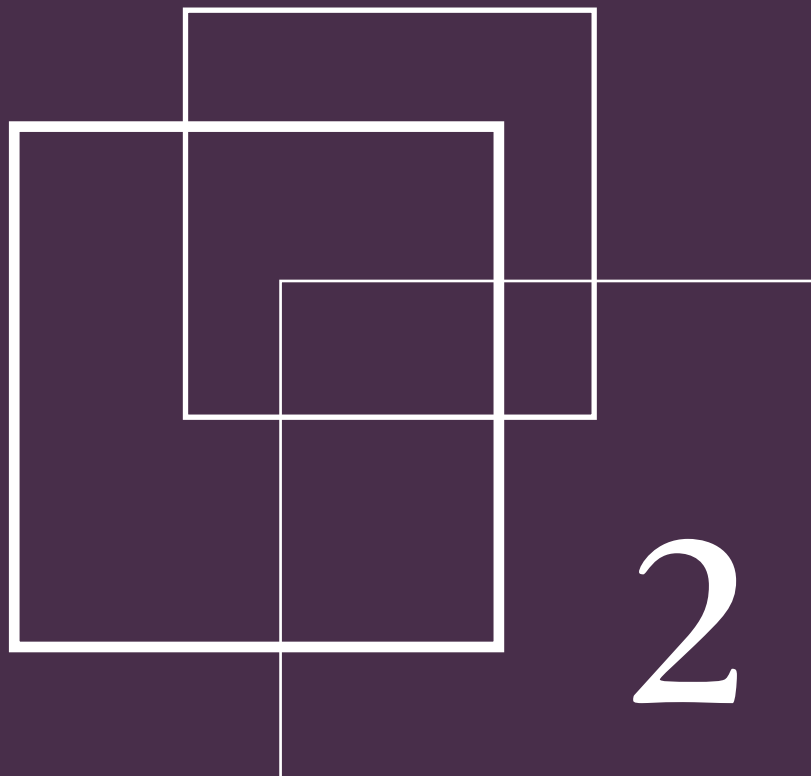
It was clear more research was needed. A series of rapid assessments and baseline surveys in selected areas such as trafficking in children and women, salt production, rubber plantations and the fishing sector has helped to build the knowledge base about the situation of children and young women and the realities of work and exploitation. It has also helped to raise awareness about the issues which has, in turn, led to advocating for actions to address the problems.

ILO/IPEC has gained practical experience and knowledge in providing comprehensive packages of interventions to selected target groups together with the national counterparts. These include 1) promoting formal and non-formal education, 2) providing

alternative livelihoods through vocational skills training, 3) protecting the children above minimum age by introducing the concept of occupational health and safety (OHS), 4) withdrawing children in exploitative situations with alternative livelihoods, and 5) monitoring the labour situation in order to respond to the most immediate needs.

The interventions are supported by the local communities and have gained some positive experiences, yet they need to be consolidated to become "model" interventions.

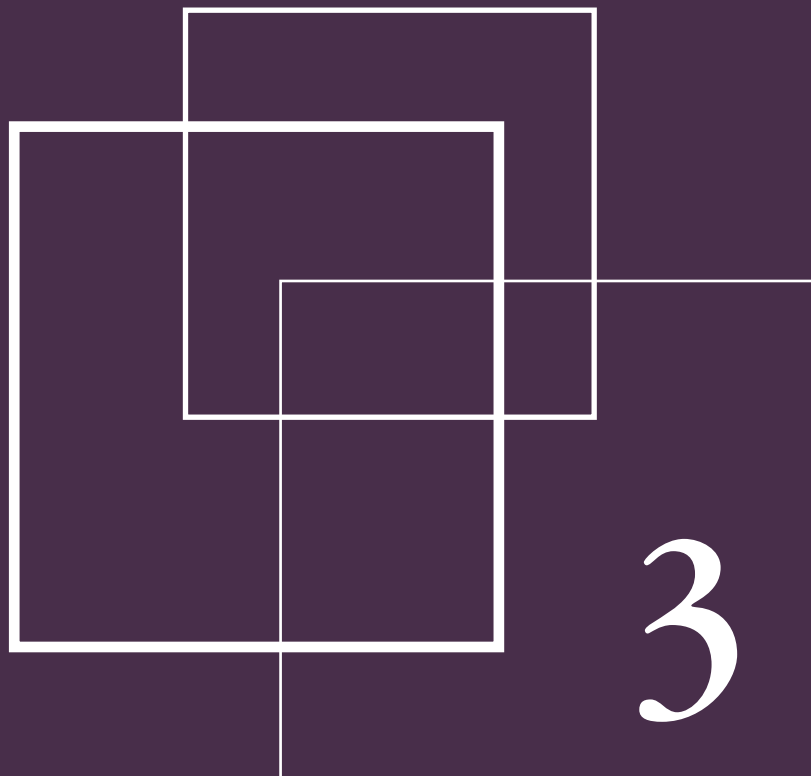
As part of the effort to enhance the knowledge base, identify and implement appropriate interventions in 'new' sectors, a survey was carried out among women in prostitution in brothels in Sihanouk Ville. The findings were expected to result in an electronic database which would facilitate the tracking of the project beneficiaries and further assist with the monitoring of service delivery amongst targets in this sector. The results are also expected to shed more light on the demand side of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation involving young people, particularly women.



2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research aims to provide comprehensive information about prostitution in Sihanouk Ville, a municipality believed to be a receiving area of trafficking in children and young women. More specifically, the study aims:

- To understand the situation of women in prostitution in brothels in Sihanouk Ville, including: reasons or factors pushing/pulling them to become women in prostitution; skills/vocational background, health and educational status, working environment/ conditions of trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation (in slave-like conditions) by unscrupulous employers and clients, income & expenses and future planning;
- To assess the existing institutional mechanisms and identify gaps and potential for improvement (with a particular focus on women in prostitution' and employers' organizations and other social groups) with a view to seeking ways to mobilize them to develop solutions;
- To generate inputs for Government agencies and civil society organizations in developing appropriate policy responses to the sector; and
- To provide data for other agencies and researchers for their appropriate use and analysis.



3 METHODOLOGY

Preparatory work for the survey involved a review of the existing literature, sample determination, preparation of survey instruments, and the selection and training of enumerators. To facilitate the data collection process, meetings were held with Messrs Khleang Rim, the National Project Coordinator for the ILO-IPEC TICW project, and Sok Serey who heads the Office of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (OSALVY)¹ in the Municipality of Sihanouk Ville. As the key person in the focal governmental agency for planned interventions, the latter's assistance was solicited in the selection of the enumerators, the conduct of the enumerators' training, and other logistics of the training (e.g., letters to identified employer respondents, selection of a training venue, rental of transportation during the pre-test and the actual survey) as well as data collection. Schedules were provided and other requirements discussed so that the training and survey could proceed smoothly.

1. Preparation of survey and demand study data collection instruments

Consistent with the terms of reference, the profiling and demand aspects of prostitution were researched by using a combination of quantitative and qualitative data gathering methods (Annex 1). For the former, existing structured questionnaires were reviewed – and accordingly modified – to obtain

the required information about prostitution in general, and the women in prostitution and their employers in particular (Annex 2). Survey instruments for the young 'workers'² and the 'employers' essentially built on ILO-IPEC resources, particularly survey instruments which had been field-tested for child and employer profiling purposes. The survey instruments for women in prostitution focused on demographic data, socio-economic characteristics, educational and literacy levels, presence of skills, work history and conditions, work hazards and discrimination, earnings, awareness and perceptions regarding various issues (e.g. trafficking), health status, and future plans.

Evidently, interviewing young women involved in any kind of occupation involving sex requires sensitivity. It also requires common sense. The women in prostitution interviewed for this study were to be interviewed in their own rooms – without the presence of the brothel owner. The interviewer was also trained to conduct the questioning mindful of one's private 'space'. When the environment did not allow for an entirely private interview, attempts were to be made by an accompanying enumerator to keep the brothel owner 'occupied' to avoid any eavesdropping on the interview.

¹ In August 2004, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation was restructured into two separate ministries, namely: Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training, and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Youth Rehabilitation. This report maintains the original name since this was the governmental agency that extended support to the research during its implementation.

² 'Worker' (in quotation marks) is a term also used in this report to refer to women in prostitution and to distinguish them from the 'employer' respondents. It does not imply acceptance of prostitution as 'work' nor 'employer' as proprietor of a legitimate business.

Similarly, the employer questionnaire covered socio-economic characteristics, work history, earnings, and future plans. In addition, questions about the women in prostitution 'work' history and conditions, and perceptions about clients who patronize their business from the perspective of the brothel owner were added. While many of the questions were kept, new questions were added based on a review of the literature. The instruments underwent further changes as comments came in from the ILO-IPEC TICW Project and from the training participants during the training and following pre-testing of the instruments. The former offered suggestions regarding the focus of the questionnaires and additional questions, while participants to the training recommended changes to make the questions easier to ask.

Obtaining in-depth information through qualitative approaches on the working conditions in this service sector and on its demand aspects involved the preparation of guide questions for interviews with key informants. As it was felt that data to be gathered from a few key informants (i.e., a total of 8 in Sihanouk Ville, with 1 representative each from different backgrounds and occupations) could generate limited information, focus group discussions (FGD) were also organized with about 12 women in prostitution. The key informant interview guide questions and those for the FGD are presented in Annex 3.

To complement the data collected through qualitative and quantitative methods, qualitative information solicited from respondents was obtained through a debriefing of enumerators at the end of the survey. For this purpose, guide questions have been formulated (Annex 4).

2. Selection and training of interviewers

The training of interviewers, held 24-26 June 2004, was a critical element to the conduct of the surveys and the qualitative data collection methods. The underlying goal of the training was to arrive at a common understanding of how questions should be asked and answered. More specifically, the training activity had the following objectives:

- To familiarize interviewers with the data collection instruments to be administered with the identified respondents;
- To solicit feedback and identify areas of refinement in the data collection instruments; and
- To finalize with the participants the plan for the data collection activities.

Annex 5 lays out the training activities that were undertaken to meet the above objectives.

Twelve enumerators, representing the government's Department of Planning, Department of Interior, OSALVY, Department of Tourism, Office of Women's and Veterans' Affairs, NGOs, were identified and attended the interviewers' training in Sihanouk Ville Municipality. Their experience and how the quality of the data would be affected was the paramount consideration, since there was also an expressed desire for capacity building.

Other participants to the training represented the non-governmental stakeholders. Women in prostitution affiliated with the Women's Network for Unity (WNU) were contacted through Oxfam-Hong Kong. Unable to provide network members based in Sihanouk Ville, its two participants were Phnom Penh-based and traveled to Sihanouk Ville for the 3-day training. NGOs were represented by selected staff from the Khmer Women Cooperation for Development (KWCD). Annex 6 presents a list of the training participants who served as enumerators.

The separate training on the guide questions for the qualitative data collection involved only one participant. Originally three qualitative researchers were planned, however only one female Cambodian researcher well versed in qualitative information gathering methods was identified. This was deemed the best option in order to reduce the likelihood of differing interpretations of the guide questions. The Team Leader and the selected qualitative researcher carefully reviewed the questions jointly prior to the latter's fieldwork.

3. Sample size and sample selection process

One of the initial activities in the planning of this survey was the setting of sample sizes for the quantitative and qualitative components of the study, established in consultation with the Baseline

Survey Specialist at the ILO-IPEC Regional Office. For the profiling exercise, a list provided by OSALVY and subsequently updated by the enumerator working for the Department of Health helped define a target sample of 200 women in prostitution and 30 brothel owners by commune. An additional 8 was added into the sample size for 'workers', as replacements for those who refused to take part or other respondents simply unavailable. In brothels with only 9 women in prostitution or less, all the young women were interviewed. The number of respondents in brothels with more than 9 was determined by taking a proportion of the total number. A total of 210 respondent 'workers' in 41 brothels was obtained, ten more than expected. This accounts for 73% of the combined number of women in prostitution in brothels in all three communes.

Table 1. Data collection methods, proposed and actual number of respondents

No.	METHODS	RESPONDENTS	POPULATION	EXPECTED SAMPLE	ACTUAL SAMPLE
1	Survey	Women in prostitution (as of July 2004)	289	200	210
		Brothel employers (as of July 2004)	41	30	30
2	Focus Group Discussions	Women in prostitution	289	-	12
3	Key informant interviews (on women in prostitution)				
	Representatives of Ministry of Interior (MoInt), Ministry of Women's and Veterans' Affairs (MoWVA)			2	2
	Khmer Women Cooperation for Development			1	1
	Condom shop sellers			1	1
	Clients (including clients of restaurants)			1	1
	Health care workers			-	1
	Motodup drivers (representing brothel/restaurant locations that are distant from one another)			1	1
	Representatives of employers' associations			1	-
	Neighbors of people living close to women in prostitution			1	1
	Total			8	8

Majority of brothels in Sihanouk Ville are located in Commune 3 (85%) and the rest are equally distributed in Communes 2 and 4. Women in prostitution and employers in one brothel not in the original list were also asked to serve as respondents to replace those not obtained from brothels where the women in prostitution and owners/employers were unavailable during the data collection period (Table 2).

For the qualitative study, 8 key informants were interviewed and 12 women in prostitution participated in the focus group discussion. A deviation from the previously identified key informants was the interview with a health worker in lieu of an employers' association which did not exist in the study sites.

Table 2. Sampling universe – women in prostitution^{a/}

No.	NAME OF BROTHEL ^{b/}	COMMUNE	NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION	SAMPLE	ACTUAL NUMBERS INTERVIEWED
1	Brothel 1	3	26	12	11
2	Brothel 2	3	3	3	3
3	Brothel 3	3	7	7	7
4	Brothel 4	3	5	5	5
5	Brothel 5	3	4	4	4
6	Brothel 6	3	14	7	7
7	Brothel 7	3	7	7	7
8	Brothel 8	3	2	2	2
9	Brothel 9	3	4	4	4
10	Brothel 10	3	3	3	3
11	Brothel 11	3	1	1	1
12	Brothel 12	3	7	7	7
13	Brothel 13	3	17	8	8
14	Brothel 14	3	2	2	2
15	Brothel 15	2	13	7	2
16	Brothel 16	3	5	5	5
17	Brothel 17	3	1	1	1
18	Brothel 18	3	4	4	4
19	Brothel 19	4	16	8	8
20	Brothel 20	3	3	3	3
21	Brothel 21	3	3	3	3
22	Brothel 22	3	7	7	7
23	Brothel 23	3	3	3	3
24	Brothel 24	3	2	2	2
25	Brothel 25	3	9	9	9

No.	NAME OF BROTHEL ^{b/}	COMMUNE	NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION	SAMPLE	ACTUAL NUMBERS INTERVIEWED
26	Brothel 26	3	2	2	2
27	Brothel 27	4	16	8	4
28	Brothel 28	3	1	1	1
29	Brothel 29	2	22	11	11
30	Brothel 30	2	9	9	9
31	Brothel 31	4	27	13	20
32	Brothel 32	3	6	6	6
33	Brothel 33	3	3	3	3
34	Brothel 34	3	9	9	9
35	Brothel 35	3	3	3	3
36	Brothel 36	3	3	3	3
37	Brothel 37	3	2	2	2
38	Brothel 38	3	5	5	5
39	Brothel 39	3	5	5	6
40	Brothel 40	3	4	4	4
41	Brothel 41	3	4	-	4
TOTAL			289	208^{c/}	210
Sample size for brothel owners/ 'employers'				30	30

^{a/} Highlighted rows are the respondent brothel employers for the study.

^{b/} The real names of the brothels have been concealed for purposes of confidentiality.

^{c/} This figure exceeds the sample size of 200 for purposes of replacement in situations of refusals or non-availability of respondents.

4. Fieldwork

Meetings were held with the enumerators at the commune office every morning to distribute interview schedules and collect the completed questionnaires for each day. During the first two days of the survey, discussions were held prior to the start of the day's interviews regarding questions that were difficult to ask and those where most enumerators frequently made mistakes. Thereafter, only those who were seen to be still committing errors were closely monitored.

The Research Monitor spent the day with enumerators, observing the interview process and doing spot checks on completed questionnaires. These were all checked, and questionnaires with

wrong responses including answers where none should be (i.e. for skip questions), and blanks were handed back to enumerators. Although they were asked to go back to respondents in order to obtain the missing information, this was not possible in all cases.

Enumerators were asked to complete three interviews per day to reach the target within the seven-day survey period from 30 June – 7 July 2004. Two persons from the commune office served as guides to facilitate the identification of respondents and solicit the cooperation of owner/employers. One assisted enumerators in commune 3, where most of the brothels were located, and another helped in communes 2 and 4, which had a total of six brothels.

There was only one refusal encountered in the course of the survey. The owner of a brothel declined to be interviewed since he did not have any women in prostitution (WPs). Although there were WPs who came to his bar/karaoke/disco everyday, he did not 'employ' them directly. Rather, he allowed them to make their own arrangements with the men who hang out in his bar. Amongst the women in prostitution, their unavailability at the time of the interview and/or reduced numbers in the brothel prevented the interviewers from achieving the set targets in three brothels.

Arrangements for the FGD were made through the assistance of the Department of Health staff who served as one of the enumerators in the survey team.

5. Survey management

A Team Leader, an Assistant Team Leader, and a Research Monitor ensured that the survey would be completed on time with all the required information.³ The monitor was tasked with the supervision of the achievement of the sample sizes, the proper completion of survey instruments, taking note of problems and issues, and reporting the progress to the Team Leader and Assistant Team Leader. In a meeting with the monitor prior to the start of the survey, ground rules were set and explained, to with:

- Interviews should not be interrupted, but that the monitor should make a note of errors being made by the interviewers and call the latter's attention to them after the interview. The first part of this guideline was given based on a request by the enumerators who appeared to be concerned about losing face in front of the respondents. In cases of serious errors, the monitor should immediately notify the Team Leader and/or the Assistant Team Leader so that they can take the appropriate action.

- The monitor should make every effort to get along well with the enumerators, especially because they may have to ask the interviewer to go back to the respondent on erroneous entries in the questionnaires. They were asked to avoid quarreling with, antagonizing or making interviewers defensive by taking a confrontational stance when pointing out mistakes.
- When a decision is called for, the Team Leader or Assistant Team Leader should be consulted.

Forms were provided to the monitor to facilitate keeping track of daily interviews vis-à-vis the target sample and the use of questionnaires (Annex 7).

6. Data processing and analysis

Information obtained from the structured questionnaires administered to the women in prostitution was entered into a database using the software Microsoft Access. With this software, mistakes arising from data entry were avoided, range of code errors eliminated, and consistency checks carried out. These were accomplished by replicating the questionnaire, exactly as printed, in Microsoft Access where validation rules were also set. These validation rules consisted of conditions that automatically checked if the data being entered was within the range of response categories, and consistent with the responses required for the questions in the survey instrument.

Once the database was completed, checked, cleaned and edited, the data was captured in SPSS where frequency tables were generated. Descriptive analysis was used and findings were presented using the prepared dummy tables.

³ In implementation, a Logistics Coordinator had to be brought into the Survey Management Team to ensure that the logistics/ administrative aspects of the project were taken care of (e.g., organizing and distributing the right number of questionnaires as well as token items during the pre-test and the data collection, providing support in undertaking final checks/ edits on the questionnaires once completed ones are turned in, etc.) and to allow the Team Leader and the Assistant Team Leader to focus on the technical aspects of the three surveys (e.g., Team Leader conducting the training in one site, while the Assistant Team Leader attends to the start up work on data collection in another study site).

7. Limitations

Lack of time was seen as a constraint in the initial stages of the survey, particularly for making thorough corrections on the Khmer interview instruments. This also prevented the Survey Team from incorporating some of the additional questions posed by the ILO IPEC-TICW project (Annex 8). Doing so would have meant a recast of the survey instruments and corresponding changes in the numbering of the questions and the question numbers in the questions' codes, which would take more time and would have to be done for both the modified English and Khmer versions of the instruments. To the extent possible, however, the comments were integrated even though the additional questions were received after the pre-test. The survey Monitor was requested to help proof-read the translation of the questionnaires since the translator could overlook small but important edits in the questions.

Time constraints also defined the qualitative data collection methods for the demand component of the study. Identifying clients during the day posed a difficulty since it was not easy to find any one who would admit that they visited brothels in the evening. For this reason, an interview with at least one client has been planned to take place during the night at the brothels when they would generally be at the selected places. It has been recognized however, that waiting for them to arrive, picking up a conversation with them and building their trust so they would consent to an interview can take more time than the usual key informant interviews. Clients can also refuse to participate and be reticent or evasive in the information they can provide.

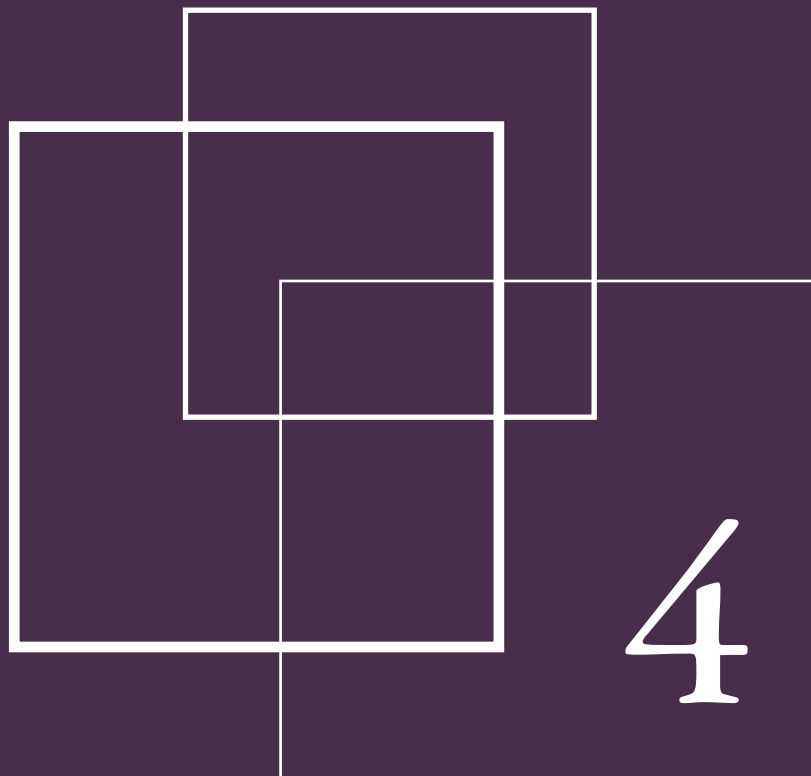
While a group interview among clients was considered, the constraints outweighed the opportunities for soliciting their perspectives on the demand aspects of prostitution. In Cambodia (as probably elsewhere), being observed taking a prostitute out of a brothel for the night is one thing but admitting to doing so publicly (particularly to a group whose members may include someone they know) is another. There may also be a fear that news of their presence in the brothels could reach their spouses/families and friends,

which could damage their reputations and negatively impact the relationship with their families. Given the special difficulty of organizing a group interview, data collection has been limited to one or two individually interviewed key informants.

Another significant constraint, and an important lesson, was the relative lack of experience of the enumerators in data collection. Key government players who may have such experience are frequently busy or are involved in other ongoing activities such that 'second liners' who may not have the needed background could be seconded to new surveys. This appears to have happened in the current survey. While capacity building is an inherent part of working with government staff in Cambodia, the quality of the data could still suffer as: (a) experience in data collection had been emphasized as a primary criterion in the selection of people who will serve as enumerators, and (b) the Survey Team proceeded at a slower pace to ensure understanding of the questions and allocated enough time to digest the meaning of the questions and the skip patterns. Cognizant of this limitation, the Survey Management Team made every effort to work with, and closely scrutinize, the tasks of the Research Monitors so that unclear responses could, while in the field, be detected and clarified by going back to the respondents.

Training "dropouts" can also be a constraint. For instance, 2 enumerators had to discontinue their participation during the first day of the training due to prior commitments. In view of this, peer coaching was encouraged so that replacements could catch up on what was missed. However, the use of replacements was discouraged after the pre-test.

There was also a need to keep survey questions very simple because certain ways of phrasing that are taken for granted in English, or assumed to be generally understood, do not necessarily translate well in the Khmer language. For instance, "how do you pay your staff?" should be a straightforward "what is your method of payment?" since the "how do" part of the question is taken to refer to a process rather than a variation of "what". In the same question, 'worker' was preferred rather than "staff" by enumerators since there was different meaning associated for each word (e.g. staff = office work).



4. OVERVIEW OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION IN CAMBODIA⁴

According to a 1995 Situation Report, prostitution was openly practiced in Cambodia in the years prior to 1975 but was banned during the Khmer Rouge period. However, following the entry of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) the number of commercial ‘sex workers’ was estimated at 20,000, and concentrated primarily in Phnom Penh. A more recent estimate in 2002-2003 ranged from 15,000 to 18,000 (KHANA, 2003) and from 40,000 to 100,000 (Perrin et al 2001). In this latter report, another category emerges. ‘Sex slaves’ are characterized as being tricked, deceived or forced into prostitution. Typically owing a debt, they frequently experience violence are usually minors – 14 to 16 years of age, with the youngest being 6 to 10 years old.

The distinction between ‘sex slaves’ and ‘sex workers’ by the Perrin et al study is that women in prostitution, or ‘sex workers’ as they are referred, is that the latter have an element of choice in their entry into prostitution. They are considered brothel ‘employees’, they receive ‘pay’, experience ‘low amount of violence’, have an average age of 18 years or older, and the youngest are from 16 to 17 years of age (parenthesis added). It must be stated at this point that, regardless of the Perrin et al study, anyone under the age of 18 involved in prostitution is engaged in a worst form of child labour, as specified by ILO Convention 182 and should be immediately removed from the situation, and their exploiters punished.

A separate report, the Behavioral Sentinel Survey, carried out in 2001 by the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Dermatology and STD (NCHADS), defined ‘sex workers’ as largely young and unmarried women, mostly uneducated, recent migrants, and earning relatively high incomes.

Although Perrin *et al* 2001 reports the following as factors that adversely affect obtaining accurate numbers for ‘sex slaves’, this could well be true for ‘sex workers’ as well.

- Illicit nature of the sex trade;
- Transience and trafficking of sex slaves;
- Demographic data on the population alone is not known;
- Security risks involved in monitoring and recording data about sex slaves;
- Information quickly becomes outdated; and the
- Blurring of lines and differences in definitions between which types of women are considered sex slaves.

The authors further noted that the legacy of war, present social challenges, lack of equality, myths about sex, lax law enforcement, emergence of crime, corruption and impunity, the general approach to development and the influence of the United Nations, have all contributed to the growth of prostitution in the country.

⁴ This section draws freely from *Trafficking and Prostitution: The Law in Cambodia and from Perrin et al (2001) Challenges of Child Sex Slavery and Trafficking in Cambodia*.

An analysis of the laws of Cambodia in relation to trafficking and prostitution describes the pattern of prostitution as:

“...entailing a parent or associate “selling” a child or young woman to a person for promised employment in return for cash. The child or young woman is not given legitimate employment but is exploited in prostitution either by the original buyer, more commonly by a subsequent buyer. The child or young woman is thereby considered to be in bonded labour to the ultimate buyer until the “debt” is repaid. A premium price is paid for virgins and the young woman or child is likely to be sold a number of times. This model differs from other models of trafficking throughout the world - abductions, false offers of employment, promises of marriage - insofar as it entails a direct payment to the parent or associate of the woman or child. An important point to note in this regard is that, despite popular belief to the contrary, the majority of commercial sex workers and clients in Cambodia are Cambodian”.⁵ (UNICEF 1995)

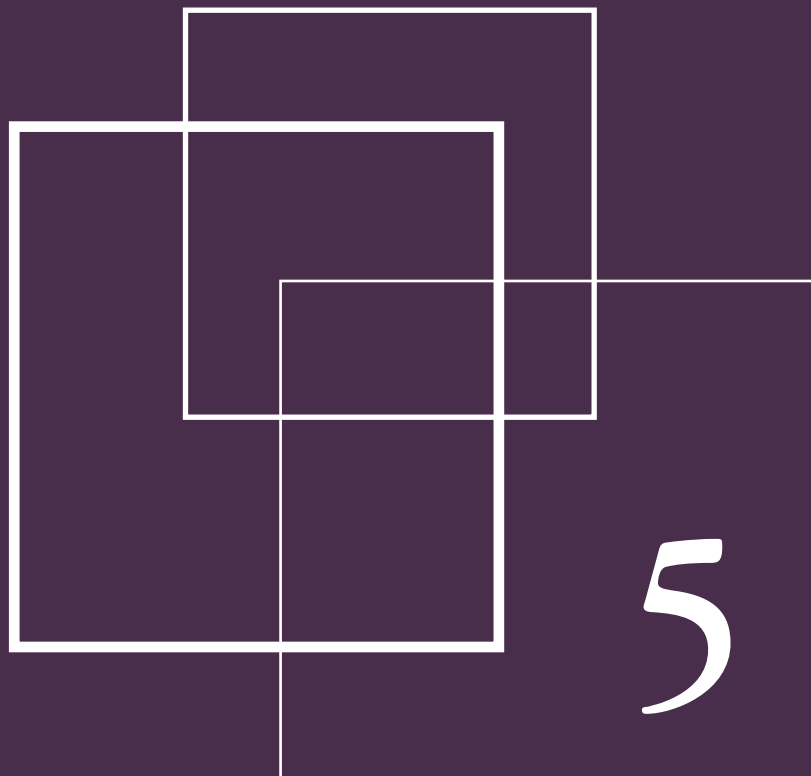
A Frontier Town:

Sihanouk Ville, located in southwestern Cambodia, is the country’s major port city and home to sailors, fishermen, dockworkers and tourists alike. Away from the port and resort areas, there are still significant levels of poverty, poor infrastructure, frequent natural disasters, and a population ready to migrate for economic reasons (Harrison and Khou 2004). And it is this area where prostitution is most evident. Commune 3 in Mittapheap District, next to the port area, has the highest concentration of brothel-based WPs accounting for 64.4% of the total, followed by those that are located in Commune 4 (20.4%), and Commune 2 (15.2%).

At present, the brothels are strategically lined along an ill-kept dusty road, presumably for easy access by clients. The most recent estimates of WPs show a decline from 434 in early 2003⁶ to 289 as of July 2004. However, the current location of the brothels in Commune 3 could well be changed given the growing needs of the port for land.

⁵ The authors of *Trafficking and Prostitution of Children in Cambodia: Situation Report* estimate that 65-70% of children and women in prostitution in Cambodia are Cambodian. The authors emphasize, however, that there is some foreign involvement and complicity at every level of the trade.† This document was prepared by UNICEF Cambodia for the 1995 Regional Workshop on Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes

⁶ *Statistical Report of Sihanouk Ville Municipality*, Department of Health/ STD, April 2003 as cited in Terms of Reference of this consultancy.



5. FINDINGS & ANALYSIS

A. PROFILE OF THE WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION

1. Characteristics of respondents

Age and rank in family

All the brothels visited by enumerators housed only women. The women in prostitution (WPs) in three communes of Sihanouk Ville who served as respondents to the survey had a mean age of 23, comparable to findings in other studies on brothel-based sex WPs (MOH 2001, NCHADS 2001a, NCHADS 2001b). Their ages ranged from 18 to

33, with those in the 18 to 25 age group accounting for 81% of the total (Table 3). In a family with seven siblings (the highest number reported in the survey), about a quarter of respondents or 74.8% belong to one of the first three children in the family.

Table 3. Gender, ethnicity, age distribution and rank among siblings

Gender, age and rank among siblings	n	percent
Male	-	-
Female	210	100.0
Age groups		
Less than 18 years	-	-
18-21 years	78	37.1
22-25 years	92	43.9
More than 25 years	30	19.0
MEAN AGE	$\bar{X} = 23.09$	
Rank from among siblings		
1	73	34.8
2	42	20.0
3	42	20.0
4	30	14.3
5	10	4.8
6	7	3.3
7	6	2.9

Places of origin

Women in prostitution in Sihanouk Ville are mostly migrants (99.6%), coming from various parts of the country. The most frequently mentioned provinces where they originated were Phnom Penh, Kandal, Kampong Cham, Kampot, and Prey Veng. Those who came from various parts of Viet Nam comprised 16.6% of the total (Table 4). It should be noted from among those coming from Viet Nam, only those who spoke Khmer were asked to participate in the survey.

Kandal, Kampong Cham, and Prey Veng figure prominently as 'sending areas' for migration and trafficking based on a 11-point criteria devised by Harrison and Khou (2004) which took into account labour conditions, educational employment levels, infrastructure, etc. They also noted that Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kandal and Phnom Penh also form part of the top twelve 'poorest' provinces, according to poverty measures defined by the World Food Programme in 2002.

Table 4. Places of origin of Women in prostitution PROVINCE

PROVINCE	n	%
Phnom Penh	34	16.2
Kandal	30	14.3
Kampong Cham	26	12.4
Kampot	17	8.1
Prey Veng	13	6.2
Takeo	9	4.3
Svay Rieng	9	4.3
Kampong Speu	8	3.8
Battambang	8	3.8
Kampong Thom	7	3.3
Sihanouk Ville	3	1.4
Koh Kong	3	1.4
Pursat	3	1.4
Kampong Chhnang	2	1.0
Oddar Meanchey	1	0.5
Siem Reap	1	0.5
Kratie	1	0.5
Viet Nam	35	16.6
Total	210	100.0

Living arrangements and contact with family

Virtually all Women in prostitution or 98% of respondents do not live with their parents. Instead, they live in the house of the brothel owner (91.7%), on their own (4.4%) or with their friends (2.9%) (Table 5). Most brothels are made of wood, poorly maintained, and divided into several rooms. A big area acts as a receiving room, where clients can chat with the young women and sing songs. Small rooms serve as the living quarters of the Women in prostitution and the 'work area' where they service clients.

Many WP respondents do not visit their families, representing 17.5% of the total. This might be attributed to the distance of their hometowns, financial incapacity, or because of the unacceptable nature of their job to most members of Khmer society. Those who are able to visit do so once a month and every three months, at 25% and 24%, respectively. Two respondents said they could visit their families on a weekly basis. Almost a fifth of the respondents were even more infrequent in their visits to families. Women in prostitution also maintain regular contact with their families through telephone calls (46.5%), or visits from family members (46.1%). A minority (5%) also wrote letters.

Table 5. Living arrangements and frequency of visits by Women in prostitution to their families

FREQUENCY	n	%
<i>Not living with family</i>	204	97.1
Living with employer	189	92.6
Living on their own	9	4.4
Living with friends	6	2.9
SE	0.09	
<i>Frequency of visits to family (n=204)</i>		
Once a week	2	1.0
Once a month	52	25.5
Once in three months	47	23.0
Once in six months	25	12.3
Once a year	41	20.1
Just started in job	1	0.5
Does not visit	36	17.6
SE	0.103	

Educational attainment

As shown in Table 6 below, two in five respondents were able to gain some measure of education, with about two thirds reaching primary level. This is consistent with patterns at the national level where enrolment of girls, while starting on an equal footing with boys, gradually declines as the first six

grades progresses (MOEYS, 2002). The assumption of expected nurturing responsibilities in the family and relative unwillingness of parents to invest in educating daughters are known causes of the poor educational attainment of girls.

Table 6. Education levels of women in prostitution, by age groups

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	All		18-21 yrs		22-25 yrs		More than 25	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
No formal education, cannot read & write	107	100.0	38	35.5	48	44.9	21	19.6
No formal education, can read & write	17	100.0	9	52.9	5	29.4	3	17.6
<i>Highest level achieved (formal education)</i>								
Lower primary school (Grades 1-3)	35	42.7	9	29.0	17	47.2	9	60.0
Upper primary level (Grades 4-6)	17	20.7	9	29.0	5	13.9	3	20.0
Lower-secondary level (Grades 7-9)	6	7.3	2	6.5	3	8.3	1	6.7
Upper-secondary level (Grades 10-12)	8	9.8	4	12.9	4	11.1	-	-
Technical Education & Vocational Training	1	1.2	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
Study by myself	2	2.4	1	3.2	-	-	1	6.7
Cannot recall	13	15.9	6	19.4	6	16.7	1	6.7
Total	82	100.0	31	100.0	36	100.0	15	100.0

The proportion of Women in prostitution who attended primary level and who are older than 25 years is higher compared to other age groups. 17% of those who said they attended formal school reached secondary levels (Grades 7-12). A total of 22 respondents said they could not read nor write despite claiming to have attended classes, while 16% were not able to recall the grades they completed or attended.

The educational attainment of Women in prostitution is meager, with the majority having stopped their schooling at the primary level for a variety of reasons (Table 7). About the same proportion of interviewees (57%) who had never

attended school cited the lack of money to pay for the requisite fees. Related to this was a perceived need by respondents to help or take care of their family, having a problem in the family or having too many siblings, hence reducing their chance to attend school.

15 respondents admitted they were never enrolled, while 21 dropped out of school at a mean age of 14.75 years. However, only 16 interviewees were able to recall the year that they dropped out, and the gap between stopping school and the present time stands at a mean of 8.9 years.

Table 7. Reasons for never and not currently attending school^{a/}

REASONS	NEVER ATTENDING		NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING	
	n=117	%	n=79	%
Not enough money for school fees	70	59.5	45	57.0
Help/take care of family	36	30.8	24	30.4
Do not want to attend school	20	17.1	5	6.3
I was never enrolled in school	15	12.8	-	-
Work full time (too tired)	10	8.5	11	13.9
I dropped out	-	-	21	26.6
Too old/shy to return to school	2	1.7	5	6.3
School too far from workplace	2	1.7	-	-
School interferes with work	2	1.7	2	2.5
Failed my exam	1	0.9	-	-
Have a problem in the family	1	0.9	-	-
Have too many brothers and sisters	1	0.9	-	-
My aunt beat me	-	-	1	1.3

^{a/} Total exceeds number reporting due to multiple responses.

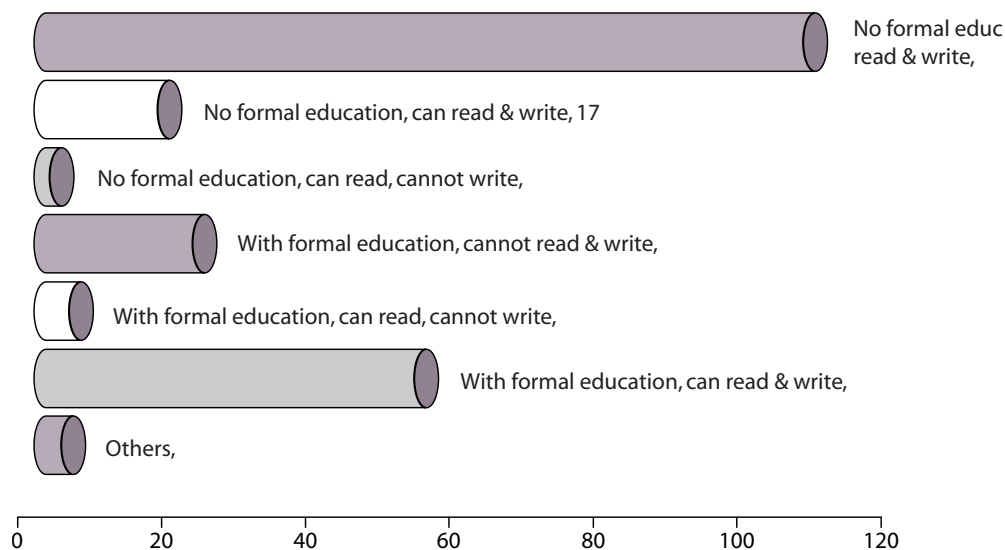
Literacy-wise, 37% of all Women in prostitution reported being able to read. Those who could write comprised a slightly lower proportion (33%) of the total respondents (Table 8 and Figure 1). This is about 20 percentage points below the estimated national levels for 15 years and above in 1998

(MOEYS, 2002). Nearly two thirds acknowledged that they could not read nor write. Two respondents reported they were attending non-formal education at present, both of whom stay in the same brothel.

Table 8. Distribution of Women in prostitution, by ability to read & write, school attendance, and age groups

LITERACY/ SCHOOL ATTENDANCE	n	percent
<i>Can read</i>		
18 to 21 years	30	38.5
22 to 25 years	32	41.0
More than 25 years	16	20.5
SE	0.085	
<i>Can write</i>		
18 to 21 years	29	41.4
22 to 25 years	30	42.9
More than 25 years	11	15.7
SE	0.086	

Figure 1. CWP respondents' literacy levels



Others include no response on formal schooling but cannot read & cannot write (2); attended formal schooling but no response on ability to read & write (1); and, attended formal schooling, can read, no response on ability to write (1).

Vocational skills and training

Of the 24 WPs who said they attended skills training, around 42% learned hairdressing, 21% obtained skills in sewing, while the remaining became skilled in using makeup and computers (Table 9). These training courses that the WPs

participated in took place some 10 median months before, ranging from as recent as 1 month ago to about 9 years ago. 8 WPs attended the courses about 2 to 9 years ago, while the others had more recent training – (within the previous year).

Table 9. Vocational/ skills training attended by WPs

TYPE OF TRAINING	n	%	HOW LONG AGO (Median Months)
Sewing	10	41.7	10.0
Cutting/hairdressing	5	20.8	
Make up skills	1	4.2	
Computer	1	4.2	
Unspecified	7	29.2	
Total	24	100.0	

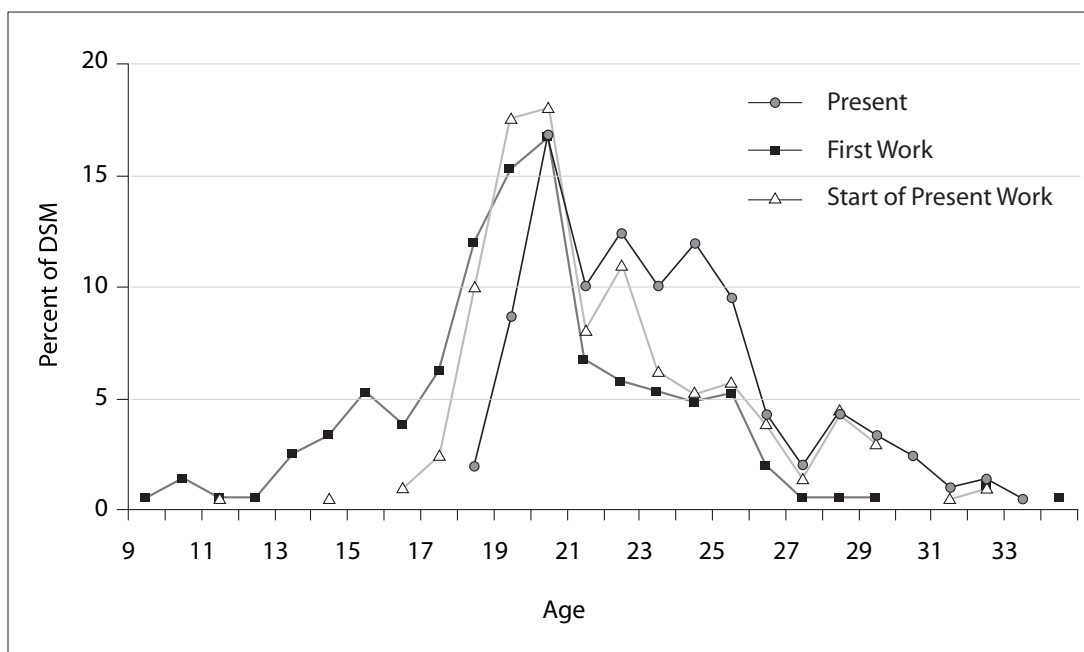
2. Work History

Family members in Cambodia begin to help their families at a young age. They either take on chores (e.g. caring for younger siblings) that will free the adults' time for more productive economic pursuits or look for employment that will offer some financial or economic return. In the following section, the work history of respondents is discussed, focusing on age at first and current work, reasons for working, previous jobs, and manner of recruitment.

Age at first and current work

Nearly a quarter of respondents began to work when they were 17 years old or younger while 43.8% started in their early 20s (Figure 2). In terms of age of start in the present job, about 9 of them or 4.4%, admitted to having started as a sex worker at 11, 14, 16, and 17 years. When asked about their present age, all WP respondents said they were eighteen or older. Perhaps the government sponsored drive against trafficking or the fact that prostitution is illegal has made younger WPs (below 18) wary and unwilling to confess to their true ages in case it might jeopardize their livelihood.

Figure 2. Age of respondents at present, at first work, and at start of current work



Brothel owners claim they were aware of the age when a person can be legally employed: 76.7% correctly said 18 years old, 13.4% mentioned 19 or 20 years, while 10% could not specify the correct age. Thus, according to the owners, all ‘employees’ but one were older than 18 years (76.7%) while 20% of brothel owners said that their ‘workers’ were in the 18-25+ age bracket.

Reasons for working

Many reasons why WPs had to work related to poverty experienced by their families or due to other family-related problems. The overwhelming motivation to work was identified as the family’s poor economic standing, according to 95% of respondents (Table 10). Other similar reasons were: being obligated to work due to inability of parents to work, no access to a piece of land from which

livelihoods can be extracted, paying off debts, and suffering from external conditions which adversely affected the respondents (e.g. drought). Death or separation of parents is another push factor, as well as not getting along well with family members. A further examination of WPs debt payments – occurring among 17% – reveals that about 40% of them were simultaneously paying back both their ‘employer’ and other obligations, while the rest were paying off non-employer related debts.

A handful, grouped under ‘others’, mentioned being ‘sad’, ‘having a problem with sweetheart’ or ‘need happiness’, as reasons for working. These suggest the lack of support systems among these few interviewees, which could contribute to the ease with which they can be deceived into the present situation, as was the case with 2 WPs.

Table 10. Why Women in prostitution had to work^{a/}

REASONS FOR WORKING	n=209	%
Need to help with family income/expenses	199	95.2
Work because parents sick/cannot work	51	24.4
No land	48	23.0
Paying off debt	35	16.7
Suffered from flood and drought	17	8.1
Work because I don’t attend school	13	6.2
Need money/poor	8	3.8
Death or separation of parents	5	2.4
Family problems	6	2.9
Others	4	1.9

^{a/} Total exceeds number reporting due to multiple responses.

Previous work

Over a third of the Women in prostitution did not report any form of employment before. The most common work prior to entering into prostitution was in rice farms (18%) or for different

establishments (29%) (Table 11). Those who had previous experience of prostitution (came from similar situations as present) comprised 14% of the total.

Table 11. Previous work done by Women in prostitution^{a/}

PREVIOUS WORK	n	%
Did not work before	74	35.2
Worked in rice farm	37	17.6
Worked in different establishments a/	60	28.6
Worked in a karaoke/massage shop	29	13.8
Had own business	21	10.0
Garment worker	9	4.3
Domestic worker	1	0.5
Instructor	1	0.5
Others	7	3.3
Total	210	100.0
SE	0.136	

^{a/} This includes 29 respondents who had worked in karaoke and massage shops.

Similar to the reasons cited for working in the first place, the motivation for entering prostitution was because of the needs of the family, pointed out by 72% of respondents (Table 12). Other economic concerns that made respondents take on this type of activity were having an elderly mother, too many brothers and sisters, a failed business or low living standards. Additionally, the lack of food and the

low remuneration in their previous jobs prompted some WPs to enter prostitution.

Some of the Women in prostitution, however, cited problems with family members (e.g. aunts and husbands) or being broken hearted as the cause for their decision to enter prostitution and 13 of the respondents admitted to being tricked or deceived and sold into their present work.

Table 12. Women in prostitution - reasons for changing to present activities^{a/}

REASONS	n=138	%
Need money for family	101	72.1
Insufficient food	30	21.4
Low remuneration in previous job	27	19.3
Deceived/ tricked/sold by relative	13	9.3
Due to problems	9	6.4
Need to pay debts	8	5.7
Heard of job through friends	7	5.0
Other economic reasons	7	5.0
Others	5	3.6

^{a/} Total exceeds 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Recruitment

Approximately 8 out of 10 WPs claimed they entered prostitution of their own accord (Table 13). 'Entertainment work' in Cambodia is one of the few sectors where poorly educated and unskilled women who do not have capital to set up their own business can find livelihoods (Harrison and Khou 2004). Being deceived/tricked or sold was again

reported by the 13 respondents, while direct hiring by brothel owners did not figure prominently in the recruitment process. Women in prostitution also cited other responses (6.3%) such as that they were 'promised employment,' and that they were 'escaping poverty' or domestic violence'.

Table 13. How Women in prostitution got into their present situation, according to WPs - and brothel owner/manager - respondents

MANNER OF RECRUITMENT	Women in prostitution		OWNER/MANAGERS					
	n=209	%	MALE n=8		FEMALE n=19		TOTAL n=27	
Come on their own	169	80.9	5	62.5	14	73.7	19	70.4
Friends/ relatives/ neighbor refer them	17	8.2	2	25.0	-	-	2	7.4
Asked by parents to work in brothel	15	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employer himself/ herself recruited them	2	1.0	5	62.5	4	21.1	9	33.3
Tricked/ deceived into working	11	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sold by parents	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Women in prostitution refer them	-	-	1	12.5	1	5.3	2	7.4
Employer pays for them	-	-	1	12.5	2	10.5	3	11.1
Parents indebted to employer	-	-	-	-	1	5.3	1	3.7
Brokers offer them to employer	-	-	-	-	1	5.3	1	3.7
Others ^{a/}	13	6.3	1	12.5	-	-	1	3.7

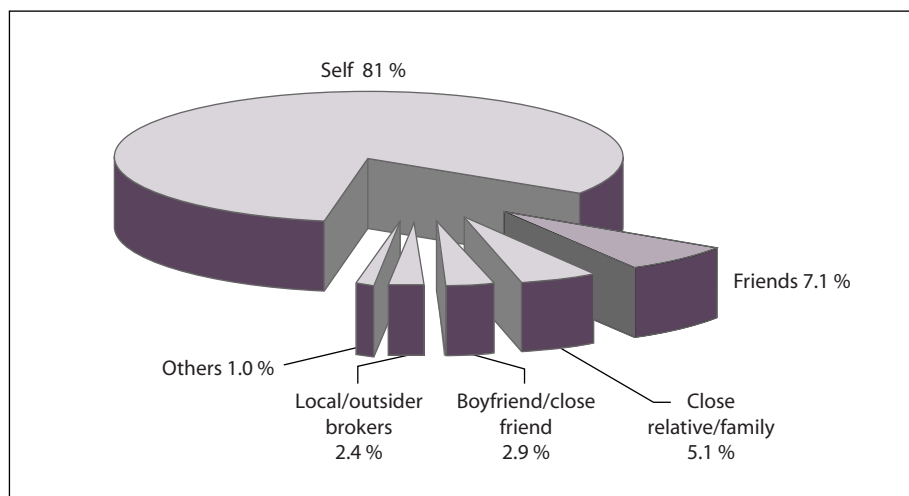
^{a/} Among the Women in prostitution, this includes 'promised employment' (2 cases), 'escaping from domestic violence' (2 cases), and 'escaping from poverty' (8 cases).

Because of financial need or personal problems, most Women in prostitution decided to enter into their current situation of their own volition (Figure 3). Friends (7%), close relatives (5%), and boyfriends (3%) had also been cited as instrumental in the choice of the present job for some respondents.

Group discussion participants and key informants identified many factors leading to the recruitment of young women into prostitution. These included:

- being deceived and tricked into prostitution,
- being cheated and falling into debt,
- being asked to work or sold by parents,
- families of WPs were poor, had too many siblings, and parents were sick,
- suffering from broken hearts, divorce, and domestic violence,
- being unskilled, unemployed and having low education; and
- wanting to seek 'new, bright future'.

Figure 3. Key persons to entry into present job



Some of the factors identified by ILO-IPEC in 1999 (as cited in Perrin et al 2001) that significantly increases the chances of girls being trafficked and which surfaced in the study are:

- parents are separated or divorced
- one or both parents are dead and the girl is living with a relative
- the family is dependent on unpredictable casual work for income
- the family is indebted
- woman is psychologically weak, and with low self-esteem.

Largely confirming the responses of Women in prostitution, 70% of brothel owners said that 'workers' come on their own, seeking employment. Alternatively, they were directly recruited or other Women in prostitution refer them to the brothel owners. Other ways of recruitment reflected elements of coercion or ownership and these

included 'paying for them', 'relatives/friends refer/sold them', 'parents' indebtedness', and 'being offered by brokers'.

Employers further corroborated the responses of Women in prostitution when they said that most came from various provinces of Cambodia (Table 14 and Figure 4). They coordinated with pimps in other cities (56.7%) and in Phnom Penh (33.3%) when recruiting WPs. Nightclubs and bars in the provinces also had a pool of women where brothel owners hired 'new' WPs. Male-employers were more likely to seek WPs from other cities.

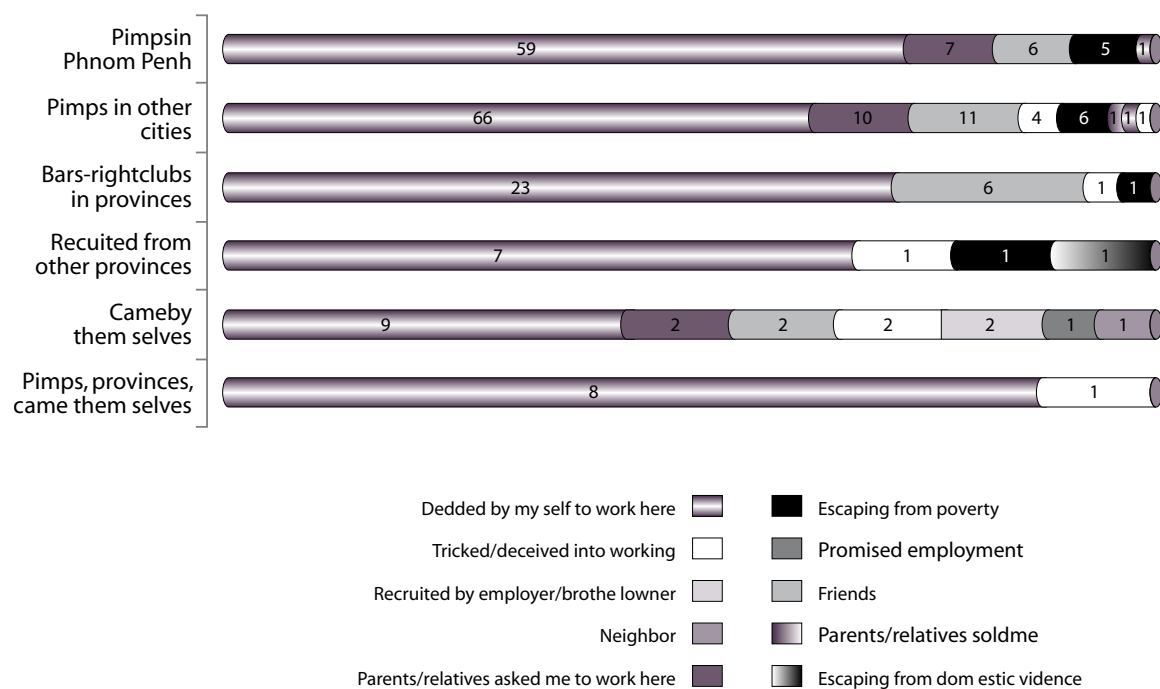
Age and experience were the criteria they used in the selection; six employers went so far as to state the ages they desired, ranging from 18 to 25 years. Nevertheless, a female employer said that clients like the WPs to be young.

Table 14. Where/ from whom employer-respondents recruit Women in prostitution, by gender of employer^{a/}

WHERE/ FROM WHOM RECRUITING	EMPLOYERS				TOTAL	
	MALE n=9	%	FEMALE n=21	%	n=30	%
From pimps in other cities	7	77.8	10	47.6	17	56.7
From pimps in Phnom Penh	2	22.2	8	38.1	10	33.3
From bars/ nightclubs in provinces	3	33.3	5	23.8	8	26.7
Came by themselves	-	-	4	19.0	4	13.3
Recruited from other provinces	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	6.7
Mix of ways - pimps, from provinces, came by themselves	-	-	1	4.8	1	3.3

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Figure 4. How recruited into prostitution, according to employers and women in prostitution (n=157)

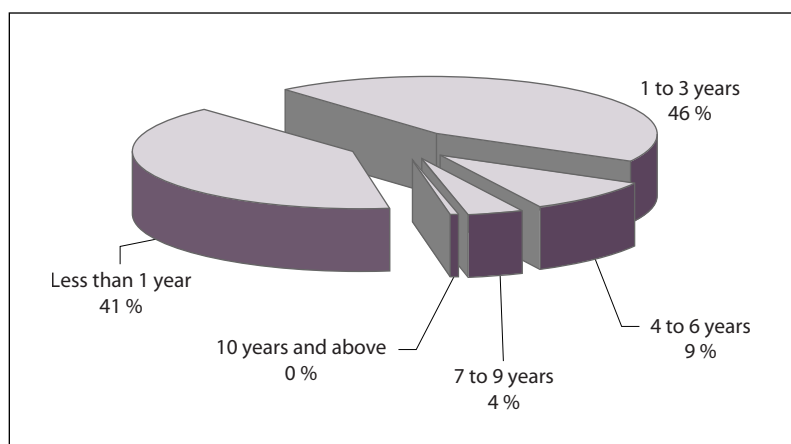


Length of time in present brothel

More than 8 in 10 respondents have been in prostitution for less than three years (44.8%), with more than 41% having spent less than 1 year. Those in prostitution for longer periods are in the minority, accounting for only 4.8% of the total

(Figure 5). The average length of time is 1.6 years, comparable to the 19 months cited by NCHADS (2001a) in a study on sexual behaviour of urban sentinel groups.

Figure 5. Length of time working as CWP



3. Work conditions

Unlike other traditional workers, Women in prostitution face conditions unique to their activities. 'Working' hours for instance, have 'bursts' of busy periods over a 24-hour cycle. Health risks and other hazards are some of the concerns that they must deal with. These and other conditions associated with their situation are discussed in greater detail below.

Number and age of co-'workers'

Expectedly, the number of co-'workers' for each brothel varied considerably, from 1 to 26. Estimates given by Women in prostitution differ, however, ranging from 1 - 30. Asked in terms of age groups, WPs conjectured that the average number of those in their brothels over 25 years of age was 5.2, those between 18 and 25 as 7.78. Despite the claims that virtually all the respondents were over the age of 18, the estimate of ages of co-'workers' from 15 to 17 years was 9.3 (Table 15). These estimates were provided by varying numbers of respondents – by about 1% for the first age group, as well as 83% and 53% of the total sample for the second and third age groups, respectively.

It was a common experience for enumerators to be told ‘I don’t know’ when asked about the age of their co-‘workers’. Nevertheless, WPs were able to estimate the number of co-‘workers’ for the 18-25 and more than 25 age groups after further probes. Interviewers were of the opinion that there were no brothel-based WPs who were minors since they did not encounter any during the interviews. Staff of KWCD and from the Department of Health working with WPs confirmed that there were no

known minors working in the brothels. Both contentions appear to be disputed by the data, however, since 3 respondents estimate that there were some 5 to 18 girls who were 15-17 years old in their respective brothels. The difference may stem from a pattern where WPs could profess to NGO and government staff that they are of legal age, while entrusting their co-‘workers’ with the true information, feeling relatively secure in the belief that this would not jeopardize their situation.

Table 15. Number of co-‘workers’ by age group, according to Women in prostitution

	15 to 17 years (n=3)	18 to 25 years (n=175)	More than 25 years (n=111)
Mean	9.33	7.78	5.19
Minimum	5	1	1
Maximum	18	30	23
SE	4.33	0.56	0.50

Working hours

Eighty nine percent of WPs reported that they were employed on a full time basis by the brothel and did not work for any other person or place. However, eighteen of the twenty two respondents who said they worked on a part time basis actually worked 7 hours per day and lived with the ‘employer’. Using these as criteria, 94% of respondents actually worked on a full time basis.

Over half or 53% of the total respondents said there were ‘peak’ times or busy periods at work, with most of them identifying weekends, the Khmer New Year and Pchum ban (Table 16). On Saturdays and Sundays, clients start to trickle in at around four in the afternoon, with arrivals peaking between seven and eight at night. By ten, the number of clients gradually decline, with only sporadic arrivals thereon.

Table 16. Busy periods reported by Women in prostitution

BUSY PERIODS	n=210	%
Yes	111	53
Weekend	79	71.2
Khmer New Year	72	64.9
Pchum ban	28	25.2
Chinese New year	5	4.5
Payday	5	4.5
Wet/ rainy season	2	1.8
Unsure	1	0.9
No	99	47

In terms of working days per week, there is virtually no difference between busy and normal periods, with a reported average of 6.93 and 6.76, respectively. The slight difference could be attributed to the lesser number of days reported by 26 respondents. Comparing the working hours reported by Women in prostitution during busy and normal periods, those who mentioned experiencing peak times were more likely to cite

longer working hours anywhere from nine to more than ten hours. Working up to 7 hours was common among 1 in 4. A general pattern is that whether or not it is a busy period, the majority tended to work 8 hours or more (Table 17). Responses also show that even as there are busy periods within a month or year, there are also peak times over a 24-hour cycle.

Table 17. Working hours during busy and usual periods, according to Women in prostitution

WORKING HOURS/DAY	BUSY PERIOD		USUAL PERIOD	
	n	%	n	%
Up to 4 hours per day	7	6.3	26	12.5
5-7 hours	21	18.9	71	34.1
8 hours	35	31.5	63	30.3
More than 8 hours	47	42.3	48	23.1
Not sure	1	0.9	-	-
Total	111	100.0	208	100.0
Average hours worked	$\bar{X}=9.84$		$\bar{X}=8.30$	

Activities during free time

Given a situation where some 41% of the Women in prostitution were working from 7 to 8 hours and another fifth was spending 9 to more than 10 hours at work for almost 7 days, two in three of them did not engage in other income-earning work (Table 18). A quarter, however, said they also bought and sold items as additional income source. Asked what

they did during their free time (which could average from 7 to 9 hours during the day⁷) or were not into any economic activity, respondents said they slept, did nothing, or relaxed with friends. Understandably, WPs while away the time and recover from the previous night's work. Other activities mentioned were cleaning their rooms and 'workplace', playing cards or going to school.

⁷ The average number of free time has been calculated at 24 hours less average number of hours worked less sleeping time (~7 hours).

Table 18. Other Work and activities of Women in prostitution during free time

WORKING HOURS/ ACTIVITIES	Idle/ No other Work		Small business/ selling	
	n	%	n	%
<i>Women in prostitution' working hours</i>				
Working up to 4 hours per day	19	73.1	7	26.9
Working 5-7 hours per day	54	76.1	17	23.9
Working 8 hours per day	47	74.6	16	25.4
Working more than 8 hours per day	36	75.0	12	25.0
Total	156	75.0	52	25.0
<i>Activities during free time^{a/}</i>	n = 210		%	
Sleeping	172		81.9	
None/ nothing/ free time	71		33.8	
Relax with friends	47		22.4	
Clean workplace	37		17.6	
Play cards	17		8.1	
Attend school	2		1.0	

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Tasks undertaken

The primary task of Women in prostitution was to have sex with clients, stated by nearly 9 of 10 respondents. Other work related activities was to entertain them by talking to them, seeing they were comfortable, fulfilling their requests (i.e. finding the songs they want to sing, etc), and conversing with them. Additionally, they fetched and poured drinks, lit cigarettes, cleared tables, and cleaned the brothel. In group discussions, these activities were stated as 'to welcome and serve clients' and 'make clients satisfied and happy'. They also had to 'make up their faces' to be beautiful to clients.

Food, water, lodging, & breaks at work

WPs were able to obtain food in the brothel, with only one reporting otherwise and spending 350,000 Riel per month. In the same manner, 95% of them

lived in the premises without having to pay rent. For 11 respondents who stayed on their own or with other persons, they spent an average of 131,000 Riel per month for rent.

In terms of facilities in the brothel, 96% of WPs had access to toilets and were provided drinking water by the brothel owner (Table 19). Break time was also given by owners, although nearly a third of the WPs receiving a break were unable to specify the duration. According to 17% and 52%, the usual length of breaks was 10-15 minutes and 30 minutes, respectively.

Corroborating the responses of the WPs, all but 3 of the brothel owners/managers said they provided food, lodging and condoms. 4 employers sent WPs to school although only two of the women confirmed this. Some brothel owners/managers also offered advice on health. (Table 20).

Table 19. Other brothel conditions

BROTHEL CONDITIONS	n	percent
<i>BREAKS^{a/}</i>		
YES	195	92.9
10-15 minutes	32	16.8
30 minutes	99	51.8
1-2 hours	14	7.3
2-3 hours	3	1.6
12 hours	1	0.5
Unspecified	57	29.8
No response	4	1.9
NOT SURE	2	1.0
NO BREAKS	13	6.2
<i>TOILETS</i>		
In work area	201	95.7
Outside work area	8	3.8
No toilets	1	0.5
<i>DRINKING WATER</i>		
Provided by owner	202	96.2
Bring own	8	3.8
<i>FOOD AVAILABILITY</i>		
Yes	209	99.5
No	1	0.5
<i>LODGING</i>		
Yes	199	94.8
No	11	5.3

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Table 20. How employer-respondents 'take care' of Women in prostitution, by gender of employer

FORMS OF CARE FOR WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION	MALE "EMPLOYERS"		FEMALE "EMPLOYERS"		TOTAL	
	n=9	%	n=21	%	n=30	%
Provide food	9	100.0	20	95.2	29	96.7
Provide lodging	9	100.0	20	95.2	29	96.7
Provide condoms	9	100.0	19	90.5	28	93.3
Offer advice on health	7	77.8	12	57.1	19	63.3
Give breaks at work	5	55.6	9	42.9	14	47.9
Provide latrines in work area	3	33.3	8	38.1	11	36.7
Provide drinking water	2	22.2	8	38.1	10	33.3
Provide schooling	4	44.4	1	4.8	5	16.7
Others	1	11.1	-	-	1	3.3

Other brothel conditions

Over a span of 24 hours, WPs had sex with an average of 3.13 men, ranging from one to seven, most of which occur from 4 pm onwards (Table 21). The most commonly cited interval between clients was from one to three hours. 9 WPs who had sex

with 6 to 7 men said that the time between clients could be less than hour, 1 hour, or 2 hours. A total of 19 respondents could not specify the interval, noting only that it was irregular.

Table 21. Number of clients entertained by Women in prostitution

NUMBER OF CLIENTS	n	%
One	15	7.1
Two	58	27.6
Three	63	30.0
Four	45	21.4
Five	20	9.5
Six	5	2.4
Seven	4	1.9
Total	210	100.0

WPs who indicated that they could choose their clients comprised 69% of the sample and 81% of them were able to offer reasons for saying so. The primary reason was the need to earn money (73%) and WPs attempted to select clients who could pay generously and/or give tips (Table 22). Other reasons for selecting their sexual partners were the fear of violent clients or those with undesirable

characteristics. Some of these unwanted attributes were being dirty or drunk, taking a long time, refusing to use condoms, and using bad language (less than 12% combined). Those who admitted they were unable to choose their clients said that this was 'part of the job' (45.3%), they had to earn money (67.2%), or they would experience some form of reprisal if they refused.

Table 22. Reasons offered by Women in prostitution for being able/ not able to choose clients^{a/}

REASONS	YES		NO	
	n=118	%	n=64	%
Part of the job	-	-	29	45.3
Need to earn money	86	72.9	43	67.2
Forced/punished by employer	-	-	2	3.1
Not get paid if refuse	-	-	2	3.1
(Avoid) client (who) becomes violent	21	17.8	3	4.7
Have undesirable characteristics	14	11.9	-	-
We have right to choose	4	3.4	-	-
Know each other before	1	0.8	-	-

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Offering similar reasons, 81 respondents said they could not change their minds once they went out with clients. The explanation offered by 52% of them for keeping their decision to go out with clients was the need to earn money, followed by those who said that this was part of the job, being punished by the brothel owner (14%), not getting paid (5%) or the client becoming violent (5%).

6 of 10 respondents said they could change their minds, and 75% of these could provide explanations. The main reason for not going through with their decision to go out was that they were frightened by violent clients (27%), clients had undesirable habits (10%) or that they had the right to choose (2%).

According to 96% of respondents, they could leave their present jobs anytime they wished. 8 respondents said they felt held back by the need to pay their debts and that this was not allowed by the brothel owners.

Likes and dislikes for 'job'

Whilst undoubtedly a controversial finding, the women in prostitution who 'liked their jobs' accounted for 55% of all respondents while roughly 40% claimed they actually 'enjoyed' their 'jobs'. Income was stated as a main benefit by these groups, allowing them to help support their families and/or earning money for school, presumably for their siblings.

Out of 94 Women in prostitution expressing dislikes, 48% indicated that the dislike arose out of boredom while another 40% feared contracting STI/HIV/AIDS (Table 23). Other reasons stated were the insufficiency of rest time, the long hours, and physical and verbal abuse. The behavior of the brothel owner was not cited as a factor in their likes or dislikes.

Table 23. Why Women in prostitution dislike their job^{a/}

REASONS	n=94	%
Boring	48	48.5
Risk of STI/HIV/AIDS	40	40.4
Not enough time to rest, too tired	26	26.3
Working hours too long	24	24.2
Suffer from physical abuse	23	23.2
Suffer from verbal abuse	15	15.2
Hate and feel nauseated from others	9	9.1
Drink too much	6	6.1
Use drugs	3	3.0
Do not like nature of work	4	4.0
Cannot save money	4	4.0
I am too old	1	1.0
Cannot find clients	1	1.0

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Assistance obtained from work

Based on the frequency of responses, financial and medical assistance and counseling were the most pressing concerns that prompted WPs to seek help from various sources. In general, WPs gave flattering descriptions of their ‘employers’ – the brothel owners/managers, probably because of the help they could obtain from them. Frequently this help came in the form of financial and medical assistance. WPs also relied upon the brothel owners for advice or counsel, information, and for a sense of

security (Table 24). WPs also turned to family and friends for this sort of assistance, albeit to a lesser degree. The physical distance or the unease they feel due to the nature of the work could account for why family/friends were not the primary source for assistance and advice. As for co-‘workers’, there is always a certain amount of competition, while staff from visiting NGOs and local doctors are almost complete strangers.

Table 24. How and by whom Women in prostitution are assisted

ASSISTANCE	FAMILY		FRIENDS		EMPLOYER	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Able to listen	1	11.1	3	10.7	37	20.4
Financial assistance	4	44.4	13	46.4	131	72.4
Medical assistance	3	33.3	9	32.1	121	66.9
Give sense of security	-	-	4	14.3	45	24.9
Provide information	2	22.2	7	25.0	52	28.7
Offer counseling/advice	4	44.4	21	75.0	90	49.7

Table 24a. How and by whom Women in prostitution are assisted

ASSISTANCE	CO-“WORKERS”		NGOs		DOCTORS	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Able to listen	1	9.1	4	40	1	33.3
Financial assistance	6	54.5	7	70	-	-
Medical assistance	8	72.7	6	60	2	66.7
Give sense of security	5	45.5	1	10	2	66.7
Provide information	3	27.3	2	20	1	33.3
Offer counseling/advice	8	72.7	6	60	2	66.7

Giving similar responses, employers said they helped WPs in times of need and the most common way was through financial or medical assistance.

Seemingly, male-employers were more likely to give various types of assistance (Table 25).

Table 25. Assistance given to Women in prostitution by employer-respondents, by gender of employer

ASSISTANCE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	n=7	%	n=21	%	n=28	%
Financial assistance	7	100.0	20	95.2	27	96.4
Medical assistance	7	100.0	14	66.7	21	75.0
Time to rest when sick	5	71.4	18	85.7	23	82.1
Take care of "workers"	5	71.4	13	61.9	18	64.3

4. Hazards/Discrimination

'Hazards' that 118 interviewees recognized as potentially harmful to their health were alcohol use, the extended hours, and smoking, cited by 50%, 44%, and 23% of respondents, respectively.

While the long hours were seen as necessary by WPs, there were high incidences of reported alcohol abuse, smoking and, physical/verbal abuse, given that 48%, 50% and 38% of respondents,

respectively, said that these occurred on a daily basis (Table 26). Women in prostitution who joined the group discussion recounted cases of clients who were drunk, made trouble, threatened them or even pulled out guns. In these situations, the brothel owners intervened on behalf of the women. Neither drug use nor refusal/failure to wear condoms were reported as major problems for WPs since these were infrequent occurrences according to the women.

Table 26. Frequency with which Women in prostitution face hazards

FREQUENCY	ALCOHOL USE		SMOKING		PHYSICAL/VERBAL ABUSE	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Daily	33	48.5	19	50.0	9	37.5
2-3 times a week	18	26.5	15	39.5	5	20.8
Once a week	13	19.1	3	7.9	7	29.2
Seldom/once a year	4	5.9	1	2.6	3	12.5
Total	68	100.0	38	100.0		100.0
SE	0.139		0.137		0.293	

Table 26a. Frequency with which Women in prostitution face hazards

FREQUENCY	DRUG USE		NON-CONDOM USE	
	n	%	n	%
Daily	-	-	-	-
2-3 times a week	5	62.5	2	40
Once a week	1	12.5	-	60
Seldom/once a year	2	25.0	3	100
Total	8	100.0	5	
SE	0.567		0.837	

In terms of condom use, 99% of WP respondents said that their clients used prophylaxis and 97% further claimed that they could negotiate its use. Most of the brothels were observed to be littered with used packets and boxes of condoms. This widespread practice could be attributed to the 100% condom use program piloted in Sihanouk Ville some years back and subsequently adopted for implementation nation-wide.

Pregnancy, as a problem or a hazard, was not raised by respondents although very young children were a common sight in the brothels.

Most Women in prostitution take various measures to safeguard their health, chief among them the regular use of condoms and going for regular check ups, mentioned by 91% and 55% of respondents, respectively (Table 27). While four respondents could not specify how they protected their health, a few said buying medicine, or sleeping longer or 'taking care of self' were the steps they took to ensure that they stayed healthy.

Table 27. Measures taken by Women in prostitution to safeguard their health

NUMBER OF CLIENTS	n	%
Regular use of condoms	182	90.5
Regular medical check ups	111	55.2
Avoid sex involving penetration	52	25.9
Others	7	3.5
Does not take measures	2	1.0

Responses of brothel owners to similar questions on work hazards coincided with those of the Women in prostitution'. Interestingly, a higher proportion of male employers tend to cite these hazards in relation to their female counterparts (Table 28). Nevertheless, these problems were not widespread

as might be expected, which could be due to the underreporting of employer-respondents or to dismissal of complaints as minor irritations. It would not be to the advantage of brothel owner/managers if they openly admitted that WPs constantly face poor working conditions.

Table 28. Work hazards faced by Women in prostitution, according to employer-respondents, by gender of employers

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	n	%	N	%	n	%
Physical abuse	3	37.5	3	17.6	6	24.0
Verbal abuse	3	37.5	5	27.8	8	30.8
Harassment	2	25.0	4	23.5	6	24.0
Diseases	3	37.5	5	26.3	8	29.6

In addition to being directly affected by certain environmental conditions, WP respondents have experienced various forms and degrees of discrimination. According to 20%, hatred or contempt has been expressed towards them, mostly by community members and clients (Table 29). Inappropriate behavior and comments, cited by

18% and 13%, respectively, also came from community members, clients, co-‘workers’, friends and family members. Physical abuse was usually received from clients although other persons were also identified. Being tested for HIV without their consent was experienced by two respondents at the hands of medical workers.

Table 29. Discrimination experienced by Women in prostitution from various sources

FROM WHOM	HATRED/ CONTEMPT		INAPPROPRIATE BEHAVIOR		INAPPROPRIATE COMMENT	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Family members/relatives	2	4.9	4	10.8	2	7.1
Community members	26	63.4	16	43.2	14	50.0
Health providers	3	7.3	-	-	-	-
Co-“workers”	-	-	4	10.8	2	7.1
Clients	9	22.0	13	35.1	8	28.6
Friends	1	2.4	-	-	2	7.1
Total	41	100.0	37	100.0	28	100.0
SE	0.294		0.336		0.402	

Table 29a. Discrimination experienced by Women in prostitution from various sources

FROM WHOM	PHYSICAL ABUSE		NO/DELAYED TREATMENT		HIV TEST WITHOUT CONSENT	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Family members/relatives	1	10	6	100	-	-
Community members	1	10	-	-	-	-
Health providers	1	10	-	-	2	100
Co-“workers”	1	10	-	-	-	-
Clients	6	60	-	-	-	-
Total	10	100	6	100	2	100
SE	0.616		-		-	

5. Earnings and Expenditures

Method of payment

The common method of payment for all brothels is dividing and sharing the client's payments, usually on an equal basis, with the WP. The WP gets 50% usually received on a monthly basis. This is accomplished in the following manner: WPs and brothel owner/managers separately keep a list of all the clients with whom WPs have conducted sexual relations. At the end of each month, these lists are compared and payments are issued to the WP by the brothel owner/manager. It should be noted that while a majority of WPs mentioned receive half of the client's payment, a few said they received only 5 to 10%, while some said they got 100%.

There were also some WPs who asked that they be paid on a per-night or per-hour or per session basis (Table 30). This, however, is requested only occasionally or happens because of some particular need on the part of the WP, according to NGO and government workers.

Similarly, almost 8 in 10 'employers' (78.2%) said they shared the client's bill equally (68.8%) or gave 60% to the WP. 2 respondents admitted they only gave 30% to the WP while five brothel owners said 95% of the proceeds were given to the WP. Although other modes of payment were mentioned, 77% of employers mentioned paying WPs on a monthly basis.

Table 30. Method of payment, according to Women in prostitution and employer-respondents

MODE OF PAYMENT	Women in prostitution		EMPLOYERS				TOTAL	
	n=210	%	N=9	MALE %	n=21	FEMALE %	n=30	%
Per month	210	100.0	7	77.8	16	76.2	23	76.7
Per night	20	9.5	2	22.2	2	9.5	4	13.3
Per hour	10	4.8	1	11.1	1	4.8	2	6.7
Every 2 weeks	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
% of payment	5	2.4	1	11.1	6	28.6	7	23.3
Per intercourse	21	10.0	2	22.2	7	33.3	9	30.0

Earnings from employers and clients

76 percent of respondents were able to approximate their monthly incomes, ranging from 10,000 (US\$2.50) to 1,050,000 Riel (US\$262) or a median of 250,000 Riel (US\$62).⁸ For Women in prostitution that were unable to estimate their monthly income, this was determined using the average number of clients in a 24-hour period, the number of days and the amount paid (i.e. per hour,

night, and per sex session), all of which were provided by the interviewees. This was also the treatment for 11 respondents who gave monthly incomes ranging from 2,500 to 10,000 Riel, since these appeared to be too small an amount to be classified as income for a 30-day period. For those who said their earnings were received every 2 weeks, the stated amount was doubled.

⁸ US\$1 = 4,000 Riel

On one end of the income spectrum, more than a third of WP respondents (36%) were able to earn more than 300,000 Riel (US\$75) while at the other end, 13% had earnings below the estimated poverty line⁹ of less than a dollar per day.

Interestingly, the findings appear to support the commonly held view that younger Women in prostitution get higher fees for their 'services'. As shown in Table 31 below, the percentage of younger WPs earning better incomes is higher compared to the other age groups.

Table 31. Monthly earnings of Women in prostitution, in Riel

INCOME RANGE	18-21 yrs		22-25 yrs		> 25 yrs		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	N	%
74,000 and below	6	10.2	13	18.1	2	6.9	21	13.1
74,001 to 150,000	2	3.4	7	9.7	4	13.8	13	8.1
150,001 to 225,000	16	27.1	18	25.0	10	34.5	44	27.5
225,001 to 300,000	11	18.6	7	9.7	6	20.7	24	15.0
More than 300,000	24	40.7	27	37.5	7	24.1	58	36.3
Total	59	100.0	72	100.0	29	100.0	160	100.0
Median	300,000		200,000		200,000		250,000	
Minimum	35,000		10,000		35,000		10,000	
Maximum	1,000,000		1,050,000		800,000		1,050,000	
SE	29,971.44		29,681.29		31,731.00		18,294.09	

According to 7 WPs, they did not get their wages because they were paying off debts to the brothel owners, their pay was on hold for unstated reasons, or food, lodging and other items were being deducted from their salaries. An additional 19 respondents revealed a similar situation when they said they did not get their full wages: 74% of them were paying off debts and 26% said they employers were withholding their pay for undisclosed reasons. Nevertheless, 98.5% of WPs were not totally dependent on brothel owners for spending money as they received certain amounts from their clients.

For their part, 7 employers were forthcoming about the amount they paid to their WPs. This ranged from 25,000 (US\$6) to 750,000 (US\$187) averaging 300,000 Riel (US\$75) per month. It should be remembered that a WP can only receive a 'high' income by having sex with as many men as she can.

Employers provided advances to their WPs primarily in the form of financial assistance to their families (49%), to pay for clothes (37%) and/or transportation (14%). According to employers, WPs paid back the advances through salary deductions (38%), when they have cash (31%) or a combination thereof (31%).

⁹ The poverty line is estimated at 2,470 Riels in Phnom Penh, 2,093 Riels in other urban areas, and 1,777 Riels in rural areas (Ministry of Planning. 2001, 1999 Cambodia Poverty Profile. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Planning).

Disposition of income

The ways with which WPs spend their earnings reflect their priorities (Table 32). More than 8 in 10 of them send 57% of their income to their families, consistent with their primary motivation to work. Savings and paying debts other than to the brothel

owner/manager, accounting for 29% of total expenses, was cited by 45% and 15% of WPs. 84 percent of the total respondents however, spent an average of 17.5% of their earnings for clothing, presumably to make themselves more attractive to clients and raise their incomes.

Table 32. How Women in prostitution spend their incomes^{a/}

EXPENSE ITEM	n=210	%	% TO EXPENSES	SE
Buy clothing	176	83.8	17.5	0.71
Give to parents/ family	166	79.0	57.4	1.75
Buy food	131	62.3	14.4	0.83
Saving	94	44.8	29.6	1.74
Keep some for pocket money	39	18.6	19.0	2.55
Pay debts other than employer	30	14.3	29.3	3.00
Give money for children	5	2.4	18.0	8.46
Pay for school fees/ books/ uniforms	5	2.4	17.0	4.36
Buy decorative material	4	1.9	18.2	3.89
For amusement	3	1.4	35.0	12.58
Pay rent	3	1.4	10.0	-

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

WPs admitted that their incomes helped their families in many ways, chief among which was to assist in defraying daily expenses, mentioned by 67% of respondents (Table 33). Other uses of

remittances to their families were to send younger siblings to school, pay for hospital bills and debts, and other unspecified ways.

Table 33. How Women in prostitution's income help their families^{a/}

	n=190	%
Help in daily expenses	128	67.4
Send younger siblings to school	53	27.9
Pay for hospital bills	50	26.3
Pay off debts	29	15.3
Others	43	22.6

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

6. Health status

Given the long hours and the frequency with which they put their body to use in order to earn income, it is relevant to look at the health issues and concerns of Women in prostitution and establish a picture of their health status.

Health problems and frequency

Of the total sample, 80% said they encountered health problems. The most common complaints cited by 85% of these interviewees were fever, dizziness, and headaches. These could be taken as

symptoms of some other illness or the effect of their night hours, which are in reverse of usual working times. Lower back pains, problems with the uterus, and STI were the other health concerns mentioned by 18%, 10%, and 9%, respectively, of respondents who became sick (Table 34).

The health of WPs does not seem to be a problem, given the lack of gravity in most of the ailments mentioned or the infrequency with which these occurred. 28 respondents mentioned fever, dizziness and headaches were experienced frequently as against the 83% who claimed to have suffered from health problems rarely or once a year.

Table 34. Health problems frequently experienced by Women in prostitution^{a/}

HEALTH PROBLEM	TOTAL	
	N=169	%
Fever/dizziness/headache	143	84.6
Lower back aches	31	18.3
Problem with uterus	17	10.1
Sexually transmitted infections	15	8.9
Cuts/swollen hands	10	5.9
Sprains, accidents, injuries at work	7	4.1
Have stomach ache	3	1.8
Get cold	1	0.6
Sad	1	0.6

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

In addition to the abovementioned common ailments, a higher number of respondents, 36 females representing 17% of the total, admitted to having sexually transmitted infections before (Table 35). These interviewees were able to correctly identify symptoms such as abnormal discharge, dysuria (pain when urinating) etc. The frequently cited sources of treatment for these diseases were hospitals, health centers and clinics.

A recent study in seven provinces including Sihanouk Ville by NCHADS (2001a), estimated that the prevalence rate of STI among brothel-based WPs ranged from 5.4% for trichomonas to 22.5% and 23.2% for gonorrhea and Chlamydia, respectively.

Table 35. Source of treatment of sexually transmitted infections^{a/}

STI-RELATED CONCERNS	n	%
Had STI before (N=210)		
Yes	36	17.1
No	174	82.9
SE	0.026	
Symptoms (N=35)		
Abnormal discharge	10	28.6
Dysuria	8	22.9
Swelling in genital areas	7	20.0
Itchiness	8	22.9
“Uterine”	27	77.1
Source of treatment (N=35)		
Hospital	23	65.7
Health center	11	31.4
Private clinic	12	34.3
Traditional healers (kru khmer)	1	2.9
Seek assistance of pharmacists	1	2.9

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Access to and sources of treatment

When sick, Women in prostitution in Sihanouk Ville typically accessed the local health clinic (59%), or visited private health workers, with medical practitioners from the public sector who offer services privately in their personal time.

Brothel owners as well as traditional healers were also considered sources of treatment, perhaps due to their position of authority and experience. 4 respondents said they did not consult with anyone when they were sick because they were not allowed by the brothel owner, or had no time or money (Table 36).

Table 36. Who Women in prostitution see when sick^{a/}

REASONS	n=209	%
Health clinic in commune	124	59.3
Private health worker, modern medicine	63	30.1
Pharmacy in village	54	25.8
Brothel owner	30	14.4
Traditional medicine	19	9.1
No one	4	1.9
Doctor	2	1.0
Go to meet my mother	1	0.5
My friend looks after me	1	0.5
Do not know	1	0.5

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

7. Awareness of Issues

On trafficking

The local term for trafficking is *ka choin do manu*, a phrase that has been described by both enumerators and the Research Monitors as suggesting ‘cheating/deceiving or selling of a person(s) for prostitution or for working for other people’. They further note that deception or sale in persons, often women and/or children, could be through relatives or through the *mecachal* (trafficker), the latter being someone who may be known or not known to the persons being trafficked.¹⁰

Over half of respondents had knowledge about trafficking, due perhaps to the frequent spots aired on TV regarding trafficking in women and children (Table 37). Participants in focus group discussions and key informants claimed that trafficking continues because perpetrators never got arrested, punished or detained. They also claimed that “perpetrators bribe some police and therefore avoid detention”, a statement that finds support in an observation that police officers are reluctant to

investigate cases because of complicity between some sections of the police and the offenders (UN-ESCAP, 2001). Poverty, low education, unemployment make young women vulnerable and traffickers profit.

While many were familiar with the concept however, only close to a third of the WP respondents knew of a case of trafficking and were probably referring to their own situation. 12 interviewees admitted they had been trafficked and 9 of these women said they were sold to another brothel.

All WP respondents were able to offer suggestions on how to stop trafficking of children and women, prominent among which was the need for stronger law enforcement (56.6%) (Table 38). Other recommendations they gave were awareness raising (41%) and education for trafficked persons (30.3%). There was also recognition that poverty was a major factor so that they suggested more livelihood opportunities and other sources of income. Nearly a fifth of the respondents were unsure or did not know how trafficking could be stopped.

¹⁰ To test this information shared by the Research Monitors, the Team Leader requested a young office cleaner of CTD what she understood of the term. She described it in exactly the same terms and claimed understanding of it because of TV spots on the subject.

Table 37. Knowledge about trafficking

	n	%
<i>Know about trafficking in women & children? (N=210)</i>		
Yes	122	58.1
No	83	39.5
Not sure	1	0.5
Do not know	4	1.9
SE	1.008	
<i>Know of trafficked girls/women?(N=122)</i>		
Yes	38	31.1
No	77	63.1
Not sure	6	4.9
Do not know	1	0.8
SE	1.86	
<i>Victim of trafficking? (N=122)</i>		
Yes	12	9.8
No	110	90.2
Do not know	2	1.0
SE	0.027	
<i>Ever been sold to another brothel?</i>		
Yes	10	4.8
No	200	95.2
SE	0.015	
<i>New girls being brought here?</i>		
Yes	4	1.9
No	206	98.1
SE	0.009	

Table 38. What are needed to help stop trafficking of children and women^{a/}

ACTION NEEDED	n=122	%
Stronger enforcement of the law/ law enforcement	69	56.6
Awareness raising about trafficking	50	41.0
Education for trafficked persons	37	30.3
More livelihood opportunities for families	23	18.9
Other sources of income for trafficked person	17	13.9
Do not believe others' tricks	1	0.8
Punish the violators	1	0.8
Do not know	21	17.2

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Key informants for the qualitative data gathering noted that government agencies and NGOs have been continuously working on cases of trafficking and sexual exploitation. Investigations, arrests, and filing of cases in court were said to have been carried out by these organizations.

Other key informants such as neighbors of brothels and WPs, moto taxi drivers, health providers, condom sellers, and selected clients said that traffickers must face trials and be punished. They also asserted that bribes should not be accepted and corruption reduced, that greater educational and employment opportunities should be offered; that there should be wider media coverage of issues about trafficking; and that poverty in communities should be reduced.

On health issues

Almost all respondents (96%) were aware and able to pinpoint appropriate ways to reduce the risk of contracting STI (Table 39). Not all STIs are transmitted through vaginal-penile contact, however, and undue emphasis on condom use could overlook how other forms of STI infect WPs.

A slightly higher proportion (98%) was aware of HIV/AIDS relative to STI, with the majority correctly identifying the known high-risk modes of transmission (Table 40). A handful mentioned low-risk ways through which a person could become infected.¹¹

Table 39. Knowledge of Women in prostitution regarding reducing risk of STI^{a/}

	n=210	%
Yes, know how reduce risk	202	96.2
Regular use of condoms	195	96.5
Avoiding multiple partners	71	35.1
Abstinence/reduced frequency of sex	41	20.3
Must have sanitation	3	1.5
Unspecified response	5	2.5
Not aware	8	3.8

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Table 40. Knowledge of Women in prostitution regarding HIV/AIDS^{a/}

	n=210	%
Yes, know how transmitted	205	97.6
Mother to child	114	55.6
Blood transfusions	171	83.4
Sharing of needles	164	80.0
Unprotected sex	182	88.8
Saliva/sucking	4	2.0
Not aware	5	2.4

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

¹¹ The most recent estimate regarding the prevalence of HIV among brothel-based sex “workers” is 40.6% (NCHADS 2001a), an extremely high figure compared to the 2.6% incidence for the general population. The prevailing norm of pre- and extramarital sex for men, usually with women who are paid, has been identified by Moller and Yean (2001), as a main cause for the greater transmission of HIV in Cambodia.

The high levels of awareness of Women in prostitution regarding STI and HIV/AIDS is mainly due to the strong presence of government agencies and NGOs. These organizations raise knowledge levels, encourage the practice of safer sex, and directly assist WPs in various ways. For instance, a staff member of the Department of Health has regular contact with WPs, encouraging them to regularly attend meetings and have regular checkups.

Access to information

As a source of information, television seems to be the most popular medium that Women in prostitution accessed, compared with those who listened to the radio. Both were watched or listened to on a daily basis by 85% and 62% of respondents, respectively (Table 41). These media can also be accessed even as other activities such as household chores, are being carried out. Magazines and newspapers, on the other hand, cost money, can only be read if one is literate and require concentration and exclusion of other activities. This time-consuming element could very well explain the low percentage of those that read magazines and newspapers.

Table 41. Frequency of reading/ watching/ listening to sources of information

FREQUENCY	MAGAZINES		TELEVISION		RADIO	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Daily	17	26.2	153	84.5	61	62.2
2-3 times a week	25	38.5	21	11.6	16	16.3
Once a week	10	15.4	2	1.1	5	5.1
2-3 times a month	13	20.0	5	2.8	16	16.3
Total	65	100.0	181	100.0	98	100.0
SE	0.133		0.045		0.114	

WP respondents, accounting for nearly two thirds of the total, considered magazines, TV and radio for the most part as sources of information about the cinema, stories and jokes, information about

general health, STI and HIV/AIDS (Table 42). These media also provide important sources of information about trafficking.

Table 42. Type of information obtained from various sources^{a/}

INFORMATION	n=188	%
Cinema, stories, jokes	110	61.8
On general health	106	59.6
On STI/HIV/AIDS	106	59.6
On trafficking	63	35.4
Other educational information	44	24.7
What is happening in the country	27	15.2
On cooking	24	13.5
On human rights & violations	18	10.1
International news	2	1.1
Do not know/ unspecified	5	2.8

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

8. Perceptions

Experiences in the family as a child

Nine WP respondents said they were treated badly as children and were able to recall the ill treatment. Most commonly, this took the form of neglect or scolding (7%) though beating and torture accounted for 6%.. Being thrown out of the home and the inability to go to school were also cited by WPs.

Role in the family

Group discussion participants and key informants were united in expressing their view that women and young girls hold strong financial responsibilities in their families since men alone cannot sustain the needs of households, especially large ones. The idea of following men's decisions without question was also rejected since men could take action that would affect the whole family in a negative manner. Participants said that women and children have the same rights as men.

9. Future plans

A pressing issue that Women in prostitution must eventually tackle is what livelihood to undertake, where to live or relocate if they decide to leave prostitution. The harder they work, the faster their descent in the 'career ladder' (Brown 2000) and therefore the greater the need to identify practical options.

Regarding 'work'

90 percent of WP respondents would be willing to stop working if they had the opportunity. To do so, they identified money as a major requirement (Table 43). This would be given to their families, used for medical/health care, and the acquisition of more farmland according to 94%, 25%, and 24%, respectively. Other uses for the money would be for school, paying off debts, and starting a business.

Table 43. What Women in prostitution need in order to stop engaging in prostitution^{a/}

NEEDS	n=210	%
More money for family	197	93.8
Money for medical/health care	53	25.2
More farm land for family	51	24.3
Learn a different skill or job	28	13.3
Money for school	20	9.5
Pay debt to employer	18	8.6
Have my own business/sugarcane squeezing machine	8	3.8
Happiness	1	0.5
Basket for keeping the fruits	1	0.5
Want to have my own house	1	0.5

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Starting a small business, returning to their home province or to stay with their families, or participating in skills training seem to be the top priorities of WPs if they were to quit prostitution

(Table 44). Several were interested to go into wage employment in karaoke shops, households or factories.

Table 44. What Women in prostitution would do if not engaging in prostitution^{a/}

OPTIONS AMONG WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION	n=207	%
Start a small business	102	49.3
Return to home province	72	34.8
Go back to family	65	31.4
Participate in skills training/ apprenticeship	27	13.0
Take non-formal education course (literacy, numeracy)	4	1.9
Go to school full time	3	1.4
Garment worker/ worker	3	1.5
Karaoke	1	0.5
Domestic servant	1	0.5
Others	1	0.5

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Literacy & skills acquisition

Only 56 respondents showed interest in continuing their studies, mainly because they want better jobs and incomes, enjoy studying, and can obtain higher level of education (Table 45). However, they

identified some conditions in order to be able to pursue additional schooling. The 3 most frequently mentioned needs were more money for school fees (93%), transportation since in most cases the school is far from the respondents' houses (77%), and food (68%).

Table 45. What Women in prostitution would need to keep studying^{a/}

	n=56	%
More money for school fees	52	92.9
(Better) transportation to school	43	87.8
Food	38	67.9
Uniform, books, pencils	35	62.5
Better teachers	25	44.6
Would require nothing	7	12.5

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

A lesser number of respondents, at 13% of the total, expressed interest in attending non-formal education compared to 67% who were willing to attend skills training (Table 46 and Figure 6). The

WPs were keen to learn how to cut hair, sew, apply make up, and how to start and operate a small business.

Table 46. Willingness to attend non-formal education and training

	n	%
<i>Would attend non-formal education</i>		
Yes	20	13.0
No	134	87.0
SE	0.027	
<i>Would attend skills training</i>		n=210
Yes	141	67.1
No	69	32.9
SE	0.032	
<i>Type of skills training Women in prostitution want to attend</i>		n=140
Cutting hair/hairdressing	74	52.9
Sewing	65	46.4
Make up skills	63	45.0
Starting and operating small business	26	18.6

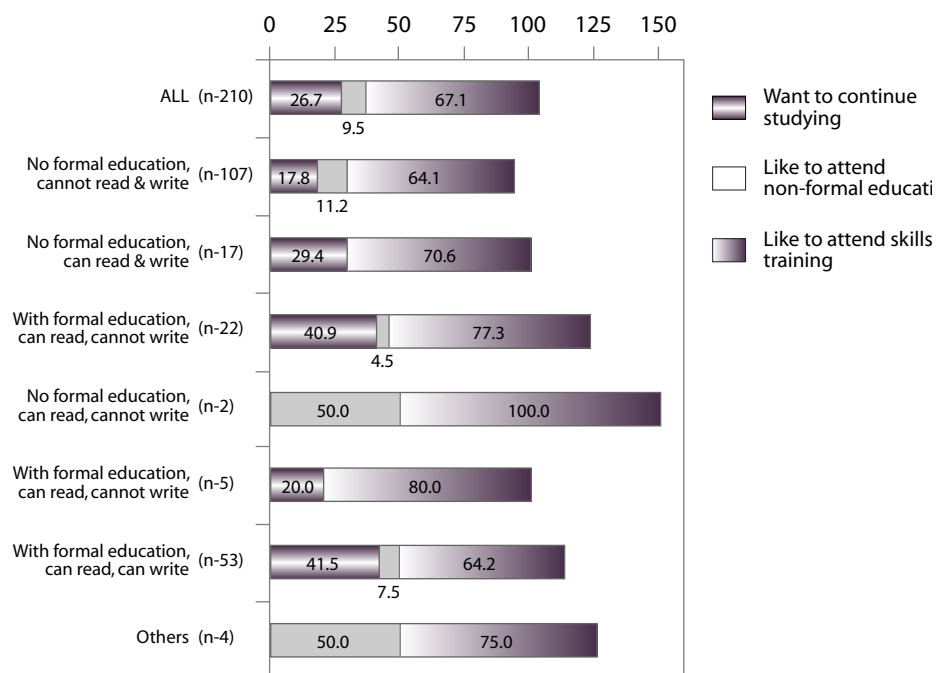
^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Work/ livelihood aspirations

Women in prostitution, representing 57% of the total, aspired to start a small business, followed by those who desired to become seamstresses (21%) or to go into farming (14%). It is evident that most of

the aspirations of WPs deal with a future that does not include more prostitution. Nearly all responses identify some form of livelihood that they would wish to pursue. Several however, wanted to 'stay at home and look after the baby', 'go back to family', 'go to the pagoda' or were undecided (Table 47).

Figure 6. Literacy levels & willingness to continue studying, attend non-formal education, & skills training



Others include no response on formal schooling but cannot read & cannot write (2); attended formal schooling but no response on ability to read & write (1); and, attended formal schooling, can read, no response on ability to write (1).

Table 47. Work aspirations of Women in prostitution^{a/}

	n = 209	%
Small business/selling	120	57.4
Seamstress	43	20.6
Farming	30	14.4
Beauty salon	13	6.2
Stay at home & look after the baby	11	5.3
Teacher	9	4.3
Doctor/nurse	3	1.4
Government worker/ other worker	2	1.0
Wedding dresser	1	0.5
Go back to live with the family	3	1.4
Go to pagoda	2	1.0
Not yet decided	6	2.8
Any job but the present one	1	0.5

^{a/} Totals exceed 100 percent due to multiple responses.

10. Household characteristics

Employment status of family members

Excluding respondents, siblings and parents composed the family members of Women in prostitution, accounting for 66.8% and 32.4%, respectively; other relatives accounted for less than 1%. 2 out of 5 siblings and 7 out of 10 parents were gainfully employed, while other siblings were too young to be in school, studying or were not working.

Literacy of parents

Male parents of Women in prostitution are more likely to be able to read and write. As with their children, their ability to read was slightly stronger than their ability to write, which could be attributed to lower instances where writing would be used (Table 48). Females in general are at a disadvantage in terms of the ability to read and write. For Cambodia, this has been estimated to be 80% and 67% for adult males and females, respectively (MOEYS 2002).

Table 48. Literacy level of Women in prostitution's parents

	FATHER ^{a/}		MOTHER ^{b/}	
	N	%	n	%
<i>Can read</i>				
Yes	138	80.2	113	59.2
No	32	18.6	75	39.3
Do not know/ not sure	2	1.2	3	1.6
SE	1.38		1.22	
<i>Can write</i>				
Yes	134	78.4	111	58.5
No	36	21.1	76	40.0
Do not know/ not sure	1	0.6	3	1.6
SE	1.38		1.23	

^{a/} 30 respondents reported their father as deceased

^{b/} 14 respondents reported their mother as deceased

Ownership of house and land, and livelihood

Around 6 in 10 WP respondents were able to say that their parents owned a house and land (Table 49). In agrarian Cambodia, land is a major part of

livelihood activities and ensures a certain degree of food security. Families of interviewees who own houses but not land (26%) or do not own house and land (15%) rely to a great extent on working children for their daily sustenance and other needs.

Table 49. Ownership of house and land

ASSETS OWNED	n	%
Own house and land	123	58.6
Own house, not own agricultural land	54	25.7
Not own house but own agricultural land	2	0.9
Not own house and agricultural land	31	14.8
Total	210	100.0

Half of respondents (50%) stated that their families depend on farming, and an additional 9% said that family members are agricultural wage labourers. Other major economic activities of households of WPs involve non-agricultural labouring and/or

operating their own businesses (Table 50). Families of other WPs also resort to fishing or gambling. It should be noted that it is common for poor families to engage in several livelihood activities.

Table 50. Livelihood activities of Women in prostitution's families

ACTIVITIES	n	%
Own farming	104	50.0
Agricultural wage labourer	18	8.6
Non agricultural wage labourer	33	15.9
Do own business	34	16.3
Gambling	2	1.0
Fishing	3	1.4
Doctor	1	0.5
Stay at home	7	3.4
Others	6	2.9
Total	208	100.0
SE	0.615	

Household size

The average household size of WP families was 6.01, higher than the national estimated mean of

5.1 for rural areas and 5.4 for urban areas other than Phnom Penh.¹² The smallest household size was 2 while the biggest comprised of 13 members.

¹² 2001 Cambodia Child Labour Survey, p. 20

B. EMPLOYER CHARACTERISTICS

1. Age and Gender

Of the total employer-respondents, females comprised 70% and have an average age of 41.7. The age of male respondents, on the other hand, ranged from 24 to 46 years, with a mean of 38.7

years. Women-employers who were from 31 to 40 years of age represented 47.6% of the total. In contrast, male employers were mostly in the 41-50 age bracket (Table 51).

Table 51. Age distribution of employer-respondents by gender

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
21 to 30 years	1	11.1	-	-	1	3.3
31 to 40 years	3	33.3	10	47.6	13	43.3
41 to 50 years	5	55.6	8	38.1	13	43.3
More than 50 years	-	-	3	14.3	3	10.0
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0

Brothel owners usually work with their spouses, alternately managing or overseeing the operations. They were cast in a positive light by the Women in prostitution, with most of the latter stating that they were kind, understanding, supportive, and looked after the welfare of WPs. A handful described brothel owners as strict or verbally

abusive/threatening (Table 52). During the focus group discussions with WPs, some claimed that the brothel owners took care of them as if were their own children. Instances of 'WPs being beaten up by owners used to be widespread they said but are now rare occurrences since these brothels would be closed down.

Table 52. Description of employers, according to Women in prostitution

DESCRIPTION	n = 210	%
Kind, understanding	202	96.1
Supportive and looks after welfare of Women in prostitution	156	74.3
Supportive and looks after welfare of Women in prostitution /strict	3	1.4
Verbally abusive/threatening	2	1.0

2. Educational attainment

Three in five of brothel owner/manager-respondents are poorly educated, and the highest educational level attained was either lower primary school (26.7%) or upper primary school (33.3). Consistent

with national patterns, women are at a greater disadvantage than men as regards education, and is reflected in the numbers who were able to attend secondary levels of schooling and beyond (Table 53).

Table 53. Educational attainment of employer respondents, by gender

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	N	%
Lower primary school (Grade 1-3)	1	11.1	7	33.3	8	26.7
Upper primary school (Grade 4-6)	-	-	10	47.6	10	33.3
Lower secondary school (Grade 7-9)	5	55.6	2	9.5	7	23.3
Upper secondary school (Grade 10-12)	2	22.2	1	4.8	3	10.0
University/Other higher level	1	11.1	-	-	1	3.3
Others	-	-	1	4.8	1	3.3
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0

3. Sources of income

Nearly all owner/manager respondents have been operating their brothels from 2 to 20 years, averaging 7.5 years in this type of business. Most of these are located in Phum Thmey, Commune 3 although the two longest running brothels are in Commune 2. The respondents went into this business in order to earn easy money (75%), because they were encouraged by their friends to do so (33.3%), or because they had connections (8.3%).

The main reason for establishing brothels was confirmed when 73% of the sample said that their current sources of income was lucrative. In fact 8 employers mentioned that their past and present work was the same. For the other 22, previous work was in agricultural or non agricultural work, waged employment, running a business or trading (Table 54). The main reason cited for the shift into their current 'business' was the low income and long hours in the past job (68%), being dismissed (9%), and other unspecified reasons (23%).

Table 54. Previous work of employer-respondents, by gender

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Same as now	1	11.1	7	33.3	8	26.7
Agricultural work	1	11.1	4	19.0	5	16.7
Non-agricultural work						
Government officer	2	22.2	-	-	2	6.7
Running a business	-	-	2	9.6	2	6.7
Trading	-	-	4	19.0	4	13.3
Motodup	2	22.2	-	-	2	6.7
Unspecified	2	22.2	3	14.3	5	16.7
Do nothing	1	11.1	-	-	1	3.3
Total	9	100.0	21	100.0	30	100.0

To complement their present earnings, 16 employers engaged in other economic activities. These included running a guesthouse, a massage shop or restaurant, going into animal racing or money lending, providing motor taxi service, being employed as a police officer, and operating unspecified businesses.

4. Earnings

24 brothel owners provided monthly estimates of earnings between 100,000 (US\$25) to 6,000,000 Riel (US\$1,500), with a median amount of 750,000 Riel or about US\$188 per month (Table 55). Over a third of the reporting employers had earnings between 500,000 to 1 million Riel, while a significant proportion had incomes above 1.5 million Riel (US\$375).

Income from other sources further contributes to the well being of brothel owners, at a median of 200,000 or US\$50 per month. Similar to earnings from brothels, the variation is large, from 100,000 to 6,000,000 Riel per month (Table 56). 5 employers did not respond to the question regarding earnings from the brothel. Among these, 3 provided figures regarding income from other sources.

Earnings between female and male owners/managers are roughly the same. The men reported incomes from brothels, ranging from 200,000 (US\$50) to 6 million Riel (US\$1,500), with a median income of 600,000 Riel or US\$150. Women, on the other hand, reported earnings from the same sources starting at 100,000 Riel or US\$25 and reaching 6 million Riel (US\$1,500) per month.

Table 55. Total income earned by employer-respondents, by source (in Riels)

INCOME RANGE	BROTHEL (n=24) ^{a/}		OTHER SOURCES (n=16)		TOTAL (n=27) ^{a/}	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
100,000 to 500,000	7	28	12	75.0	5	17.9
500,001 to 1,000,000	9	36	2	12.5	15	53.6
1,000,001 to 1,500,000	2	8	-	-	1	3.6
More than 1,500,000	7	28	2	12.5	7	25.0
Total	25	100	16	100.0	28	100.0
Median	750,000		200,000		800,000	
Minimum	100,000		100,000		100,000	
Maximum	6,000,000		6,000,000		12,000,000	
SE	348,218.38		389,896.05		496,468.50	

^{a/} Estimated earnings exclude one outlier income of 100,000,000.

Table 56. Income earned by employer-respondents, by source and gender (in Riels)

SOURCE	BROTHEL ^{a/}	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL ^{a/}
Male			
Median	600,000	200,000	600,000
Minimum	200,000	120,000	200,000
Maximum	6,000,000	6,000,000	12,000,000
SE	794,239.46	1,946,803.65	1,641,281.23
Female			
Median	1,000,000	200,000	900,000
Minimum	100,000	100,000	100,000
Maximum	6,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
SE	382,737	216,511	392,918

^{a/} Excludes one outlier income of 100,000,000.

5. Future plans regarding the brothels

37% of employers said they disliked their business and the primary reasons cited was the difficulty in finding WPs (57.1%). The majority also indicated the need to pay bribes (57.1%) (Table 57). More than 1 in 4 owners/managers said they did not like exploiting young people (28.6%) - which could be taken as an indication that this group of owners believed that they were indeed exploiting the WPs in their brothels.

While the men had expressed misgivings about the paying of bribes, the women owner/managers did not consider this to be a 'downside'. Nor did they

complain about a lack of available WPs. While both sexes cite business considerations when explaining their aversion, a higher proportion of male owner/managers seem to be more sensitive to inhumane 'working' conditions. Reasons grouped under 'others' are fear of the law or illegality, nature of the job is unacceptable to society, and the absence of other livelihood opportunities.

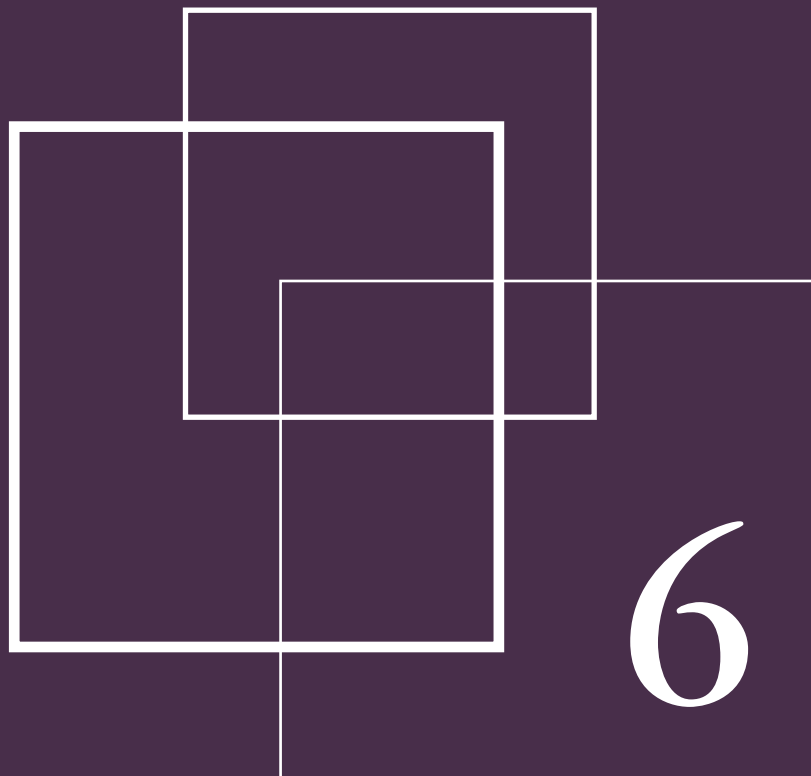
Besides mentioning the ease of earning plenty of money as the main reason (91%), those who said they liked their brothel-business stated that they also liked being able to help out their 'workers' (WPs).

Table 57. Reasons for liking or disliking their job, by gender

REASONS	MALE EMPLOYERS		FEMALE EMPLOYERS		TOTAL	
	n=5	%	n=6	%	n=11	%
<i>Employers who like job</i>						
Easy to earn money	5	100.0	5	83.3	10	90.9
Can help “workers” (WPs)	3	60.0	2	33.3	5	45.5
Need little investment	3	60.0	-	-	3	27.3
Can have own house	-	-	1	16.6	1	9.1
<i>Employers who dislike job</i>						
	n=3		n=11		n=14	
Difficult to find worker	1	33.3	7	63.6	8	57.1
Have to give bribes	2	66.7	6	54.5	8	57.1
Clients are violent	1	33.3	5	45.4	6	42.8
Uses/exploits young people	2	66.7	2	18.2	4	28.6
Others	2	66.7	7	63.6	9	64.3

Of the 63% of the owner/managers who claimed not to like their businesses, over two thirds said that operating other small businesses (42%) or buying and selling (26%) were viable alternative

forms of livelihood activities they could undertake. These types of economic activities were also pinpointed by those who revealed that they liked operating a brothel.



6. CONCLUSIONS

Women in prostitution (WPs) can be described as often coming from poor and large families that rely on agriculture for livelihood. The brothel-based WPs are most often young, and earning high incomes, relative to their counterparts in the general population. They are also in good health, fairly aware of health and trafficking issues, able to access information on a regular basis, and dependent on the brothel owners/managers for both pecuniary and non-monetary assistance. They experience discrimination, largely at the hands of community members and clients, which indicates the prevailing stigma associated with prostitution.

While none of the WP respondents claimed to be below the age of 18, it is very possible if not likely that some were minors who lied about their age for a variety of possible reasons. Nearly all of the WPs were migrants from other parts of Cambodia and came from families larger than the national average. More than 16% were from Viet Nam. All were female as none of the brothels appeared to have boys/young men 'working' there (with the exception of owner/managers).

Conditions in the brothels are exploitative given the lengthy working hours, and a 7 day work-week. Women in prostitution are also at the mercy of clients who can be violent. Smoking and drinking become acquired habits which WPs do not realize as having a cumulative negative effect on their health. The stigma that surrounds brothel-based prostitution, and its illegality, give community members and clients a sense of impunity leading to discriminatory acts to the detriment of WPs.

Contrary to popular belief, this survey has found that the majority of adult WPs cannot simply be portrayed as 'victims', as many have chosen prostitution out of financial considerations (e.g. to earn more money than they could otherwise), and have done so without the coercion of others. Many recognized prostitution as the best available option to ensure the well-being of their families. This does not mean that the women are free from exploitation. But it is worth noting that 40% of WP respondents mentioned 'enjoying' their 'work' while 48% said that 'boredom' was the thing they disliked most about their time in the brothels. Of course, this in no way means that if offered other financially rewarding alternatives they would choose to remain in the brothel. The basis for such a decision however rests on the availability of livelihood alternatives and the ability of those alternatives to offer as much or more economic benefits than those of their present circumstances.

Given that youth and beauty are stock-in-trade of WPs, the respondents were aware of the passage of time – and its direct impact on their ability to generate income in the future. Thus, most would like to stop working if they could find a better financial alternative. They are realistic in that while they can dream of becoming nurses or teachers, it is far more practical to learn a new skill or trade on which they could anchor their future livelihoods.

Like the WPs, brothel owners/managers are also poorly educated, work in tandem with their spouses, yet earn good incomes, and come across as authority figures to the WPs. Brothel owners serve as sources of information, advice and assistance. However, they might also ‘screen’ or filter the information they provide to WPs – or set conditions in return for assistance given to suit their own needs. There is a great disparity between the incomes of owner/managers and WPs – an indication of how much the former earns from the latter.

Despite being outlawed in Cambodia, prostitution in Sihanouk Ville is more than evident to any casual observer and it would appear that there will be no shortage of persons in the foreseeable future who would attempt to earn a living through it. From the point of view of the women in prostitution, it requires no special ability and provides benefits (e.g. monetary return) that are immediate and concrete. For brothel owners, their facilitation of prostitution offers a source of easy money. However, because of its illegality, and because rules and regulations governing work conditions in other industries barely exist in any event, Cambodian WPs operate in a world where there are few if any guarantees for their health and safety. They are vulnerable to a variety of forms of exploitation and stigmatization at the hands of clients and the local community at large. They are often isolated, living away from home and the comfort of friends and family, and with few real allies

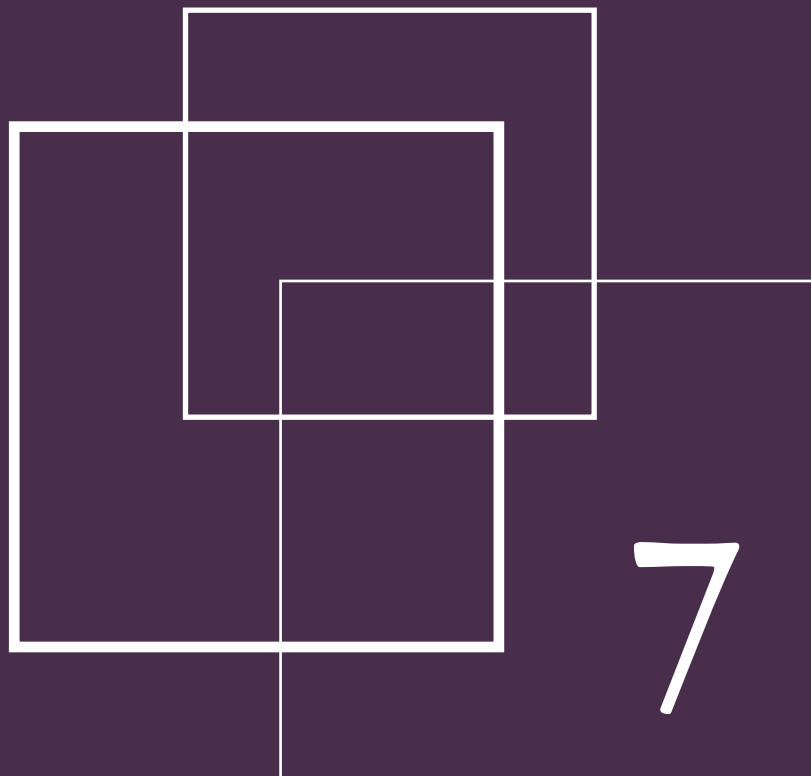
Some factors that facilitate the entry of young women into prostitution:

1. The ‘push’ factors associated with migration, consisting of:¹³
 - marriage and other relationships, and their breakdown can leave women without enough economic support pushing them to seek employment where they can;
 - death or separation of parents and/or a big number of siblings can leave young women with a sense of obligation to seek employment that fits their abilities, or lack thereof;
 - lack of land, and/or poor economic standing of families are also critical factors in the decision to enter prostitution. Poverty and other related issues that exacerbate this condition (e.g. low skills, natural disasters that heighten families’ vulnerabilities) seem to be the overriding consideration. WP respondents have consistently cited the needs of their families as a motivation for work, the manner with which they use their incomes, and the satisfaction of economic requirements of households as factors that will allow them to stop their present employment.
 - Other factors such as whether they have been treated badly as a child or their inability to deal with loss (e.g. loss of a sweetheart).

¹³ These factors were also identified by Harrison and Khou (2004).

2. In terms of pull factors, young women are often willingly recruited directly by brothel owners and indirectly by close relatives, friends, and even boyfriends. It is one sector where no other requirement besides youth, beauty and willingness is needed. While in many cases, these women make a conscious decision to enter prostitution, there are still those who are trafficked – deceived into thinking that they

will be provided with other forms of employment or are sold by trusted persons. Although this survey has found the number of trafficked victims relatively small (5.7%), a total of 1 in 5 respondents faced some form of deception. There can be little doubt that this is an area that will require continued vigilance to prevent this kind of exploitation in the future.



7. RECOMMENDATIONS

*NOTE: It is very important to state here, prior to reading these recommendations, that they were drafted in 2004. Since then the ILO and other partners have collaborated with the Royal Government of Cambodia to provide technical assistance in its recently launched “Child Safe Tourism” campaign which, in large part, is designed to raise awareness about commercial sexual exploitation of children in the tourism sector not just among tourists, but also among hotel, guesthouse and restaurant staff.

The steps outlined below address matters that affect and shape the lives of women in prostitution in this report, and those that deal with persons who patronize the brothels. This broadly follows the framework alluded to in the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children on three phases of the trafficking cycle: before, in terms of the immediate and deep rooted causes of trafficking; during, in terms of the manifestations of abuse that women face while they are trafficked; and after, in terms of the inadequate remedies for victims and survivors”.¹⁴ Additionally, the study makes recommendations that deal with the ‘users’ of prostitution.

1. The conditions of brothel-based prostitution should be monitored, especially those that deal with working hours and days, and conditions that are detrimental (e.g. substance abuse, violence, etc.). While this creates a dilemma because it provides elements of tolerance to an industry that is officially illegal, it is imperative to recognize that women in prostitution have rights as human beings and that these need to

be protected. Provisions in the Cambodian Labor Law protecting the rights of workers, including their health and safety – albeit not particular to the conditions of WPs – can be built upon. For instance in all places of business there can be rules applied for health and economic well being of those within to help reduce/eliminate exploitative conditions. Ordinances by the local government can also make a difference in curtailing the behavior of abusive brothel owners and clients, and can require WPs to visit health practitioners, which would guarantee their continued health. These requirements would also encourage brothel owners/managers to protect children from being trafficked into prostitution and to further refuse children from taking part in any commercial activity in their premises or that arranged through their premises. Immediate steps must be taken to withdraw anyone below the age of 18 from a brothel or from any form of prostitution whether brothel-based or otherwise.(* See note above)

2. Peer education should be initiated and not only limited to general and sexual health but also cover concerns like life skills, proper use of money including the development of an understanding of the value of savings, and where to go for assistance regarding violations of rights. In any work milieu, there are those who are more aware of rights-based issues – and take a critical stance – this type of person should be tapped to act as educators. With assistance from peer educators, support networks and systems can be established (e.g. self-help groups) that WPs can access in times of personal need.

¹⁴ The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) categorically defines these phases to be 3 distinct cycles.

3. Implement an education initiative for employers regarding appropriate treatment for Women in prostitution. Whether they consciously accept it or not, brothel owners are in large part responsible for the well being of young women who are in their premises. There are moral, humane and economic considerations in ensuring that these young persons do not come to harm. Existing labour and related laws and regulations can be adapted to suit the needs of the brothel-based prostitution to the benefit of WPs.
4. Implement a 'code of behavior' for men who patronize brothels. This should include the banning of bad language and violence, engaging in sexual activities unacceptable to WPs, and refusing admittance to brothels to those under the undue influence of alcohol and/or drugs. This requires a behaviour change which clients might well resist but should nevertheless be pursued.
5. Stringent enforcement of existing laws on trafficking (e.g., Articles 46 and 48 of the Constitution of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Law on the Suppression of Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation) and labour issues. While provincial and local organizations continue to investigate cases, there is a widespread belief that perpetrators are not being sufficiently penalized to deter them from like activities in the future.
6. Provide livelihood opportunities for former WPs.. It is important to remember that the effectiveness of interventions will be greater if those who are targeted as beneficiaries are willing to participate. Another aspect that must be looked into prior to implementing this type of program is the condition of the labour market. It is not helpful for former WPs to be

taught skills they cannot profit from because too many other people possess the same skills, or there is no demand for the new product/services.

Moreover, it is not sufficient to offer skills-training based on the perceptions of Women in prostitution. It is necessary to identify industries, in advance, that have potential for growth and products that have a strong demand. Doing so would facilitate the 'placement' and re-absorption of WPs into the labour market. Returns to their efforts must be relatively high since they will, in all likelihood, move into similar forms of their present employment if the alternative programs offered through interventions do not address their needs.

Hence, future livelihood programs can be through traditional salaried employment or the initiation of micro businesses. The former only require skills for the particular job while the latter must provide for more varied skills and abilities. The start and ensuing growth of micro businesses require support such as credit and marketing, facilities that WPs have no or little access to, and the provider of which has to be identified.

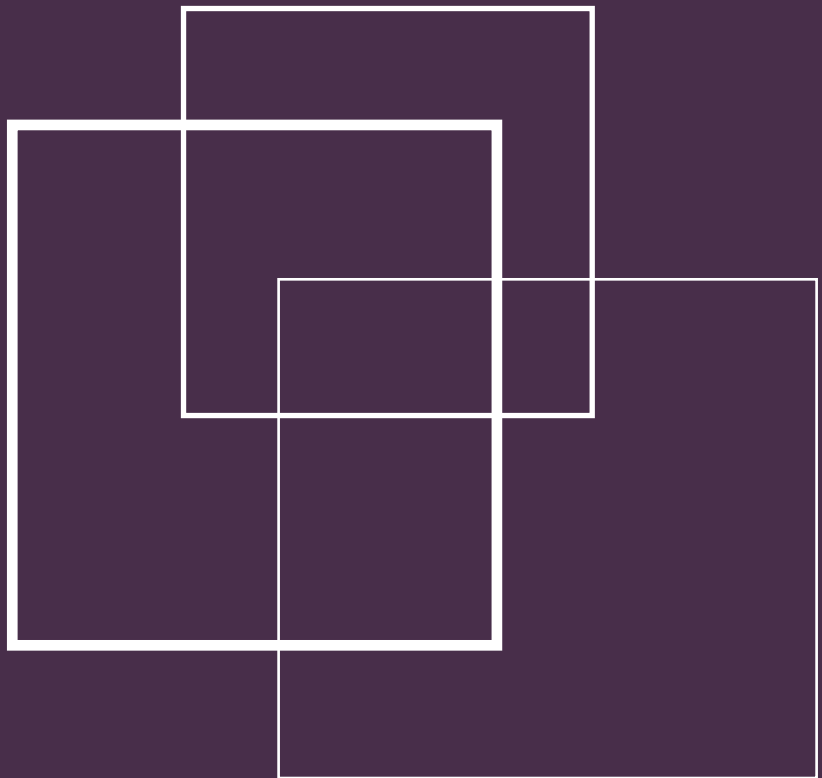
7. Implementation of literacy programs. The majority of women in prostitution are poorly educated and literacy is below 40%, well below the national average. Being able to read and write is an important prerequisite to improve their livelihood options,

A commitment to take action and address issues and concerns surrounding prostitution and trafficking will reduce the chances of other young women entering prostitution, either through their own volition, compelled by economic needs, or because they have been trafficked.

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Annexes1-6



SURVEY INSTRUMENT FOR HOTEL & GUEST HOUSE WORKERS (Respondent 25 years & below)

Greetings! My name is _____ and I am working as an interviewer for a research institution that is undertaking a study on hotel and guest house workers. The results of the study will be used for possible interventions among them and their families. In order to determine what may be appropriate interventions, we are looking into hotel and guest house workers' living conditions, the nature of their work, their educational levels, and their life goals and aspirations.

We have a number of questions that we would like to ask you but please be assured that your responses will be treated in complete confidence. The interview will take approximately 1 to 1 1/2 hours during which time we will be noting down your answers. Would you have the time to help us with our study?

Name of Interviewer _____

Interviewer ID _____

Name of Respondent _____

Gander of Respondent _____ M / F [Circle one]

RESPONDENT ID/EMPLOYEE NUMBER _____
[IF 2 OR MORE IN ONE BROTHEL]

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____

NAME OF BROTHEL _____

ADDRESS/LOCATION OF BROTHEL _____

To be filled out by the interviewer:

Date of Interview	
Province of Interview	
District of Interview	
Commune of Interview	
Village Name/ No.	
Group/ Cluster No.	

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

A. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Ask about ALL living family members including the respondent's data, even if the respondent is living and working away from family.

Member ID#	1. Name of Family Member	2. Relationship to respondent [USE CODE]	3. Sex [USE CODE]	4. Age (Indicate 0 if < 1 year old) (INDICATE YEARS)	5. Status of employment of each family member [USE CODE]
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

Codes for Q.2 1=father/ mother 2=step-father/ step-mother 3=Siblings (brother/ sister) 4=Nephew/ niece 5=Uncle/ aunt	6=Grandfather/ grandmother 7=Other relative (distant) 8=Others, (ask respondent to describe relationship to him/her) _____ 98=Self/ respondent	Codes for Q.3 1 =Male 2=Female
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Codes for Q.5 1=not employed (less than or equal to 14 years old) 2=school full time 3=school full time (work part time) 4=in school part time (work full time) 5=in school part time (work part time) 6=not in school (work full time)	7 = not in school, not employed (too young to be in school/employed) 8=working/ employed 9=homemaker 10=cannot work/ disabled 11=others, specify _____
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

Q.6-12: LIVING SITUATION OF RESPONDENT IF NOT LIVING WITH FAMILY

6. Are you living with your entire family (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.7; IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.11.	7. Who do you live with? [USE CODE]	8. In whose house? [USE CODE]	9. How often do you visit family/ village? [USE CODE]	10. Are you able to communicate with your family regularly (yes/no)? If yes, how? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	11. From which province did you come from? SPECIFY	12. From which district? SPECIFY.	13. Have you ever been treated badly in your family (yes/ no)? If yes, how? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Codes for Q.7 and 8 1=On my own 2=With father only 3=With mother only 4=With both parents & Family 5=With other relatives	6=With friends 7=With employer 8=With co-workers 9=Others, specify	Codes for Q.11 1=Does not/ never visit 2=Once a month 3=Once in 3 months 4=Once in 6 months 5=Once a year 6=Others, specify	Codes for Q.12 3=through letters 4=through telephone calls 5=through visits from family members 6=Others, specify	Codes for Q.13 3=Mental abuse (neglect, scolding) 4=Physical abuse (beating, torture) 5=Malnutrition/starvation 6=Lack of schooling/drop out 7=Thrown out/run away from home 8=Others, specify
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14. Among the children of your parents, which child are you? TICK OFF RANK OF RESPONDENT FROM AMONG ALL SIBLINGS.

1	2	3	4	8	9	7	8

15. Can your parents read and write?				16. Does your family own a house and land?		17. What is the main work done by your family to make a living? [USE CODE]
FATHER		MOTHER		16a. Owns house (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	16b. Owns agricultural land (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	
15a. Reads (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	15b. Writes (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	15c. Reads (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	15d. Writes (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]			

Codes for Q.17 1=Own farming 2=Agricultural wage labourer 3=Non-agricultural wage labourer 4=Others, specify

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

B. EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENT

18. Can you read and write?		19. Did you ever attend formal or non-formal school (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.24	20. Are you currently attending formal school (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q21 & 22. IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q23 & 24.	21. In which grade are you? [USE CODE].	22. Where do you attend school? INDICATE CODE, AND THEN GO TO Q28 & 29.	23. What is the highest grade you completed? [USE CODE]	24. Why aren't you in school? IF RESPONSE INCLUDES 9 FROM CODES BELOW, ASK Q.25, 26, AND 27, 28, & 29. IF OTHER CODES, GO TO Q.28 & 29. [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]
Can read? (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	Can write? (yes/no)? [USE CODE]						

25. At what age did you drop out? INDICATE AGE.	26. Approximately when did you drop out? INDICATE YEAR	27. Why did you drop out? Give reasons. [USE CODE EXCEPT CODE 9 – MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	28. Have you attended any vocational/ skills training course (yes/no)? If yes, for what skill? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.30	29. When did you attend the vocational/ skills training course? NOTE HOW MANY MONTHS OR YEARS AGO.	
				Months	Years

Codes for Q.21 and Q.23 1=Not currently attending school 2=Lower primary school (Grades 1-3) 3=Upper primary school (Grades 4 to 6) 4=Lower-Secondary School (Grade 7 to 9) 5=Upper-Secondary School (Grade 10 to 12) 6=Technical Education and Vocational Training 7=Universities/Institutions 8=Others, specify	Codes for Q.22 3=Not currently attending school 4=in home village 5=in current place of residence 6=others, specify	Codes for Q.24 and Q.27 1=Not enough money for school fees 2=Work full time (too tired) 3=Too old/shy to return to school 4=School too far from workplace 5=School interferes with work 6=School is too hard 7=Don't want to attend school 8=I was never enrolled in school 9=I dropped out 10=Help/ take care of family 11=Others, specify	Codes for Q.28 3=Cutting hair. hairdressing 4=Sewing 5=Make up skills 6=Starting & operating a small business 7=Others, specify
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

C. PAST WORK HISTORY

30. How old were you when you first started working? [INDICATE AGE IN YEARS].	31. What work did you do before this? [USE CODE] IF CODE 1, GO TO Q.33	32. Why did you start working in present job? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q.31 1=Did not work before 2=Rice farms 3=Different families/ establishments doing odd jobs 4=Working in a karaoke bar/ massage parlor 5=Others, specify	Code for Q.32 1=Low remuneration in previous job 2=Punishment/harassment in previous job 3=Need money for family 4=Insufficient food 5=Fired by former employer	6=Deceived/tricked 7=Sold by family member/relative 8=Need to pay debts 9=Heard of job through other employees/ friends 10=Others, specify
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D. CURRENT WORK HISTORY

33. How were you recruited to work here? [USE CODE] MULTIPLE RESPONSE	34. How old were you when you started working here? [INDICATE AGE IN YEARS]	35. Who was the key person to your entry in this job? [USE CODE]

Code for Q.33 1=Parents/other relatives asked me to work here 2=Parents/other relatives sold me 3=Recruited by employer/ brothel owner 4=I decided by myself to work here 5=Tricked/deceived into working 6=Promised employment	7=Promised love/marriage 8=Abduction/ force 9=Using drugs 10=Escaping from domestic violence 11=Escaping from poverty 12=Others, specify	Code for Q.35 1=No one, came here on my own due to financial need of family 2=Friends from province who came with me to Sihanouk Ville 3=Local broker 4=Outside broker 5=Close relatives/Family 7=Boyfriend/Close friend 8=Others, specify
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

36. Are you working full time or part time for this brothel? [USE CODE]	37. Do you experience peak and off-peak periods* in your work (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.38. IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.41	38. When do you experience peak periods / times in your work? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	BUSY/ PEAK TIMES		USUAL/ OFF-PEAK PERIODS	
			39. On average, how many hours do you work per day? [INDICATE HOURS]	40. How many days per week? [INDICATE NUMBER OF DAYS]	41. On average, how many hours do you work per day? [INDICATE HOURS]	42. How many days per week? [INDICATE NUMBER OF DAYS]

* Peak periods refer to times of the week/ month/ year when there are more customers serviced than usual.

43. Which tasks do you perform? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	44. Are most of customers Cambodians or foreigners? [USE CODE]	45. Are you able to choose your customers (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	46. If <u>yes</u> in Q.45, why? If <u>no</u> in Q.45, why not? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	47. After you go out with a customer, are you able to change your mind about sluuping with them (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	48. why or why not? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q.36 1=Full-time 2=Part time 3=Others, specify	Codes for Q.38 1=Weekends 2=During paydays 3=Khmer/ Chinese/ International New Year/ Pchum Ban 4=September-March of each year 5=Others, specify	Codes for Q.43 1=See to customers' needs (pour drinks, light cigarettes, clear tables) 2=Entertain customers (talking/going out with them) 3=Sleep with customers 4=Others, specify	Codes for Q.44 1=Cambodians 2=Foreigners 3=Both	Codes for Q.46 and 48 1=Part of the job 2=Need to earn money 3=Forced or punished by employer 4=Not get paid if refuse 5=Customer becomes violent 6=Others, specify
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49. On average, how many customers do you have to entertain/ sleep with in 24 hours? INDICATE NUMBER.	50. What is the interval between customers? [USE CODE]	51. Do you get paid by the employer (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF YES, GO TO Q.53; IF NO, GO TO Q.52

Codes for Q.50 1=One hour 2=Two hours 3=Three hours 4=Not regular, describe _____ 5=Others, specify

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

52. If no in Q.51, why not? [USE CODE; THEN GO TO Q.59]	53. What is your method of payment with your employer? [USE CODE] LIST ALL ANSWERS	54. How much do you get paid? [INDICATE PERCENT or AMOUNT IN RIEL]	55. Do you get extra money from your clients also (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	56. Do you receive your full wages (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q. 58; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q. 57	57. If no in Q.56, why not? [USE CODE]

Code for Q.52 and Q.57

1= Paying off debt
 2= Employers withhold pay
 3= Customer refuse to pay

4= Many deductions (e.g., food & lodging)
 5= Forwarded to/ received by family members/ relatives
 6= Others, specify _____

Code for Q.53

1= Per hour
 2= Per night
 3= Every two weeks
 4= Per month

5= Percent of customer's payment
 6= Per sex/ intercourse
 7= Others, specify _____

58. What do you do with your income? List all options and equivalent percent. [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

HOW INCOME IS USED	PERCENT (%)

Codes for Q.58

1= Pay rent
 2= Pay for school fees, books, uniforms
 3= Give to parents/family

4= Pay some back to employer
 5= Keep some for pocket money
 (to spend on cigarettes, etc)

6= Pay debts (besides employer)
 7= Buy food
 8= Buy clothing

9= Savings
 10= Others, specify

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

59. Does the income you earn help your family (yes/ no)? How? {USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE}	60. What other work do you do apart from your current job? {USE CODE}	61. What do you do when not working? {USE CODE}	62. Can you leave your job when you want to, anytime (yes/ no)? IF YES, GO TO Q.64, IF NO, GO TO Q.63	63. If <u>no</u> in Q. 62, why not?	64. How would you describe your employer? {USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE}

Codes for Q.59 3=Help in daily expenses 4=Send younger siblings to school 5=Pay for hospital bills 6=Pay off debts 7=Others, specify	Codes for Q.60 1=No other work 2=Small business/ selling 3=Others, specify	Codes for Q.61 1=Attend school 2=None/nothing/ free time 3=Clean workplace 4=Relaxing with friends 5=Sleeping 6=Play cards 7=Others, specify	Codes for Q.63 1=Have to pay debt/ advances to family 2=Not allowed by employer 3=Others, specify	Code for Q.64 1=Kind/ understanding 2=Supportive/ looks after welfare of the workers in brothel 3=Strict 4=Verbally abusive/ threatening 5=Physically violent 6=Others, specify
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65. To whom do you turn to in times of trouble? {USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE}	66. How do these people help you? {USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE}	67. Are you aware of trafficking of women and children (yes/no)? {USE CODE} SEE DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING BELOW	68. Do you know of actual cases of trafficked girls/ women (yes/no)? {USE CODE}	69. Are you a victim of trafficking (yes/no)? IF YES ASK HOW LONG AGO IN MONTHS OR YEARS

Code for Q.65 1=No one 2=Family 3=Friends 4=Employer 5=Co-workers 6=NGOs 7=Others, specify	Codes for Q.66 1=They are able to listen 2=Provide financial assistance 3=Provide medical assistance 4=Provide sense of security 5=Provide information 6=Provide counseling/advice 7=Others, specify	Definition of TRAFFICKING: Trafficking in persons is 'the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of position of power or of position of vulnerability, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation' (Source: UN Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, December 2000).
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

70. Did you experience being sold to other brothels (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	71. Do you observe new girls being brought here (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	72. Around how many girls/ women are working here?					73. What do you think are needed to help stop trafficking of children and women? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]
		<10 years old	10-14 years old	15-17 years old	18-25 years old	>25 years old	

Code for Q.73

1=Awareness raising about trafficking
2=Education for trafficked persons

3=Other sources of income for trafficked persons
4=More livelihood opportunities for families

5=Stronger enforcement of the law/ law enforcement
6=Others, specify

E. WORK HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CURRENT JOB

74. In general, which of the following health problems have you experienced most frequently? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] IF NONE, SKIP TO Q. 79	75. How often? [FOR CODES 2-6 OF Q.74 ONLY] [USE CODE]	76. Have you ever had to take time off from work because of a health problem (yes/no)? IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.77; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.78	77. For how long, if taking time off from work because of a health problem? [USE CODE]	78. What treatment was prescribed/ obtained? [USE CODE]

Code for Q.74

1=None/ no health problem
2=Cuts/swollen hands
3=Sprains, accidents, injuries at work
4=Fever/ dizziness/ headache
5=Lower back aches
6=Sexually transmitted diseases, specify
7=HIV/AIDS
8=Others, specify

Code for Q.76

1=Often (several times per week or per month)
2=Seldom (once-twice per month)
3=Others, specify

Code for Q.77

1=From 1 hour to 2 hours
2=Half-day
3=One day
4=Two days
5=Three to four days
6=One week
7=Two to three weeks
8=One month
9=Two month
10=Others, specify

Code for Q.78

1=No treatment
2=Rest only
3=Rest & medication
4=Visit to doctor/ clinic
5=Buy medication at pharmacy
6=Use traditional medicine
7=Others, specify

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

79. Who do you see when you are sick? [USE CODE] MULTIPLE RESPONSE. IF CODE 1, GO TO Q.80. IF OTHER CODES, GO TO Q.81	80. If no one, why? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	81. Do you take measures to safeguard your health (yes/ no)? If yes, how? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	82. When you sleep with customers, do they/ you wear condoms (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	83. Are you able to negotiate its use (yes/no)? [USE CODE]?

Code for Q.79 1=No one 2=Private health workers in village (traditional treatment) 3=Private health workers in village (modern medicines) 4=Health clinic in commune 5=Pharmacy in village 6=Others, specify	Codes for Q.80 1=Not allowed by employer 2=No money 3=No time 4=Don't know where to go 5=Illness not serious 6=Others, specify	Code for Q.81 3=Regular use of condoms 4=Avoid sex involving penetration 5=Regular medical check ups 6=Others, specify
---	---	---

84. Are there work conditions you cannot do anything about but directly affects your health (yes/ no)? If yes, what are these situations? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] IF CODE 3 ONLY, GO TO Q.86, IF OTHER CODES, GO TO Q.85	85. Frequency of occurrence [USE CODE]				
	Alcohol use	Drug Use	Physical abuse	Non-condom use	Others, specify

Code for Q.84 3=Long hours 4=Alcohol use 5=Drug use 6=Non-condom use	7= Physical/ verbal abuse 8= Cigarette smoking 9= Others, specify. _____	Code for Q.85 1=Daily 2=Two-three times a week 3=Once a week 4=Others, specify
---	--	---

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER: _____

OTHER CODES: 1=YES 2=NO 88=NOT SURE 99=DON'T KNOW

86. Have you experienced any of the following? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] IF <u>YES</u> GO TO Q. 87; IF <u>NO</u> GO TO Q. 88		87. From whom? [USE CODE]
BEHAVIOR	YES/ NO [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	
No treatment/delayed treatment		
Inappropriate behavior (laughed at, ridiculed)		
Inappropriate comments/verbal abuse from others		
HIV testing without consent		
Physical abuse		
Hatred/contempt		
Others, specify		

Code for Q.87

1=Family members/relatives 2=Neighbors/community members 3=Health providers 4=Others, specify

88. Do you get breaks at work (yes/ no)? If <u>YES</u> , how long? [USE CODE]	89. Do you have access to latrines (yes/ no)? Ask where. [USE CODE]	90. What are your sources of drinking water at work? [USE CODE]	91. Is food made available (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , SPECIFY AMOUNT SPENT PER MONTH. IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q. 92	92. Is lodging free (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>NO</u> , SPECIFY AMOUNT PAID PER MONTH. IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q. 93

Code for Q.883=10-15 minutes
4=30 minutes
5=Day off, specify number/week
6=Others, specify**Code for Q.89**3=In work area
4=Outside work area
5=Others, specify

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER _____

OTHER CODES: 1 = YES; 2 = NO 88 = Not sure; 99 = Don't know

F. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STD)

93. Have you had STD before (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF YES, GO TO Q.94; IF NO, GO TO Q.96	94. What were the symptoms? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	95. Where did you go for treatment? [USE CODE]	96. Do you know how to reduce the risk of contracting STD? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q.94 1=Abnormal discharge 2=Pain/burning sensation when urinating 3=Swelling in genital areas 4=Itchiness 5=Rashes 6="Uterine" (women's disease) 7=Others, specify	Code for Q.95 1=No treatment 2=Hospital 3=Health center 4=Private clinics 5=Traditional healers (Kru Khmer, etc.) 6=Seek assistance of pharmacists 7=Others, specify	Codes for Q.96 3=Regular use of condoms 4=Avoiding multiple partners 5=Abstinence/ reduce frequency of sex 6=Others, specify
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G. KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV/AIDS

97. Are you aware about HIV/ AIDS (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.98; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.100	98. How do you think HIV/AIDS is transmitted? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	99. Do you know how to reduce the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q.98 1=Mother to child 2=Blood transfusion 3=Sharing/multiple use of needles 4=Unprotected sex involving penetration 5=Others, specify	Codes for Q.99 3=Regular use of condoms 4=Avoiding multiple partners 5=Avoiding sex involving penetration 6=Abstinence/Reduce frequency of sex 7=Others, specify
---	--

H. ACCESS TO INFORMATION

100. Are you able to read up-to-date magazines/ newspapers, watch TV or listen to the radio (yes/no)? [USE CODE] INDICATE CODE FOR <u>YES</u> OR <u>NO</u> IN COLUMNS BELOW. IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.101; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.103			101. How frequently are you able to read magazines/ newspapers, watch TV or listen to the radio? [USE CODE]			102. Do you get information that you can use from these sources (yes/no)? What kind? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]
Magazines/newspaper	Television	Radio	Magazines/newspaper	Television	Radio	

Codes for Q. 101 1=Daily 2=Twice or thrice a week 3=Once a week 4=Two or three times a month 5=Others, specify	Code for Q.102 3=Information on general health 4=Information on STD/HIV/AIDS 5=Information on trafficking 6=Information on human rights and violations 7=Information on cooking	8= Information about what is happening in the country 9= General educational information 10=Cinema, stories, jokes 11=Others, specify
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER _____

OTHER CODES: 1 = YES; 2 = NO 88 = Not sure; 99 = Don't know

I. LIFE GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS

103. Why do you need to work? List from most important to least important. [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	104. Do you like your work (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	105. If yes, why? If no, why not? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	106. Would you stop working, if you could (yes/ no)? [USE CODE]	107. What would you do if you didn't have to work? [USE CODE] IF RESPONSE IS 5 OR 6 FROM CODES BELOW, ASK Q.108. IF OTHER CODES, GO TO Q.109	108. If returning to home province (Code 5 or 6 in Q.107), what would you do there? [USE CODE]	109. What do you need in order to be able to stop working? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q. 103 1=Need to help with family income/ expenses 2=No land 3=Suffered from floods/ drought 4=Work because I don't attend school 5=Work because parents sick/ cannot work 6=Paying off debt 7=Others, specify	Codes for Q. 105 (if YES) 1=Can help support family 2=Can earn money for school 3=Enjoy doing sex work 4=Others, specify	Code for Q. 105 (if NO) 1=Working hours too long 2=Not enough time to rest, too tired 3=Suffer from physical abuse 4=Suffer from verbal abuse 5=Drink too much 6=Use drugs 7=Don't like nature of work 8=Don't like employer 9= I am too old 10=Cannot find customer 11=Cannot save money 12=Risk of STD/HIV/AIDS 13=Boring 14=Others, specify	Code for Q. 107 1=Go to school full-time 2=Take non-formal education course (literacy, numeracy) 3=Participate in skills training/ apprenticeship 4=Start a small business 5=Return to home province 6=Go back to family 7=Others, specify	Code for Q. 108 1=Find a job within village 2=Help in family farm 3=Help mother at home 4=Go to school 5=Start small business 6=Others, specify	Code for Q. 109 1=More money for family 2=More farmland for family 3=Money for school 4=Money for medical/ health care 5=Learn a different skill or job 6=Pay debt to employer 7=Others, specify
---	--	--	--	--	--

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER _____

OTHER CODES: 1 = YES; 2 = NO 88 = Not sure; 99 = Don't know

110. Do you want to continue studying (yes/ no)? IF <u>YES</u> , GO TO Q.111; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.113	111. Why do you want to continue studying? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	112. What do you need in order to keep studying? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] GO TO Q.114	113. Would you attend non-formal education (e.g., literacy classes) (yes/no)? [USE CODE]

114. Would you attend skills training (yes/no)? IF <u>YES</u> GO TO Q. 115; IF <u>NO</u> GO TO Q.116	115. What kind of skills training will you attend? [USE CODE]	116. What work do you want to do when you are older or if you were not working here? [USE CODE]

Code for Q.111 1 = Enjoy studying 2 = Can play with friends 3 = Obtain higher level of schooling 4 = Want better job and income 5 = Parent ask me to continue studying 6 = Employer asked me to go school 7 = Others, specify	Code for Q.112 1 = (Better) transportation to school 2 = More money for school fees 3 = Food 4 = Uniforms, books, pencils 5 = Better teachers 6 = Would require nothing 7 = Others, specify	Code for Q.115 1 = Cutting hair/ hairdressing 2 = Sewing 3 = Make up skills 4 = Starting & operating a small business 5 = Others, specify	Code for Q 116 1 = Teacher 2 = Tailor 3 = Doctor/Nurse 4 = Small business/selling 5 = Police/army 6 = Rice farmer 7 = Government worker 8 = Others, specify
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SURVEY ON WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION EMPLOYER'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Greetings! My name is _____ and I am working as an interviewer for a research institution that is undertaking a study on women in prostitution. The results of the study will be used for possible interventions among them and their families. In order to determine what may be appropriate interventions, we are looking into the nature of their work, why they are needed for it, and how their work situation might be improved.

We have a number of questions that we would like to ask you but please be assured that your responses will be treated in complete confidence. The interview will take approximately 1 to 1 1/2 hours during which time we will be noting down your answers. Would you have the time to help us with our study?

Name of Interviewer	
Interviewer's ID	
Date of Interview	
Province of Interview	
District of Interview	
Commune of Interview	
Name of CWP respondent (s) working for Employer Respondent	

NAME OF BROTHEL EMPLOYER : _____

NAME OF BROTHEL : _____

ADDRESS/LOCATION OF BROTHEL : _____

1. Sex of respondent [USE CODE]	2. Age (in completed years)	3. Educational attainment [USE CODE]	4. What kind of work did you do before this? [USE CODE] IF CODE 3, GO TO Q.6	5. Why did you leave that job?	6. For how long have you been doing this work?	
					years	months

Code for Q1 1 = Male 2 = Female	Codes for Q3 1 = Lower Primary School (Grade 1 to 3) 2 = Upper Primary School (Grade 4 to 6) 3 = Lower-Secondary School (Grade 7 - 9) 4 = Upper-Secondary School (Grade 10 - 12) 5 = Technical Education and Vocational Training 6 = University/Other higher academic level 7 = Others, specify	Code for Q4 1 = Agricultural work 2 = Non-agricultural work 3 = Same as what I am doing now 4 = Others, specify	Code for Q5 1 = Was fired 2 = Low income compared to current job 3 = Dangerous 4 = Long hours 5 = Other, specify
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7. Do you find this job lucrative? [USE CODE]	8. Aside from this establishment you operate, how do you earn your money? [USE CODE ; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	9. What is your average income per week (in Riels)? <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Brothel</td> <td>Other Sources</td> </tr> </table>	Brothel	Other Sources	10. What alternative types of work would you consider? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	11. Do these young people work for you (yes/no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> GO TO Q.12; IF <u>NO</u> , GO TO Q.13	12. If yes, how do they come to work for you? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	13. Where do you recruit your workers? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]
Brothel	Other Sources							

Code for Q8 1=No other ways of earning money 2=Running a restaurant 3=Owns a guest house 4=Operates other business, specify _____ 5=Others, specify _____	Code for Q10 1= Small business 2= Buying and selling 3= Farming 4= Others, specify	Code for Q12 1= I recruit them myself 2= Other Women in prostitution refer them 3= Their relatives/friends refer/sold them 4= They come on their own 5= Parents are indebted to me, so they work for me 6= I pay for them 7= Brokers offer them to me 8= Others, specify	Code for Q13 1= From pimps in Phnom Penh 2= From pimps in other cities 3= From bars/nightclubs in provinces 4= I target beggars 5= I target garbage pickers 6= Others, specify
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QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER _____

OTHER CODES: 1 = YES; 2 = NO 88 = Not sure; 99 = Don't know

14. When you recruit workers, do you have criteria (yes/ no)? If <u>yes</u> , what are these? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	15. Do you provide money in advance (for family, clothes, etc.) (yes/no)? If <u>YES</u> , for what? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE] IF NO, GO TO Q.17	16. How do your workers pay for the advances? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	17. What is your method of payment for your workers? [USE CODE; MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	18. Usually, how much do you pay them? INDICATE IN PERCENT (%) OR AMOUNT IN RIEL

Code for Q14 3=Age must be below _____ (SPECIFY AGE) 4=Have experience 5=Must come from rural province, specify 6=Others, specify	Code for Q15 3=for family expenses 4=for clothes 5=for transportation 6=Others, specify	Code for Q16 1=Salary deduction 2=Cash 3=Others, specify	Code for Q17 1=Per hour 2=Per night 3=Every 2 weeks 4=Per month 5=Percent of customers' payment 6=Per sex/ intercourse of CWP with customer 7=Others, specify
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19. How do you take care of your staff? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	20. Do your staff suffer from the following (yes/no)? INDICATE CODE FOR YES OR NO.				21. Do you offer assistance when your workers are in need (yes/ no)? If <u>yes</u> , what assistance do you provide? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	22. How old are most of your workers? [USE CODE] IF CODES 1-3 GO TO Q23; IF CODES 4-5 GO TO Q24
	Physical abuse	Verbal abuse	Harassment	Diseases		

Code for Q19 1=Provide food 2=Provide lodging 3=Provide condoms 4=Provide schooling 5=Offer advice on health 6=Give breaks 7=Provide latrines in work area 8=Provide drinking water 9=Others, specify	Code for Q21 3= Financial assistance 4= Medical assistance 5= Time to rest when sick 6= Take care of workers (e.g. help with abusive customers) 7= Others, specify	Code for Q20 1= <10 years old 2= 10-14 years old 3= 15-17 years old 4= 18-25 years old 5 >25 year
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23. Why are most of your workers young? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	24. Are you aware that it is illegal to employ minors (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	25. Do you know the age when a person can be legally employed? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> , SPECIFY AGE	26. Do you have customers who ask for minors as partners (yes/ no)? [USE CODE] IF <u>YES</u> GO TO Q.27; IF <u>NO</u> GO TO Q.28	27. Do you provide what they request (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	28. Why do you think customers like their sexual partners to be young? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

Code for Q23

1=Customers like them young
 2=Easier to manage/control
 3=They are healthy
 4=They have no HIV
 5=Others, specify

Code for Q28

1=They are healthy
 2=They are beautiful
 3=They have no HIV
 4=They have no experience
 5=It is natural
 6=Others, specify

29. Are most of these customers young or old (yes/no)? [USE CODE]			30. Are your brothel's customers mostly Cambodians or foreigners? [USE CODE]	31. Are these customers rich (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	32. Do you like doing this kind of job/business (yes/no)? [USE CODE]
Less than 20	20 to 40 years	More than 40 years			

Codes for 30

1.Cambodian 2. Foreigners

QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER _____

OTHER CODES: 1 = YES; 2 = NO 88 = Not sure; 99 = Don't know

33. If <u>yes</u> in Q.33, why? If <u>no</u> in Q.33, why not? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	34. Why did you establish this brothel? [USE CODE, MULTIPLE RESPONSE]	35. Do you have plans to expand your brothel? [USE CODE]	36. ASK ONLY IF Women in prostitution HAVE NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED YET: Would you mind if we chat with your workers when they come to report (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	37. Do you know where we can find other employers such as yourself (yes/no)? [USE CODE]	38. If yes, where can we find the other employers?

Code for Q33 (IF Q32= YES) 1=Easy to earn a lot of money 2=Can help workers 3=Need little investment 4=Others, specify	Code for Q33 (IF Q32=NO) 1=Customers are violent/ abusive 2=Difficult to find workers 3=Have to give bribes 4=This business uses/exploits young people 5=Others, specify	Codes for Q34 1=To earn easy money 2=Asked by friends to do so 3=Have connections 4=To help women who ask for help 5=Others, specify	Codes for Q35 3=Maintain current level 4=Reduce/decline 5=Others, specify
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR KEY INFORMANTS: DEMAND ASPECTS IN THREE SERVICE SECTORS - WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION

*MOTODUPS, HEALTH CARE WORKERS, NEIGHBORS, RESTAURANT OWNERS,
CONDOM SELLERS*¹⁵

1. Do you have any idea as to the number of brothels in your commune/ district/ province? Please give estimates for each commune, district or province. Since when have there been women in prostitution in your locality?
2. How do you get to know these girls/ women? How often do you get to interact with them? Do you meet them outside of the specific purposes for which they see you (i.e., to consult with you as a health worker/ to buy condoms/ ride your moto/ eat at your restaurant)? On what occasions? Can you describe them for us (e.g., if they are predominantly young or old, local inhabitants or in-migrants, etc.)
3. Do you observe the kind of persons who visit brothels? Can you tell us their characteristics? Please give detailed descriptions, including their preferred brothels. Also, why do you think these persons have preferred brothels?
4. Do you know how the brothel owners recruit the girls/ women who work for them? Please describe.
5. Do you know of cases where women in prostitution are illegally transported elsewhere within or outside the country? For what purpose(s)? Please discuss in detail.
6. Can you tell us specific conditions and developments in Cambodia and neighboring countries that could contribute to the demand for children/ women a) as indirect (e.g., those in massage parlors/ karaoke bars, beer promotion girls, those in hotels/ guest houses) or women in prostitution, and (b) for begging and servitude?
7. It is said that in Cambodia, women and girls feel a strong financial responsibility to be income earners as well for their families. Do you believe this? Why or why not?
8. Do you think that “women and children should only follow and not question men’s decisions”? Why or why not? What do you think are the status of women and children in family life and society? Please describe in detail.
9. It is believed that a factor shaping demand in Cambodia for indirect and women in prostitution is the extramarital sexual activities of men. Can you comment on this?

¹⁵ Informants should be familiar with women in prostitution for at least 3-6 months, are able to talk/interact with them regularly (not only know on sight or because of rumors). If possible, these key informants should also be familiar with Women in prostitution’s places of work as well.

10. Studies on trafficking¹⁶ in Cambodia also cite that there is a belief that “engaging in sex with young women and girls (especially virgins) have curative powers and will reduce the chances of acquiring HIV”. Please tell us what you think about this?
11. Are you familiar with activities of government agencies aimed at reducing the problem of trafficking? Please give details
12. Why do you think trafficking happens? What are the causes? Please describe in detail cases of children and women being kidnapped, forced or deceived into prostitution/ begging and servitude (e.g., adoption, domestic work, construction, agricultural work) that you are aware of or have heard about.
13. In your opinion, how can trafficking be stopped? What is needed so that trafficking of children and women can be reduced?

¹⁶ Definition of TRAFFICKING: Trafficking in persons is “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of position of power or of position of vulnerability, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation” (Source: UN Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, December 2000).

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES & NGOs

1. Do you have any idea as to the number of brothels in the areas being covered by your work? Please give estimates (for each commune, district or province)?
2. Do you observe the kind of persons who visit brothels? Can you tell us their characteristics? Please give detailed descriptions, including their preferred brothels. Also, why do you think these persons have preferred brothels?
3. Do you know how the brothel owners recruit the girls/ women who work for them? Please describe.
4. Do you know of cases where women in prostitution are illegally transported elsewhere within or outside the country? For what purpose(s)? Please discuss in detail.
5. Can you tell us specific conditions and developments in Cambodia and neighboring countries that could contribute to the demand for children/ women a) as indirect (e.g., those in massage parlors/ karaoke bars, beer promotion girls, those in hotels/ guest houses) or women in prostitution, and (b) for begging and servitude?
6. It is said that in Cambodia, women and girls feel a strong financial responsibility to be income earners as well for their families. Do you believe this? Why or why not?
7. Do you think that “women and children should only follow and not question men’s decisions”? Why or why not? What do you think are the status of women and children in family life and society”? Please describe in detail.
8. It is believed that a factor shaping demand in Cambodia for indirect and women in prostitution is the extramarital sexual activities of men. Can you comment on this?
9. Studies on trafficking in Cambodia also cite that there is a belief that “engaging in sex with young women and girls (especially virgins) have curative powers and will reduce the chances of acquiring HIV”. Please tell us what you think about this.
10. Why do you think trafficking happens? What are the causes? Please describe in detail cases of girls being kidnapped, forced or deceived into prostitution/ begging and servitude (e.g., adoption, domestic work, construction, agricultural work) that you are aware of or have heard about.
11. How is your organization addressing the demand side of trafficking? Please provide details.
12. Do you know if any organization (besides your own) that is working with women in prostitution? Are you familiar with their work? Please give details.
13. In your opinion, how can trafficking be stopped? What is needed so that trafficking in children and women can be reduced?

GUIDE QUESTIONS FOR FGD: DEMAND ASPECTS IN THREE SERVICE SECTORS - WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION

1. Do you have any idea as to the number of brothels in your commune/ district/ province? Please give estimates for each commune, district or province. Since when have there been women in prostitution in your locality?
2. Do you observe the kind of persons who visit brothels? Can you tell us their characteristics? Please give detailed descriptions, including their preferred brothels. Also, why do you think these persons have preferred brothels?
3. Do you know how the brothel owners recruit the girls/ women who work for them? Please describe. Can you tell us how and why you joined the brothels you belong to?
4. Can you describe for us the usual day-to-day activities of a CWP?
5. In general, how are you paid by the brothel owner? Do your own calculations usually coincide with those of the brothel owners? Do you get extra money from the customers aside from the usual fee? Do the fees differ? If so, how and why?
6. Do you usually live with the brothel owners? If yes, do you generally get along well with them? Would you say they take good care of you? Please describe what they do/ do not do for you, including your food and lodgings situation.
7. What are the special difficulties of working as women in prostitution? Please tell us about your working hours, the customers you have to deal with, conflicts you may have with other women in prostitution, the people in your neighborhood and others you get to interact with, etc.
8. Do you know of cases where women in prostitution are illegally transported elsewhere within or outside the country? For what purpose(s)? Please discuss in detail.
9. Can you tell us specific conditions and developments in Cambodia and neighboring countries that could contribute to the demand for children/ women a) as indirect (e.g., those in massage parlors/ karaoke bars, beer promotion girls, those in hotels/ guest houses) or women in prostitution, and (b) for begging and servitude?
10. It is said that in Cambodia, women and girls feel a strong financial responsibility to be income earners as well for their families. Do you believe this? Why or why not?
11. Do you think that “women and children should only follow and not question men’s decisions”? Why or why not? What do you think are the status of women and children in family life and society? Please describe in detail.
12. It is believed that a factor shaping demand in Cambodia for indirect and women in prostitution is the extramarital sexual activities of men. Can you comment on this?

13. Studies on trafficking¹⁷ in Cambodia also cite that there is a belief that “engaging in sex with young women and girls (especially virgins) have curative powers and will reduce the chances of acquiring HIV”. Please tell us what you think about this?
14. Why do you think trafficking happens? What are the causes? Please describe in detail cases of children and women being kidnapped, forced or deceived into prostitution/ begging and servitude (e.g., adoption, domestic work, construction, agricultural work) that you are aware of or have heard about.
15. In your opinion, how can trafficking be stopped? What is needed so that trafficking of children and women can be reduced?
16. Do you have an organization or are you familiar with an organization that is working with women in prostitution? Can you tell us about their work? Please give details, including how these organizations are addressing the demand side of trafficking.

¹⁷ Definition of TRAFFICKING: Trafficking in persons is “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of position of power or of position of vulnerability, or giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation” (Source: UN Protocol to Prevent Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, December 2000).

GUIDE QUESTIONS IN DEBRIEFING OF ENUMERATORS

1. What additional information did you get from each of the questions in the two questionnaires?
2. What difficulties did you encounter during the data collection? What steps did you take?
3. What were the reactions of the respondents (workers and employers) to our study and the questions that we posed to them? What are the reasons for the refusals of employers to be interviewed?
4. Based on your interviews and conversations with our respondents, what seems to be creating the demand for the direct and in women in prostitution?
5. If you were to do this study again, what will you do differently, particularly in terms of:
 - how to do the study
 - the questions that should be asked

INTERVIEWERS' TRAINING: BASELINE SURVEY IN THREE SERVICE SECTORS WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION

24-26 June 2004, Sihanouk Ville

The Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to take concrete and effective measures to address the issue of the worst forms of child labor. This commitment is demonstrated in its intent to ratify the International Labor Organization's Convention 182 that calls for the elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and its determination to progressively eliminate worst/ hazardous forms of child labor from 16.5% in 1999 to 13% in 2005. It is towards this that the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, Vocational Training and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSALVY), together with ILO-IPEC-Cambodia, is initiating efforts and collaborating with other governmental offices towards the realization of these targets.

MoSALVY is undertaking a baseline survey and demand study as part of the process of establishing a credible information base on the sectors comprising the worst forms of child labor. The study aims (a) to identify project beneficiaries and profile young persons in the service sectors, and (2) to understand the different demand aspects in the service sector. The latter objective will attempt to look into the profile of those who hire children and young women, and their knowledge of labour and criminal laws. In Sihanouk Ville, the study will focus on women in prostitution (originally to be 'children and women' - changed after no children were identified in sample sets), particularly in Mittapheap District.

In preparation for the conduct of the study, this training is being conducted for the following objectives:

1. To familiarize interviewers with the data collection instrument to be administered with the identified respondents, particularly women in prostitution;
2. To solicit feedback and identify areas of refinement in the data collection instrument; and
3. To finalize with the participants the plan for the data collection activities.

TRAINING SCHEDULE

TIME	ACTIVITY
DAY 1, Thursday, 24 June	
0805 - 0810 hours	Introductory Remarks - Director of P/MDSALVY
0811 - 0900 hours	Rationale of the Baseline Survey and Demand Study - Mr. Khleang Rim, TICW National Project Coordinator ILO-IPEC-Cambodia
0900 - 0905 hours	Introduction of Participants and Training Team
0905 - 0920 hours	Presentation of Schedule: Baseline Survey & Demand Study Activities (Training, Pre-testing, & Data Collection) - Dr. Rebecca (Pem) F. Catalla, Research Consultant
0920 - 1200 hours	Review of the Interview Instrument for CWP (CWP) Respondents
12:00	LUNCH BREAK
1400 - 1730 hours	Continuation: Review of Interview Instrument for CWP Respondents
DAY 2, Friday, 25 June	
0805 - 0810 hours	Opening exercise/ ice breaker
0810 - 0930 hours	Review of Interview Instrument ñ Brothel Owners/ CWP employers
0945 - 1200 hours	Interviewers' practice Interviews
12:00	LUNCH BREAK
1330 - 1700 hours	Pre-test of survey instruments
DAY 3, Saturday, 26 June	
0805 - 0810 hours	Opening exercise/ ice breaker
0810 - 1200 hours	Comments on the survey instruments (CWP respondents and CWP employers)
12:00	LUNCH BREAK
1400 - 1600 hours	Study sites, sample sizes, and selection of CWP respondents & brothel owners/ CWP employers
1600 - 1700 hours	Challenges to & Interviewing Guidelines
1700 - 1800 hours	Survey logistics

SURVEY MANAGEMENT TEAM & ENUMERATORS

A. Survey Management Team

Team Leader	Ms. Rebecca F. Catalla, Ph.D.
Assistant Team Leader	Mr. TAP Catalla
Logistics Coordinator	Mr. Ferdinand Buot
Data Processing	Mr. Meach Yady
Research Monitors	Mr. Poeu Long
	Ms. Ratana Long
	Ms. Sovanney Kem

B. List of Enumerators¹⁸

1. Chim Samlot	Department of Health
2. Tor Munysak	Department of Planning
3. Yan Sophon	Department of Planning
4. Vou Savin	Office of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational and Youth Rehabilitation
5. Tuon Saman	Office of Social Affairs, Labour, Vocational and Youth Rehabilitation
6. Lun Sreyneang	Khmer Women Cooperating for Development
7. Phan Sophat	Khmer Women Cooperating for Development
8. Sear Sophat	International Catholic Child Bureau
9. Khieve Vantha	Department of Police
10. Ros Eng Hong	Department of Police
11. Keo Tha	Women's Network for Unity
12. So Mayunong	Women's Network for Unity
13. Sou Sotheavy	Women's Network for Unity

¹⁸ While three persons from the Women's Network for Unity attended the interviewers' training, only two participated in the actual data collection.

ENUMERATORS' MONITORING FORM

ENUMERATOR	SURVEY DATES													
	Day 1		Day 2		Day 3		Day 4		Day 5		Day 6		Day 7	
	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd	# Issued	# Rcvd



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