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CAMBODIA NATIONAL

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOUR SURVEY



4



Summary Report

Ministry of Education Youth and Sports
Department of Pedagogical Research

with the support of UNICEF and UNESCO



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(11-18 years old)

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FOREWORD

YOUTH ARE OUR FUTURE

It is my great honor and pleasure to introduce the summary report of the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey conducted by the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports in 2003 and 2004.

During adolescence young people undergo a series of all-important biological, psychological and emotional changes that help shape them into the adults they will one day become. Adolescence is often a period of deep reflection, questioning of one's identity and testing boundaries both within and outside the family. It is a time of experimenting and experiencing both the good and bad the world has to offer, and life-long habits are often formed during this phase of the life cycle.

With more than 50 percent of Cambodia's population under the age of 20, young people represent not only the future of our country but also its present reality. The results of the survey present a picture of the risk behaviour of Cambodians between the ages of 11-18. These results should help us better understand the reality of being a young person in Cambodia today and the challenges that each one faces as he or she moves towards adulthood.

To ensure the validity of this survey and the gathering of useful data, nearly 10,000 interviews were conducted with adolescents both in and out of school.

The topics covered by the survey are divided into 10 sections: sexual behaviour; sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; weapons and violence; alcohol; smoking; drugs; traffic safety; food and health; worry, depression and suicide; and exercise and sports. This report is a summary of the survey's key results. For those who want a more in-depth look at the results, the full data sets are on the CD-ROM included in the report.

I hope that the survey will provide a useful baseline for development organisations working for the well-being of young people and for the future harmonious development of Cambodian society.

I am proud that the survey was carried out in a collaborative manner through inter-departmental cooperation within the Ministry as well as with the support of such partners as the National Institute of Statistics, local and international NGOs and UN organisations.



I wish to thank all of my colleagues at the Ministry, from the central level down to the provincial and district Offices of Education and schools, who worked so hard to ensure the survey was carried out properly. The collaboration of numerous local authorities, in particular the village chiefs, was also key to the success of the survey. My deep appreciation also goes to the young people themselves who agreed to respond to the survey, as well as to their parents who gave the authorization for their children to participate in it.

Many thanks also to UNICEF and UNESCO, which provided financial and technical assistance to the Pedagogical Research Department of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for the realization of the survey.

IM-SETHY

**SECRETARY OF STATE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS**

Phnom Penh, September 2004



FOREWORD

YOUTH SHOULD BE AT THE CENTRE OF DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS

UNICEF and UNESCO congratulate the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports for carrying out the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey. It is the first time in Cambodia that a survey interviewing in and out-of-school youth has been done on such a big scale. The spectrum of enquiry covers a wide range of topics related to risk behaviour.

The results presented in this report therefore provide a comprehensive and reliable picture about youth risk behaviour in Cambodia.

We are pleased that the Pedagogical Research Department of the Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, cooperated together with so many other partners, including the National Institute of Statistics, to complete this tremendous task.

Young people are in need of special care and protection and adolescence is a particular period in life when vulnerability is probably at its highest.

Therefore, we expect that the results of the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey will advocate to all development operators to put youth at the centre of our concerns.

UNICEF and UNESCO have been pleased to support technically and financially the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports to achieve the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey.

RODNEY HATFIELD

*Representative
UNICEF in Cambodia*

ETIENNE CLEMENT

*Representative
UNESCO in Cambodia*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



I would like to express my profound appreciation to the late Minister of Education, Youth and Sports, HE Tol Loh along with Secretary of State HE Im Sethy, whose support made this project possible. My thanks are extended to Mr. Rodney Hatfield, Representative of UNICEF in Cambodia, Mr. Etienne Clement, UNESCO Representative and Mr. Etienne Poirot, Head of the UNICEF HIV/AIDS Section, who provided the financial and technical assistance that led to the successful implementation of this National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey.

I would also like to make special mention of our close collaboration with Mr. Fabrice Laurentin, HIV/AIDS Focal Point for UNESCO and UNICEF. His involvement in the project contributed to its successful completion.

Many thanks to the many officials from the departments of education, youth and sports in all provinces/ and municipalities, along with the respective civil authorities, as well as young people themselves, parents and caregivers, who provided invaluable assistance, ensuring the successful outcome of the survey.

I would like to give special recognition to the staff at the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport's departments of pedagogical research and school health. Their hard work and dedication was a major factor in the success of our work.

I would also like to express my thanks to Mr. Garry Daigle, who reviewed the survey instrument, providing technical assistance in its final revision, along with Mr. Try Sothearith, Deputy Director, Dept., National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, who was responsible for data management and analysis, the production of statistical tables and figures and report writing.

This report represents the fruits of your efforts.

Again, many thanks to all who participated in this endeavor.

KHIEU SUNRAN

Project Manager

Deputy Director of Pedagogical Research Department



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey 2003-2004 was conducted by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with the support of UNICEF and UNESCO. The aim was to assess the risk behaviour of young people between the ages of 11 and 18. In addition to basic personal and family data, the survey covers risk activities divided into 10 areas of sexual behaviour; sexually-transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; weapons and violence; alcohol; smoking; drugs; traffic safety; food and health; worry, depression and suicide; and exercise and sports.

Conducted by the Pedagogical Research Department, the survey covered 9,388 young people in all 24 provinces and municipalities - 4,284 students in 319 schools and 5,104 young people out of school in 319 villages. Survey procedures were designed to protect privacy, allowing anonymous and voluntary participation. Permission was sought from parents before interviews took place.

As this was the first survey of its kind in Cambodia, it was critical that sampling and methodology met international standards and that preparations were well-documented so future surveys could build on the experience (see Annex). Notwithstanding the large sample of young people surveyed, some groups may be under represented such as young people living on the street or those staying in pagodas. It is also important to note that data collected from questions involving illegal and socially-unacceptable activities must be assessed cautiously. The actual prevalence of such behaviour is likely to be under represented in the survey, and results should be assessed in relationship to questions about "friends" who engage in these activities.

Main results and interpretation

The results of the survey show that 50 percent of young people out of school are illiterate. Many young Cambodians engage in risky behaviour, although those attending school tend to take less risks than young people out of school. A third of sexually-active youths never wear condoms and 24 percent are not aware of sexually-transmitted infections. More than 90 percent know ways to avoid HIV/AIDS, but only 53 percent have been educated about HIV/AIDS. Forty-two percent of all young people and 48 percent of those living in rural areas have received no education at all. Fifteen percent have been involved in fighting and 14 percent drink alcohol. Although less than two percent reported sexual activity, 33 percent of all young people said they personally know young men who take part in gang rapes. Among those having sex, 40 percent said they did so after drinking alcohol. Less than one percent said they used drugs. But 21 percent said amphetamines were available in their local area. Ninety percent never wear helmets when riding a motorcycle. Only 10 percent eat fruit every day and only 40 percent eat vegetables every day. Nineteen percent have thought about committing suicide, and almost 50 percent of young Cambodians never do any exercise.



Among young Cambodians who engage in risky activities, many started at a very young age. Young people out of school reported having sex as early as 11. Among those who use alcohol, most said they were drinking by the age of 12.

Action to be taken

Data will be used to measure progress in achieving national health objectives. To improve policies and programs to reduce risk behaviour among young people, the data should be sent to government agencies, international organisations, non- government agencies, local authorities, young people and those working with young people.



PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Of the 9,388 young people surveyed, 46 percent were attending school and were interviewed at school. The remaining 54 percent were out of school and interviewed in villages. Equal numbers of 11 to 18-year-old boys and girls were interviewed.

- Twenty-seven percent of the young people surveyed were located in urban areas, 70 percent were in rural areas and three percent in remote areas.

- Eighty percent have parents, 14 percent have no father and three percent have no mother. The rest are orphans. The presence of parents is higher for young people in school (88 percent) than for those out of school (74 percent).

- Two out of three young people live with both parents. Among those who don't, young people living with their mothers, aunts, uncles or grandparents are more likely to be attending school.

- Fifty-three percent of the young people come from families with four to six children while 27 percent are in families with one to three children. More than 18 percent are in families with seven to nine children and two percent come from families with more than 10 (and as many as 19). Young people out of school tend to come from bigger families than those in school.

- Fifty-seven percent of male caregivers are farmers, 12 percent are civil servants, another 12 percent are day laborers and eight percent are vendors with the rest engaged in other occupations.

- Fifty-six percent of female caregivers are farmers, 19 percent are vendors, 17 percent are housewives and five percent are day laborers. The rest have other occupations.

- More than 30 percent of young people work for an income, with 47 percent of those out of school working compared with 14 percent of those in school. Two thirds of the young people earning an income work as farmers or day laborers.

- Education of young people out of school is very low. Fifty percent are illiterate, 41 percent either read or have some reading ability and only 15 percent read well.

- Seventy-three percent of young people's families own a bicycle, 40 percent have a motorcycle and six percent have a car. Sixty-two percent have a radio and 52 percent have a television but only 27 percent of households have electricity.

- Seventy-five percent of young people spend their free time with their families. Thirty-three percent also spend their free time doing home work and 29 percent watch television.

Figure 1: Out-of-school literacy

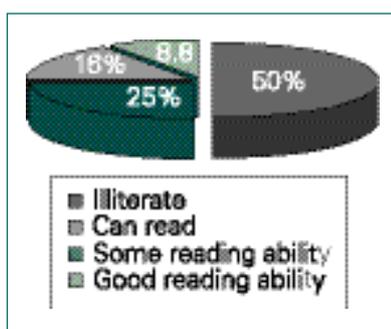


Table 1: Number and location of respondents

	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Phnom Penh	496	10.6	496	10.6	992	10.6
Urban	762	16.2	762	16.2	1,524	16.2
Rural	3,276	69.8	3,276	69.8	6,552	69.8
Remote	160	3.4	160	3.4	320	3.4
Total	4,694	100.0	4,694	100.0	9,388	100.0



Table 2: Family Status (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Parents	87.6	87.6	87.6	72.8	74.8	73.8	79.5	80.7	80.1
No father	9.5	9.4	9.4	18.3	17.2	17.8	14.3	13.7	14.0
No mother	1.9	1.8	1.9	4.2	2.8	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.8
No parents	1.0	1.2	1.1	4.6	5.1	4.9	3.0	3.3	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3: Number of siblings (including respondents)

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-3	1,442	58.0	1,046	42.0	2,488	26.5
4-6	2,146	43.2	2,818	56.8	4,964	52.9
7-9	631	36.4	1,104	63.6	1,735	18.5
10 or more	65	32.3	136	67.7	201	2.1
Total	4,284	45.6	5,104	54.4	9,388	100.0

Table 4: Working for money (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
No work	86.7	85.5	86.1	46.9	58.5	52.7	65.0	70.8	67.9
Farmer	3.4	4.2	3.8	20.8	14.8	17.8	12.8	9.9	11.4
Worker	2.7	5.6	4.1	15.6	15.8	15.7	9.7	11.1	10.4
Seller	5.8	3.0	4.4	11.9	4.0	7.9	9.1	3.5	6.3
Others	1.5	1.8	1.6	4.9	6.9	5.9	3.3	4.6	4.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR



Less than two percent of young Cambodians reported having sex (although a third personally knew young men involved in gang rape (*baowk*). Most sexually-active youths were out of school.

- Among sexually-active youths, 50 percent had one partner over the previous year. More than 40 percent had to 2-10 partners and four percent reported more than 10.

- Young people out of school had sex as early as 11 while the lowest age for those attending school was 15.

- Among those who have had sex, 40 percent did so after drinking alcohol.

- Only a third of sexually-active youths always use condoms. Another third never use them and the rest use condoms some or most of the time.

- Sixty-three percent use contraception to avoid pregnancy. Within this group, 66 percent use condoms and 28 percent use pills.

- Among those who have had sex, one out of five has either become pregnant or made his partner pregnant.

- Asked to name problems arising from having sex, 48 percent mentioned a bad future, 46 percent said sexually-transmitted diseases and 43 percent mentioned HIV/AIDS. Twenty-five percent said sex carried a stigma and 24 percent said sex could result in not having a good education.

- Among the 148 cases of sexual activity, 23 young people said they had forced someone else to have sex. These were mainly young people in school.

- Nine said they had been forced to have sex. These were mainly young people out of school.

Figure 2: Sexually-active youth

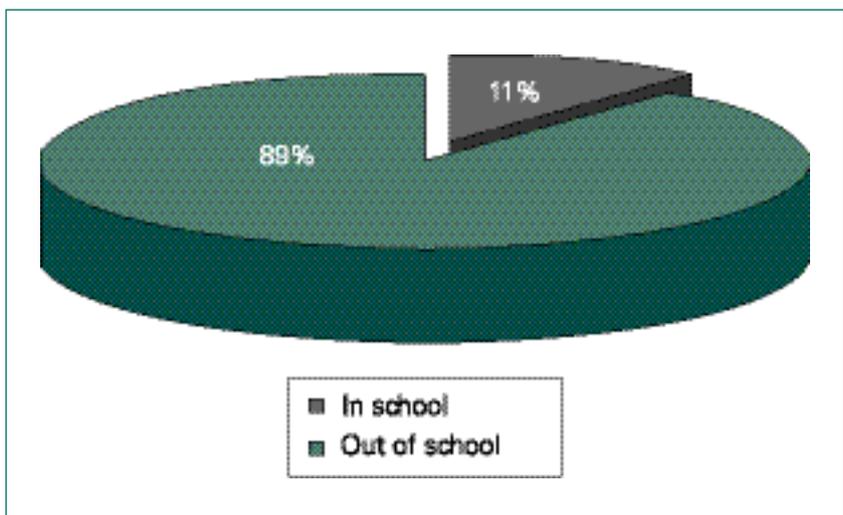




Figure 3: Condom use among sexually-active youths

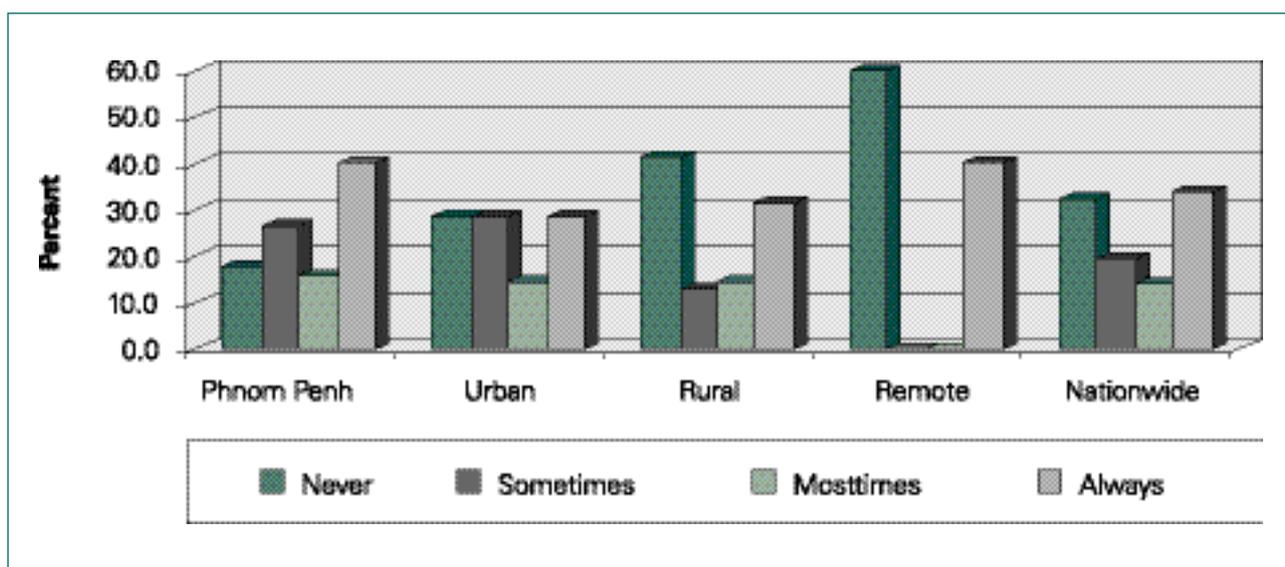


Table 5: Number of partners of sexually-active youths over 12 months

	In schools		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0	0	0.0	6	4.5	6	4.1
1	9	56.3	65	49.2	74	50.0
2	5	31.3	30	22.7	35	23.6
3	0	0.0	9	6.8	9	6.1
4	2	12.5	3	2.3	5	3.4
5	0	0.0	5	3.8	5	3.4
6-10	0	0.0	8	6.1	8	5.4
10 or more	0	0.0	6	4.5	6	4.1
Total	16	100.0	132	100.0	148	100.0

Table 6: Use of condoms when having sex

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	14	22.2	31	38.8	3	60.0	48	32.4
Sometimes	16	25.4	13	16.3	0	0.0	29	19.6
Most times	10	15.9	11	13.8	0	0.0	21	14.2
Always	23	36.5	25	31.3	2	40.0	50	33.8
Total	63	100.0	80	100.0	5	100.0	148	100.0

Table 7: Contraceptive prevalence among sexually-active youths (%)

	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	31	68.9	18	64.3	41	58.6	3	60.0	93	62.8
No	14	31.1	10	35.7	29	41.4	2	40.0	55	37.2
Total	45	100.0	28	100.0	70	100.0	5	100.0	148	100.0

Table 8: Contraceptive methods used by sexually-active youths (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Pill	24.4	28.6	31.4	20.0	28.4
Injection/depo-provera	4.4	7.1	4.3	0.0	4.7
Withdrawal	0.0	10.7	5.7	20.0	5.4
Condom	77.8	75.0	55.7	40.0	65.5
Other	11.1	7.1	15.7	20.0	12.8

Table 9: Youths who have forced someone to have sex

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
No	100.0	78.6	81.3	97.4	94.6	95.5	97.6	92.5	93.9
Yes	0.0	21.4	18.8	2.6	5.4	4.5	2.4	7.5	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10: Youths who have been forced to have sex (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
No	100.0	100.0	100.0	46.2	97.8	82.6	48.8	98.1	84.5
Yes	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.8	2.2	17.4	51.2	1.9	15.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0





SEXUALLY-

TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDS) AND HIV/AIDS

- Three quarters of young Cambodians know about sexually-transmitted infections.
- Within this group, 98 percent know that HIV/AIDS can be transmitted through sex, 67 percent are aware of syphilis and 38 percent know about chancroid. Young people in school are more aware of such infections than those out of school.
- Two-thirds have heard about STDs through radio and television. Half mentioned school education, 30 percent books or friends, 13 percent posters and nine percent other sources. Young people out of school have fewer sources of information than those in school.
- More than 50 percent of young people are not aware of STD symptoms. Only 21 percent know about itchy genitals while 17 percent are aware of ulcers.
- Twenty-one percent do not know about STD prevention. Among those who do, 29 percent suggested avoiding sex, 25 percent said limiting sex to one partner and one in five mentioned condoms.
- STD prevalence is very low with only 12 cases including seven chancroid cases but actual prevalence is likely to be higher as these cases are self-reported.
- Ninety percent of young people are aware of HIV/AIDS and 57 percent learn about the epidemic through their parents or caregivers.
- Fifty-three percent have been educated about HIV/AIDS at school. But 42 percent of all young people and 48 percent of those living in rural areas have received no education at all.
- More than 90 percent know ways to avoid HIV/AIDS and more than 80 percent think condoms should always be used during sex. In addition, 36 percent mentioned not sharing needles and 35 percent said limiting sex to one partner.
- Asked about the consequences of HIV/AIDS, more than 90 percent mentioned death and 31 percent property loss. Nineteen percent said it caused people to drop out of school and 14 percent indicated that HIV/AIDS carried a stigma.

Figure 4: Awareness sexually-transmitted infections

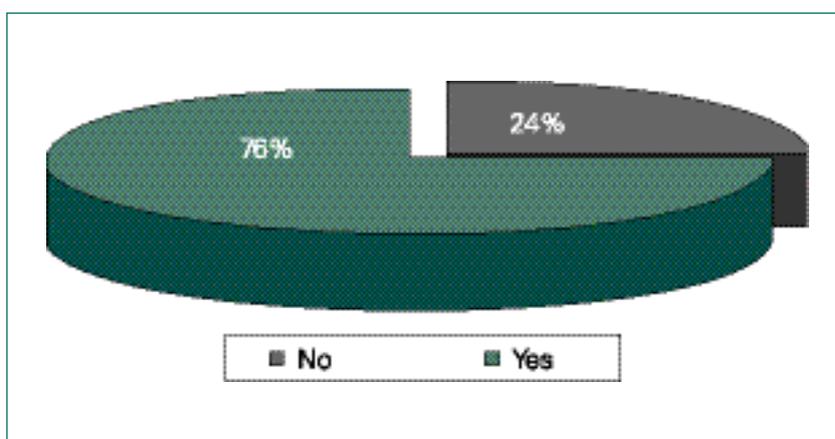




Table 11: Awareness of infections through sex

	Female		Male		Both Sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	1,140	24.3	1101	23.5	2,241	23.9
Yes	3,554	75.7	3,593	76.5	7,147	76.1
Total	4,694	100.0	4,694	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 12: Awareness of different types of infections (%)

Diseases	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes	Female	Male	Both Sexes
Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
HIV/AIDs	99.6	98.4	99.0	97.0	96.8	96.9	98.5	97.7	98.1
Syphilis	70.7	75.2	73.0	53.5	62.2	57.9	63.4	69.6	66.5
Chancroid	47.0	47.7	47.4	22.3	27.8	25.1	36.5	39.2	37.8
Gonorrhoea	3.2	4.8	4.0	1.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	4.0	3.2
Genital warts	5.2	7.8	6.5	1.5	3.1	2.3	3.7	5.8	4.7
Herpes	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Other	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.0

Table 13: Awareness of HIV/AIDS

	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	947	95.5	1428	93.7	5,814	88.7	279	87.2	8,468	90.2
No	45	4.5	96	6.3	738	11.3	41	12.8	920	9.8
Total	992	100.0	1,524	100.0	6,552	100.0	320	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 14: HIV/AIDS education by parents or caregivers

	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	346	36.5	566	39.6	2,590	44.5	165	59.1	3,667	43.3
No	601	63.5	862	60.4	3,224	55.5	114	40.9	4,801	56.7
Total	947	100.0	1,428	100.0	5,814	100.0	279	100.0	8,468	100.0

Table 15: Awareness of ways to avoid HIV/AIDS infection (%)

	Female	Male	Both Sexes
Don't know	10.1	7.4	8.8
Use condom every time during sex	82.8	84.6	83.7
Don't share needles	38.1	33.1	35.6
Have only one partner	37.8	31.7	34.8
Don't have sex with commercial sex workers	15.5	29.6	22.5
Use safe blood for transfusions	19.1	14.5	16.8
Don't have sex at all	12.9	13.9	13.4
Don't touch or be near a person with AIDS	2.0	1.6	1.8
Impossible to avoid getting HIV/AIDS	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other	0.4	0.1	30.2





WEAPONS AND VIOLENCE

- Eight percent of young Cambodians said they carried a gun, knife, stick, club or other weapon over the previous 30 days. The ratio was 11 percent for out-of-school youth and five percent for those in school.

- For those who did so, the average time spent carrying weapons was about 11 days during the 30-day period. Fifty-eight percent carried weapons from one to six days and 42 percent carried weapons for seven days or more.

- Two and a half percent of young people were threatened with weapons over the previous 12 months. Young people out of school were more threatened than those in school.

- Fighting is a big problem, especially among young people out of school. Ten percent of young people going to school were involved in fighting up to four times over the previous year. The ratio for those out of school was 16 percent.

- Among those who fought in the past 12 months, one in ten received medical treatment.

- A quarter of the respondents said domestic violence occurred in their families over the previous 30 days.

- Sixty-five percent blamed alcohol for domestic violence and 38 percent also mentioned an absence of mutual understanding.

Other reasons cited were poverty (28 percent), gambling (16 percent), no mutual trust (14 percent) and illiteracy (11 percent).

- Seventy-four percent said mothers were most affected. Fifty percent said girls were also affected and 41 percent mentioned boys.

- Sixty-nine percent consider domestic violence as physical violence and 21 percent mentioned intimidation. Twelve percent said domestic violence was mental violence and eight percent mentioned property or asset destruction.

- A third of young people know someone who has been involved in gang rape. Within this group, 59 percent are in school and 41 percent are out of school.

Figure 5: Domestic violence

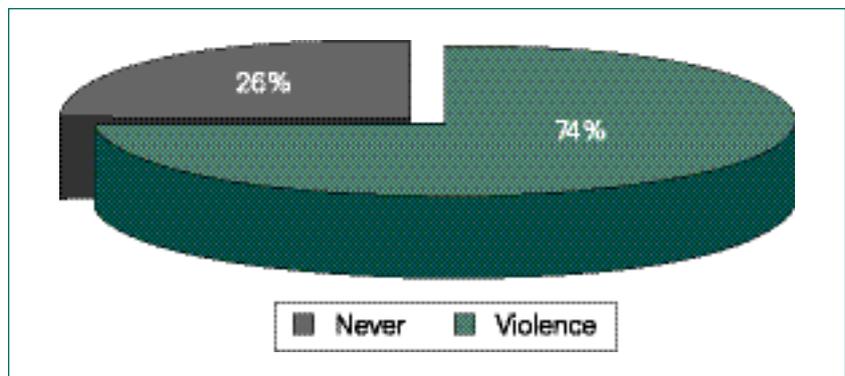


Table 16: Carrying weapons over the past 30 days

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 day	4,082	95.3	4,557	89.3	8,639	92.0
1 day	23	0.5	72	1.4	95	1.0
2 days	28	0.7	70	1.4	98	1.0
3 days	30	0.7	75	1.5	105	1.1
4 days	23	0.5	22	0.4	45	0.5
5-9 days	38	0.9	64	1.3	102	1.1
10 or more	60	1.4	244	4.8	304	3.2
Total	4,284	100.0	5,104	100.0	9,388	100.0



Figure 6: Percentage of carrying weapons

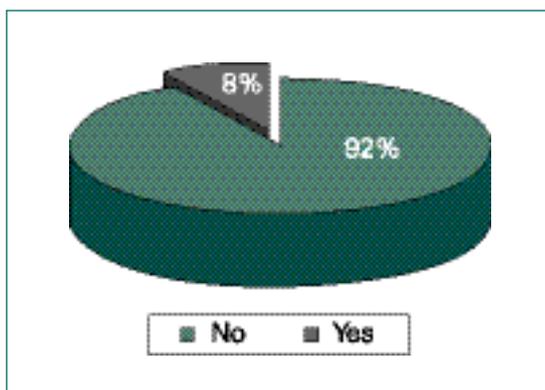


Table 17: Fighting over the past 12 months

	In school		Out of school		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	3,807	88.9	4,199	82.3	8,006	85.3
1-4 times	434	10.1	802	15.7	1,236	13.2
5-9 times	32	0.7	70	1.4	102	1.1
10 times or more	11	0.3	33	0.6	44	0.5
Total	4,284	100.0	5,104	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 18: Cases of domestic violence over the past 30 days

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 time	1,802	77.5	4,928	73.1	225	70.3	6,955	74.1
1 time	242	10.4	789	11.7	42	13.1	1,073	11.4
2 times	136	5.9	528	7.8	25	7.8	689	7.3
3 times	70	3.0	266	3.9	12	3.8	348	3.7
4 times or more	74	3.2	233	3.5	16	5.0	323	3.4
Total	2,324	100.0	6,744	100.0	320	100.0	9,388	100.0

Figure 7: Personal knowledge of young men taking part in gang rapes

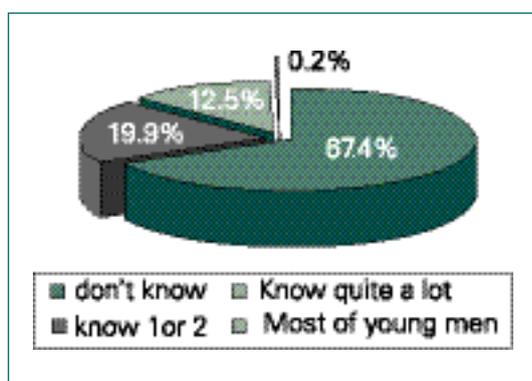


Table 19: Perceived victims of domestic violence (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nation wide
Don't know	9.2	9.4	19.2	15.3	16.4
Boys	58.4	49.2	36.1	37.5	40.7
Girls	64.1	60.1	45.7	47.2	50.1
Mothers	80.1	82.5	70.4	74.1	73.6
Fathers	10.9	6.4	3.9	2.5	5.0
Others	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5

ALCOHOL



Fourteen percent of young Cambodians said they drink alcohol. Two out of three drinkers are male and three out of five are not attending school.

- Among young drinkers more than 50 percent drank in the previous 30 days and those out of school drank the most often.

- Among young people who drink, most were using alcohol by the age of 12.

- Sixty-six percent of all young people have family members who drink.

- One in five young people have close friends who drink. 69 percent of those who drink have close friends who also drink.

- Most young people believe drinking results in loss of control, violence and bad health. Those in school are more aware of the effects.

Figure 8: Frequency of alcohol consumption

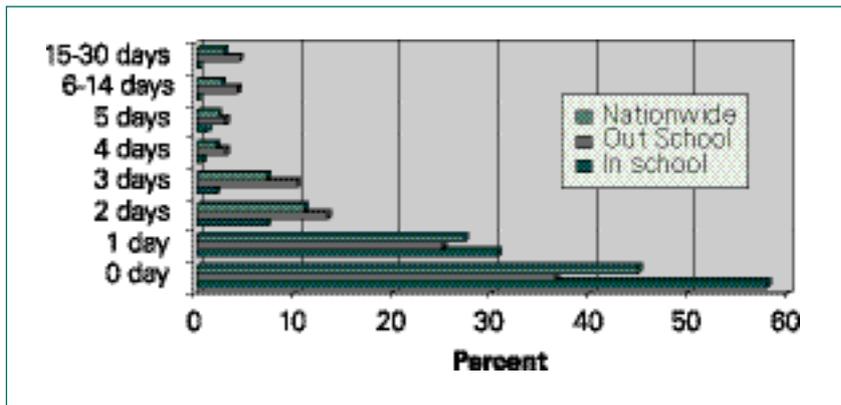


Table 20: Family drinkers

	Percent
Nobody	34.3
Father/male caregiver	54.5
Mother/female caregiver	10.8
Brother/sister	16.5
Other	1.8

Figure 9: Drinkers with close friends drinking alcohol

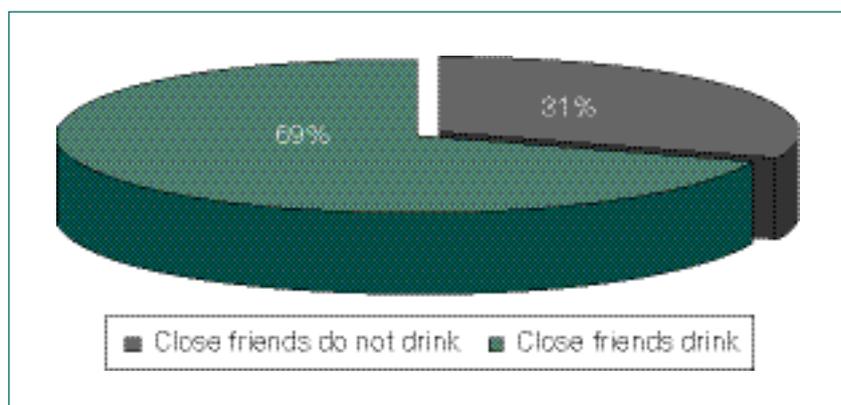
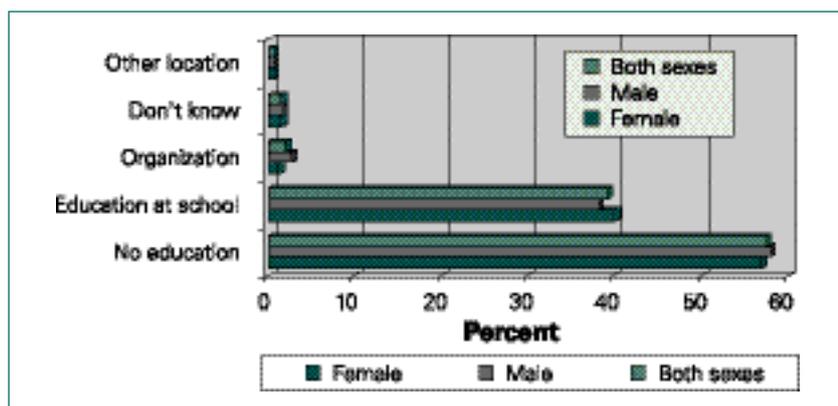




Figure 10: Education about alcohol



Education about the effects of alcohol is significantly lower for young people out of school with only 12 percent getting such education compared with 80 percent of those in school. Seventy-eight percent of students and seven percent of young people out of school received such education at school.

Table 21: Frequency of drinking over past 30 days (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
0 days	62.4	56.8	58.0	55.8	29.0	36.6	58.0	40.3	44.9
1 days	31.6	30.3	30.6	19.5	27.3	25.1	23.6	28.5	27.2
2 days	5.1	7.8	7.2	7.4	15.6	13.3	6.6	12.4	10.9
3 days	0.9	2.5	2.1	3.0	13.4	10.4	2.3	9.0	7.2
4 days	0.0	0.8	0.6	2.6	3.3	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.1
5 days	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	3.8	2.9	0.6	2.8	2.3
6-14 days	0.0	0.3	0.2	2.6	4.8	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.6
15-30 days	0.0	0.3	0.2	8.2	2.9	4.4	5.5	1.8	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 11: Youth drinking alcohol by age

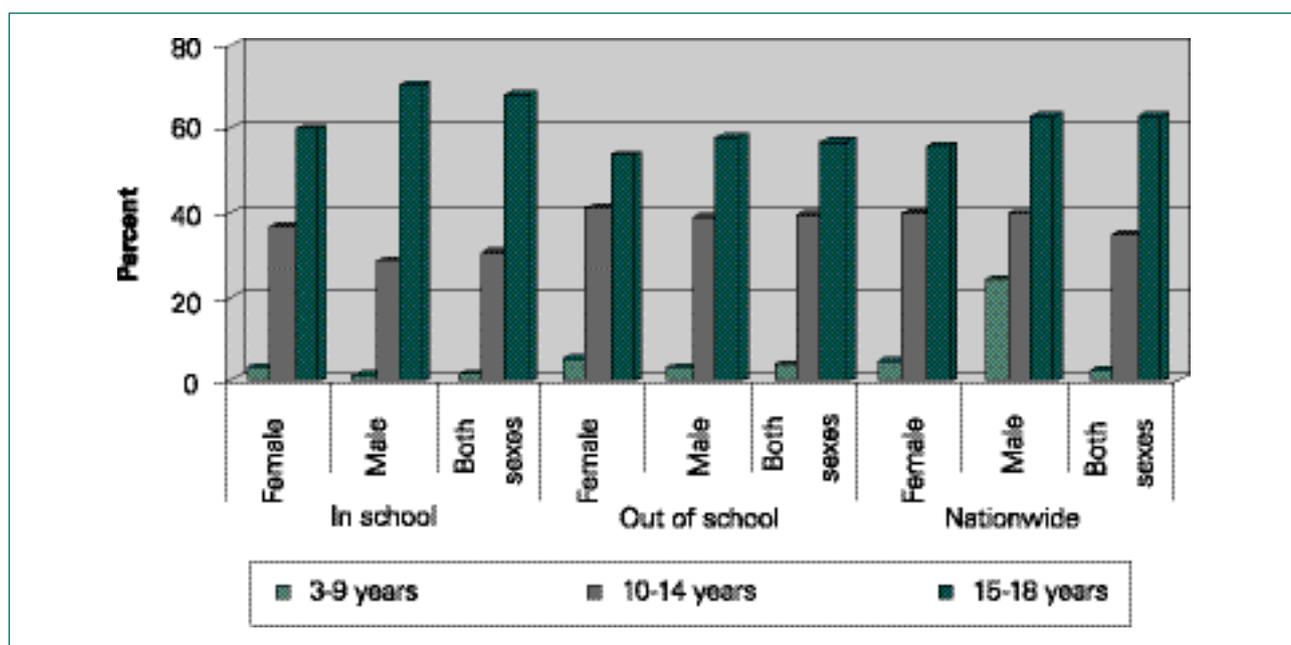


Table 22: Family members drinking (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Nobody	30.7	27.8	36.8	25.3	34.3
Father/male caregiver	54.6	60.4	52.5	67.2	54.5
Mother/female caregiver	10.5	12.7	9.7	26.6	10.8
Brother/sister	21.5	18.6	14.8	25.3	16.5
Other	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.8

Table 23: Close friends drinking

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Don't know	274	6.4	789	15.5	1,063	11.3
Close friends don't drink	3,037	70.9	3,296	64.6	6,333	67.5
Some friends drink	871	20.3	705	13.8	1,576	16.8
Most friends drink	86	2.0	234	4.6	320	3.4
All friends drink	16	0.4	80	1.6	96	1.0
Total	4,284	100.0	5,104	100.0	9,388	100.0



SMOKING



Five percent of young Cambodians have tried smoking, including almost one in 10 young people out of school. Most young smokers are boys.

- More than half of those who tried had been smoking either daily or every second day over the previous 30 days. The number of smokers out of school is 20 times higher than the number of smokers attending school.
- One in four smokers has more than five cigarettes a day and three quarters smoke less.
- Most of young smokers said they started smoking at the age of 15.
- Fifty-six percent of smokers cited boredom as a reason for smoking, 24 percent smoke to relieve stress and 18 percent smoke for pleasure or fun.

Eleven percent said smoking was sophisticated and 16 percent mentioned other reasons.

- Half of the fathers of all young people are smokers as well as 15 percent of the brothers and sisters and six percent of the mothers.
- One in five young people out of school and one in 10 students have close friends who smoke.
- Six out of ten young smokers tried to quit over the previous 12 months including two thirds of the girls who smoked. Half of the boys who smoked tried to quit too.
- Eighty-three percent tried to quit for health reasons. Almost half wanted to save money and 16 percent said their families disliked smoking.
- Half the smokers thought it might be difficult to stop when they started smoking but three in 10 thought it would not be difficult. Only two in 10 though it would be very difficult to stop.
- Ninety percent said smoking results in illness and two out of five mentioned the loss of money.
- More than 50 percent of young people have never been educated about the dangers of smoking. For those out of school, the ratio is 86 percent compared with the student ratio of 13 percent. Most education about smoking is at school with other organisations accounting for three percent of the education.

Table 24: Family members smoking (%)

Family member	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Nobody	43.6	39.8	34.6	23.1	36.0
Father/male caregiver	41.7	51.0	56.2	68.4	54.3
Mother/female caregiver	3.9	5.4	6.0	22.8	6.2
Brother/sister	18.2	12.4	14.1	23.1	14.6
Other	2.8	2.8	2.5	4.1	2.7



Table 25: Youths who have tried smoking (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Yes	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.4	16.1	9.2	1.3	9.2	5.3
No	100.0	98.9	99.4	97.6	83.9	90.8	98.7	90.8	94.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 26: Frequency of smoking over past 30 days among young smokers

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0 day	12	50.0	44	10.2	56	12.3
1 day	6	25.0	30	6.9	36	7.9
2 days	1	4.2	21	4.8	22	4.8
3 days	0	0.0	28	6.5	28	6.1
4 days	0	0.0	12	2.8	12	2.6
5 days	0	0.0	10	2.3	10	2.2
6-15 days	2	8.3	59	13.6	61	13.3
16-30 days	3	12.5	229	52.9	232	50.8
Total	24	100.0	433	100.0	457	100.0

Table 27: Reasons for smoking

	In school				Out of school				Nationwide			
	No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Boredom	4,275	99.8	9	0.2	4,837	94.8	267	5.2	9,112	97.1	276	2.9
Sophisticated	4,278	99.9	6	0.1	5,057	99.1	47	0.9	9,335	99.4	53	0.6
Stress	4,277	99.8	7	0.2	4,993	97.8	111	2.2	9,270	98.7	118	1.3
Pleasure or fun	4,278	99.9	6	0.1	5,019	98.3	85	1.7	9,297	99.0	91	1.0
Smart	4,284	100.0	0	0.0	5,101	99.9	3	0.1	9,385	100.0	3	0.0
Other	4,281	99.9	3	0.1	5,027	98.5	77	1.5	9,308	99.1	80	0.9

Table 28: Reasons to stop smoking

	N	Percentage	
		Responses	Cases
Health	223	54.4	83.2
Money	123	30	45.9
Family	44	10.7	16.4
Friends	9	2.2	3.4
Other	11	2.7	4.1

Table 29: Effects of smoking

	N	Percentage
Don't know	819	8.7
Sickness	8,482	90.4
Less money	3,789	40.4
Fewer friends	495	5.3
Respect	128	1.4
Other	54	0.6

Table 30: Education on the dangers of smoking (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
No education	12.7	13.9	13.3	86.8	84.9	85.8	52.9	52.5	52.7
At school	86.6	85.0	85.8	7.8	8.7	8.2	43.8	43.5	43.6
By organisation	1.4	4.4	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.9	1.9	4.0	2.9
Don't know	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Other	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8



DRUGS



One percent of young people said they use drugs such as glue or spray, amphetamines (yama), marijuana and heroin. Among the 89 cases, 95 percent used drugs over the previous 12 months.

- Sixty-five drug users took amphetamines over the previous year (three quarters) and 31 used glue or spray (a third).

- More than two percent of young people in urban areas use drugs. The ratio in rural and remote areas is less than half a percent.

- Most drug users were taking drugs by the age of 12.

- Twenty-one percent of all young people said amphetamines were available in their area and 15 percent said they could get glue or spray. Drug availability was markedly higher in urban areas. In Phnom Penh, almost 60 percent of all young people said amphetamines were available.

- Thirty percent of young drug users have brothers or sisters who use drugs.

- Less than three percent of all young people have close friends who use drugs but 82 percent of drug users have friends who use drugs. Most drug users are boys.

- Forty-three percent of young people said never making friends with drug users was a way to avoid drugs, 37 percent suggested never trying drugs offered by anyone and 28 percent said staying away from drug users. Girls are more aware of the effects of drugs than boys.

- About 30 percent of young people think people use drugs to relieve stress, to increase energy or to follow their friends. Twenty-five percent think drug users want to be more courageous and 17 percent believe they want to relieve pain.

- Most young people don't know why people use drugs, and 26 percent think drug users are just following their friends.

- Only 38 percent of young people have been educated about drugs and most of those educated are in school. More than 60 percent of young people in rural and remote areas have not received any education about drugs.

Figure 12: Drug use

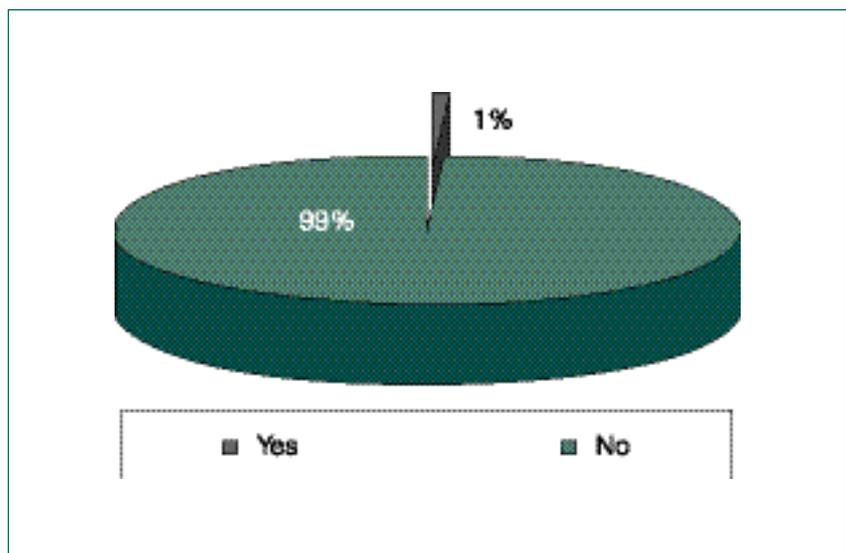




Table 31a: Youths who have used drugs by gender

	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	12	0.3	77	1.6	89	0.9
No	4,682	99.7	4,617	98.4	9,299	99.1
Total	4,694	100.0	4,694	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 31b: Youths who have used drugs by area

	Urban		Remote		Nationwide			
	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Yes	51	2.2	37	0.5	1	0.3	89	0.9
No	2,273	97.8	6,707	99.5	319	99.7	9,299	99.1
Total	2,324	100.0	6,744	100.0	320	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 32: Drugs available in local areas (%)

	Phnom Penh	Urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Don't know	35.4	50.6	79.4	92.8	70.5
Glue/spray	38.7	28.8	8.7	2.5	14.9
Opium	5.1	3.0	1.3	0.3	1.9
Heroin	8.1	4.0	0.7	0.6	2.0
Yama	58.6	36.6	13.0	4.1	21.3
Marijuana	11.3	10.6	6.4	3.4	7.5
Other drugs	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4

Table 33: Drug users with family members using drugs (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Nobody	56.9	81.8	84.6	100.0	68.5
Father/male caretaker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mother/female caretaker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Brother/sister	41.2	18.2	15.4	0.0	30.3
Other	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2

Table 34: Youths with friends using drugs by area

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Don't know	305	13.1	1,414	21.0	93	29.1	1,812	19.3
Have not used	1,873	80.6	5,231	77.6	227	70.9	7,331	78.1
Some used	120	5.2	72	1.1	0	0.0	192	2.0
Most used	23	1.0	19	0.3	0	0.0	42	0.4
All used	3	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	11	0.1
Total	2,324	100.0	6,744	100.0	320	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 35: Youths with friends using drugs in school and out of school

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Don't know	415	9.7	1,397	27.4	1,812	19.3
Have not used	3,784	88.3	3,547	69.5	7,331	78.1
Some used	85	2.0	107	2.1	192	2.0
Most used	0	0.0	42	0.8	42	0.4
All used	0	0.0	11	0.2	11	0.1
Total	4,284	100.0	5,104	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 37: Best ways to avoid using drugs (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Don't know	39.2	36.4	30.8	0.0	36.0
Never try drugs offered	27.5	45.5	50.0	100.0	37.1
Never befriend drug users	39.2	54.5	46.2	0.0	42.7
Avoid drug users	25.5	27.3	34.6	0.0	28.1
Other	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5

Table 37: Education about drugs (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
No education	44.0	42.2	63.9	70.6	58.5
Education at school	49.9	56.5	32.6	23.4	38.0
Education by organisation	4.9	3.9	2.2	0.6	2.7
Don't know/don't remember	0.5	0.6	2.1	5.6	1.8
Other	2.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5



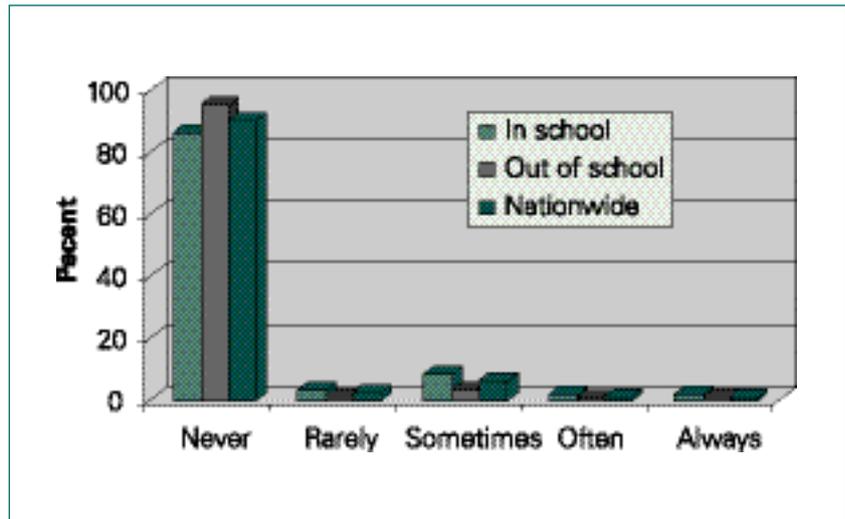
TRAFFIC SAFETY

- Most young Cambodians travel by motorcycle and 90 percent never wear helmets. Of the 10 percent who do, the ratio is 14 percent for young people in school compared with only five percent for those not attending school. Fourteen percent of young people in urban areas wear helmets compared with nine percent in rural areas.

- Four percent travel with intoxicated drivers of motor vehicles, and young people out of school are twice as likely to do so as those in school. Among those who travel with intoxicated drivers, 95 percent did so up to four times over the previous 30 days.

- One percent of young people drive motorcycles after drinking. Within this group, 48 percent did so twice over the previous 30 days and 28 percent drove a motorcycle three times after drinking.

Figure 13: Using a helmet when driving a motorbike



- One out of ten young people had accidents in the previous 12 months. Within this group, 85 percent had mild accidents and 14 percent had serious accidents requiring hospitalization. One percent had minor accidents with no injuries.

- Four percent of young people had close friends who died in accidents.

Table 38: Traveling with an intoxicated driver over the past 30 days

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1-4 times	120	98.4	236	93.3	356	94.9
5-9 times	2	1.6	9	3.6	11	2.9
10 times or more	0	0.0	8	3.2	8	2.1
Total	122	100.0	253	100.0	375	100.0



Table 39: Wearing a helmet when driving a motorcycle (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Never	84.2	87.1	85.8	95.7	94.1	94.8	89.5	90.1	89.8
Rarely	3.0	2.7	2.8	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
Sometimes	8.5	8.0	8.2	2.6	3.4	3.0	5.8	6.0	5.9
Often	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0
Always	2.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	1,286	86.0	2,878	91.4	87	97.8	4,251	89.8
Rarely	30	2.0	66	2.1	1	1.1	97	2.0
Sometimes	126	8.4	152	4.8	1	1.1	279	5.9
Often	17	1.1	30	1.0	0	0.0	47	1.0
Always	37	2.5	22	0.7	0	0.0	59	1.2
Total	1,496	100.0	3,148	100.0	89	100.0	4,733	100.0

Table 40: Drinking and driving

	No.	Percentage
Never	9,296	99.0
1 time	44	0.5
2 times	26	0.3
3 times	11	0.1
4 and more	11	0.1
Total	9,388	100.0

Figure 14: Type of accident

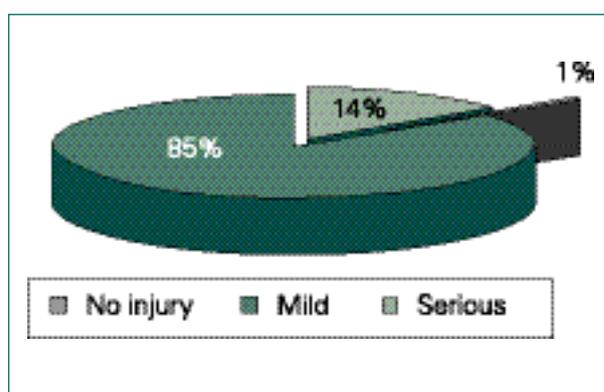


Figure 15: Youths driving motorbike after drinking alcohol

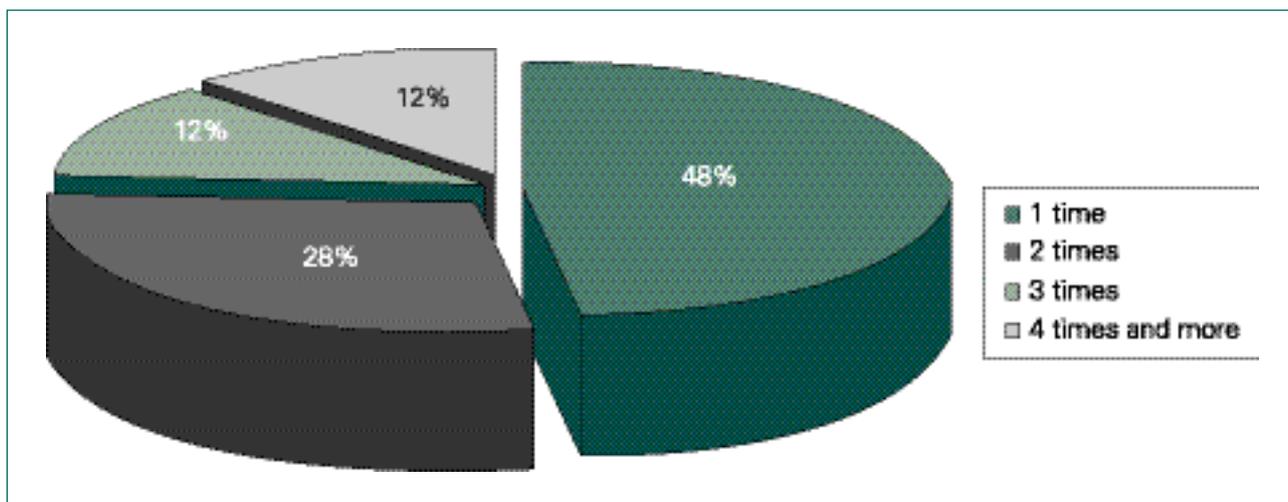


Table 41: Accidents by gender and location (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes	Female	Male	Both sexes
Urban	45.6	43.6	44.6	26.8	26.0	26.4	36.7	34.7	35.6
Rural	53.5	53.9	53.7	71.8	73.2	72.6	62.3	63.7	63.0
Remote	0.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Figure 16: Close friends who have died in accidents

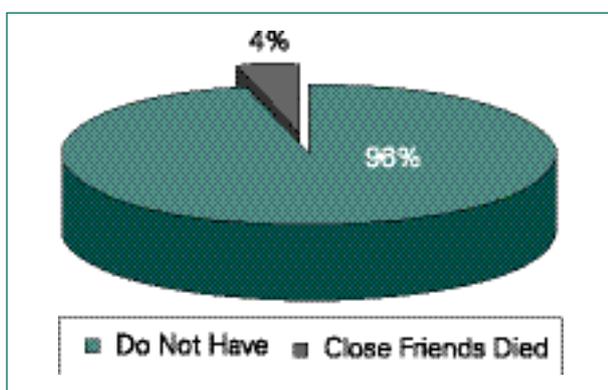


Table 42: Close friends who have died in accidents

	Number	Percentage
0	8,998	95.8
1	282	3.0
2	78	0.8
3 or more	30	0.3
Total	9,388	100.0





FOOD AND HEALTH

- Daily consumption of fruit is low with only 10 percent of young Cambodians eating fruit every day. Only 40 percent eat vegetables every day.

- One in three young people said their families had a shortage of rice money over the previous 12 months. Half of those out of school experienced shortages.

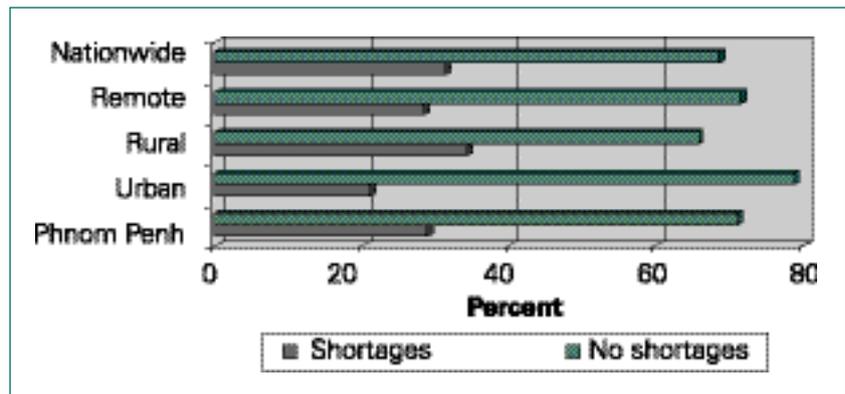
- Sixty percent of young people have two meals a day and 39 percent have three meals every day. Sixty percent of students and 22 percent of young people out of school have three meals a day.

- Among families with a shortage of rice money, 85 percent have two meals a day and 14 percent have three meals a day.

- Forty percent have breakfast every day - 66 percent of those at school and 32 percent of those out of school.

- Only 16 percent of families have access to running water and 50 percent of families don't have a toilet.

Figure 17: Families with shortages of rice money



- One in 10 families does not have a mosquito net. Among those who do, 96 percent use a mosquito net at night and 20 percent use one during the day.

- Awareness of dengue fever is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

- To avoid dengue, 82 percent suggested using a mosquito net, 48 percent said remove stagnant water from containers around the house, 46 percent said cut grass and bushes and 38 percent said cover water jars.

- Two out of three young people know about malaria.

- To avoid malaria, 67 percent suggested sleeping under a net at night, 29 percent said sleep under a net when going to the forest, 35 percent said cut grass and bushes and 28 percent said remove stagnant water from containers around the house.

Table 43: Fruit and vegetable consumption over past week (%)

	In school		Out of school		Nationwide	
	Fruit	Vegetable	Fruit	Vegetable	Fruit	Vegetable
0 day	3.5	0.2	16.0	1.7	10.3	1.0
1 days	11.6	1.3	20.6	5.3	16.5	3.5
2 days	23.2	5.3	24.5	12.2	23.9	9.1
3 days	27.2	11.9	18.3	15.9	22.4	14.1
4 days	11.0	11.5	5.5	10.6	8.0	11.0
5 days	8.8	14.7	4.8	11.3	6.6	12.9
6 days	3.5	10.1	1.2	7.2	2.3	8.5
7 days	11.3	45.0	9.0	35.8	10.0	40.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



Table 44: Number of meals a day

	Phnom Penh		Other urban		Rural		Remote		Nationwide	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1 meal	23	2.3	3	0.2	36	0.5	5	1.6	67	0.7
2 meals	493	49.7	689	45.2	4,258	65.0	182	56.9	5,622	59.9
3 meals	476	48.0	832	54.6	2,258	34.5	133	41.6	3,699	39.4
Total	992	100.0	1,524	100.0	6,552	100.0	320	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 45: Water sources (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other Urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Pump well	5.5	27.0	32.2	29.1	28.4
Running/tap water	80.8	25.6	3.6	8.1	15.5
Hand-dug/traditional well	7.2	28.9	32.4	46.6	29.6
Rain	5.3	10.2	17.1	4.7	14.3
Pond/river	8.8	22.7	35.4	24.1	30.1
Other	1.2	0.1	1.0	1.9	0.9

Table 46: Toilets (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
No toilet	11.4	32.7	61.5	56.3	51.3
Toilet with water	77.8	55.8	22.7	25.0	34.0
Toilet without water	4.9	8.5	6.1	10.3	6.5
In the field	6.0	3.1	9.9	8.4	8.4

Table 47: Use of mosquito nets (%)

	Phnom Penh	Other urban	Rural	Remote	Nationwide
Never	3.9	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.9
Night time	95.2	96.3	96.5	95.6	96.3
Day time	25.6	28.1	20.0	19.1	21.9
Sleeping outside	4.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0
Other	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2



WORRY, DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE

■ Twenty percent of young Cambodians felt worried, hopeless and reluctant to work or do anything every day for more than one weeks over the previous 12 months.

■ Within this group, almost 40 percent rely on support from their mothers or female caregivers when they are down and 30 percent get encouragement from their friends. Almost 20 percent rely on their sisters and brothers and 17 percent get support from their fathers or male caregivers.

■ One in five young people have thought about committing suicide over the past 12 months. The rate is 23 percent among those out of school and 11 percent for those in school. Twenty-seven percent of girls and 11 percent of boys have thought about suicide. For girls, rates are 31 percent for those out of school and 19 percent for students.

■ Among them 86 percent of young people have thought about a way to commit suicide. The rates are 73 percent for girls and 27 percent for boys.

■ Within this group, three out of four actually tried to commit suicide over the previous 12 months. The rates are 73% for girls and 89% for boys.

■ Poverty and problems with parents and caregivers are the main reasons cited for attempting suicide.

Figure 18: Worries and hopeless in past year

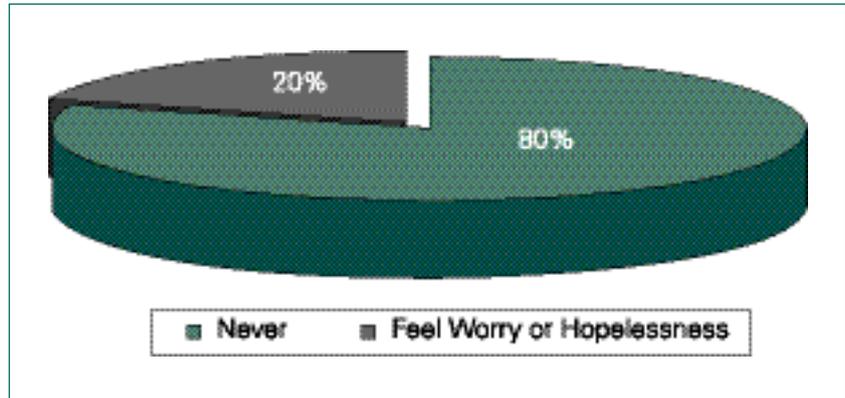


Figure 19: Source of encouragement when down

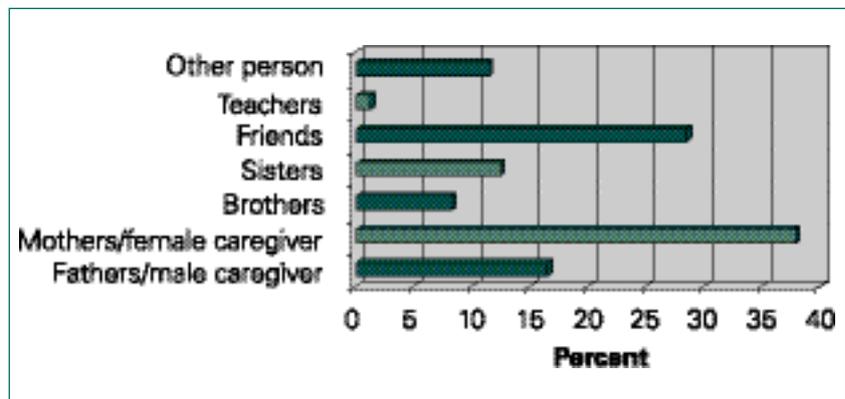


Figure 20: Suicide motives

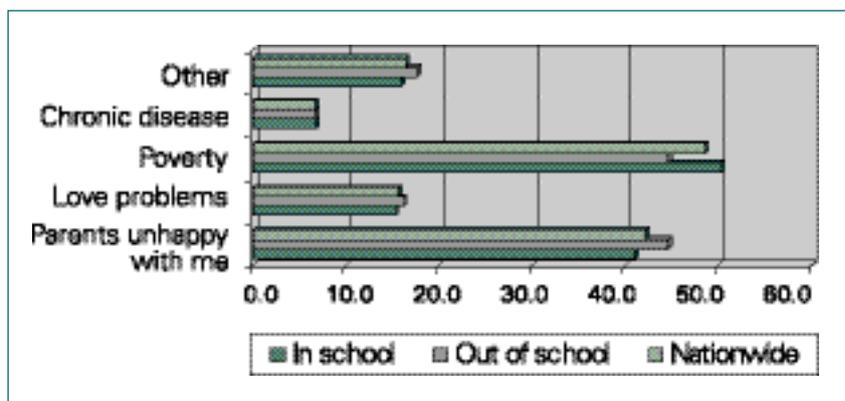




Table 48: Feeling worried, hopeless and reluctant to do anything over past 12 months

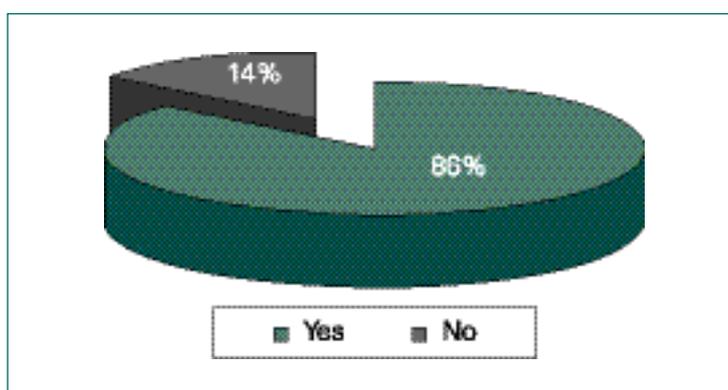
	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	3,752	79.9	3,776	80.4	7,528	80.2
1	268	5.7	231	4.9	499	5.3
2	229	4.9	262	5.6	491	5.2
3	228	4.9	181	3.9	409	4.4
4	52	1.1	55	1.2	107	1.1
5	63	1.3	81	1.7	144	1.5
6 or more	102	2.2	108	2.3	210	2.2
Total	4,694	100.0	4,694	100.0	9,388	100.0

Table 49: Sources of encouragement when down (%)

	Female	Male	Both sexes
Father/male caregiver	10.9	22.9	16.8
Mother/female caregiver	34.2	43.4	38.7
Brother	3.7	11.7	7.6
Sister	12.4	10.7	11.6
Friends	29.8	29.2	29.5
Teachers	0.6	3.1	1.8
Monks	0.2	1.1	0.6
Others	10.0	9.3	9.6

Table 50: Suicidal thoughts

	N	%
Yes	354	19.0
No	1,506	81.0
Total	1,860	100.0

Figure 21: Thoughts about how to commit suicide**Table 51:** Actual suicide attempts among youths who have had suicidal thoughts

	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Not attempt	60	26.9	9	10.8	69	22.5
1 time	81	36.3	40	48.2	121	39.5
2 times	41	18.4	16	19.3	57	18.6
3 times	24	10.8	14	16.9	38	12.4
4 times or more	17	7.6	4	4.8	21	6.9
Total	223	100	83	100	306	100

Table 52: Reasons for attempting suicide (%)

	In school			Out of school			Nationwide		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
Parents/caregivers unhappy with me	65.6	57.1	63.0	35.1	41.7	37.2	41.1	44.6	42.2
Love problems	9.4	14.3	10.9	16.8	16.7	16.8	15.3	16.2	15.6
Poverty	34.4	42.9	37.0	54.2	45.0	51.3	50.3	44.6	48.5
Chronic disease	3.1	0.0	2.2	7.6	8.3	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.8
Other	12.5	7.1	10.9	16.8	20.0	17.8	16.0	17.6	16.5





EXERCISE AND SPORTS

■ More than 50 percent of young people did some form of exercise for at least 20 minutes a day such as playing sport over the previous seven days. Two out of three students and one in three young people out of school exercised.

■ Forty percent liked playing football and 25 percent like playing volleyball.

■ Asked about the advantages of sport, 87 percent mentioned good health and 21 percent said sport made people active and smart.

■ Asked about life-skills training over the previous 12 months, 59 percent mentioned hygiene, 57 percent said they received moral education and 46 percent had training in the area of Cambodian culture. Only 35 percent had received any education about mental health. More than 75 percent of young people out of school had not been educated in any of these fields.

Figure 22: Youths who exercise

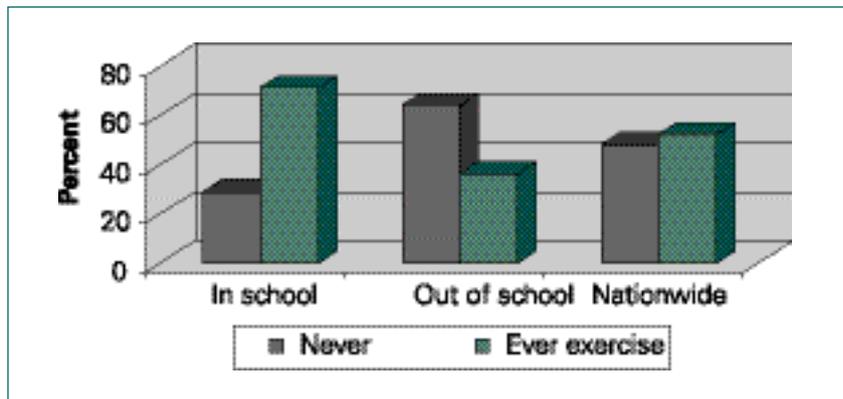


Figure 23: Perceived advantages of sport

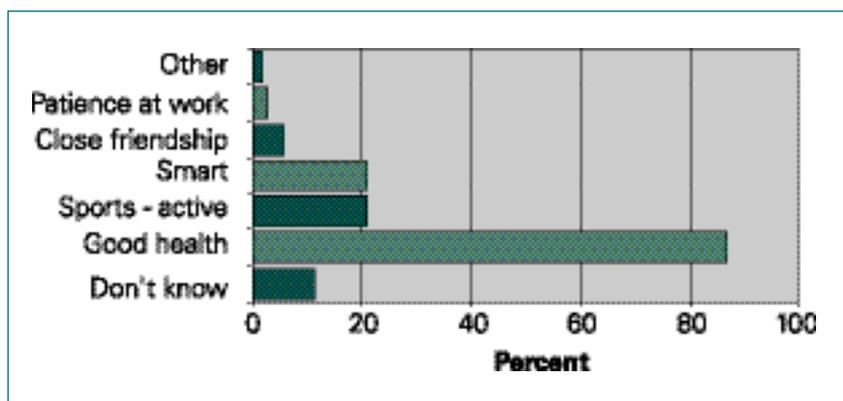


Table 53: Exercising at least 20 minutes a day over past week

	Female		Male		Both sexes	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Never	2,974	63.4	1,516	32.3	4,490	47.8
1 day	745	15.9	954	20.3	1,699	18.1
2 days	568	12.1	966	20.6	1,534	16.3
3 days	230	4.9	552	11.8	782	8.3
4 days	45	1.0	169	3.6	214	2.3
5 days	41	0.9	175	3.7	216	2.3
6 days	15	0.3	65	1.4	80	0.9
7 days	76	1.6	297	6.3	373	4.0
Total	4,694	100.0	4,694	100.0	9,388	100.0



Table 54: Favorite sports

	Female	Male	Both sexes
Volleyball	12.7	36.4	24.6
Basketball	9.2	7.7	8.5
Football	16.2	62.7	39.4
Badminton	22.8	5.0	13.9
Table tennis	2.4	1.0	1.7
Track and field	26.3	4.9	15.6
Other	3.6	1.6	2.6

Table 55: Advantages of sport

	Percentage
Don't know	11.3
Good health	86.8
Active	20.9
Smart	20.8
Friendship	5.7
Patience	2.7
Other	1.5

Table 56: Life skills training over previous 12 months (%)

	Hygiene	Good morals	Cambodian culture	Mental health
Nationwide				
0 times	41.1	43.0	53.6	65.4
1-9 times	24.2	20.5	24.6	29.8
10-19 times	20.2	19.3	15.2	3.7
20-29 times	9.4	9.9	4.0	0.7
30-39 times	3.3	4.3	1.5	0.2
40-49 times	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.1
50 and Over	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1
In school				
0 times	0.7	0.4	6.9	30.5
1-9 times	27.1	23.4	46.2	58.9
10-19 times	40.5	38.5	32.6	8.1
20-29 times	20.5	21.8	8.7	1.6
30-39 times	7.3	9.5	3.2	0.5
40-49 times	2.2	3.2	1.0	0.1
50 and Over	1.6	3.2	1.5	0.2
Out of school				
0 times	75.1	78.8	92.8	94.6
1-9 times	21.8	18.1	6.6	5.4
10-19 times	3.2	3.1	0.6	



ANNEX

BACKGROUND TO THE NATIONAL YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOUR SURVEY

The aim of the National Youth Risk Behaviour Survey was to assess the risk behaviour affecting the health and safety of young Cambodians. Conducted by the Department of Pedagogical Research of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports with support from UNICEF and UNESCO, it covered 9,388 youths from 11 to 18 years in all 24 provinces and municipalities. The survey, carried out from August, 2003, to April, 2004, was mainly quantitative but included qualitative data on youth perceptions.

Working with a consultant, the department reviewed 170 questions submitted by a committee of organisations involved in youth issues. The number was reduced to 107 and divided into 11 sections - personal and family data; physical safety; violence; smoking; alcohol; drugs; sexual behaviour; sexually-transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS; food and health; worry, depression and attempts to commit suicide; and sports and life skills.

Sampling

The National Institute of Statistics of the Ministry of Planning initially developed a sampling frame for a school-based survey of 319 randomly-selected schools. In urban areas, about 75 percent of boys and 73 percent of girls attend primary school, with 40

percent of boys and 28 percent of girls going to secondary school. In rural areas, only 68 percent of boys and 66 percent of girls attend primary school, and only 17 percent of boys and nine percent of girls are in secondary school. To ensure the survey was representative of all young people, a more comprehensive design was adopted covering villages as well as schools.

The team designated the 319 schools for 4,284 young people at school and randomly selected 319 villages for a further 5,104 not going to school. There were 116 schools in urban areas, 193 in rural areas and 10 in remote areas. The selection reflected the concentration of schools, especially secondary schools, in urban areas. The schools were located in all 24 provinces and municipalities. For young people out of school, the selection was more weighted towards rural areas - 257 rural villages, 50 urban villages and 12 remote villages. The villages are located in 22 provinces and municipalities (Otdar Mean Chey Province and the Municipality of Pailin were excluded).

Among young people who may have been under-represented in the survey are those living on the street in urban areas, young people staying in pagodas and not attending school and those with full-time jobs far away from home.

Of the 111 primary schools selected, 74 were rural, 29 urban and eight remote. A total of 666 children who were 11 years old (333 boys and 333 girls) and the same number of 12-year-olds were interviewed. Each primary school had 12 children interviewed, giving a total number of 1,332.

Among the 114 lower-secondary schools, 72 were in rural areas, 40 were urban and two remote. The survey covered 456 young people (228 boys and 228 girls) in each age group (13, 14, 15 and 16-year-school, making a sample of 1,824.

The 94 upper-secondary schools were divided into equal numbers in rural and urban areas. Interviews covered 564 youths aged 17 years (282 boys and 282 girls) and the same number of 18-year-olds. Each upper secondary school had 12 youths interviewed, providing a total number of 1,128.

For young people not attending schools, 638 were interviewed in each of the eight age groups (319 boys and 319 girls). Sixteen young people were interviewed in each village, amounting to 5,104.



Methodology

The first stage of the survey focused on schools. After randomly selecting students from lists, the survey team informed school officials of the names and planned survey dates. The team also asked school officials to obtain informed consent from the parents, guardians or caregivers of those selected. If consent was not given, the team randomly identified additional students.

School officials identified "student facilitators" for the survey teams. They were asked to explain to all students the purpose and objectives of the survey, the risk areas covered in the questionnaire and the importance of the survey and its relevance to Cambodian youth.

Surveyors from the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports interviewed students separately. Respondents were assured of the confidentiality of their identities and individual information.

The second stage focused on young people not going to school. The Ministry of Education wrote to provincial governors who in turn contacted district governors. The district governors then informed commune and village authorities about the survey.

Household survey methodology was used in the villages. If a village or did not have enough young people to complete the sample, the team selected one nearby that was most similar in size, economic situation and environment to the original one. Household interviews continued until the required number in each age group was met.

The survey teams selected a "youth guide" to assist them when they arrived in villages. The youth guides were briefed so they could help introduce the interviewers to other young people and explain the goal and importance of the survey.

Pre-testing and monitoring

In the first round of pre-testing the questionnaire, the team interviewed 52 students in schools in Phnom Penh and 90 students in rural and remote schools in Prey Veang Province. In the second round, the team interviewed 14 out of school youths in two villages in Phnom Penh. The team then returned to Prey Veang and interviewed 44 youths in rural villages. Data was entered, analyzed and used to further refine the questionnaire.

Given the large scope and logistical challenges of the survey, monitoring was vital. The first level of monitoring was the interviewers themselves. Interviewers had to be committed to following the methodology and sampling process closely. After interviewing in a school or village, they had to check all questionnaires for completeness and accuracy before continuing on to another school or village. If errors or incomplete responses were found, they had to return to the respondent for clarification or ask any questions missed the first time.

The second level of monitoring involved the team leader. Besides helping to locate sample youth and assisting interviewers, the leader was responsible for ensuring that team members followed the survey methodology in selecting students and households. Team leaders were also responsible for checking completed questionnaires and ensuring that interviewers went back to respondents to correct any errors.

The third level of monitoring was the department staff.

Their role was to monitor field activities, either by accompanying the survey teams or by communicating with the teams, school officials and local authorities by phone or radio.



ANNEX

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ANNEX

QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTION TO INTERVIEWER:

Read the questions to respondents exactly as they are printed in this questionnaire. Do not read or show the answers to the questions to the respondents. If the respondent does not understand the question as it is printed, you may re-phrase the question to help them understand but do not change the meaning of the question.

Section 1 - PERSONAL AND FAMILY DATA

1. How old are you? _____ years of age.
2. What is your sex? Female Male
3. If you are attending school, what is your grade (class)?
 1. Public school - What is your grade (class)? _____
 2. Attend non-formal education - What is your grade (class)? _____
 3. Do not attend school - skip to question 5
4. How was the result of your last study?
 1. Excellent
 2. Good
 3. Fair
 4. Average
 5. Poor

"Now I would like you to read some sentences so that we can know your reading ability. Please read this sentence to the best of your ability."

Ask respondent to read the sentences to check literacy level. Tick appropriate box for question number 5:

5. Literacy level
 1. Illiterate - cannot read sentence number 1
 2. Some ability to read - can read sentence number 1, but not sentence number 2
 3. Can read - can read sentence number 1 and number 2, but not sentence number 3
 4. Good reading ability - can read all sentences, number 1, 2, and 3
6. How many brothers and sisters do you have? (Including yourself)? _____ brothers, _____ sisters
7. Do you have parents, or are you orphan?
 1. Parents (biological mother and father)



- 2. No father
- 3. No mother
- 4. No parents

8. Whom do you live with most of the time?

- 1. Parents (biological mother and father)
- 2. Father only
- 3. Mother only
- 4. Brother or sister
- 5. Other (please specify) _____

9. What is the career of your father / male caretaker? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Farmer
- b. Seller
- c. Worker
- d. Businessman
- e. Civil servant
- f. Military/Police
- g. House-husband
- h. Other (please specify) _____

10. What is the career of your mother / female caretaker? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Farmer
- b. Seller
- c. Worker
- d. Businesswoman
- e. Civil servant
- f. Military/Police
- g. House-wife
- h. Other (please specify) _____

11. Do you do any work to earn income? (more than one answer possible)

- a. No work
- b. Farmer
- c. Worker
- d. Seller
- e. Other (please specify) _____

12. How much in Riel per day spending money do you carry with you?Riels

13. What did you do in your free time during the last 30 days? (more than one answer possible)
- Stayed at home with family
 - Did home work
 - Sports
 - Watch TV / Listen to radio
 - At karaoke, beer garden and massage
 - Other places (please specify) _____

14. How many hours per day do you spend outside family and school? _____ hours

15. Does your family have these tools?

	Yes	No
a. Ox cart.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Bicycle.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Motorcycle.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Car.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Rice mill/water pump/logging mill....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Radio/tape recorder.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Television/Video.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Electricity.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Refrigerator.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Air conditioner	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Section 2 - PHYSICAL SAFETY

16. How often do you wear a helmet when you drive a motorbike?

- Never drove
- Without helmet at all
- Rarely with helmet
- With helmet from time to time
- Often with helmet
- Always with helmet

17. How many times did you get on board a motorbike, car or other means of transportation driven by drunkard during the last 30 days?

_____ times

18. How many times did you drive a motorbike, car or other means of transportation after drinking alcohol during last 30 days?

- Don't drink alcohol
- _____ times

19. Did you have an accident during the last 12 months?

- Yes
- No (skip to question 20)

If yes, was it mild or serious?

1. Mild accident
2. Serious accident (hospitalized)

20. How many of your close friends have had an accident and died?
_____ friends

Section 3 - VIOLENCE

21. How many days did you bring these tools (gun, knife or stick.....) with you during the last 30 days?
_____ days

22. How many times were you threatened by someone using these tools (gun, knife, stick ...) to intimidate or injure you during the last 12 months?
_____ times

23. How many times did you fight with other persons during the last 12 months?
_____ times

24. How many times did you fight, and had to receive medical treatment during the last 12 months?
_____ times

25. What is domestic violence? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Physical violence
- c. Mental violence
- d. Dispute in family
- e. Destroy asset/property
- f. Limited freedom
- g. Intimidation
- h. Force to have sex with
- i. Other violence (please specify) _____

26. How many times did domestic violence occur in your family during the last 30 days?
_____ times

27. Why is violence happening in family? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Not mutual understanding
- c. Not mutual trust
- d. Alcohol
- e. Drug addict
- f. Gambling
- g. Poverty
- h. Illiterate
- i. Power to manage/control family

j. Other causes (please specify) _____

28. Who is most affected by domestic violence? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Boy children
- c. Girl children
- d. Wife / mother
- e. Husband / father
- f. Other person (please specify) _____

29. There are increasing reports of young men participating in gang-rape of young women (often sex workers). This activity is sometimes called "baowk". How many young men do you know personally who participate in this activity?

- 1. Don't know any young men who do this
- 2. I personally know one or two young men who do this
- 3. I personally know quite a lot of young men who do this
- 4. Most of the young men I know do this

Section 4 - SMOKING

30. Have you ever tried to smoke cigarette, one or two puffs?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 38)

31. At what age could you smoke and finish a cigarette?

- 1. Do not smoke (skip to question 38)
- 2. _____ years old

32. How many days did you smoke cigarette during the last 30 days?

_____ days

33. How many cigarettes per day did you smoke during the last 30 days?

_____ cigarettes per day

34. When you started smoking how difficult did you think it would be to stop?

- 1. Not difficult to stop
- 2. Maybe not difficult to stop
- 3. Maybe difficult to stop
- 4. Very difficult to stop

35. Why do you smoke? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Avoid boredom
- b. Handsome
- c. Stress release
- d. Pleasure/fun

- e. Smart
- f. Other reason (please specify) _____

36. Did you ever try to stop smoking during the last 12 months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 38)

37. Why did you stop smoking? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Good health
- b. Saving money
- c. Family dislikes it
- d. Friend dislikes it
- e. Other reason (please specify) _____

38. Who smokes cigarette in your family? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Nobody
- b. Father / male caretaker
- c. Mother/ female caretaker
- d. Brother / sister
- e. Other family member (please specify) _____

39. What are the results of smoking (benefits or bad effects)? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Get sick more
- c. Less money
- d. Less friends
- e. Respect
- f. Other result (please specify) _____

40. Do your close friends smoke cigarettes?

- 1. Don't know
- 2. Close friends do not smoke
- 3. Some friends smoke
- 4. Most friends most
- 5. All friends smoke

41. Have you received any training at school or out of school on the danger of smoking?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. No training
- b. Training at school
- c. Training by organisation
- d. Don't know / don't remember
- e. Other location (please specify) _____

Section 5 - ALCOHOL

42. Do you drink alcohol such as wine, beer, Khmer wine, palm wine?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to question 46)

43. At what age did you first drink alcohol?

_____ years old

44. How many days did you drink alcohol during the last 30 days?

_____ days

45. How does alcohol affect you? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Lose control
- c. Courageous
- d. Commit violence
- e. Lose assets / time
- f. Bad health
- g. Other effect (please specify) _____

46. Who drinks alcohol in your family? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Nobody
- b. Father / male caretaker
- c. Mother / female caretaker
- d. Brother / sister
- e. Other family member (please specify) _____

47. What are the results of drinking alcohol (benefits or bad effects)? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Get sick more
- c. Less money / time
- d. Violence
- e. Do things without thinking / impulsive
- f. Stigma
- g. Less friends
- h. Many friends
- i. Accidents
- j. Other result (please specify) _____

48. Do your close friends drink alcohol?

1. Don't know
2. Close friends do not drink
3. Some friends drink
4. Most friends drink

5. All friends drink
49. What are reasons people should not drink alcohol? (more than one answer possible)
- Don't know
 - Bad for health
 - Makes people violent
 - Saving money
 - Family dislikes it
 - Friend dislikes it
 - No reason not to drink alcohol
 - Other reason (please specify) _____
50. Do you receive any training in school or out of school on consequences from drinking alcohol? (more than one answer possible)
- No training
 - Training at school
 - Training by organisation
 - Don't know / don't remember
 - Other location (please specify) _____

Section 6 - DRUGS

51. Have you ever used any drug or substance to make you feel high?
- Yes
 - No (skip to question 56)
52. At what age did you first try drugs?
_____ years old
53. What drugs or substances have you used to make you feel high in the last 12 months?
(more than one answer possible)
- | <u>A. Drug or Substance?</u> | <u>B. How many times did you use it?</u> |
|--|--|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> Glue / spray. | a. _____ times |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> Opium. | b. _____ times |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> Heroin. | c. _____ times |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> Yama (amphetamine / methamphetamine). | d. _____ times |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> Marijuana. | e. _____ times |
| f. <input type="checkbox"/> Other drug or substance (please specify). | f. _____ times |
| g. <input type="checkbox"/> Have not used drugs in the last 12 months | |
54. Have you ever injected drugs to make you feel high?
- Yes
 - Never injected drugs (skip to question 56)

55. What drugs have you injected to make you feel high? (more than one answer possible)

Drug: How many times have you injected drug?:

- a. Heroin a. _____ times
- b. Injected other drug (please specify) _____ b. _____ times

56. What do you think are the characteristics of someone who uses drugs?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Bad spirit / bad heart
- c. Bad behaviour
- d. Cruel
- e. Thin
- f. Courageous
- g. Feel high
- h. Crazy
- i. Other characteristic (please specify) _____

57. What are the best ways to avoid drug use? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Never try drug offered by anyone
- c. Never make friends with drug user
- d. Stay away from a person you suspected to be drug user
- e. Other way (please specify) _____

58. What drugs or substances are available in your area? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Glue / spray
- c. Opium
- d. Heroin
- e. Yama (amphetamine, methamphetamine)
- f. Marijuana
- g. Other drug or substance (please specify) _____

59. In your family, does anyone use drugs? (It could be many answers)

- a. Nobody
- b. Father / male caretaker
- c. Mother / female caretaker
- d. Brother / sister
- e. Other family member (please specify) _____

60. Do you receive any training in school or out of school on the consequences of drug use?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. No training
- b. Training at school
- c. Training by organisation

- d. Don't know / don't remember
- e. Other location (please specify) _____

61. In your opinion, why do some people use drugs to make them feel high?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Stress release
- c. Pain release
- d. Good sleeping
- e. Courageous
- f. Increase energy
- g. Follow their friends
- h. Other reason (please specify) _____

62. Have any of your close friends used drugs to make them feel high?

- 1. Don't know
- 2. Have not used
- 3. Some of them have used
- 4. Most of them have used
- 5. All of them have used

63. What are the results of using drugs to make you feel high (benefits or bad effects)?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Bad health
- c. Do thing without thinking / impulsive
- d. Violence
- e. Courageous
- f. Stress release
- g. Pain relief
- h. Good sleeping
- i. Increased energy
- j. Lose money / time
- k. Other result (please specify) _____

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO RESPONDENT:

"Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual behaviour. All answers you give will be kept secret / confidential. We will not tell anyone what you say. We will not tell your parents, your teachers, your friends or anyone else what you say. Your name is not recorded anywhere on this questionnaire so no one who sees this questionnaire will know who answered the questions. If you do not feel comfortable to answer a question, you do not have to answer - this is your right."

"May I continue to ask the questions in this section?"

Section 7 - SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

64. Have you ever had sex?
- Yes
 - No (skip to question 72)
65. At what age did you first have sex?
_____ years old
66. How many sexual partners did you have sex with during the last 12 months?
_____ partners
67. How often do you have sex after drinking alcohol or using drugs?
- Never had sex after drinking alcohol or using drugs
 - Sometimes had sex after drinking alcohol or using drugs
 - Most of the time had sex after drinking alcohol or using drugs
 - Always had sex after drinking alcohol or using drugs
68. How often do you or your partner use condom while having sex?
- Never use condom during sex
 - Sometimes use condom during sex
 - Most of the time use condom during sex
 - Always use condom during sex
69. Do you or your partner use a method to prevent pregnancy?
- Yes
 - No
70. What method do you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (more than one answer possible)
- Pill
 - Injection / Depo-provera
 - Withdrawal
 - Condom
 - Other method (please specify) _____
71. How many times have you been pregnant or you have made anyone pregnant?
_____ times
72. What do you think are problems that can result from sexual intercourse?
(more than one answer possible)
- Don't know
 - Not good education
 - Stigma
 - Not good future
 - STDs

- f. HIV / AIDS
- g. Lost asset/property
- h. Other (please specify) _____

73. Did anyone ever force you to have sex with them?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

74. Did you ever force anyone to have sex with you?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

Section 8 - SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) - HIV/AIDS

75. Do you know of infections a person can get through sexual intercourse?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 81)

76. What infections can a person get through sexual intercourse? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. HIV / AIDS
- c. Syphilis
- d. Chancroid
- e. Gonorrhoea
- f. Genital warts
- g. Herpes
- h. Other infection (please specify) _____

77. How did you hear about STDs? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know / don't remember
- b. Book / Magazine
- c. Radio / Television
- d. School Education
- e. Friends / Old people
- f. Poster
- g. Organization
- h. Other (please specify) _____

78. What are symptoms of STDs? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Itchy around sexual organ
- c. Enlarged groin - swelling
- d. Sexual organ ulcer
- e. Fever
- f. Painful urination / pus

- g. Vaginal discharge
- h. Other (please specify) _____

79. Do you know how can STDs be prevented? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Boiled water
- c. Condom use
- d. No sex
- e. Never share commodities
- f. Only one partner
- g. Other (please specify) _____

80. Have you ever had any STDs? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Never had sex
- b. Never had STDs
- c. Chancroid
- d. Gonorrhoea
- e. Genital warts
- f. Herpes
- g. Syphilis
- h. Other STD (please specify) _____

81. Have you heard about HIV/AIDS?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 86)

82. Did your parents/caretakers educate you about the risk of HIV/AIDS during the last 12 months?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

83. Did you receive any training in school or out of school on HIV / AIDS?
(more than one answer possible)

- a. No training
- b. Training at school
- c. Training by organisation
- d. Don't know / don't remember
- e. Other location (please specify) _____

84. How can someone prevent getting infection with HIV/AIDS? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Use condom every time during sex
- c. Use sterile needles for injections / don't share needles with others
- d. Have sex with only one partner / be faithful to your partner
- e. Don't have sex with CSWs / don't go to brothels
- f. Use safe blood for transfusions - tested blood

- g. Don't have sex at all
- h. Don't touch or be near a person with AIDS
- i. Impossible to avoid getting HIV/AIDS
- j. Other way to prevent (please specify) _____

85. What are the consequences of HIV/AIDS? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Lost assets / property
- c. Drop out of school
- d. Friends / relatives dislike
- e. Dead
- f. Other consequence (please specify) _____

Section 9 - FOOD and HEALTH

86. How many days did you eat these foods in during the last 7 days?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| <u>A. Food:</u> | <u>B. How many days?:</u> |
| a. Fruits such as mango, papaya, orange | a. _____ days |
| b. Vegetables such as morning glory, pumpkin, mung bean | b. _____ days |

87. Did your family ever have a shortage of rice money during the last 12 months?

- 1. Don't know
- 2. Yes
- 3. No

88. How many meals per day do you eat?

_____ meals per day

89. Do you have breakfast every morning?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No
- 3. Not regularly

90. What kind of water source does your family use? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Pump well
- b. Running water / tap water
- c. Hand dug / traditional well
- d. Rain
- e. Pond/river
- f. Other water source (please specify) _____

91. What kind of latrine/toilet does your family use? (more than one answer possible)

- a. No toilet
- b. Toilet with water
- c. Latrine without water

- d. In the field
- e. Other (please specify) _____

92. Does your family have a mosquito net?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 94)

93. When do you sleep under a mosquito net? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Never
- b. Night time
- c. Day time
- d. When sleeping outside
- e. Other times (please specify) _____

94. Have you heard about dengue fever?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 96)

95. How can you reduce your chance of getting dengue fever? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Sleep under mosquito net if sleeping in the daytime
- c. Remove standing water from containers around the house
- d. Cover water jars
- e. Cut grass and bushes
- f. Use abate or put fish in water jars
- g. Don't know how to reduce chance
- h. Other way (please specify) _____

96. Have you heard about malaria?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No (skip to question 98)

97. How can you reduce your chance of getting malaria? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Sleep under mosquito net at night
- c. Sleep under mosquito net when go to the forest
- d. Cut grass and bushes
- e. Remove standing water from around the house
- f. Don't go to malaria areas
- g. Other way (please specify) _____

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO RESPONDENT:

"Now I would like to ask you some questions about worry, depression, thinking about suicide and attempting suicide. Again, I want to remind you that all your answers will be kept secret / confidential

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and we will not tell anyone what you say to us. If you feel uncomfortable with a question, you do not have to give an answer."

May I continue to ask you some questions about feelings of worry, depression, and suicide?

Section 10 - WORRY, DEPRESSION and ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

98. In the last 12 months how many times have you felt worry, hopelessness, and reluctance to work or do anything every day for more than two weeks?

1. Never (skip to question 100)
2. _____ times

99 Who encourages you when having worry and hopelessness? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Father / male caretaker
- b. Mother / female caretaker
- c. Brother
- d. Sister
- e. Friends
- f. Teachers
- g. Monks
- h. Other person (please specify) _____

100. Did you ever think about committing suicide during the last 12 months?

1. Don't know
2. Yes
3. No (skip to question 104)

101. Did you ever think about any means to commit suicide during the last 12 months?

1. Yes
2. No (skip to question 104)

102. How many times did you really attempt to commit suicide during the last 12 months?

1. Did not attempt to commit suicide (skip to question 104)
2. _____ times

103. Why did you attempt to commit suicide? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Parents/Caretakers are unhappy with me
- b. Love problems
- c. Poverty
- d. Chronic diseases
- e. Other reason (please specify) _____

Section 11 - EXERCISE AND SPORTS

104. How many days (at least 20 minutes until you sweat and are very tired) do you exercise by doing

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some activity such as running or playing some game or sports during the last 7 days?
_____ days

105. What kind of sports do you like to play the most? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Volleyball
- b. Basketball
- c. Football
- d. Badminton
- e. Table tennis
- f. Track and field
- g. Other (please specify) _____

106. What are the advantages of playing sports? (more than one answer possible)

- a. Don't know
- b. Good health
- c. Active
- d. Smart
- e. Close friendship
- f. Patience at work
- g. Other (please specify) _____

107. Have you received any training during the last 12 months in school (if student) or other location (if not student) on these topics: (more than one answer possible)

	Yes	# times	No
a. hygiene (i.e. hand washing, clean food).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	___ times	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. good morals (i.e. honesty, respect).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	___ times	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Cambodia culture (i.e. Khmer dance, music).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	___ times	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. mental health (i.e. how to cope with worry, depression).....	<input type="checkbox"/>	___ times	<input type="checkbox"/>

READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO RESPONDENT:

"This interview is completed now. Thank you very much for taking the time to help the Ministry of Education to collect important information about young people in Cambodia. The information you and other youth provide during this survey will be very useful to the government in helping to understand and improve the situation for young people in Cambodia."

***** END QUESTIONNAIRE *****

