

STREET CHILDREN PROFILE 2014: PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS



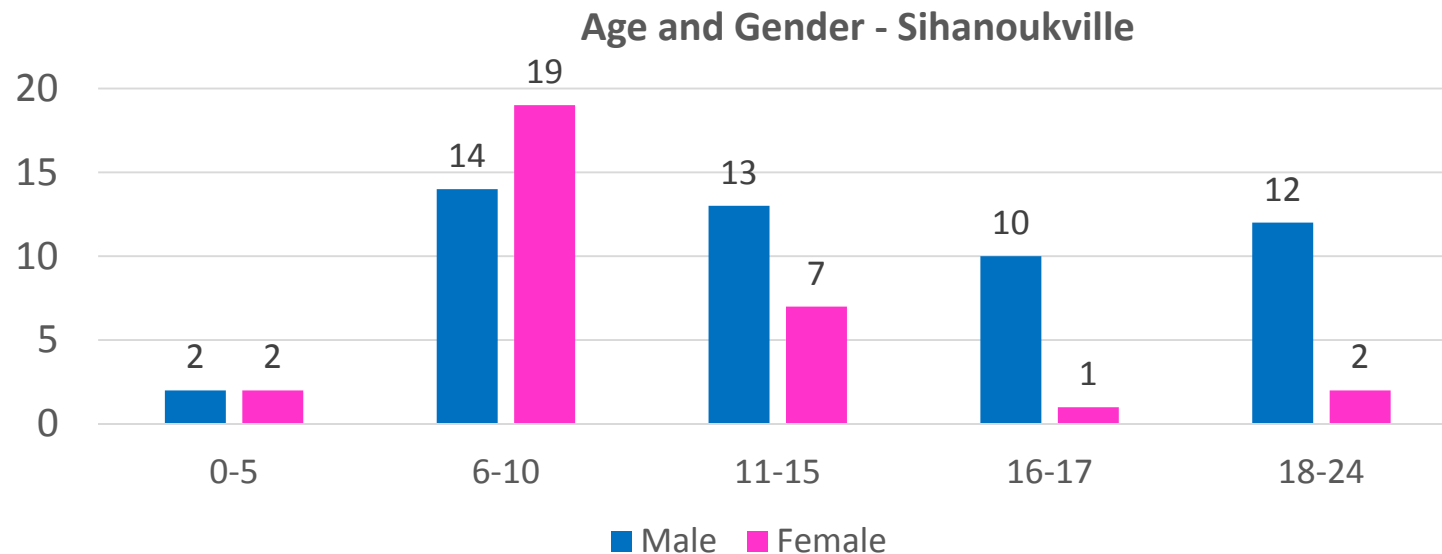


PREAH SIHANOUK

Questionnaires completed by M'Lop Tapang
for 86 cases opened in 2014.

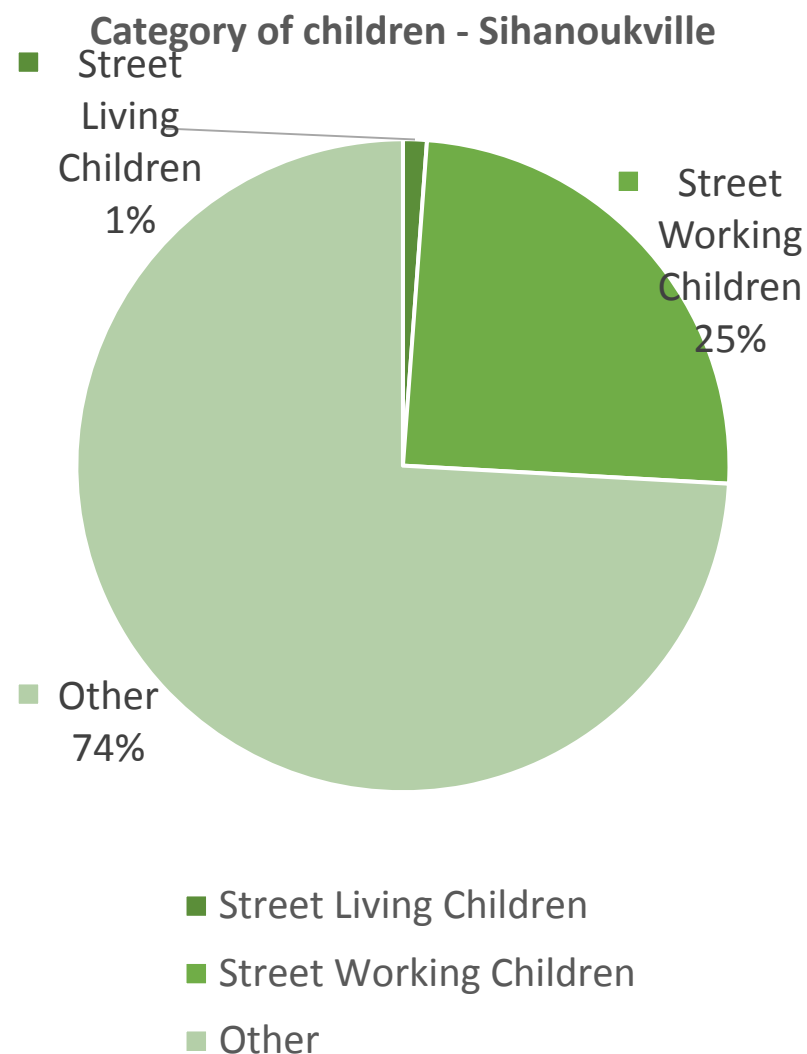
PREAH SIHANOUK – AGE AND GENDER

- **Gender:** More males (65%) than females (35%).
- **Age:** Most common age group was 11-15 year olds.
- Most common gender and age demographic was females aged 6-10 (22%).
- Large majority are male in the 16-17 and 18-24 age groups.



PREAH SIHANOUK – TYPE OF CASE

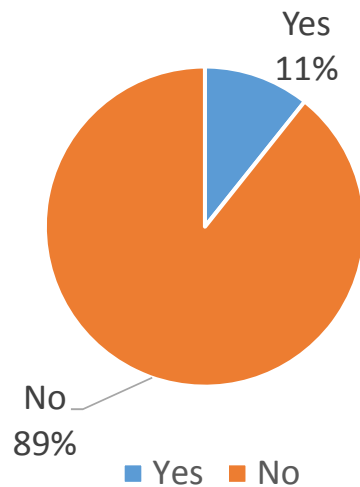
- Mostly children fall into the category of 'other' (74%).
- A quarter of children are Street Working Children (25%).
- Only one child was classified as a Street Living Child.
- No children are part of a Street Living Family.
- Two-thirds of SWC are male.



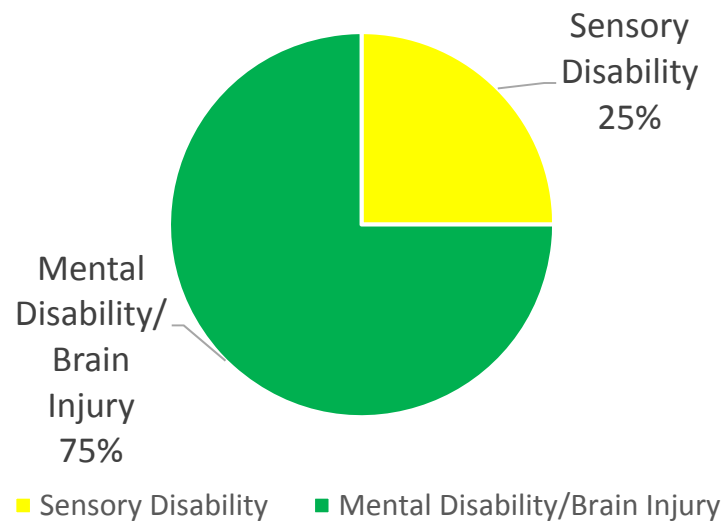
PREAH SIHANOUK - DISABILITY

- 9 children (11%) have a disability.
- Of the children who have a disability – three-quarters have a mental disability/brain injury, and one-quarter have a sensory disability.

Children with disabilities -
Sihanoukville



Type of disability - Sihanoukville

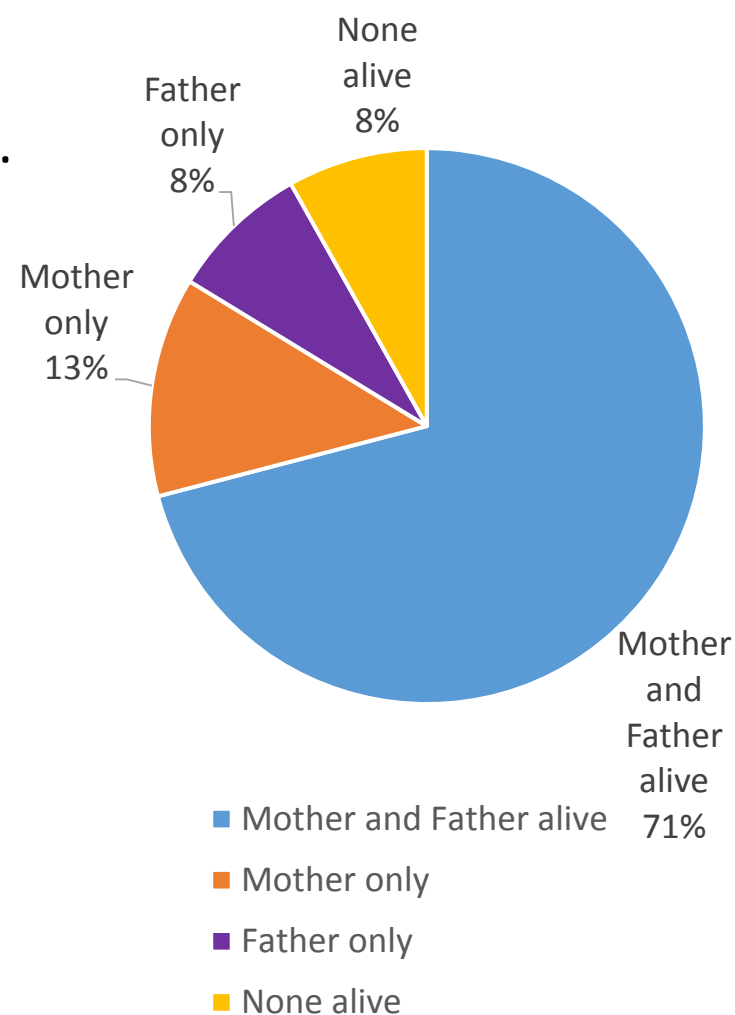


PREAH SIHANOUK – PARENTS, SIBLINGS & LANGUAGE

- Most children have both their parents still alive
- 13% have only one parent alive
- 8% have no parents alive / are orphans.

- 96% of children have brothers and sisters, only three children (4%) are an only child.

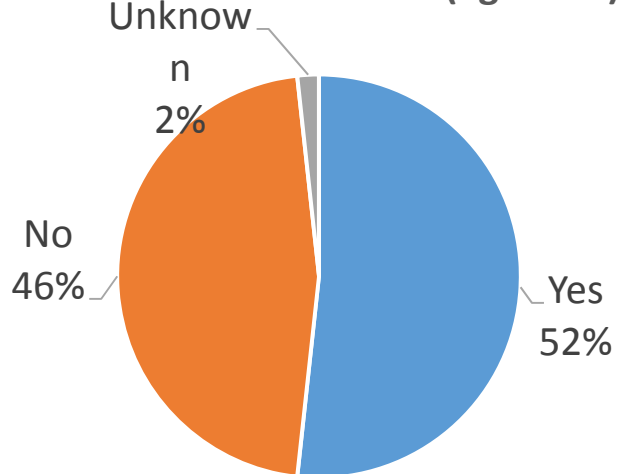
- All children speak Khmer, and two Children also speak Chinese.



PREAH SIHANOUK - EDUCATION

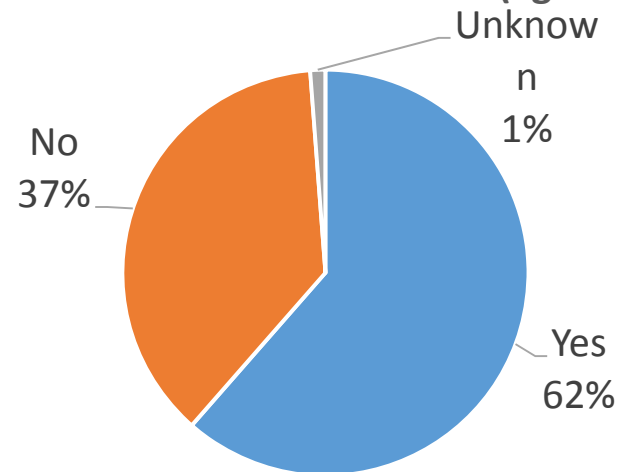
- Aged 6-15, just over half (52%) are attending public school.
- Age 6-24 there is a higher attendance rate, with 62% attending public school.
- 80% of all children are either currently or have previously attended public school, and 20% have never attended public school.

Public school attendance (age 6-15) -



■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

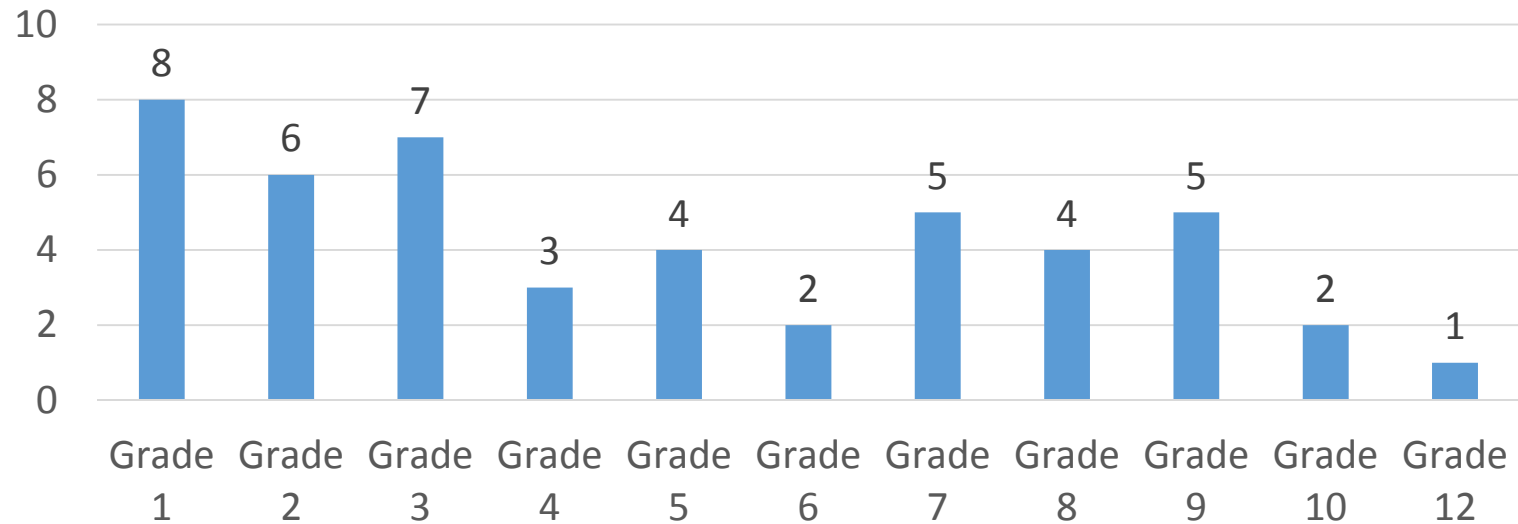
Public school attendance (age 6-24) -



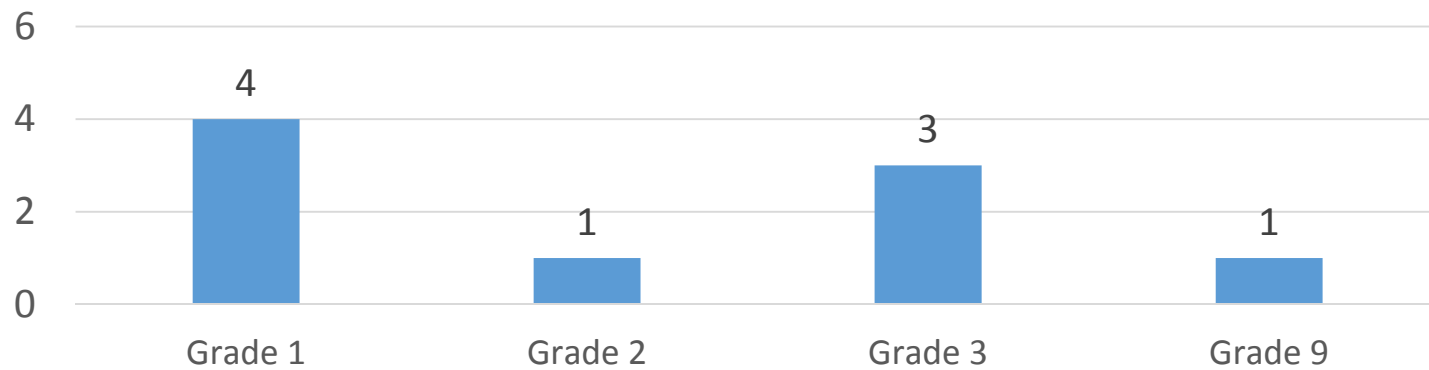
■ Yes ■ No ■ Unknown

PREAH SIHANOUK - EDUCATION

Grade of children currently attending public school - Sihanoukville

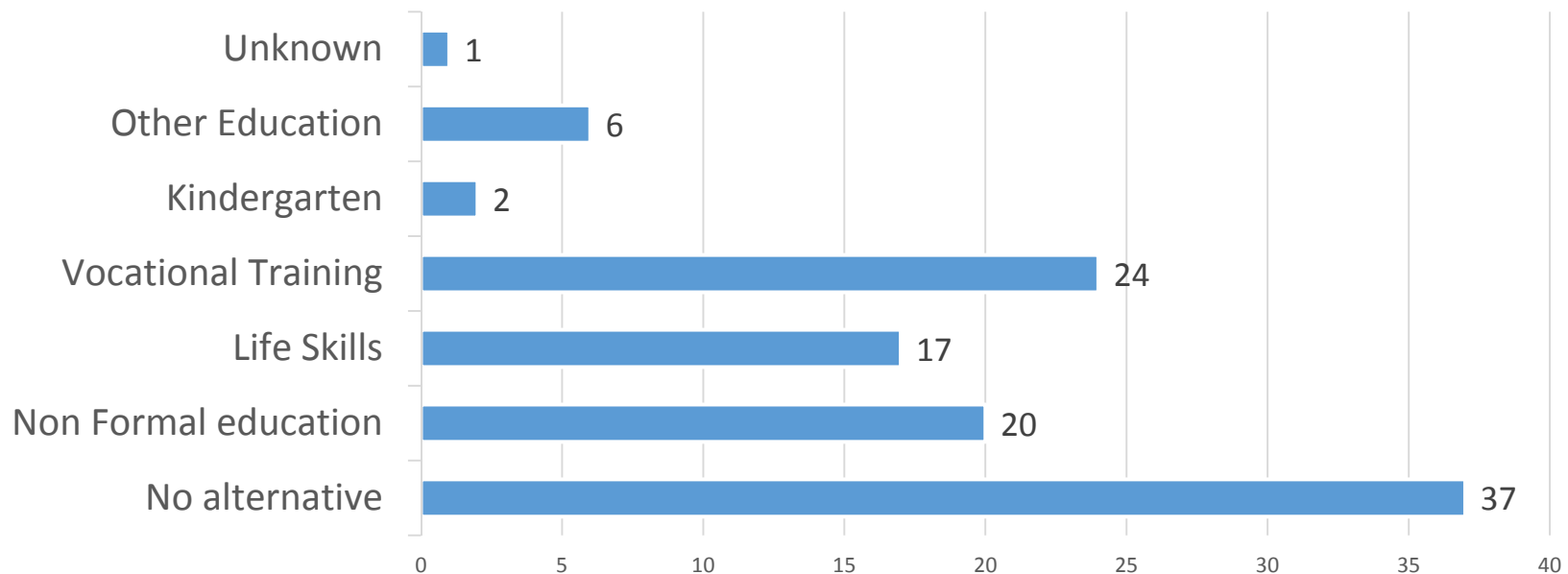


Grade dropped out - Sihanoukville



PREAH SIHANOUK – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

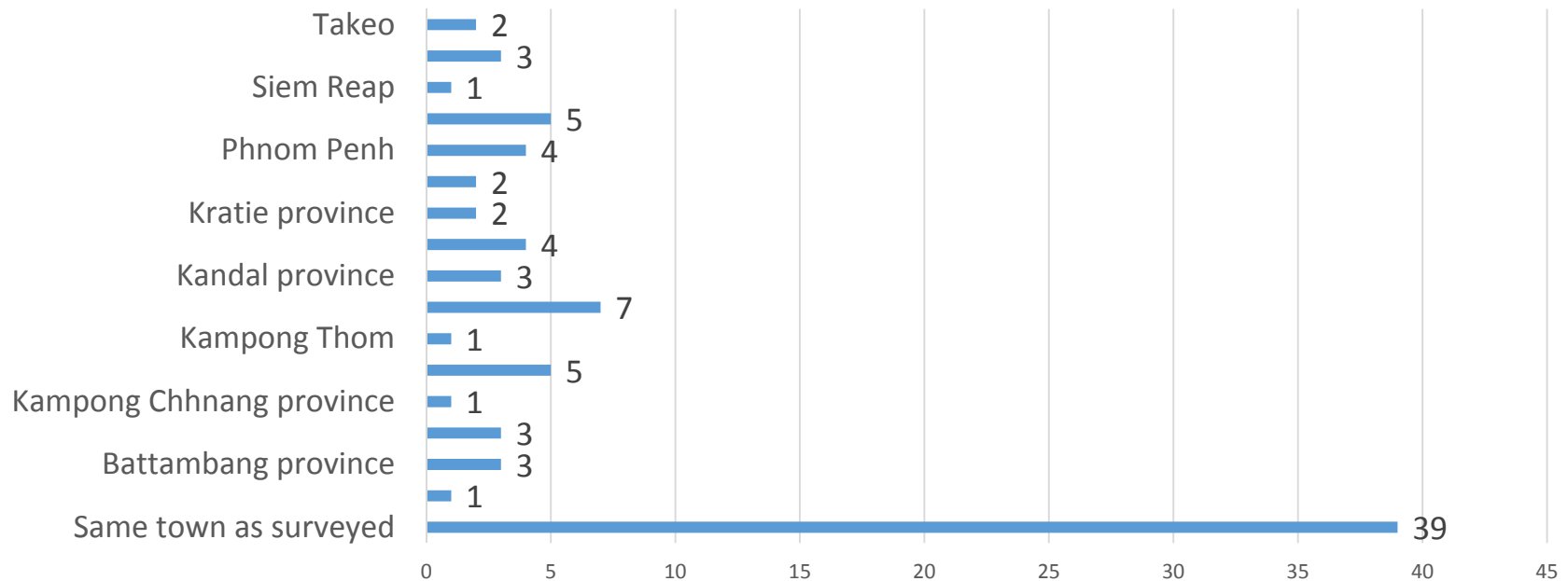
- Most children (65%) attend some form of alternative education.
- Most commonly young people are attending vocational training, followed by non-formal education.
- 23% are neither attending alternative education of public school.



PREAH SIHANOUK - MIGRATION

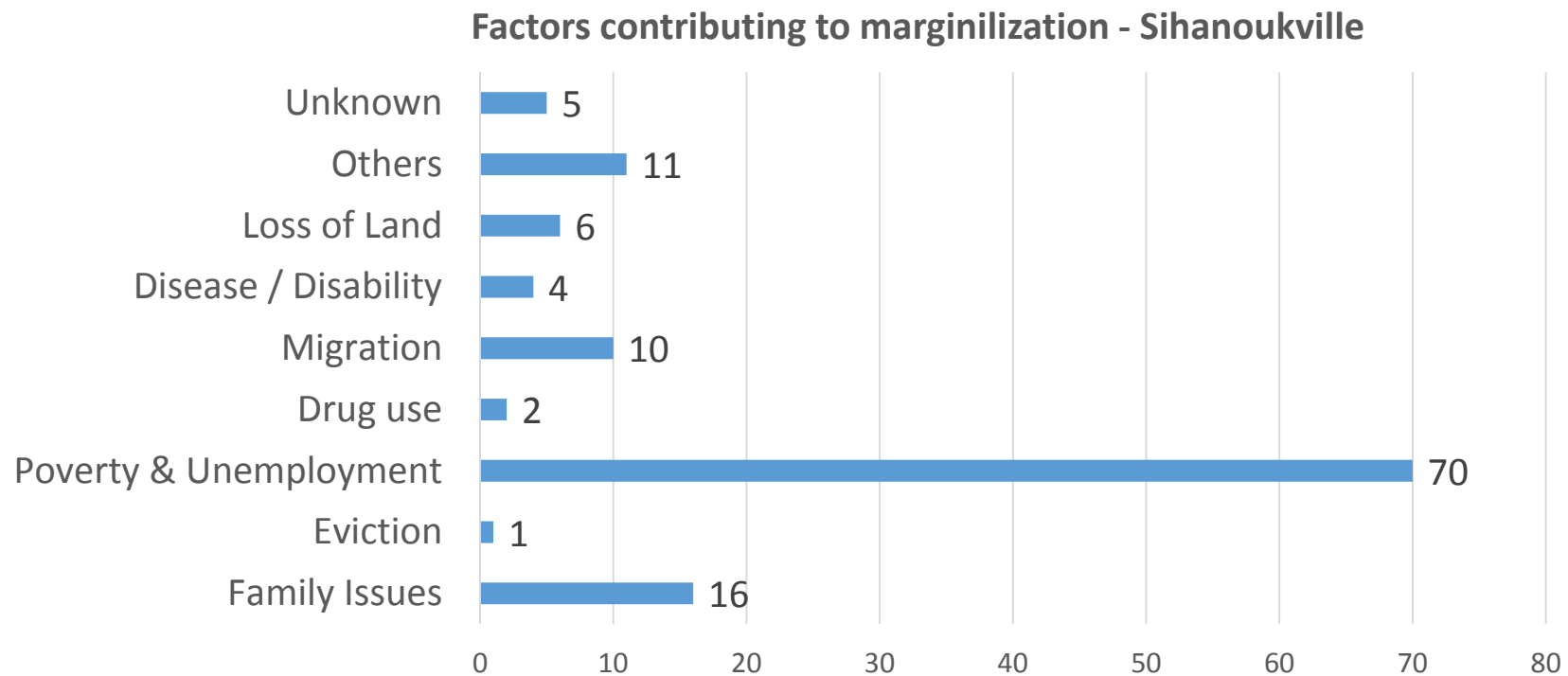
- Just under half of children are originally from the Preah Sihanouk province (45%), and 55% have migrated from another province.
- Kampot, Prey Veng and Kampong Speu provinces had the highest number of children.
- Most children travelled with their family or caregivers (91%), and a few travelled alone (7%).

Childrens origin - Sihanoukville



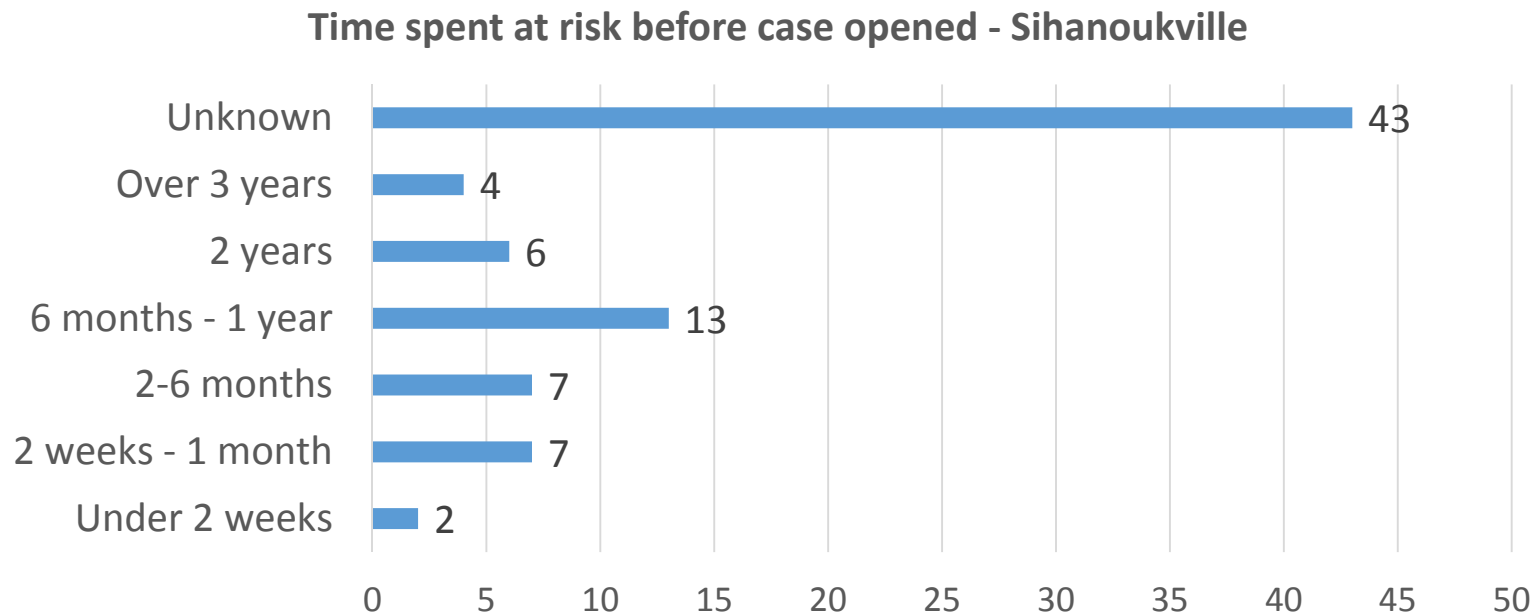
PREAH SIHANOUK – WHY CHILDREN ARE MARGINALIZED

- Poverty was the biggest contributing factor (81%) followed by family issues (17%).
- For many children there was multiple contributing factors.



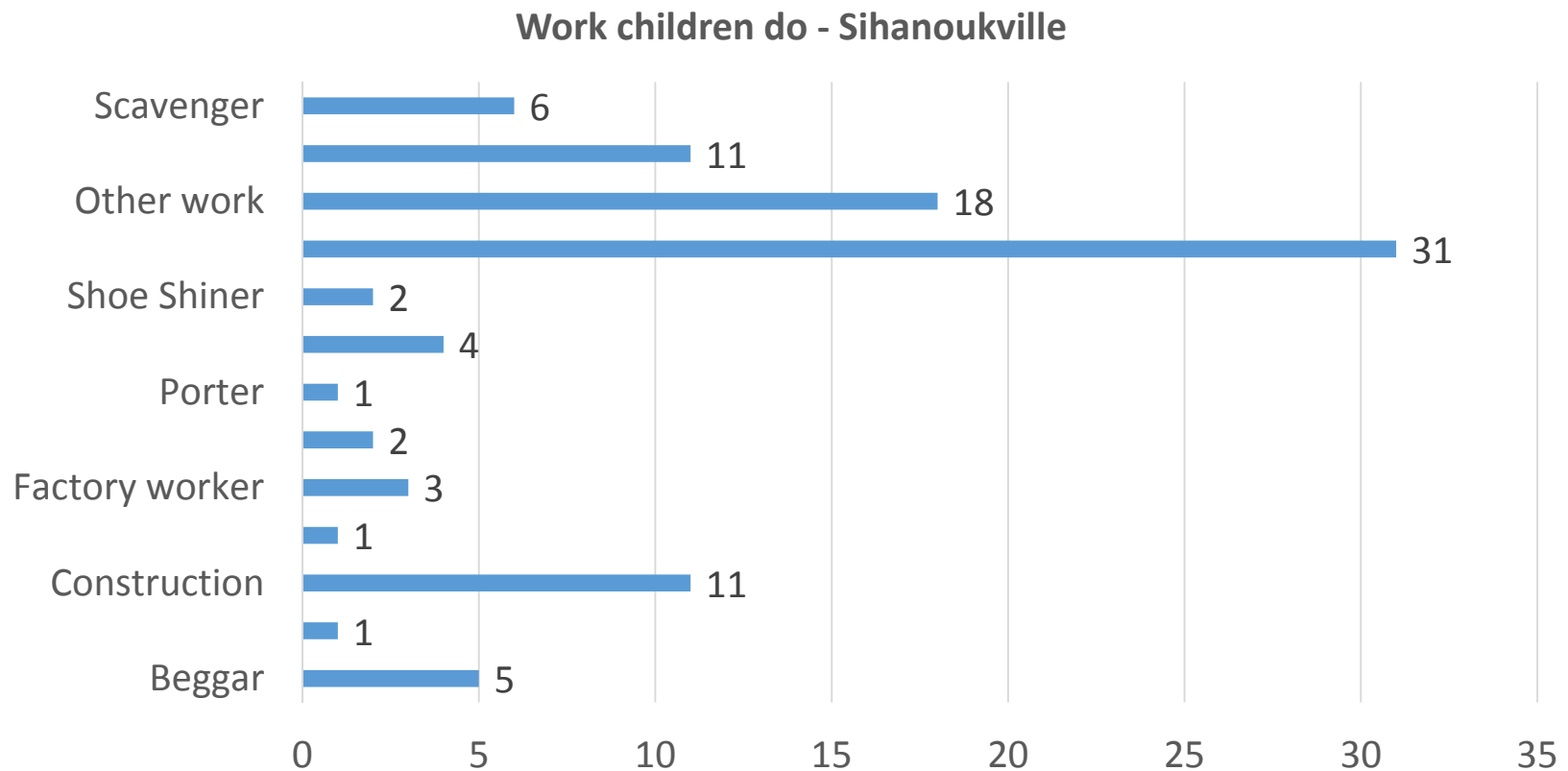
PREAH SIAHNOUK – TIME SPENT AT RISK

- For half (50%) of children and young people it wasn't known how long they were at risk before case management.
- Most commonly children spent 6 months – 1 year at risk before reaching M'Lop Tapang.



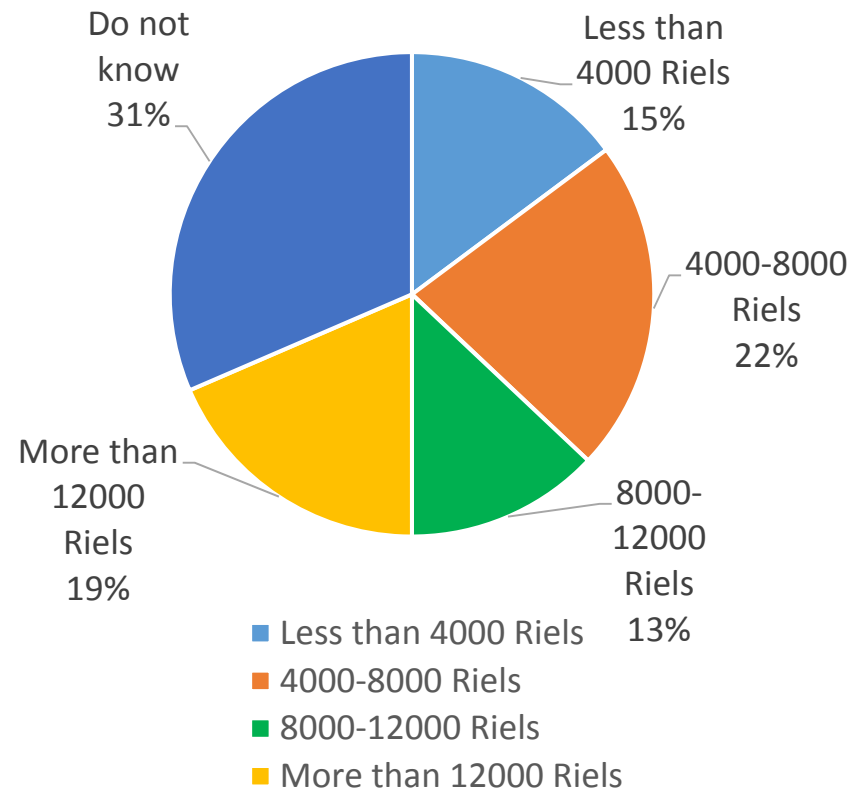
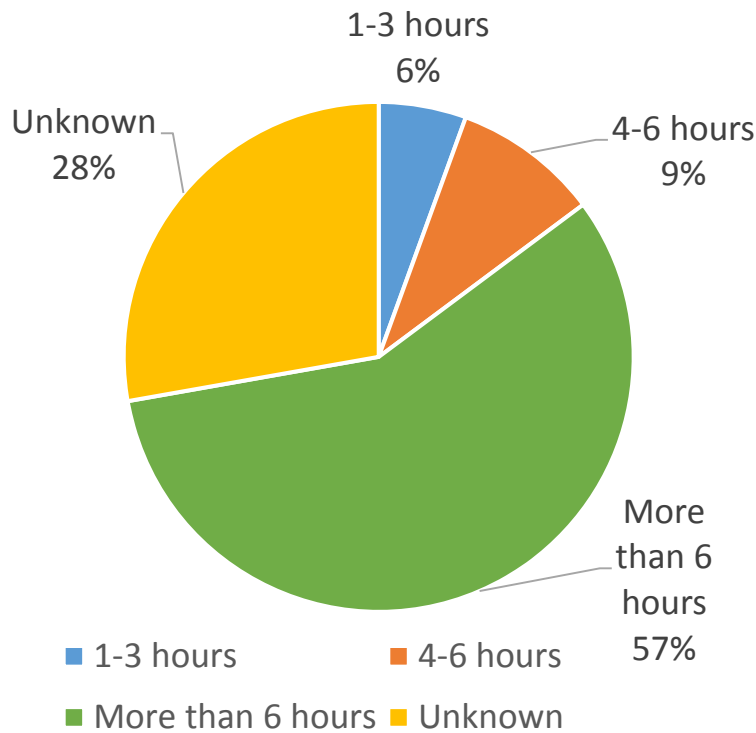
PREAH SIHANOUK – WORKING CHILDREN

- 36% of children have no job.
- Most common type of job was “other work”.
- Of the solid job areas, construction was the most common type of work that children are doing.



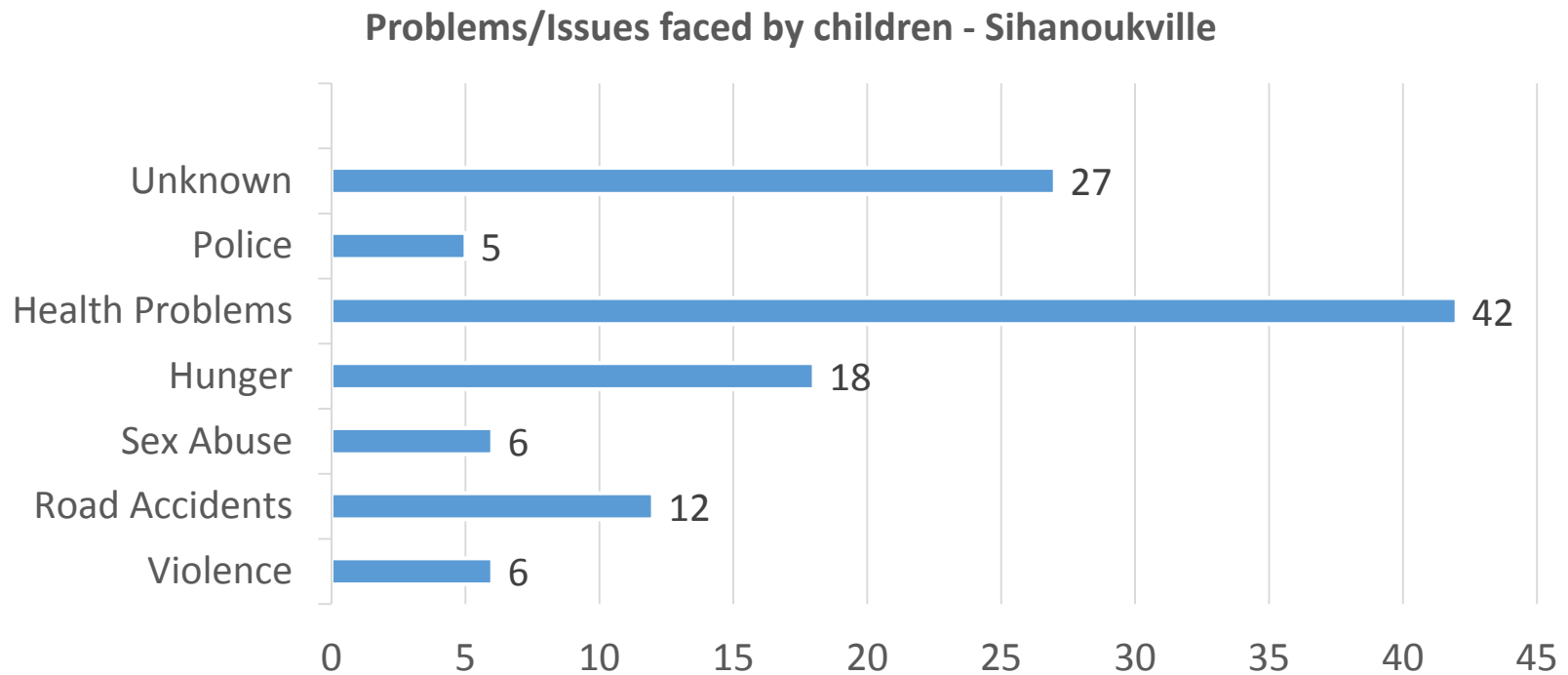
PREAH SIHANOUK – TIME, HOURS AND EARNINGS

- Most children are working during the daytime (53%) and a small number at nighttime.
- The majority of children who are working are working for longer than 6 hours per day.
- There was an equal distribution among the earning categories.



PREAH SIHANOUK – PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED BY CHILDREN

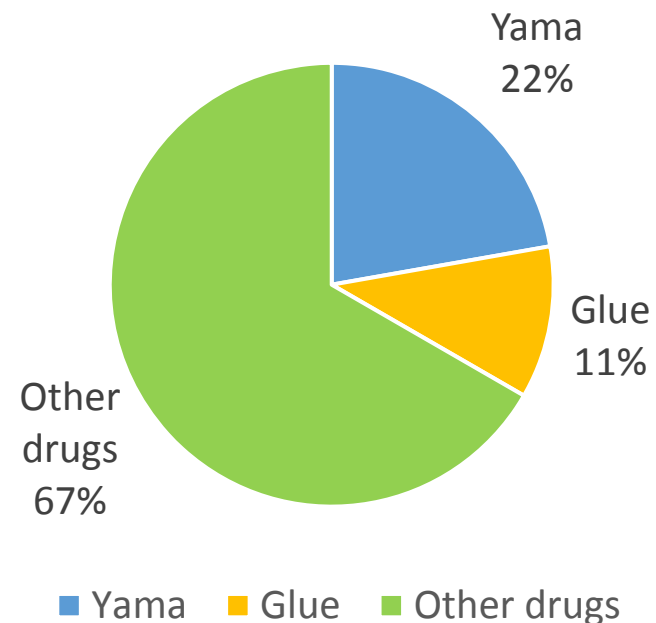
- The biggest issue faced by children and young people was poor health (51%).
- Following this, hunger and road accidents were the most common problem.
- Many children faced multiple problems/issues.



PREAH SIHANOUK – DRUGS, ALCOHOL, DETENTION

- **Drug use:** Most children and young people are **not** using drugs, for those who are using drugs most are using ‘other drugs’ not listed.
- **Alcohol:** Very low alcohol usage, 96% of children are not drinking alcohol.
- **Detention:** No children or young people had experienced detention or imprisonment.

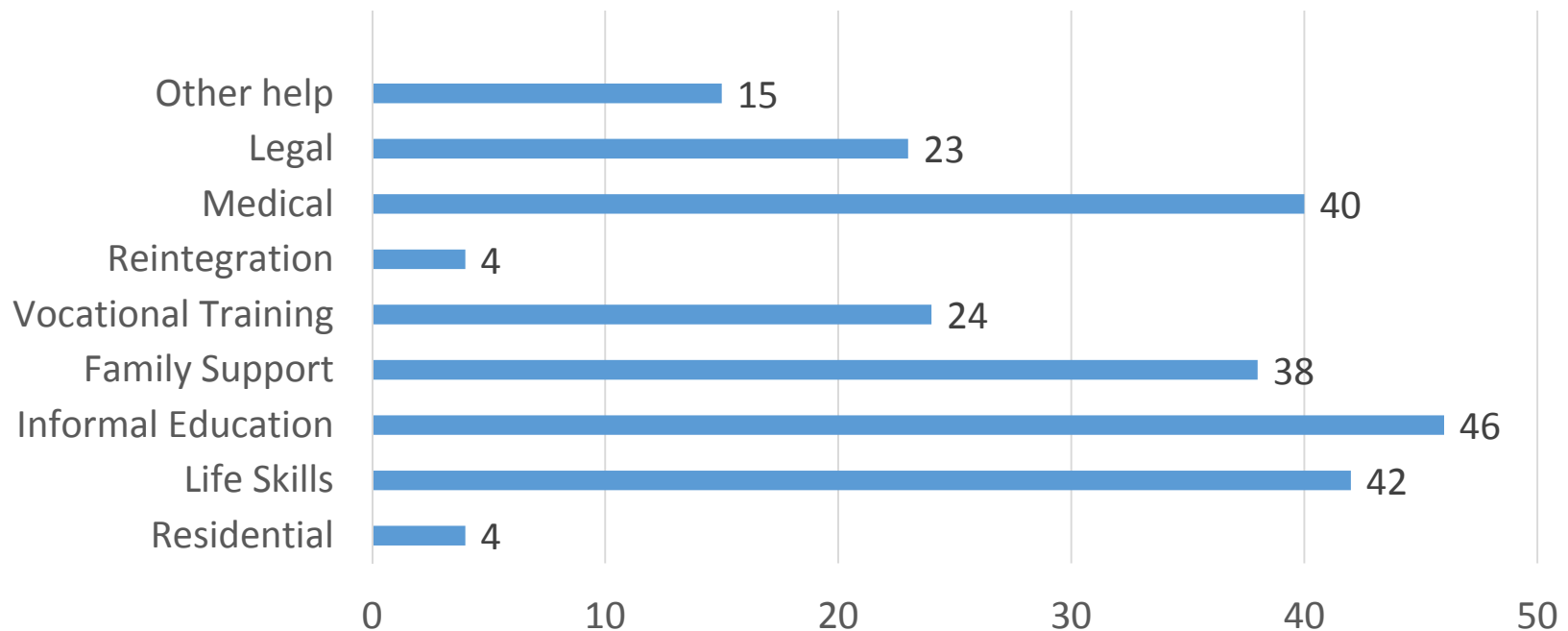
Type of drug used - Sihanoukville



PREAH SIHANOUK – NGO SERVICES RECEIVED

- The NGO services used most frequently were informal education and medical services, as well as life skills training and family support.
- A range of services were accessed by most young people.

NGO services received by children - Sihanoukville



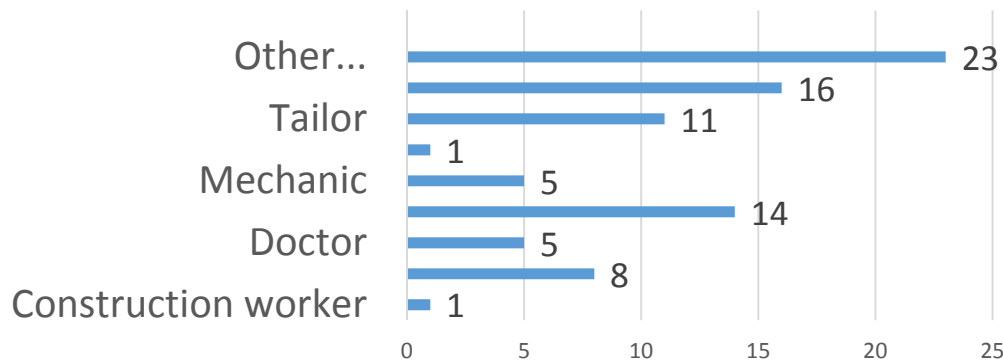
PREAH SIHANOUK – REINTEGRATION

- Overall, 36 of the 86 cases this profile was completed for have been successfully reintegrated back to their home, family or community (42%).
- The remaining children and young people are still receiving services from M'Loap Tapang.
- It is important to be recognised that there is a variety of different situations of children and young people, some who are able to be reintegrated within a certain time period and some who receive ongoing support or services such as alternative or informal education from NGOs.

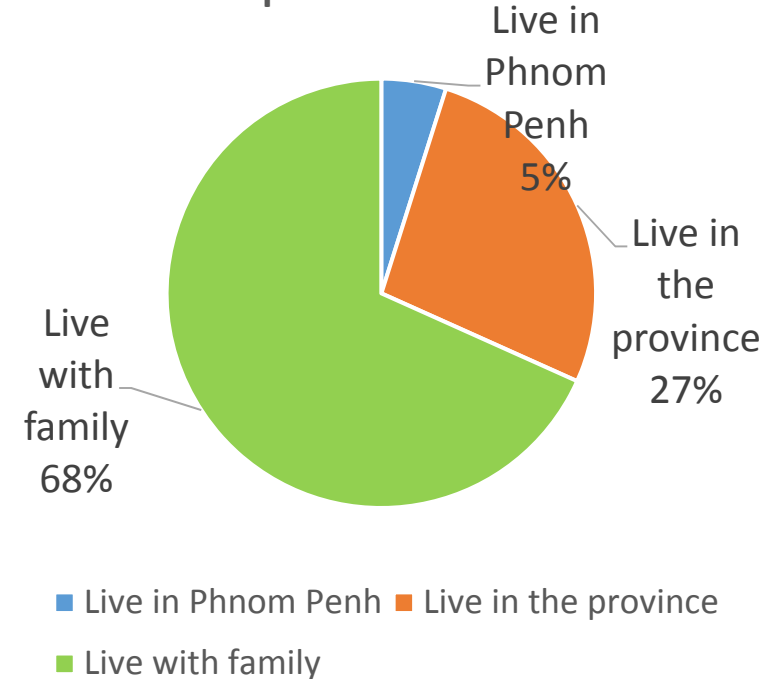
PREAH SIHANOUK – FUTURE PLANS / CAREER DREAMS

- Most children have the future plan to live with their family.
- Most commonly 'other' was chosen for future job interests.
- The most common solid job categories chosen was Teacher and Electrician.

Future job interests - Sihanoukville



Future plans - Sihanoukville



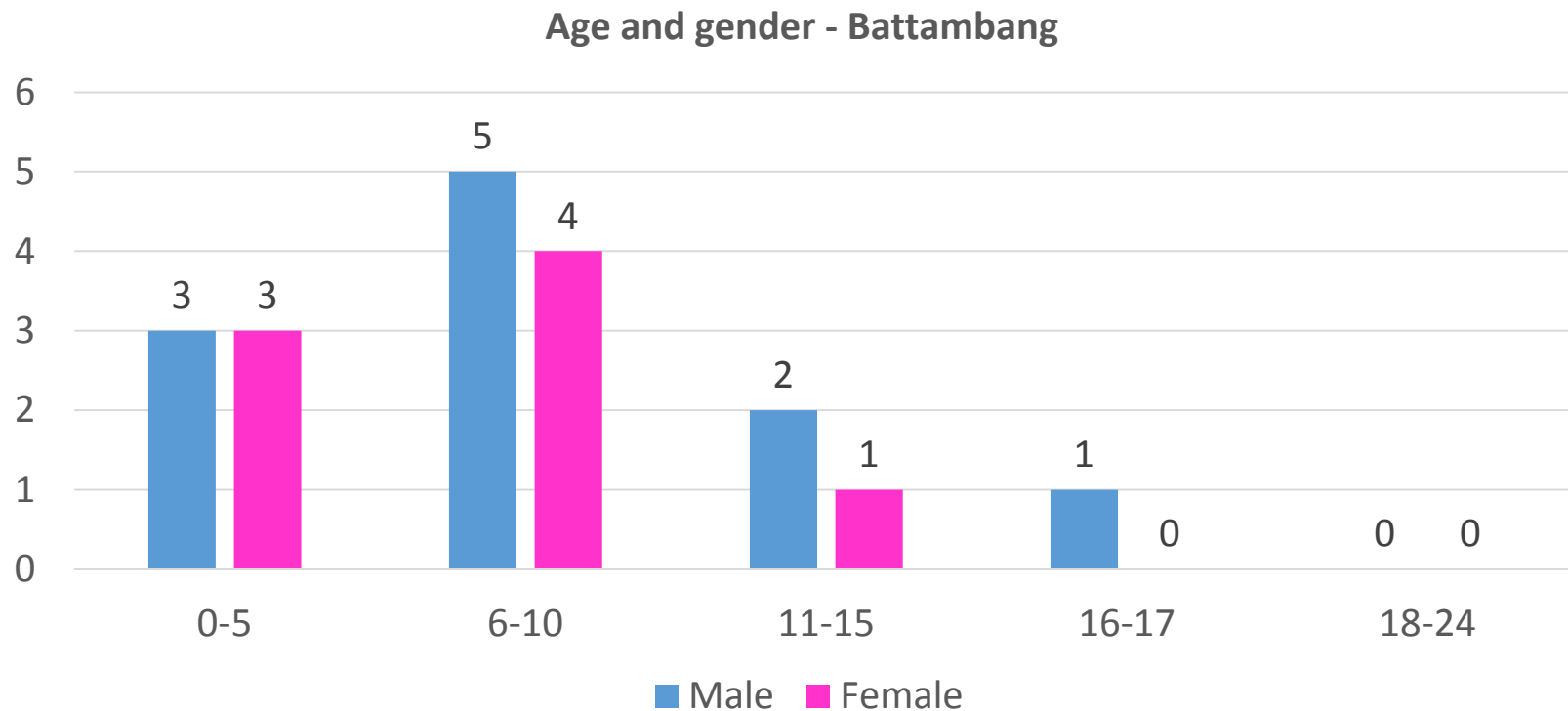


BATTAMBANG

Questionnaires completed by Komar Rikreay
for 23 new cases opened in 2014.

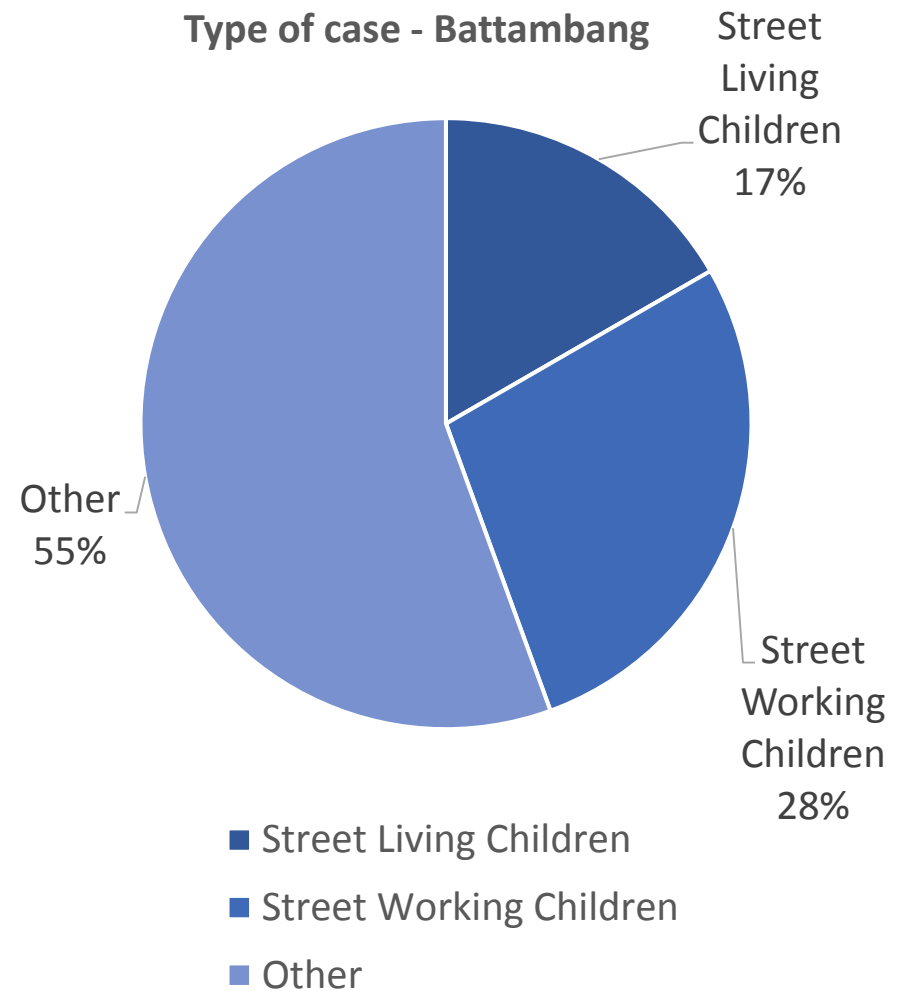
BATTAMBANG - AGE AND GENDER

- More males than females: 61% male, 39% female.
- The most common age group was 6-10.
- Most common age and gender demographic was boys aged 6-10.
- All children and young people younger than 18.



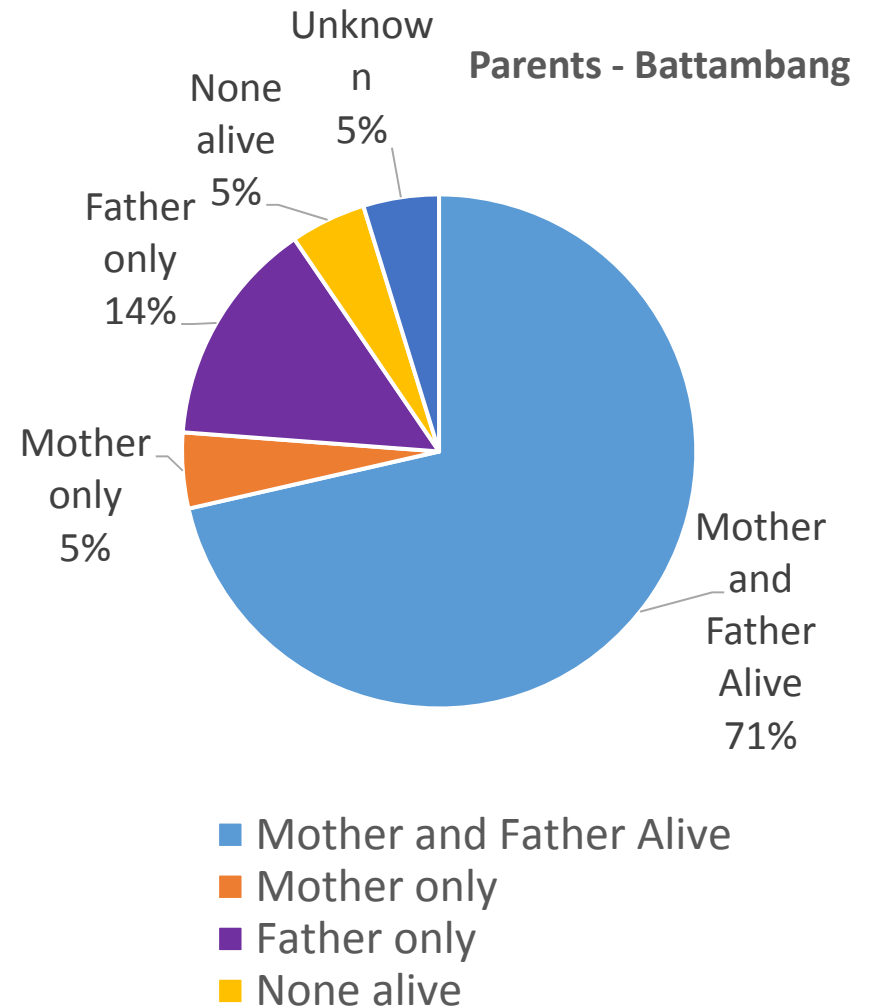
BATTAMBANG - TYPE OF CASE

- Most children fit into the 'other' category – 4 of these children were further specified as victims of trafficking.
- 28% Street Working Children, and 17% Street Living Children.
- There were no children that were part of a Street Living Family.

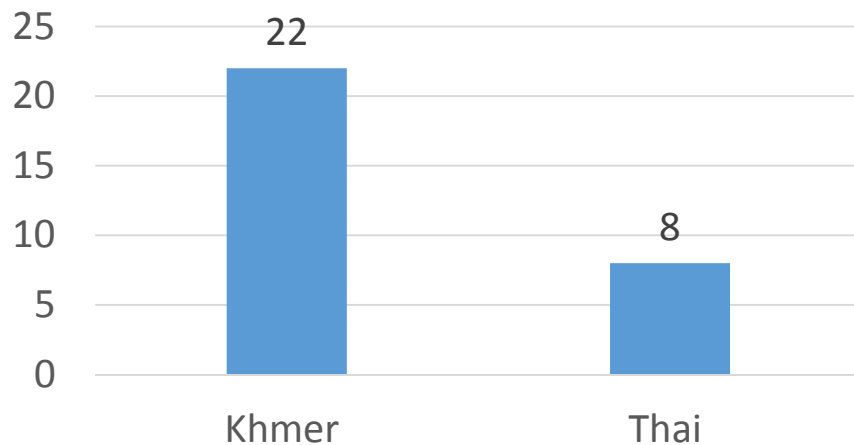


BATTAMBANG - DISABILITY, PARENTS, LANGUAGE

- No children have a disability.
- Majority have both parents alive (71%) and some children have only one living parent (19%).
- One child was orphaned.
- All children speak Khmer and 8 children also speaks Thai.



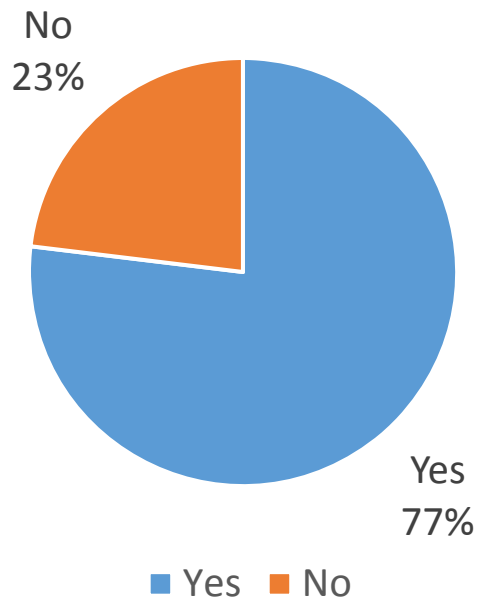
Languages spoken - Battambang



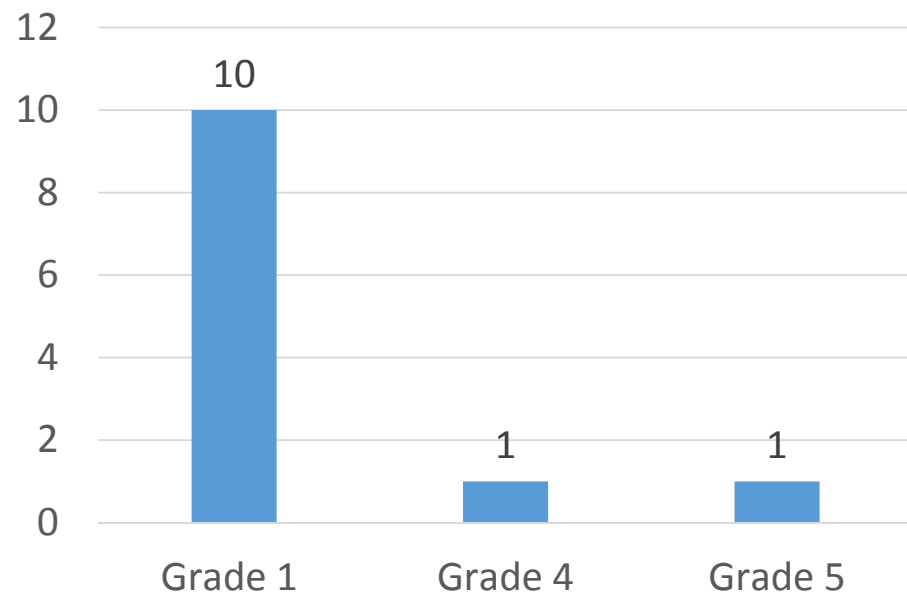
BATTAMBANG - EDUCATION

- A positive school attendance rate of 77% for children aged 6-15.
- Majority of children are in Grade 1 although most children are aged 6-10 so this is as expected.
- One young person who used to attend public school dropped out in Grade 5.

Children attending public school
(age 6-15) - Battambang

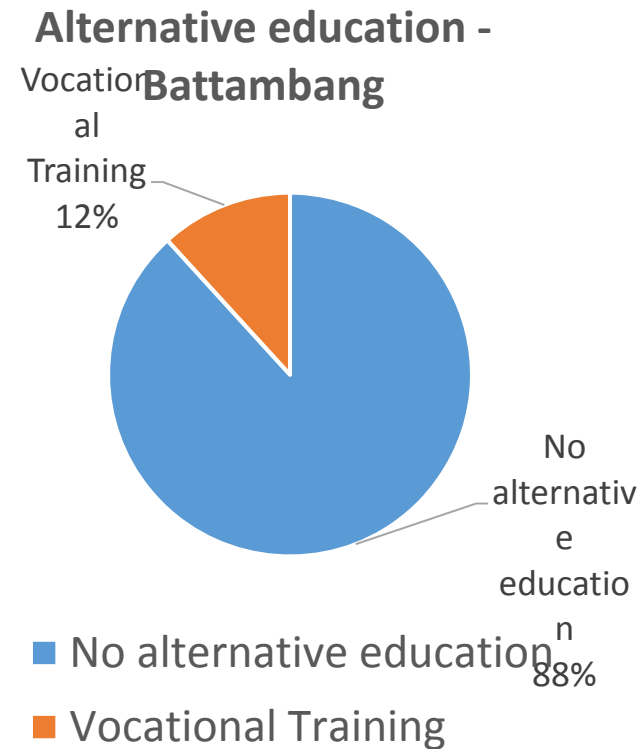


Grade of children attending public school
- Battambang



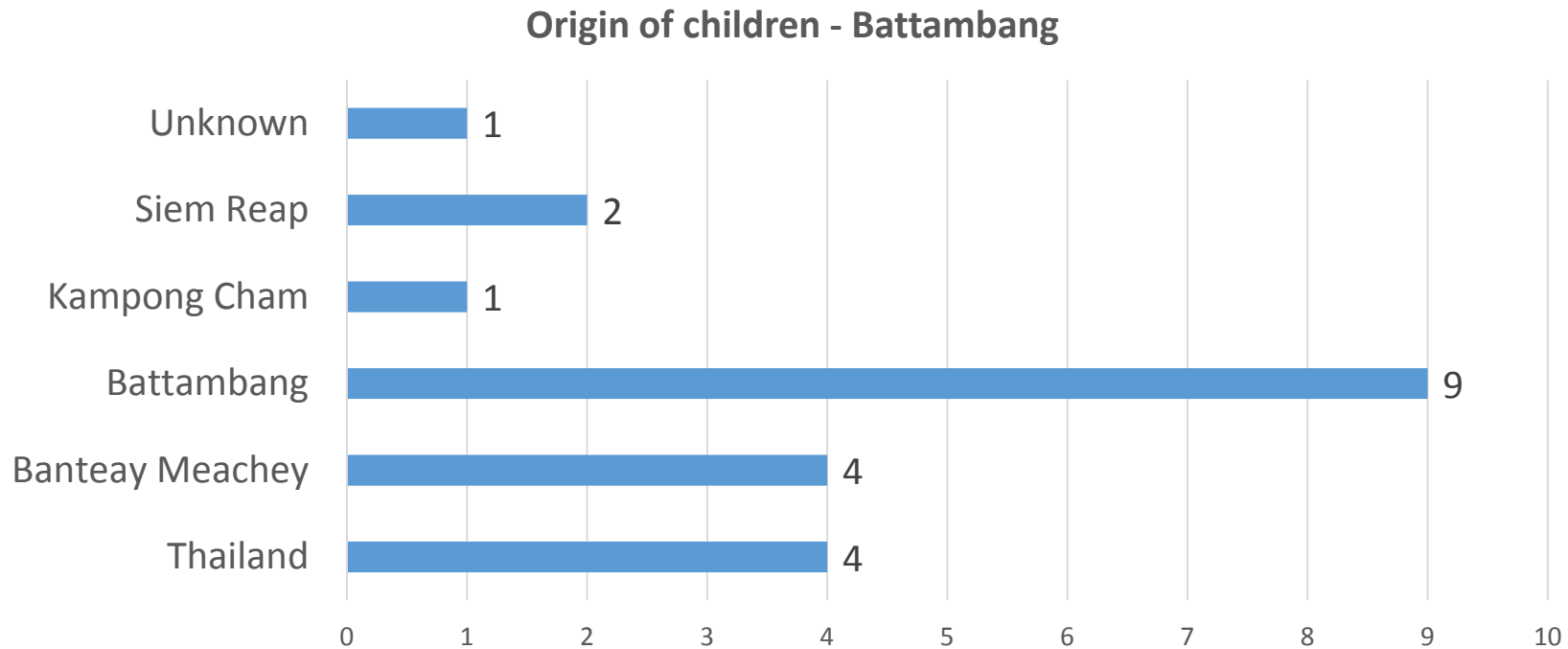
BATTAMBANG - ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

- The majority of children are not attending alternative education (88%).
- Those who are attending alternative education are involved in Vocational Training (12%).



BATTAMBANG - MIGRATION

- Two-thirds of children (66%) travelled from another province or Thailand and one-third (33%) are originally from Battambang.
- Most common province to originate from is Banteay Meanchey
- 4 children are originally from Thailand.

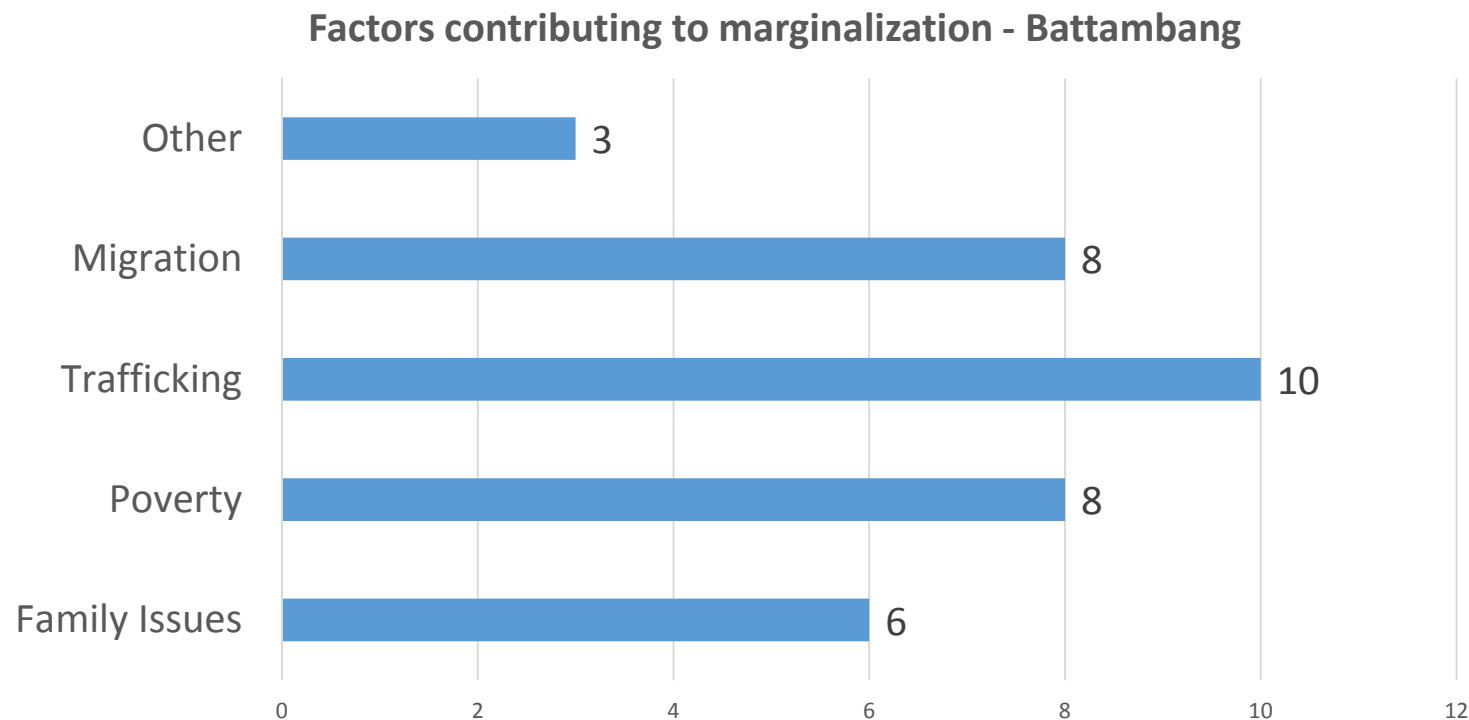


BATTAMBANG - MIGRATION

- All of the children who have migrated from another province or Thailand have done so with family members or caregivers.
- Two Cambodian children have migrated across to Thailand and come back to Cambodia.

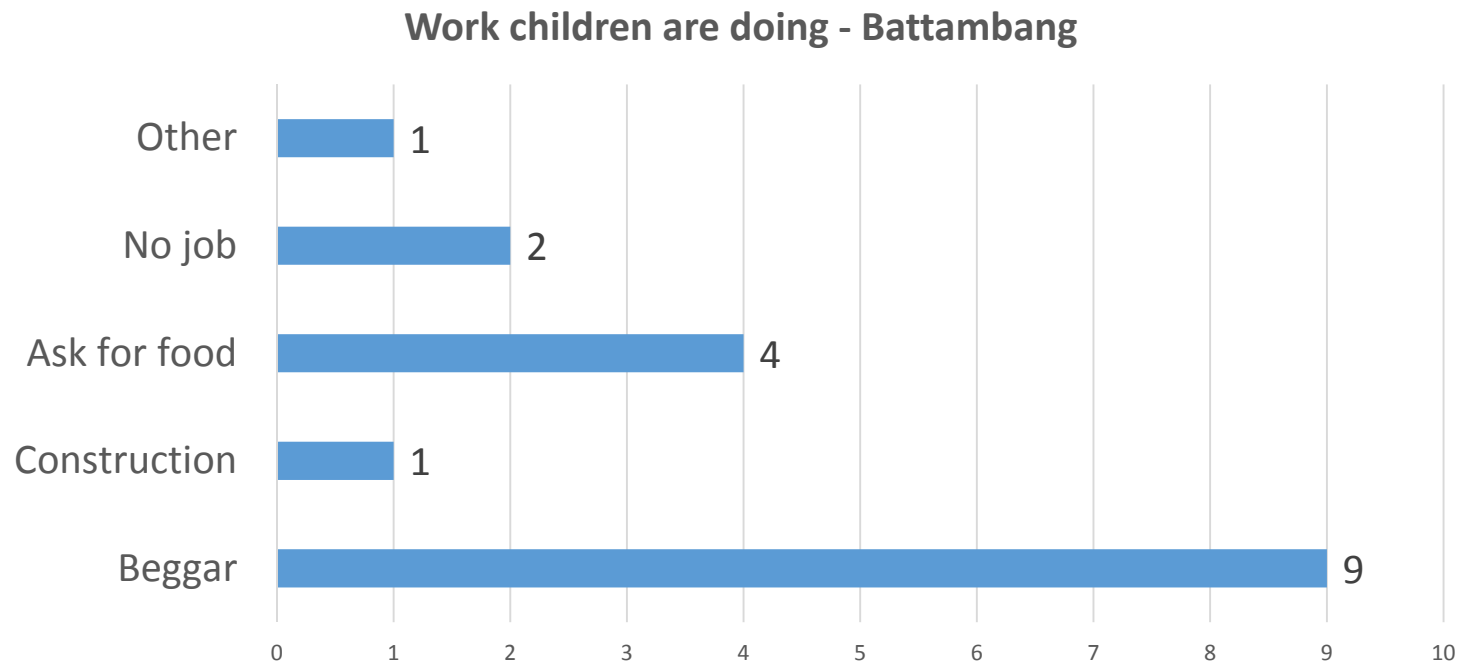
BATTAMBANG – WHY CHILDREN ARE MARGINALIZED

- Trafficking was the most common factor affecting children and young people (59%).
- Poverty and migration were also significant factors.



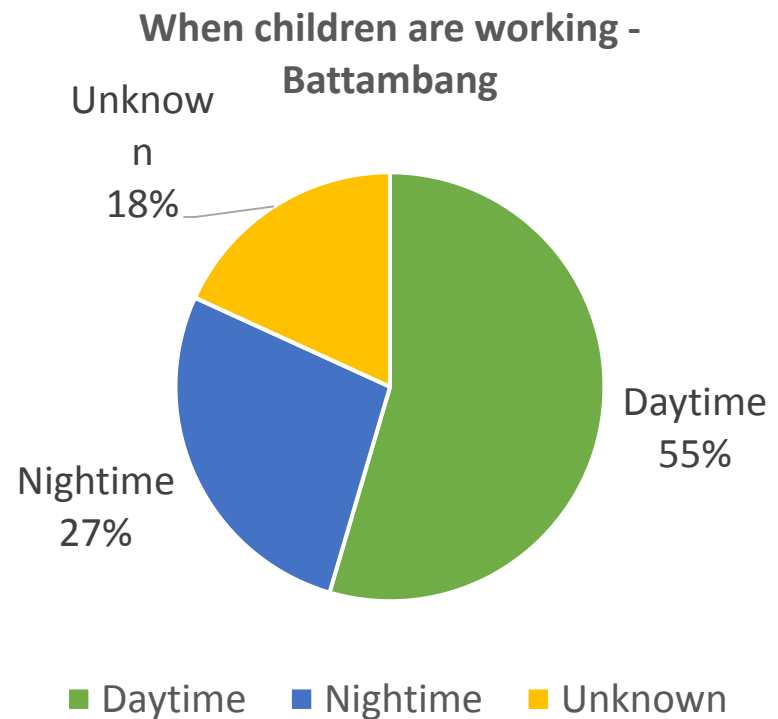
BATTAMBANG – WORKING CHILDREN

- Begging for both money and food is the most common type of activity (69% begging for money, and 39% begging for food).
- One child in construction.
- Two children are not working.



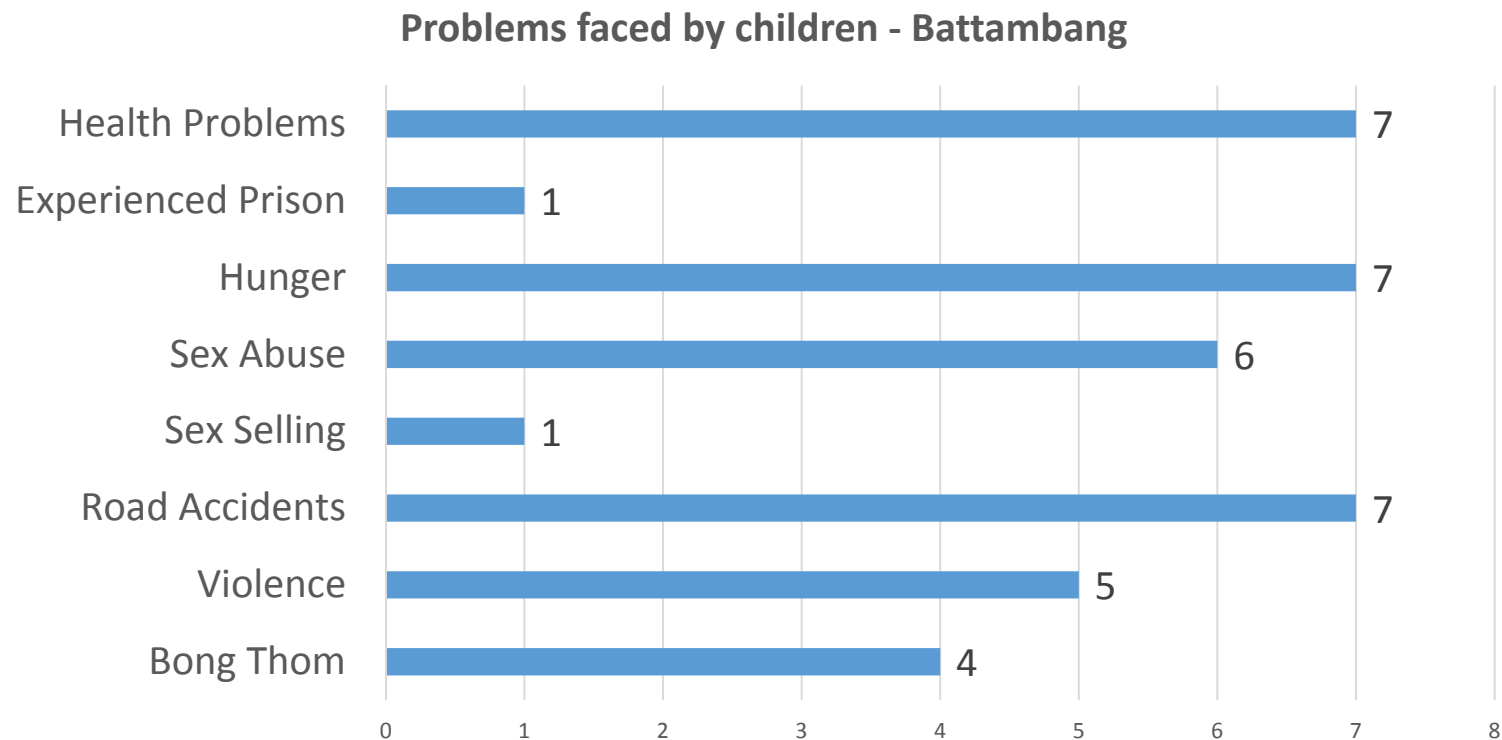
BATTAMBANG – HOURS AND EARNINGS

- Of children known to be working, most are working during the daytime.
- Two children (age 2 and 3) work both daytime and nighttime begging for money and food.
- All working children work for more than 6 hours a day.
- It was not known for any children how much they are earning.



BATTAMBANG – PROBLEMS / ISSUES FACED

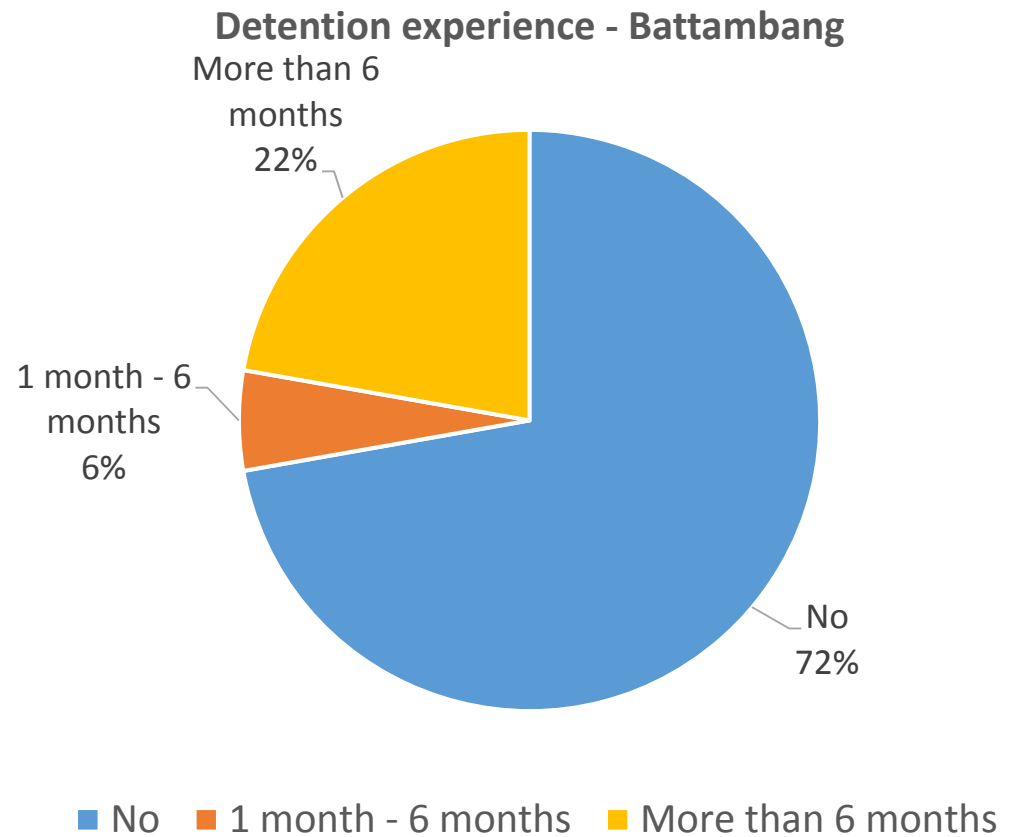
- Most commonly health problems, hunger and road accidents are the issues children are facing.
- Sexual abuse was also a prevalent problem.



BATTAMBANG – DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND DETENTION

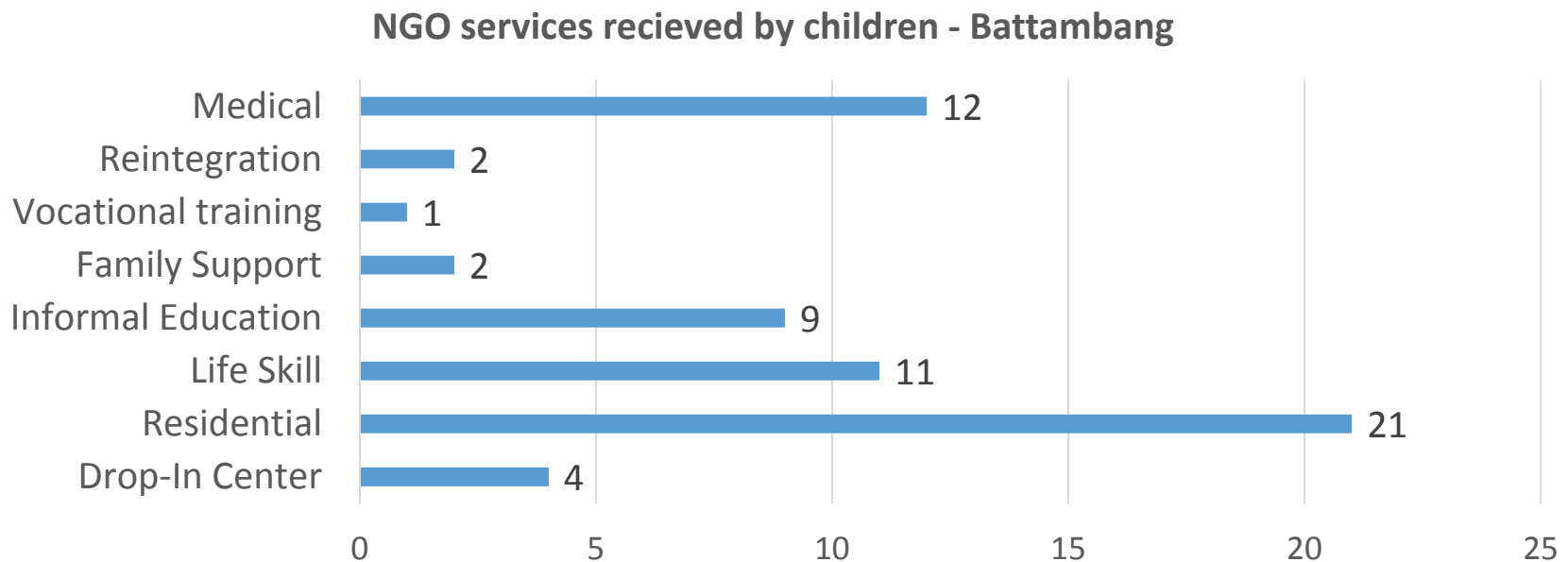
- **Drugs:** Only one child is using drugs (ICE).
- **Alcohol:** Only one child is drinking alcohol.

- **Detention:** Most children have not experienced detention (72%). However 22% have experienced detention for a significant period of time (more than 6 months).



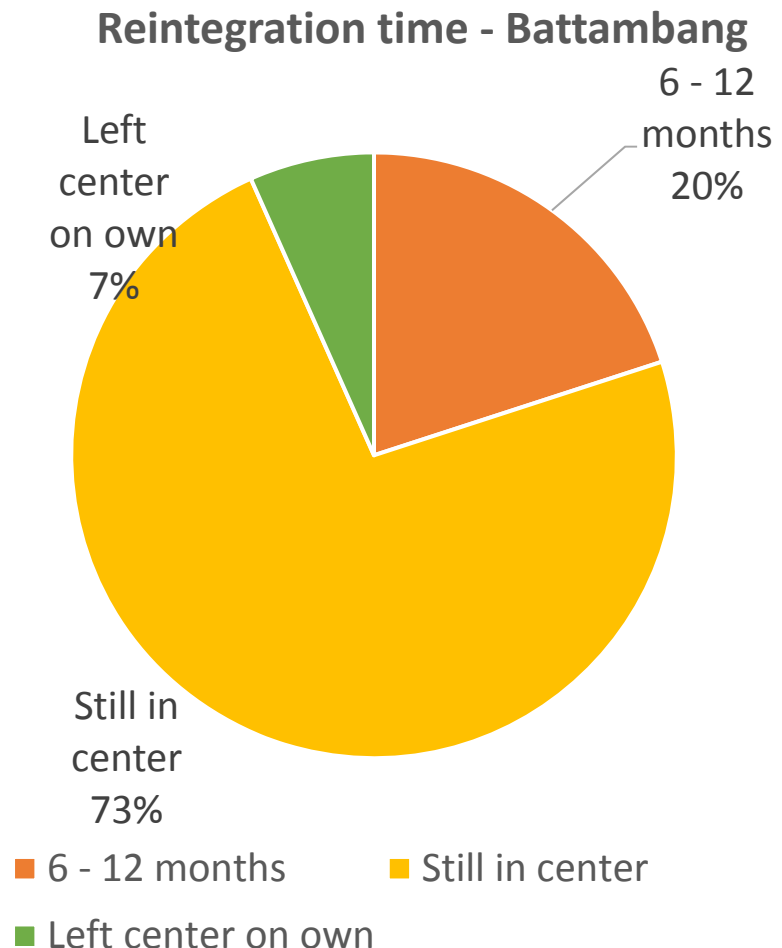
BATTAMBANG – NGO SERVICES RECEIVED

- The residential services are being used by all children and young people.
- Following this, medical services and life skills training and support are the most common services being accessed.
- A wide range of services being used, and multiple services being used by many.



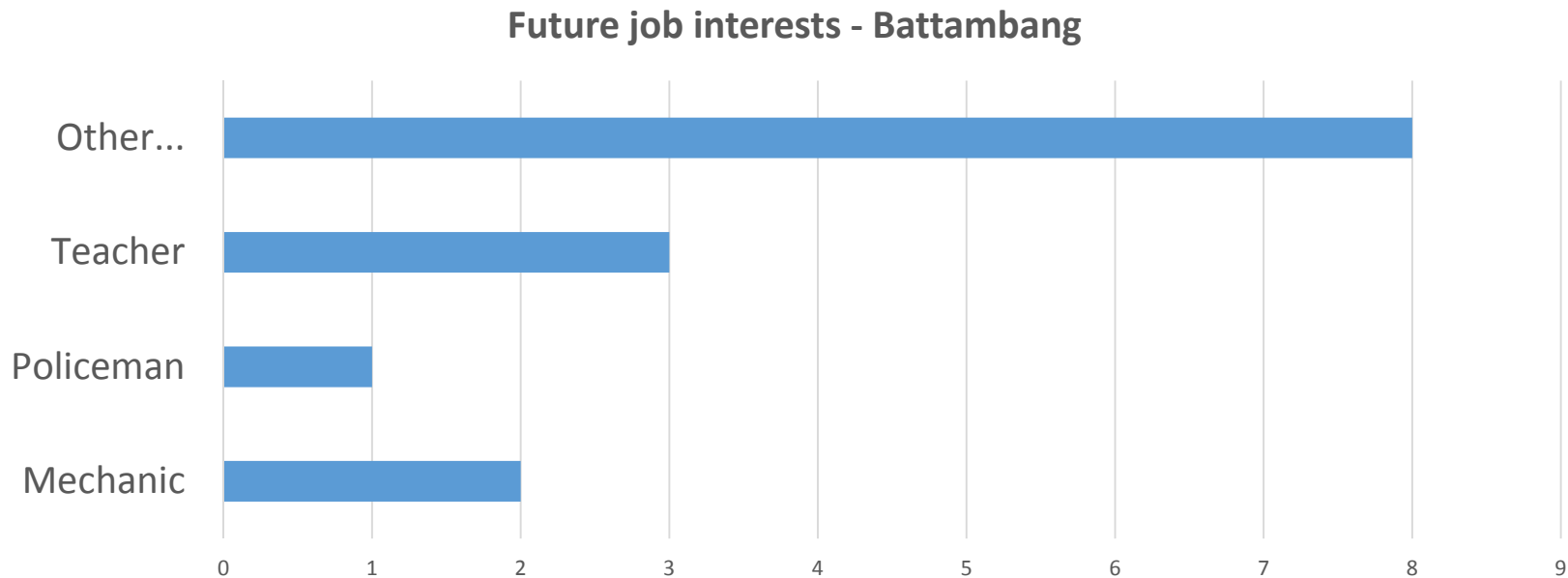
BATTAMBANG – REINTEGRATION TIME

- Most children and young people (73%) are still receiving services from Komar Rikreay.
- 20% were reintegrated within 6-12 month and a small number chose to leave services on their own.



BATTAMBANG – FUTURE PLANS/CAREER DREAMS

- **100%** of children have the future plan to live with their family.
- Teacher, policeman and mechanic were the most common future job interests chosen.
- For many 'other' was identified.



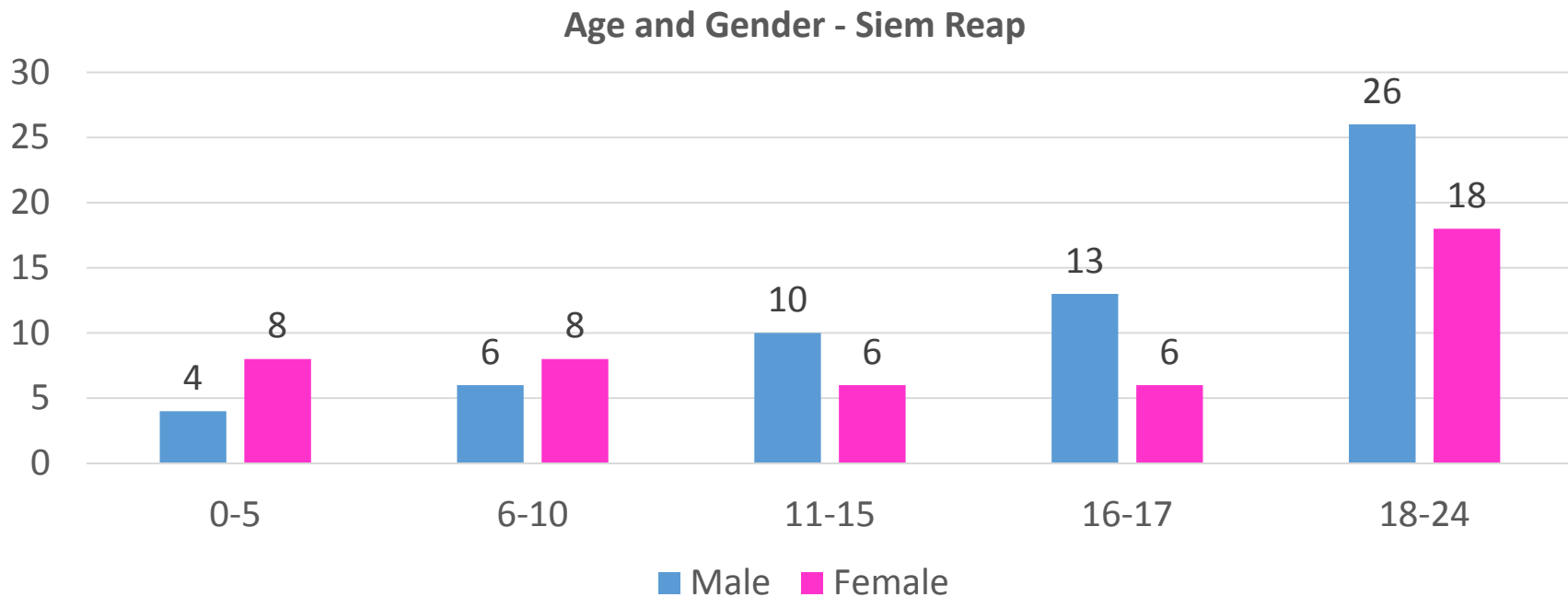


SIEM REAP

Questionnaires completed by Kaliyan Mith
for 106 new cases opened in 2014.

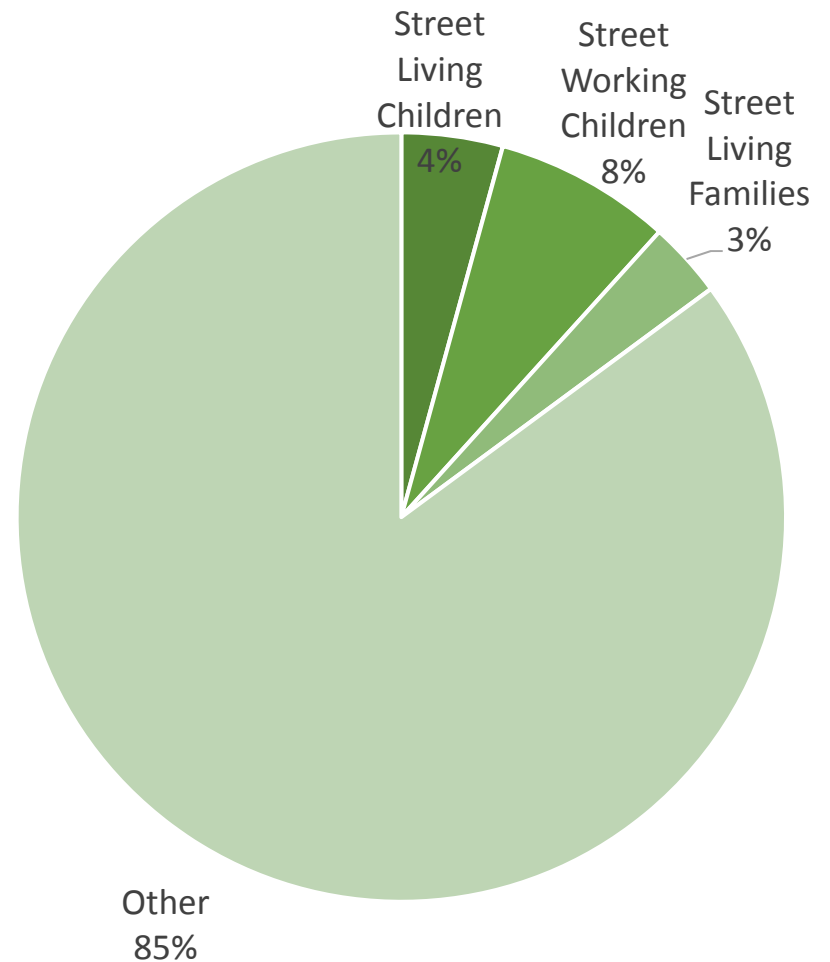
SIEM REAP – AGE AND GENDER

- **Gender:** More males than female - 57% male, 43% female.
- **Age:** Most common age group 18-24 (42%).
- **Age and Gender:** Most common age and gender demographic is males aged 18-24 (25%).



SIEM REAP – TYPE OF CASE

- Most categorised as 'other' (85%) – (see n
- 8% of children were categorised as either SW
- 7% of children are living the street – 4% living alone with friends and 3% are Street Living Families.



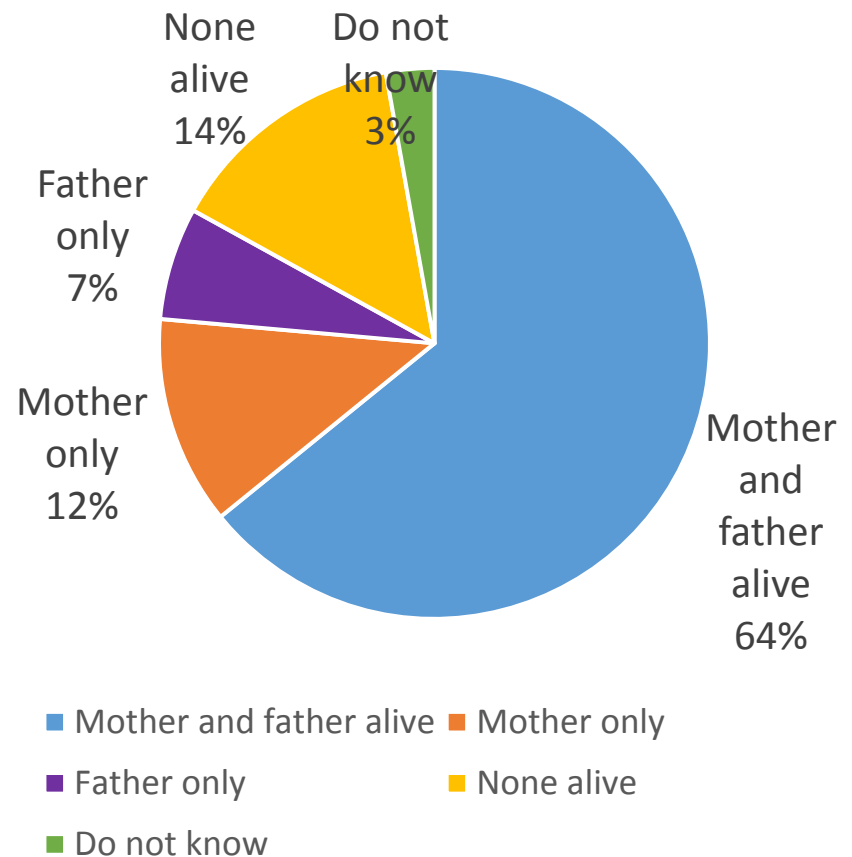
■ Street Living Children ■ Street Working Children
■ Street Living Families ■ Other

SIEM REAP – DIABILITY, PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

Disability: Only two children have a disability (2%) – one with mental disability/brain injury, one with a physical disability.

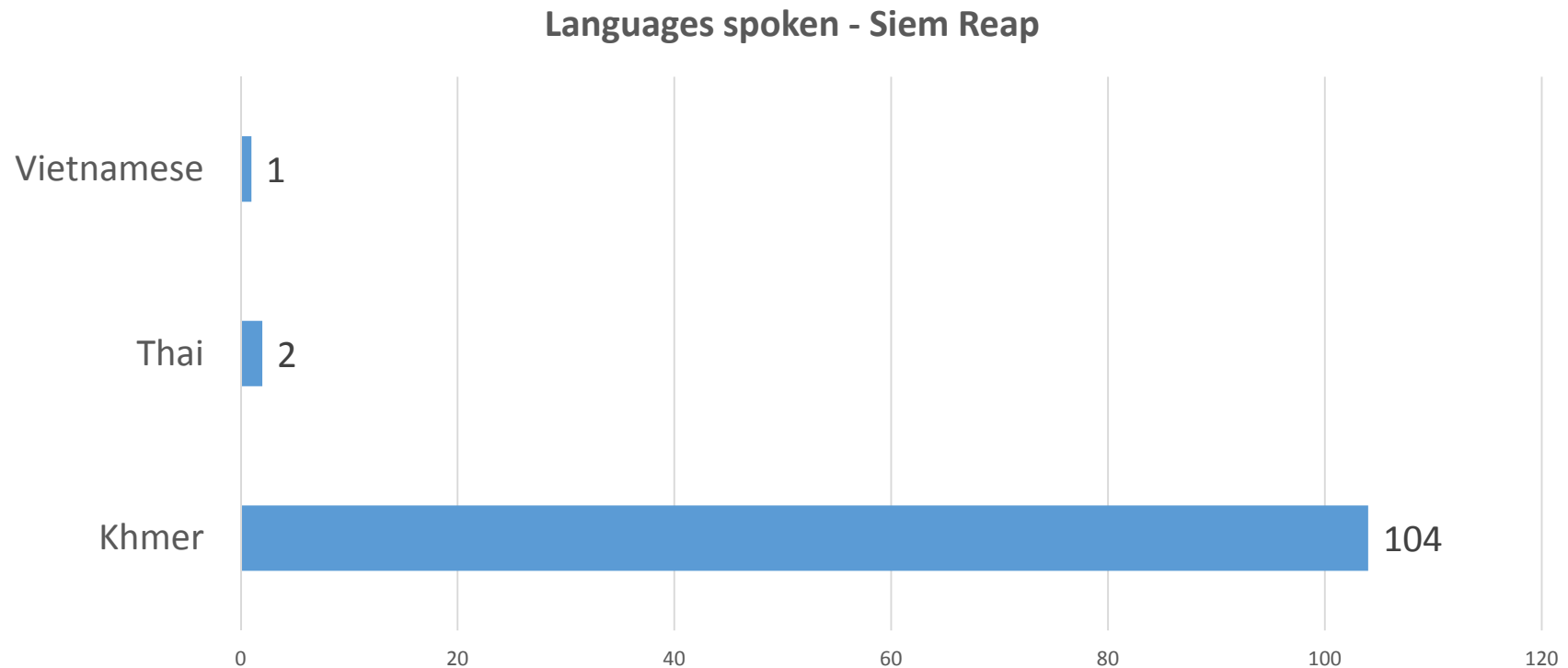
Parents: Most have both parents living (64%). A significant number are orphaned (14%) and 19% have only one living parent.

Siblings: Majority (92%) have brothers and sisters, 8% are an only child.



SIEM REAP – LANGUAGES SPOKEN

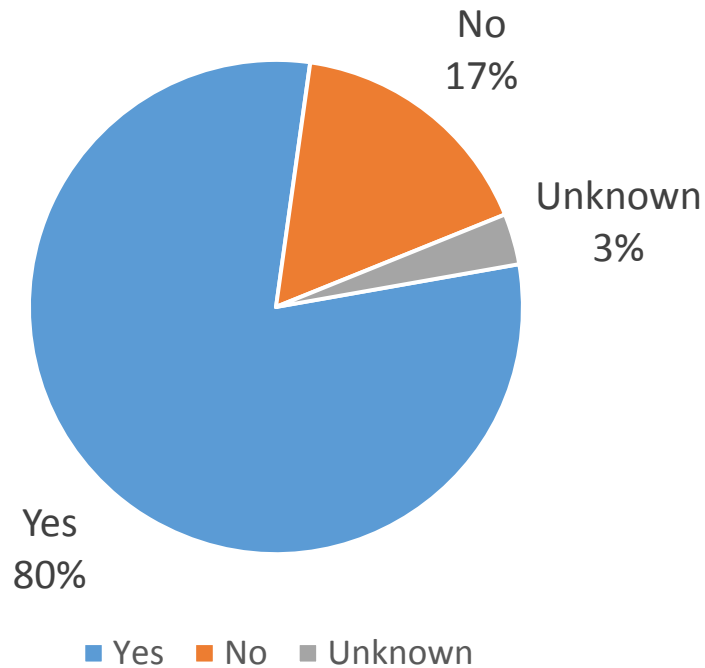
- All children surveyed speak Khmer.
- Three children speak an additional language: two speak Thai and one speaks Vietnamese.



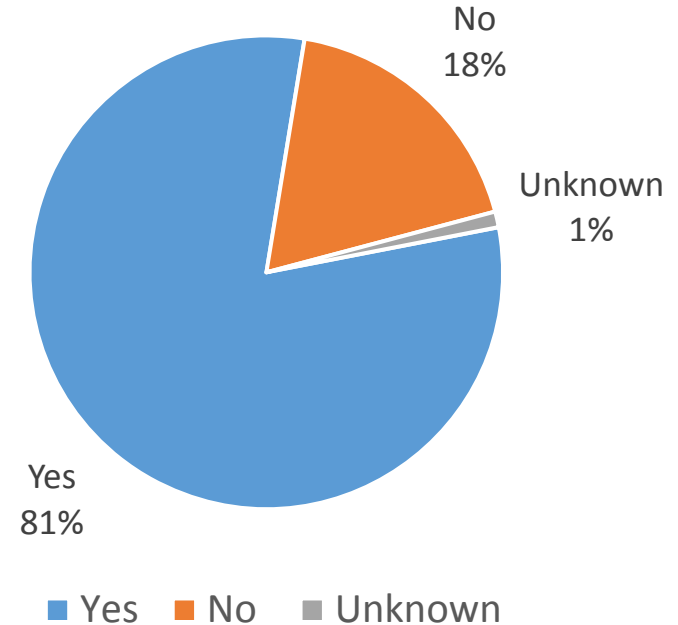
SIEM REAP – EDUCATION

- High rate of public school attendance (80%).
- Only 2% of children have never attended public school (not including children aged 0-5).

Children currently attending public school
(age 6-15) - Siem Reap

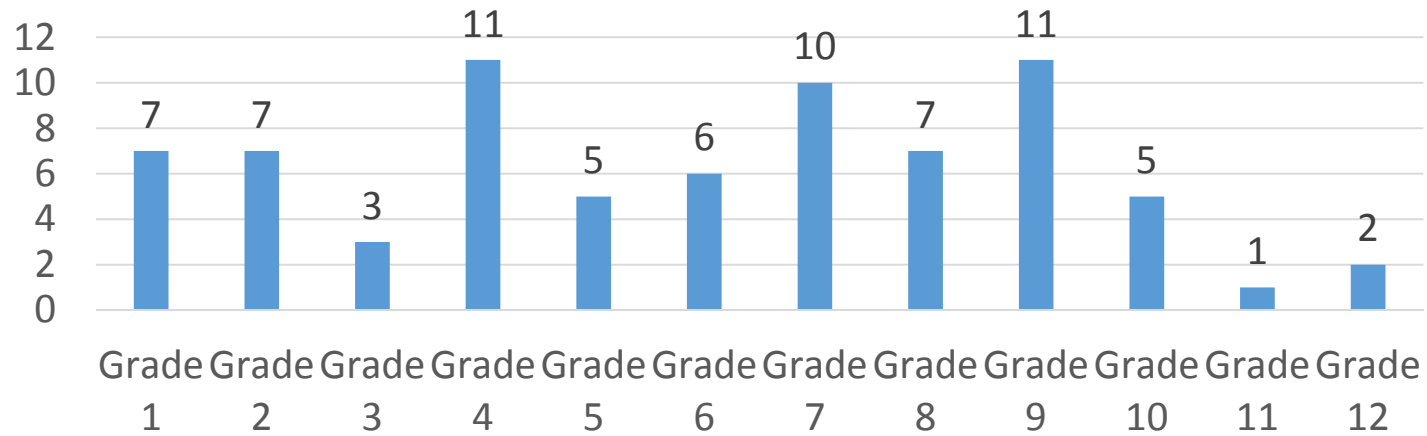


Children currently attending public school
(age 6-24) - Siem Reap

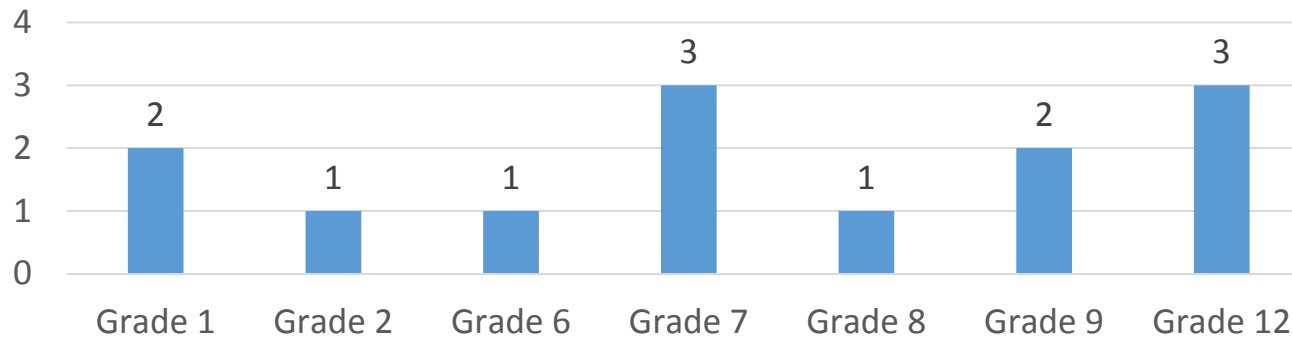


SIEM REAP – EDUCATION

Grade of children currently attending public school - Siem Reap

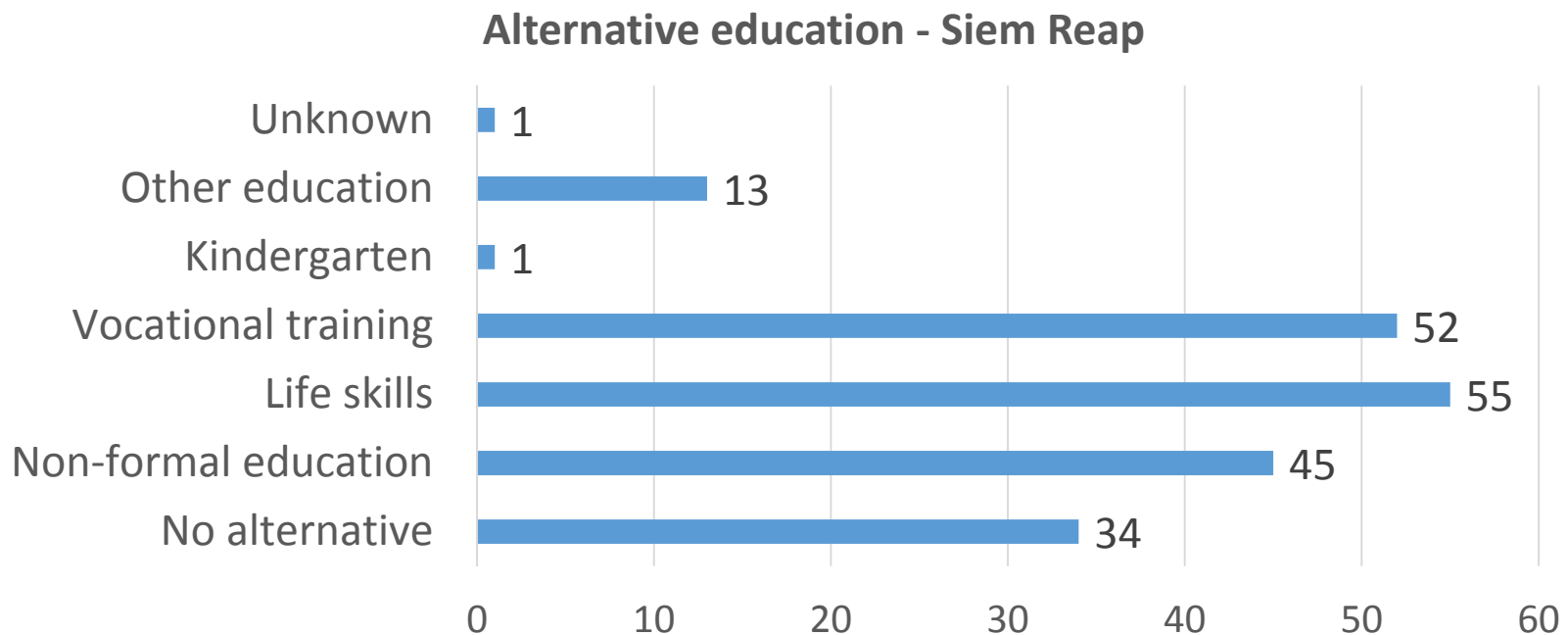


Grade child dropped out of public school - Siem Reap



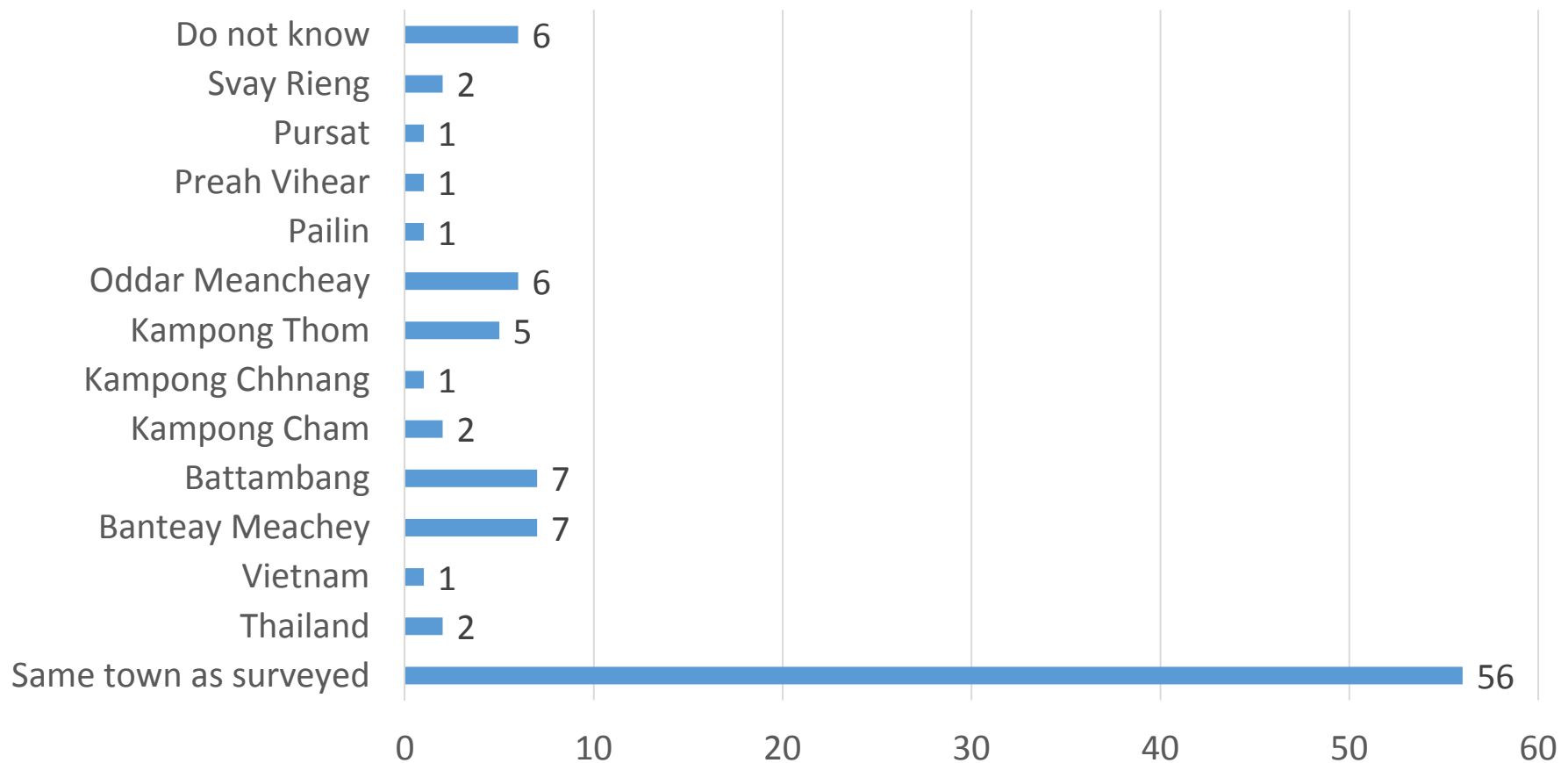
SIEM REAP – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

- 83% of children are involved in some form of education.
- Life skills training (53%), vocational training (50%) and informal education (44%) are the most common.



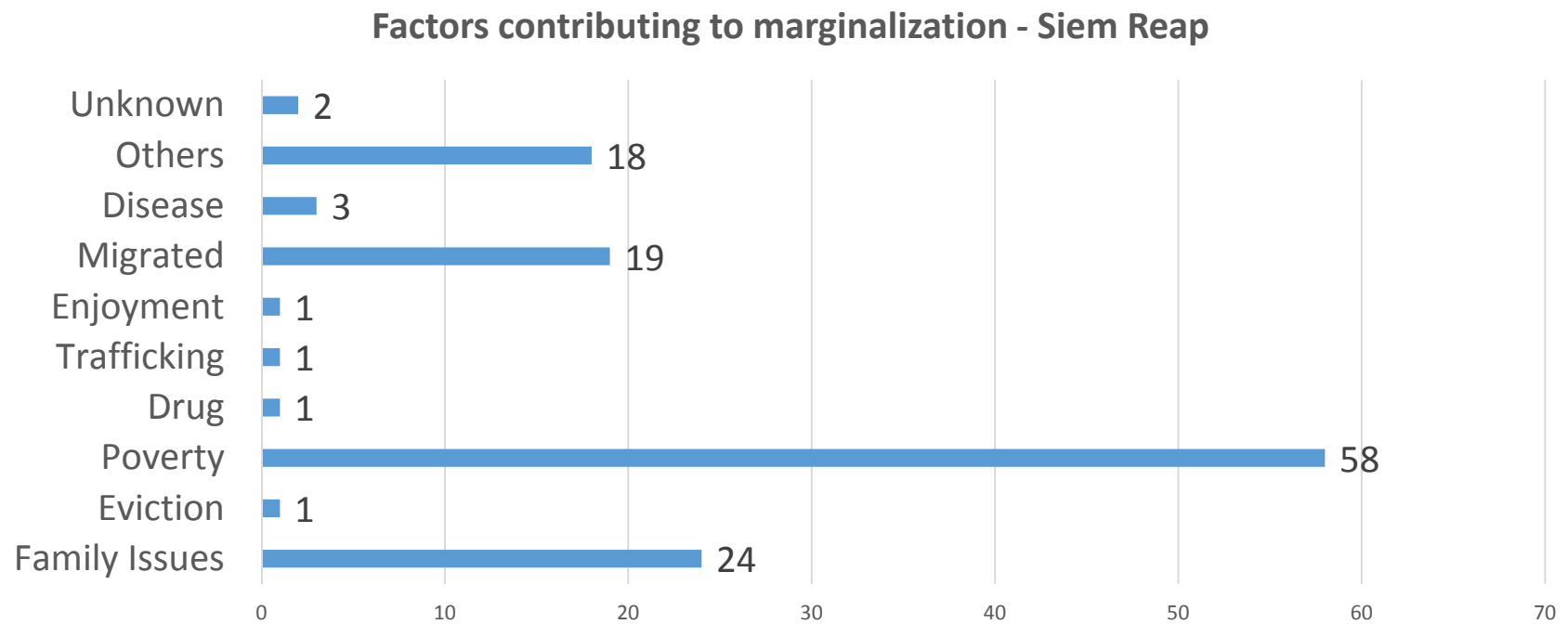
SIEM REAP – MIGRATION

- 57% are originally from Siem Reap province, 43% have migrated.
- Most (73%) travelled with family, the rest travelled either with friends (under 18), with siblings (under 18) or alone.



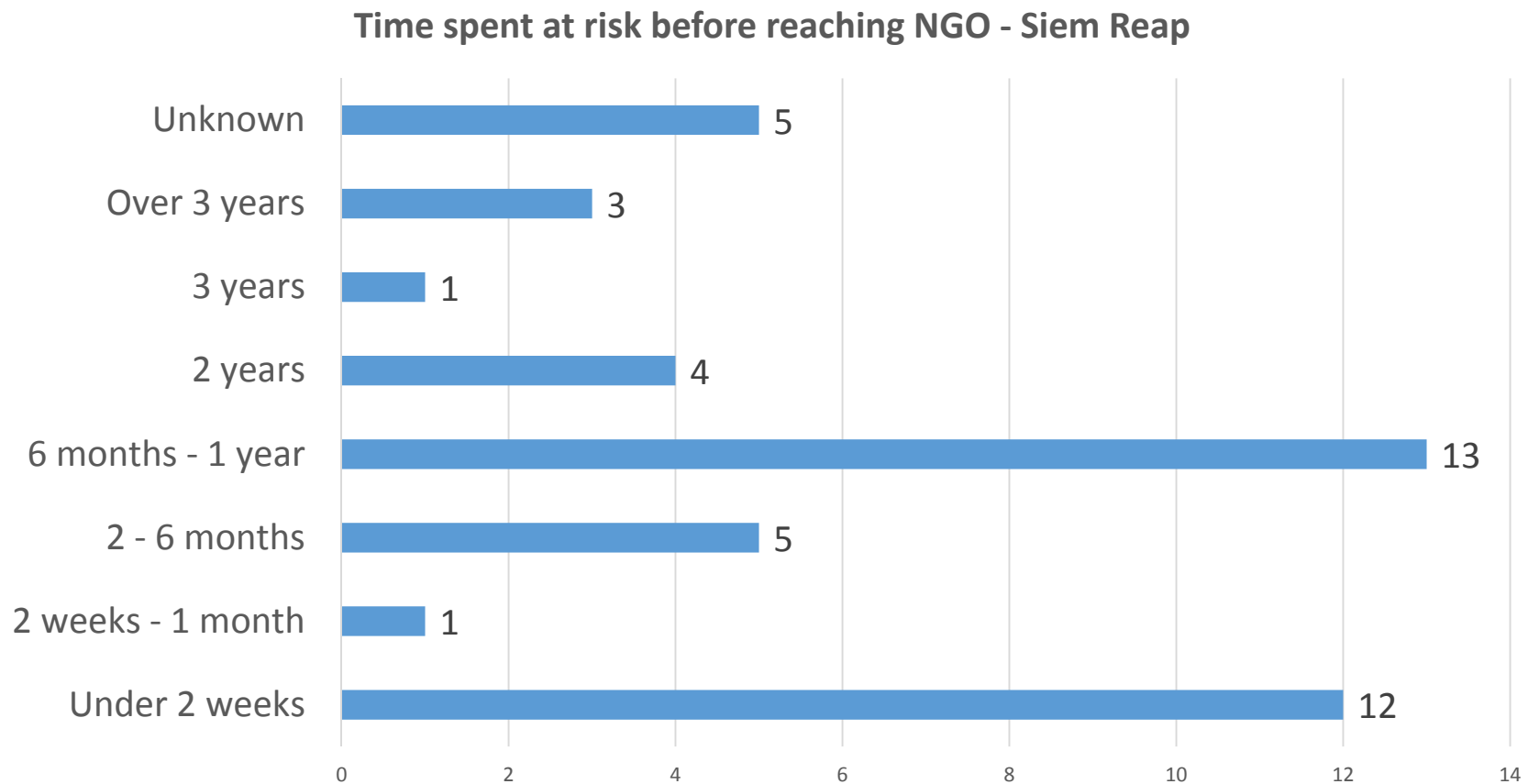
SIEM REAP – WHY CHILDREN ARE MARGINALIZED

- Poverty was the most common factor contributing to marginalization (76%) followed by family issues (32%).
- For many children there was more than one contributing factor.



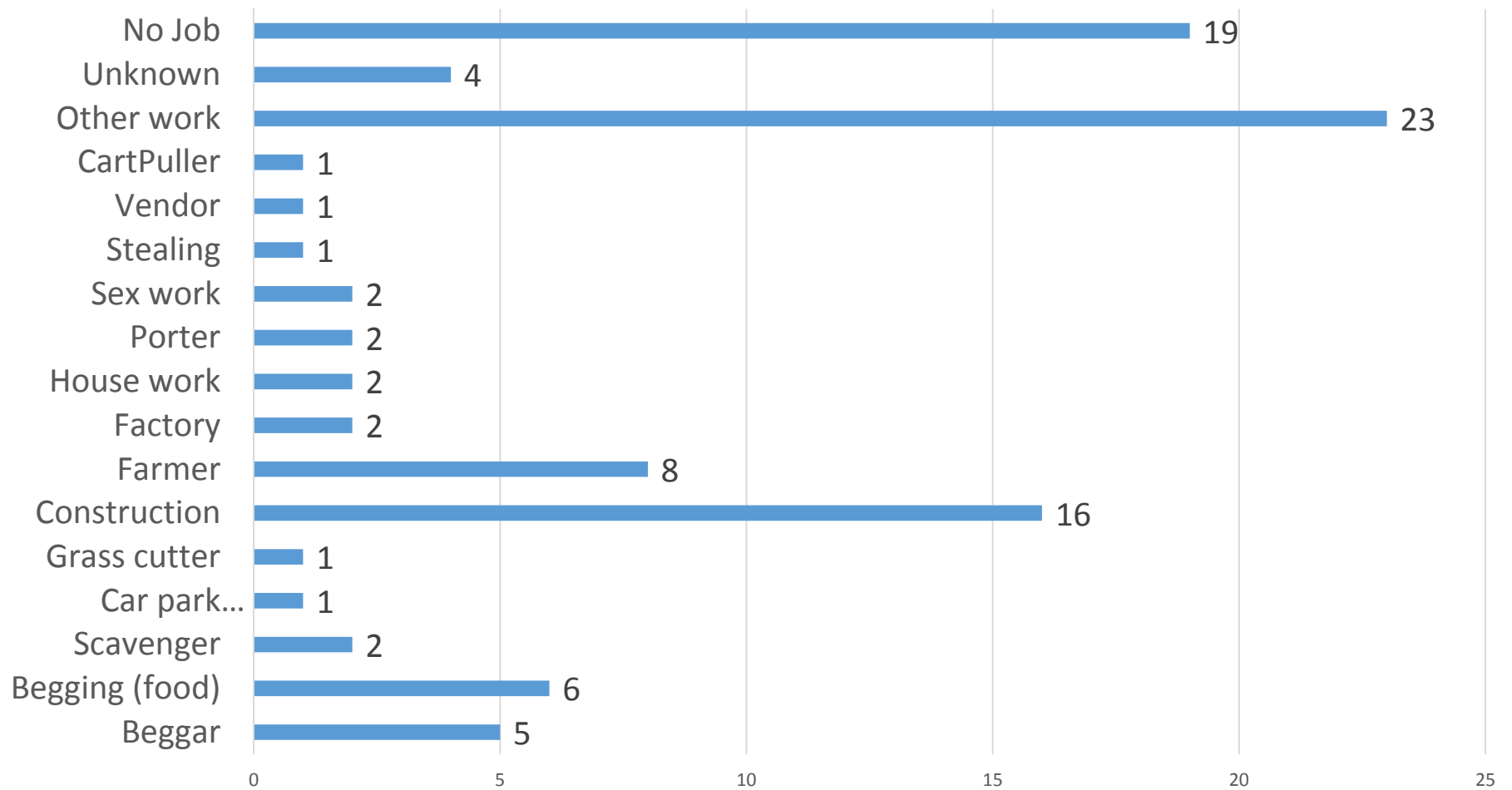
SIEM REAP – TIME SPENT AT RISK

- Time periods ranged from less than 2 weeks – over 3 years.
- Most commonly children were at risk for 6 months – 1 year (30%), or under 2 weeks (27%).



SIEM REAP – WORKING CHILDREN

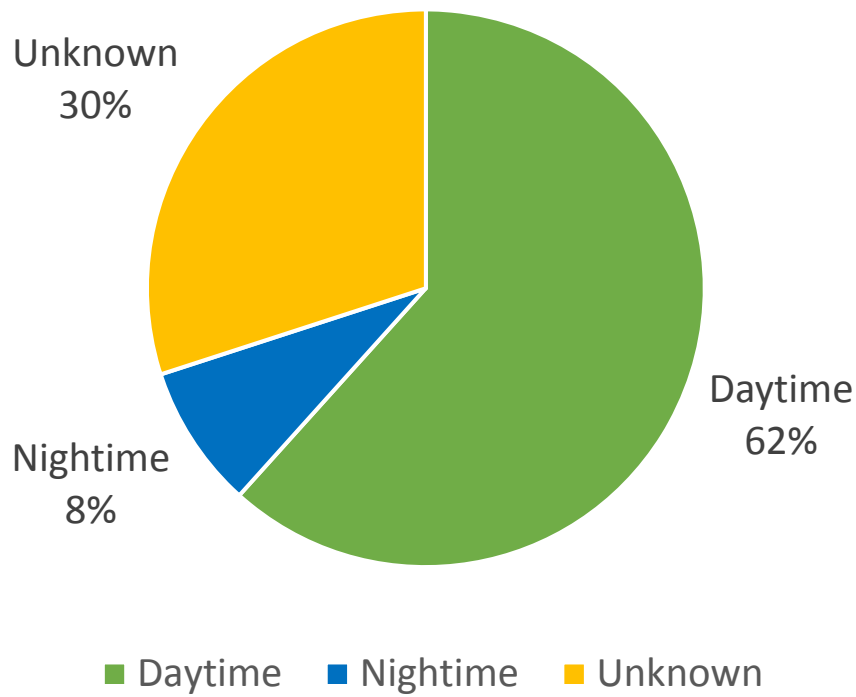
Type of work children do- Siem Reap



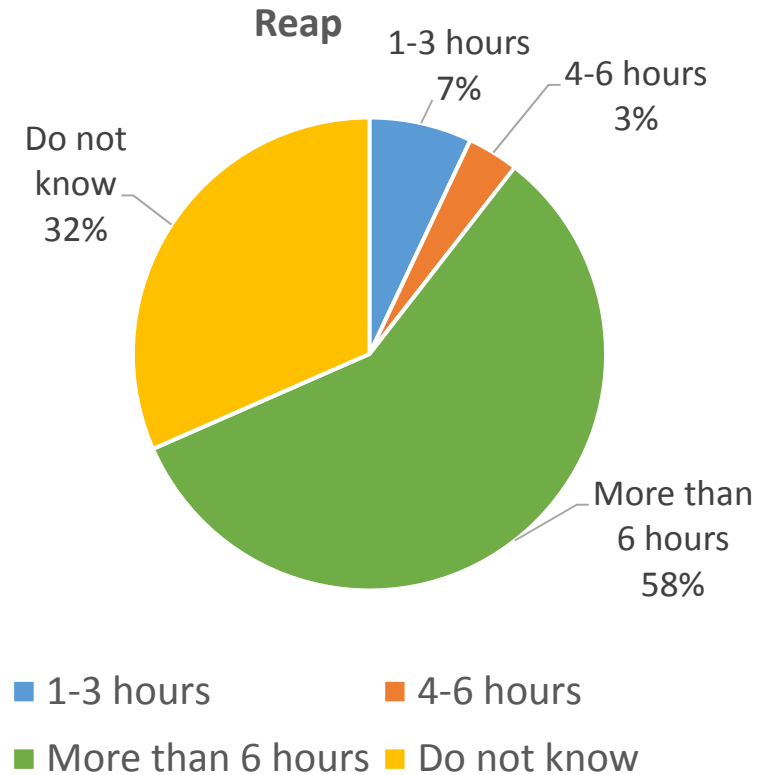
SIEM REAP – TIME, HOURS AND EARNINGS

- The majority of children are working during the daytime and for longer than 6 hours a day.

Time children are working - Siem Reap

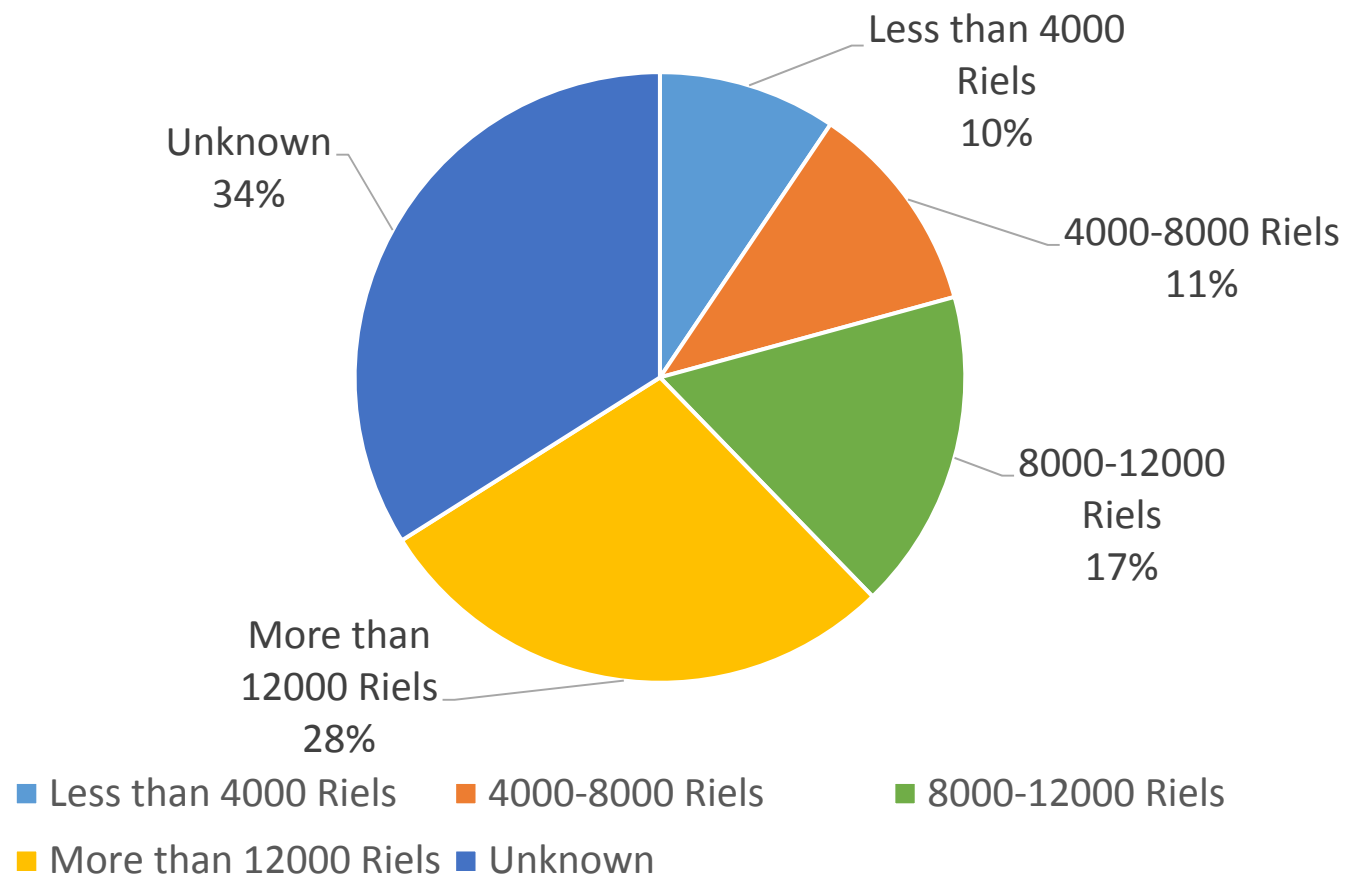


Hours children are working - Siem Reap



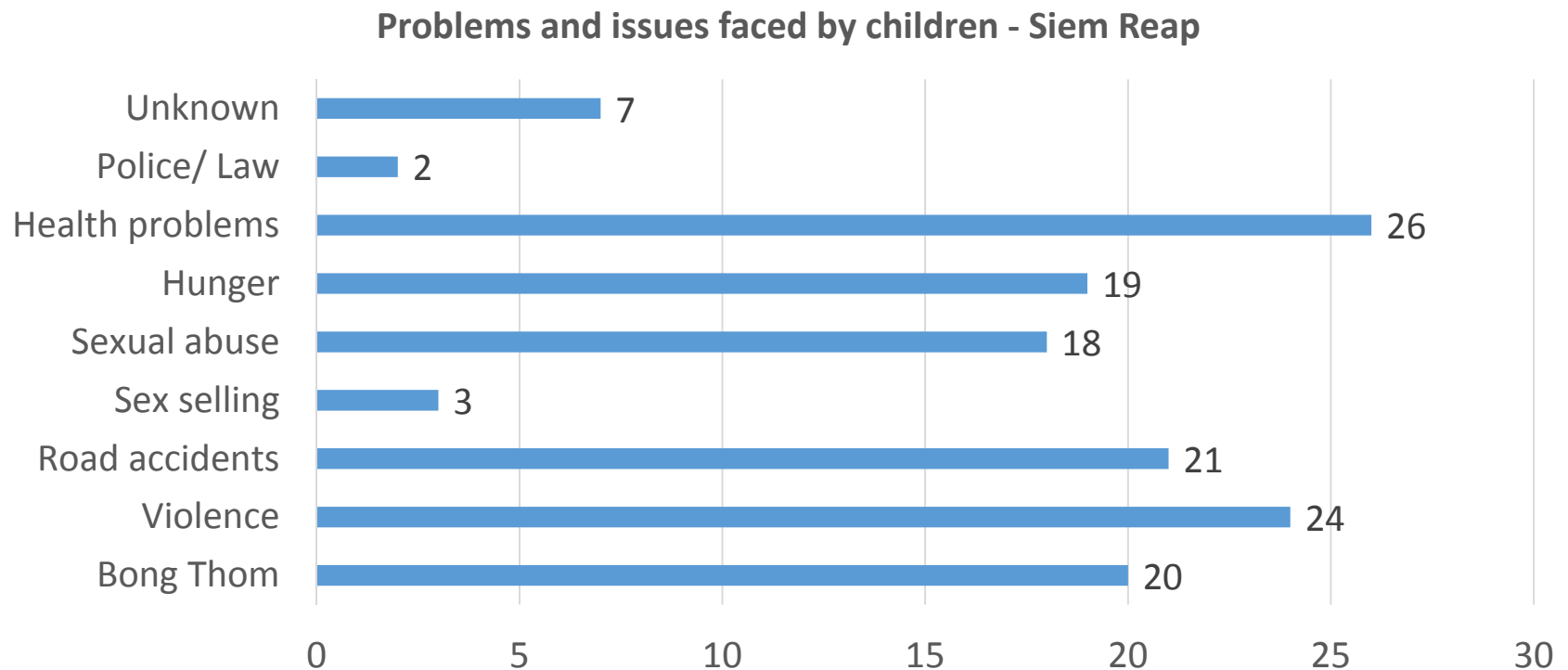
SIEM REAP – EARNINGS

- Children earning from as little as less than 4000 Riels to more than 12000 Riels.
- Most commonly, children are earning more than 12000 Riels a day.



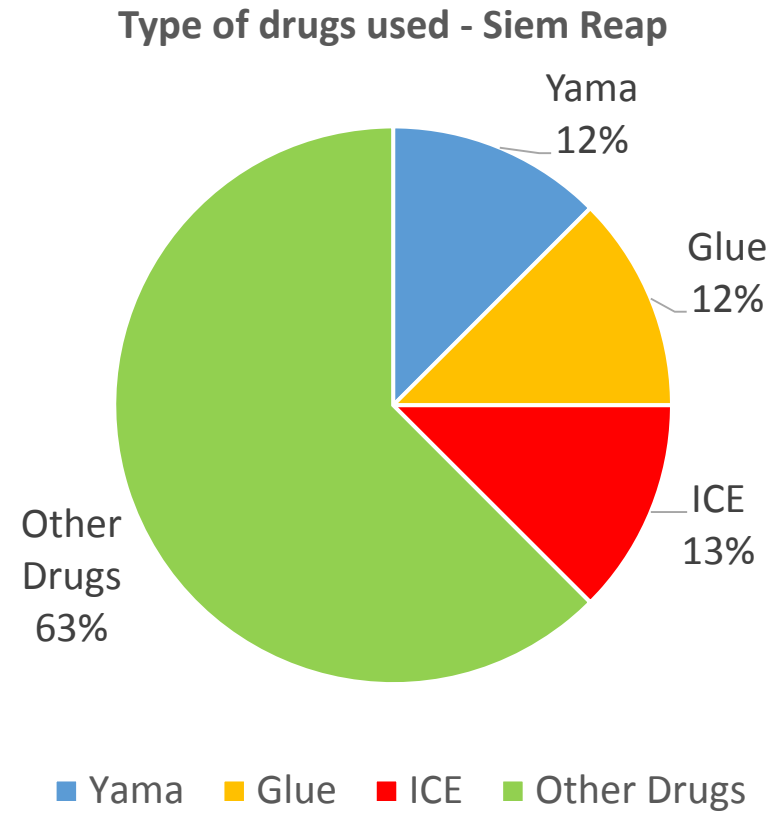
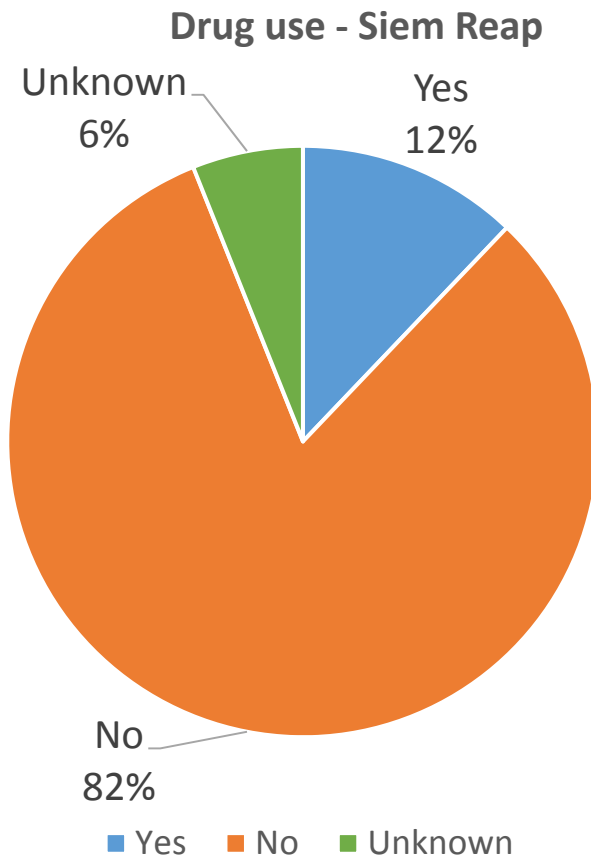
SIEM REAP – PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED

- The most common problems and issues faced by children are poor health (49%) and violence (45%).
- Road accidents, problems with Bong Thom, hunger and sexual abuse are also prevalent problems amongst children and young people surveyed.



SIEM REAP – DRUG USE

- Most children and young people are not using drugs.
- Those children who are using drugs, 'other drug' most common.



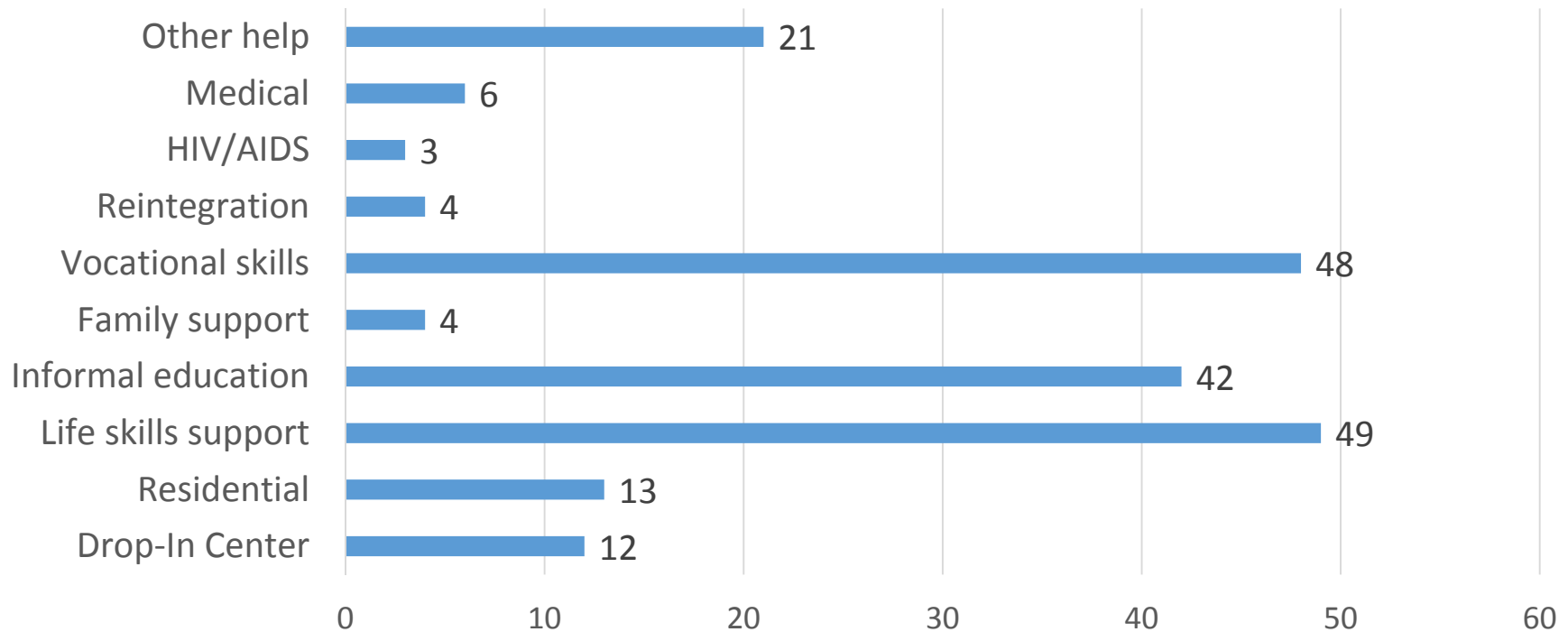
SIEM REAP – ALCOHOL AND DETENTION

- **Alcohol:** 97% of children and young people are not drinking alcohol.
- **Detention:** none of the children and young people surveyed have experienced detention.

SIEM REAP – NGO SERVICES

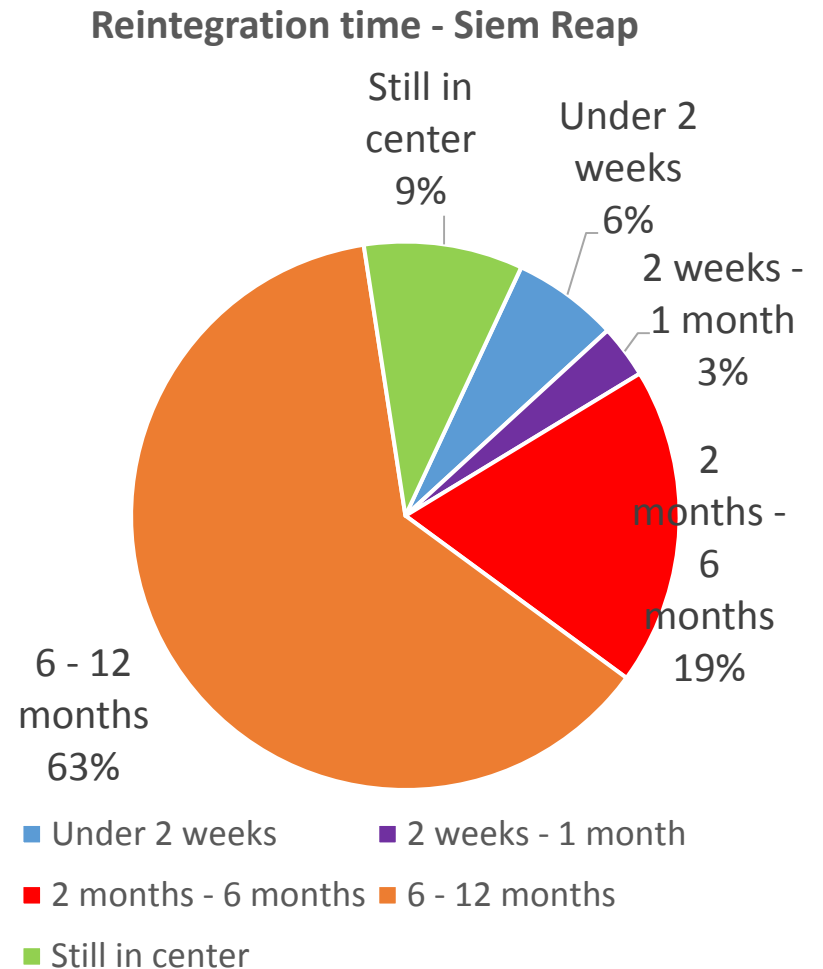
- The most frequent services used are life skills support (56%), vocational training (55%) and informal education (48%).
- Wide variety of services being used, with most children and young people accessing multiple services.

NGO services received - Siem Reap



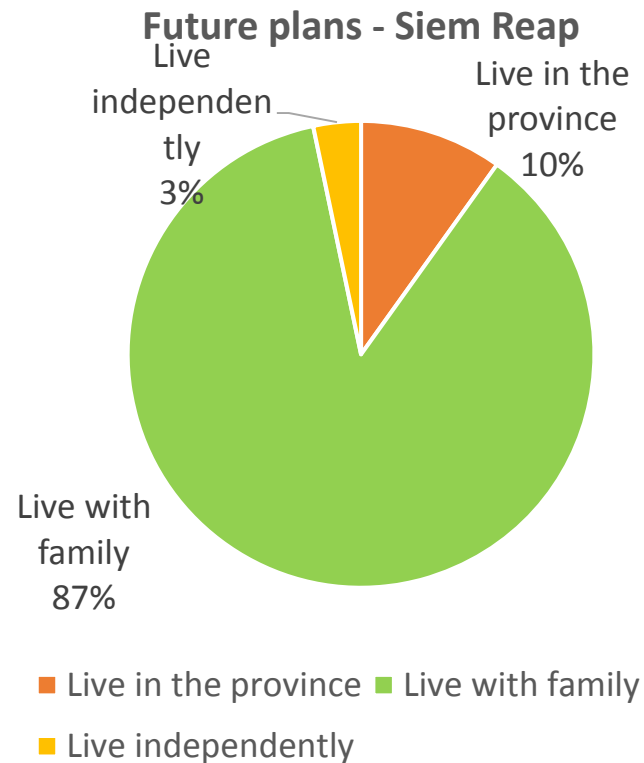
SIEM REAP – REINTEGRATION TIME

- In the majority of cases children were reintegrated within 6-12 months of receiving services from Kaliyan Mith.
- The data shows only 9% are still in the centre – however there was a large number of missing answers for this question, so it is likely the number is higher than 9%.



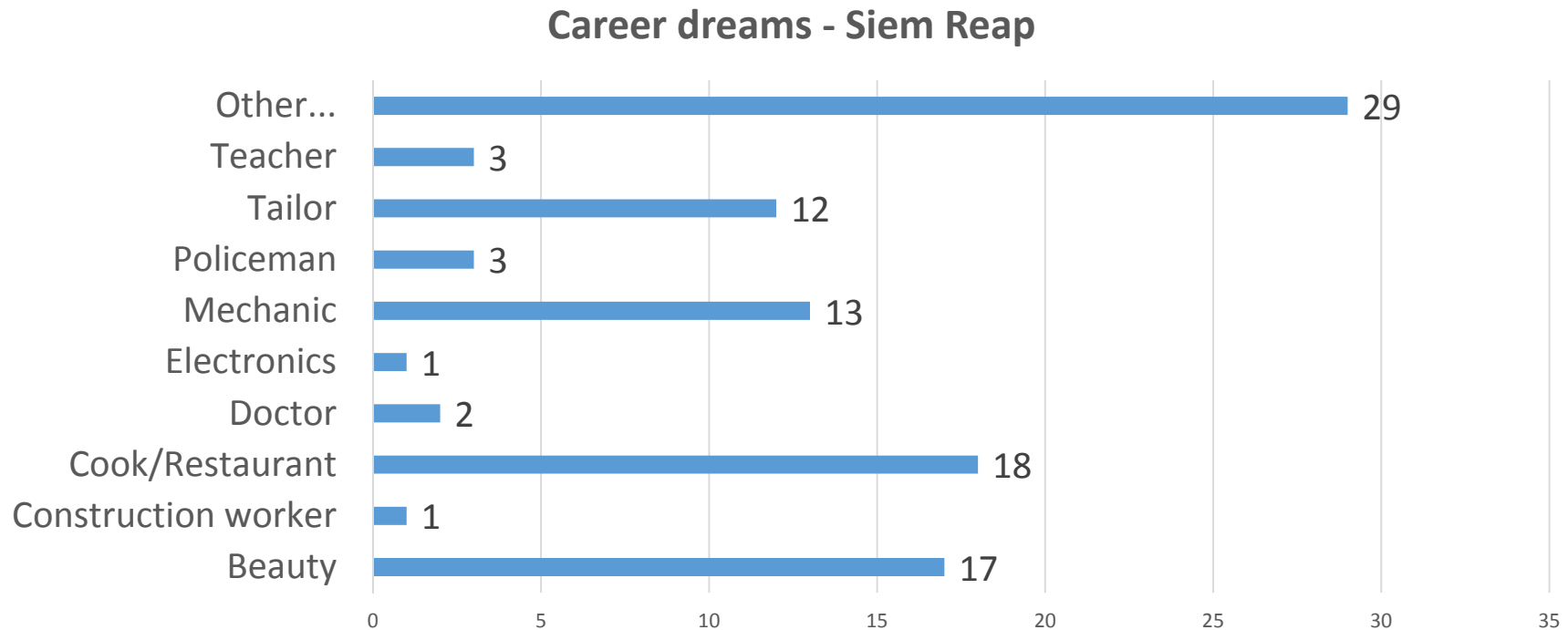
SIEM REAP – FUTURE PLANS

- Most common children have the future plan to live with their family.
- Some have the future plan to live in the province (10%) and 3% have the plan to live independently.



SIEM REAP – CAREER DREAMS

- “Other” was the most frequent response about the child or young persons career dream.
- Working as a cook or in a restaurant (18%) and in the area of beauty (specifically haircutting) (17%) were the most frequent career dreams.



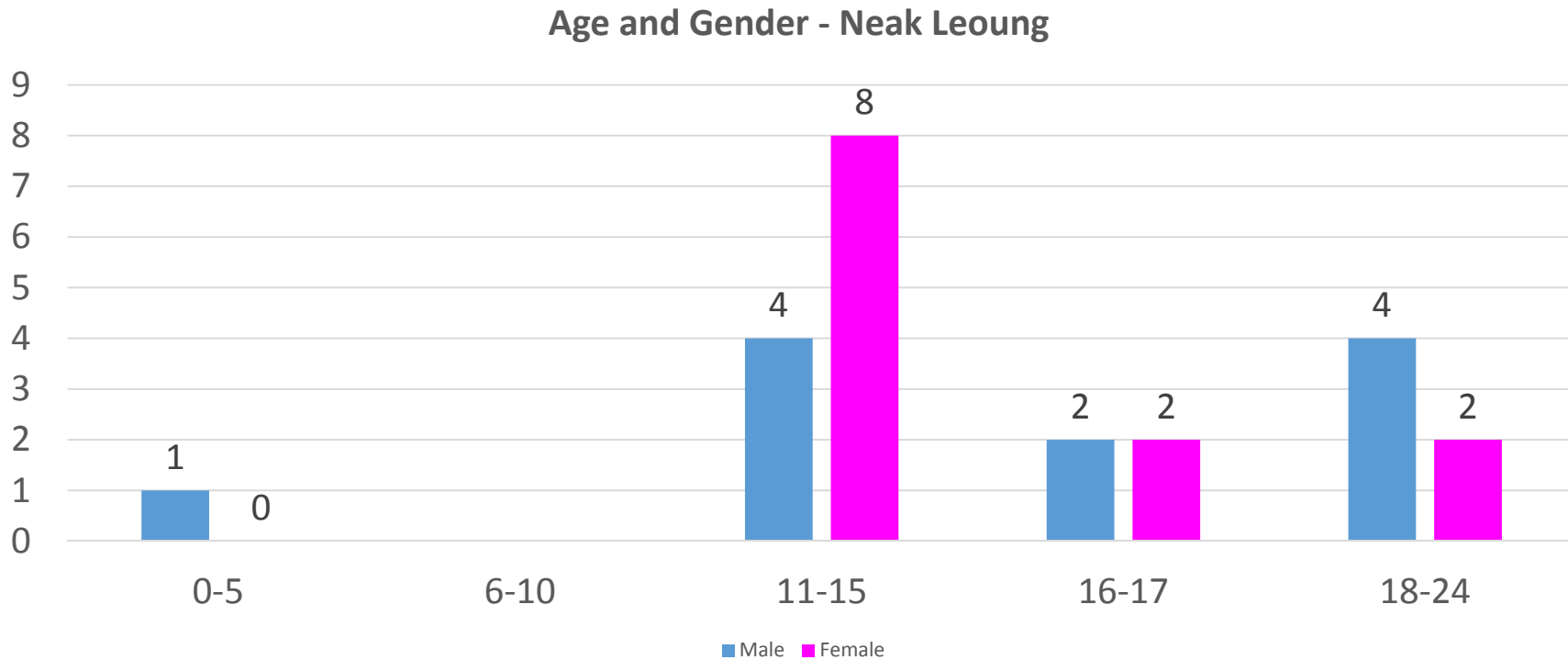


NEAK LEOUNG

Questionnaires completed by Damnok Toek
for 23 new cases opened in 2014.

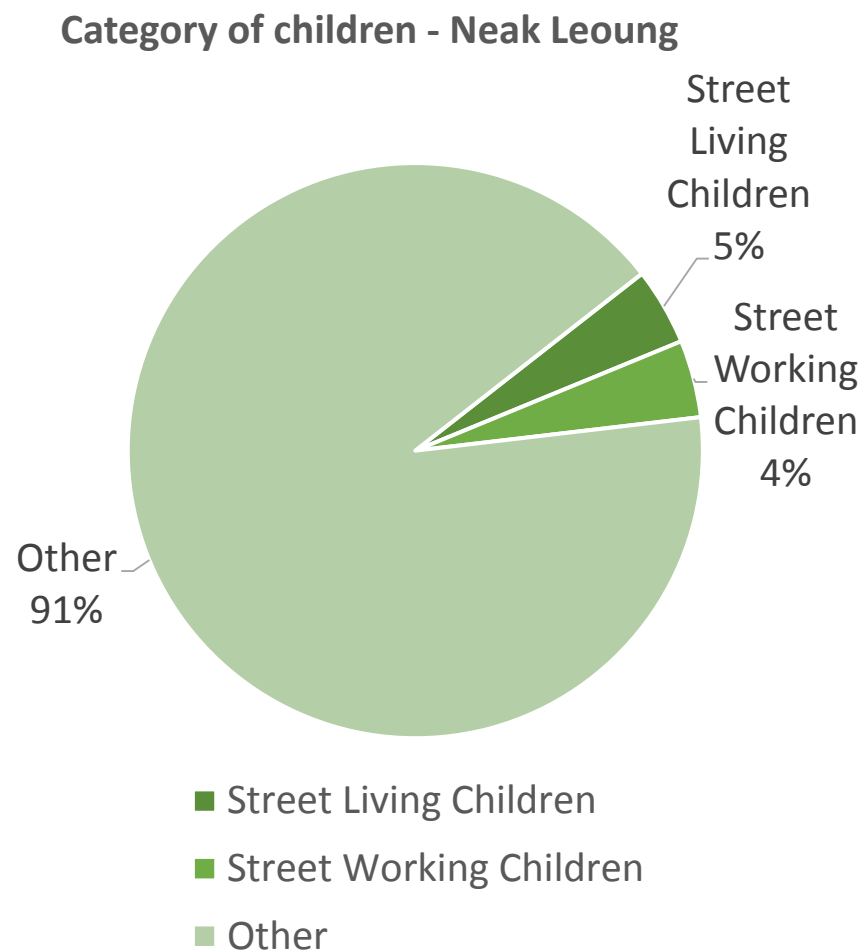
NEAK LEOUNG – AGE AND GENDER

- Nearly equal gender distribution with 52% female and 48% male.
- Most common age group is 11-15.
- Most common age and gender demographic is females aged 11-15.



NEAK LEOUNG – TYPE OF CASE

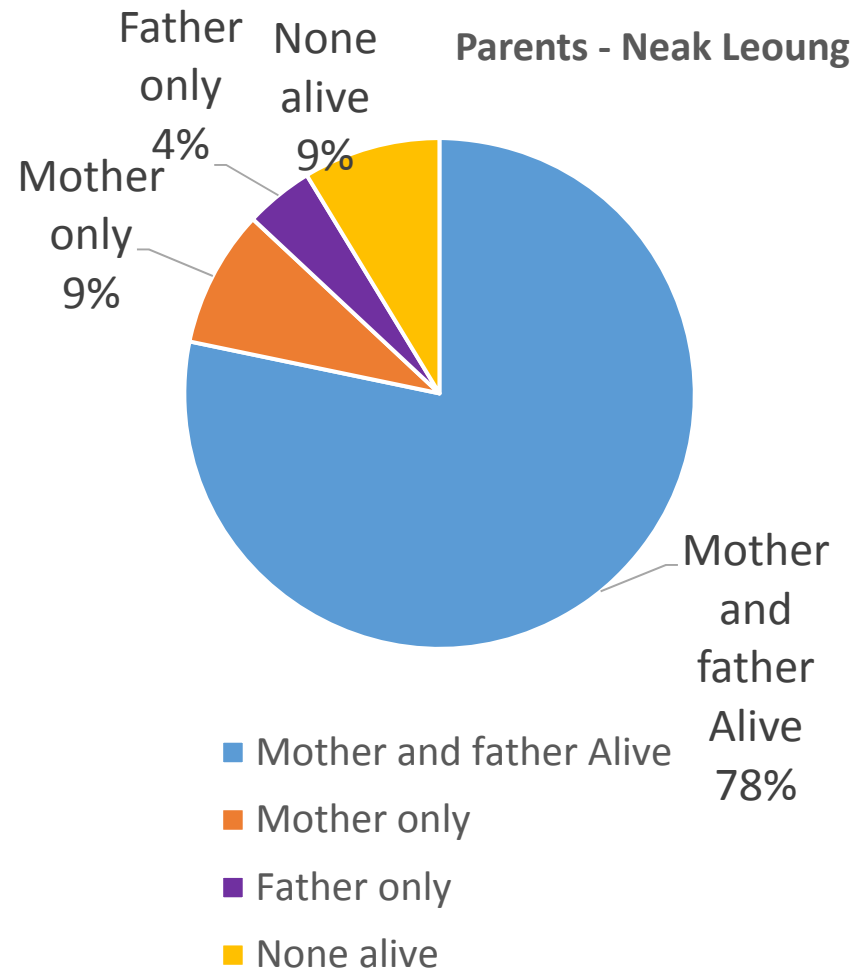
- The majority of cases fall into the category of 'other' (91%).
- There was an equal amount of SLC and SWC.
- There were no children living as part of a SLF.



NEAK LEOUNG – PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

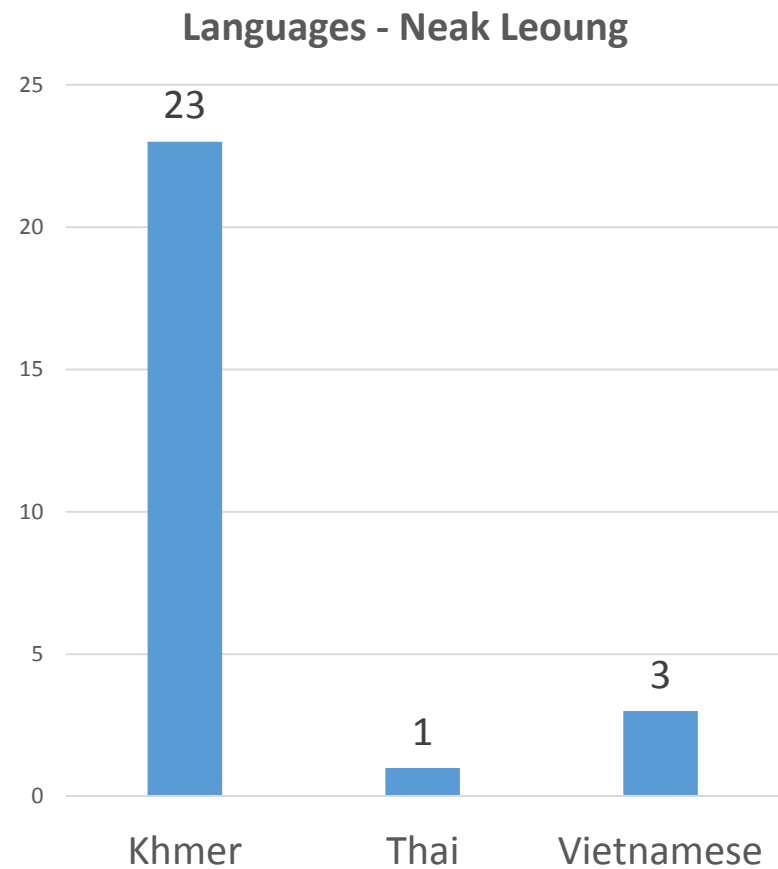
- The majority of children and young people still have both their mother and father alive.
- 12% only have one parent alive.
- 9% have no parents alive and are orphaned.
- All children but one child has brothers and sisters (95%).

Disability: no children or young people surveyed have a disability.



NEAK LEOUNG – LANGUAGE SPOKEN

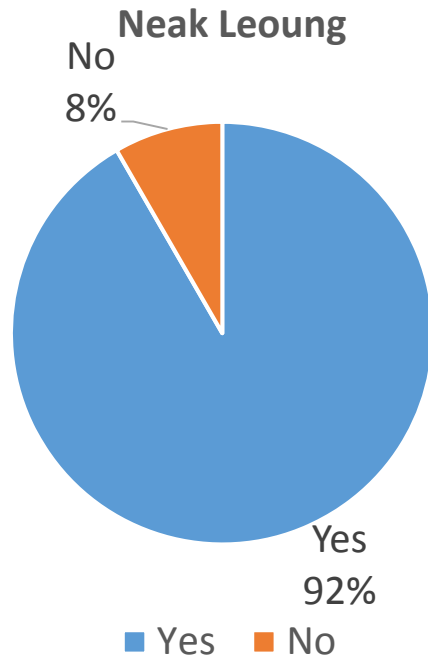
- 100% of children speak Khmer.
- Additionally, 3 children speak Vietnamese and one child speaks Thai.



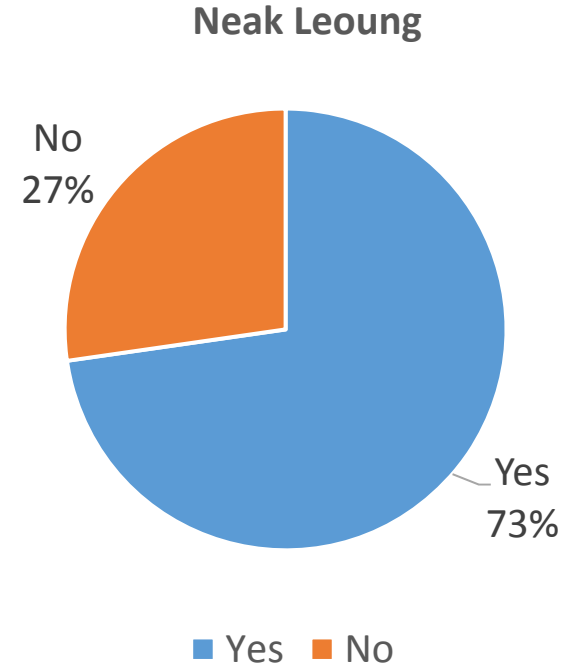
NEAK LEOUNG – EDUCATION

- Very high public school attendance rate. All except one child aged 6-15 is attending public school.
- Still a high rate for children aged 6-24 (73%).
- All children who are not attending public school are attending vocational training.

Public school attendance (6-15) -

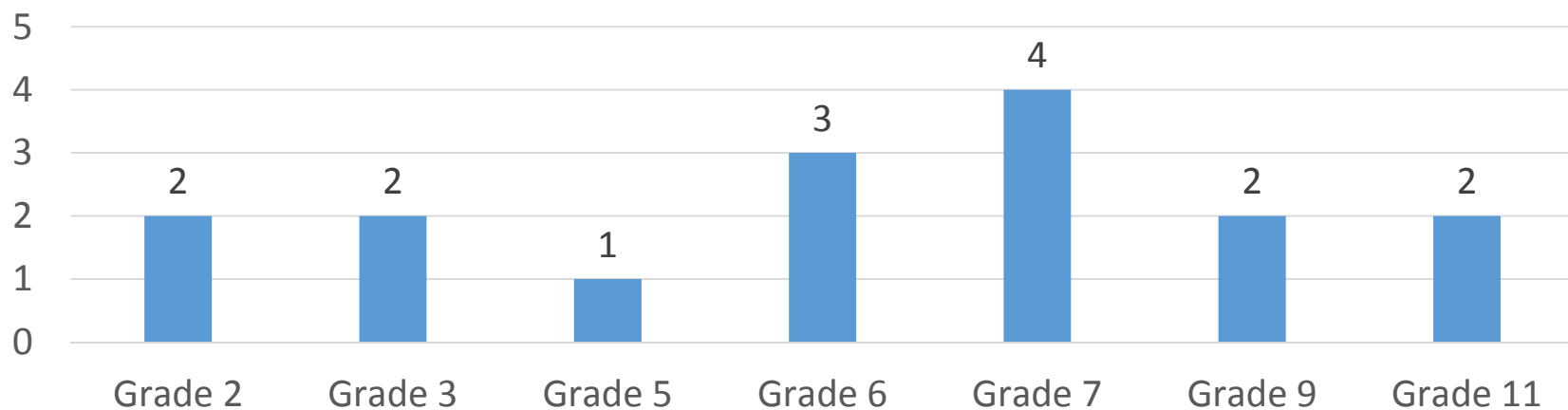


Public school attendance (6-24) -

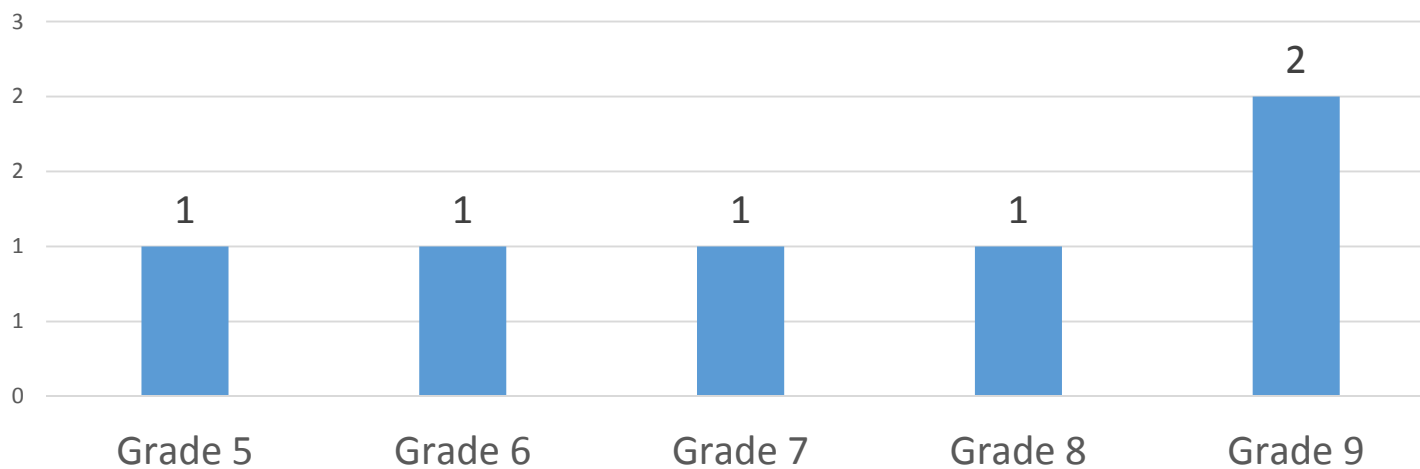


NEAK LEOUNG - EDUCATION

Grade of children currently attending public school - Neak Leoung



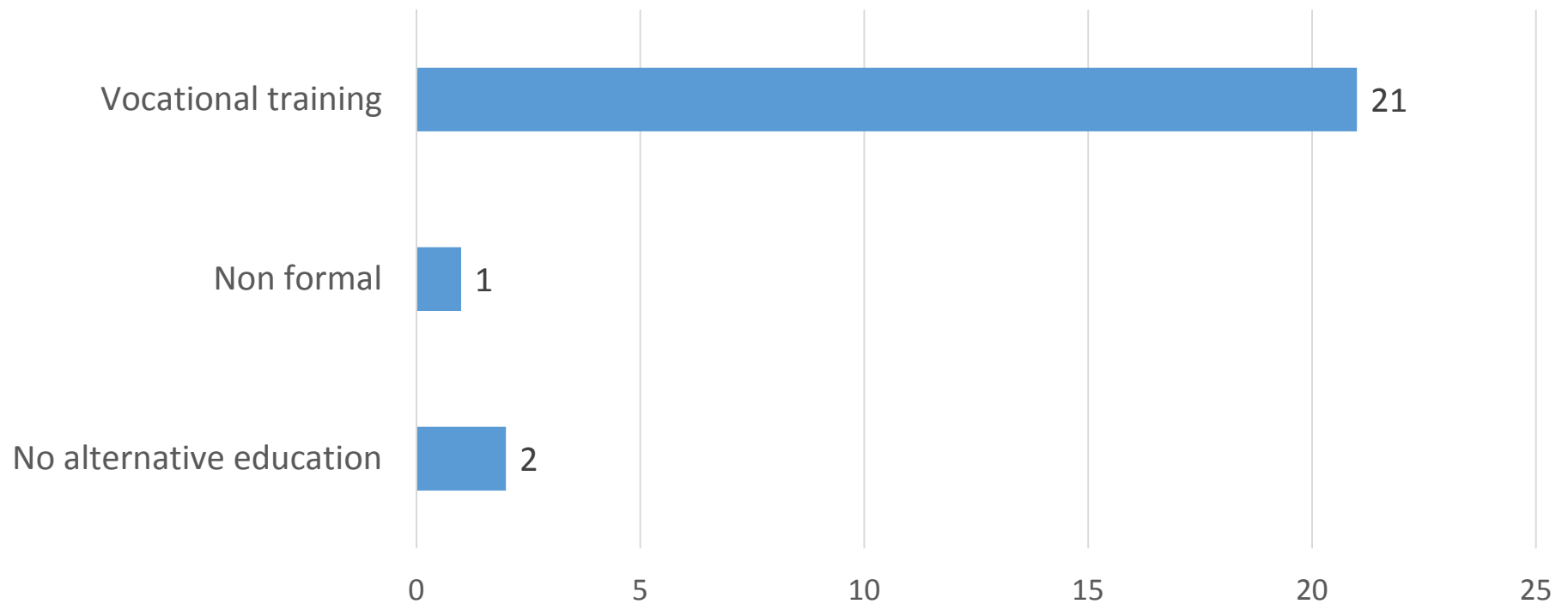
Grade children dropped out - Neak Leoung



NEAK LEOUNG – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

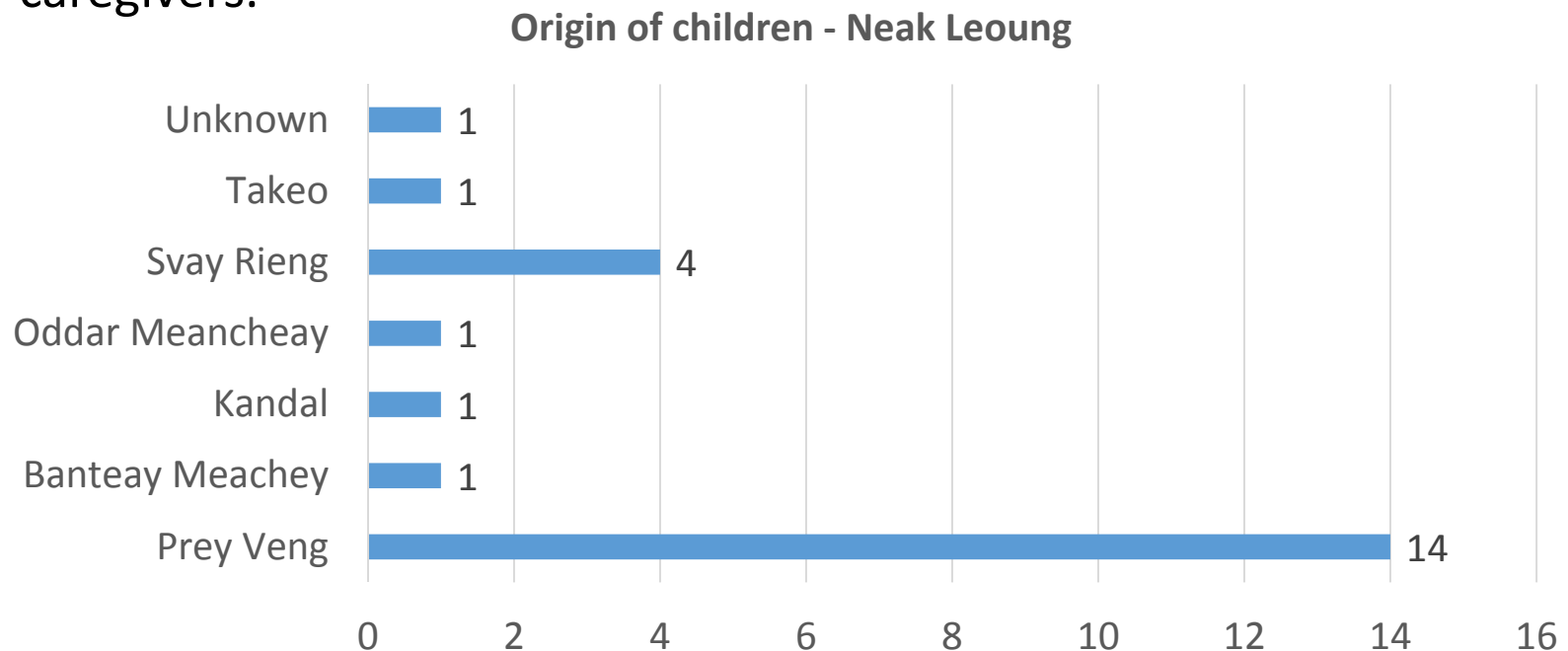
- High levels of alternative education, with nearly all children attending either vocational training or non-formal education.
- Large number of children and young people are gaining vocational training skills (91%).

Alternative education - Neak Leoung



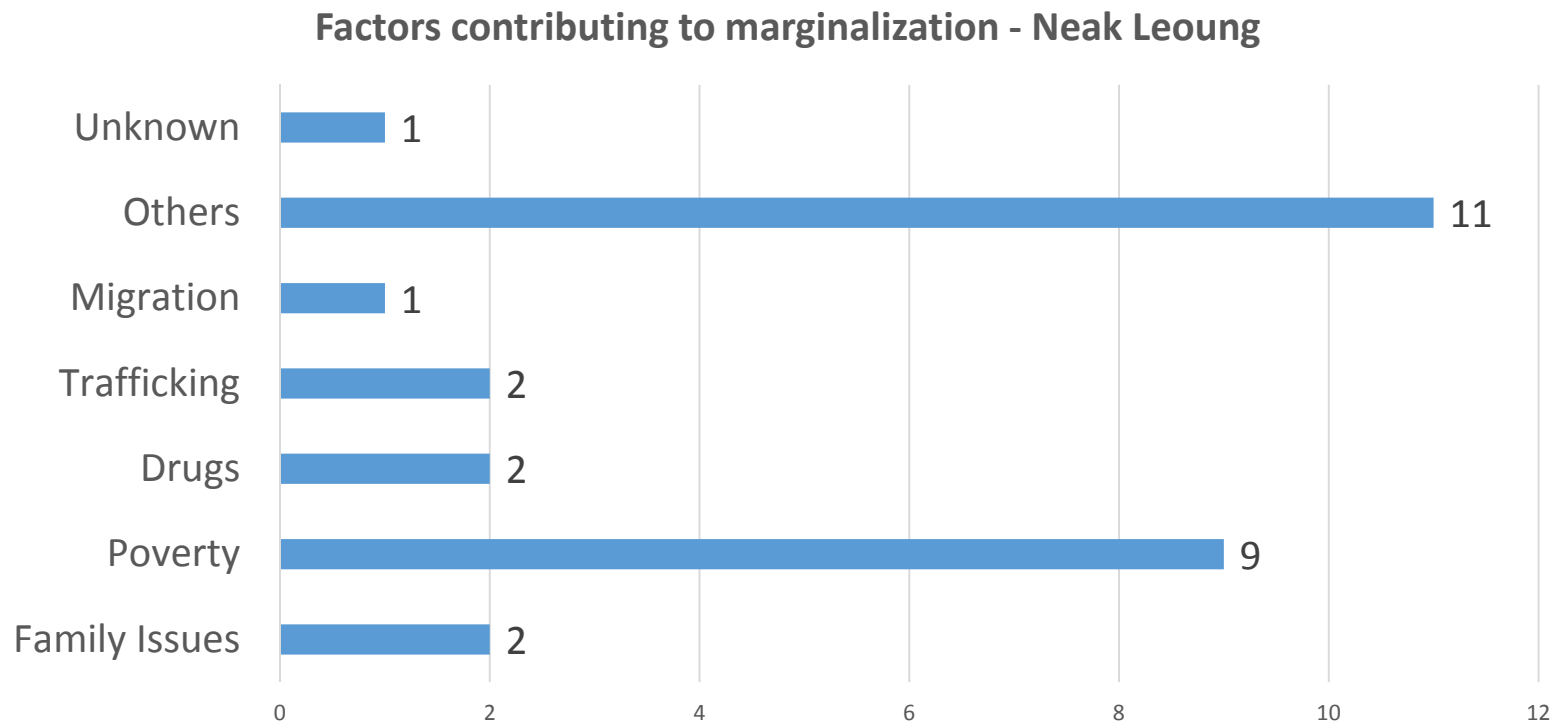
NEAK LEOUNG - MIGRATION

- The majority (61%) are originally from Prey Veng.
- The most common other province that children and young people originated from was Svay Rieng. Interesting when compared to the snapshot results on migration.
- 100% of children and young people travelled with their family or caregivers.



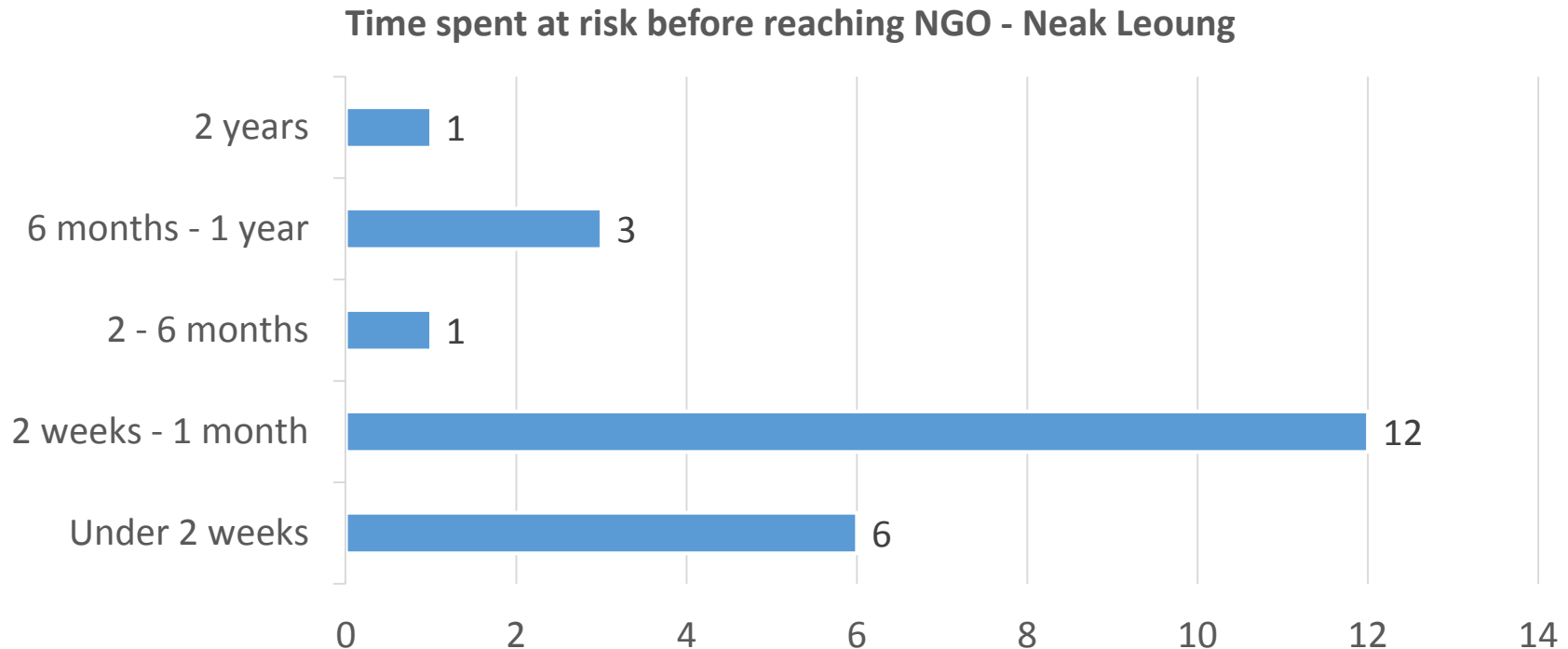
NEAK LEOUNG – WHY CHILDREN ARE MARGINALIZED

- ‘Other’ factors than those listed in the survey affected 50% of children and young people.
- Poverty was the other most prevalent factor affecting children and young people.



NEAK LEOUNG – TIME SPENT AT RISK

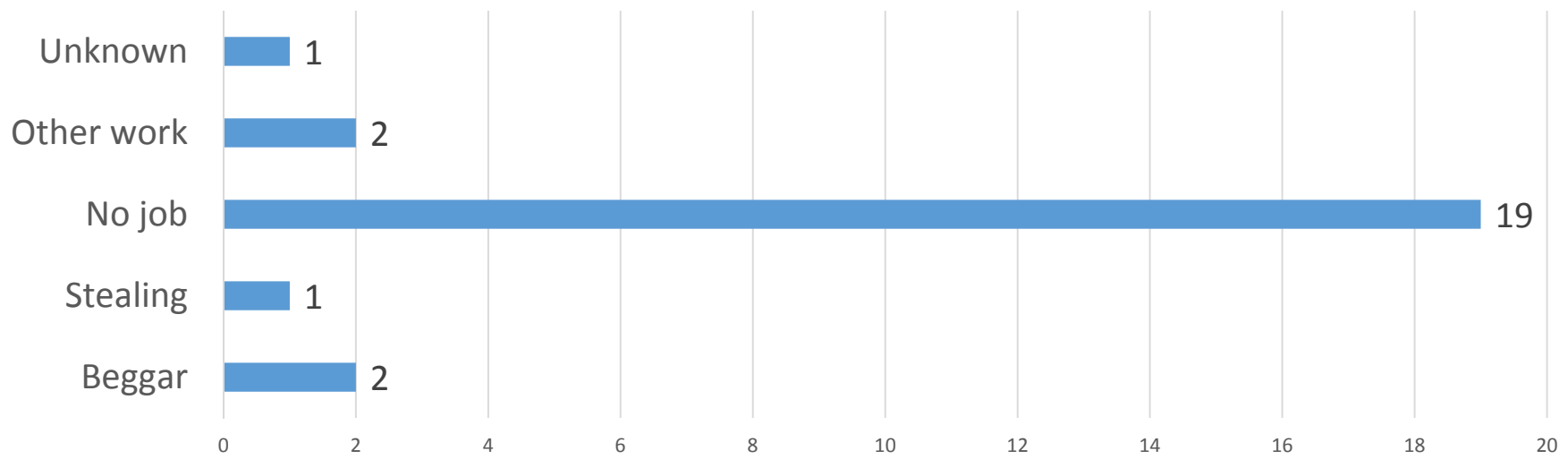
- Most frequently children and young people were at risk for 2 weeks – 1 month before receiving assistance.
- 78% were at risk for one month or less – positive result showing most at risk children and young people are being reached quickly.



NEAK LEOUNG – WORKING CHILDREN

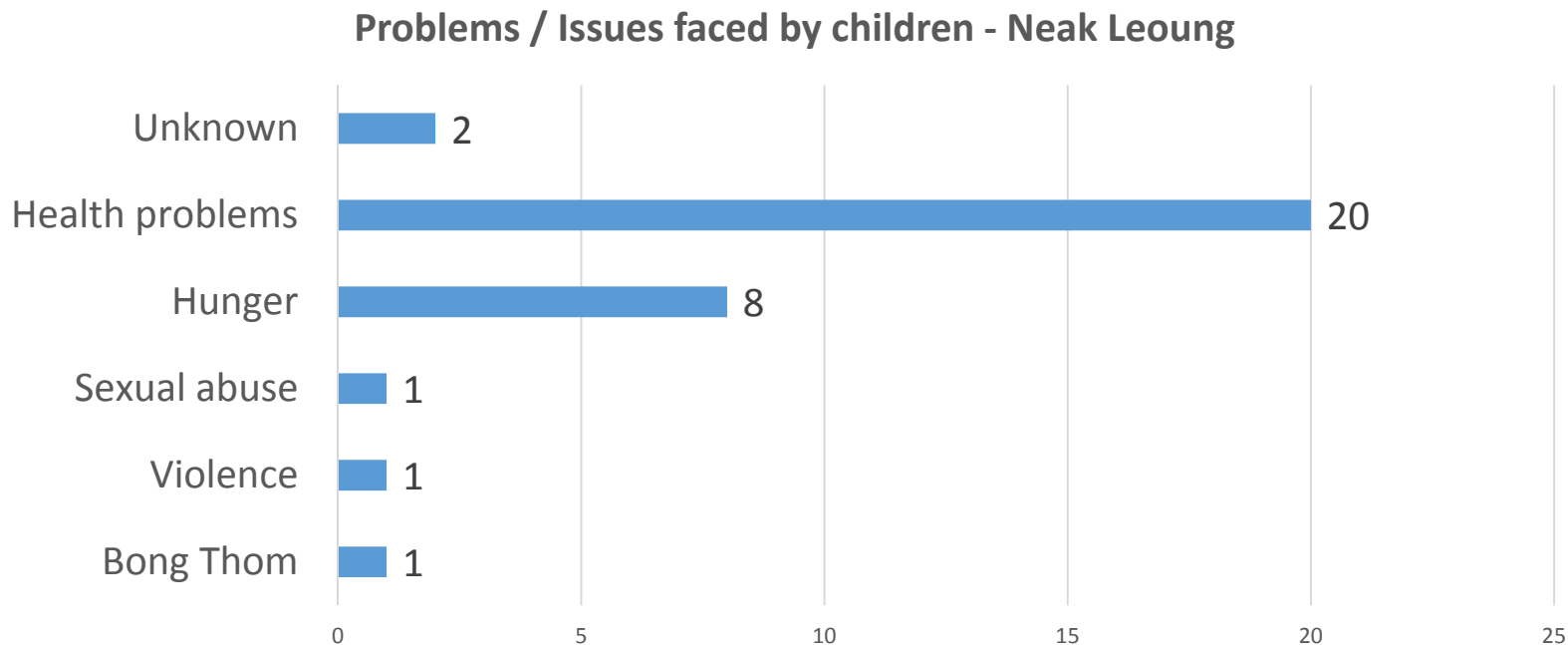
- The majority of children and young people are not working (83%).
- Of those who are working – begging, stealing and ‘other’ are the types of work or income generating activities children and young people are doing.
- Little information about time, hours and earnings due to low number of children and young people working.

Type of work children are doing - Neak Leoung



NEAK LEOUNG – PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED

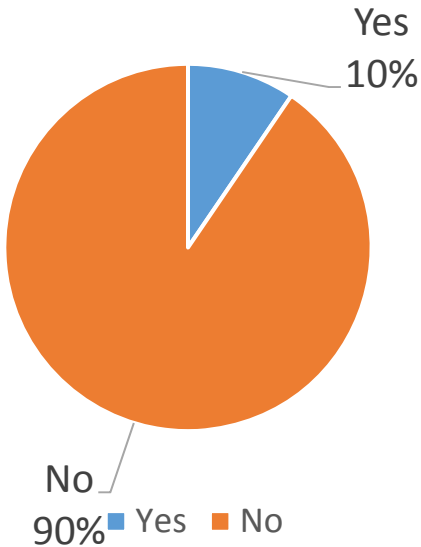
- Nearly all children are facing problems with their health (87%), it being the biggest problem faced by children and young people.
- Following health problems, hunger was the biggest issue.
- Most children and young people are facing more than one problem or issue.



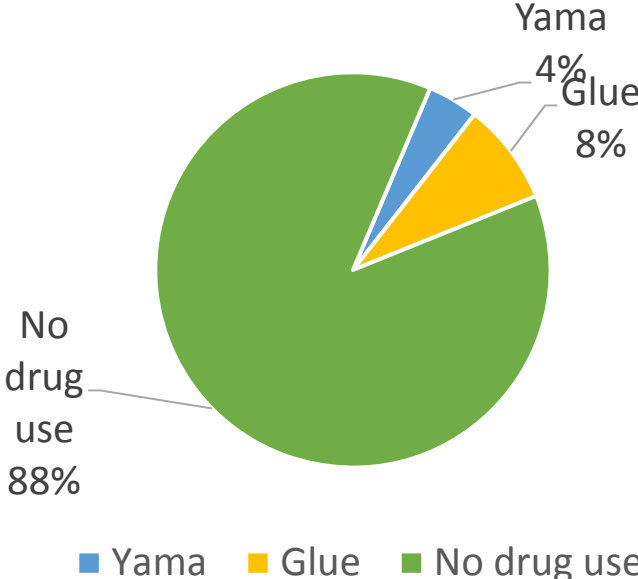
NEAK LEOUNG – DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND DETENTION

- The large majority of children and young people are not using drugs or alcohol.
- Two young people are drug users, both using Glue and one using Yama.
- Only one child has experienced detention, and it was for less than 2 weeks.

Alcohol use - Neak Leoung



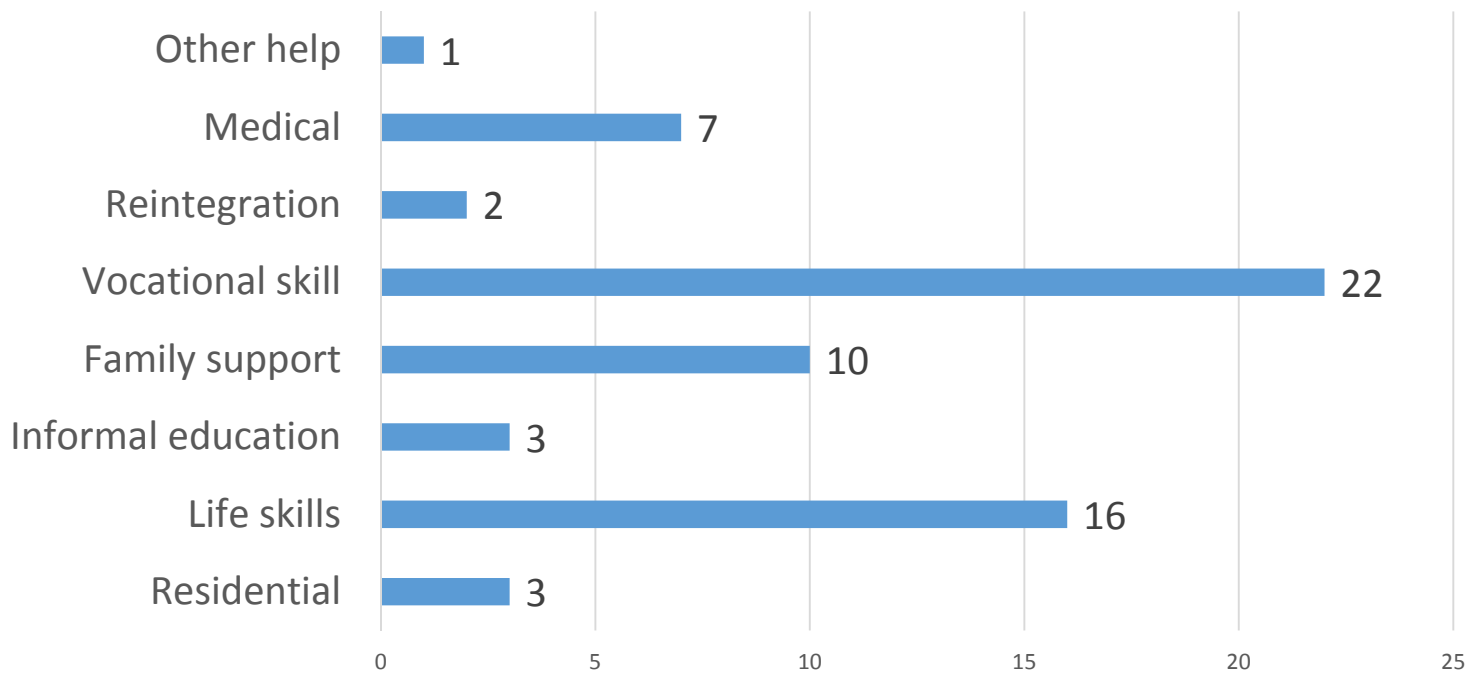
Drug use - Neak Leoung



NEAK LEOUNG – NGO SERVICES

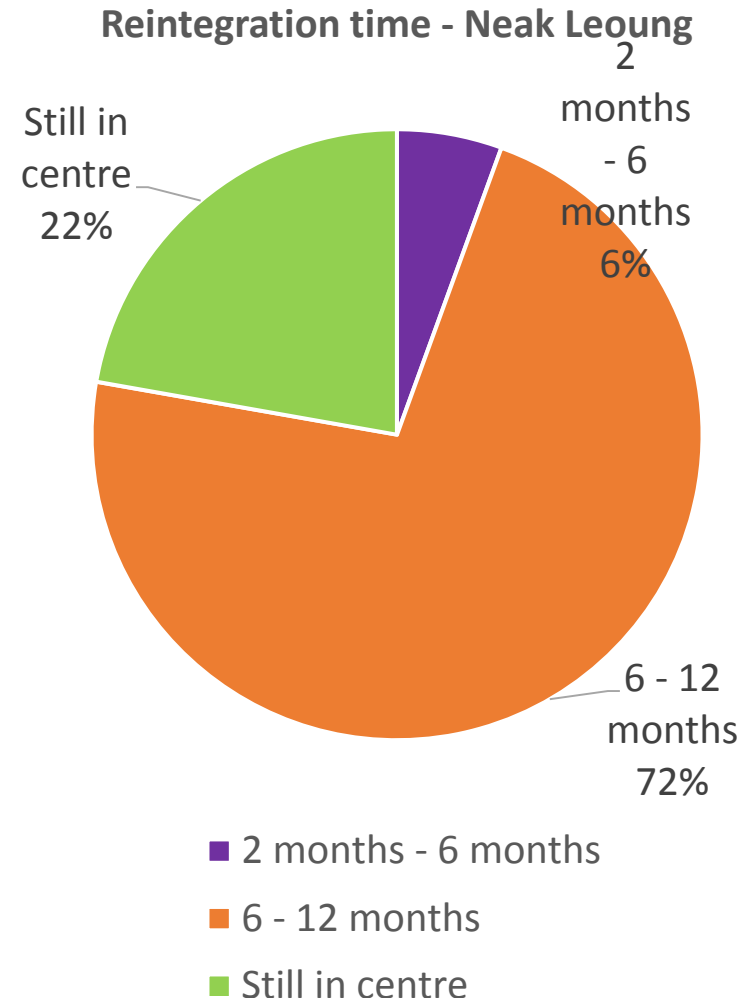
- The most common services accessed by children and young people is vocational skills training and life skills training and support.
- High number of responses, with nearly all children receiving more than one type of service to meet their needs.

NGO services used by children - Neak Leoung

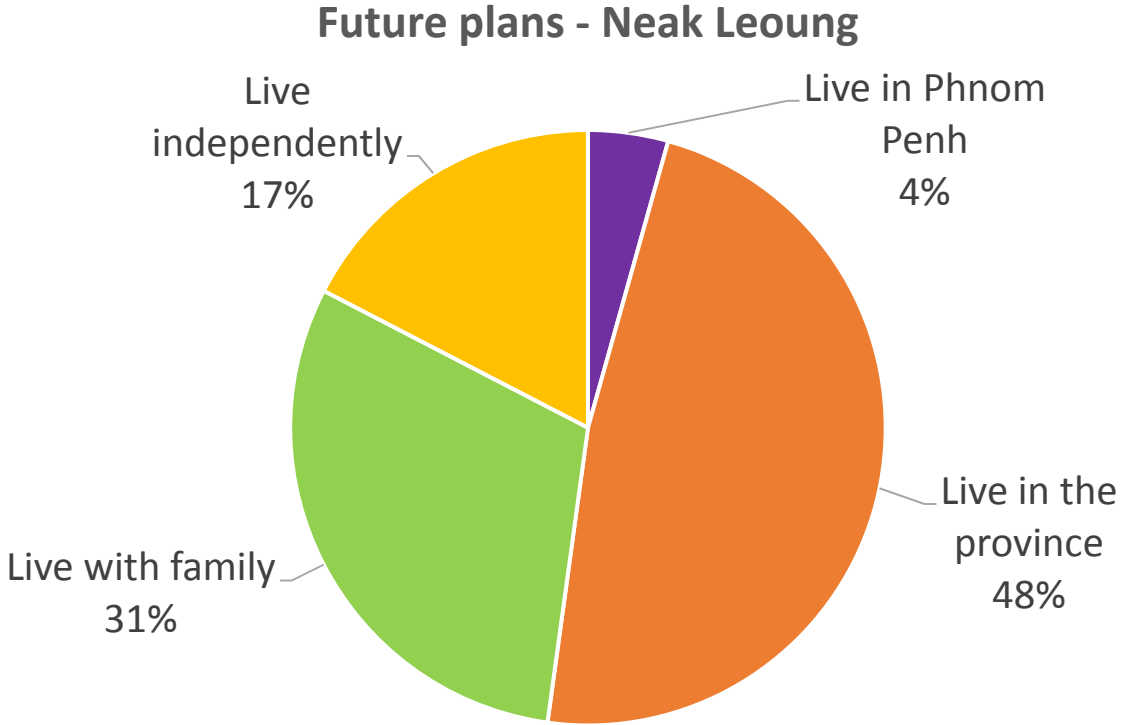


NEAK LEOUNG – REINTEGRATION TIME

- 72% of children and young people were reintegrated within 6-12 months, showing that most were able to receive the support and services they needed, and received reintegration services within the same year their case was opened.
- Some children (22%) are still receiving support and services.



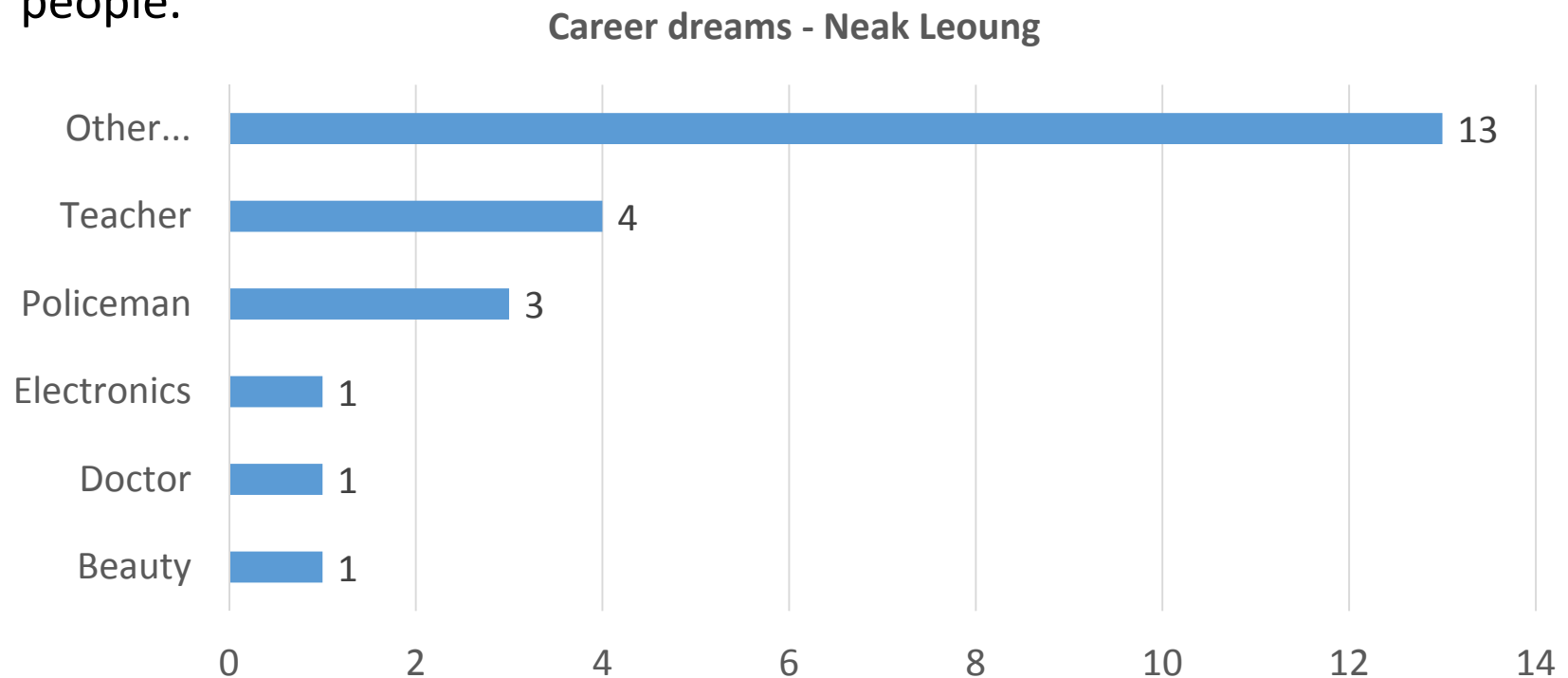
NEAK LEOUNG – FUTURE PLANS



■ Live in Phnom Penh ■ Live in the province ■ Live with family ■ Live independently

NEAK LEOUNG – CAREER DREAMS

- Get 'other' translated.
- Of the career areas listed on the survey, Teacher and Policeman were the most common future career dreams of children and young people.



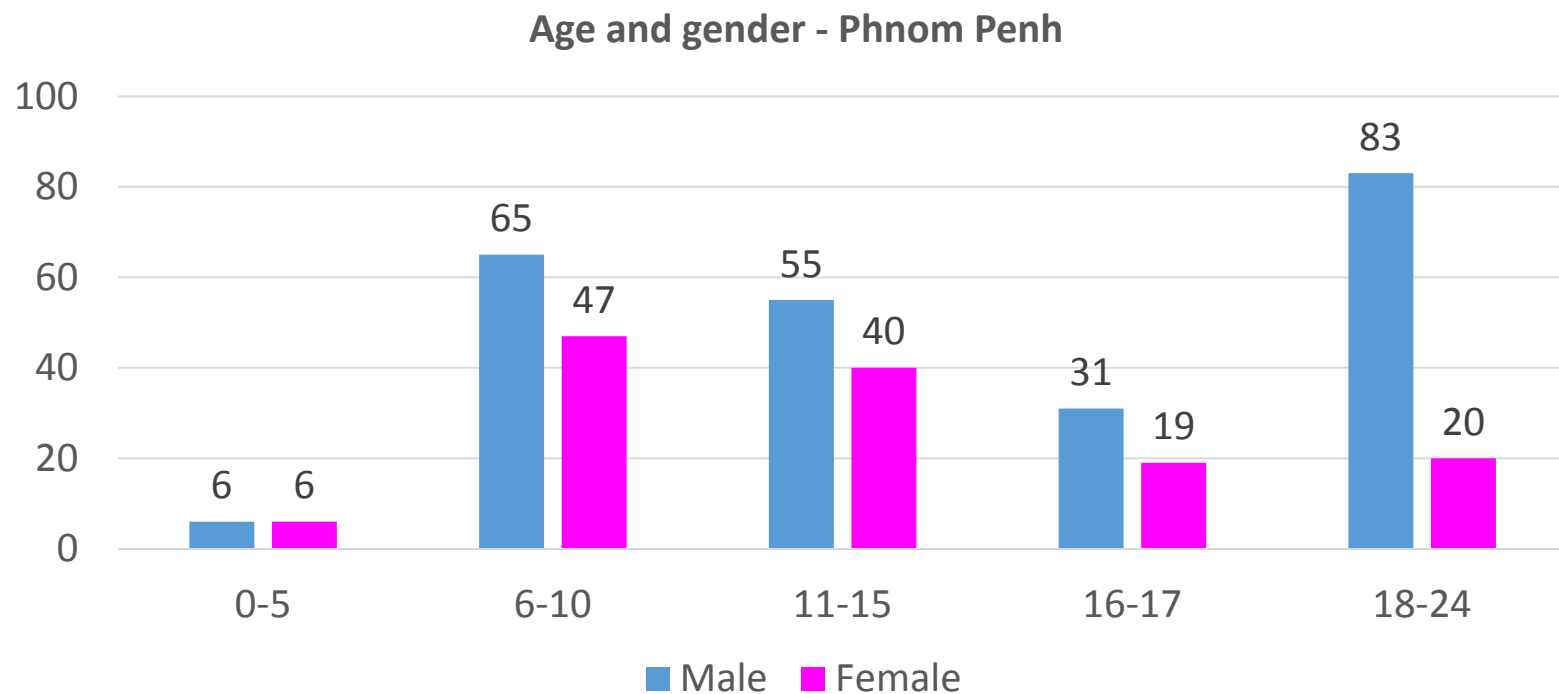


PHNOM PENH

Questionnaires completed by Mith Samlanh,
World Vision Cambodia and Krouse Thmey
for 380 new cases opened in 2014.

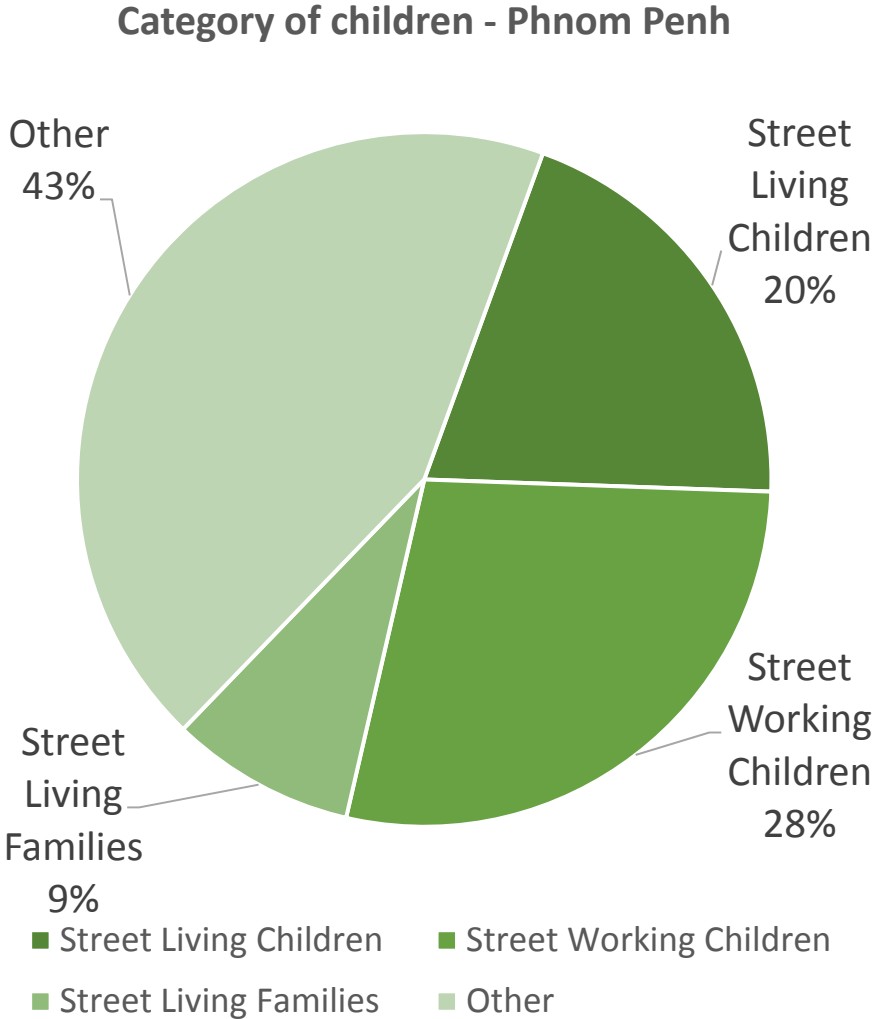
PHNOM PENH – AGE AND GENDER

- More males than females: 65% male, 35% female.
- The most common age group was 6-10 (33%).
- Most common age and gender demographic was males aged 18-24 (22%).



PHNOM PENH – TYPE OF CASE

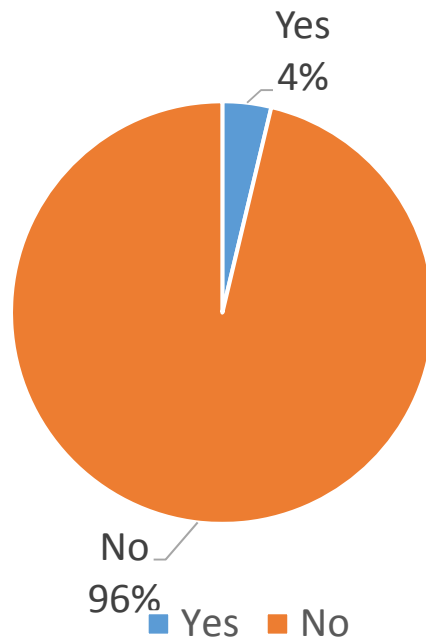
- 43% of children and young people were categorised as “other”.
- 29% are living on the street – 20% independently as SLC, and 9% as part of a SLF.
- 28% of children are SWC.



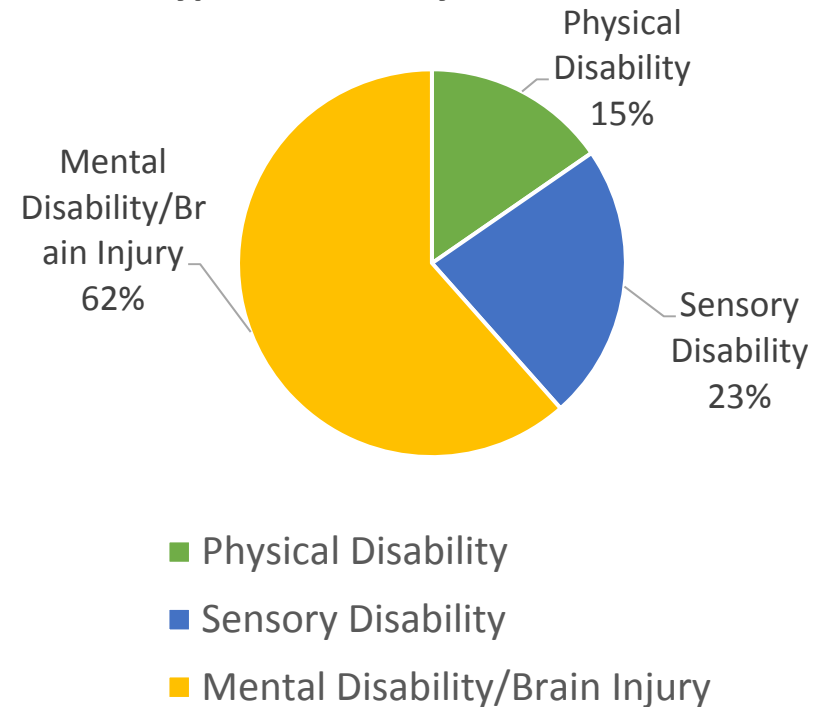
PHNOM PENH - DISABILITY

- A small number of children and young people have a disability (4%).
- Most common type of disability is mental disability/brain injury, followed by sensory disability and then physical disability.

Disability - Phnom Penh

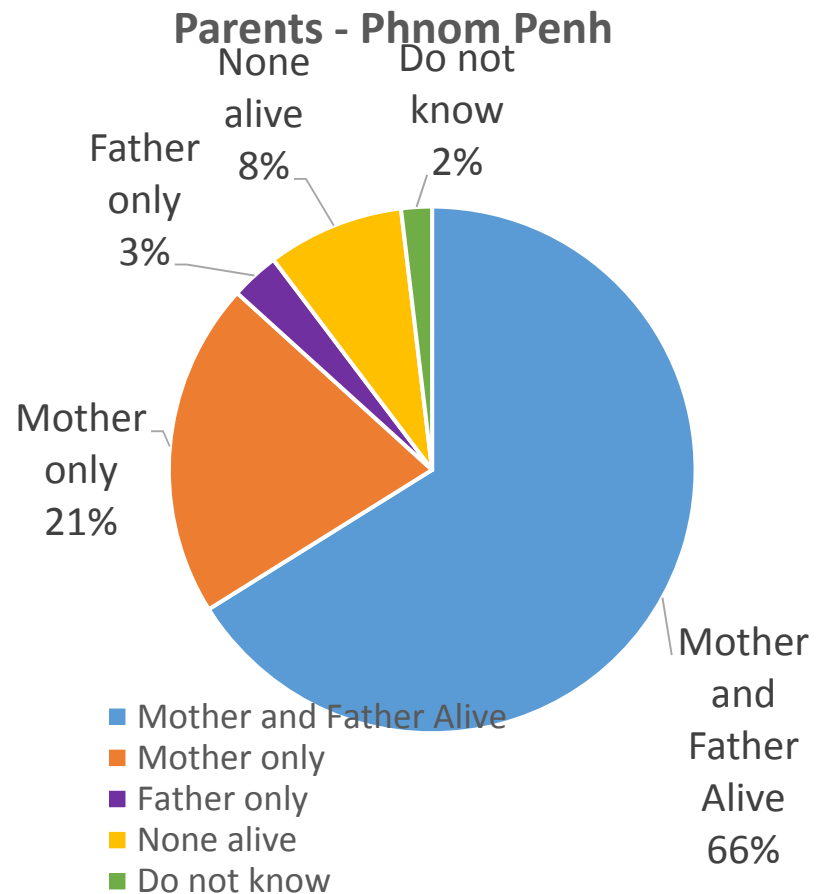


Type of disability - Phnom Penh



PHNOM PENH – PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

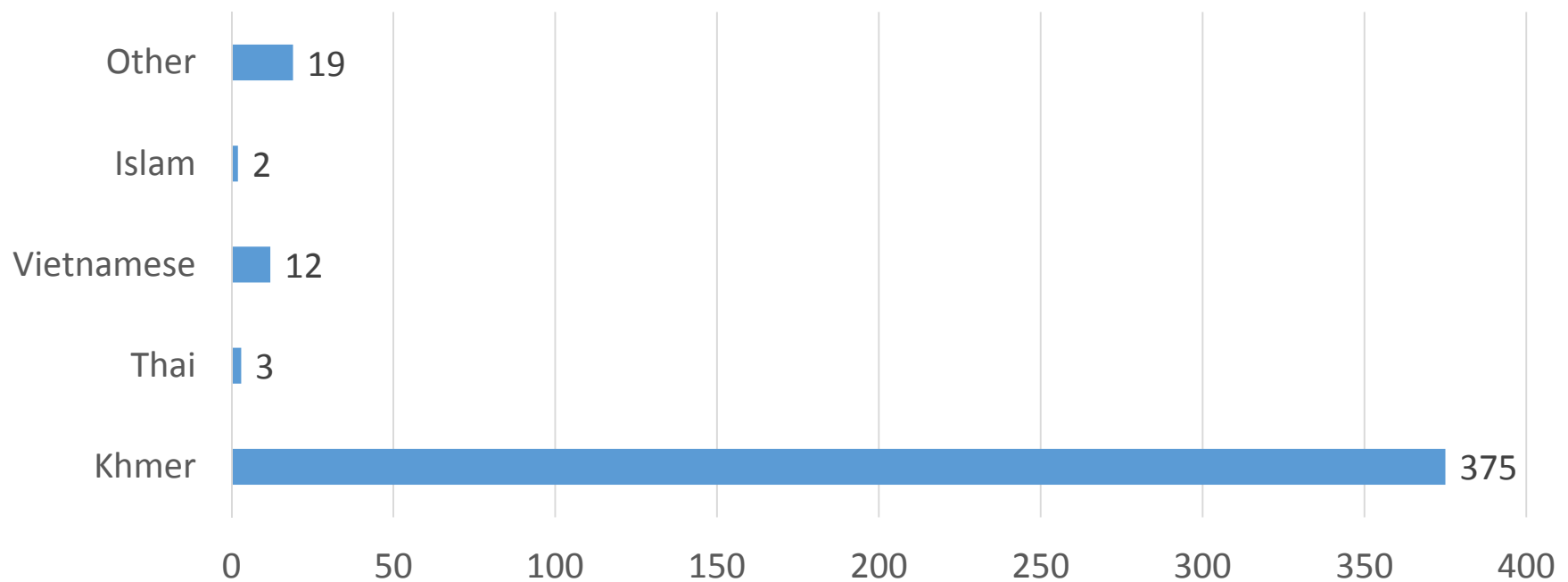
- Two-thirds of the children and young people surveyed have both their mother and father alive (66%).
- 24% of children have only one parent alive.
- 8% of the children and young people surveyed have no parents alive and are orphans.
- The large majority of children and young people have brothers and sister (93%).



PHNOM PENH – LANGUAGES SPOKEN

- All but one child (Vietnamese speaking) speak Khmer (100%).
- 3% of children speak Vietnamese.
- Other languages are Islam, Thai and Other - in most cases Other was referring to speaking English, and one child speaks Chinese.

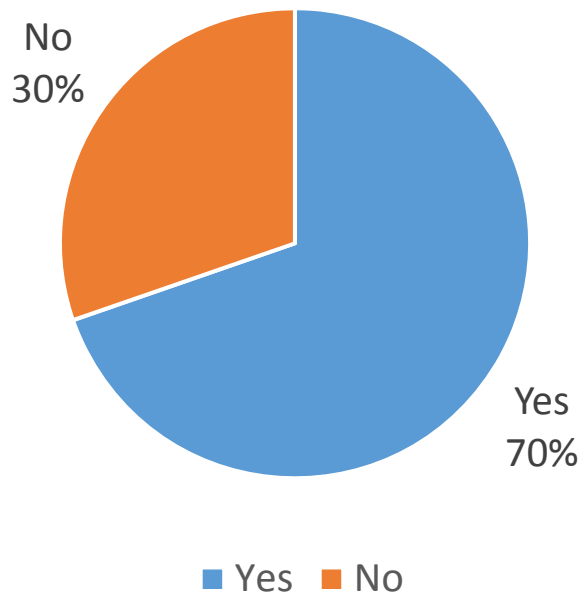
Languages spoken - Phnom Penh



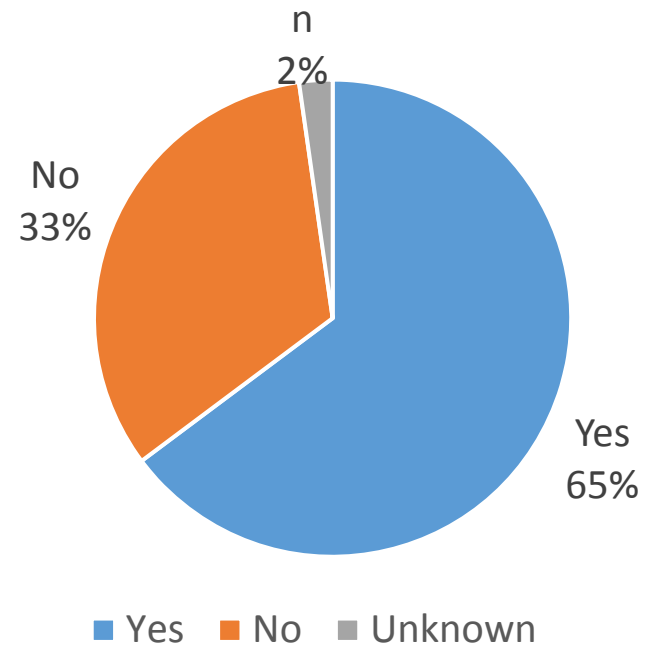
PHNOM PENH - EDUCATION

- 70% of children aged 6-15 are attending public school, and 65% of children and young people aged 6-24 are attending public school.

Public school attendance
(age 6-15) - Phnom Penh

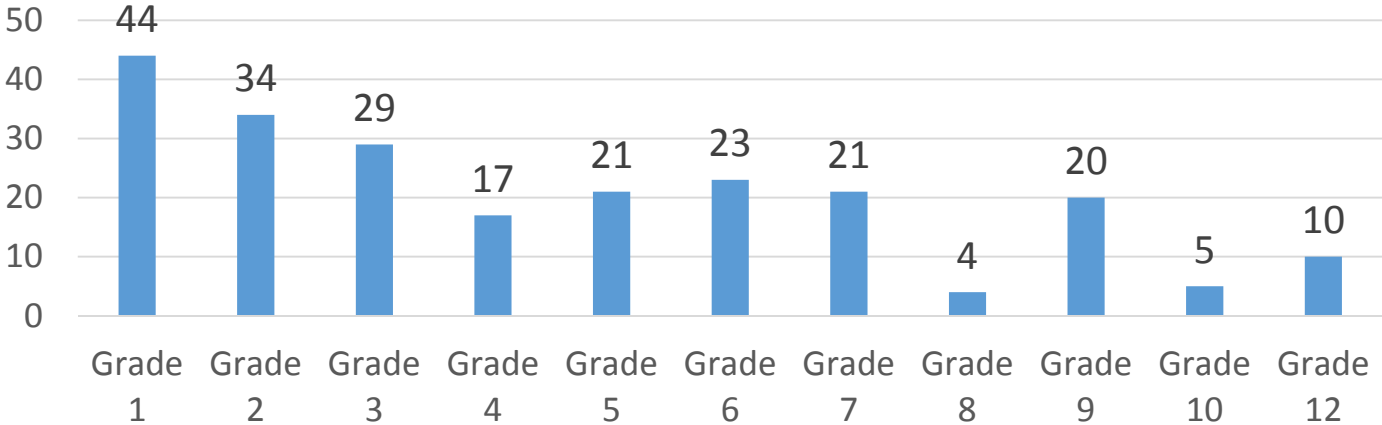


Public school attendance
(age 6-24) - Phnom Penh

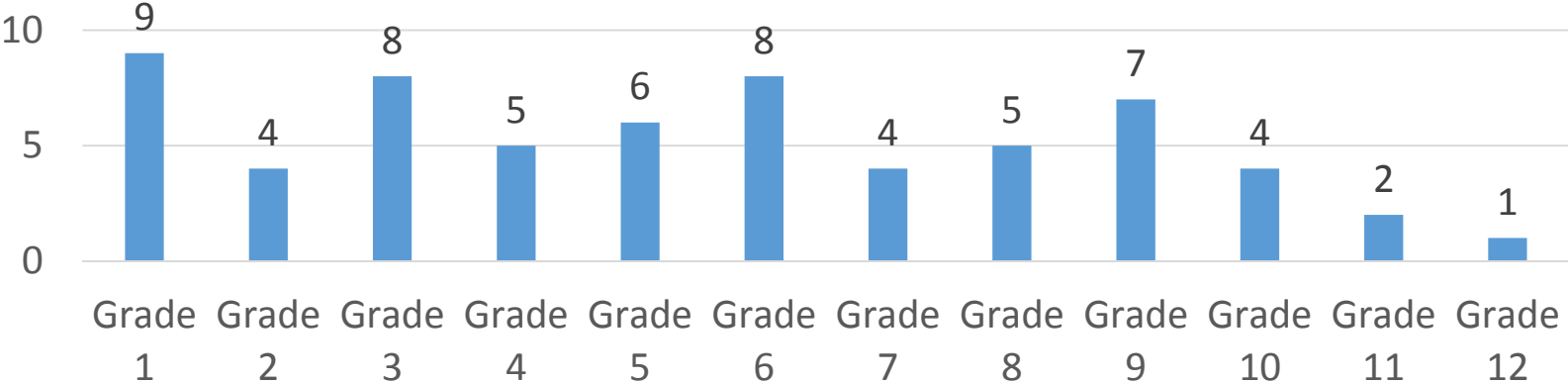


PHNOM PENH – EDUCATION (GRADES)

Grade of children currently attending public school - Phnom Penh

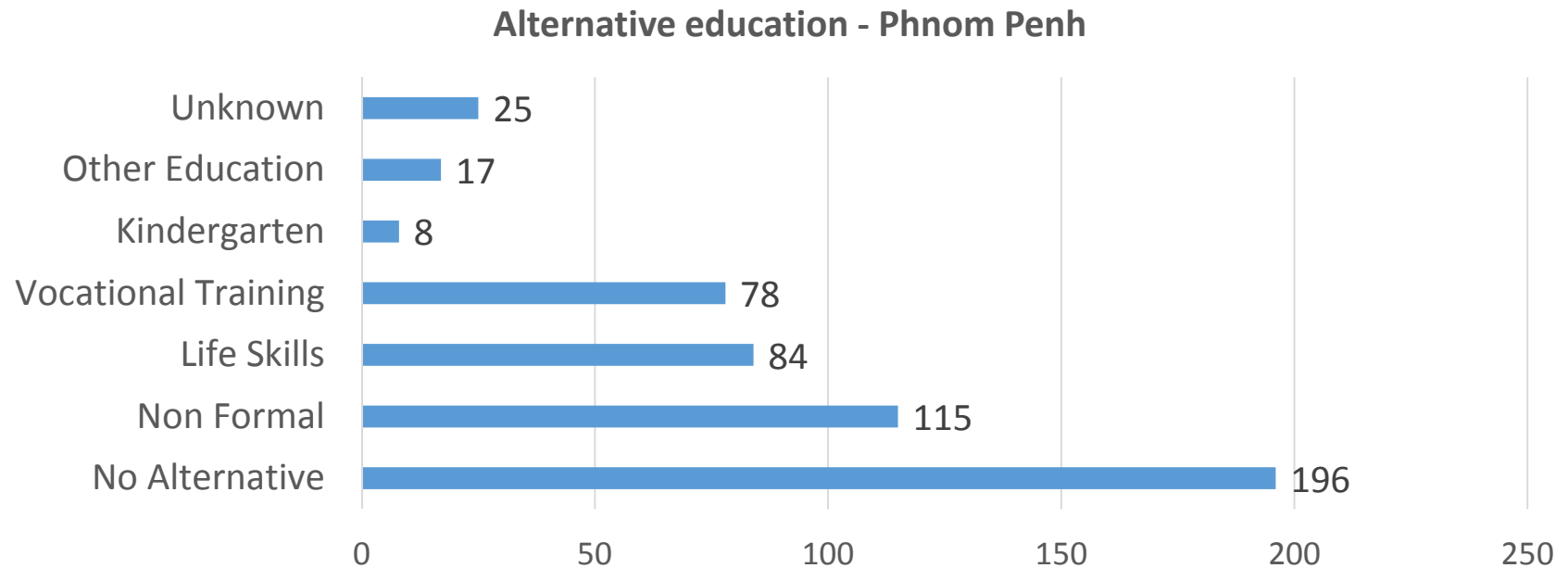


Grade dropped out - Phnom Penh



PHNOM PENH – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

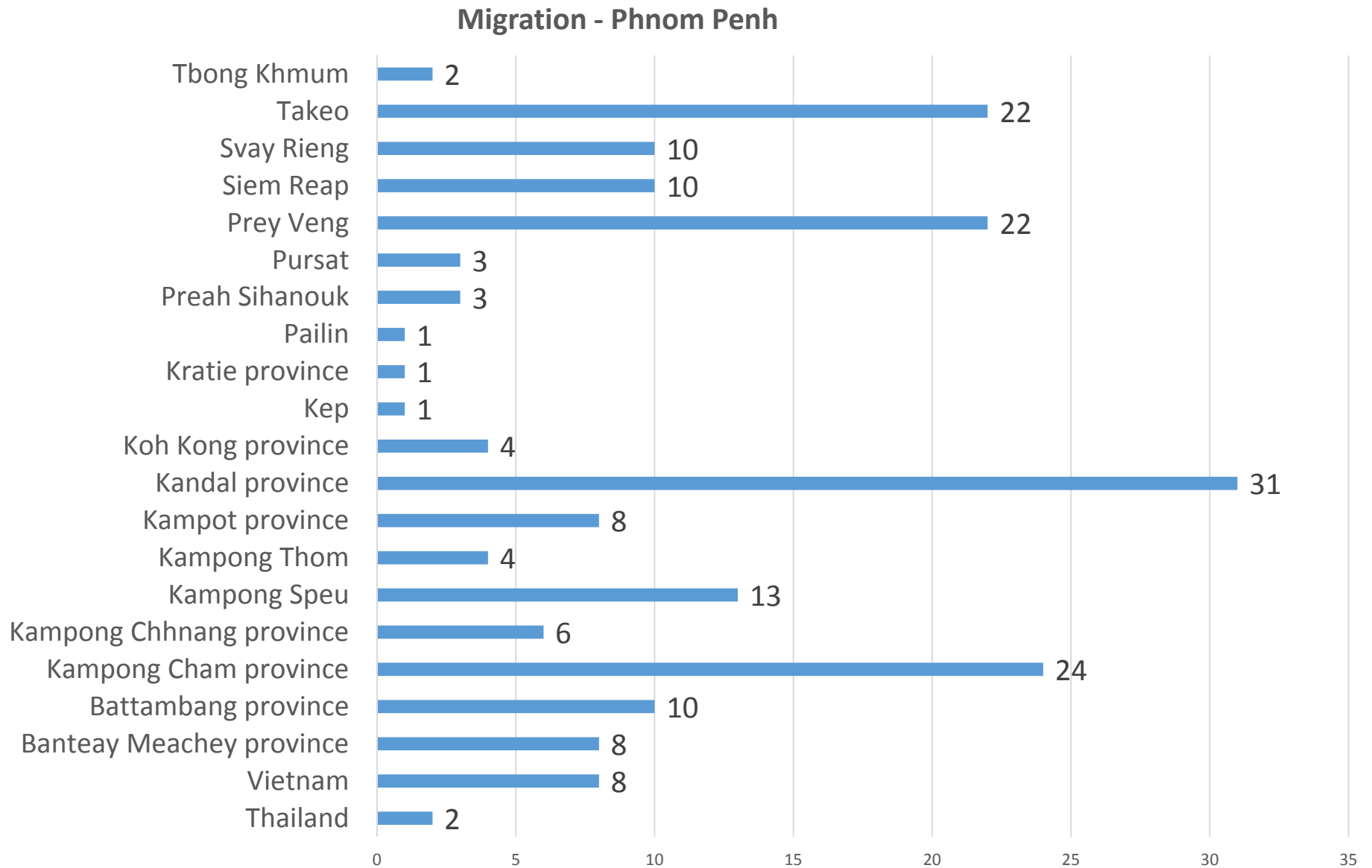
- 53% of children and young people are not attending any alternative education.
- The most common forms of alternative education are informal education classes, life skills support and training and vocational training.
- Many children and young people are accessing more than one type of alternative education.



PHNOM PENH - MIGRATION

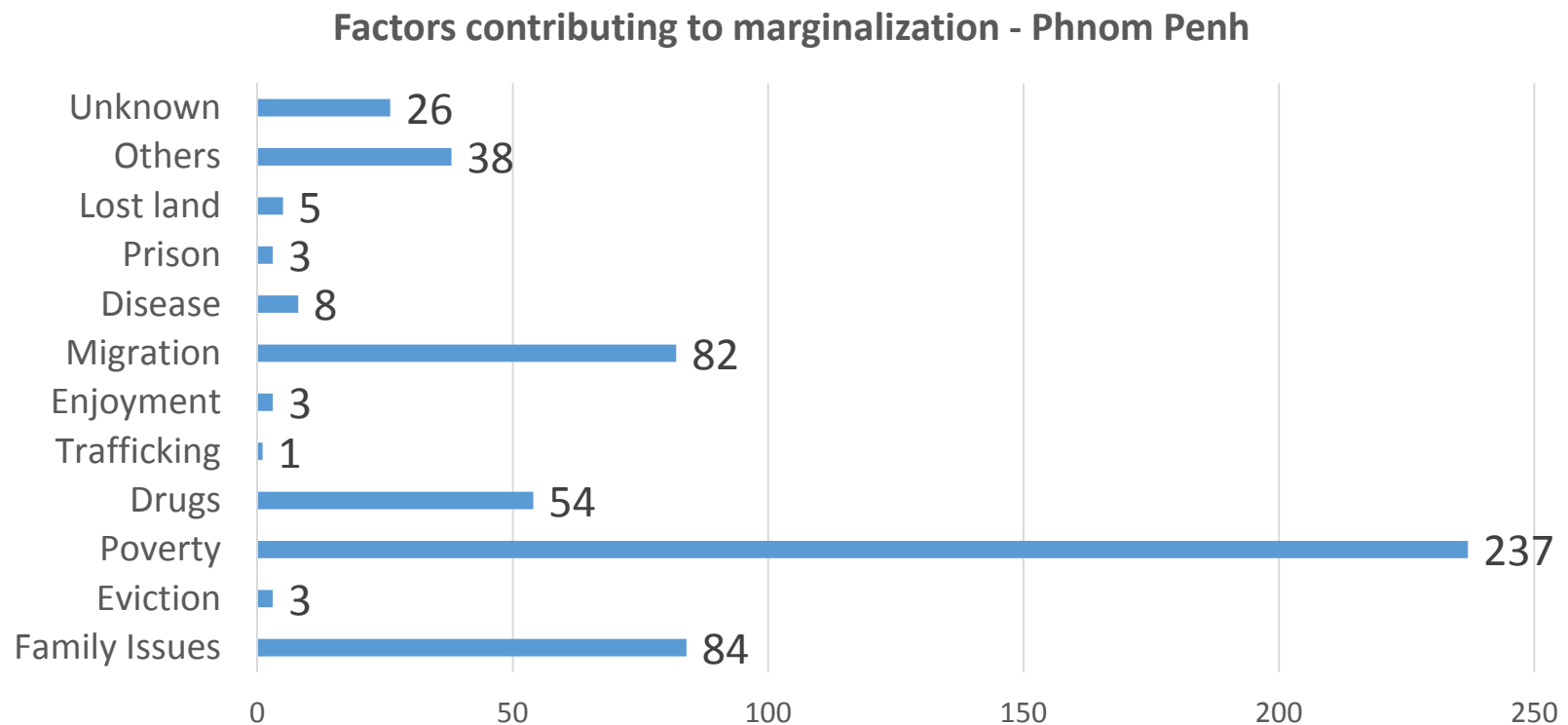
- 48% of children and young people have originated from Phnom Penh, and 52% have originated from another province.
- 79% of children and young people who have travelled from another province have travelled with their family or caregivers – others travelled alone, with brothers or sisters (under 18) or with friends (under 18).

PHNOM PENH - MIGRATION



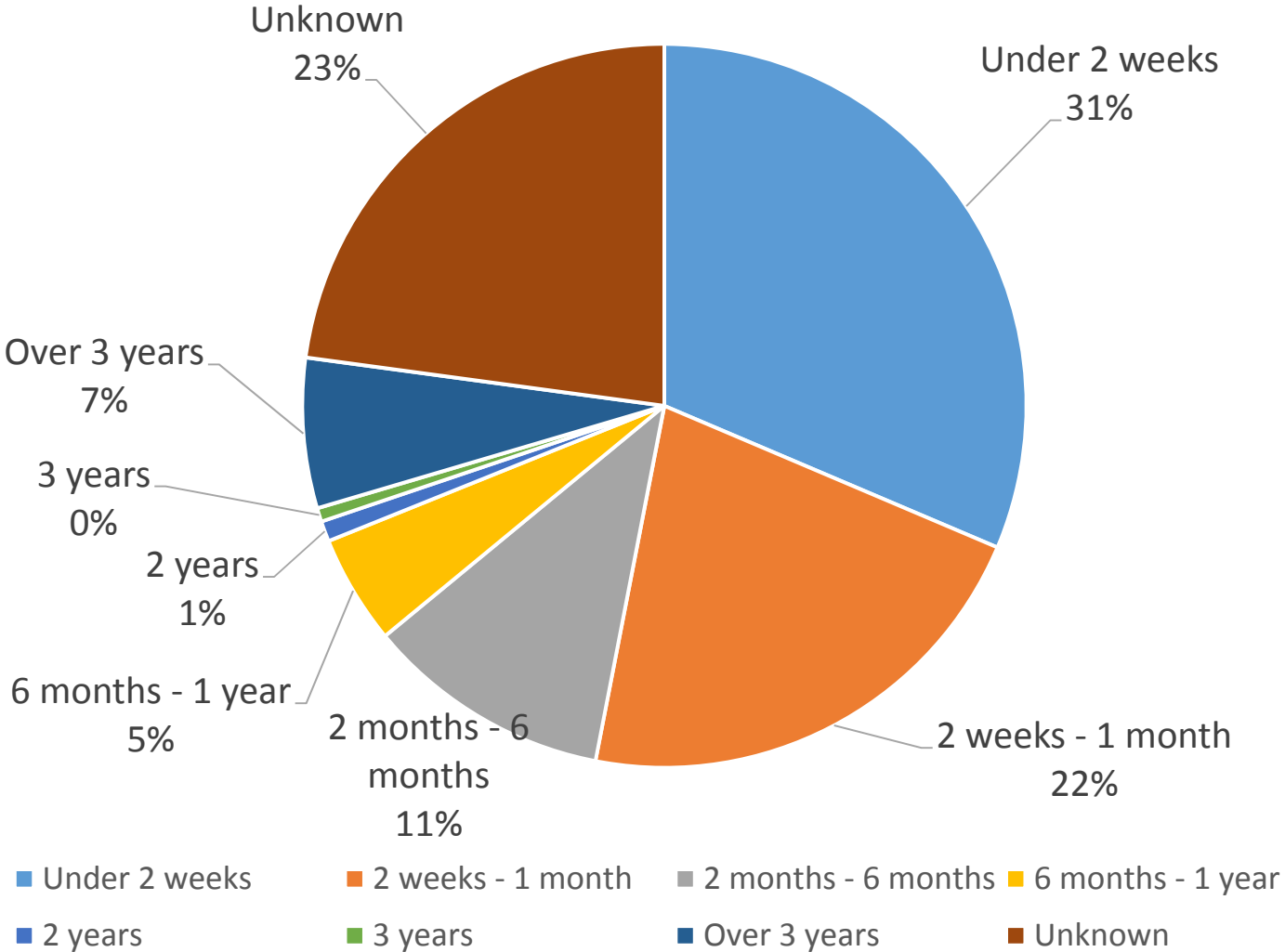
PHNOM PENH – FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MARGINALIZATION

- By far the most common factor contributing to marginalization was Poverty (67%).
- Family issues (24%), migration (23%) and drugs (15%) were also frequent problems.



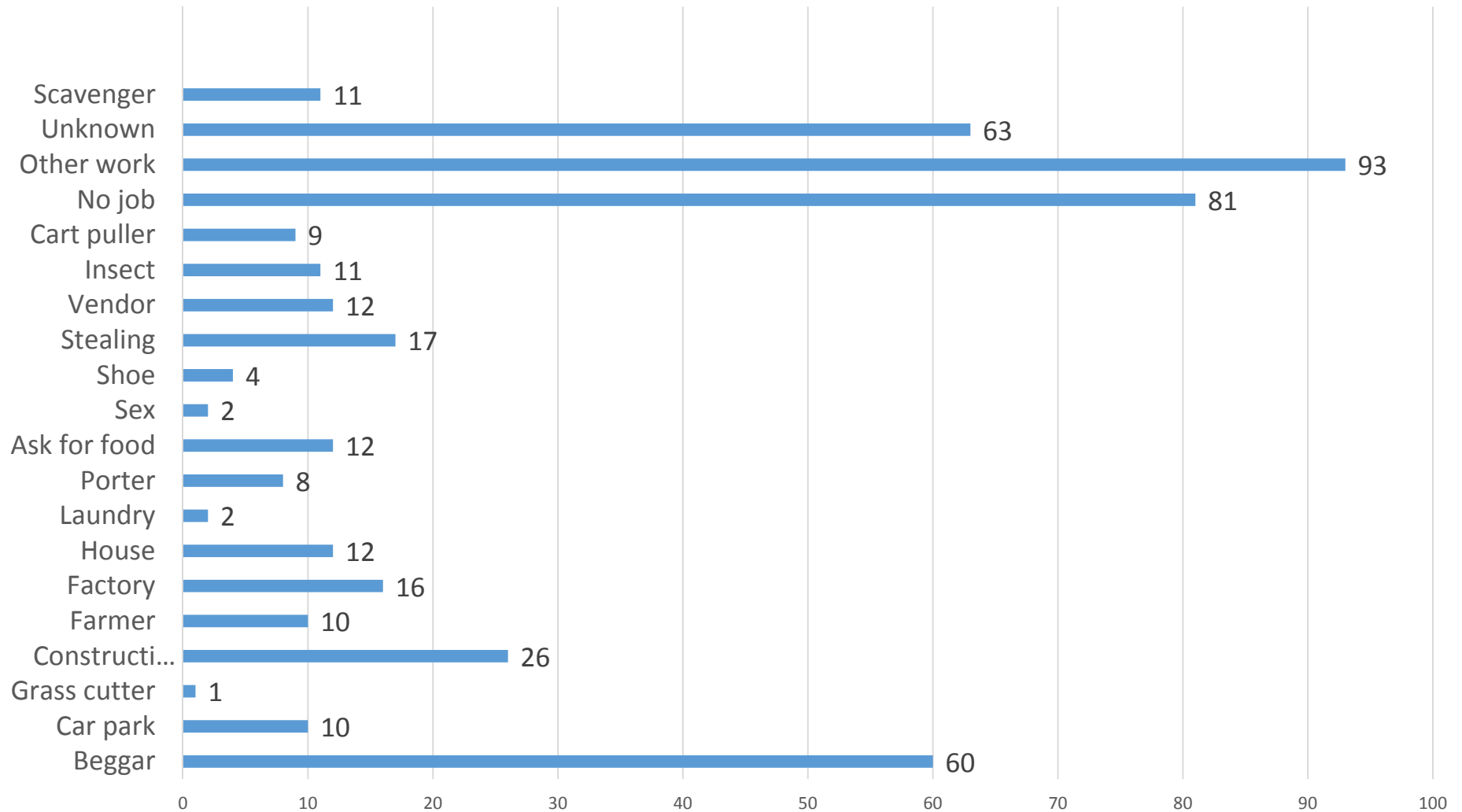
PHNOM PENH – TIME SPENT AT RISK

Time spent at risk before case opened - Phnom Penh



PHNOM PENH – WORKING CHILDREN

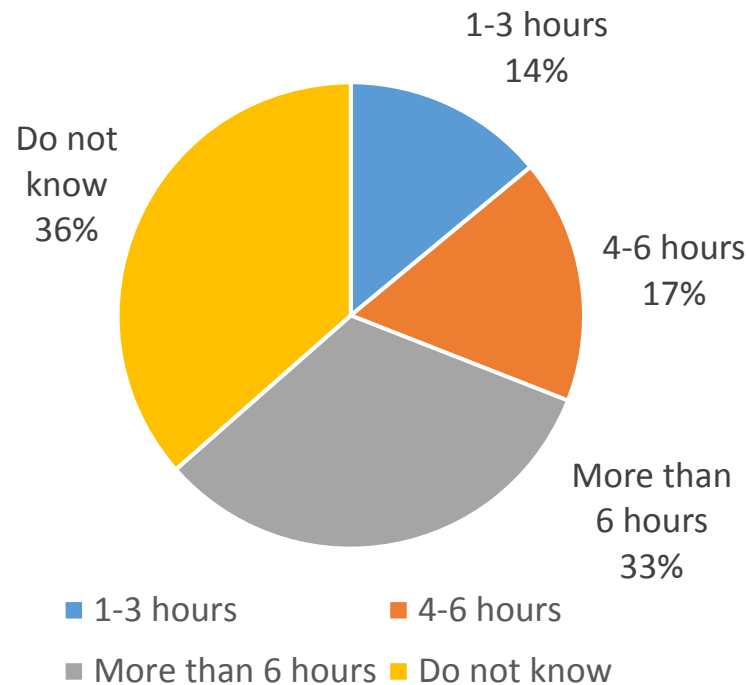
Childrens job - Phnom Penh



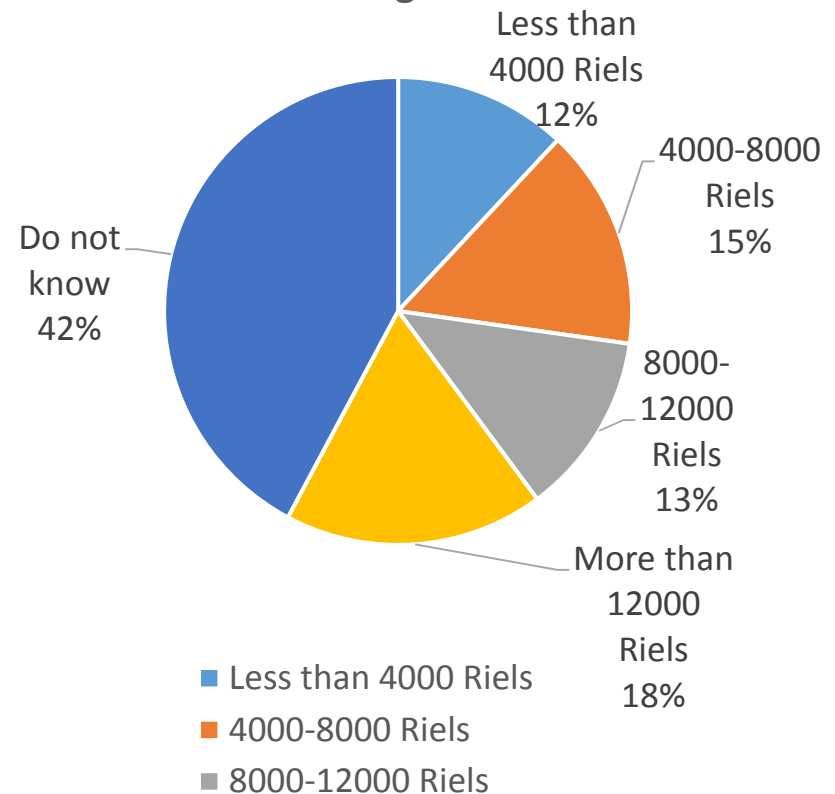
PHNOM PENH – HOURS, TIME AND EARNINGS

- Most commonly children are working during the day and for longer than 6 hours per day.
- The amount children earn is fairly split between less than 4000 Riels a day, to more than 12000 Riels.

Hours children work - Phnom Penh

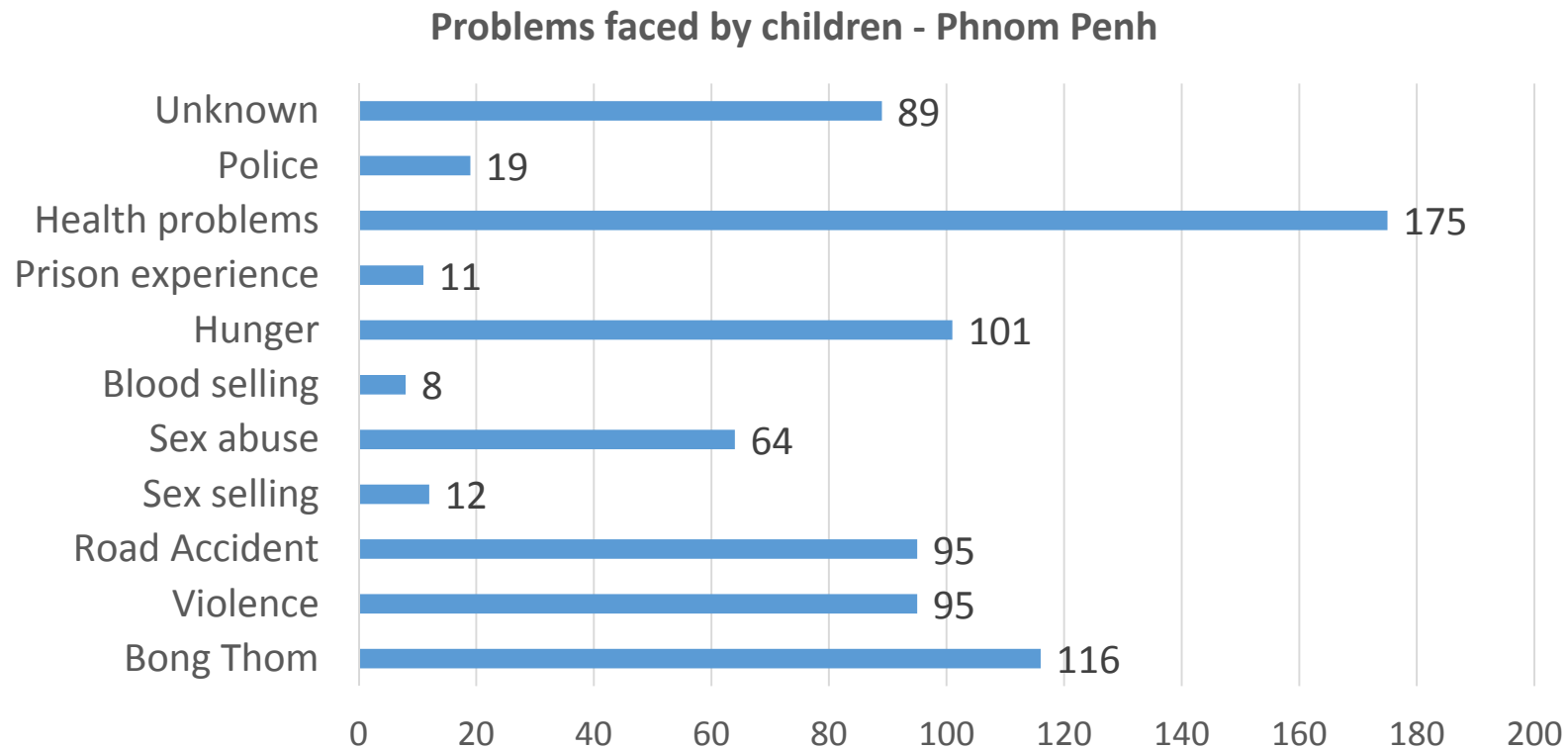


Childrens earnings - Phnom Penh



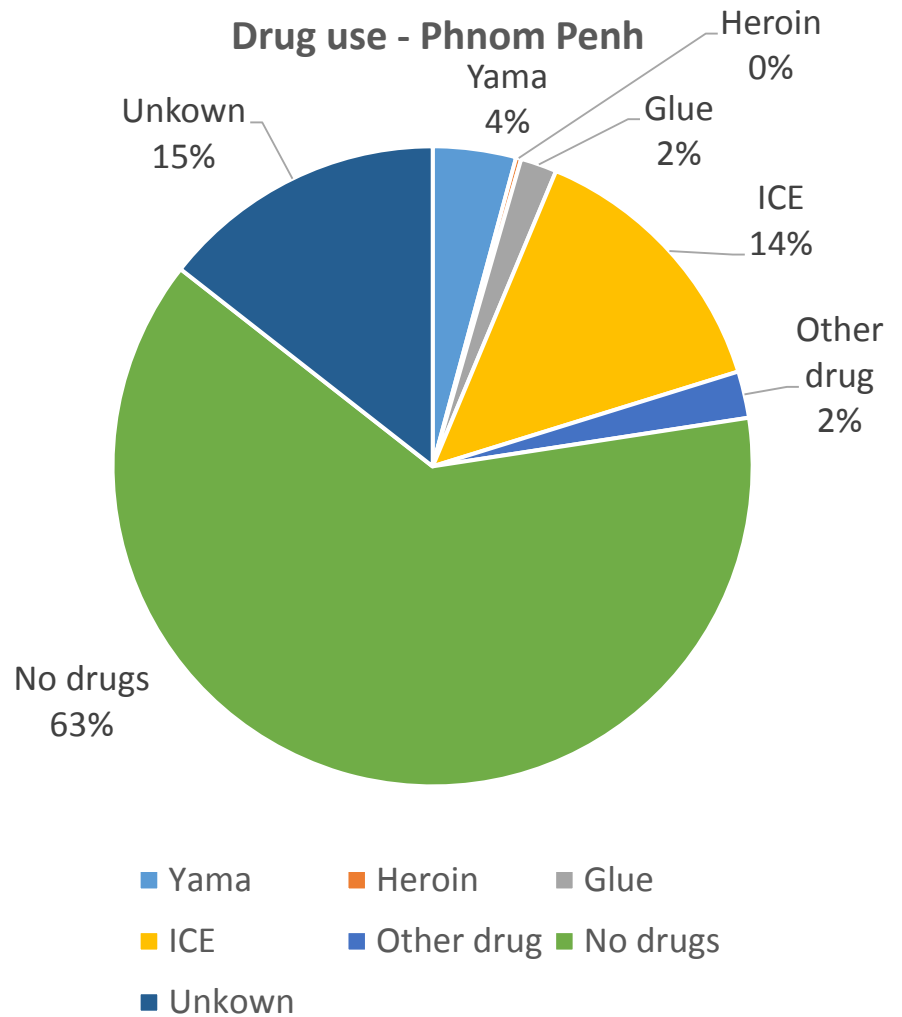
PHNOM PENH – PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED BY CHILDREN

- Health problems was the biggest issue, affecting over half (52%) of children and young people.
- Problems with Bong Thom and hunger were the next most common issues faced.



PHNOM PENH – ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DETENTION

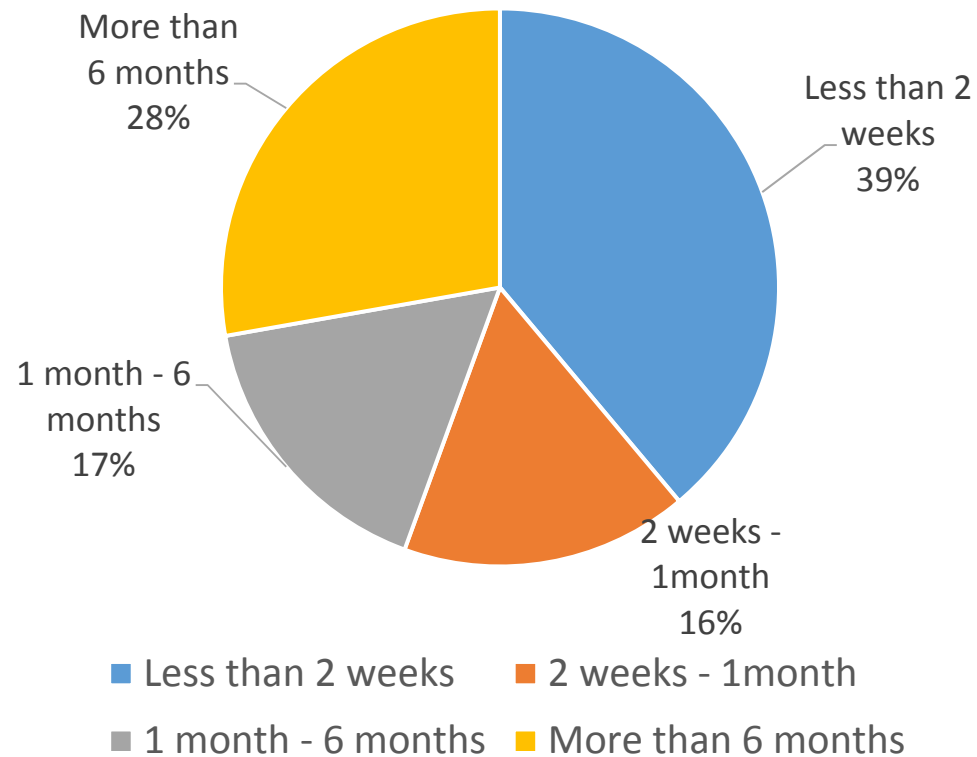
- **Alcohol:** the large majority (90%) are not drinking alcohol.
- **Drugs:** 63% are not using drugs, but for those who are ICE is the most common drug used, followed by Yama.



PHNOM PENH - DETENTION

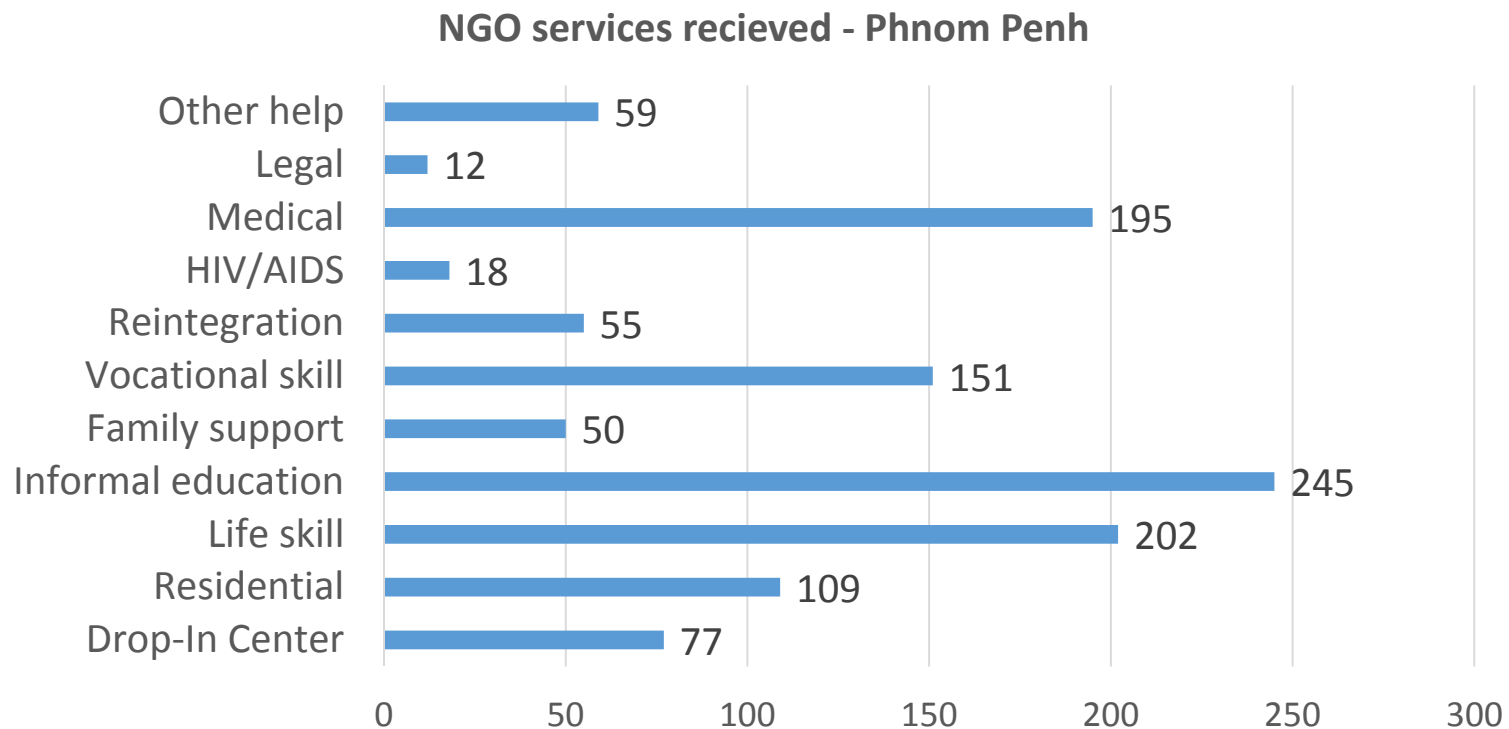
- 95% of children and young people have not experienced detention.
- Of those who have experienced detention, most commonly it was less than 2 weeks.

Time experienced detention - Phnom Penh



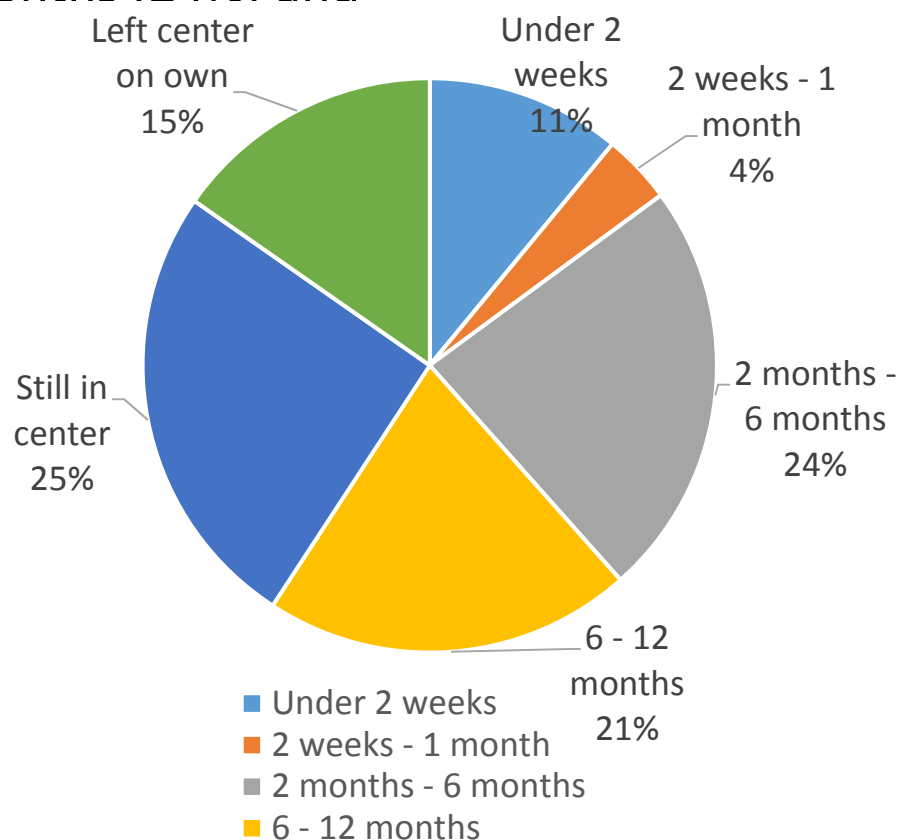
PHNOM PENH – NGO SERVICES RECEIVED

- There were 1173 responses to this question from 364 children and young people.
- Informal education, life skills support and training, medical assistance, and vocational training are the most common services received.



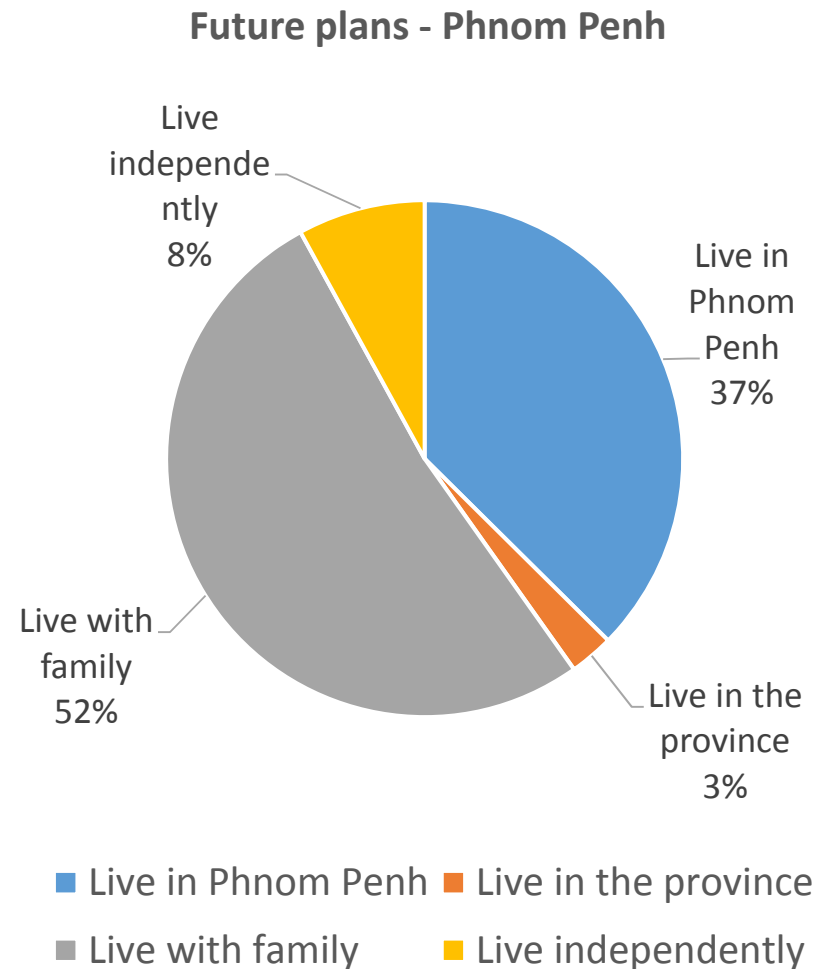
PHNOM PENH – REINTEGRATION TIME

- A quarter of children and young people are still accessing services and support from the NGOs.
- 60% have been reintegrated.
- The most common timeframes for those who have been reintegrated was between 2-4 months (24%) and 6-12 months (21%).
- Some (15%) have chosen to leave the NGO on their own.



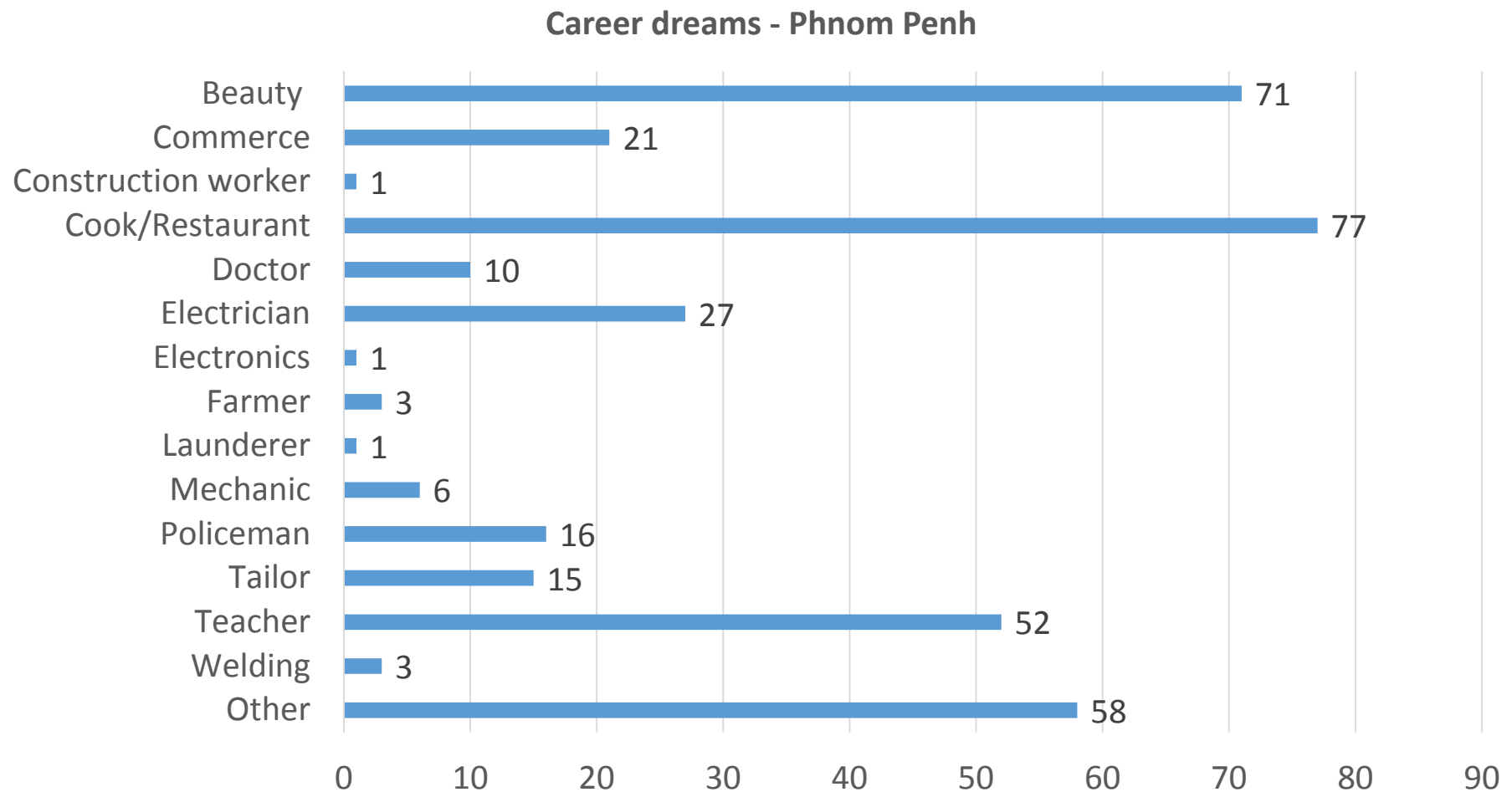
PHNOM PENH – FUTURE PLANS

- Just over half of children have the future plan to live with their family.
- 37% have the plan to remain living in Phnom Penh, and 3% plan to return to their province of origin.



PHNOM PENH – CAREER DREAMS

- To work as a cook/in a restaurant and in beauty are the most common career dreams of children and young people.



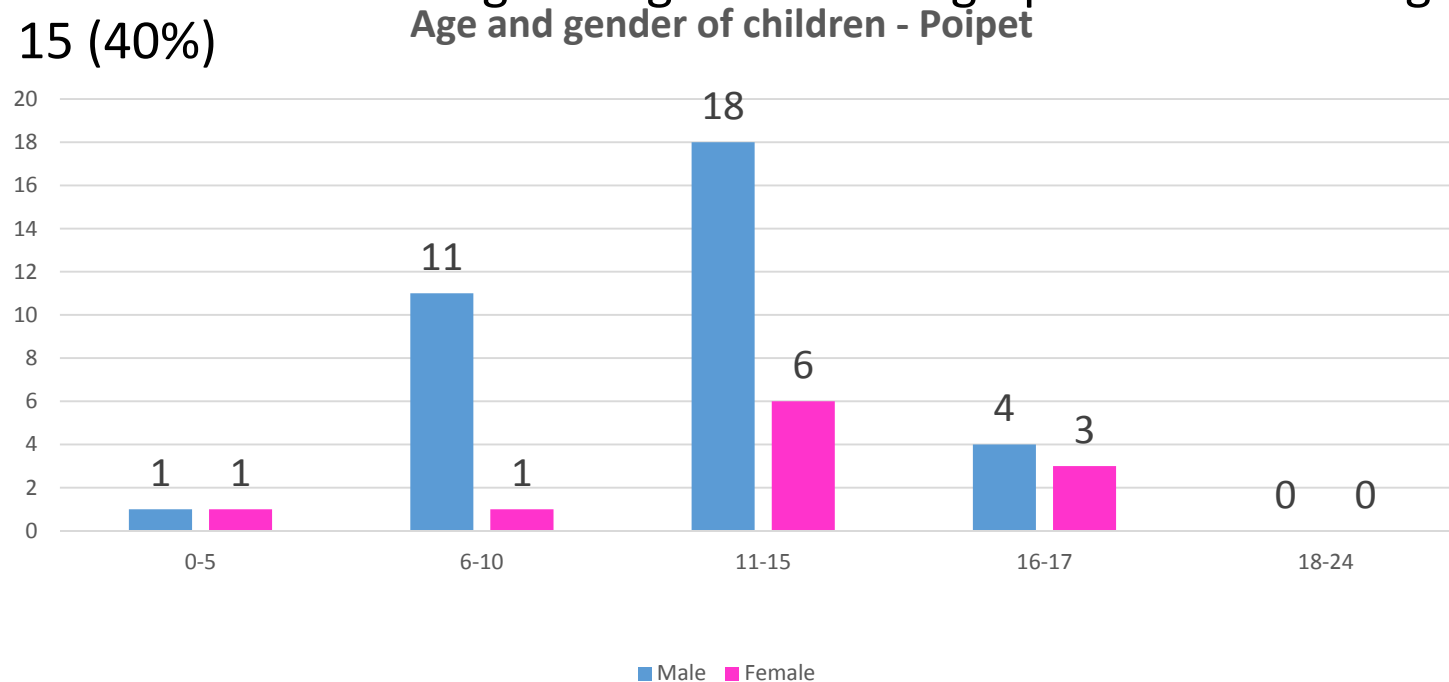


POIPET

Questionnaires completed by Damnok Toek
for 45 new cases opened in 2014.

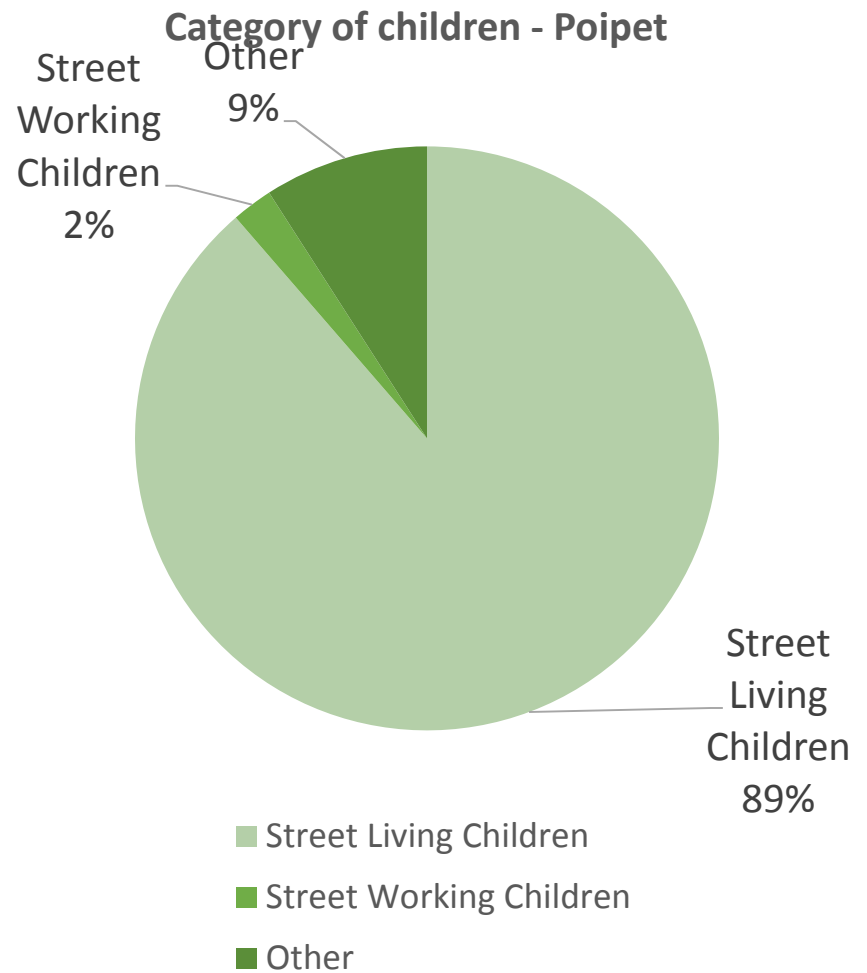
POIPET – AGE AND GENDER

- There were **45** new cases opened in 2014 that were included in this questionnaire.
- There were more males (76%) to females (24%).
- All children were under the age of 18. The most common age group was 11-15 (53%).
- The most common age and gender demographic was males aged 11-15 (40%)



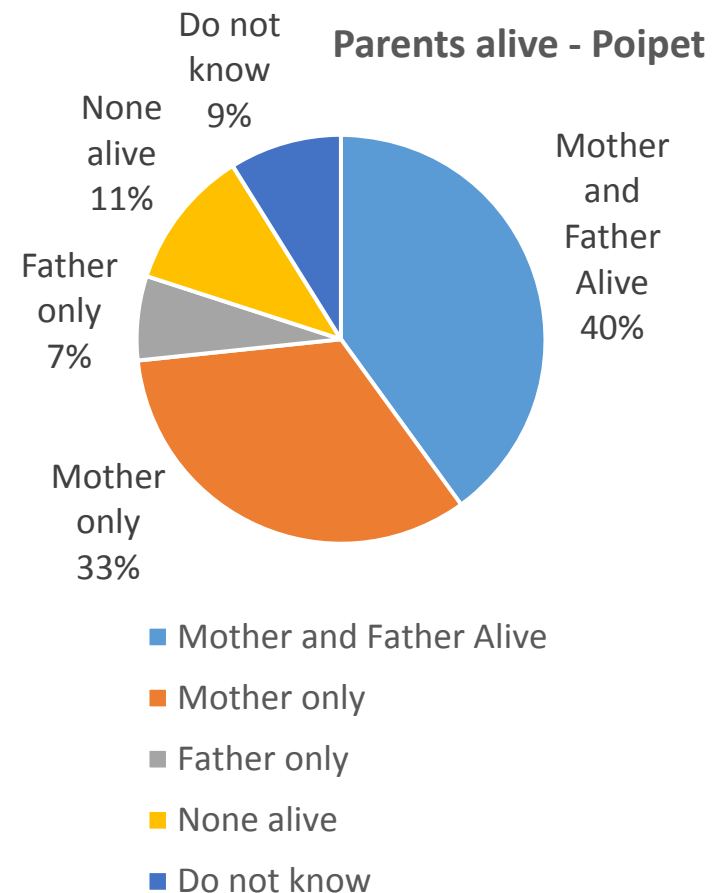
POIPET – TYPE OF CASE

- The majority of cases are of Street Living Children (89%).
- Those children who are not living but are only working on the street make up 2% of the sample.
- ‘Other’ represented 9% - and for all of these cases it was specified that they have problems and contact with the law.



POIPET – DISABILITY, PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

- **Disability:** There were only two children who have a disability – one has a physical disability and one has a sensory disability.
- **Parents:** Only 40% of children and young people have two living parents, and equally 40% have only one living parent. 11% have no living parents and are orphans.
- **Siblings:** The large majority of children have brothers and sisters (95%) and only 5% are an only child.



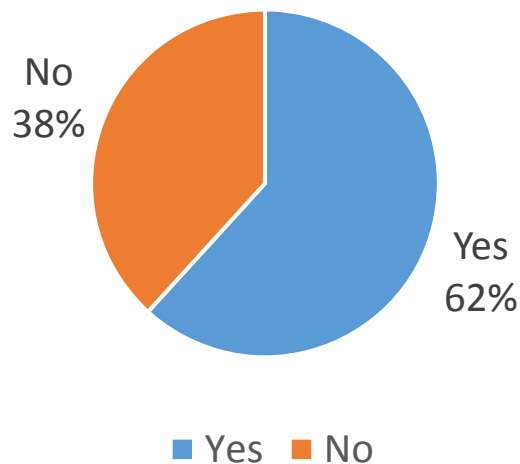
POIPET - LANGUAGES

- 100% of the sample speak Khmer.
- There are no other languages spoken listed for any child or young person. However, there are 11 children and young people who have migrated from Thailand to Poipet.

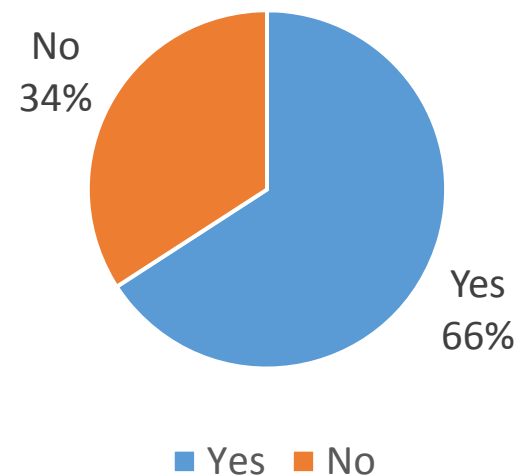
POIPET - EDUCATION

- 62% of children aged 6-15 are attending public school and 66% of children aged 6-17.
- A third (33%) of all children are not currently and have never attended public school.

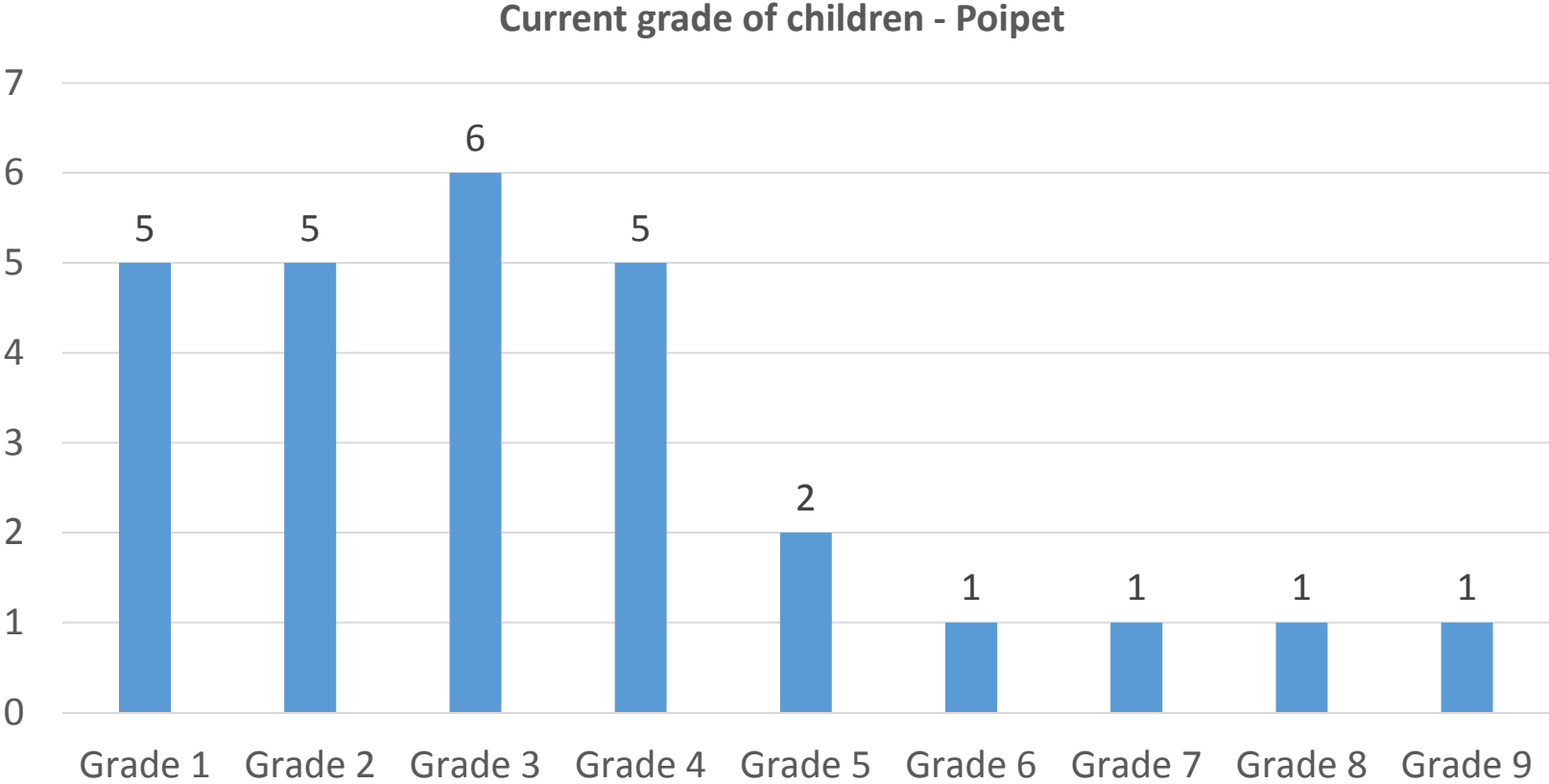
Children currently attending public school (6-15) - Poipet



Children currently attending public school (6-17) - Poipet



POIPET – GRADES

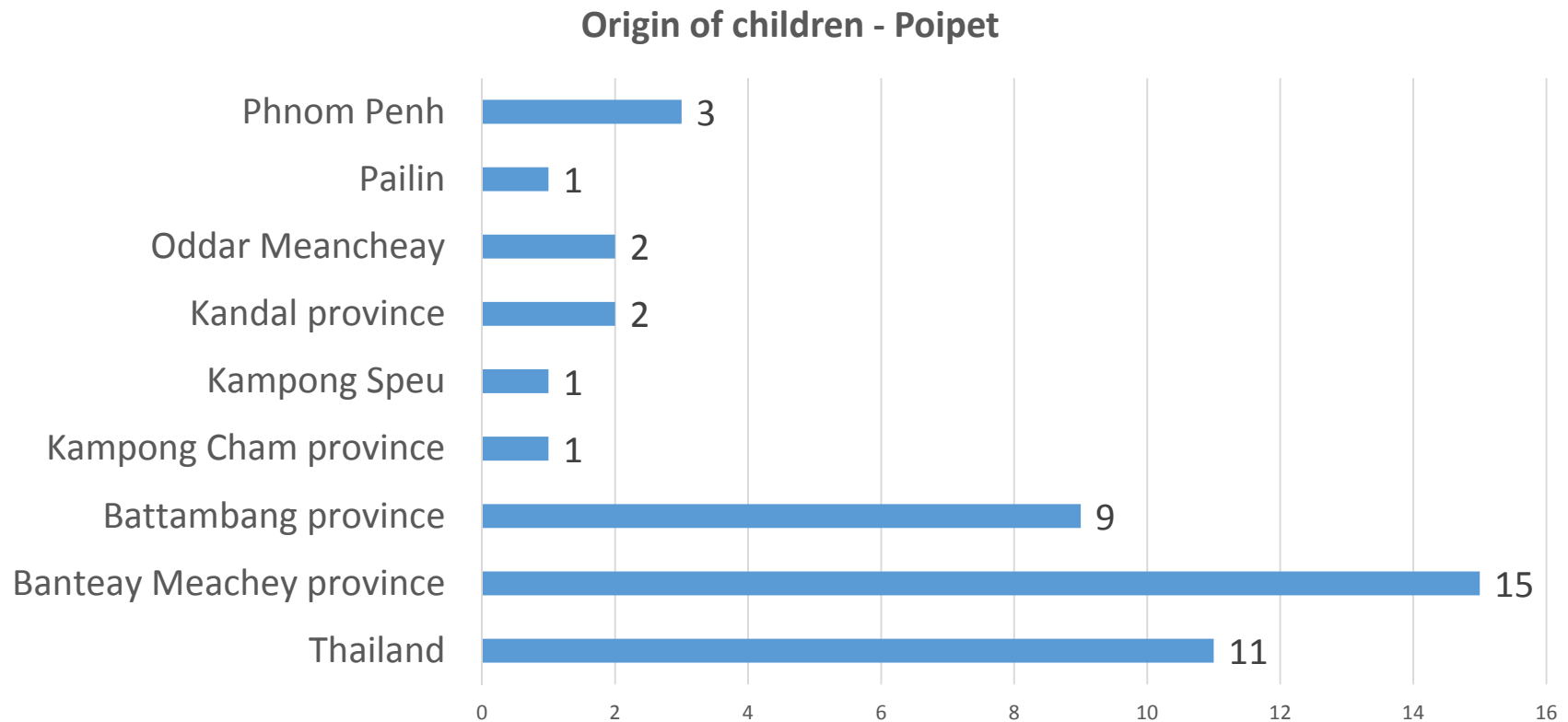


POIPET – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

- 96% of children and young people are not attending any type of alternative education.
- The two children who are attending alternative education – one is attending Kindergarten and one is attending Vocational Training.

POIPET - MIGRATION

- Only a third (33%) of children are originally from Banteay Meanchey province.
- Two most common other places children have originated from is Thailand (24%) and Battambang (20%).

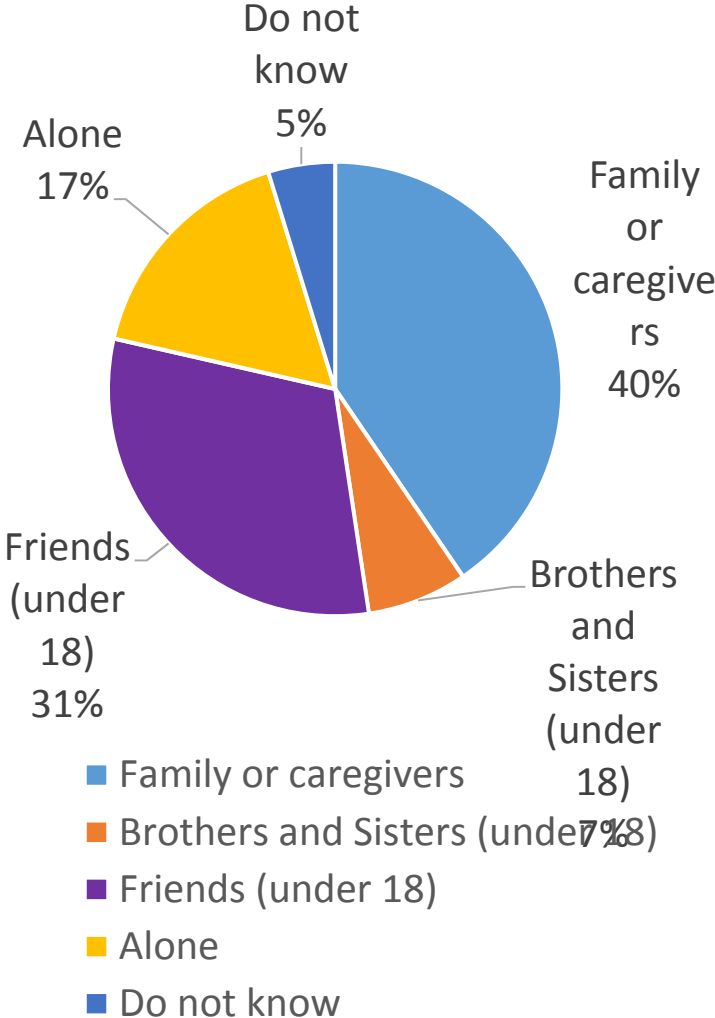


POIPET - MIGRATION

- 40% of children travelled with their family or caregiver.
- 38% travelled with friends or siblings under the age of 18.
- A significant number (18%) travelled alone.

**This is different to other locations where the majority have travelled with friends and family.*

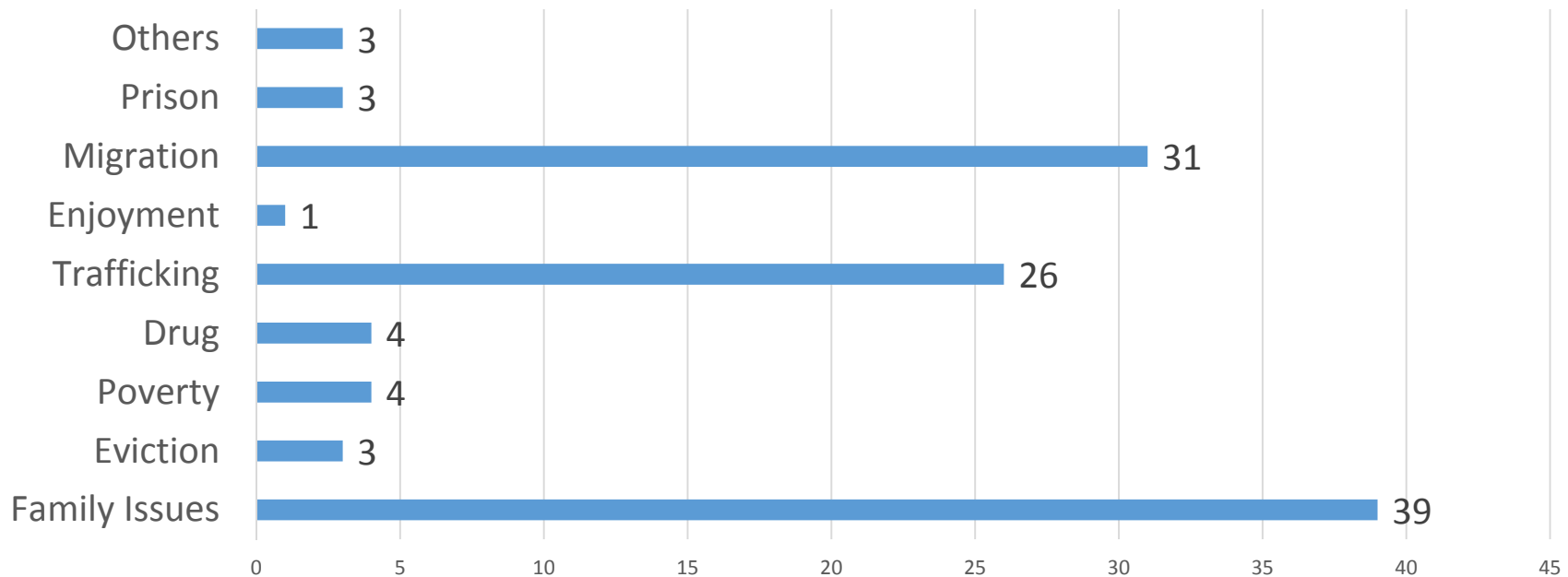
Who child travelled with - Poipet



POIPET – FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MARGINALIZATION

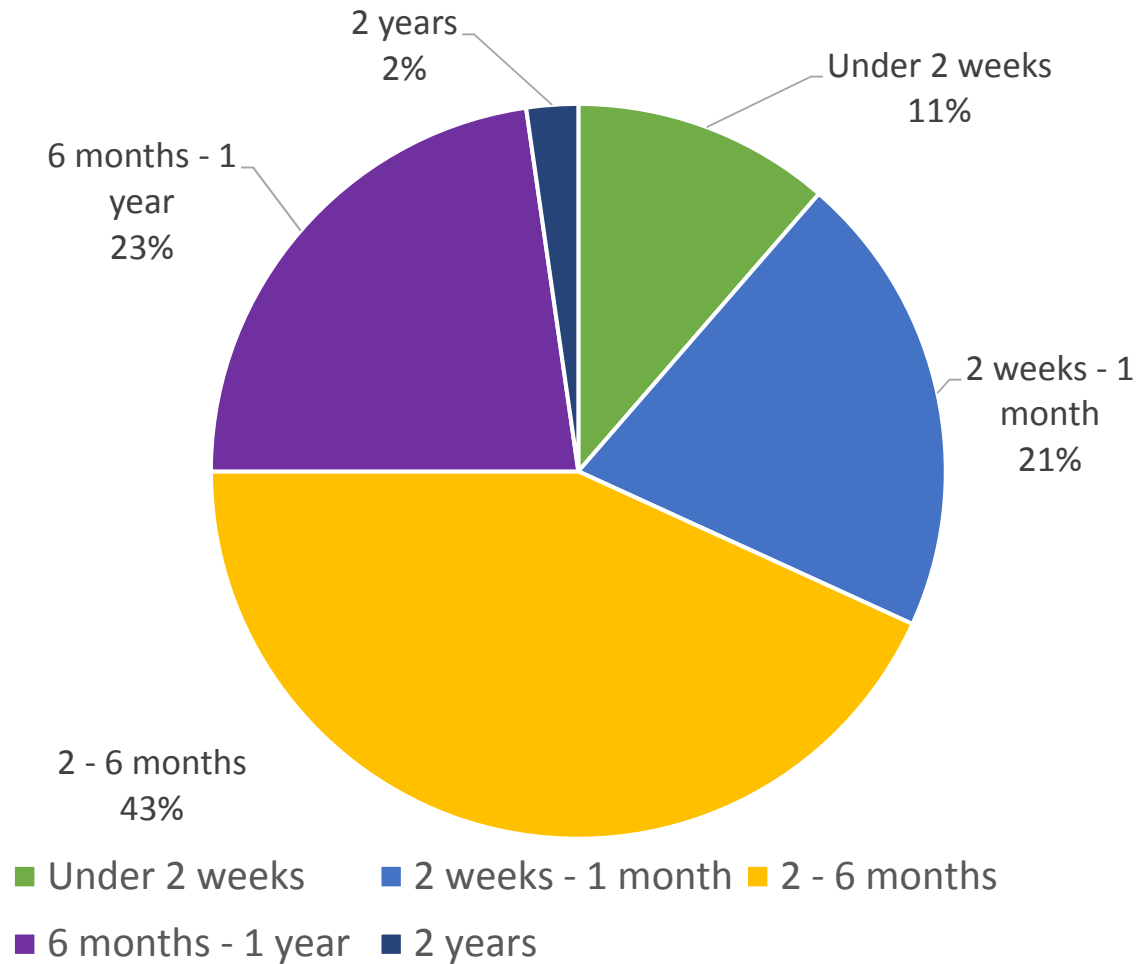
- All children had multiple factors that had contributed to their marginalization.
- Family issues was the most common, affecting 87%. Followed by migration and trafficking.

Contributing factors - Poipet



POIPET – TIME SPENT AT RISK

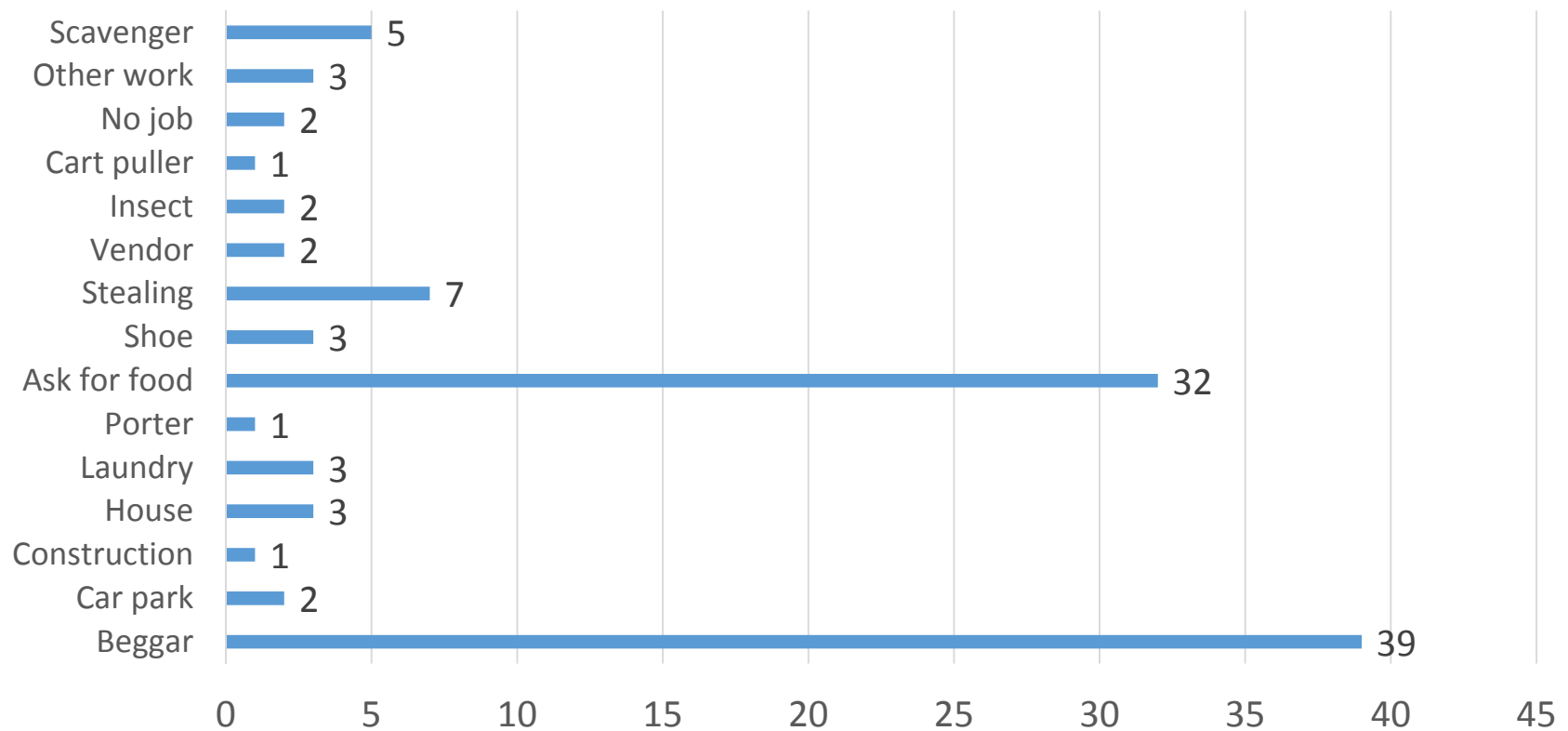
Time spent at risk before case opened - Poipet



POIPET – WORKING CHILDREN

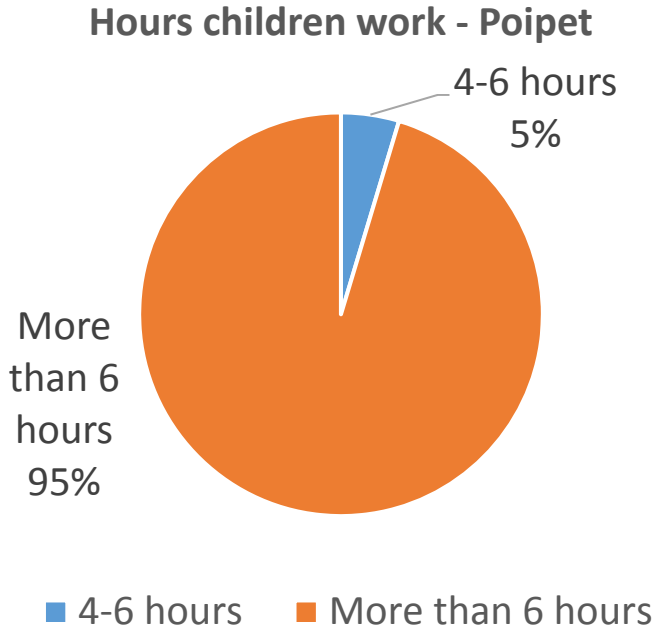
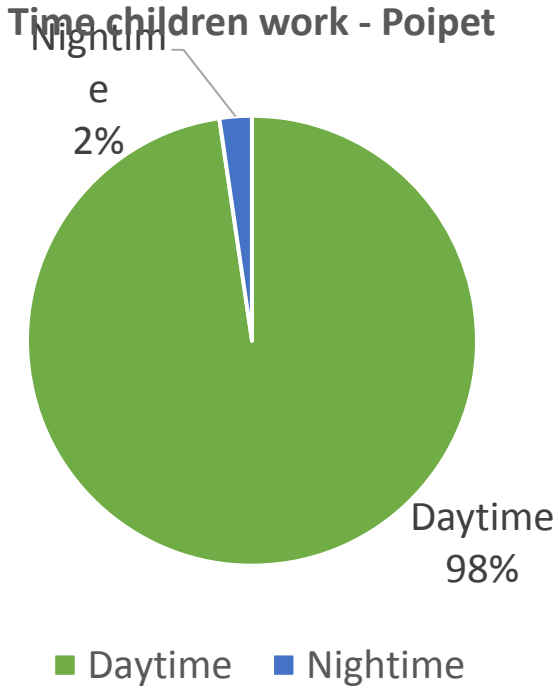
- 96% of children are working, and all are doing more than one job/activity. Begging for both food and money are by far the most common activity, done by nearly 90% of all children and young people.

Childrens job - Poipet



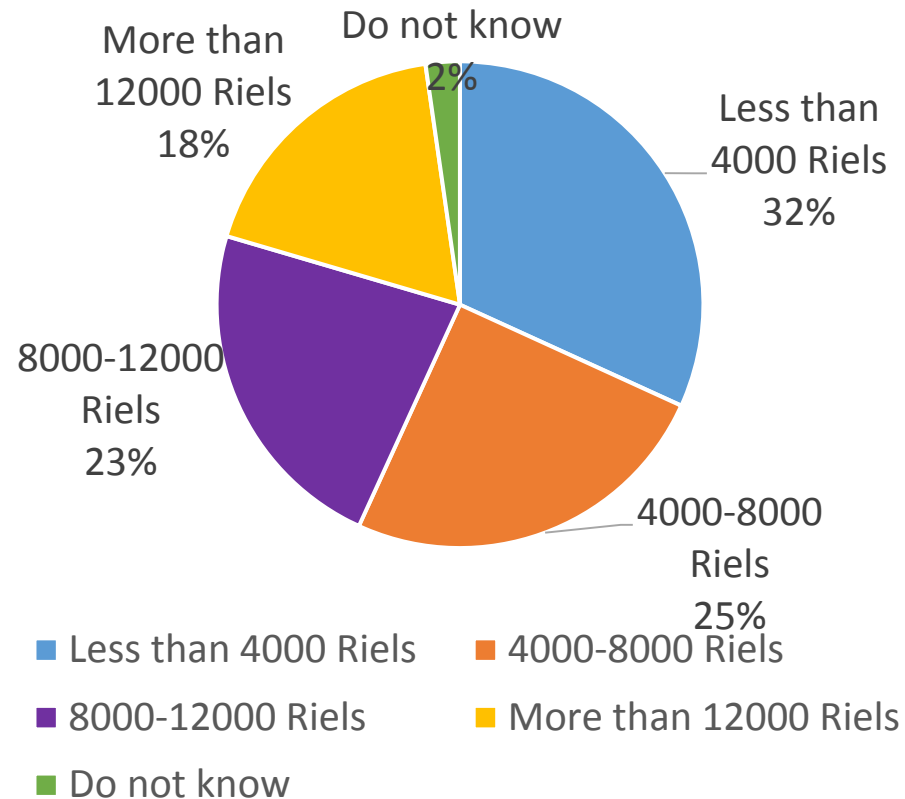
POIPET – TIME AND HOURS

- The large majority of children are working during the daytime and for more than 6 hours a day.



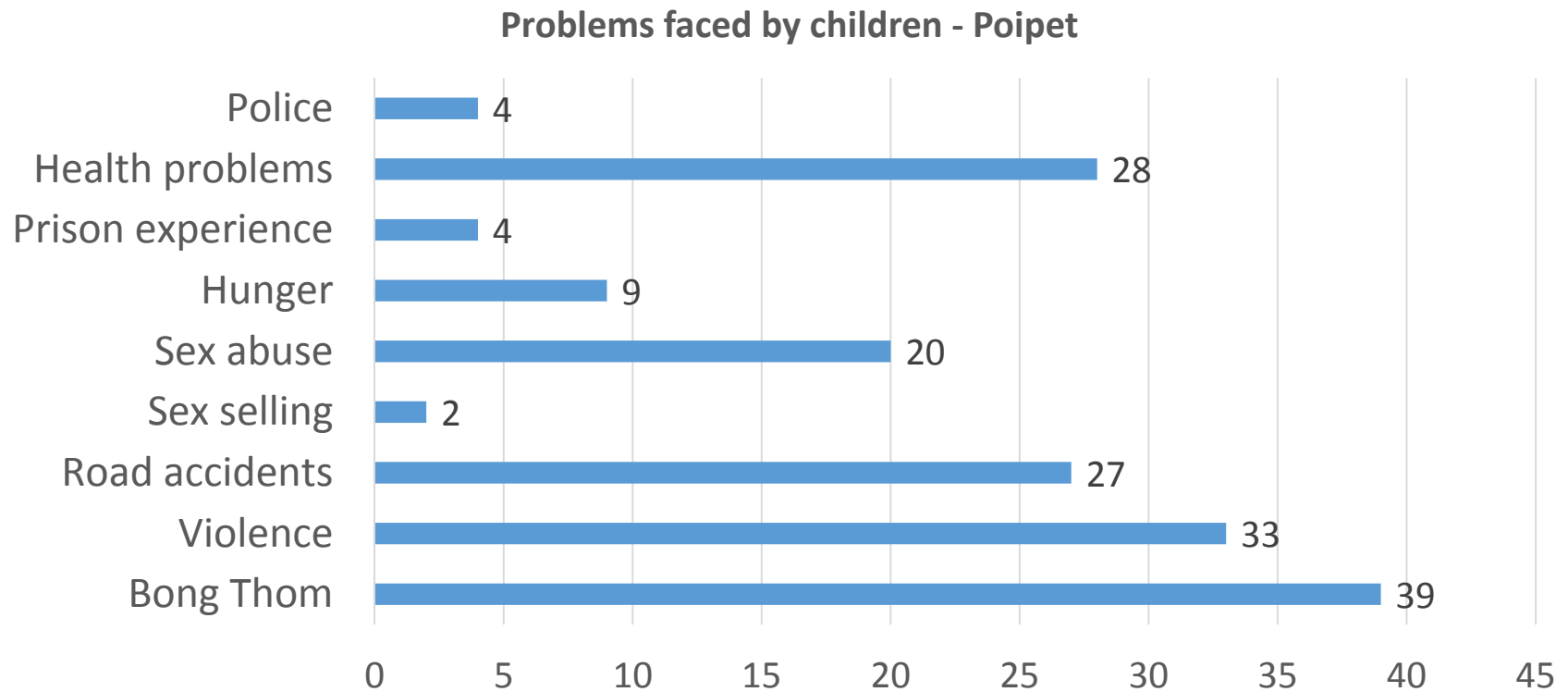
POIPET - EARNINGS

- Fairly equal distribution amongst the different earning categories, but most commonly less than 4000 Riels per day (32%)



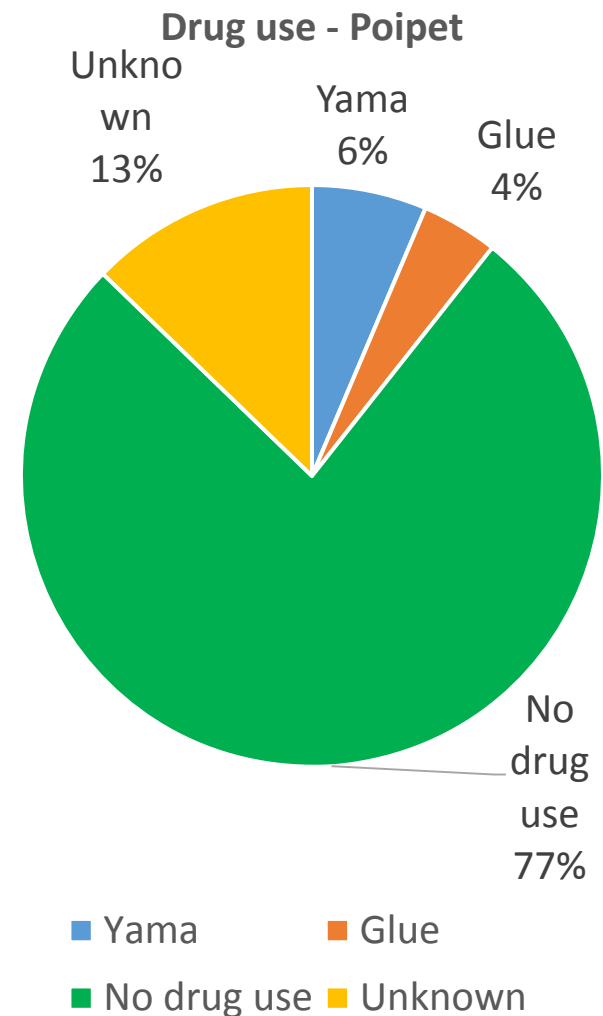
POIPET – PROBLEMS / ISSUES FACED

- The biggest issue is problems with Bong Thom (87%).
- Violence, health problems, road accidents and sexual abuse are also prevalent problems and issues for children surveyed.



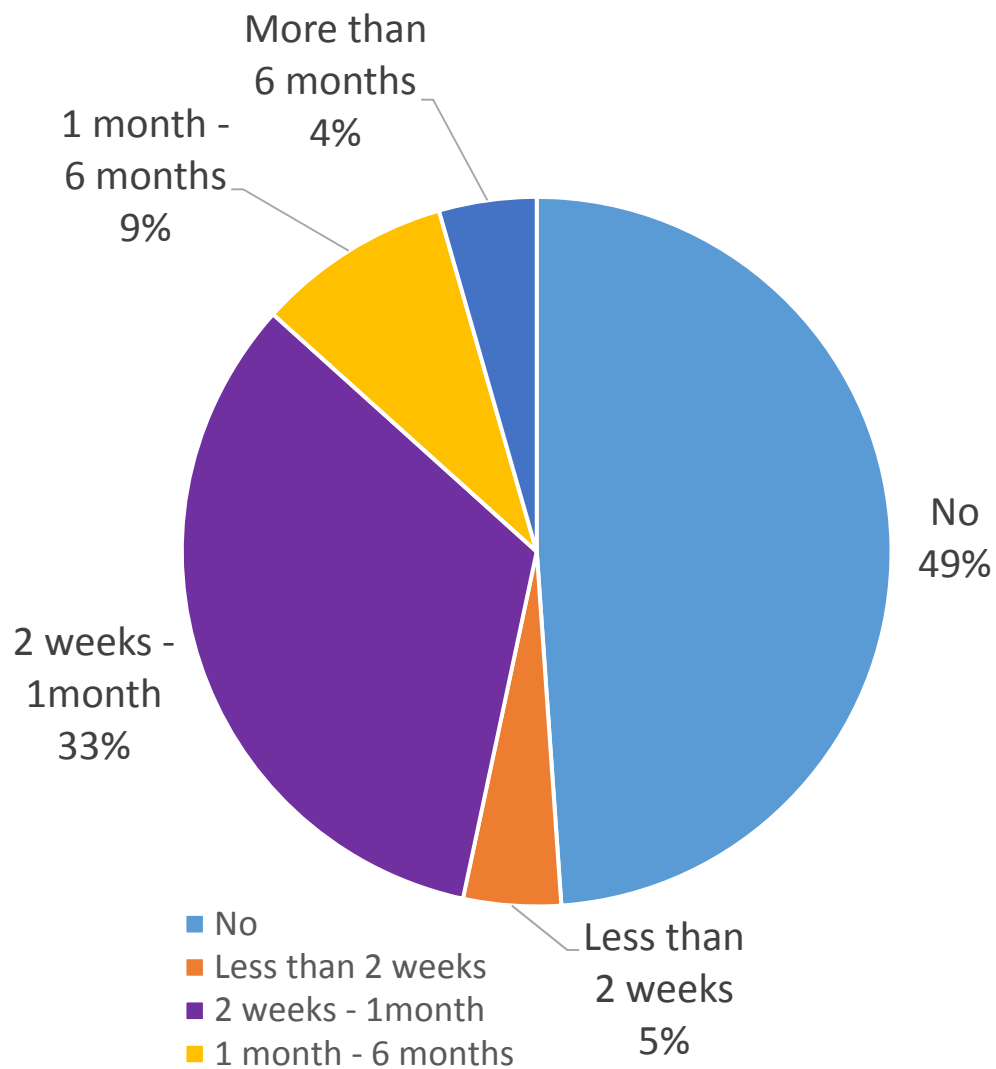
POIPET – DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND DETENTION

- Drugs and alcohol usage is not a large problem for children and young people surveyed, however the sample group is quite young.
- Of the minority who are using drugs, Yama and Glue are the most common.
- 91% of children and young people are not drinking alcohol.
- All those who are using drugs are also the same who are drinking alcohol.



POIPET - DETENTION

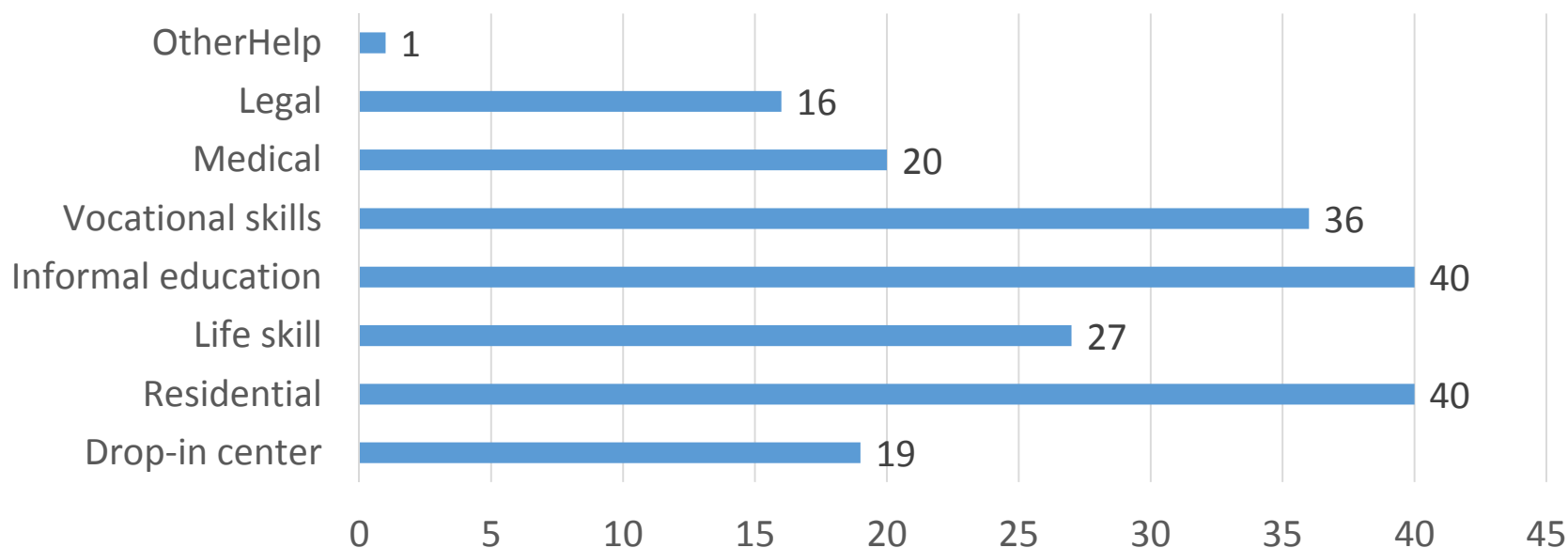
- Nearly half of the children And young people surveyed Have experienced detention.
- Most commonly this was for A period of 2 weeks – 1 month.



POIPET – NGO SERVICES RECEIVED

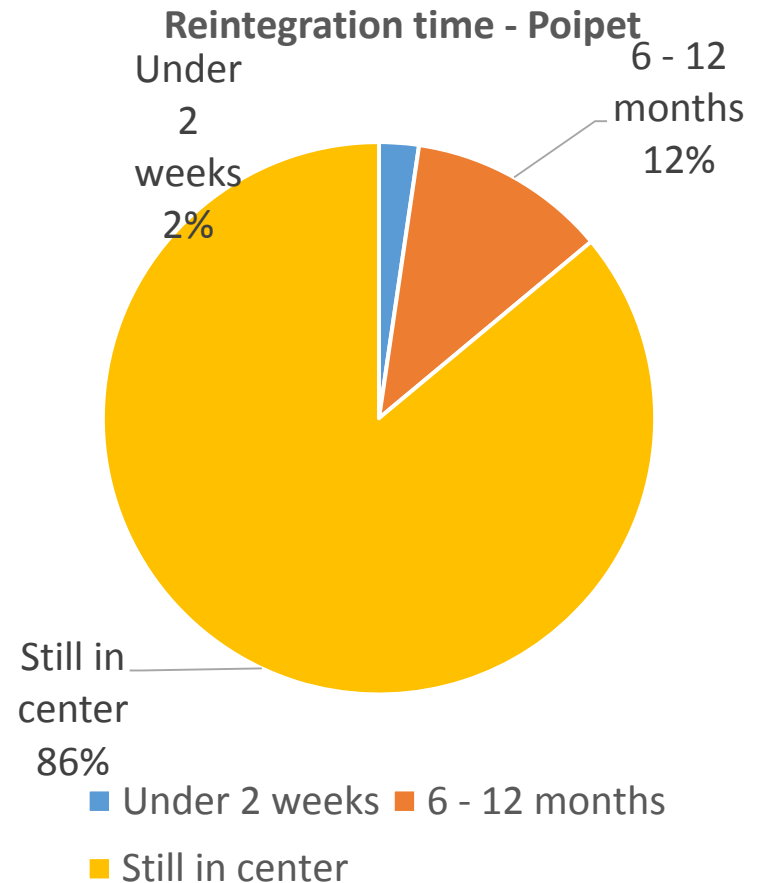
- The most common Damnok Toek services used are informal education and residential services (91%).
- Life skills training, vocation skills training and medical services are also frequently used.
- All children are receiving multiple services.

NGO services received by children - Poipet



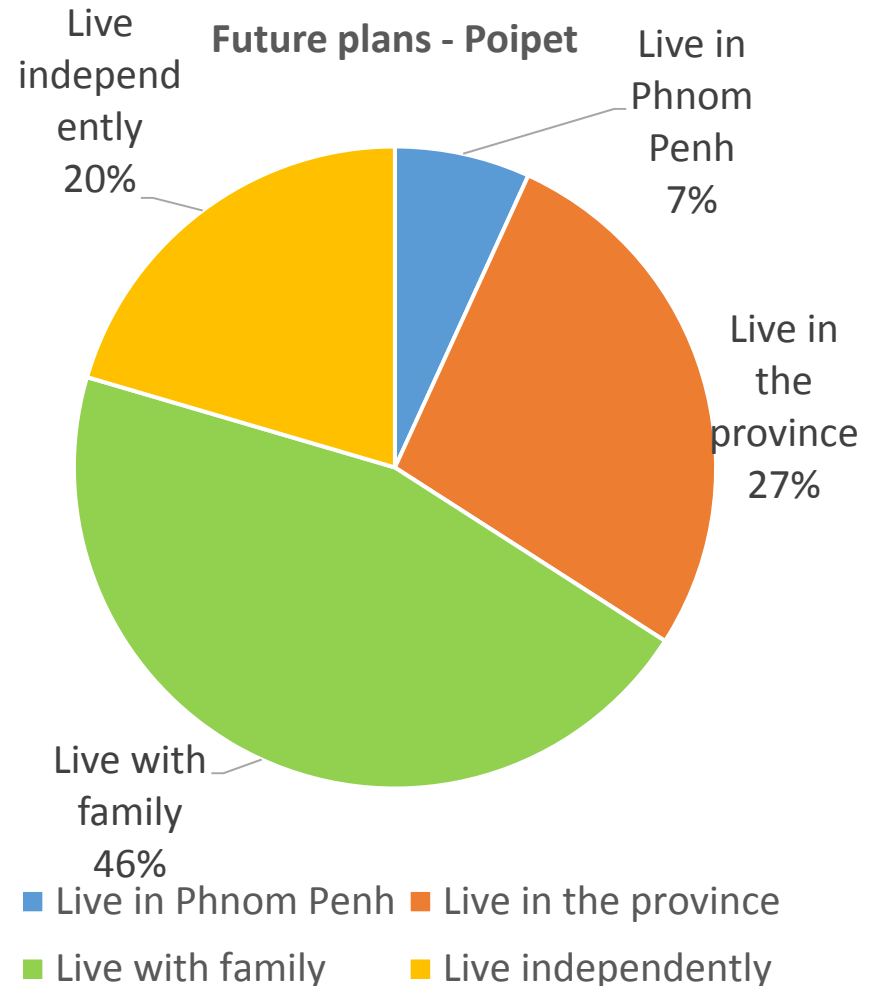
POIPET – REINTEGRATION TIME

- The large majority (86%) of children are still receiving services from DT.
- Of those who have been reintegrated the majority were reintegrated within 6-12 months and one child was reintegrated in under 2 weeks.



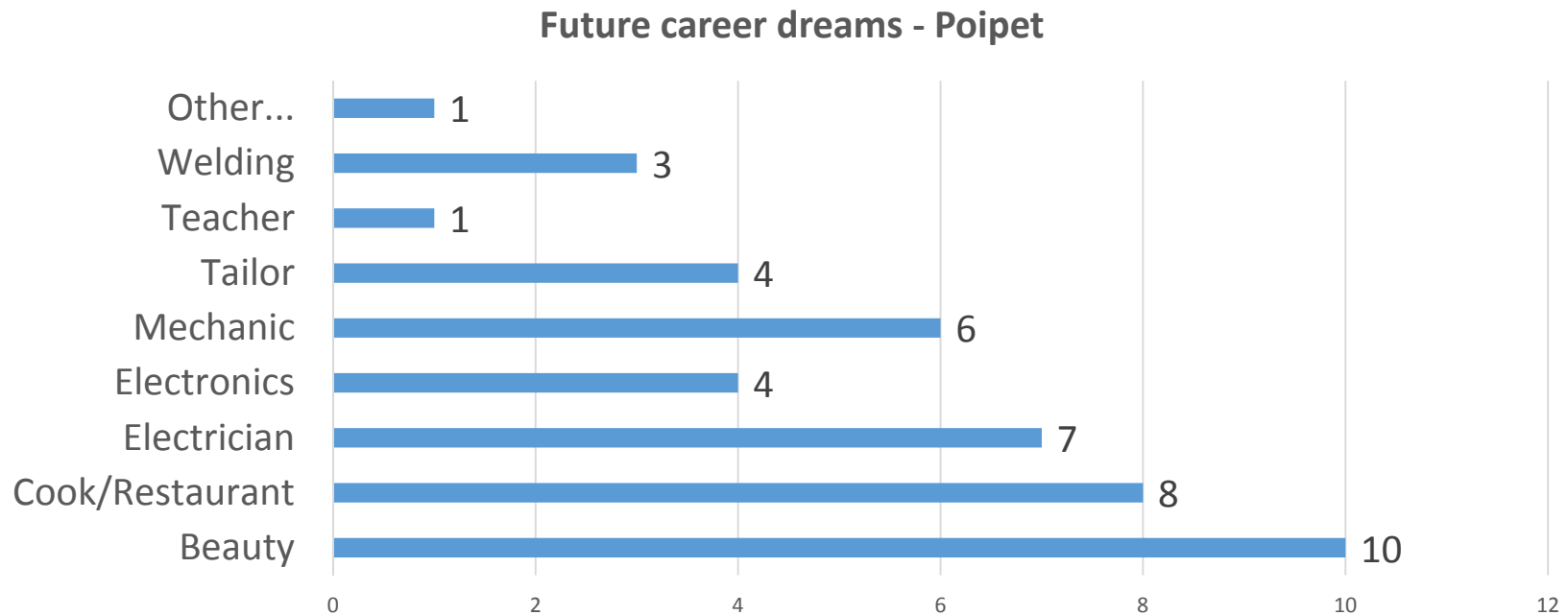
POIPET – FUTURE PLANS

- Most children and young people have the future plan to live with their family (46%).
- 20% have the future plan to live with their family, which is quite significant considering the age of children surveyed.



POIPET – CAREER DREAMS

- Most commonly children have career dreams of working in beauty (23%), as a cook or working in a restaurant (18%) and working as an Electrician (16%).



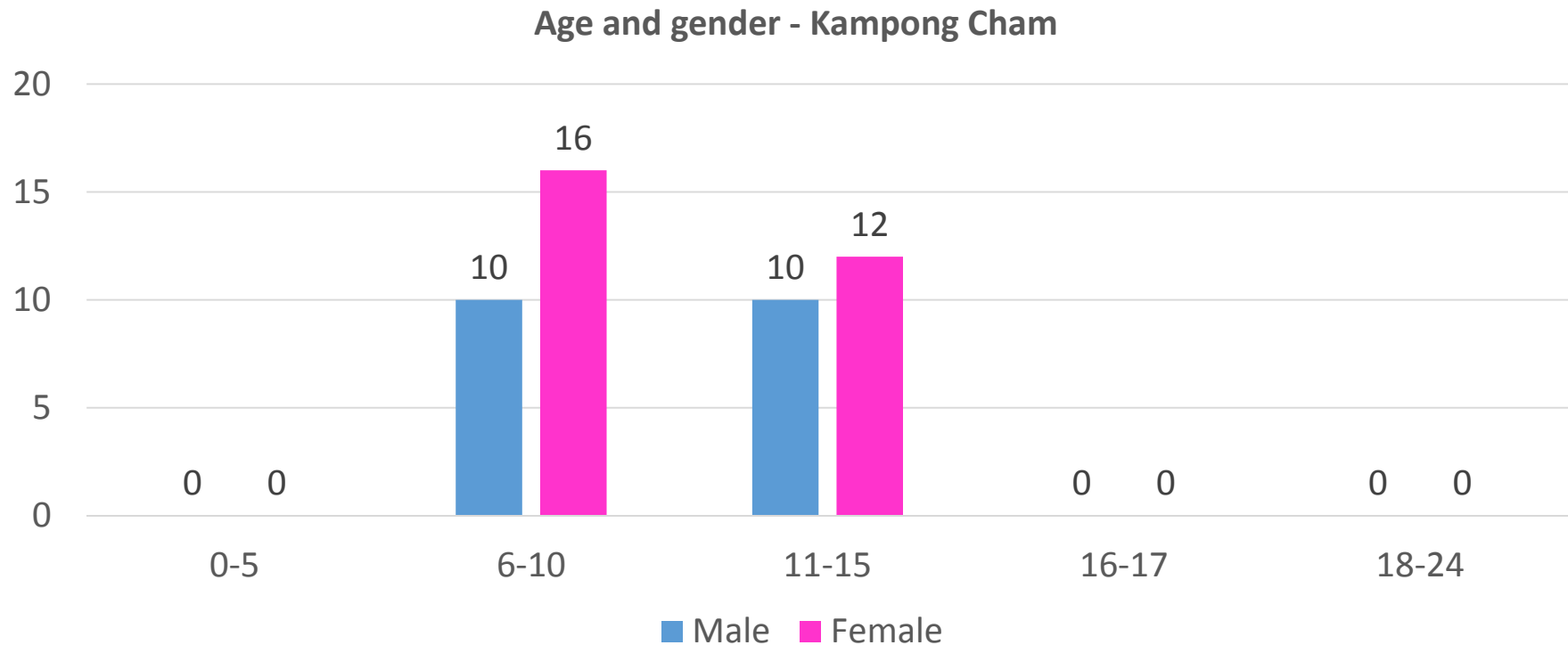


KAMPONG CHAM

Questionnaires completed by Buddhism for Social Action Development for 48 new cases opened in 2014.

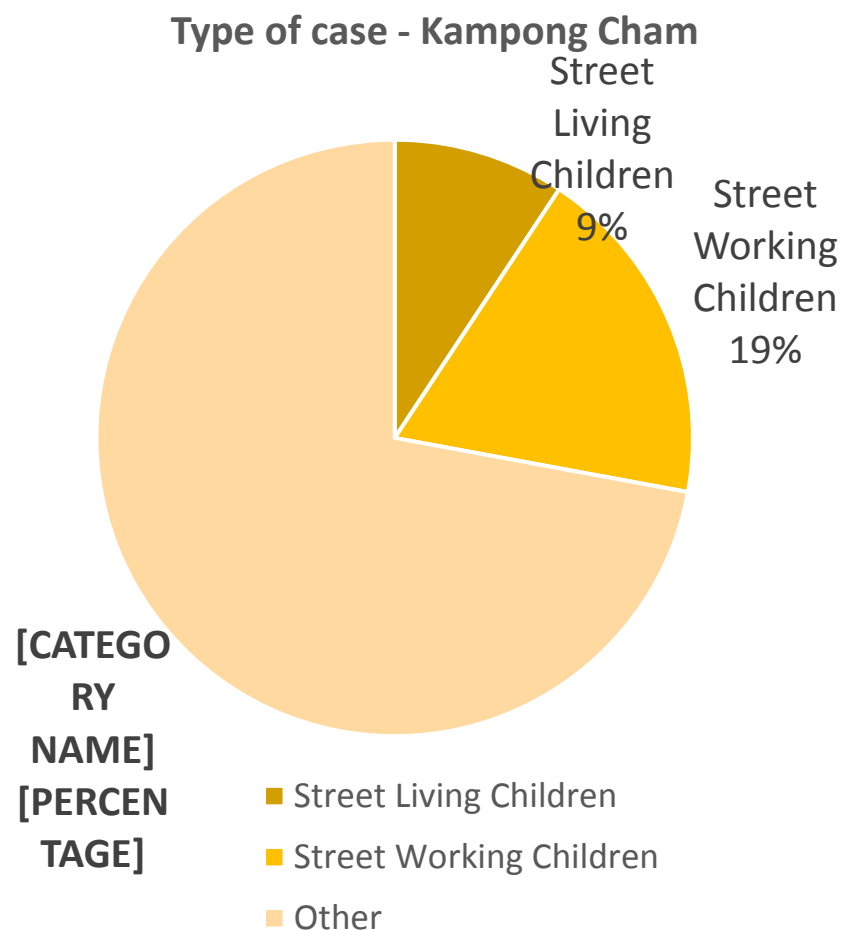
KAMPONG CHAM – GENDER AND AGE

- There were more females than males surveyed, with 58% female and 42% male.
- All children are aged between 6-15, with a slightly more aged 11-15.
- Girls aged 6-10 were the most common, representing 33% of all children.



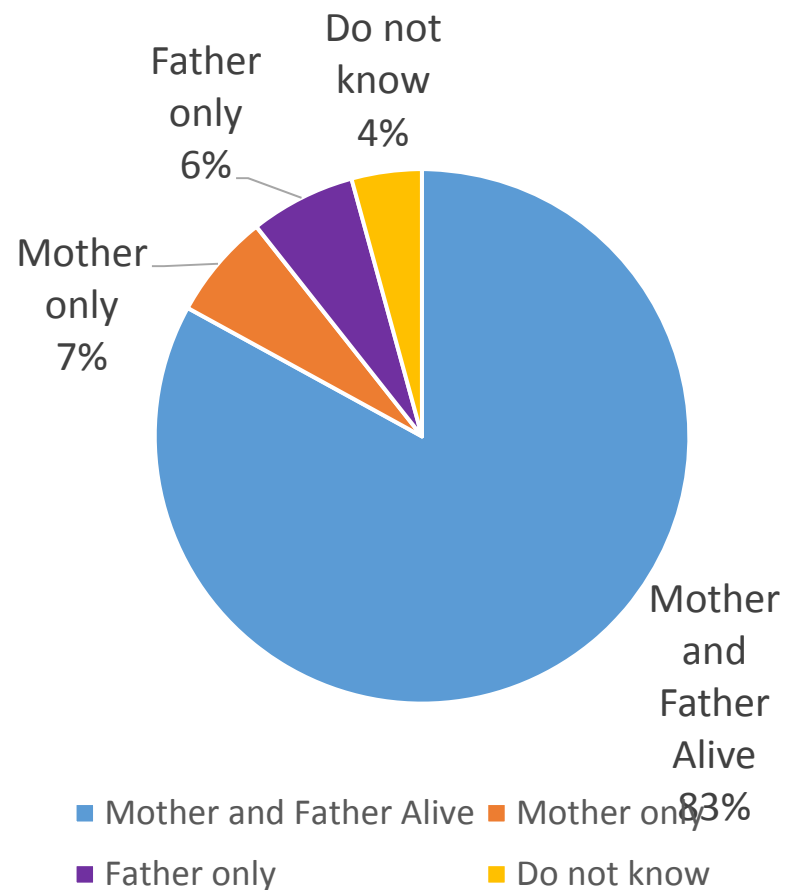
KAMPONG CHAM – TYPE OF CASE

- Most commonly children were classified as “other” (72%).
- 19% are Street Working Children and 9% are Street Living Children.
- No children were part of a Street Living Family.



KAMPONG CHAM – DISABILITY, PARENTS AND SIBLINGS

- **Disability:** There was only one young person with a disability (15yo Street Living Child) who has a mental disability/brain injury.
- **Parents:** The majority of children still have both their mother and father alive (83%). Some children only have one living parent (13%). There are no orphaned children.
- **Siblings:** Nearly all (96%) of children have brothers and sisters.



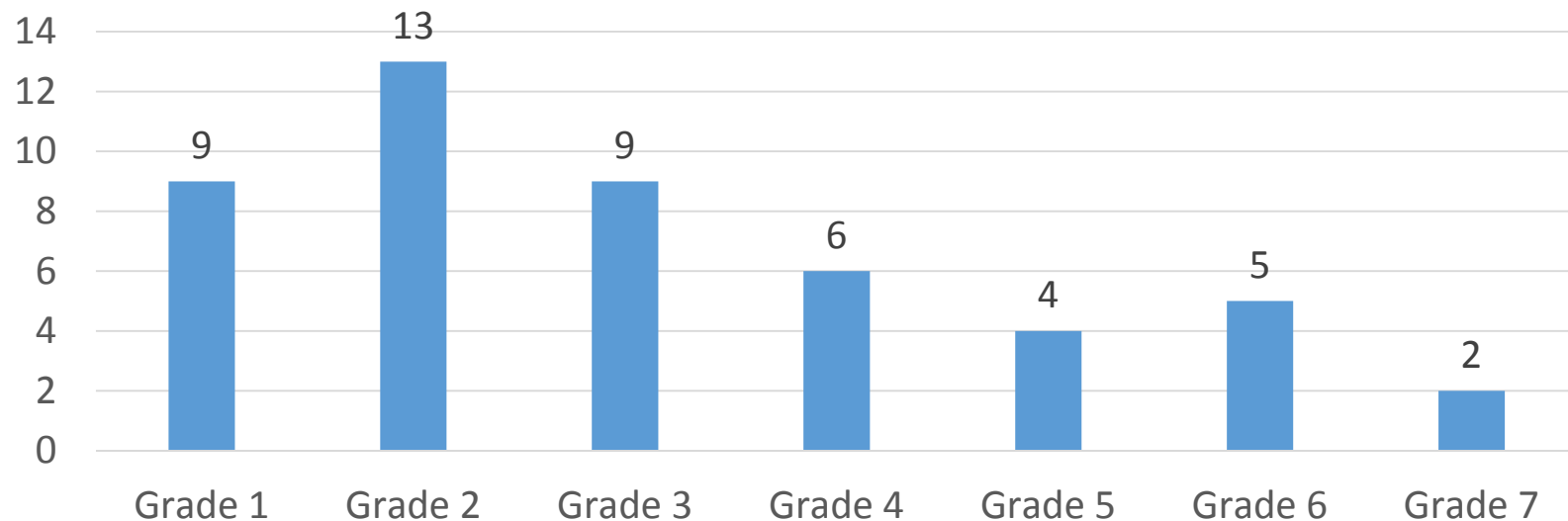
KAMPONG CHAM – LANGAUGES SPOKEN

- 100% of children speak Khmer. There were no additional languages spoken by any children.

KAMPONG CHAM – EDUCATION

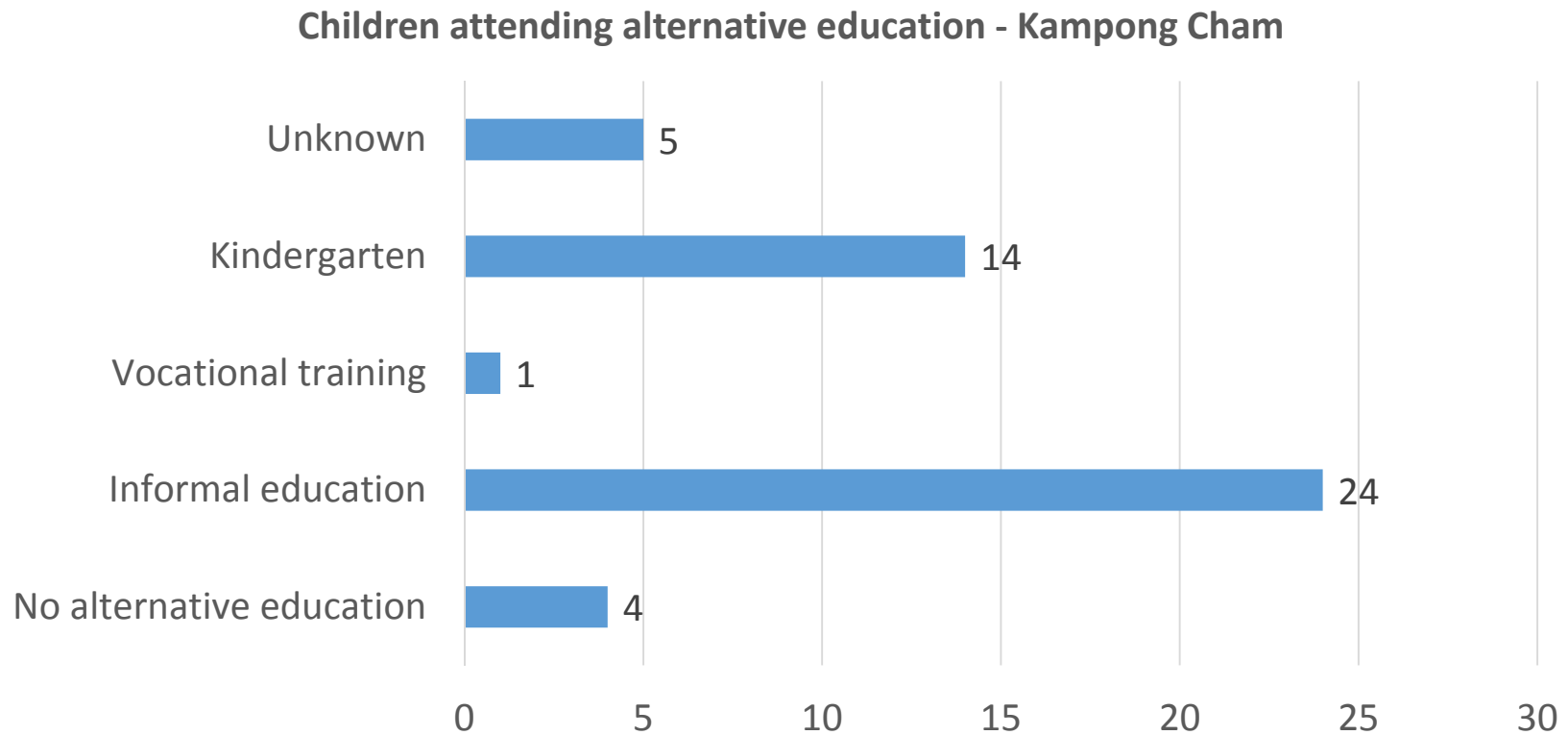
- 100% of all children are attending public school (and all children are aged 6-15).
- There is distribution from Grade 1- Grade 7, however with majority being in early primary grades of 1-3. Given the age of children surveyed this is what would be expected.

Current grade of children attending public school - Kampong Cham



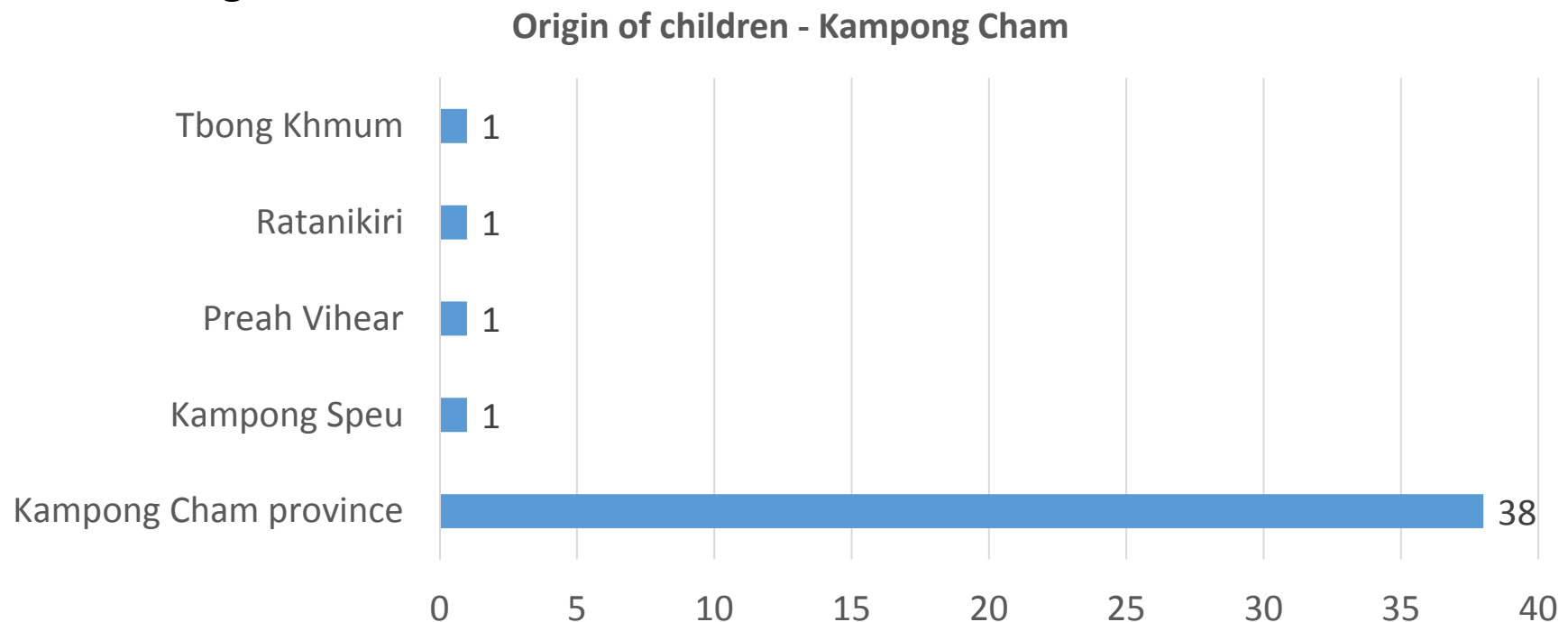
KAMPONG CHAM – ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

- 85% of children are attending some form of alternative education, most commonly either informal education classes or Kindergarten.



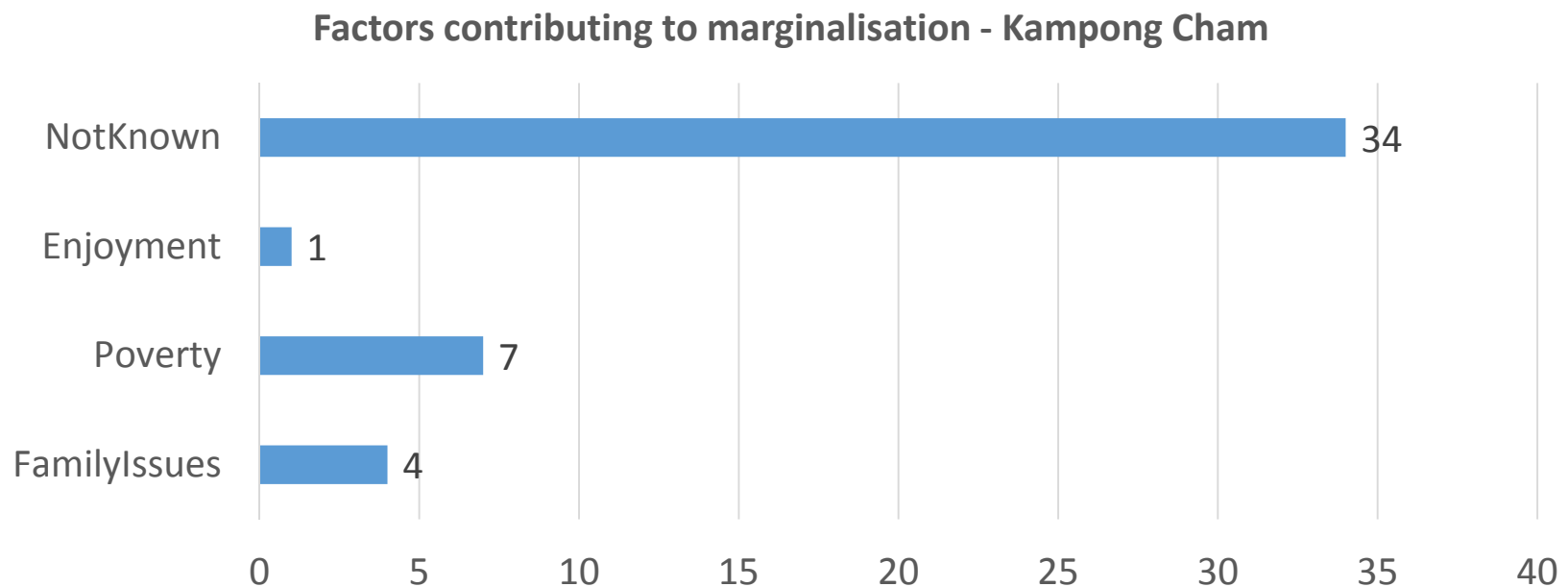
KAMPONG CHAM – MIGRATION

- 90% of children and young people are originally from the Kampong Cham province.
- One child each is from Tbong Khmum, Ratanakiri, Preah Vihear and Kampong Speu.
- 100% of children who migrated have travelled with family or caregivers.



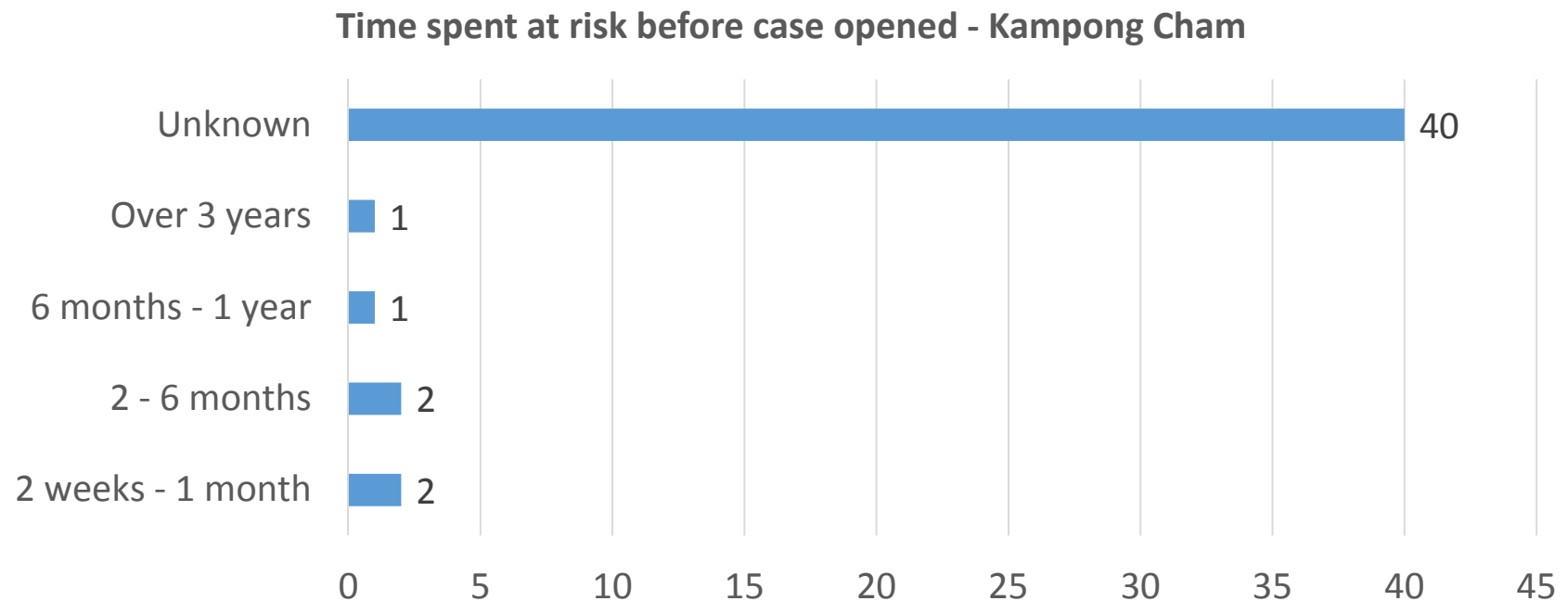
KAMPONG CHAM – FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MARGINALIZATION

- It was unknown for the large majority of cases (74%) what the contributing factors are to marginalisation.
- Where it was known, poverty and family issues were the most common factors contributing to marginalization.



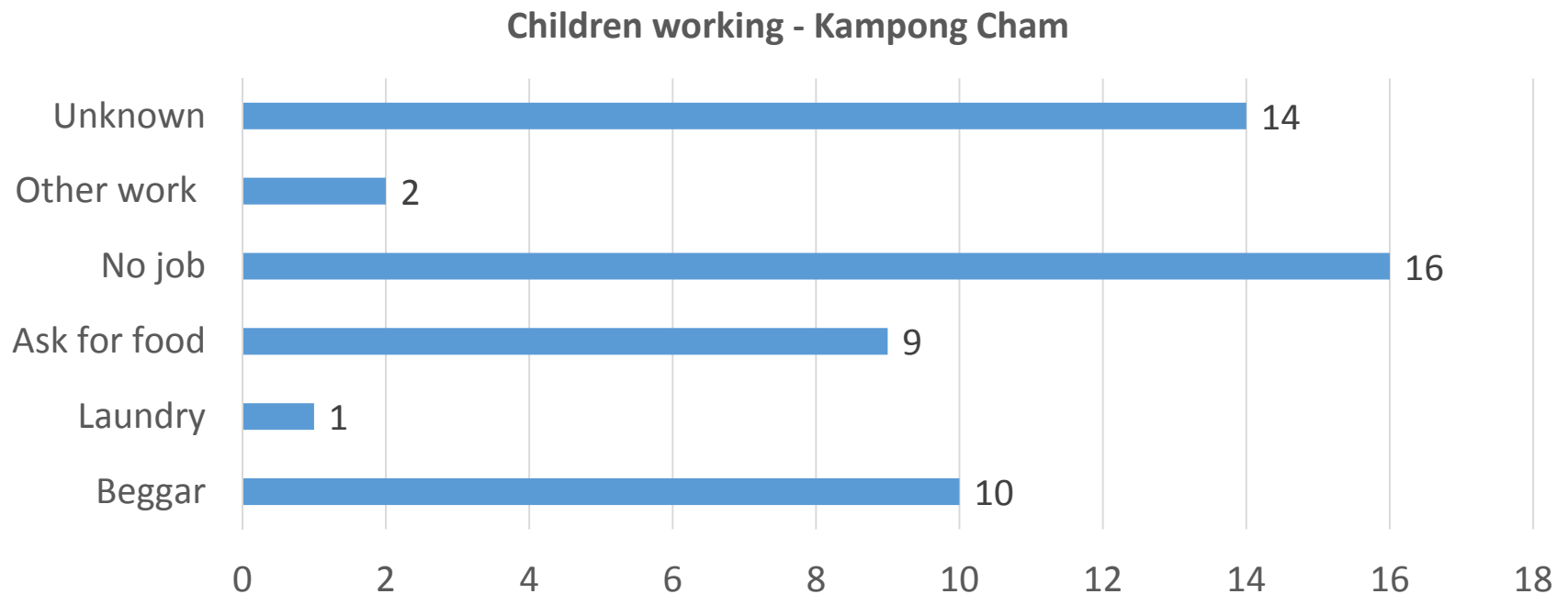
KAMPONG CHAM – TIME SPENT AT RISK

- It was largely unknown the amount of time children and young people spent at risk before they came into contact with BSDA.
- For those where it was known, the time ranged from 2 weeks – 1 month to as long as over 3 years.



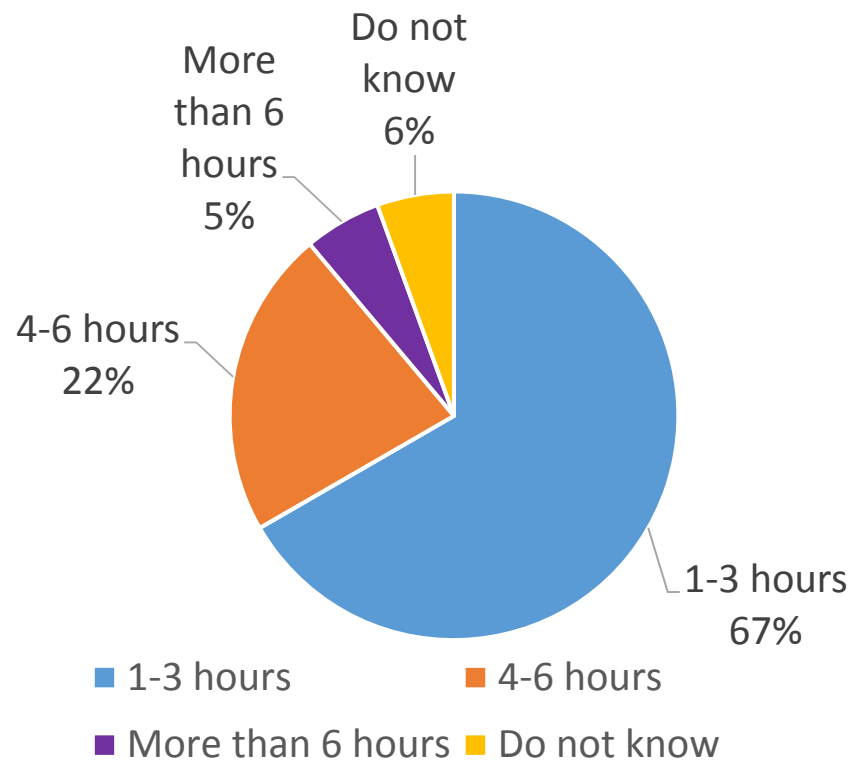
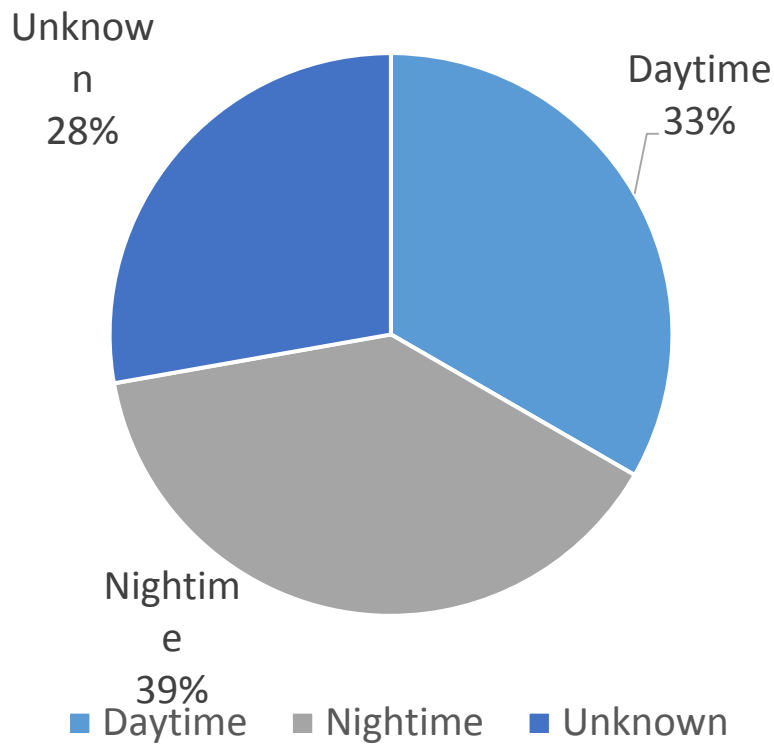
KAMPONG CHAM – WORKING CHILDREN

- 35% of children surveyed are not working and for 30% it was unknown (either whether they were working, or what type or work).
- Of those who are working, the majority are either begging for food or money or both.



KAMPONG CHAM – TIME AND HOURS

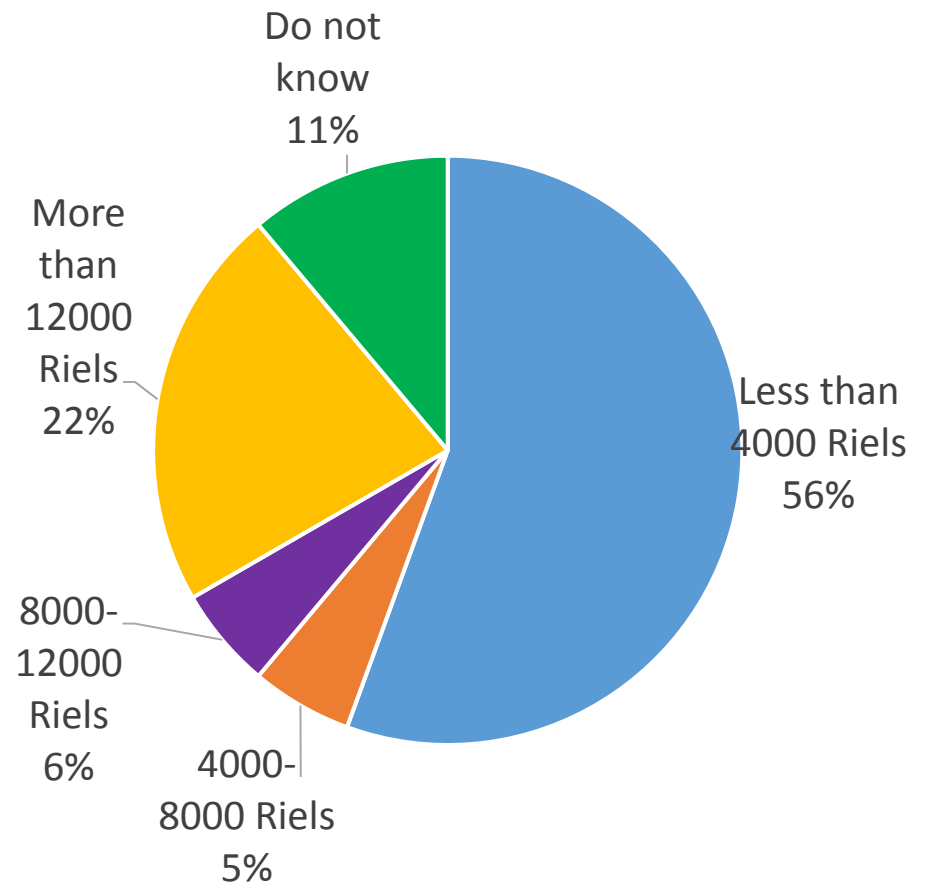
- There is slightly more children working during the night than day, and all children who are working are attending public school.
- Most commonly children are working between 1-3 hours a day (67%) and 4-6 hours a day (22%).



KAMPONG CHAM - EARNINGS

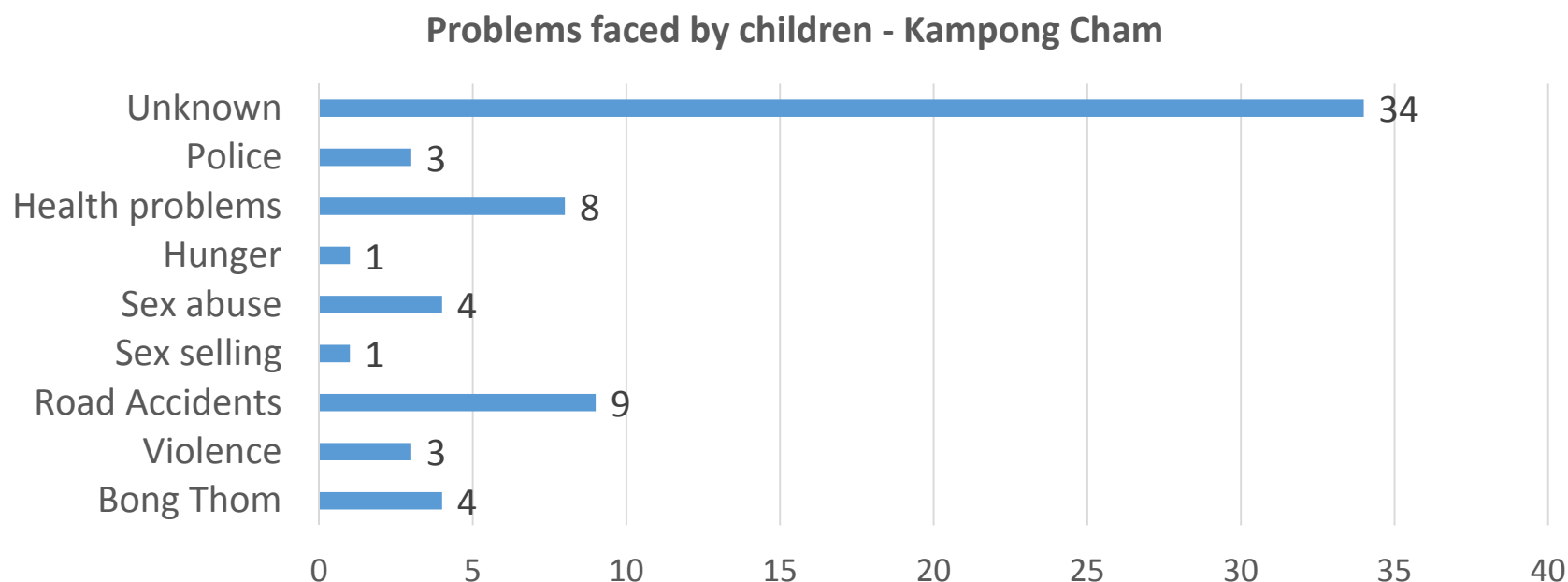
- Of children who are earning, most are earning less than 4000 Riel a day.
- However there is a spread amongst the different earning categories, with 22% earning More than 12000 Riel a day.

Childrens earnings - Kampong Cham



KAMPONG CHAM – PROBLEMS / ISSUES FACED BY CHILDREN

- It was unknown for a large number (74%) what issues or problems they are faced with.
- Where it was known, health problems and road accidents were the most common issues, followed by problems with Bong Thom and sexual abuse.

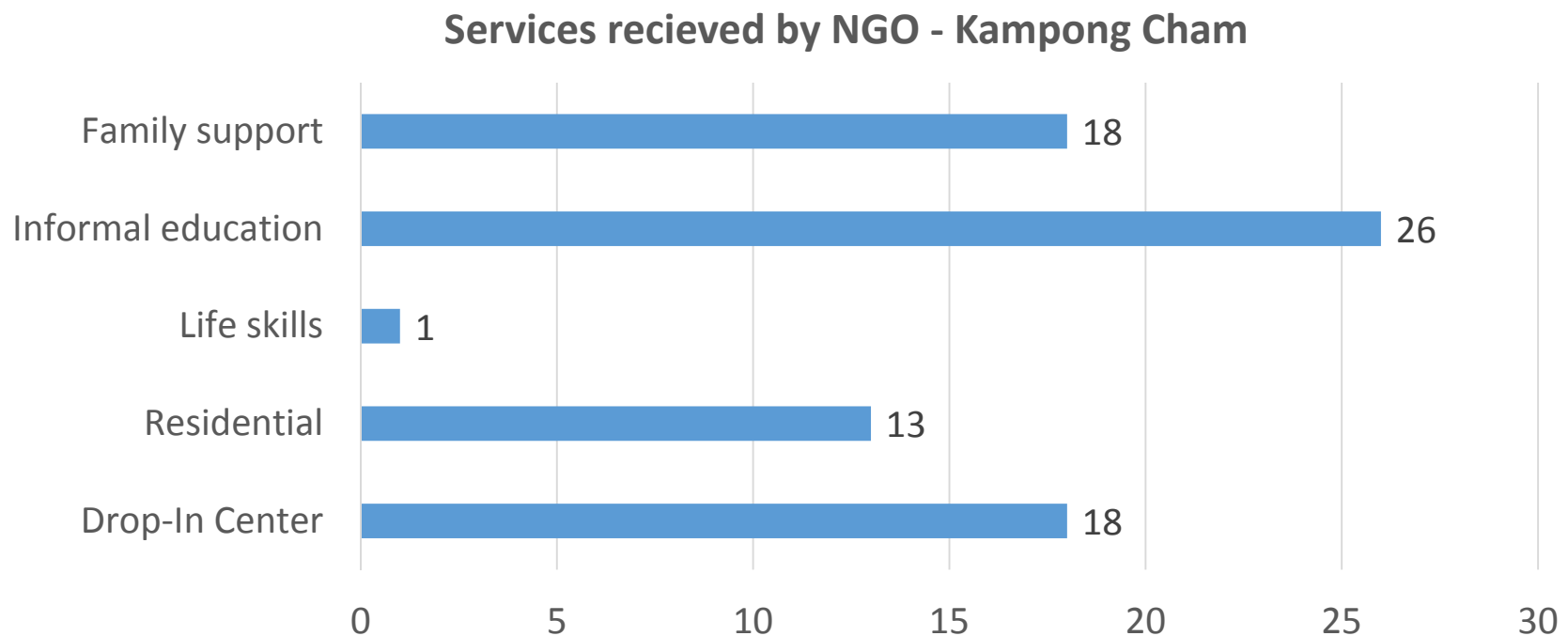


KAMPONG CHAM – DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND DETENTION

- **Drug use:** Drug use is not a problem in Kampong Cham – it was known for 85% that they are not drug users and it was unknown for 15%.
- **Alcohol:** Similarly, 98% of children are not drinking alcohol, with only one child drinking.
- **Detention:** 96% of children and young people have not experienced detention – of the two children who have experienced detention, one was detained for 2 weeks – 1 month, and one was detained between 1 – 6 months. Both of these were Street Living Children.

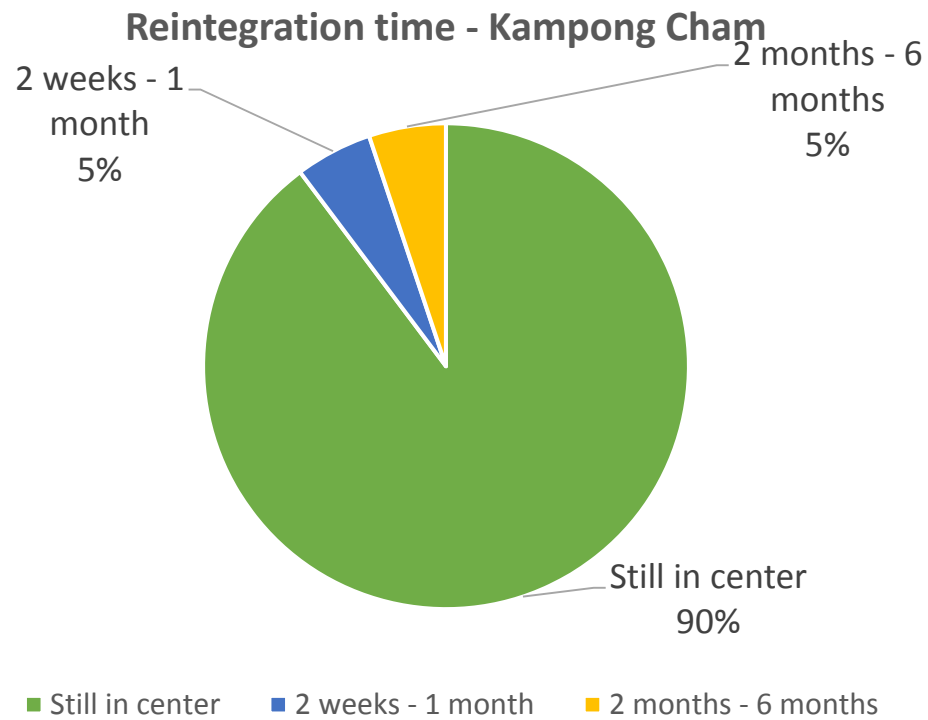
KAMPONG CHAM – NGO SERVICES RECEIVED

- The most frequently used service of BSDA by children and young people was informal education classes (65%).
- Following this, the drop-in centre and family support are commonly used services of BSDA (45%).

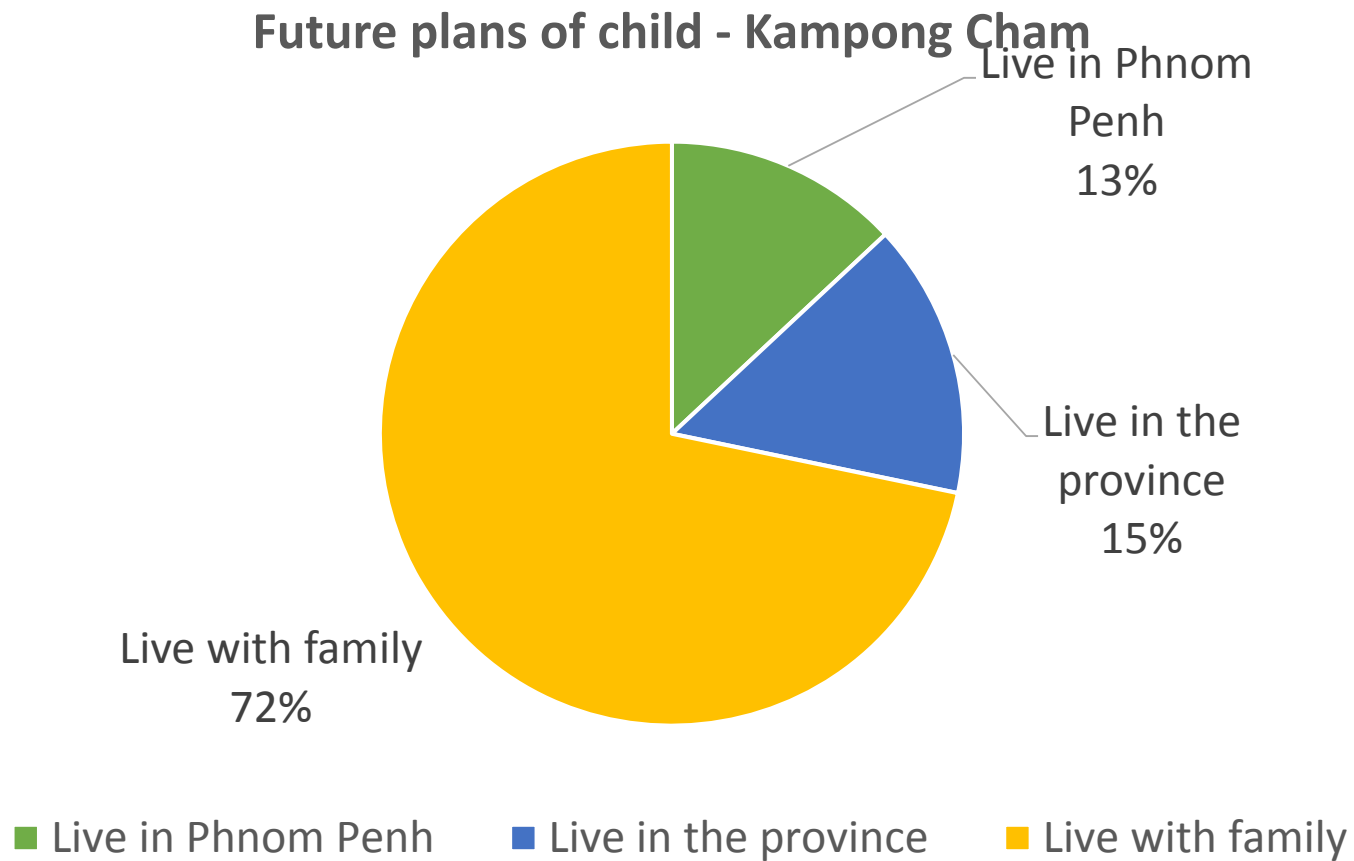


KAMPONG CHAM - REINTEGRATION

- 90% of children are still receiving services from BSDA.
- Of those who have been successfully reintegrated, half were reintegrated within 2 weeks – 1month of their case being opened, and the other half were reintegrated in 2-6 months.



KAMPONG CHAM – FUTURE PLANS



KAMPONG CHAM – CAREER DREAMS

- The most common career dreams for the children and young people surveyed was teacher (28%) and doctor (28%).
- Following this, working in beauty or construction and becoming a policeman were among the aspirations of children surveyed.

