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Philippines: Time-Bound Programme (TBP)

Baseline Survey

Integrative Report

Manila, Philippines
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International
Programme on the
Elimination of Child
Labour (IPEC)

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

The Philippine Time-Bound Programme (PTBP) on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (WFCL) provides a set of integrated and coordinated policies and programs to prevent and eliminate the worst forms of child labour, implemented by various partners within a fixed period, and with well-defined targets. It emphasizes the importance of:

1. Identifying the root causes of child labour;
2. Linking action against child labour to national development priorities, such as those set out in the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan; and
3. Forming linkages with economic and social policies and programmes to combat poverty and promote universal basic education and social mobilization.

The concept of the Time-Bound Programme (TBP) emerged from the various country reports that contained descriptions of projects and activities, out of which was developed the *Methodological Guide for the Development of a Time-Bound Programme*¹. Among others, the guide contains a record of IPEC experiences (in terms of lessons learned) as well as policy studies which directly address IPEC's mission of combating child labour that goes back 10 years since its launching. As an evolving document, the Guide seeks to provide a framework for dialogue among national stakeholders, donor community and the ILO to facilitate the design and implementation of the TBP. Indeed, the Guide has proven its value in these respects as borne out by the experiences of the first three countries which adopted it, viz. Tanzania, El Salvador, and Nepal.

In the wake of the ratification of the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) in 1999, the idea of a Time-Bound Programme began to take shape. The essence of the Convention is to progressively eliminate all forms of child labour—an initiative which strengthens the ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138. While admittedly the elimination of child labour is a long-term goal, its worst forms constitute an immediate priority target. To address this, the approach framework must necessarily be one which is integrated and time-bound (ILO-IPEC Guide, 2002:1), hence, the launching of ILO-IPEC's Time-Bound Programme.

In 2002, the International Labour Organization (ILO), through the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), implemented a project entitled "Supporting the Time-Bound Programme on the Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labour in the Philippines." To end in 2006, this project was the result of several consultations involving ILO's tripartite constituents, NGOs and civil society, which was consequently presented and approved by the National Child Labour Committee (NCLC) in July 2002.

¹ The Methodological Guide provides policymakers, donors, and other stakeholders with an overview of measures to be formulated into a countrywide TBP. This involves assessing the current situation through indicators, building conducive political environment, selecting priorities, targeting specific areas for intervention, formulating policies, and carrying out operational interventions (ILO-IPEC TBP Guide, 2002:2).

The main goal of the ILO-IPEC project is to support the National Program Against Child Labour (NPACL) in achieving its aim of reducing the worst forms of child labour by 75 percent by the year 2005. Its two main objectives are to:

1. Strengthen the enabling environment by improving the national policy and program environment against the worst forms of child labour; and
2. Reduce the incidence of the worst forms of child labour through direct action in support of child labourers and their families.

One of the first tasks undertaken in the project was to locate the children in hazardous work so that they can be withdrawn and their families provided with direct services, including appropriate education and training alternatives.

A Baseline Survey was therefore carried out to identify the child labourers and their siblings as project beneficiaries per sector and per province. The Baseline Survey was to have two phases: Phase 1 – listing and enumeration of households with children 5-17 years old, and the CSEC and CDW; and Phase 2 – profiling selected 44,500 child labourers, and their parents and employers. Aside from demographic characteristics, Phase 2 was to include empirical data on their working conditions, hours, health hazards, access to services and other socio-economic variables that would lead toward the formulation of effective direct interventions/ services, as well as monitoring and evaluation and child labour monitoring (CLM) activities.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The baseline survey was undertaken to:

1. Determine both the incidence and prevalence rates of the worst forms of child labour in sector enclaves during the past six months.
2. List 44,500 child workers and their siblings as project beneficiaries.
3. Establish a profile of children in six priority WFCL sectors: children in domestic work (CDW), commercial sexually exploited children (CSEC), pyrotechnics, deep-sea fishing, small-scale mining and quarrying and children in sugarcane plantations.
4. To describe macro, meso and micro level indicators that may be used to formulate project interventions

1.3 Significance of the study

The study will be useful in targeting beneficiaries for specific direct services. Through the listing and the database of beneficiaries established, program implementers and partners can generate baseline information to effectively monitor and evaluate the impact of programs and services on the lives of identified beneficiaries. Data gathered on the conditions of work and lives and characteristics of identified child labourers will be used in designing programs to ensure that they are suited to the conditions of the listed children workers. These findings could be useful in validating and improving on past researches, surveys, and studies on child labour and could point the way for future areas for inquiries.

The listing alone could be viewed as an intervention to diminish the vulnerability of child labourers. By listing down information such as address, contact numbers, days-off, and working conditions, i.e., in effect mapping the locations of the children, the project is lessening their invisibility. Local service providers or frontline agencies and institutions could then use creative approaches to check on the actual conditions of the children workers as the PTBP progresses.

1.4 Scope of the study

The Baseline Survey covered six (6) sectors that have been identified as engaging in worst forms of child labour in the Philippines, namely: Children in Domestic Work, Children in Mining and Quarrying, Children in Pyrotechnics, Children in Sugarcane Plantation, Children in Deep-Sea Fishing, and Commercially and Sexually Exploited Children.

Eight priority provinces were included in the survey: Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Davao del Sur and Compostela Valley. It also included the National Capital Region for the CSEC sector.

The survey aimed to target 44,500 child labourers and their siblings 5-17 years old.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Related studies

2.1.1 Child Labour: The Concept

Not all child work is considered child labour. Child labour is generally understood as encompassing all occupations that are detrimental to a child's welfare. Hence, work that does not undermine the well-being of children is not considered child labour.

The national definition of child labour, as embodied in Republic Act No. 7658 (amending Republic Act No. 7610 of 1992), is the "illegal employment of children below the age of fifteen, where they are not directly under the sole responsibility of their parents or legal guardian, or the latter employs other workers apart from their children who are not members of their families, or their work endangers their life, safety, health and morals or impairs their normal development including schooling." The Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE)'s Department Order No. 4 Series 1999 includes the situation of children below the age of eighteen who are employed in hazardous occupations, such as: 1) work which causes exposure to physical, psychological, or sexual abuse; 2) work underground, under water, or at dangerous heights; 3) work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves manual handling or transport of heavy loads; 4) work in an unhealthy environment; and 5) work under particularly difficult conditions (ILS, 1994:1).

2.1.2 Determinants and consequences of child labour

Aldaba, Lanzona and Tamangan's (2002) conceptual framework on child labour regards the decision to send children to work (the supply side of child labour) as being made at the household level while the demand for child labour is made at the level of the firm (including household enterprises). However, these decisions are influenced by various factors at the macro (national), meso (local and community) and micro (household) levels.

At the national level, factors such as weak economic policies and programs, resulting into low employment levels and incomes and high underemployment, lead to extreme poverty situations, which are aggravated by weak social service delivery. State failure to formulate effective population policies and programs increase economic burdens on households, correspondingly increasing likelihood of child labour. Inadequacies in the education system produce in parents first a value system that allows tolerance of child labour and secondly, a bias against schooling because of low returns. Other factors operating at the local and community levels include the value of teaching children to contribute to the family income, the boom-bust cycle of the economy and the weak enforcement of laws and labour standards.

Other contributory factors include: socialization of children into work, support for children's work in formal education, family expectations from children, peer influence, educational aspirations, community opportunities for children's work, and favourable outlook on working children.

At the family level, poverty is considered the main “push” factor why Filipino children are forced or pressured into work situations that interfere with their education and expose them to risks and hazards.

Since poverty in the Philippines is mostly rural (Balisacan, 2001), it is no surprise to find that 85% of children engaged in child labour were found in the rural areas, with most (22%) of them in Northern Mindanao (Alonzo and Edillon, 2002). Poverty incidence among families with child labourers was about twice the national incidence rate.

Poor households were also mostly (60%) headed by males with low levels of education (Alonzo and Edillon, 2002). Lim (2001) and Villamil (2002) showed that low educational levels of household heads positively influenced decisions for children to work and not go to school. A cycle of low education and poverty, high costs and low returns of education were found for poor households in the rural areas, along with high fertility rates and dependency burdens. Incomes derived from child labour were therefore welcome to augment very low-incomes for these families.

It is not the work per se but the conditions and working environment, the relationship between employer and employee, and the long-term effects of work on children that determine whether the work is exploitative or not. Thus, work is considered inappropriate when young people are subjected to excessive physical, social and psychological stress which, in effect, deprive them of their right to health, education and childhood (Chaturvedi, 1994:12-14).

2.1.3 Prevalence of child labour

Asia, the most populous region on earth, has the largest case load of grossly exploited children, including those who are held in bondage for debts incurred by parents, and those who are drafted into prostitution or other occupations which are damaging to their physical and emotional health. Child labour forms up to 11 percent of the labour force in some countries. India, for instance, is believed to have the largest number at 44 million. In its annual World Labour Report, ILO estimates that there are several millions of child-bonded labourers in South Asia who live under conditions of virtual slavery (ILO, 1992).

In the Philippines, 1989 figures placed the child labour population at 2.05 million, consisting of children aged 10-17. In 1995, the number, which now included children 5-17 years old, increased to 3.67 million. In 2001, the figure increased yet again to about 4 million Filipino children aged 5-17 who were engaged in some form of economic activity, more than half of them in high-risk jobs. The same data showed that 30 percent or 1.25 million of these working children were out of school. Over the years, the male Filipino child was more likely to be working than his female counterpart.

2.1.4 Classifications of child labour

One classification of child labour is on the basis of concentration and visibility (ILO-IPEC, 1994). Children in pyrotechnics and sugarcane plantations are known to be concentrated and “visible” since they are at-work in one place-- either they work together, near each other, or individually. On the other hand, children in deep-sea fishing and

commercial sex are known to be dispersed and “invisible,” primarily because they are mostly unknown, hard to reach, and that they operate in remote or isolated areas.

Child labour can also be classified according to the branch of economic activity where children work. Such classification includes 10 sectors: agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply; construction; wholesale and retail trade, hotel, and restaurants; transport, storage, and communications; banks, insurance, and business services; services provided to the community; and ill-defined activities that include child prostitution, pornographic industry, drug manufacture, trading and trafficking, child soldiers, assassins, armed guards, and militiamen (ILO Geneva, 1994:5).

The ILO-IPEC Project Document describes profile of six priority target groups for the Philippines: children in prostitution, children in mining and quarrying, children in pyrotechnics, children in deep-sea fishing, children in sugar-cane production, and children in domestic work.

2.1.5 Children in prostitution (CSEC)

Children in prostitution refer to children under the age of 18, whether male or female, who, for money, profit, or any other consideration, or due to the coercion or influence of nay adult, syndicate, or group, indulge in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct, including performing in obscene exhibitions or indecent shows, whether live or in video or film, and for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances. Young girls are prevalently vulnerable to prostitution but the number of boys is increasing. Most of them are recruited from the rural poor to work in the urban areas of the Philippines or abroad. Given the clandestine nature of the sector itself, aggregate estimates on the total number of children in prostitution have varied, ranging from 60,000 to 100,000.

On the supply side of determinants for prostitution, factors include: poverty, lack of income, no money for education, out-migration from rural to urban areas; displacement arising from natural or man-made calamities; trafficking into prostitution, including deceit and sheer force, or the involvement of communities or families in gearing up children for the sex trade; and community surroundings characterized by gambling and drinking and dysfunctional families where children experience parental neglect, abuse and/or strained family relations.

On the demand side, factors include: unintended adverse effects of tourism promotion, promotion of sex tourism; prevalence of patriarchal tendencies, values and attitudes that further exacerbates the involvement of younger girls because of high premium placed on 'innocence', sweetness and virginity; recruitment by older sex workers, and careless and peripheral actors-customers (i.e., operators of establishments, malls, hotels, security guards, waiters).

The consequences of children in prostitution are grave: safety and health hazards from long hours of work, night work, risks of physical violence, STD and HIV/AIDS; economic exploitation; harmful psychological effects and development of distorted values that arise from abuse, lack of love and affection, breakdown of family ties, isolation, sexual abuse

and/or perversions; endangered lives if they decide to quit, loss of self-worth, dignity and self-respect as a human being.

The following regions have been reported as having high incidence of children in prostitution: National Capital Region (Manila, Kalookan City, Quezon City, Pasig and Paranaque); Region I (La Union, Baguio City); Region II (Angeles City, San Fernando, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Olongapo); Region IV (Laguna, Romblon, Palawan, Batangas) and Region VII (Cebu, Toledo City, Lapu-lapu and Mandaue).

2.1.6 Children in mining and quarrying

The 1995 survey on children revealed that there were 15,626 children working in mining and quarrying. The recent 2001 survey on working children revealed that there are now an estimated 14,000 children engaged in mining and quarrying, of which half are between 10-14 years old.

Small scale mining has become the leading mineral industry in the country. Using low-level technologies and methods, production is labour-intensive and hazardous. Children are involved in all phases, from extraction to processing, as well as collecting, sorting, cooking, cleaning and transporting aggregate under difficult conditions and in locations far removed from educational facilities and adequate social services.

Small scale mining and quarrying often operate in areas outside legal, regulatory or fiscal supervision. They are prone to problems arising from violation of land-use rights, ethnic tensions and social problems related to mining (prostitution, gambling and drinking).

Children who carry stones usually complain of exhaustion, muscle pain, respiratory problems and ear infections. Their physical growth is stunted. Their hands, feet or head could be smashed by the working tools they use. They face the danger of landslides, caving or of being rolled over by boulders.

The migratory nature of the industries and the short-term utilization of mineral deposits make it difficult to implement sustainable program interventions. It is crucial to address issues of occupational safety and health. Factors such as production methods, place of work and important environmental issues for the community all need to be studied.

Children in mining are found in Camarines Norte, the gold mines of Aroroy, Masbate; Mount Diwata (Diwalwal), Monkayo, Davao del Norte; Gango gold rush areas; Libona, Bukidnon, gold rush areas of Mat-i, Surigao del Norte.

Children in quarrying are found in Misamis Oriental; Cagayan de Oro; Albuer and Ormoc City in Leyte; Lapu-lapu and Mandaue City, Cebu; Sta. Maria, Bulacan; stone quarries of Rodriguez (Montalban), Rizal; and marble quarries in Romblon.

2.1.7 Children in pyrotechnics

A Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) report has estimated children in pyrotechnics work as numbering 3,500. An IPEC study has found 2,000 children in Bulacan (Region III) alone. These children are exposed to highly flammable and combustible

substances in the production of firecrackers. They suffer from dizziness, asthma, weight loss, sore eyes, backaches and breathing difficulties.

Enterprises lack safety policies and procedures. A recent CO-Multiversity study quotes community workers in Bulacan as saying that *"on the average every year, 3 children die, 7 are injured and PhP2.7 million (US\$54,000) is lost due to explosions."*

By preparing an average of 1,000 pieces of paper containers for baby rockets in a day, a child worker earns PHP20-100 (US\$0.4 – US\$2). For the right to this income, most (32%) have to live away from their families, and live with their co-workers in their place of work (63%). Many of them work 6 days a week (60%) or 7 days a week (34%), with an average 8.78 working hours per day.

Demand for child labour increases as global competition and lack of technological improvements decrease market shares, pressuring companies to decrease cost of labour to absolute minimum. Laws protecting workers are designed for large companies, not for invisible and hard-to-monitor household –based enterprises that come and go as subcontracting arrangements are forged.

Children in pyrotechnics are found in several areas around the country: Region I (La Union, Pangasinan), Region III (Bulacan), Region IV (Batangas, Cavite), Region V (Camarines Norte), Region VI (Negros Occidental, Aklan), Region VII (Cebu), Region IX (Zamboanga City), and Region XII (South Cotabato).

2.1.8 Children in deep-sea fishing

Figures from the 2001 survey on working children suggest that close to 208,000 children (mostly boys), work in the fishing industry. Out of these, 140,000 children are exposed to physical, chemical or biological hazards. Furthermore, 2,000 of these children are engaged in pa-aling and kubkub fishing, two hazardous deep-sea methods, which expose them to even greater risks.

Pa-aling fishing is the successor of the more popular and notorious muro-ami wherein fishing expeditions are done in the South China Sea or in the Sulu Sea. Both these areas are quite far.

Another deep-sea-fishing activity that extensively hires children is the kub-kub. According to the study conducted by the Community Unlimited Inc. (CUI), also commissioned by the ILO-IPEC in 2001, night-time kub-kub child labour operations require the children to perform such tasks as maestro pansan (over-all in-charge of the nets), pansan, tundero (in-charge of service boat), waterboy, and other minor errands. The most difficult tasks identified by the children were pulling the nets, lifting and carrying the coolers, pulling up the anchor, carrying ice to the boat, operating the winch, pulling up the weights or sinkers, harvesting or gathering the fish using large-scoop nets, and arranging the ropes.

The kub-kub study also reveals that children are exposed to work hazards; they get sea-sick, vomit the whole night, get dizzy all the time, fear falling from the boat and fear the sudden upsurge of storms.

Aggressive recruitment practices work hand in hand with poverty, marginal fishing and farming conditions, chronic and continuing indebtedness among poor rural families as factors driving children to work in deep-sea fishing.

Adults and children alike normally work 12-15 hours a day, diving, scaring, pulling, sorting and storing fish. A normal working day starts at 3 a.m., with breakfast at 8 a.m., and ends at 6 p.m. Pa-aling fishing trips can last an average 9-10 months per expedition, for which the families are given cash advances as initial payments for the work of the children.

Children stop work due to maltreatment by their masters, harsh working conditions, low income and sheer exhaustion. They complain of body pain, cuts, wounds, skin diseases, sore eyes and hearing impairment, paralysis, body burns, exhaustion and fatigue. They suffer decompression symptoms, get exposed to harsh weather conditions at sea, and high levels of noise on highly mechanized boats. Because children are not as fit as adults would be, and neither are they properly trained nor attired for the task, fatal injuries and deaths are not uncommon, caused by drowning and other hazards under water.

Working and living conditions on board fishing boats are substandard. Sleeping space, sanitary facilities and health services are inadequate. Use of water is limited to cooking and drinking only. Loneliness and repetitiveness of life at sea are detrimental to them psychologically.

Child labour in this industry are attended by outdated methods of fishing, economic incentives for hiring children, and attitudes / perceptions in fishing communities viewing children in deep-sea fishing as a normal thing.

2.1.9 Children in sugar cane production and harvesting

More than 2 million children were estimated to be working in agriculture, based on the 2001 survey on working children. About 1.3 million of those were below 15 years of age. Work in agriculture is physically demanding for children (ILS Report, 1994:43-44) since they are expected to carry heavy loads, get exposed to various chemicals and fertilizers, as well as to the natural elements of rain, sun and strong winds.

Around 1.5 million children are exposed to hazardous situations. Around 690,000 of them reportedly suffer from work-related injuries. They suffer malnutrition, retarded physical development, skin diseases, infections, wounds, cuts and bruises, dehydration, headaches, fever and body pains, and respiratory complications. Serious ailments owing to exposure to extreme weather conditions and chemicals become visible only after years of working on the plantations. Modern agricultural methods bring further dangers as the children are not given training nor any protective gear to work the equipment or use the chemicals.

Sugarcane is a major agricultural crop. While sugarcane plantations exist in almost all regions of the country, the single biggest concentration is in Negros Occidental, whose outputs equal 49% of total sugar production nationwide.

Child workers in sugar plantations are mostly children of sugar workers and peasants, living in or just outside the haciendas. Around 60,000 children work in sugar

plantations doing cane growing, harvesting and hauling, under the supervision of a *kapatas* or foreman, who ensures that they work within a time frame.

While 64% of the children in the sugarcane plantations are studying, many of them drop out of school during the year. During off-milling season, when there is no work in the plantation, aggressive recruiters lure the children to other places, particularly Metro Manila, where they may end up in other worst forms of child labour.

Sugar plantations are found in Region III (Tarlac), Region IV (Batangas), Region VI (Negros Occidental), Region VII (Negros Oriental) and Region X (Bukidnon).

2.1.10 Children in domestic work

A child domestic worker (CDW) is defined as a child working in an employer's household with or without wage. CDWs perform such domestic chores such as washing dishes, cooking, cleaning the house, and looking after young children.

At least 90% of CDWs are girls. They come from large farming and fishing families in poor regions (77%). They work away from their families for extended periods of time, mostly adjacent or accessible to NCR. A large number of women and children that are later trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation are initially recruited as domestic workers. CDWs form a mobile group of children, always in transit and easily turned over from one employer to another, using ports as entry/exit points as well as land and air routes.

A CDW works an average of 15 hours a day, and is on call 24 hours a day. Leave days are usually limited to one day each month; many have no day off at all. Freedom of movement is also limited, since many are not allowed to venture beyond the house gates, except when the employer sends them on errands or brings them along when their services are needed. Most CDWs have no work contract or benefits, no access to health services. The exposure to verbal, physical, and sexual abuse is reported to be high.

Employers, who frequently view themselves as benefactors, tend to prefer child domestic workers to a diminishing adult domestic work force that tends to go abroad. Children are perceived to be more submissive and hard working, more easily ordered about anytime for any reason, and can serve as company for the employers' children. In turn, the parents of CDWs perceive their work as a guarantee for the food, clothing, shelter, and sometimes, education, which they cannot provide; and as an opportunity to raise family status for having a worker in the big city.

CDWs are found all over the country, but most are in Metro Manila. Prominent sending areas include Bicol, Mindanao, and Visayas (Samar, Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte and Bohol).

2.2 Definition of terms/variables

The following definitions were agreed upon for the various sectors:

Working Children refer to all children (below 18 years old) working in six identified sectors with the worst forms of child labour (WFCL): pyrotechnics, sugarcane plantations, deep-sea fishing, prostitution, domestic work, mining and quarrying.

Siblings of Working Children refer to non-working brothers and sisters of working children.

Children at Risk refer to non-working children (below 18 years old) residing in a household without children working in WFCL.

Children in Pyrotechnics refer to male and female children involved in the art and science of making fireworks and firecrackers.

Children in Deep-Sea Fishing refer to those engaged in commercial fishing for trade, business or profit beyond subsistence or sports fishing.

Children in Sugarcane Plantations refer to those who are involved in all aspects of cane growing, harvesting and hauling of produce, under the supervision of a kapatas or foremen/women. The activities include planting, weeding, cutting cane points, and applying fertilizers.

Commercially and Sexually Exploited Children (CSEC) refer to male or female children who, for money, profit or any other consideration, or due to coercion or influence of an adult, syndicate, or group, indulge in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct. This category includes performing in obscene exhibitions or indecent shows, whether live or in video/film, and for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances. The category also includes freelancers, akyat barko (on board docked ships), prostitution (sex for tuition fees), dancers, Guest Relation Officer, masseuse/masseur, sistemang palit (sex in exchange for money or goods), and victims of white slavery (sexually abused and trafficked children).

Children in Mining - forms of mining work performed by child labourers are as follows:

- **Dokdok** – a form of mining labour where children use hammer and chisel to pulverize large ores into small pieces. The pulverized ores are then sold in sacks to the mining operators or ball mill operators.
- **Mangus-Kos** – a form of mining labour where children collect waste or fallen ones from dump trucks or near the entrance of the tunnels. This is considered dangerous by the community because children are prone to be sideswiped by large dump trucks.
- **Labourer** – Children working on both mangus-kos and dokdok
- **Sack washer** – another popular activity of children where plastic sacks used in the hauling of ores are washed by children along rivers where they are paid PhP1 per sack.
- **Labour sa gravahan** – collection and hauling of sand and gravel.
- **Avantero** – labourers working inside the tunnels by manually chipping off ores and hauling those outside.

Respondent refers to any responsible member of the household who can provide reliable answers to questions asked by the survey enumerator about the household and household members.

Enclave refers to the dominance/incidence of the industry rather than of reported incidence of child labour in the sector concerned.

Household refers to an aggregate of persons, generally but not necessarily bound by ties of kinship, who sleep in the same dwelling unit and have common arrangements for the preparation and consumption of food.

Household Head - The adult member of the household who is responsible for the care and organization of the household; or makes the final decision even if he/she does not contribute to the finances of the household; or is the oldest member of the household and is regarded as such by the household members; or the spouse, who is now working abroad as an overseas Filipino worker (OFW) and is still regarded as household head.

Household Membership - Considered as members of the household are:

- Persons who are present at the time of visit whose usual place of residence is the household regardless of their length of stay in the household;
- Persons who are present at the time of visit whose usual place of residence is outside the household but have stayed temporarily with the household for at least six months;
- Persons who are present at the time of visit whose usual place of residence is outside the household but have stayed with the household even for less than 6 months provided that they have been away from their usual place of residence for 6 months or more; and
- Persons who are not present at the time of visit but are expected to return within six months from date of departure to the household, their usual place of residence.

For purposes of the survey, persons who are OFWs, whether on vacation or out of the country at the time of visit shall be listed as members of the household.

Not considered as members of the household are:

- Persons or household members who are inmates of institutions such as penal colonies/farms, detention camps, homes for the aged, orphanages, mental institutions, tuberculosis sanatoria, leprosaria, etc. and who are not expected to return to the household within 6 months;
- Members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines if they have been away from their usual place of residence for more than 6 months;

- Filipinos, whose usual place of residence is in a foreign country, who are and will be in the Philippines for less than one year from arrival;
- Citizens of foreign countries and members of their families who are in the Philippines as tourists, students, businessmen or for employment provided they expect to stay in the country for less than 6 months from arrival;
- Foreign ambassadors, ministers, consuls or other diplomatic representatives and members of their families, regardless of the length of their stay; and
- Citizens of foreign countries who are Chiefs and Officials of international organizations like UN, ILO, USAID, etc. and members of their families, regardless of the length of their stay.

Reference Period - The reference period for the membership of the household is past six (calendar) months.

Occupation - is the specific economic work a person did during the past six months.

Work - an economic activity that a person does for pay, in cash or in kind, in any establishment, office, farm, private home or for profit or without pay on household farm or enterprise.

Work for pay – if a person works for an employer, whether in an establishment, office, farm or private residence (other than his own) and receives salary/wage, commission, tips, in cash or in kind, or other forms of compensation such as free meals and/or free living quarters, support in school, etc.

Work for profit – if a self-employed person works for profit in own business such as sari-sari store, farm, dress shop or for fees in the practice of ones profession or trade.

The following are examples of activities, which are not considered as work for the purpose of this survey.

- housekeeping in own home
- building, repairing or painting own house
- volunteer work
- begging or gambling

Class of Work - refers to the relationship of the worker to the establishment / private household where he/she works. The following are the classes of work:

Working in private households – if a person works in a private household for pay, in cash or in kind. Examples are domestic helper, cook, gardener, family driver, etc.

Working in government – if a person works for the government or a government corporation or any of its instrumentalities.

Working in private establishment – if a person works in a private establishment for pay, in cash or in kind. This class includes not only persons working in private industry but also those working for a religious group, missionary, unions and non-profit organizations.

Employer in own farm or business – if a persons working in his own business, farm, profession or trade has one or more regular paid employees, including paid family members. A farmer who hires laborers during harvest/planting season is considered as employer.

Self-employed without any paid employee – if a person works for profit or fees in own business, farm, profession or trade without any paid employee is defined under this category.

Working as paid worker in family farm or business – if a person works in own family farm or business and receives cash or a fixed share of produce as payment of his services.

Working as unpaid worker in family farm or business – if a person works without pay in own family farm or business.

3. Methodology

3.1 Location of the study

ILO IPEC identified priority sites for assistance based on previous reports of high incidence of child labour. The provinces of Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Cebu, Negros Oriental, Davao del Sur and Compostela Valley were chosen. For the CSEC sector, the study also covered the National Capital Region (NCR).

Table 1 shows the list of municipalities covered in the survey.

Table 1: Distribution of children by province and municipality in the household surveys

Province	Municipality	N	% of Total N
Bulacan	Bocaue	2451	7.1%
	Sta. Maria	418	1.2%
	Total	2869	8.3%
Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	976	2.8%
	Labo	435	1.3%
	Paracale	1370	4.0%
	Total	2781	8.1%
Cebu	Bogo	712	2.1%
	Cebu City	141	.4%
	Ginatilan	119	.3%
	Lapu-Lapu City	1028	3.0%
	Mandaue City	330	1.0%
	Medellin	697	2.0%
	Oslob	260	.8%
	Samboan	170	.5%
	Santander	114	.3%
	Total	3571	10.4%
Compostela Valley	Monkayo	894	2.6%
	Total	894	2.6%
Davao del Sur	Hagonoy	1419	4.1%
	Kiblawan	2548	7.4%
	Total	3967	11.5%
Iloilo	Ajuy	631	1.8%
	City of Passi	2221	6.5%
	Concepcion	1497	4.3%
	Estancia	1145	3.3%
	Iloilo City	873	2.5%
	Total	6367	18.5%
Negros Occidental	Binalbagan	2523	7.3%
	Himamaylan	2489	7.2%
	Isabela	1590	4.6%
	La Carlota Cit	1601	4.7%
	Total	8203	23.8%
Negros Oriental	Ayungon	219	.6%
	Bais City	638	1.9%
	Basay	662	1.9%
	Bayawan	2260	6.6%
	Bindoy	169	.5%
	Mabinay	1119	3.3%
	Santa Catalina	444	1.3%
	Siaton	251	.7%
Total		5762	16.7%

3.2 Sources of data

For household questionnaires and listing forms, respondents consisted of any responsible member of the household who could provide reliable answers to questions regarding household and household members.

For CSEC/CDW questionnaires, respondents consisted of the working children themselves.

Key informants from the community (such as local government officials, barangay health officers, neighbours) also provided data on residents.

3.3 Sampling

Systematic multi-stage sampling was followed in the different research sites. In Phase 1, after site mapping was done to isolate from the population those households with children, all households with children aged 5-17 years were included in the census listing². In Phase 2, the children to be assisted were identified by the researchers based on quotas set by their research supervisor (usually as a percentage of a known population of working children in the province).

3.3.1 Household census

The Target Population. Published literature (mostly from the NSO), were consulted to determine population data in identified sites with high incidence of child labor in pyrotechnics, sugar plantations, deep-sea fishing or commercial sex, domestic work and mining and quarrying.

The selection of the municipalities had to be purposive, with the choice of barangays as target sites limited only by available resources of time and budget.

Site Selection. The distribution/allocation of households to be surveyed for each site was, in a way, arbitrarily determined to allow some flexibility in increasing or decreasing coverage, depending on the potential of the sites for yielding children engaged in the worst forms of child labour. Final choice of barangays were ranked in consultation with ILO-IPEC, and on the basis of the site's perceived potential for yielding children to be assisted.

Allocations for each WFCL category were also a consideration in the final selection of the sites. Given the X number of households to be covered for each category, barangays were matched with the NSO Census figures of year 2000 for household population to closely approximate the barangay targets set together with ILO IPEC.

Table 2 summarizes the number of households listed in the census and the number of children interviewed per barangay.

² CDW children were not taken from such a census since they were living in households which were not their own.

Table 2: Population of households, CSEC and CDWS listed in census

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of Households
Bulacan	Sta Maria	Balasing	436
		Bocaue	353
		1 st Binang	661
		2 nd Binang	655
		Bundukan	484
		Bunlo	281
		Igulot	327 CSEC
Camarines Norte	Jose Panganiban	Luklukan Norte	196
		Luklukan Sur	257
		Sta Elena	133
		Sta Rosa Sur	284
	Labo	Dalas	444
	Paracale	Casalugan	64
		Gumaus	316
		Tawig	348
		Tugos	452
Iloilo	Ajuy		160 CSEC
		Taguhangin	105
		Pili	131
		Pedada	132
		Pantalan Nabaye	140
		Nasidman	53
		Mangarocoro	76
		Malayu-an	53
	Concepcion	Talotu-an	128
		Polopina	272
		Poblacion	83
		Malangabang	214
		Macatunao	124
		Lo-ong	144
		Igbon	295
	Estancia	Dungon	53
		Bagongon	129
		Tanza	132
		Pa-on	329
		Gogo	240
		Daculan	107
		Botongan	398
	Iloilo City	Sto Nino Sur	179
		Sto Nino Norte	74
		Sto Domingo	114
		Sta. Filomena	141
		San Jose (Arevalo)	168
		Bonifacio (Arevalo)	111
		Passi	47
		Tuburan	152
		Sto. Tomas	278
		Salngan	206
		Magdungao	295
		Jaguimitan	167
		Imbang Grande	84
		Bagacay	118
		Bacuranan	271
		Alimono	76
		Agtabo	

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of Households
			178 CSEC
Cebu	San Carlos	San Sebastian	146
		Canorong	99
		Cambigong	74
	Oslob	Mainit	121
		Luka	94
		Calumpang	92
	Medellin	Panugnawan	174
		Caputatan Sur	147
		Caputatan Norte	243
	Mandaue	Canduman	371
	Lapu-Lapu City	Babag	767
	Ginatilan	Palanas	134
		Guiwanon	92
	Cebu City	Kamagayan (Poblacion)	179
	Bogo	Malingin	229
		La Paz	246
		Cayang	309
	Santander	Liloan	143
			181 CSEC
Negros Oriental	Ayungon	Calagcalag	163
		Gomentoc	255
	Bais City	Cambuilao	251
		Canlargo	189
	Basay	Actin	259
		Maglinao	278
	Bayawan City	Nangka	815
		Narra	842
	Bindoy	Malaga	184
		Matobato	231
	Mabinay	Lumbangan	582
		Paniabonan	397
	Sta Catalina	Alangilan	460
		Milagrosa	585
	Siaton	Giliga-on	510
		Bonbonan	163
Davao del Sur	Hagonoy	Clib	64
		La Union	65
		Lanuro	145
		Lapulabao	186
		Mahayahay	193
		Maliit Digos	107
		New Quezon	127
		Sacub	270
		Tologan	132
	Kiblawan	Bagong Negros	135
		Balasiao	238
		Cogon-Bacaca	275
		Dapok	108
		Ihan	255
		Lati-an	177
		Manual	117
		Maraga-a	29
		Malopolo	125
		Panaglib	183
		Pasig	98

Province	Municipality	Barangay	Number of Households
Negros Occidental (Bacolod City)	Compostela Valley	San Isidro	92
		Sto Nino	113
		Mt Diwata	662
	Binalbagan	Bagroy	211
		Bi-ao	622
		Marina (Poblacion)	239
	Himamaylan	Payao	1175
		Buenavista	600
		Caradio-an	946
	Isabela	Mambagaton	430
		San Antonio	340
		Camangcamang	351
	La Carlota	Guintubhan	265
		Rumirang	193
		Tinongan	725
	Nagasi	Balabag	183
		Cubay	524
		La Granja	628
NCR			337
			105 CSEC
	Quezon City		79 CSEC
	Manila & Pasay City		174 CSEC
	Metro Manila/ National		831 CDW

3.3.2 Profiling of children

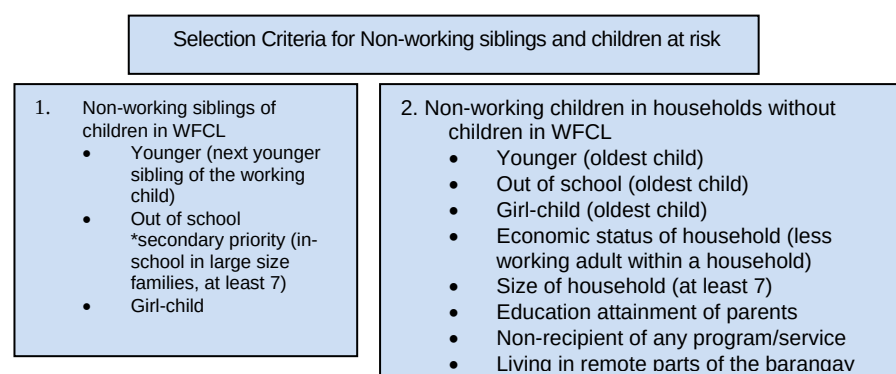
Quota controls for identifying the sample of children to be interviewed (and later assisted) were based on criteria set by all stakeholders. The complete list of criteria may be seen in Annex 1. The criteria called for classifying children into the following categories:

Category 1 – All working children in the worst forms of child labour (WFCL)

Category 2 – Siblings of working children in WFCL (one for each household with child labourer in any of the six priority sectors)

Category 3 – Non-working children at risk residing in household without children working in WFCL (one for each household without children working in worst form of child labour).

Figure 1: Criteria for non-working children (siblings and at risk)



3.4 Unit of analysis

Individual children in the six WFCL sectors were the units of observation.

3.5 Procedure

The Baseline Survey proceeded along these steps:

1. Selection of service providers that would conduct the baseline surveys in the different areas.

The research institutes assigned and the sector focus for the different locations are seen in table 3.

Table 3: List of sites with corresponding research institutes and sector focus

Location of Study	Research Institute	Sector Focus
Bulacan	Community Organizers-Multiversity	Pyrotechnics
	Senator Manahan Foundation	CSEC
Camarines Norte	Socio-Pastoral Action Center Foundation, Inc. (SPACFI)	CSEC
	Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)	Mining. Quarrying
Iloilo	Asia Development Consultants	Sugarcane plantation, Deep-sea fishing, Pyrotechnics, CSEC
Cebu	University of San Carlos	Sugarcane CSEC, Deep-sea fishing, Pyrotechnics
Negros Oriental	Silliman University	Sugarcane plantation, Deep-sea fishing
Negros Occidental	USLS	Sugarcane plantation, CSEC
Davao del Sur	Ateneo de Davao University	Sugarcane plantation, CSEC
Compostela Valley	FFW	Mining, quarrying
NCR - QC	Roserillan Robillo Group	CSEC
Manila & Pasay	Dr Divina Edralin, NUWHRAIN	CSEC
National	Visayan Forum	CDW

2. Selection of Baseline Survey Coordinator who designed the questionnaires; prepared the instructions manual; conducted the training of research institutes; assisted in the selection of samples; monitored the listing and enumeration operation; supervised the encoding of results; generated the statistical tables; and managed all relevant activities related to the research activity.
3. The Instruction Manual (*see Attachment 1*) for undertaking the TBP Baseline Survey was prepared with the following contents:
 - Chapter 1 dealt with the background of the TBP and the objectives of the survey.
 - Chapter 2 enumerated the duties and responsibilities of the enumerators and supervisors. It also provided the general guidelines in interviewing the respondents.
 - Chapter 3 was devoted to the operational definitions of the concepts and terms used in the questionnaires.

- Chapter 4 provided the instructions on how to fill up the Listing Form.
- Chapters 5 and 6 guided the enumerators in filling up the Household Questionnaire and CSEC/ CDW questionnaire, respectively.

4. Training of Research Coordinators and Pre-testing of Questionnaires

A two-day training was conducted for the TBP research coordinators/ leaders from different research institutions in November 2003 at Tiara Hotel in Makati City. The researchers were taught how to do the enumeration and fill up each questionnaire. To further improve the survey instruments, the participants were asked to comment on the questionnaires and instructions to interviewers.

On the second day of the training, the participants pre-tested the household questionnaire. Divided into five groups, they were brought to a nearby community where they conducted actual interviews (two households per group). They took note of all their observations during the pre-test interviews.

Questionnaires were revised based on comments and suggestions gathered during the training and the pretest. Each research institute was then provided with an electronic copy of the revised Questionnaires and Instruction Manual.

The timetable of activities was also given to each research institute.

Timetable for the TBP Baseline Survey

Activities	Date to Start	Date to End
Training of Data Collectors and Listing and Enumeration of Households and Child Workers		
1. Training of supervisors and enumerators (listing of households and child workers including the data encoding of results)	December 4	December 6
2. Listing of households and child workers	December 8	December 20
Data Processing of Listing Forms		
1. Designing the encoding system	November 25	November 30
2. Preparation of specifications for editing and tabulation	November 25	November 30
3. Preparation of the editing and tabulation programs	December 1	December 15
4. Encoding of results to be done by provincial researchers	December 18	December 23
5. Submission of encoded results to TBP Coordinator	December 23	December 31
6. Machine processing and tabulation of listing results	January 5	January 15
7. Transmitting tabulated results to Research Institution for Analysis	January 16	January 18
8. Preparation of Analysis (Research Institution)	January 18	February 7
Preparation and Submission of Phase 1 Report	February 8	February 20

5. Data Collection

Community Entry. The standard procedure was to notify local government units, inform them of the nature of the study, and obtain their cooperation. Support of barangay leaders was especially crucial since researchers had to obtain location and household data from them, as well as to have Barangay Health Workers (BHW) serve as guides to the enumerators. BHW's were identified as key to success since they were thoroughly familiar with all households in their areas of assignment. Their presence would assure householders

of the legitimacy of the survey and ensure that all households would be covered in the census. Assistance from selected community residents was also sought. They included “Mother Leaders” of the Barangay Nutrition Scholars (BNS), vendors, tricycle drivers, .

Fieldwork commenced with a briefing by the Barangay Chair and/or by BHW’s on the geography of the area (e.g., upland, lowland), road access, *sitio* locations, and estimated number of households per *sitio*. Given these information, enumerators were divided into teams of two or three (depending on the number of households in a location and the number of BHW’s available as guides) and fielded to targeted locations. Using the survey instruments, household heads/spouses, or any responsible adult member in the family were interviewed. Households whose heads (or spouses) were absent at the time of the census, or which were unoccupied (whether temporarily or permanently) were passed over and entered in the “skip” list. The same was done for “outright refusals” of interviews.

3.6 Survey instruments

Two questionnaires were used for the survey: the household questionnaire (*see Attachment 2*) and the CSEC/ CDW questionnaire (*see Attachment 3*).

The household questionnaire was designed to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the members of the household with children 5-17 years old, while the CSEC/ CDW questionnaire was designed to determine the personal information and current living situation of CSEC/ CDW, who were interviewed in their place of “work.”

A one-page Household Listing Form (*see Attachment 4*) was also designed to list all households in the barangays. This was done to avoid using the household questionnaire for households without children 5-17 years old.

The contents of the household questionnaire were the following:

- Geographic identification and other relevant information
- Name of household members
- Relationship to household head
- Sex
- Age as of last birthday
- Highest educational level completed of members 5 years old and up
- Question for members 5-17 years old, whether currently enrolled in school
- If currently enrolled in school, present grade/year
- If not currently enrolled in school, reasons for not enrolling
- For members 5 years old and over, whether had a job or business during the past six months

- Whether these members currently working
- If working, sector where they are working
- Class of work
- Place of work

The CSEC/ CDW questionnaire contained the following items:

- Geographic identification and other relevant information
- Sex
- Age as of last birthday
- Whether the child is currently enrolled in school
- If currently enrolled in school, present grade/year
- If not currently enrolled in school, highest educational level completed
- Reasons for not currently enrolled in school
- Whether the child's family owned a house
- Main work done by the child's family to make a living
- Whether child's parents are still alive
- Whether the child is living with parents
- Place where child presently lives
- Place of residence (province and municipality)
- Living companions
- Reason for separating/living away with the parents/family
- Person who came with the child in the present place of residence
- Whether child had sought assistance
- Sources of assistance sought during the past six months

The Household Listing Form contained only several questions as shown below:

- Name of household head
- Address of household head

- Whether the household has children 5-17 years old
- Household serial number for household with children 5-17 years old

Although there was a designed questionnaire for CDW, the research institute handling this sector chose to use its own questionnaire.

3.7 Data processing

Data processing of the TBP Baseline Survey included the manual editing of questionnaires, data encoding, data editing/verification from the encoded results and generation of statistical tables.

An encoding system (see Attachment 5) was developed for the baseline survey. This system was named SCIPS (Survey of Children Information Program System). The Census and Survey Processing shareware of the US Bureau of Census was used in developing and designing the system.

The research institutes, except the NCR groups and Visayan Forum, processed and encoded the results of the baseline survey in their own sites. One or two personnel of each research institute were trained in using the SCIPS and in editing the inconsistent data that was generated by the system. However, some of the data files were not edited; hence, further editing and verification were done by the team of the TBP Coordinator.

The NCR groups used MS Excel in encoding the results of the CSEC listing and enumeration. The Visayan Forum also used the MS Excel in designing the format of their database since the CDW questionnaire contained some additional items which were not included in the prescribed questionnaire for the baseline survey.

After encoding and verification of results, generation of tables was done. Six statistical tables (*see Attachment 6*) for the household survey were generated while 12 statistical tables (*see Attachment 7*) for the results of the CSEC interview. These tables were generated for all the selected provinces. These were sent to the respective research team for their analysis and presentation to the stakeholders. The NCR groups and Visayan Forum generated their own statistical tables.

The databases generated by all the research institutes/consultants were pooled into a single database and analysed for this integrative report using SPSS Version 13 (See Attachment 8 for the SPSS Variable information)

3.8 Limitations

The ILO-IPEC project document states as target the withdrawal of 22,000 working children from hazardous conditions; and prevention of 22,500 children at risk from entering into child labour. The numbers were determined through a comprehensive consultative process that had taken into account cursory assessments and rapid appraisals conducted earlier. There was, however, a significant shortfall in the actual number of working children captured in the TBP Baseline Survey (Phase I).

In the course of the survey activities, some situations surfaced that may have caused the gap between the targeted and the actual numbers generated by the survey of working children and their siblings aged 5-17 years. The problems encountered in the field are presented in the following section.

3.8.1 Children in deep-sea fishing

The survey revealed that, of the nine barangays in Cebu Province, which were considered to have high concentration of children engaged in deep-sea fishing, there was no working child recorded for the sector. During a consultative meeting/ workshop held on 29 January 2004 in Cebu City to present the initial survey findings, the participants attributed this phenomenon to the positive impact and success of the ILO-IPEC project on fishing, which was implemented earlier in the same area.³

On the same occasion, there were some stakeholders who observed that because of the public's heightened awareness of the negative effects of deep-sea fishing on children's psycho-social and physical development, families are now extremely careful in divulging information on their children's participation in deep-sea fishing. An existing Memorandum of Agreement between local government units and Cebu fishing operators, aside from other local ordinances, provide for stiff penalties for the employment of minors in deep-sea fishing.

The Cebu consultation, however, concluded with the recommendation that deep-sea fishing should not be dropped as a priority sector since the activity still exists, particularly in the municipality of Oslob. Thus, children in the barangays within Oslob should be considered among those "at risk."

In Negros Oriental, the survey results showed only 252 working children in deep-sea fishing. It was previously projected that there were more working children in the province for this sector. During a consultative meeting/ workshop to present the survey results in Dumaguete City on 1 February 2004, the participants also interpreted this as a positive indication that the efforts of the former IPEC fishing project resulted in effectively reducing children's participation in deep-sea fishing, particularly in Negros Oriental.

In Iloilo Province, the survey captured only 142 working children in deep-sea fishing. In the consultative meeting/ workshop held in Iloilo City on 9 March 2004, the participants pointed to the seasonal nature of deep-sea fishing. According to them, September to December are considered off-season for fishing. Since the survey was conducted in December 2003, this could explain the low turnout of working children in deep-sea fishing, they observed.

It was also pointed out that the fishing households may not have come from the barangays covered by the survey. Moreover, it was also possible that the children could even have been hired from other provinces, municipalities or barangays. Thus, they were not included in the listing, consequently resulting in the small number of children working in the sector.

³ *The three-year Sub-Regional Programme to Combat Child Labor in the Fishing Sector (Philippines) covered the provinces of Cebu, Negros Oriental and Palawan. The Philippine Programme ended in October 2002.*

3.8.2 Children in mining and quarrying

Security problems hampered enumeration activities in Compostela Valley, some of which had to be rescheduled due to anti-insurgency operations in the area. Law enforcement authorities consider Mt. Diwata as a high security risk area because of the presence of anti-government and other lawless elements.

Frequent and heavy rains in December 2003 transformed dirt roads into muddy and treacherous trails, posing hazards and dangers to the enumerators when traveling to isolated and hilly barangays and mining sites targeted by the survey. Also, mining activities are usually suspended during the rainy months because of the danger of landslides and cave-ins.

Stakeholders in Camarines Norte and Monkayo, Davao del Norte have also attributed the small number of working children in mining and quarrying to the highly migratory nature of the industry, adding this could have led to a low figure of working children in mining and quarrying. Some also noted that owing to the Christmas season, some families opted to temporarily send their children to the urban centers to take advantage of the various odd jobs that abounded during the time.

3.8.3 Children in sugarcane production/ harvesting

The issue of parents' recognition of the problem of child labour in sugarcane plantations was brought to fore when the research teams from Ateneo University and Silliman University conducted their listing activities for the sector. Before the actual survey was undertaken, local officials were concerned that parents might not be too receptive of the survey, for fear that their children will be prevented from working if they report their names.

Parents themselves did not see anything wrong in having their children "help" them in the sugarcane fields. Most of them view it as part of their children's training to give value to manual labour. Therefore, when interviewed, the parents did not reveal their children's names.

Moreover, families of *sacadas*, or those farm tenants who work the sugarcane fields from planting to harvesting, are in constant migration, moving to adjacent barangays or even nearby provinces that have ready work for them during off-planting and the milling seasons. Many families who work in haciendas, especially the *lumads*, are not residents of the place, as found out by researchers from Ateneo, Silliman and AsiaDev, which conducted the baseline surveys in Davao, Negros Oriental and Iloilo, respectively.

December up to February is often regarded as *tiempos muertas*, or dead months, due to the lack or absence of work in the sugarcane fields. Stakeholders in both Negros provinces, Cebu and Iloilo observed that this phenomenon could have affected the number of working children generated in the so-called Sugar Bowls of the Philippines.

Security problems affected survey activities in Davao. According to Ateneo researchers, as recommended by the local government officials, they had to replace two targeted areas due to unstable peace and order conditions at the time.

The topography and remoteness of the areas covered also posed a big challenge to the enumerators. The La Salle research team in Negros Occidental narrated that, with the exception of one case wherein the household population had been overestimated, thereby bloating the target sample size, the households in the target barangays were scattered in sitios or puroks of varying distance in mountainous areas that could only be reached by foot. This was also the case in Bayawan, Negros Oriental.

The strategy adopted was to expand the area of coverage, which resulted in additional days for field operation. It was still difficult to meet the target since many households did not have children within the specified age range of 5-17 years.

3.8.4 Children in pyrotechnics (Production of Fireworks)

There was resistance from some sectors to cooperate with the survey teams' listing activities, despite the presentation of pertinent endorsement papers from local government officials. Enumerators were barred from entering some barangays with known high incidence of child labourers in the sector. It was gathered that due to previous inspection efforts of the Department of Labor and Employment, the pyrotechnics businessmen were fined hefty sums for violating safety standards for the sector. As a result, any study or information-gathering activity in the sector is viewed with suspicion and met with resistance by the fireworks producers.

December is a so-called "lean month" in fireworks production. At this time, the finished products are well on their way to various buyers due to the Christmas season. Thus, lower numbers were captured in the baseline surveys, particularly for Bulacan and Cebu.

The AsiaDev researchers in Arevalo, Iloilo disclosed that many households did not regard as work by the children, the process of packing firecracker powder into pieces of paper as this was done inside their homes and after school. Generally, these parents did not reveal their children's names. However, during the presentation of survey results on 9 March 2004, the stakeholders pointed out that it was "safe to assume that where households were engaged in pyrotechnics production in their homes, the children are also involved."

3.8.5 Child domestic work (CDW)

Visayan Forum Foundation, Inc. (VF) employed a different listing strategy for CDWs, a largely "hidden" form of child labour. With the assistance of barangay captains, VF invited CDWs to register themselves in Barangay Halls for future outreach medical missions, among others. During the presentation of initial results on 18 March 2004 in Bacolod City, VF disclosed there were only 397 CDWs from 10 prioritized Bacolod barangays.

A team leader said there could have been more CDWs had the activity been scheduled after the May 2004 local elections. VF enumerators pointed out that their listing activities were often perceived as politically motivated or funded by a political candidate. Barangay officials were also reluctant in giving their all-out support and assistance to VF, obviously worried that they may be unduly associated with a particular political camp. While they hold elective positions, barangay captains receive considerable backing from influential political leaders in their communities.

3.8.6 Commercial sexually exploited children (CSEC)

At the time the listing and enumeration activities were in full swing in Bulacan, a major television network featured a documentary on the proliferation of children involved in prostitution, naming Bulacan as one of the provinces where the activity was reportedly rampant.

A local radio station picked up the story and aired it as a weeklong topic in its high-profile program. Due to public pressure brought about by media exposure, this made the pimps and other so-called “protectors” very secretive in their dealings and operations. Everybody was perceived as a threat to their business; thus, making interviews not only difficult but also risky for both the respondent and the interviewer. Evidently, this substantially affected the turnout of interviewees for the CSEC “establishment-based” questionnaire.

Meanwhile, Manahan Foundation Inc., the research institute commissioned to conduct the baseline survey for the CSEC sector in Bulacan, noted the difficulty of getting respondents due to the highly mobile and clandestine characteristics of the sector. Ideally, interviewers should work in close coordination with NGOs whose work focuses on this sector. However, there were reportedly no known NGOs or institutions in the area. Networking was limited to government offices (i.e., DSWD, barangay health workers) and barangay leaders who provided secondary data, and were the key in identifying respondents to the CSEC questionnaires.

It was also learned from the Manahan research team that because of the stringent implementation of local ordinances in the previously targeted barangay (Prenza 2, Bulacan), the prospective respondents moved to an adjacent community and other neighboring barangays. Consequently, the research area was expanded to cover the new “areas of operation.”

In Cebu, barangays which were known to be active in commercial sex failed to yield even one household which admitted that it housed a minor engaged in paid sex. Most of the children interviewed to lie about their age. Since much of the interview was carried out at a time (mid-December), many of those comprising the target population returned to the provinces for the Christmas holidays. Most owners of nightspots or “casa” either denied that they had minors in their fold or outrightly denied access to enumerators.

Owing to the hidden nature of the sector, the other research institutes that covered CSEC employed various non-conventional strategies and approaches. To establish rapport among would-be respondents and establish networks, some even had to sponsor barbecue parties and public dances to attract prospective subjects so as not to unduly earn the ire of pimps and bouncers in so-called “red light establishments.” Most of the interviews were also done at night and inside noisy, dimly lit clubs that made interviews difficult to document.

In Davao City, the Ateneo researchers, although working closely with POs and NGOs, still had a hard time determining the exact addresses of the children, who often gave fictitious names and places of residence. In follow-up activities, those who were not found in the given addresses had to be stricken off the list.

4. Findings

4.1 Profile of households

4.1.1 Summary statistics

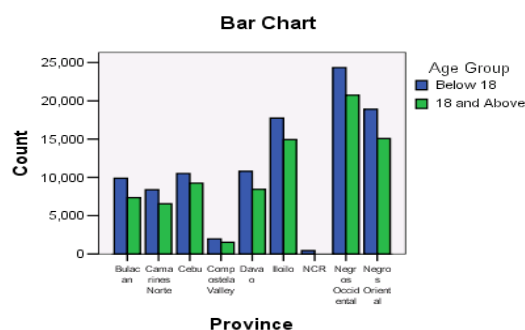
4.1.1.1 Total number of respondents

A total of 186,771 individuals responded to questionnaires fielded by interviewers across nine areas covered in the baseline survey.

Over half (55%) of the respondents, numbering 102,933 children, belonged to the target group of IPEC, i.e., boys and girls aged below 18. Negros Occidental accounted for the most number (24% or 24,338) of the children. Negros Oriental 's number was next highest, at 18897 or 18%, and Iloilo not far behind at 17750 or 17%, Cebu, Davao & Bulacan at about 10% each, Camarines Norte at 8% and Compostela Valley at 2%. NCR children comprised less than 1% of the total group. See Table 4.

Table 4: Number of baseline survey respondents per province

Province		Age Group		Total
		Below 18	18 and Above	
Bulacan	Count	9880	7348	17228
	% within Age Group	9.6%	8.8%	9.2%
Camarines Norte	Count	8382	6543	14925
	% within Age Group	8.1%	7.8%	8.0%
Cebu	Count	10501	9244	19745
	% within Age Group	10.2%	11.0%	10.6%
Compostela Valley	Count	1958	1520	3478
	% within Age Group	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%
Davao	Count	10795	8439	19234
	% within Age Group	10.5%	10.1%	10.3%
Iloilo	Count	17747	14928	32675
	% within Age Group	17.2%	17.8%	17.5%
NCR	Count	435	0	435
	% within Age Group	.4%	.0%	.2%
Negros Occidental	Count	24338	20740	45078
	% within Age Group	23.6%	24.7%	24.1%
Negros Oriental	Count	18897	15076	33973
	% within Age Group	18.4%	18.0%	18.2%
Total count		102933	83838	186771
Total %		55.1%	44.9%	100%



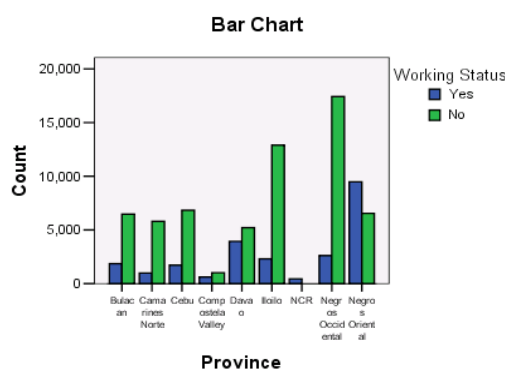
4.1.1.2 Working status of children

Out of the 102,933 children listed, only 86,104 (84%) provided data regarding working status at the time of the baseline survey. Table 5 shows that 23,922 (or 28%) were reported to be working at the time of the survey.

Table 5: Number of children by working status

Province		Working Status		Total
		Yes	No	
Bulacan	Count	1859	6469	8328
	% of Total	2.2%	7.5%	9.7%
Camarines Norte	Count	982	5798	6780
	% of Total	1.1%	6.7%	7.9%
Cebu	Count	1714	6827	8541
	% of Total	2.0%	7.9%	9.9%
Compostela Valley	Count	611	1010	1621
	% of Total	.7%	1.2%	1.9%
Davao	Count	3932	5207	9139
	% of Total	4.6%	6.0%	10.6%
Iloilo	Count	2302	12899	15201
	% of Total	2.7%	15.0%	17.7%
NCR	Count	435	0	435
	% of Total	.5%	.0%	.5%
Negros Occidental	Count	2610	17427	20037
	% of Total	3.0%	20.2%	23.3%
Negros Oriental	Count	9477	6545	16022
	% of Total	11.0%	7.6%	18.6%
Total Count		23922	62182	86104
Total %		27.8%	72.2%	100.0%

Missing data = 16829 – Expected total for age grouping below 18 = 102933



4.1.1.3 Categories of children

Based on percentage contribution to the total number of working children, Negros Oriental had the highest incidence of child labour at 40%. It was followed by Davao (16%), Negros Occidental (11%), Iloilo (10%), Bulacan (8%), Cebu (7%), Camarines Norte (4%), Compostela Valley (3%) and NCR (2%).

Table 6: Children categories, by province

Province		Child Category			Total
		Working Children	Siblings at Risk	Other children at risk	
Bulacan	Count	1859	94	2848	4801
	% within Child Category	7.8%	2.9%	12.8%	9.7%
Camarines Norte	Count	982	312	1894	3188
	% within Child Category	4.1%	9.6%	8.5%	6.5%
Cebu	Count	1714	252	2483	4449
	% within Child Category	7.2%	7.8%	11.2%	9.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	611	157	332	1100
	% within Child Category	2.6%	4.8%	1.5%	2.2%
Davao	Count	3932	537	1956	6425
	% within Child Category	16.4%	16.6%	8.8%	13.0%
Iloilo	Count	2302	348	4694	7344
	% within Child Category	9.6%	10.7%	21.1%	14.9%
NCR	Count	435	0	0	435
	% within Child Category	1.8%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Negros Occidental	Count	2610	943	5808	9361
	% within Child Category	10.9%	29.1%	26.1%	18.9%
Negros Oriental	Count	9477	600	2236	12313
	% within Child Category	39.6%	18.5%	10.0%	24.9%
Total Valid N	Count	23922	3243	22251	49416
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	% of Total Valid N	48.4%	6.6%		100.0%

Missing responses (sibling & children at risk) 36688. Expected total N of categorized children 86,104. Expected total number of children below 18 102,933

4.1.1.4 Sectors with incidence of working children

Table 7 shows the sectors where all the children were reported to be working at the time of the baseline survey. It may be noted that a sizable proportion (about 56%) of working children were found in agriculture industries, including sugarcane plantations. The number of those engaged in domestic work comprised 13% of the total number of working children. Those in pyrotechnics stood at 7%, in CSEC, 6%, fishing industries, 5%, and those in mining and quarrying, about 4%.

Table 7: Sectors with incidence of working children

Sector		Province									Total
		Bulacan	Cam Norte	Cebu	Com Val	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occ	Negros Orien	
Sugarcane	Count	1	1	323	0	1320	833	0	1345	1760	5583
	% total	.0%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	5.6%	3.5%	.0%	5.7%	7.5%	23.8%
Other agri	Count	30	32	358	13	814	460	0	344	5639	7690
	% total	.1%	.1%	1.5%	.1%	3.5%	2.0%	.0%	1.5%	24.0%	32.7%
Deep-sea	Count	2	8	3	0	1	143	0	17	132	306
	% total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.6%	.0%	.1%	.6%	1.3%
Other fishing	Count	1	12	12	0	1	211	0	15	661	913
	% total	.0%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.1%	2.8%	3.9%
Forestry	Count	0	5	0	23	0	4	0	6	2	40
	% total	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%
Pyrotechnics	Count	1044	0	448	0	0	213	0	2	11	1718
	% total	4.4%	.0%	1.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.0%	.0%	.0%	7.3%
Other mfctring	Count	53	4	16	1	15	8	0	3	22	122

Sector		Province									Total
		Bulacan	Cam Norte	Cebu	Com Val	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occ	Negros Orien	
Mining /quar	% total	.2%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.5%
	Count	0	556	0	409	0	1	0	2	9	977
Domestic Wrk	% total	.0%	2.4%	.0%	1.7%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	4.2%
	Count	35	40	70	90	1236	236	182	422	753	3064
CSEC	% total	.1%	.2%	.3%	.4%	5.3%	1.0%	.8%	1.8%	3.2%	13.0%
	Count	93	157	182	1	405	131	253	105	2	1329
Other services	% total	.4%	.7%	.8%	.0%	1.7%	.6%	1.1%	.4%	.0%	5.7%
	Count	44	132	226	28	9	39	0	53	135	666
Transportation	% total	.2%	.6%	1.0%	.1%	.0%	.2%	.0%	.2%	.6%	2.8%
	Count	10	5	17	1	21	5	0	27	8	94
Construction	% total	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.0%	.4%
	Count	14	3	2	2	5	6	0	7	65	104
Wholesale /ret	% total	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%
	Count	101	26	45	31	53	5	0	220	156	637
Other non-agri	% total	.4%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.9%	.7%	2.7%
	Count	2	1	12	12	52	7	0	42	122	250
Total	% total	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.5%	1.1%
	Count	1430	982	1714	611	3932	2302	435	2610	9477	23493
	% total	6.1%	4.2%	7.3%	2.6%	16.7%	9.8%	1.9%	11.1%	40.3%	100.0%

Expected total number of working children = 23922. Cases with missing responses = 429 . % is based on total valid cases of 23493

The number of children who were working at the time of the survey comprised nearly half (48%) of the group. An almost equal number (46%) consisted of children who were non-working and at-risk. The rest (7%) were siblings of working children.

Table 8: Distribution of children by category

Province		Child Category			Total
		Working Children	Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
Bulacan	Count	1431	94	3276	4801
	% of Total	2.9%	.2%	6.6%	9.7%
Camarines Norte	Count	982	312	1894	3188
	% of Total	2.0%	.6%	3.8%	6.5%
Cebu	Count	1714	252	2483	4449
	% of Total	3.5%	.5%	5.0%	9.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	611	157	332	1100
	% of Total	1.2%	.3%	.7%	2.2%
Davao	Count	3932	537	1956	6425
	% of Total	8.0%	1.1%	4.0%	13.0%
Iloilo	Count	2302	348	4694	7344
	% of Total	4.7%	.7%	9.5%	14.9%
NCR	Count	435	0	0	435
	% of Total	.9%	.0%	.0%	.9%
Negros Occidental	Count	2610	943	5808	9361
	% of Total	5.3%	1.9%	11.8%	18.9%
Negros Oriental	Count	9464	600	2249	12313
	% of Total	19.2%	1.2%	4.6%	24.9%
Total	Count	23481	3243	22692	49416
	% of Total	47.5%	6.6%	45.9%	100.0%

4.2 Profile of working children

4.2.1 Number of working children in priority sectors

Table 7 shows the distribution of children in priority sectors.

4.2.1.1 Sugarcane plantations

Children working in sugarcane plantations were found Negros Oriental (32%), Negros Occidental (24%), Davao (24%), Iloilo (15%), and Cebu (6%).

4.2.1.2 Deep-sea fishing

Children working in deep –sea fishing were found in Iloilo (47%), Negros Oriental (43%), Negros Occidental (6%), Camarines Norte (3%) and Cebu (1%). A few (total of 1%) were found in Bulacan and Davao.

4.2.1.3 Pyrotechnics

This sector was populated mostly by children from Bulacan (61%) and Cebu (26%). Iloilo also had some 12% working in this sector. The two Negros provinces also contributed a total of .7% children to this sector.

4.2.1.4 Mining and quarrying

Children in this sector were mainly from Camarines Norte (57%) and Compostela Valley (42%). About 1% came from the Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental.

4.2.1.5 Domestic work

All areas were reported to have children in domestic work. Davao contributed the most number (40%), followed by Negros Oriental (25%) and Negros Occidental (24%). Iloilo contributed 8%, NCR 6%, Compostela Valley 3%, and Cebu 2%. Camarines Norte and Bulacan each shared 1% to the total number of children in domestic work.

4.2.1.6 CSEC

Children engaged in commercial sexual activities (CSEC sector) were also found in all provinces, with the greatest numbers found in Davao (31%), NCR (19%), Cebu (14%), Camarines Norte (12%), Iloilo (10%), Negros Occidental (8%) and Bulacan (7%).

Table 9: Percentage distribution of working children within priority sectors, by province*

Sector	Province										Total % w/n prov
	No. Children	Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Compostela Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occidental	Negros Oriental	
Sugarcane plantation	5583			5.8%		23.6%	14.9%		24.1%	31.5%	100%
Deep-sea fishing	306	.7%	2.6%	1.0%		.3%	46.7%		5.6%	43.1%	100%

Sector	Province										Total % w/n prov
	No. Children	Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Compostela Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occidental	Negros Oriental	
Pyrotechnics	1718	60.8%		26.1%			12.4%		.1%	.6%	100%
Mining & quarrying	977		56.9%		41.9%		.1%		.2%	.9%	100%
Domestic Work	3064	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%	2.9%	40.3%	7.7%	5.9%	13.8%	24.6%	100%
CSEC	1329	7.0%	11.8%	13.7%	.1%	30.5%	9.9%	19.0%	7.9%	.2%	100%
Other agri industry	7690	.4%	.4%	4.7%	.2%	10.6%	6.0%		4.5%	73.3%	100%
Other fishing industry	913	.1%	1.3%	1.3%		.1%	23.1%		1.6%	72.4%	100%

* Refer to figures in table 7 for count of cases. Percent is based on total number of children within the sector

Table 10: Percentage distribution of working children within province, by sector

Sector	Province										Total 4 Sectors
	No. Children	Bulacan	Cam Norte	Cebu	Com Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occ	Negros Orient	
Sugarcane plantation	5583	.1%	.1%	18.8%		33.6%	36.2%		51.5%	18.6%	23.8%
Deep-sea fishing	306	.1%	.8%	.2%		.0%	6.2%		.7%	1.4%	1.3%
Pyrotechnics	1718	72.9%		26.1%			9.2%		.1%	.1%	7.3%
Mining & quarrying	977		56.6%		66.9%		.0%		.1%	.1%	4.2%
Domestic Work	3064	2.5%	4.1%	4.1%	14.7%	31.4%	10.2%	41.8%	16.2%	7.9%	13.0%
CSEC	1329	6.5%	16.0%	10.6%	.2%	10.3%	5.7%	58.2%	4.0%	.0%	5.7%
Other agri industry	7690	2.1%	3.3%	20.9%	2.1%	20.7%	20.0%		13.2%	59.5%	32.7%
Other fishing industry	913	.1%	1.2%	.7%		.0%	9.2%		.6%	7.0%	3.9%

Age Grouping = Below 18. Percent is based on total number of children within the province.

4.2.2 Distribution of working children within the provinces

4.2.2.1 Bulacan

It may be seen from table 7 that in Bulacan, 1430 children were listed as working in all WFCL sectors. Most of them were in pyrotechnics (73%), wholesale/retail (7%) and CSEC (6.5%). In table 11, it is shown that majority of the children listed were found in Sta Maria (67%) and Bocaue (27%). The towns of Baliuag, Marilao, Pulilan and Plaridel were also reported to have working children.

Table 11: Bulacan municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Sta. Maria	1250	67.2%
Bocaue	500	26.9%
Baliuag	53	2.9%
Marilao	52	2.8%
Pulilan	3	.2%
Plaridel	1	.1%
Total	1859	100.0%

4.2.2.2 Camarines norte

Camarines Norte also had working children listed in all the sectors (except mining & quarrying), with the most number of them in mining and quarrying (57%), CSEC (16%) and other services (13%). About ¾ of the children listed were working in the municipalities of Paracale (44%) and Jose Panganiban (33%). Others were found in Labo (15%) and Daet (9%).

Table 12: Camarines Norte municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Paracale	429	43.7%
Jose Panganiban	320	32.6%
Labo	146	14.9%
Daet	87	8.9%
Total	982	100.0%

4.2.2.3 Cebu

Cebu had working children in all sectors except mining & quarrying. The province had the most number of children listed in pyrotechnics (26%), other agriculture industries (21%), sugarcane plantations (19%), other services (13%), and CSEC (11%). The children were found in ten municipalities, with almost 90% in Lapu-lapu City, Bogo, Medellin and Cebu City.

Table 13: Cebu municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Lapu-Lapu City	500	29.2%
Bogo	362	21.1%
Medellin	301	17.6%
Cebu City	185	10.8%
Samboan	108	6.3%
Oslob	85	5.0%
Mandaue City	85	5.0%
Santander	84	4.9%
Ginatilan	4	.2%
Total	1714	100.0%

4.2.2.4 Compostela valley

Compostela Valley listed 611 children, mostly found in mining and quarrying (67%) and domestic work (15%). Other working children were found in the other sectors as well, except in sugarcane, fishing and pyrotechnics. See table 7.

4.2.2.5 Davao

Working children in Davao were concentrated in sugarcane plantations (34%), domestic work (31%), other agriculture (21%) and CSEC (10%). No children were found in fishing, pyrotechnics, and mining/quarrying. The children were found in the municipalities of Kiblawan, Davao City and Hagonoy.

Table 14: Davao municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Kiblawan	1638	41.7%
Davao City	1457	37.1%
Hagonoy	837	21.3%
Total	3932	100.0%

4.2.2.6 Iloilo

Iloilo had 2302 children working in all sectors, but most were found in sugarcane plantations (36%), other agriculture (20%), fishing industries including deep-sea (15%), domestic work (10%) and CSEC (6%). Around 94% of the children were listed in the cities of Passi and Iloilo, and Concepcion town. Estancia and Ajuy towns also listed working children.

Table 15: Iloilo municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
City of Passi	1384	60.1%
Iloilo City	449	19.5%
Concepcion	321	13.9%
Estancia	103	4.5%
Ajuy	45	2.0%
Total	2302	100.0%

4.2.2.7 NCR

The 435 children listed in the NCR were found working in CSEC (58%) and domestic work (42%). They were mostly found in Manila, Quezon City and Las Pinas. Pasay City, Muntinlupa and Paranaque also shared in the number of working children.

Table 16: NCR municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
NCR	182	41.8%
Manila	85	19.5%
Quezon City	79	18.2%
Las Piñas	61	14.0%
Pasay City	15	3.4%
Muntinlupa	10	2.3%
Paranaque	3	.7%
Total	435	100.0%

4.2.2.8 *Negros occidental*

The 2610 working children in Negros Occidental were found in sugarcane plantations (52%), domestic work (16%), and other agriculture (13%). Majority of the children were from Binalbagan (36%), Himamaylan (33%), and Isabela (15%). The cities of La Carlota and Bacolod likewise contributed working children.

Table 17: Negros Occidental municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Binalbagan	945	36.2%
Himamaylan	860	33.0%
Isabela	399	15.3%
La Carlota City	153	5.9%
Bacolod	253	9.7%
Total	2610	100.0%

4.2.2.9 *Negros Oriental*

The 9,477 working children listed in Negros Oriental were found in agriculture industries (60%), sugarcane plantations (19%), domestic work (8%) and fishing (including deep-sea), 8%. Bayawan, Santa Catalina and Bindoy contributed a total of 64% to the total list. The other municipalities that contributed were Ayungon, Siaton, Bais, Basay and Mabinay.

Table 18: Negros Oriental municipalities with working children

Municipality	Count	%
Bayawan	2550	26.9%
Santa Catalina	2486	26.2%
Bindoy	1071	11.3%
Ayungon	896	9.5%
Siaton	760	8.0%
Bais City	637	6.7%
Basay	569	6.0%
Mabinay	508	5.4%
Total	9477	100.0%

4.2.3 Relationship of working children with household head

Majority (78%) of the children were either son or daughter of the household head. Interestingly, a number of them (44 cases) were already married at the time of the survey.

Table 19: Relationship of working children with household head

Household Head	Frequency	Percent
Head	23	.1
Spouse	21	.1
Son/Daughter	18628	77.9
Son-in-law/daughter-in-law	73	.3
Grandson/granddaughter	592	2.5
Brother/Sister	99	.4
Other relatives	304	1.3

Household Head	Frequency	Percent
Boarders	5	.0
Domestic helpers	66	.3
Other non-relatives	66	.3
Total	19877	83.1
Missing responses	4045	16.9
Total	23922	100.0

4.2.4 Gender of working children

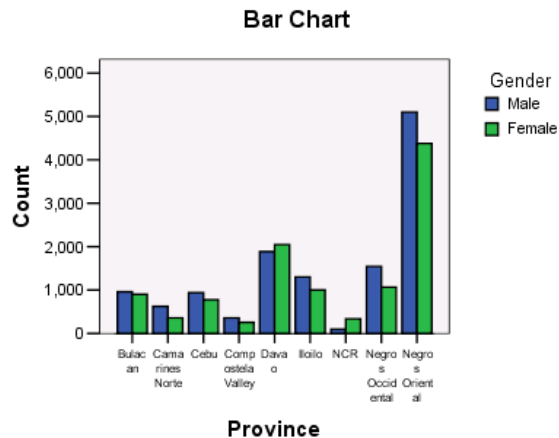
The number of male children was higher than the number of female children listed (53% versus 47% respectively). The difference was statistically significant. See table 20.

Table 20 also shows that in almost all areas, listed male children outnumbered female children. Only in Davao and NCR did the females outnumber males.

Table 20: Gender of working children, by province

Province	Gender	Count	Subtable Valid N %
Bulacan	Male	960	51.6%
	Female	899	48.4%
	Sub-total	1859	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Male	624	63.5%
	Female	358	36.5%
	Sub-total	982	100.0%
Cebu	Male	937	54.7%
	Female	777	45.3%
	Sub-total	1714	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Male	357	58.4%
	Female	254	41.6%
	Sub-total	611	100.0%
Davao	Male	1885	47.9%
	Female	2047	52.1%
	Sub-total	3932	100.0%
Iloilo	Male	1300	56.5%
	Female	1002	43.5%
	Sub-total	2302	100.0%
NCR	Male	98	22.5%
	Female	337	77.5%
	Sub-total	435	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Male	1544	59.2%
	Female	1066	40.8%
	Sub-total	2610	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Male	5099	53.8%
	Female	4378	46.2%
	Sub-total	9477	100.0%
TOTAL GROUP	Male	12804	53.5%
	Female	11118	56.5%
	Total	23922	100.0%

Pearson Chi-square = 308.01 p<.0

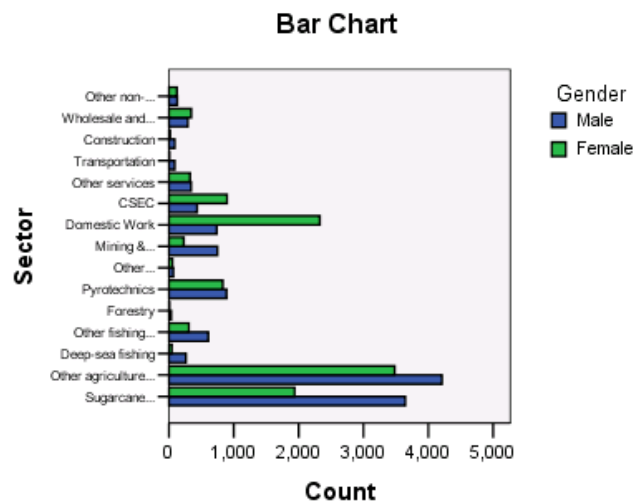


Male children generally dominated in construction (86%), forestry & deep-sea fishing (85% each), mining/quarrying (77%), other fishing (66%), sugarcane plantations (65%), other agriculture & manufacturing (55% each), pyrotechnics (52%) and services (51%). Females on the other hand were dominant in CSEC (67%), domestic work (76%), wholesale and retail (54%).

Table 21: Gender of working children, by sector

Sector		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Sugarcane plantation	Count	3645	1938	5583
	% within Sector	65.3%	34.7%	100.0%
	% of Total	15.5%	8.2%	23.8%
Other agriculture industry	Count	4209	3481	7690
	% within Sector	54.7%	45.3%	100.0%
	% of Total	17.9%	14.8%	32.7%
Deep-sea fishing	Count	261	45	306
	% within Sector	85.3%	14.7%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.1%	.2%	1.3%
Other fishing industry	Count	606	307	913
	% within Sector	66.4%	33.6%	100.0%
	% of Total	2.6%	1.3%	3.9%
Forestry	Count	34	6	40
	% within Sector	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	.1%	.0%	.2%
Pyrotechnics	Count	888	830	1718
	% within Sector	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
	% of Total	3.8%	3.5%	7.3%
Other manufacturing	Count	67	55	122
	% within Sector	54.9%	45.1%	100.0%
	% of Total	.3%	.2%	.5%
Mining & quarrying	Count	748	229	977
	% within Sector	76.6%	23.4%	100.0%
	% of Total	3.2%	1.0%	4.2%
Domestic Work	Count	738	2326	3064
	% within Sector	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
	% of Total	3.1%	9.9%	13.0%
CSEC	Count	433	896	1329
	% within Sector	32.6%	67.4%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.8%	3.8%	5.7%

Sector		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Other services	Count	341	325	666
	% within Sector	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.5%	1.4%	2.8%
Transportation	Count	89	5	94
	% within Sector	94.7%	5.3%	100.0%
	% of Total	.4%	.0%	.4%
Construction	Count	90	14	104
	% within Sector	86.5%	13.5%	100.0%
	% of Total	.4%	.1%	.4%
Wholesale and retail	Count	292	345	637
	% within Sector	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.2%	1.5%	2.7%
Other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs)	Count	126	124	250
	% within Sector	50.4%	49.6%	100.0%
	% of Total	.5%	.5%	1.1%
Total	Count	12567	10926	23493
	% within Sector	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%
	% of Total	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%



4.2.5 Age as of last birthday

Median age for the list of 23,087 working children was 14. Mean age was 12.85, and mode was 17 years. The youngest was aged 5, numbering 606 children, or 3% of those on the list of children workers. In all the nine areas covered in the baseline survey, there was a general tendency for the number of children labourers to increase along with age, at the rate of 1% to 2% per year.

Table 22: Age of working children as of last birthday

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
5	606	2.5	2.6	2.6
6	663	2.8	2.9	5.5
7	920	3.8	4.0	9.5
8	1100	4.6	4.8	14.2
9	1182	4.9	5.1	19.4
10	1467	6.1	6.4	25.7

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
11	1482	6.2	6.4	32.1
12	1840	7.7	8.0	40.1
13	2202	9.2	9.5	49.6
14	2312	9.7	10.0	59.7
15	2760	11.5	12.0	71.6
16	3064	12.8	13.3	84.9
17	3489	14.6	15.1	100.0
Total	23087	96.5	100.0	
Missing System	835	3.5		
Total	23922	100.0		

Statistics: N Valid 23087; Missing 835; Mean 12.85; Median 14.00; Mode 17

Table 23 reveals that 5-year-old child workers were found in all provinces, from Bulacan in the North to Davao in the South, but not in NCR. About a third (33.3%) of those very young children were working in agriculture, 24% sugarcane plantations, 13% in domestic work, 6% each in CSEC and pyrotechnics, and 4% in mining & quarrying.

Table 23: Age of working children, by province

Province		Age													Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Bulacan	Count	12	18	30	45	51	74	71	87	97	102	125	135	177	1024
	% w/n Age	2.0%	2.7%	3.3%	4.1%	4.3%	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	4.4%	5.1%	4.4%
Cam Norte	Count	2	7	14	30	25	41	51	71	96	102	125	173	245	982
	% w/n Age	.3%	1.1%	1.5%	2.7%	2.1%	2.8%	3.4%	3.9%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%	5.6%	7.0%	4.3%
Cebu	Count	22	42	62	68	94	110	114	144	186	168	216	230	258	1714
	% w/n Age	3.6%	6.3%	6.7%	6.2%	8.0%	7.5%	7.7%	7.8%	8.4%	7.3%	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%
Com Valley	Count	9	15	23	39	49	43	59	70	55	61	66	64	58	611
	% w/n Age	1.5%	2.3%	2.5%	3.5%	4.1%	2.9%	4.0%	3.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%
Davao	Count	24	32	76	103	120	189	227	314	390	493	648	717	599	3932
	% w/n Age	4.0%	4.8%	8.3%	9.4%	10.2%	12.9%	15.3%	17.1%	17.7%	21.3%	23.5%	23.4%	17.2%	17.0%
Iloilo	Count	29	38	65	96	114	139	158	157	248	226	302	314	416	2302
	% w/n Age	4.8%	5.7%	7.1%	8.7%	9.6%	9.5%	10.7%	8.5%	11.3%	9.8%	10.9%	10.2%	11.9%	10.0%
NCR	Count	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	27	45	90	123	140	435
	% w/n Age							.1%	.5%	1.2%	1.9%	3.3%	4.0%	4.0%	1.9%
N Occ	Count	10	28	42	57	77	97	142	175	248	306	357	482	589	2610
	% w/n Age	1.7%	4.2%	4.6%	5.2%	6.5%	6.6%	9.6%	9.5%	11.3%	13.2%	12.9%	15.7%	16.9%	11.3%
N Ornt	Count	498	483	608	662	652	774	659	813	855	809	831	826	1007	9477
	% w/n Age	82.2%	72.9%	66.1%	60.2%	55.2%	52.8%	44.5%	44.2%	38.8%	35.0%	30.1%	27.0%	28.9%	41.0%
Total	Count	606	663	920	1100	1182	1467	1482	1840	2202	2312	2760	3064	3489	23087
	% of Total	3%	3%	4%	5%	5%	6%	6%	8%	10%	10%	12%	13%	15%	100.0%

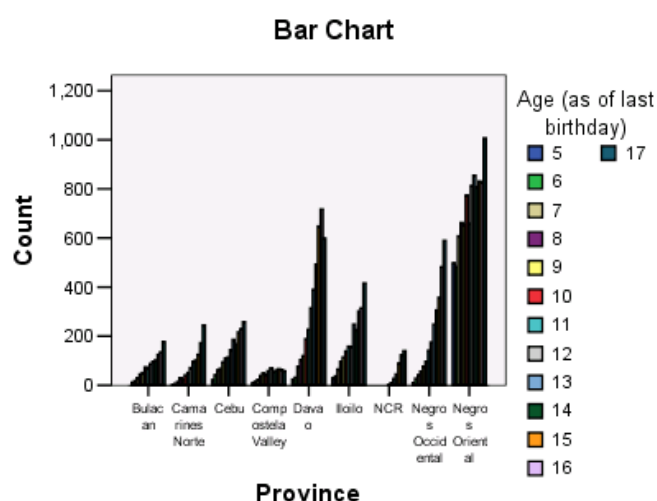


Table 24: Age of working children, by sector

Sector		Age (as of last birthday)														%Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
Sugarcane plantation	Count	77	104	165	224	276	390	407	480	642	636	670	747	765	5583	
	% w Scttr	1.4%	1.9%	3.0%	4.0%	4.9%	7.0%	7.3%	8.6%	11.5%	11.4%	12.0%	13.4%	13.7%	(24.2%)	
Other agri industry	Count	352	346	486	557	559	666	577	722	727	641	676	632	749	7690	
	% w Scttr	4.6%	4.5%	6.3%	7.2%	7.3%	8.7%	7.5%	9.4%	9.5%	8.3%	8.8%	8.2%	9.7%	(33.3%)	
Deep-sea fishing	Count	5	7	6	3	7	13	12	14	33	36	48	56	66	306	
	% w Scttr	1.6%	2.3%	2.0%	1.0%	2.3%	4.2%	3.9%	4.6%	10.8%	11.8%	15.7%	18.3%	21.6%	(1.3%)	
Other fishing industry	Count	30	37	60	56	62	53	62	66	95	95	96	98	103	913	
	% w Scttr	3.3%	4.1%	6.6%	6.1%	6.8%	5.8%	6.8%	7.2%	10.4%	10.4%	10.5%	10.7%	11.3%	(4.0%)	
Forestry	Count	1	1	1	4	2	4	5	2	4	3	4	4	5	40	
	% w Scttr	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	10.0%	5.0%	10.0%	12.5%	5.0%	10.0%	7.5%	10.0%	10.0%	12.5%	(.2%)	
Pyrotechnics	Count	27	36	57	81	94	99	117	133	145	129	147	134	112	1311	
	% w Scttr	2.1%	2.7%	4.3%	6.2%	7.2%	7.6%	8.9%	10.1%	11.1%	9.8%	11.2%	10.2%	8.5%	(5.7%)	
Other manufacturing	Count	1	1	2	1	1	4	9	9	14	12	20	20	28	122	
	% w Scttr	.8%	.8%	1.6%	.8%	.8%	3.3%	7.4%	7.4%	11.5%	9.8%	16.4%	16.4%	23.0%	(.5%)	
Mining & quarrying	Count	9	14	25	52	63	62	74	101	102	113	118	136	108	977	
	% w Scttr	.9%	1.4%	2.6%	5.3%	6.4%	6.3%	7.6%	10.3%	10.4%	11.6%	12.1%	13.9%	11.1%	(4.2%)	
Domestic Work	Count	79	71	60	70	48	69	92	132	197	314	544	670	718	3064	
	% w Scttr	2.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.3%	1.6%	2.3%	3.0%	4.3%	6.4%	10.2%	17.8%	21.9%	23.4%	(13.3%)	
CSEC	Count	0	1	1	2	3	18	16	36	79	164	231	324	454	1329	
	% w Scttr	.0%	.1%	.1%	.2%	.2%	1.4%	1.2%	2.7%	5.9%	12.3%	17.4%	24.4%	34.2%	(5.8%)	
Other services	Count	8	16	14	18	21	27	36	53	68	67	86	94	158	666	
	% w Scttr	1.2%	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%	3.2%	4.1%	5.4%	8.0%	10.2%	10.1%	12.9%	14.1%	23.7%	(2.9%)	
Transportation	Count	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4	4	8	12	23	38	94	
	% w Scttr	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.0%	1.1%	1.1%	2.1%	4.3%	4.3%	8.5%	12.8%	24.5%	40.4%	(.4%)	
Construction	Count	4	1	2	1	2	6	7	7	7	7	14	13	33	104	
	% w Scttr	3.8%	1.0%	1.9%	1.0%	1.9%	5.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	13.5%	12.5%	31.7%	(.5%)	
Wholesale and retail	Count	6	16	23	22	35	43	52	65	65	61	68	85	96	637	
	% w Scttr	.9%	2.5%	3.6%	3.5%	5.5%	6.8%	8.2%	10.2%	10.2%	9.6%	10.7%	13.3%	15.1%	(2.8%)	

Sector		Age (as of last birthday)													%Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Other non-agri (incl OFWs)	Count	6	12	17	9	8	12	14	16	20	26	26	28	56	250
Total	% w Scttr	2.4%	4.8%	6.8%	3.6%	3.2%	4.8%	5.6%	6.4%	8.0%	10.4%	10.4%	11.2%	22.4%	(1.1%)
	Count	605	663	920	1100	1182	1467	1482	1840	2202	2312	2760	3064	3489	23086
	%Total	2.6%	2.9%	4.0%	4.8%	5.1%	6.4%	6.4%	8.0%	9.5%	10.0%	12.0%	13.3%	15.1%	100.0%

Missing responses = 836

In examining table 24 (distribution of children by age and sector), one sees that the greatest number of listed children, regardless of age, were found in agriculture and sugarcane plantations. Those aged 9 to 13 numbered greatest in this sector.

Deep-sea fishing was also populated by children of all ages, with numbers increasing as the children grew older. Highest count was for those aged 17, which numbered 66 out of 306 (or 22%) of children in the sector.

The pyrotechnics sector appeared to also have consistently recruited working children across age levels from 5 up to about age 14. From age 15, however, the data suggest drops in the number of children at the rate of about 1% to 2% per year.

The mining and quarrying sectors recruited children across all age levels, starting from age 5. The numbers consistently increase as the children grow older, peaking for ages 8 to 12. After age 13, the numbers in table 24 taper down.

The count of children in domestic work was also fairly large, attracting 3064 total number of children. The youngest worker was again 5 years old. The numbers attracted to this sector steadily taper down as the children move up in age from age 6 to 10. The numbers pick up again from age 11. The ranks steadily grow as children reach 16 years of age.

The youngest child engaged in CSEC was 6 years old. A total of 7 children were reported to have engaged in this labour activity by age 9. The numbers increase from age 10 onwards.

Table 25: Age of children, by priority sectors (% within age group)

Sector	Count	Age													Total
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Sugarcane plantation	5583	12.7%	15.7%	17.9%	20.4%	23.4%	26.6%	27.5%	26.1%	29.2%	27.5%	24.3%	24.4%	21.9%	24.2%
Deep-sea fishing	306	.8%	1.1%	.7%	.3%	.6%	.9%	.8%	.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	1.8%	1.9%	1.3%
Pyrotechnics	1311	4.5%	5.4%	6.2%	7.4%	8.0%	6.7%	7.9%	7.2%	6.6%	5.6%	5.3%	4.4%	3.2%	5.7%
Mining & quarrying	977	1.5%	2.1%	2.7%	4.7%	5.3%	4.2%	5.0%	5.5%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.4%	3.1%	4.2%
Domestic Work	3064	13.1%	10.7%	6.5%	6.4%	4.1%	4.7%	6.2%	7.2%	8.9%	13.6%	19.7%	21.9%	20.6%	13.3%
CSEC	1329	.0%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.3%	1.2%	1.1%	2.0%	3.6%	7.1%	8.4%	10.6%	13.0%	5.8%
Other agri industry	7690	58.2%	52.2%	52.8%	50.6%	47.3%	45.4%	38.9%	39.2%	33.0%	27.7%	24.5%	20.6%	21.5%	33.3%
Other Fishing	913	5.0%	5.6%	6.5%	5.1%	5.2%	3.6%	4.2%	3.6%	4.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	4.0%
Total count w/n age grp	605	663	920	1100	1182	1467	1482	1840	2202	2312	2760	3064	3489	23086	

Missing responses = 836. Percentage is based on number of cases within age group.

Table 26: Age distribution of working children, by category

Age		Child Category			Total
		Working Children	Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
5	Count	606	325	2326	3257
	% of Total	1.2%	.7%	4.8%	6.7%
6	Count	663	318	1714	2695
	% of Total	1.4%	.7%	3.5%	5.6%
7	Count	920	276	1388	2584
	% of Total	1.9%	.6%	2.9%	5.3%
8	Count	1100	293	1292	2685
	% of Total	2.3%	.6%	2.7%	5.5%
9	Count	1182	275	1161	2618
	% of Total	2.4%	.6%	2.4%	5.4%
10	Count	1467	298	1240	3005
	% of Total	3.0%	.6%	2.6%	6.2%
11	Count	1482	289	1265	3036
	% of Total	3.1%	.6%	2.6%	6.3%
12	Count	1840	361	1440	3641
	% of Total	3.8%	.7%	3.0%	7.5%
13	Count	2202	347	1737	4286
	% of Total	4.5%	.7%	3.6%	8.8%
14	Count	2312	243	1800	4355
	% of Total	4.8%	.5%	3.7%	9.0%
15	Count	2760	149	1976	4885
	% of Total	5.7%	.3%	4.1%	10.1%
16	Count	3064	53	2577	5694
	% of Total	6.3%	.1%	5.3%	11.7%
17	Count	3489	16	2286	5791
	% of Total	7.2%	.0%	4.7%	11.9%
Total	Count	23087	3243	22202	48532
	% of Total	47.6%	6.7%	45.7%	100.0%

Expected total number of children under 18 years: 102933; Missing responses = 54401; Pearson chi-square = 3473.55, $p < .00$,

4.2.6 Education data on working children

4.2.6.1 Number of working children currently enrolled

Over half (56%) of working children were enrolled at the time of the survey; 44% were out of school. The difference was statistically significant. Data are shown in table 27.

Table 27: Number of working children who were currently enrolled.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Currently Enrolled	13364	55.9	56.0
Not Enrolled	10499	43.9	44.0
Total	23863	99.8	100.0
Missing System	59	.2	
Total	23922	100.0	

Chi square = 343.97, $p < .00$

4.2.6.2 Comparison of three child categories

One can see from table 28 that the proportion of children who were enrolled at the time of the survey was lowest in the category of working children. Only 56% of working children on the list were enrolled in contrast to 66% among siblings and 76% among other at-risk children. The difference was highly significant statistically.

Table 28: Schooling status of children, by category

Child Category		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Working Children	Count	13364	10499	23863
	% within Child Category	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%
Siblings at Risk	Count	2150	1093	3243
	% within Child Category	66.3%	33.7%	100.0%
Other Children at Risk	Count	16949	5302	22251
	% within Child Category	76.2%	23.8%	100.0%
Total	Count	32463	16894	49357
	% within Child Category	65.8%	34.2%	100.0%

Expected total N for children under 18 years = 102,933; Missing responses = 53576; Chi square = 2080.98, $p < .00$

By province

The proportion of children who were not enrolled was highest in NCR (77%), followed by Negros Occidental (48%) and Negros Oriental (47%). In other provinces, the situation was not as bad, but considering that the listed children were supposed to be in school, the proportions shown in table 29 are quite high. Camarines Norte's number of un-enrolled working children stood at (53%), Bulacan's 52%, , Davao had 36%, Compostela Valley 33%, , Cebu 32%, Iloilo, 35%. Iloilo, Cebu and Negros Occidental were the three provinces with the highest proportion (87%, 81% and 80%) of children listed who were currently enrolled.

Table 29: Schooling status of working children, by province

Province		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	895	961	1856
	% within Province	48.2%	51.8%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	465	517	982
	% within Province	47.4%	52.6%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	1158	556	1714
	% within Province	67.6%	32.4%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	409	202	611
	% within Province	66.9%	33.1%	100.0%
Davao	Count	2524	1404	3928
	% within Province	64.3%	35.7%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	1489	813	2302
	% within Province	64.7%	35.3%	100.0%
NCR	Count	97	320	417
	% within Province	23.3%	76.7%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	1332	1244	2576
	% within Province	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	4995	4482	9477

Province		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Total	% within Province	52.7%	47.3%	100.0%
	Count	13364	10499	23863
	% within Province	56.0%	44.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 59

By sector

Table 30 shows that the sectors which had greater proportions of their working children unable to continue schooling were transportation (70%), CSEC (69%), deep sea fishing (65%), and forestry (60%). The sectors which allowed proportionately more children to continue schooling were wholesale /retail (73%), pyrotechnics (70%), fishing other than deep-sea (62%), agriculture (61%), and mining quarrying (58%), domestic work (57%) and sugarcane plantations (52%).

Table 30: Status of children's schooling within sectors

Sector		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Sugarcane plantation	Count	2919	2664	5583
	% within Sector	52.3%	47.7%	100.0%
Other agriculture industry	Count	4685	3005	7690
	% within Sector	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%
Deep-sea fishing	Count	106	200	306
	% within Sector	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%
Other fishing industry	Count	566	347	913
	% within Sector	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%
Forestry	Count	16	24	40
	% within Sector	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Pyrotechnics	Count	1202	513	1715
	% within Sector	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
Other manufacturing	Count	61	61	122
	% within Sector	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Mining & quarrying	Count	564	413	977
	% within Sector	57.7%	42.3%	100.0%
Domestic Work	Count	1703	1305	3008
	% within Sector	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%
CSEC	Count	414	915	1329
	% within Sector	31.2%	68.8%	100.0%
Other services	Count	356	310	666
	% within Sector	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%
Transportation	Count	28	66	94
	% within Sector	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%
Construction	Count	52	52	104
	% within Sector	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Wholesale and retail	Count	467	170	637
	% within Sector	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs)	Count	115	135	250
	% within Sector	46.0%	54.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	13254	10180	23434
	% within Sector	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%

Missing responses = 486

Sugarcane plantations

Over 69% of children working in sugarcane plantations in Negros Oriental are unable to continue going to school. In Negros Occidental, the number of non-enrolled children was 48%. In Cebu, it was 42%, in Davao, 38% and in Iloilo, 19%. On the whole, nearly 5 out of 10 children working in sugarcane plantations drop out of school.

Table 31: Status of children's schooling in sugarcane plantations, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	187	136	323
	% within Province	57.9%	42.1%	100.0%
Davao	Count	817	503	1320
	% within Province	61.9%	38.1%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	679	154	833
	% within Province	81.5%	18.5%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	695	650	1345
	% within Province	51.7%	48.3%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	541	1219	1760
	% within Province	30.7%	69.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	2919	2664	5583
	%	52.3%	47.7%	100.0%

Other agriculture industries

Nearly 4 out of 10 children working in agriculture (outside of sugarcane plantations) are unable to continue with school. In Negros Oriental, where most of them were working, the rate of non-enrollment was 42% (representing 2397 children). In Davao, 314 (39%) of children in the sector were not in school. In Negros Occidental, the school dropout rate was 33%, and in Negros Occidental, it was 33%. Over half of the children working in Camarines Norte and Bulacan were not enrolled (57% and 53%, respectively).

Table 32: Status of children's schooling in other agriculture industries, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	13	17	30
	% within Province	43.3%	56.7%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	15	17	32
	% within Province	46.9%	53.1%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	306	52	358
	% within Province	85.5%	14.5%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	10	3	13
	% within Province	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
Davao	Count	500	314	814
	% within Province	61.4%	38.6%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	370	90	460
	% within Province	80.4%	19.6%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	229	115	344
	% within Province	66.6%	33.4%	100.0%

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Negros Oriental	Count	3242	2397	5639
	% within Province	57.5%	42.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	4685	3005	7690
	%	60.9%	39.1%	100.0%

Deep-sea fishing

About 6 out of 10 children working in this sector are not likely to continue schooling. In Iloilo, where the most number of such child labourers are found, the rate of drop-out was 92%. The rate in Negros Oriental was 38%.

Table 33: Status of children's schooling in deep-sea fishing, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	0	2	2
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	2	6	8
	% within Province	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	2	1	3
	% within Province	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1	0	1
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	12	131	143
	% within Province	8.4%	91.6%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	6	11	17
	% within Province	35.3%	64.7%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	83	49	132
	% within Province	62.9%	37.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	106	200	306
	% within Province	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%

Other fishing industry

The 900 or so children working in this sector were mostly found in Iloilo and Negros Oriental where the non-enrollment rate was 90% and 21%, respectively. Overall, nearly 4 out of 10 children in this sector dropped out of school.

Table 34: Status of children's schooling in other fishing industry, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	5	7	12
	% within Province	41.7%	58.3%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	9	3	12
	% within Province	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1	0	1
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	20	191	211
	% within Province	9.5%	90.5%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	10	5	15

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Negros Oriental	% within Province	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Count	521	140	661
	% within Province	78.8%	21.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	566	347	913
	% within Province	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%

Forestry

Only about 40 children were listed in this sector, and 6 out of 10 (60%) such workers were unable to continue with school. In Compostela Valley, where most of the children were listed, the rate of dropout was 74%.

Table 35: Status of children's schooling in forestry, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Camarines Norte	Count	3	2	5
	% within Province	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	6	17	23
	% within Province	26.1%	73.9%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	1	3	4
	% within Province	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	5	1	6
	% within Province	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	1	1	2
	% within Province	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	16	24	40
	% within Province	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%

Pyrotechnics

Out of a total of 1719 child workers in this sector, 513 or 30% were out of school. This was the lowest dropout rate in the six priorities WFCL sectors covered in the survey, and the second lowest dropout rate among all the sectors covered. In Bulacan, where most of the children were found, the percentage of unenrolled was 40%.

Table 36: Status of children's schooling in pyrotechnics, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	624	417	1041
	% within Province	59.9%	40.1%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	379	69	448
	% within Province	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	194	19	213
	% within Province	91.1%	8.9%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	1	1	2
	% within Province	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	4	7	11
	% within Province	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	1202	513	1715
	% within Province	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%

Other manufacturing

Half of the 122 children working in other manufacturing industries were out of school, on the average. The rate was highest in Camarines Norte and Iloilo, where out-of-school child labourers was 75% (i.e., 3 out of 4 children).

Table 37: Status of children's schooling in other manufacturing, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	26	27	53
	% within Province	49.1%	50.9%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	1	3	4
	% within Province	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	9	7	16
	% within Province	56.3%	43.8%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	1	0	1
	% within Province	100.0%		100.0%
Davao	Count	6	9	15
	% within Province	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	2	6	8
	% within Province	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	1	2	3
	% within Province	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	15	7	22
	% within Province	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
Total	Count	61	61	122
	% within Province	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%

Mining and quarrying

About 4.2 out 10 children working in this sector were unable to continue studying. In Camarines Norte, which had the highest number of children in the sector, the percentage was 49%. In Compostela Valley, it was lower at 33%.

Table 38: Status of children's schooling in mining & quarrying, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Camarines Norte	Count	286	270	556
	% within Province	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	274	135	409
	% within Province	67.0%	33.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	0	2	2
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	4	5	9
	% within Province	44.4%	55.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	564	413	977
	% within Province	57.7%	42.3%	100.0%

Domestic work

A total of 3008 children served as domestic workers in the 9 areas covered by the survey. Around 4.3 out of 10 of these working children could not continue studying. Negros Oriental, which had 455 domestic child workers, reported 60% of them unenrolled while Negros Occidental had 70%. The percentage of domestic worker dropouts was highest in Camarines Norte, which had 83%, and Cebu, at 80%. NCR's was 71% and Iloilo's was 52%.

Table 39: Status of children's schooling in domestic work, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	10	25	35
	% within Province	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	7	33	40
	% within Province	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	14	56	70
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	62	28	90
	% within Province	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1033	199	1232
	% within Province	83.8%	16.2%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	114	122	236
	% within Province	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
NCR	Count	48	116	164
	% within Province	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	117	271	388
	% within Province	30.2%	69.8%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	298	455	753
	% within Province	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	1703	1305	3008
	% within Province	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%

CSEC

This sector had 69% out-of-school working children. Davao and NCR, which had the most number of these child sex workers, reported 72% and 81% unenrolled percentages on their list, respectively. Cebu had 71%, Camarines Norte 95% and Negros Occidental, 85%.

Table 40: Status of children's schooling in CSEC, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	40	53	93
	% within Province	43.0%	57.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	62	95	157
	% within Province	39.5%	60.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	52	130	182
	% within Province	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	1	0	1
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	113	292	405
	% within Province	27.9%	72.1%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	79	52	131
	% within Province	60.3%	39.7%	100.0%
NCR	Count	49	204	253

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Negros Occidental	% within Province	19.4%	80.6%	100.0%
	Count	16	89	105
	% within Province	15.2%	84.8%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	2	0	2
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
	Count	414	915	1329
Total	% within Province	31.2%	68.8%	100.0%

Other sectors

The percentages of children working in other sectors who were unable to continue with their studies were also quite high. In service sectors (outside of CSEC), the rate was 47%. The transportation resulted in 70% non-enrollment, construction, 50%, wholesale and retail, 27% (which was the lowest rate among all the sectors), and other non-agricultural industries (including OFWs), 54%.

Table 41: Status of children's schooling in other services, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	16	28	44
	% within Province	36.4%	63.6%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	64	68	132
	% within Province	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	145	81	226
	% within Province	64.2%	35.8%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	22	6	28
	% within Province	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
Davao	Count	3	6	9
	% within Province	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	8	31	39
	% within Province	20.5%	79.5%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	20	33	53
	% within Province	37.7%	62.3%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	78	57	135
	% within Province	57.8%	42.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	356	310	666
	% within Province	53.5%	46.5%	100.0%

Table 42: Status of children's schooling in transportation, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	2	8	10
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	3	2	5
	% within Province	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	8	9	17
	% within Province	47.1%	52.9%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	1	0	1
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1	20	21
	% within Province	4.8%	95.2%	100.0%

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Iloilo	Count	1	4	5
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	11	16	27
	% within Province	40.7%	59.3%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	1	7	8
	% within Province	12.5%	87.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	28	66	94
	% within Province	29.8%	70.2%	100.0%

Table 43: Status of children's schooling in construction, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	3	11	14
	% within Province	21.4%	78.6%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	1	2	3
	% within Province	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	0	2	2
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	2	0	2
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1	4	5
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	5	1	6
	% within Province	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	1	6	7
	% within Province	14.3%	85.7%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	39	26	65
	% within Province	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	52	52	104
	% within Province	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%

Table 44: Status of children's schooling in wholesale and retail, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	49	52	101
	% within Province	48.5%	51.5%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	16	10	26
	% within Province	61.5%	38.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	37	8	45
	% within Province	82.2%	17.8%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	21	10	31
	% within Province	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
Davao	Count	30	23	53
	% within Province	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	2	3	5
	% within Province	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	187	33	220
	% within Province	85.0%	15.0%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	125	31	156
	% within Province	80.1%	19.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	467	170	637
	% within Province	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%

Table 45: Status of children's schooling in other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs), by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	2	0	2
	% within Province	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	10	2	12
	% within Province	83.3%	16.7%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	9	3	12
	% within Province	75.0%	25.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	18	34	52
	% within Province	34.6%	65.4%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	2	5	7
	% within Province	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	33	9	42
	% within Province	78.6%	21.4%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	41	81	122
	% within Province	33.6%	66.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	115	135	250
	% within Province	46.0%	54.0%	100.0%

4.2.6.3 Educational attainment

Table 46 shows that out of 21,786 working children listed, around 7% received no formal education, with the 6 % unable to read nor write, and the other 1% able to do so. Around 5% received pre-school education, and about 7% each reached Grades 1 and 2. Around 9% reached each of Grades 3, 4 and 5. Around 14% reached Grade 6 or completed elementary schooling, which was the level which was attained by most of the working children. Cumulatively, around half of the children surveyed had gone through some formal education from preschool to Grade 4. An additional 26% were able to finish elementary school, and 29% went on to high school, with 9% having finished first year, 6% second year, 4% third year and 3% fourth year. Less than 1% of the children reached college. The data show that the number of children taper down as the educational levels got higher.

It will also be noted from the data summarized in table 47 that among those who are not currently enrolled, over a tenth (13%) consist of those who have not had any formal education and can neither read nor write. Among those who have had some formal education, the greatest number (20%) dropped out after Grade 6.

Table 46: Educational attainment of working children

Educational attainment of working children	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	1507	6.3	6.9	6.9
No formal education but can read & write	211	.9	1.0	7.9
Pre-school	1197	5.0	5.5	13.4
Grade 1	1697	7.1	7.8	21.2
Grade 2	1852	7.7	8.5	29.7
Grade 3	2225	9.3	10.2	39.9
Grade 4	2230	9.3	10.2	50.1
Grade 5	2274	9.5	10.4	60.6

Educational attainment of working children	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	3263	13.6	15.0	75.5
1st year, high school	1914	8.0	8.8	84.3
2 nd year, high school	1460	6.1	6.7	91.0
3rd year, high school	999	4.2	4.6	95.6
4th year, high school	806	3.4	3.7	99.3
Technical & vocational	16	.1	.1	99.4
1st year, college	68	.3	.3	99.7
2nd year, college	3	.0	.0	99.7
3rd year, college	3	.0	.0	99.7
Not yet enrolled	61	.3	.3	100.0
Total	21786	91.1	100.0	
Missing System	2136	8.9		
Total	23922	100.0		

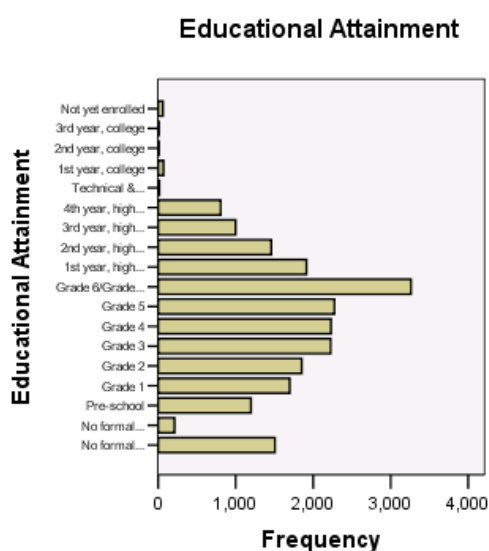


Table 47: Educational attainment & schooling status of working children

		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
No formal education & cannot read & write	Count	135	1372	1507
	% within Schooling Status	1.2%	13.1%	6.9%
No formal education but can read & write	Count	68	142	210
	% within Schooling Status	.6%	1.4%	1.0%
Pre-school	Count	977	220	1197
	% within Schooling Status	8.7%	2.1%	5.5%
Grade 1	Count	1093	603	1696
	% within Schooling Status	9.7%	5.8%	7.8%
Grade 2	Count	1160	689	1849
	% within Schooling Status	10.3%	6.6%	8.5%
Grade 3	Count	1292	931	2223
	% within Schooling Status	11.4%	8.9%	10.2%
Grade 4	Count	1255	971	2226
	% within Schooling Status	11.1%	9.3%	10.2%
Grade 5	Count	1308	965	2273
	% within Schooling Status	11.6%	9.2%	10.5%
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	Count	1214	2038	3252
	% within Schooling Status	10.8%	19.5%	15.0%
1st year, high school	Count	1034	867	1901
	% within Schooling Status	9.2%	8.3%	8.7%

		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
2nd year, high school	Count	858	599	1457
	% within Schooling Status	7.6%	5.7%	6.7%
3rd year, high school	Count	664	335	999
	% within Schooling Status	5.9%	3.2%	4.6%
4th year, high school	Count	201	605	806
	% within Schooling Status	1.8%	5.8%	3.7%
Technical & vocational	Count	2	14	16
	% within Schooling Status	.0%	.1%	.1%
1st year, college	Count	28	40	68
	% within Schooling Status	.2%	.4%	.3%
2nd year, college	Count	1	2	3
	% within Schooling Status	.0%	.0%	.0%
3rd year, college	Count	1	1	2
	% within Schooling Status	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not yet enrolled	Count	0	61	61
	% within Schooling Status	.0%	.6%	.3%
Total	Count	11291	10455	21746
	% within Schooling Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

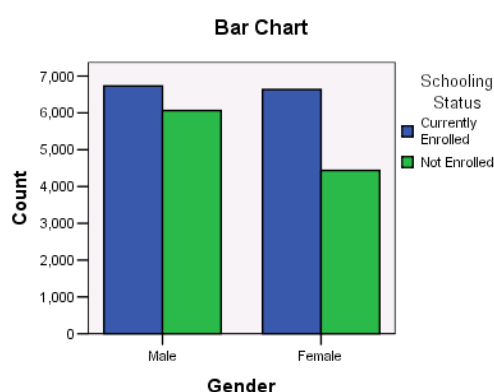
Missing responses= 2176

Proportionately more female children were enrolled (50%) and more male children (58%) not currently enrolled in school. See table 48. While the negative association was statistically significant, it was not very strong (-.07).

Table 48: Distribution of children by schooling status and gender

Gender		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Total
Male	Count	6729	6063	12792
	% within Schooling Status	50.4%	57.7%	53.6%
Female	Count	6635	4436	11071
	% within Schooling Status	49.6%	42.3%	46.4%
Total	Count	13364	10499	23863
	% within Schooling Status	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Number of missing responses = 59 Chi square = 129.35, $p < .000$; Measure of association = -.074 , $p < .000$



4.2.6.4 Current grade/year in school

Table 50 shows the school levels of the 13268 currently enrolled children surveyed. Around 2 % are enrolled in pre-school, and about 8% on the average are enrolled in each grade

level from Grades 1 to 6. About 11% on the average are enrolled in each level during the first three years of high school. Only 6% are now in 4th year, and about 2% are in first year college.

It will be seen in Table 48 that males outnumbered females during the elementary years of school. Females outnumbered male children in high school. There appeared no difference in the number of male and female children in college.

Table 49: Current grade/year level of currently enrolled working children

Current grade/year level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pre-school	202	1.5	1.5	1.5
Grade 1	1038	7.8	7.8	9.3
Grade 2	1164	8.7	8.8	18.1
Grade 3	1237	9.3	9.3	27.4
Grade 4	1397	10.5	10.5	38.0
Grade 5	1368	10.2	10.3	48.3
Grade 6	1469	11.0	11.1	59.4
1st year, high school	1646	12.3	12.4	71.8
2nd year, high school	1496	11.2	11.3	83.0
3rd year, high school	1246	9.3	9.4	92.4
4th year, high school	770	5.8	5.8	98.2
1st year, college	194	1.5	1.5	99.7
2nd year, college	33	.2	.2	99.9
3rd year, college	4	.0	.0	100.0
Technical and vocational	3	.0	.0	100.0
Non-formal	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	13268	99.3	100.0	
Missing system	96	.7		
Total	13364	100.0		

Table 50: Current grade/year in school and gender of enrolled children

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	108	94	202
	% within Gender	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Grade 1	Count	589	449	1038
	% within Gender	8.8%	6.9%	7.8%
Grade 2	Count	638	526	1164
	% within Gender	9.5%	8.0%	8.8%
Grade 3	Count	684	553	1237
	% within Gender	10.2%	8.4%	9.3%
Grade 4	Count	749	648	1397
	% within Gender	11.2%	9.9%	10.5%
Grade 5	Count	753	615	1368
	% within Gender	11.2%	9.4%	10.3%
Grade 6	Count	774	695	1469
	% within Gender	11.5%	10.6%	11.1%
1st year, high school	Count	747	899	1646
	% within Gender	11.1%	13.7%	12.4%
2nd year, high school	Count	686	810	1496
	% within Gender	10.2%	12.4%	11.3%
3rd year, high school	Count	505	741	1246
	% within Gender	7.5%	11.3%	9.4%
4th year, high school	Count	368	402	770

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1st year, college	% within Gender	5.5%	6.1%	5.8%
	Count	98	96	194
	% within Gender	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
2nd year, college	Count	13	20	33
	% within Gender	.2%	.3%	.2%
3rd year, college	Count	1	3	4
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
Technical and vocational	Count	2	1	3
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
Non-formal	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	6715	6553	13268

Missing responses = 96

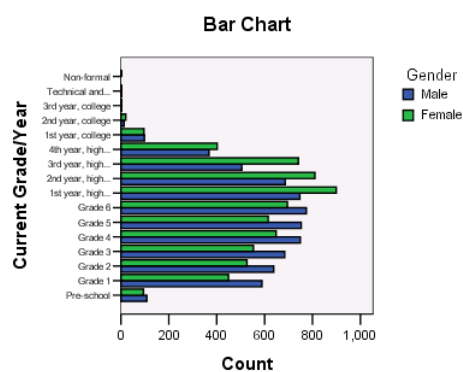


Table 51: Current grade/year of enrolled children in Sugarcane plantations

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	23	24	47
	% within Gender	1.4%	1.9%	1.6%
Grade 1	Count	125	92	217
	% within Gender	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%
Grade 2	Count	143	94	237
	% within Gender	8.5%	7.6%	8.1%
Grade 3	Count	162	127	289
	% within Gender	9.7%	10.2%	9.9%
Grade 4	Count	182	149	331
	% within Gender	10.9%	12.0%	11.3%
Grade 5	Count	198	149	347
	% within Gender	11.8%	12.0%	11.9%
Grade 6	Count	200	138	338
	% within Gender	11.9%	11.1%	11.6%
1st year, high school	Count	205	168	373
	% within Gender	12.2%	13.5%	12.8%
2nd year, high school	Count	173	119	292
	% within Gender	10.3%	9.6%	10.0%
3rd year, high school	Count	143	97	240
	% within Gender	8.5%	7.8%	8.2%
4th year, high school	Count	96	70	166
	% within Gender	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%
1st year, college	Count	23	16	39
	% within Gender	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%
2nd year, college	Count	3	0	3

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
	% within Gender	.2%	.0%	.1%
Total	Count	1676	1243	2919

Missing responses = 2664

Table 52: Current Grade/Year of enrolled children in other agriculture industry

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	51	35	86
	% within Gender	2.1%	1.6%	1.8%
Grade 1	Count	264	216	480
	% within Gender	10.8%	9.7%	10.2%
Grade 2	Count	298	251	549
	% within Gender	12.2%	11.2%	11.7%
Grade 3	Count	294	257	551
	% within Gender	12.0%	11.5%	11.8%
Grade 4	Count	309	298	607
	% within Gender	12.6%	13.3%	13.0%
Grade 5	Count	279	248	527
	% within Gender	11.4%	11.1%	11.2%
Grade 6	Count	278	278	556
	% within Gender	11.3%	12.4%	11.9%
1st year, high school	Count	208	213	421
	% within Gender	8.5%	9.5%	9.0%
2nd year, high school	Count	194	154	348
	% within Gender	7.9%	6.9%	7.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	142	129	271
	% within Gender	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%
4th year, high school	Count	97	132	229
	% within Gender	4.0%	5.9%	4.9%
1st year, college	Count	31	17	48
	% within Gender	1.3%	.8%	1.0%
2nd year, college	Count	5	7	12
	% within Gender	.2%	.3%	.3%
Total	Count	2450	2235	4685

Missing responses = 3005

Table 53: Current grade/year of children in deep-sea fishing

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	1.3%	3.8%	1.9%
Grade 1	Count	6	2	8
	% within Gender	7.5%	7.7%	7.5%
Grade 2	Count	5	3	8
	% within Gender	6.3%	11.5%	7.5%
Grade 3	Count	8	3	11
	% within Gender	10.0%	11.5%	10.4%
Grade 4	Count	9	3	12
	% within Gender	11.3%	11.5%	11.3%
Grade 5	Count	8	3	11
	% within Gender	10.0%	11.5%	10.4%
Grade 6	Count	8	1	9

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1st year, high school	% within Gender	10.0%	3.8%	8.5%
	Count	13	2	15
2nd year, high school	% within Gender	16.3%	7.7%	14.2%
	Count	6	4	10
3rd year, high school	% within Gender	7.5%	15.4%	9.4%
	Count	8	2	10
4th year, high school	% within Gender	10.0%	7.7%	9.4%
	Count	3	1	4
1st year, college	% within Gender	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
	Count	5	1	6
Total	% within Gender	6.3%	3.8%	5.7%
	Count	80	26	106

Missing responses = 200

Table 54: Current grade/year of children in other fishing industry

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	5	4	9
	% within Gender	1.5%	1.7%	1.6%
Grade 1	Count	39	23	62
	% within Gender	11.6%	10.0%	10.9%
Grade 2	Count	40	30	70
	% within Gender	11.9%	13.0%	12.3%
Grade 3	Count	32	25	57
	% within Gender	9.5%	10.8%	10.1%
Grade 4	Count	41	19	60
	% within Gender	12.2%	8.2%	10.6%
Grade 5	Count	39	23	62
	% within Gender	11.6%	10.0%	10.9%
Grade 6	Count	39	23	62
	% within Gender	11.6%	10.0%	10.9%
1st year, high school	Count	34	28	62
	% within Gender	10.1%	12.1%	10.9%
2nd year, high school	Count	24	23	47
	% within Gender	7.1%	10.0%	8.3%
3rd year, high school	Count	19	14	33
	% within Gender	5.7%	6.1%	5.8%
4th year, high school	Count	16	13	29
	% within Gender	4.8%	5.6%	5.1%
1st year, college	Count	8	5	13
	% within Gender	2.4%	2.2%	2.3%
2nd year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.4%	.2%
Total	Count	336	231	567

Missing responses = 346

Table 55: Current grade/year of children in forestry

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 1	Count	2	1	3
	% within Gender	18.2%	20.0%	18.8%
Grade 2	Count	0	1	1

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 3	% within Gender	.0%	20.0%	6.3%
	Count	1	0	1
Grade 4	% within Gender	9.1%	.0%	6.3%
	Count	2	0	2
Grade 5	% within Gender	18.2%	.0%	12.5%
	Count	1	1	2
Grade 6	% within Gender	9.1%	20.0%	12.5%
	Count	1	0	1
1st year, high school	% within Gender	9.1%	.0%	6.3%
	Count	0	1	1
2nd year, high school	% within Gender	.0%	20.0%	6.3%
	Count	1	1	2
3rd year, high school	% within Gender	9.1%	20.0%	12.5%
	Count	3	0	3
Total	% within Gender	27.3%	.0%	18.8%
	Count	11	5	16

Missing responses = 24

Table 56: Current grade/year of children in pyrotechnics

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	12	9	21
	% within Gender	2.0%	1.5%	1.7%
Grade 1	Count	35	29	64
	% within Gender	5.8%	4.8%	5.3%
Grade 2	Count	47	48	95
	% within Gender	7.8%	8.0%	7.9%
Grade 3	Count	57	50	107
	% within Gender	9.5%	8.3%	8.9%
Grade 4	Count	74	45	119
	% within Gender	12.3%	7.5%	9.9%
Grade 5	Count	82	62	144
	% within Gender	13.6%	10.3%	12.0%
Grade 6	Count	70	78	148
	% within Gender	11.6%	13.0%	12.3%
1st year, high school	Count	56	82	138
	% within Gender	9.3%	13.6%	11.5%
2nd year, high school	Count	68	65	133
	% within Gender	11.3%	10.8%	11.1%
3rd year, high school	Count	42	68	110
	% within Gender	7.0%	11.3%	9.1%
4th year, high school	Count	48	49	97
	% within Gender	8.0%	8.2%	8.1%
1st year, college	Count	11	13	24
	% within Gender	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%
2nd year, college	Count	0	3	3
	% within Gender	.0%	.5%	.2%
Total	Count	602	601	1203

Missing responses = 515 Chi square = 26.02, p <.05

Table 57: Current grade/year of children in other manufacturing

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 1	Count	1	0	1
	% within Gender	3.3%	.0%	1.6%
Grade 2	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%
Grade 3	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	3.2%	1.6%
Grade 4	Count	4	3	7
	% within Gender	13.3%	9.7%	11.5%
Grade 5	Count	0	3	3
	% within Gender	.0%	9.7%	4.9%
Grade 6	Count	8	1	9
	% within Gender	26.7%	3.2%	14.8%
1st year, high school	Count	4	7	11
	% within Gender	13.3%	22.6%	18.0%
2nd year, high school	Count	5	7	12
	% within Gender	16.7%	22.6%	19.7%
3rd year, high school	Count	4	1	5
	% within Gender	13.3%	3.2%	8.2%
4th year, high school	Count	3	6	9
	% within Gender	10.0%	19.4%	14.8%
1st year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	3.2%	1.6%
Total	Count	30	31	61

Missing responses = 61

Table 58: Current grade/year of children in mining & quarrying

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	4	2	6
	% within Gender	1.0%	1.2%	1.1%
Grade 1	Count	38	13	51
	% within Gender	9.5%	7.9%	9.0%
Grade 2	Count	34	15	49
	% within Gender	8.5%	9.1%	8.7%
Grade 3	Count	43	18	61
	% within Gender	10.8%	11.0%	10.8%
Grade 4	Count	43	23	66
	% within Gender	10.8%	14.0%	11.7%
Grade 5	Count	50	19	69
	% within Gender	12.5%	11.6%	12.2%
Grade 6	Count	57	27	84
	% within Gender	14.3%	16.5%	14.9%
1st year, high school	Count	47	16	63
	% within Gender	11.8%	9.8%	11.2%
2nd year, high school	Count	34	16	50
	% within Gender	8.5%	9.8%	8.9%
3rd year, high school	Count	27	10	37
	% within Gender	6.8%	6.1%	6.6%
4th year, high school	Count	22	3	25
	% within Gender	5.5%	1.8%	4.4%
1st year, college	Count	1	2	3
	% within Gender	.3%	1.2%	.5%
Total	Count	400	164	564

Missing responses = 413

Table 59: Current grade/year of children in domestic work

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	8	10	18
	% within Gender	2.0%	.8%	1.1%
Grade 1	Count	23	27	50
	% within Gender	5.6%	2.1%	3.0%
Grade 2	Count	30	44	74
	% within Gender	7.3%	3.5%	4.4%
Grade 3	Count	29	31	60
	% within Gender	7.1%	2.4%	3.6%
Grade 4	Count	28	48	76
	% within Gender	6.8%	3.8%	4.5%
Grade 5	Count	29	45	74
	% within Gender	7.1%	3.5%	4.4%
Grade 6	Count	34	56	90
	% within Gender	8.3%	4.4%	5.3%
1st year, high school	Count	92	294	386
	% within Gender	22.5%	23.1%	22.9%
2nd year, high school	Count	71	327	398
	% within Gender	17.4%	25.6%	23.6%
3rd year, high school	Count	51	318	369
	% within Gender	12.5%	24.9%	21.9%
4th year, high school	Count	10	57	67
	% within Gender	2.4%	4.5%	4.0%
1st year, college	Count	2	16	18
	% within Gender	.5%	1.3%	1.1%
2nd year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.1%	.1%
Technical and vocational	Count	2	0	2
	% within Gender	.5%	.0%	.1%
Non-formal	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.1%	.1%
Total	Count	409	1275	1684

<Missing responses =1380

Table 60: Current grade/year of children in CSEC

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	.6%	.6%	.6%
Grade 1	Count	3	4	7
	% within Gender	1.8%	2.2%	2.0%
Grade 2	Count	3	3	6
	% within Gender	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
Grade 3	Count	7	4	11
	% within Gender	4.1%	2.2%	3.1%
Grade 4	Count	8	13	21
	% within Gender	4.7%	7.2%	6.0%
Grade 5	Count	12	15	27
	% within Gender	7.0%	8.3%	7.7%
Grade 6	Count	20	25	45
	% within Gender	11.7%	13.8%	12.8%
1st year, high school	Count	32	22	54
	% within Gender	18.7%	12.2%	15.3%

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
2nd year, high school	Count	41	28	69
	% within Gender	24.0%	15.5%	19.6%
3rd year, high school	Count	16	26	42
	% within Gender	9.4%	14.4%	11.9%
4th year, high school	Count	23	28	51
	% within Gender	13.5%	15.5%	14.5%
1st year, college	Count	2	5	7
	% within Gender	1.2%	2.8%	2.0%
2nd year, college	Count	2	4	6
	% within Gender	1.2%	2.2%	1.7%
3rd year, college	Count	1	3	4
	% within Gender	.6%	1.7%	1.1%
Total	Count	171	181	352

a Sector = CSEC Missing responses = 977

Table 61: Current grade/year of children in other services

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	1	4	5
	% within Gender	.6%	2.2%	1.4%
Grade 1	Count	18	11	29
	% within Gender	10.4%	6.0%	8.1%
Grade 2	Count	11	9	20
	% within Gender	6.4%	4.9%	5.6%
Grade 3	Count	19	9	28
	% within Gender	11.0%	4.9%	7.9%
Grade 4	Count	17	12	29
	% within Gender	9.8%	6.6%	8.1%
Grade 5	Count	21	15	36
	% within Gender	12.1%	8.2%	10.1%
Grade 6	Count	18	18	36
	% within Gender	10.4%	9.8%	10.1%
1st year, high school	Count	17	23	40
	% within Gender	9.8%	12.6%	11.2%
2nd year, high school	Count	15	29	44
	% within Gender	8.7%	15.8%	12.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	17	29	46
	% within Gender	9.8%	15.8%	12.9%
4th year, high school	Count	13	15	28
	% within Gender	7.5%	8.2%	7.9%
1st year, college	Count	6	7	13
	% within Gender	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%
2nd year, college	Count	0	2	2
	% within Gender	.0%	1.1%	.6%
Total	Count	173	183	356

Missing responses = 310

Table 62: Current grade/year of children in transportation

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 1	Count	1	0	1
	% within Gender	3.8%	.0%	3.6%
Grade 5	Count	3	0	3

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 6	% within Gender	11.5%	.0%	10.7%
	Count	2	1	3
1st year, high school	% within Gender	7.7%	50.0%	10.7%
	Count	4	0	4
2nd year, high school	% within Gender	15.4%	.0%	14.3%
	Count	4	0	4
3rd year, high school	% within Gender	15.4%	.0%	14.3%
	Count	3	1	4
4th year, high school	% within Gender	11.5%	50.0%	14.3%
	Count	7	0	7
1st year, college	% within Gender	26.9%	.0%	25.0%
	Count	2	0	2
Total	% within Gender	7.7%	.0%	7.1%
	Count	26	2	28

Missing responses = 66

Table 63: Current grade/year of children in construction

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 1	Count	5	0	5
	% within Gender	12.2%	.0%	9.6%
Grade 2	Count	4	0	4
	% within Gender	9.8%	.0%	7.7%
Grade 3	Count	0	2	2
	% within Gender	.0%	18.2%	3.8%
Grade 4	Count	4	2	6
	% within Gender	9.8%	18.2%	11.5%
Grade 5	Count	5	0	5
	% within Gender	12.2%	.0%	9.6%
Grade 6	Count	4	2	6
	% within Gender	9.8%	18.2%	11.5%
1st year, high school	Count	4	2	6
	% within Gender	9.8%	18.2%	11.5%
2nd year, high school	Count	7	1	8
	% within Gender	17.1%	9.1%	15.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	3	1	4
	% within Gender	7.3%	9.1%	7.7%
4th year, high school	Count	4	0	4
	% within Gender	9.8%	.0%	7.7%
1st year, college	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	2.4%	9.1%	3.8%
Total	Count	41	11	52

Missing responses = 52

Table 64: Current grade/year of children in wholesale and retail

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	1	3	4
	% within Gender	.5%	1.2%	.9%
Grade 1	Count	15	13	28
	% within Gender	7.1%	5.1%	6.0%
Grade 2	Count	14	15	29

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 3	% within Gender	6.7%	5.8%	6.2%
	Count	21	18	39
Grade 4	% within Gender	10.0%	7.0%	8.4%
	Count	23	23	46
Grade 5	% within Gender	11.0%	8.9%	9.9%
	Count	19	21	40
Grade 6	% within Gender	9.0%	8.2%	8.6%
	Count	25	37	62
1st year, high school	% within Gender	11.9%	14.4%	13.3%
	Count	20	31	51
2nd year, high school	% within Gender	9.5%	12.1%	10.9%
	Count	26	23	49
3rd year, high school	% within Gender	12.4%	8.9%	10.5%
	Count	17	37	54
4th year, high school	% within Gender	8.1%	14.4%	11.6%
	Count	20	24	44
1st year, college	% within Gender	9.5%	9.3%	9.4%
	Count	6	10	16
2nd year, college	% within Gender	2.9%	3.9%	3.4%
	Count	3	2	5
Total	% within Gender	1.4%	.8%	1.1%
	Count	210	257	467

Missing responses = 170

Table 65: Current grade/year of children in other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs)

Current Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 1	Count	5	5	10
	% within Gender	8.5%	8.9%	8.7%
Grade 2	Count	5	4	9
	% within Gender	8.5%	7.1%	7.8%
Grade 3	Count	5	3	8
	% within Gender	8.5%	5.4%	7.0%
Grade 4	Count	4	6	10
	% within Gender	6.8%	10.7%	8.7%
Grade 5	Count	4	6	10
	% within Gender	6.8%	10.7%	8.7%
Grade 6	Count	6	6	12
	% within Gender	10.2%	10.7%	10.4%
1st year, high school	Count	5	4	9
	% within Gender	8.5%	7.1%	7.8%
2nd year, high school	Count	11	7	18
	% within Gender	18.6%	12.5%	15.7%
3rd year, high school	Count	7	6	13
	% within Gender	11.9%	10.7%	11.3%
4th year, high school	Count	7	5	12
	% within Gender	11.9%	8.9%	10.4%
1st year, college	Count	0	3	3
	% within Gender	.0%	5.4%	2.6%
Technical and vocational	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	1.8%	.9%
Total	Count	59	56	115

Missing responses = 135

4.2.6.5 Educational attainment of non-enrolled children

Table 66: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in sugarcane plantations

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	256	9.6	9.6
No formal education but can read & write	36	1.4	11.0
Pre-school	51	1.9	12.9
Grade 1	196	7.4	20.2
Grade 2	237	8.9	29.1
Grade 3	325	12.2	41.3
Grade 4	328	12.3	53.6
Grade 5	297	11.1	64.8
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	534	20.0	84.8
1st year, high school	188	7.1	91.9
2nd year, high school	92	3.5	95.3
3rd year, high school	48	1.8	97.1
4th year, high school	69	2.6	99.7
1st year, college	7	.3	100.0
Total	2664	100.0	

Table 67: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in other agriculture industry

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	825	27.5	27.5
No formal education but can read & write	40	1.3	28.8
Pre-school	63	2.1	30.9
Grade 1	212	7.1	37.9
Grade 2	221	7.4	45.3
Grade 3	329	10.9	56.2
Grade 4	246	8.2	64.4
Grade 5	230	7.7	72.1
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	507	16.9	89.0
1st year, high school	133	4.4	93.4
2nd year, high school	79	2.6	96.0
3rd year, high school	53	1.8	97.8
4th year, high school	61	2.0	99.8
1st year, college	6	.2	100.0
Total	3005	100.0	

Table 68: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in deep-sea fishing

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	9	4.5	4.5
Pre-school	4	2.0	6.5
Grade 1	6	3.0	9.5
Grade 2	12	6.0	15.5
Grade 3	15	7.5	23.0
Grade 4	19	9.5	32.5
Grade 5	18	9.0	41.5
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	64	32.0	73.5
1st year, high school	18	9.0	82.5
2nd year, high school	9	4.5	87.0
3rd year, high school	5	2.5	89.5
4th year, high school	20	10.0	99.5
1st year, college	1	.5	100.0
Total	200	100.0	

Table 69: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in other fishing industry

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	37	10.7	10.7
No formal education but can read & write	13	3.7	14.4
Pre-school	13	3.7	18.2
Grade 1	15	4.3	22.5
Grade 2	25	7.2	29.7
Grade 3	20	5.8	35.4
Grade 4	37	10.7	46.1
Grade 5	44	12.7	58.8
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	73	21.0	79.8
1st year, high school	27	7.8	87.6
2nd year, high school	16	4.6	92.2
3rd year, high school	13	3.7	96.0
4th year, high school	12	3.5	99.4
1st year, college	2	.6	100.0
Total	347	100.0	

Table 70: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in forestry

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	6	25.0	25.0	25.0
No formal education but can read & write	3	12.5	12.5	37.5
Pre-school	3	12.5	12.5	50.0
Grade 1	2	8.3	8.3	58.3
Grade 2	3	12.5	12.5	70.8
Grade 5	1	4.2	4.2	75.0
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	3	12.5	12.5	87.5
1st year, high school	2	8.3	8.3	95.8
2nd year, high school	1	4.2	4.2	100.0
Total	24	100.0	100.0	

Table 71: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in pyrotechnics

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	23	4.5	4.5
No formal education but can read & write	12	2.3	6.8
Pre-school	7	1.4	8.2
Grade 1	41	8.0	16.2
Grade 2	40	7.8	24.0
Grade 3	31	6.0	30.0
Grade 4	49	9.6	39.6
Grade 5	52	10.1	49.7
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	59	11.5	61.2
1st year, high school	42	8.2	69.4
2nd year, high school	41	8.0	77.4
3rd year, high school	35	6.8	84.2
4th year, high school	70	13.6	97.9
1st year, college	4	.8	98.6
Not yet enrolled	7	1.4	100.0
Total	513	100.0	

Table 72: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in other manufacturing

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Pre-school	1	1.6	1.6	3.3
Grade 3	2	3.3	3.3	6.6
Grade 4	7	11.5	11.5	18.0
Grade 5	6	9.8	9.8	27.9
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	19	31.1	31.1	59.0
1st year, high school	9	14.8	14.8	73.8
2nd year, high school	4	6.6	6.6	80.3
3rd year, high school	3	4.9	4.9	85.2
4th year, high school	9	14.8	14.8	100.0
Total	61	100.0	100.0	

Table 73: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in mining & quarrying

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	19	4.6	4.6	4.6
No formal education but can read & write	6	1.5	1.5	6.1
Pre-school	15	3.6	3.6	9.7
Grade 1	23	5.6	5.6	15.3
Grade 2	25	6.1	6.1	21.3
Grade 3	24	5.8	5.8	27.1
Grade 4	47	11.4	11.4	38.5
Grade 5	41	9.9	9.9	48.4
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	107	25.9	25.9	74.3
1st year, high school	50	12.1	12.1	86.4
2nd year, high school	32	7.7	7.7	94.2
3rd year, high school	8	1.9	1.9	96.1
4th year, high school	16	3.9	3.9	100.0
Total	413	100.0	100.0	

Table 74: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in domestic work

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	146	11.2	11.2	11.2
No formal education but can read & write	15	1.1	1.2	12.4
Pre-school	19	1.5	1.5	13.8
Grade 1	31	2.4	2.4	16.2
Grade 2	38	2.9	2.9	19.2
Grade 3	89	6.8	6.8	26.0
Grade 4	109	8.4	8.4	34.4
Grade 5	118	9.0	9.1	43.5
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	316	24.2	24.3	67.8
1st year, high school	148	11.3	11.4	79.2
2nd year, high school	103	7.9	7.9	87.1
3rd year, high school	34	2.6	2.6	89.7
4th year, high school	124	9.5	9.5	99.2
Technical & vocational	1	.1	.1	99.3
1st year, college	8	.6	.6	99.9
3rd year, college	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	1300	99.6	100.0	
System	5	.4		
Total	1305	100.0		

Table 75: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in CSEC

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	6	.7	.7
No formal education but can read & write	7	.8	1.5
Grade 1	14	1.5	3.1
Grade 2	32	3.5	6.7
Grade 3	33	3.6	10.5
Grade 4	53	5.8	16.5
Grade 5	70	7.7	24.5
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	189	20.7	46.0
1st year, high school	152	16.6	63.3
2nd year, high school	144	15.7	79.7
3rd year, high school	86	9.4	89.5
4th year, high school	78	8.5	98.4
Technical & vocational	12	1.3	99.8
1st year, college	1	.1	99.9
2nd year, college	1	.1	100.0
Total	878	96.0	
System	37	4.0	
Total	915	100.0	

Table 76: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in other services

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	14	4.5	4.5
No formal education but can read & write	5	1.6	6.1
Pre-school	4	1.3	7.4
Grade 1	11	3.5	11.0
Grade 2	11	3.5	14.5
Grade 3	17	5.5	20.0
Grade 4	24	7.7	27.7
Grade 5	20	6.5	34.2
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	67	21.6	55.8
1st year, high school	34	11.0	66.8
2nd year, high school	25	8.1	74.8
3rd year, high school	14	4.5	79.4
4th year, high school	62	20.0	99.4
Technical & vocational	1	.3	99.7
1st year, college	1	.3	100.0
Total	310	100.0	

Table 77: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in transportation

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education but can read & write	1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Grade 1	2	3.0	3.0	4.5
Grade 2	2	3.0	3.0	7.6
Grade 3	7	10.6	10.6	18.2
Grade 4	5	7.6	7.6	25.8
Grade 5	9	13.6	13.6	39.4
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	8	12.1	12.1	51.5
1st year, high school	9	13.6	13.6	65.2
2nd year, high school	9	13.6	13.6	78.8
3rd year, high school	6	9.1	9.1	87.9
4th year, high school	7	10.6	10.6	98.5
1st year, college	1	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	66	100.0	100.0	

Table 78: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in construction

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	1	1.9	1.9	1.9
No formal education but can read & write	1	1.9	1.9	3.8
Pre-school	1	1.9	1.9	5.8
Grade 2	1	1.9	1.9	7.7
Grade 3	6	11.5	11.5	19.2
Grade 4	3	5.8	5.8	25.0
Grade 5	7	13.5	13.5	38.5
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	15	28.8	28.8	67.3
1st year, high school	9	17.3	17.3	84.6
2nd year, high school	4	7.7	7.7	92.3
3rd year, high school	2	3.8	3.8	96.2
4th year, high school	2	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	52	100.0	100.0	

Table 79: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in wholesale and retail

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	8	4.7	4.8	4.8
No formal education but can read & write	2	1.2	1.2	6.0
Pre-school	2	1.2	1.2	7.1
Grade 1	1	.6	.6	7.7
Grade 2	6	3.5	3.6	11.3
Grade 3	7	4.1	4.2	15.5
Grade 4	14	8.2	8.3	23.8
Grade 5	15	8.8	8.9	32.7
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	32	18.8	19.0	51.8
1st year, high school	14	8.2	8.3	60.1
2nd year, high school	20	11.8	11.9	72.0
3rd year, high school	7	4.1	4.2	76.2
4th year, high school	38	22.4	22.6	98.8
1st year, college	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
Total	168	98.8	100.0	
Missing System	2	1.2		
Total	170	100.0		

Table 80: Educational attainment of unenrolled children in other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs)

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
No formal education & cannot read & write	21	15.6	15.6	15.6
Pre-school	3	2.2	2.2	17.8
Grade 1	11	8.1	8.1	25.9
Grade 2	8	5.9	5.9	31.9
Grade 3	10	7.4	7.4	39.3
Grade 4	8	5.9	5.9	45.2
Grade 5	14	10.4	10.4	55.6
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	26	19.3	19.3	74.8
1st year, high school	9	6.7	6.7	81.5
2nd year, high school	5	3.7	3.7	85.2
3rd year, high school	6	4.4	4.4	89.6
4th year, high school	13	9.6	9.6	99.3
1st year, college	1	.7	.7	100.0
Total	135	100.0	100.0	

4.2.6.6. Reasons for non-enrolment

Among the 10,558 children who were not currently enrolled in school, four reasons came out as dominant explanations to explain their schooling status. The first reason cited by 24% of respondents was that the children were not interested in school or training. Other reasons included the high cost of schooling (12%), being too young to be in school (7% of cases), support for family (6%), school inaccessible (4%), need to help in housekeeping (4%), inability to cope with school demands (4%), too old to go to school (2%). Reasons related to the need for added family income was cited by about 2% of the children.

One can see from table 81 that the children's reasons for non-enrolment may be grouped into four: those relating to factors within the child, the school, the family, and family economic conditions.

Among child-related factors, the children's lack of interest in school and their age (either too young or too old) were cited the most number of times. Quite a sizable number (a count of 504) also referred to their inability to cope with demands of school. Factors related to age were also mentioned; children were either too young (7%) or too old (3%). Other factors cited peer pressure/gang conflict, running away from home and being hard headed. Disability, illness, and early cohabitation were also mentioned as reasons.

Factors having to do with school included high cost of schooling (mentioned by 15% of children), inaccessibility of school (about 5%) and lack of support from teachers were included in this group of explanations for non-enrolment.

Circumstances within the family also caused children to stop schooling. These included family conflict /separation (2%) and the need to help in housekeeping and family enterprises (about 1%). Death in the family or attitudes of relatives (for example, grandma forcing child to work, or nobody seeing to it that child is not late for enrolment) also pushed the children to work instead of studying.

Economic factors, including poverty and the need for more income were cited by 1111 children as a reason for their inability to continue with their studies.

Table 81: Reasons why children were not currently enrolled

Reasons why not currently enrolled(a)		Responses		Percent of Cases (n=10478)
		N	Percent	
Child factors	Child not interest in school/training	2568	19.8%	24.5%
	Too young to be in school	867	6.7%	8.3%
	Cannot cope with demands of school	504	3.9%	4.8%
	Too old to go to school	321	2.5%	3.1%
	Already living with boy/girlfriend	64	.5%	.6%
	Working for experience	7	.1%	.1%
	Peer pressure, barkada, gang conflict	11	.1%	.1%
	Hard headed	2	.0%	.0%
	Disability/illness	2	.0%	.0%
School factors	High cost of schooling	1562	12.0%	14.9%
	School too far/ not accessible	566	4.4%	5.4%
	Teachers not supportive	84	.6%	.8%
	No school available	43	.3%	.4%

Reasons why not currently enrolled(a)		Responses		Percent of Cases (n=10478)
		N	Percent	
Family factors	Helping in housekeeping	518	4.0%	4.9%
	Family conflict, broken family	236	1.8%	2.3%
	Helping in family enterprise	50	.4%	.5%
	Too late for enrollment	3	.0%	.0%
	Ran away from home	3	.0%	.0%
	Forced by grandma to work	3	.0%	.0%
	Parents are dead	1	.0%	.0%
Economic factors	For income	4	.0%	.0%
	Helping to augment family income	311	2.4%	3.0%
	Working in own business/economic activit	71	.5%	.7%
	Poverty	1	.0%	.0%
	Supporting family	724	5.6%	6.9%
Other reason	Other reasons	4452	34.3%	42.5%
	Nothing	1	.0%	.0%
Total		12979	100.0%	123.9%

Missing responses = 80; Expected total number of children not currently enrolled = 10558

4.2.7 Economic Information on working children

4.2.7.1 Job or business during the past six months

Most (82%) of the working children were with a job or business during the past 6 months (See table 84). About 18% were without a job during the period.

Table 82 shows that 25 children, including siblings and others at-risk, were actually employed during the last six months prior to the survey.

Table 82: Employment status of children within the Last 6 Months

Child category		With Job or Business in last 6 months		Total
		With job or business	No	
Working Children	Count	17490	3703	21193
	% within Child Category	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%
Siblings at Risk	Count	21	3222	3243
	% within Child Category	.6%	99.4%	100.0%
Other Children at Risk	Count	4	21912	21916
	% within Child Category	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	17515	28837	46352
	% within Child Category	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
Missing responses	Working children	2729		
	Siblings & other children at risk	53852		

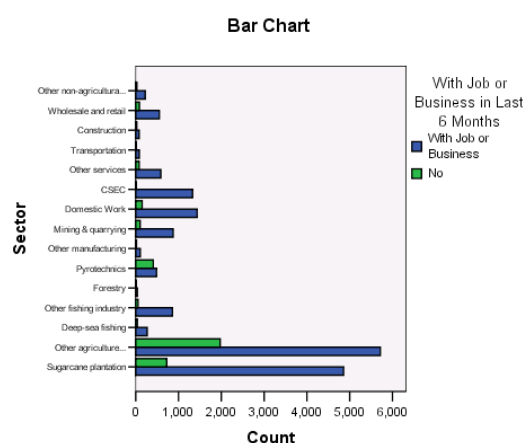
4.2.7.2 Sector associated with children without recent jobs

As depicted in table 83, the sectors where most of the children who did not have a job within the last 6 months were in agriculture (including sugarcane plantations). The other sectors included pyrotechnics, domestic work, mining and quarrying, and other services.

Table 83: Number of children with job or business in last 6 months by sector

Sector		With Job or Business in last 6 months		Total
		With job or business	No	
Sugarcane plantation	Count	4857	726	5583
	% within Sector	87.0%	13.0%	100.0%
Other agriculture industry	Count	5716	1974	7690
	% within Sector	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
Deep-sea fishing	Count	268	38	306
	% within Sector	87.6%	12.4%	100.0%
Other fishing industry	Count	858	55	913
	% within Sector	94.0%	6.0%	100.0%
Forestry	Count	38	2	40
	% within Sector	95.0%	5.0%	100.0%
Pyrotechnics	Count	486	410	896
	% within Sector	54.2%	45.8%	100.0%
Other manufacturing	Count	105	18	123
	% within Sector	85.4%	14.6%	100.0%
Mining & quarrying	Count	875	102	977
	% within Sector	89.6%	10.4%	100.0%
Domestic Work	Count	1435	150	1585
	% within Sector	90.5%	9.5%	100.0%
CSEC	Count	1328	1	1329
	% within Sector	99.9%	.1%	100.0%
Other services	Count	586	81	667
	% within Sector	87.9%	12.1%	100.0%
Transportation	Count	83	11	94
	% within Sector	88.3%	11.7%	100.0%
Construction	Count	80	24	104
	% within Sector	76.9%	23.1%	100.0%
Wholesale and retail	Count	552	86	638
	% within Sector	86.5%	13.5%	100.0%
Other non-agricultural industry (incl OFWs)	Count	222	28	250
	% within Sector	88.8%	11.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	17489	3706	21195
	% within Sector	82.5%	17.5%	100.0%

Missing responses = 81, 738. Expected total number of children = 103,922



4.2.7.3 Gender of those without jobs

More females (81%) were recently in possession of job or business compared to males (76%), as shown in table 84.

Table 84: Number of children with job or business during the past 6 months

Gender		With Job or Business in Last 6 Months		Total
		With Job or Business	No	
Male	Count	10059	32629	42688
	% within Gender	23.6%	76.4%	100.0%
Female	Count	7801	32583	40384
	% within Gender	19.3%	80.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	17860	65212	83072
	% within Gender	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%

Missing responses = 19861

Total number of children = 102,933

4.2.8 Class of work done by working children

A total of 10,337 children worked in family farms or businesses, 40 % of them as unpaid and the other 12% as paid labour. Another 27% worked in private establishments, and another 9% in private households. Nine percent (9%) were self employed (without any paid employee), and 2% were employers in their own farm or business. Interestingly, 59 respondents (.3%) said they were working in government!

Table 85: Class of Work done by working children

Class of work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Working in private household	1837	7.7	9.2
Working in government	59	.2	.3
Working in private establishment	5432	22.7	27.3
Employer in own farm or business	472	2.0	2.4
Self-employed without any paid employee	1738	7.3	8.7
Working as paid worker in family farm or business	2280	9.5	11.5
Working as unpaid worker in family farm or business	8057	33.7	40.5
Total	19875	83.1	100.0
System Missing	4047	16.9	
Total	23922	100.0	



Table 86: Class of work done by working children, by province

Province	Class of Work								Total
		Working in private household	Working in government	Working in private establishment	Employer in own farm or business	Self-employed without paid employee	Working as paid worker in family farm or business	Working as unpaid worker in farm / business	
Bulacan	Count	194	1	111	17	72	69	57	521
	% within Prov	37.2%	.2%	21.3%	3.3%	13.8%	13.2%	10.9%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	75	4	288	23	368	19	49	826
	% within Prov	9.1%	.5%	34.9%	2.8%	44.6%	2.3%	5.9%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	76	8	530	6	145	112	656	1533
	% within Prov	5.0%	.5%	34.6%	.4%	9.5%	7.3%	42.8%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	104	2	328	3	114	25	35	611
	% within Prov	17.0%	.3%	53.7%	.5%	18.7%	4.1%	5.7%	100.0%
Davao	Count	181	4	1408	18	40	89	735	2475
	% within Prov	7.3%	.2%	56.9%	.7%	1.6%	3.6%	29.7%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	157	2	175	60	84	881	716	2075
	% within Prov	7.6%	.1%	8.4%	2.9%	4.0%	42.5%	34.5%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	275	13	1107	78	120	220	544	2357
	% within Prov	11.7%	.6%	47.0%	3.3%	5.1%	9.3%	23.1%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	775	25	1485	267	795	865	5265	9477
	% within Prov	8.2%	.3%	15.7%	2.8%	8.4%	9.1%	55.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	1837	59	5432	472	1738	2280	8057	19875
	% within Prov	9.2%	.3%	27.3%	2.4%	8.7%	11.5%	40.5%	100.0%

Missing responses = 4047

4.2.8.1 Province & class of work done

In Bulacan, most (37%) of the children worked in private households. About 24% worked in family farms /business, 13% of whom as paid and 11% as unpaid workers. Another 21% worked in private establishments and 14% were self-employed without any paid employee.

In Camarines Norte, nearly half (45%) were self-employed without paid employees. Many others (35%) worked in private establishments.

In Cebu, most of the children were either in family farms or businesses as unpaid workers (43%) or as workers in private establishments (35%).

In Compostela Valle, over half (54%) were working in private establishments, and the rest were mostly self-employed without employees (19%) or were working in private households (17%).

More than half (57%) of Davao children also worked in private establishments, and the rest were mostly (30%) unpaid workers in their family farm or business. Some 7% served in private households.

In Iloilo, majority of the children were found in family farms or businesses, 43% of them as paid and 34% as unpaid workers. Eight percent (8%) worked in private households.

Most of Negros Occidental children worked either in private establishments (47%) or in family farm/business with no pay (23%) or with pay (9%).

Negros Oriental had 56% of its listed children working unpaid in family farms or businesses, and 16% in private establishments. Eight percent (8%) were self-employed without any paid employee.

By sector

Over half (54%) of the children in sugarcane plantations worked for private establishments, while about 39% worked in family owned farms, 23% of them with pay and other 16% without pay.

Child workers in deep-sea fishing was also considered by many children (about 54%) as “family farm or business.” Of the children at work in this sector, 33% were paid and 20% were unpaid workers.

In the pyrotechnics sector, 40% of the children considered themselves unpaid workers in the family business. Another 20% said they were working in private establishments, 15% in private households.

In mining and quarrying, more than half (56%) were employed in private establishments and many of the others (36%) were self-employed without any paid employee.

In the domestic work sector, about 73% worked in private households. A number (13%) reported that they worked in the family farm/business.

Table 87: Class of work done by working children, by sector

Sector	Class of work								Total
		Working in private household	Working in government	Working in private establishment	Employer in own farm or business	Self-employed without paid employee	Working as paid worker in family farm or business	Working as unpaid worker in farm / business	
Sugarcane plantation	Count	165	10	3016	92	140	1282	878	5583
	% w/n Sector	3.0%	.2%	54.0%	1.6%	2.5%	23.0%	15.7%	100.0 %
	Count	75	6	901	246	526	514	5421	7689

Sector		Class of work							Total
		Working in private household	Working in government	Working in private establishment	Employer in own farm or business	Self-employed without paid employee	Working as paid worker in family farm or business	Working as unpaid worker in farm / business	
industry	% w/n Sector	1.0%	.1%	11.7%	3.2%	6.8%	6.7%	70.5%	100.0 %
Deep-sea fishing	Count	10	1	111	4	27	61	92	306
	% w/n Sector	3.3%	.3%	36.3%	1.3%	8.8%	19.9%	30.1%	100.0 %
Other fishing industry	Count	25	3	133	37	155	83	477	913
	% w/n Sector	2.7%	.3%	14.6%	4.1%	17.0%	9.1%	52.2%	100.0 %
Forestry	Count	4	1	11	0	15	3	6	40
	% w/n Sector	10.0%	2.5%	27.5%	.0%	37.5%	7.5%	15.0%	100.0 %
Pyrotechnics	Count	135	0	182	4	73	142	360	896
	% w/n Sector	15.1%	.0%	20.3%	.4%	8.1%	15.8%	40.2%	100.0 %
Other manufactrng	Count	22	0	50	5	10	12	23	122
	% w/n Sector	18.0%	.0%	41.0%	4.1%	8.2%	9.8%	18.9%	100.0 %
Mining & quarrying	Count	28	1	545	12	348	21	22	977
	% w/n Sector	2.9%	.1%	55.8%	1.2%	35.6%	2.1%	2.3%	100.0 %
Domestic Work	Count	1160	8	75	10	97	25	210	1585
	% w/n Sector	73.2%	.5%	4.7%	.6%	6.1%	1.6%	13.2%	100.0 %
CSEC	Count	0	1	8	0	1	2	1	13
	% w/n Sector	.0%	7.7%	61.5%	.0%	7.7%	15.4%	7.7%	100.0 %
Other services	Count	122	19	170	17	141	50	147	666
	% w/n Sector	18.3%	2.9%	25.5%	2.6%	21.2%	7.5%	22.1%	100.0 %
Transportatn	Count	5	1	58	1	18	4	7	94
	% w/n Sector	5.3%	1.1%	61.7%	1.1%	19.1%	4.3%	7.4%	100.0 %
Construction	Count	30	3	50	0	5	11	5	104
	% w/n Sector	28.8%	2.9%	48.1%	.0%	4.8%	10.6%	4.8%	100.0 %
Wholesale and retail	Count	39	1	65	32	158	36	306	637
	% w/n Sector	6.1%	.2%	10.2%	5.0%	24.8%	5.7%	48.0%	100.0 %
Other non-agri (OFWs)	Count	17	4	57	12	24	34	102	250
	% w/n Sector	6.8%	1.6%	22.8%	4.8%	9.6%	13.6%	40.8%	100.0 %
Total	Count	1837	59	5432	472	1738	2280	8057	19875
	% w/n Sector	9.2%	.3%	27.3%	2.4%	8.7%	11.5%	40.5%	100.0 %

4.2.8.2 Gender & class of work done

Male children outnumbered females in all classes of work, except in private households.

Private establishments were where the proportion of male children registered highest (68%). This was followed by government, which had 64% of children workers as males. About 65% those with own farm or business were males. Sixty-five (65%) of workers in private households were females.

Table 88: Class of work & gender of working children

Class of work		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Working in private household	Count	651	1186	1837
	% within Class of Work	35.4%	64.6%	100.0%
Working in government	Count	38	21	59
	% within Class of Work	64.4%	35.6%	100.0%
Working in private establishment	Count	3679	1753	5432
	% within Class of Work	67.7%	32.3%	100.0%
Employer in own farm or business	Count	299	173	472
	% within Class of Work	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
Self-employed without any paid employee	Count	1043	695	1738
	% within Class of Work	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
Working as paid worker in family farm or business	Count	1397	883	2280
	% within Class of Work	61.3%	38.7%	100.0%
Working as unpaid worker in family farm or business	Count	4266	3791	8057
	% within Class of Work	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	11373	8502	19875
	% within Class of Work	57.2%	42.8%	100.0%

4.2.9 Children's work sites

Available data indicate that more than a third (37%) of the children work on sites that their families own. Many of the others work in sugar plantation sites (24%) and other farms (13%). Five percent (5%) work in an employer's house and another 5% in a mining site.

Table 89: Working children's place of current work

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Own/family farm/own house	7279	30.4	36.6
Sugar plantation	4694	19.6	23.6
Other farms/plantations	2581	10.8	13.0
Employer's house	1436	6.0	7.2
Mining site	954	4.0	4.8
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	513	2.1	2.6
Factory	393	1.6	2.0
Deep sea fishing ground	299	1.2	1.5
Street	209	.9	1.1
Restaurant/bar/hotel	96	.4	.5
Construction site	76	.3	.4
Forest/logging site	35	.1	.2
Quarrying site	23	.1	.1
Others	1286	5.4	6.5
Total	19874	83.1	100.0
Missing System	4048	16.9	
Total	23922	100.0	

There were more female rather than male children workers who worked in the homes of employers (72%) or in restaurants (62%). For all other sites, males outnumbered females.

Table 90: Working children's place of current work

Place of Current Work		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Employer's house	Count	396	1040	1436
	% within Place of Current Work	27.6%	72.4%	100.0%
Factory	Count	205	188	393
	% within Place of Current Work	52.2%	47.8%	100.0%
Own/family farm/own house	Count	3824	3455	7279
	% within Place of Current Work	52.5%	47.5%	100.0%
Sugar plantation	Count	3070	1624	4694
	% within Place of Current Work	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%
Other farms/plantations	Count	1546	1035	2581
	% within Place of Current Work	59.9%	40.1%	100.0%
Deep sea fishing ground	Count	253	46	299
	% within Place of Current Work	84.6%	15.4%	100.0%
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	Count	376	137	513
	% within Place of Current Work	73.3%	26.7%	100.0%
Forest/logging site	Count	31	4	35
	% within Place of Current Work	88.6%	11.4%	100.0%
Mining site	Count	717	237	954
	% within Place of Current Work	75.2%	24.8%	100.0%
Quarrying site	Count	18	5	23
	% within Place of Current Work	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
Restaurant/bar/hotel	Count	37	59	96
	% within Place of Current Work	38.5%	61.5%	100.0%
Street	Count	144	65	209
	% within Place of Current Work	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
Construction site	Count	66	10	76
	% within Place of Current Work	86.8%	13.2%	100.0%
Others	Count	690	596	1286
	% within Place of Current Work	53.7%	46.3%	100.0%
Total	Count	11373	8501	19874
	% within Place of Current Work	57.2%	42.8%	100.0%

Table 91: Place of current work: children in sugarcane plantations

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sugar plantation	4539	81.3	81.3	81.3
Own/family farm/own house	756	13.5	13.5	94.8
Other farms/plantations	215	3.9	3.9	98.7
Employer's house	22	.4	.4	99.1
Others	21	.4	.4	99.5
Factory	9	.2	.2	99.6
Deep sea fishing ground	8	.1	.1	99.8
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	6	.1	.1	99.9
Mining site	3	.1	.1	99.9
Forest/logging site	1	.0	.0	99.9
Quarrying site	1	.0	.0	100.0
Restaurant/bar/hotel	1	.0	.0	100.0
Construction site	1	.0	.0	100.0
Total	5583	100.0	100.0	

Table 92: Place of current work, children: working in other agriculture

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own/family farm/own house	4966	64.6	64.6	64.6
Other farms/plantations	2293	29.8	29.8	94.4
Others	284	3.7	3.7	98.1
Sugar plantation	61	.8	.8	98.9
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	27	.4	.4	99.2
Employer's house	22	.3	.3	99.5
Factory	8	.1	.1	99.6
Deep sea fishing ground	8	.1	.1	99.7
Restaurant/bar/hotel	6	.1	.1	99.8
Street	6	.1	.1	99.9
Forest/logging site	4	.1	.1	99.9
Mining site	4	.1	.1	100.0
Total	7689	100.0	100.0	
Missing System	1	.0		
Total	7690	100.0		

Table 93: Place of current work: Children in deep-sea fishing

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Deep sea fishing ground	228	74.5	74.5	74.5
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	27	8.8	8.8	83.3
Other farms/plantations	23	7.5	7.5	90.8
Own/family farm/own house	17	5.6	5.6	96.4
Others	6	2.0	2.0	98.4
Employer's house	1	.3	.3	98.7
Factory	1	.3	.3	99.0
Sugar plantation	1	.3	.3	99.3
Forest/logging site	1	.3	.3	99.7
Mining site	1	.3	.3	100.0
Total	306	100.0	100.0	

Table 94: Place of current work: Children in other fishing industries

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	433	47.4	47.4	47.4
Others	306	33.5	33.5	80.9
Own/family farm/own house	110	12.0	12.0	93.0
Deep sea fishing ground	42	4.6	4.6	97.6
Sugar plantation	12	1.3	1.3	98.9
Other farms/plantations	5	.5	.5	99.5
Employer's house	2	.2	.2	99.7
Mining site	2	.2	.2	99.9
Restaurant/bar/hotel	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	913	100.0	100.0	

Table 95: Place of current work: Children in mining & quarrying

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Forest/logging site	23	57.5	57.5	57.5
Mining site	11	27.5	27.5	85.0
Own/family farm/own house	4	10.0	10.0	95.0
Other farms/plantations	1	2.5	2.5	97.5
Others	1	2.5	2.5	100.0
Total	40	100.0	100.0	

Table 96: Place of current work: children in pyrotechnics

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own/family farm/own house	424	24.7	47.4	47.4
Factory	320	18.6	35.8	83.1
Employer's house	117	6.8	13.1	96.2
Others	25	1.5	2.8	99.0
Sugar plantation	3	.2	.3	99.3
Quarrying site	3	.2	.3	99.7
Deep sea fishing ground	1	.1	.1	99.8
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	1	.1	.1	99.9
Construction site	1	.1	.1	100.0
Total	895	52.1	100.0	
Missing	823	47.9		
Total	1718	100.0		

Table 97: Place of current work: children in other manufacturing

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own/family farm/own house	35	28.7	28.7	28.7
Factory	27	22.1	22.1	50.8
Employer's house	26	21.3	21.3	72.1
Others	25	20.5	20.5	92.6
Sugar plantation	6	4.9	4.9	97.5
Other farms/plantations	2	1.6	1.6	99.2
Street	1	.8	.8	100.0
Total	122	100.0	100.0	

Table 98: Place of current work: children in mining & quarrying

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Mining site	904	92.5	92.5	92.5
Own/family farm/own house	27	2.8	2.8	95.3
Quarrying site	14	1.4	1.4	96.7
Deep sea fishing ground	8	.8	.8	97.5
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	8	.8	.8	98.4
Employer's house	7	.7	.7	99.1
Forest/logging site	5	.5	.5	99.6
Sugar plantation	2	.2	.2	99.8
Others	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total	977	100.0	100.0	

Table 99: Place of current work : children in domestic work

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Employer's house	1024	33.4	64.6	64.6
Own/family farm/own house	394	12.9	24.9	89.5
Others	73	2.4	4.6	94.1
Restaurant/bar/hotel	31	1.0	2.0	96.0
Sugar plantation	29	.9	1.8	97.9
Other farms/plantations	10	.3	.6	98.5
Construction site	7	.2	.4	98.9
Mining site	6	.2	.4	99.3
Factory	4	.1	.3	99.6
Deep sea fishing ground	2	.1	.1	99.7
Quarrying site	2	.1	.1	99.8
Street	2	.1	.1	99.9

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	1	.0	.1	100.0
Total	1585	51.7	100.0	
Missing System	1479	48.3		
Total	3064	100.0		

Table 100: Place of current work: CSEC

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Restaurant/bar/hotel	9	.7	69.2	69.2
Own/family farm/own house	2	.2	15.4	84.6
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	1	.1	7.7	92.3
Others	1	.1	7.7	100.0
Total	13	1.0	100.0	
Missing System	1316	99.0		
Total	1329	100.0		

Table 101: Place of current work: children in other services

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Others	217	32.6	32.6	32.6
Own/family farm/own house	198	29.7	29.7	62.3
Employer's house	126	18.9	18.9	81.2
Street	48	7.2	7.2	88.4
Other farms/plantations	21	3.2	3.2	91.6
Restaurant/bar/hotel	18	2.7	2.7	94.3
Factory	15	2.3	2.3	96.5
Sugar plantation	14	2.1	2.1	98.6
Mining site	6	.9	.9	99.5
Construction site	2	.3	.3	99.8
Quarrying site	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	666	100.0	100.0	

Table 102: Place of current work: transportation

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Street	47	50.0	50.0	50.0
Others	26	27.7	27.7	77.7
Sugar plantation	10	10.6	10.6	88.3
Own/family farm/own house	4	4.3	4.3	92.6
Other farms/plantations	2	2.1	2.1	94.7
Employer's house	1	1.1	1.1	95.7
Factory	1	1.1	1.1	96.8
Mining site	1	1.1	1.1	97.9
Quarrying site	1	1.1	1.1	98.9
Construction site	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
Total	94	100.0	100.0	

Table 103: Place of current work: children in construction work

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Construction site	61	58.7	58.7	58.7
Employer's house	24	23.1	23.1	81.7
Others	11	10.6	10.6	92.3
Other farms/plantations	3	2.9	2.9	95.2
Restaurant/bar/hotel	2	1.9	1.9	97.1
Own/family farm/own house	1	1.0	1.0	98.1

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Sugar plantation	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
Quarrying site	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	104	100.0	100.0	

Table 104: Place of current work: children in wholesale & retail work

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Own/family farm/own house	274	43.0	43.0	43.0
Others	188	29.5	29.5	72.5
Street	99	15.5	15.5	88.1
Employer's house	26	4.1	4.1	92.2
Restaurant/bar/hotel	19	3.0	3.0	95.1
Mining site	15	2.4	2.4	97.5
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	7	1.1	1.1	98.6
Factory	3	.5	.5	99.1
Sugar plantation	2	.3	.3	99.4
Other farms/plantations	1	.2	.2	99.5
Deep sea fishing ground	1	.2	.2	99.7
Forest/logging site	1	.2	.2	99.8
Construction site	1	.2	.2	100.0
Total	637	100.0	100.0	

Table 105: Place of current work: children in other non-agricultural industry

Place of current work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Others	100	40.0	40.0	40.0
Own/family farm/own house	67	26.8	26.8	66.8
Employer's house	38	15.2	15.2	82.0
Sugar plantation	14	5.6	5.6	87.6
Restaurant/bar/hotel	9	3.6	3.6	91.2
Street	6	2.4	2.4	93.6
Factory	5	2.0	2.0	95.6
Other farms/plantations	5	2.0	2.0	97.6
Aquafarm/other fishing sites	2	.8	.8	98.4
Construction site	2	.8	.8	99.2
Deep sea fishing ground	1	.4	.4	99.6
Mining site	1	.4	.4	100.0
Total	250	100.0	100.0	

4.3 Profile of children at risk

There were a total of 25,494 children listed as at risk. Of this number, 13% of whom were siblings of working children. The other 87% were other children who were at risk of being drawn to work in the WFCL sectors. See table 106.

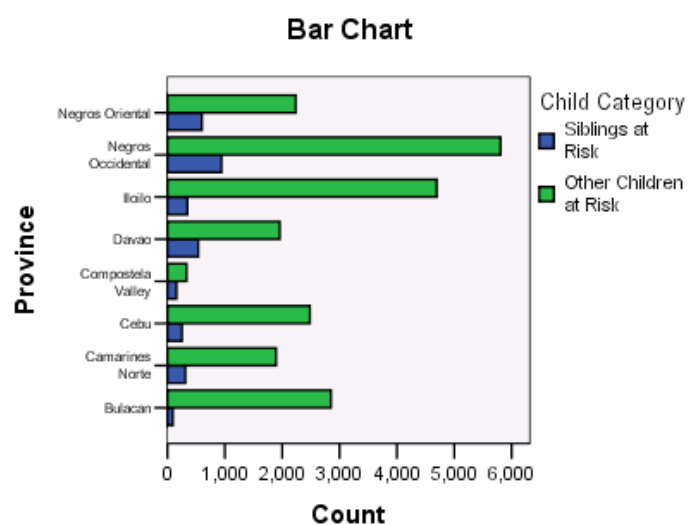
Negros Occidental provided the highest count of siblings at risk at 29%. It was followed Negros Oriental (18%), Davao (17%) and Iloilo (11%).

In terms of other children at risk, Negros Occidental again provided the highest count (5808 or 26%), followed by Iloilo at 21%. Bulacan then ranked next at 13%, Cebu at 11% and Negros Oriental at 10%.

Table 106: Categories of children at risk, by province

Province		Child Category		Total
		Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
Bulacan	Count	94	2848	2942
	% within Child Category	2.9%	12.8%	11.5%
Camarines Norte	Count	312	1894	2206
	% within Child Category	9.6%	8.5%	8.7%
Cebu	Count	252	2483	2735
	% within Child Category	7.8%	11.2%	10.7%
Compostela Valley	Count	157	332	489
	% within Child Category	4.8%	1.5%	1.9%
Davao	Count	537	1956	2493
	% within Child Category	16.6%	8.8%	9.8%
Iloilo	Count	348	4694	5042
	% within Child Category	10.7%	21.1%	19.8%
Negros Occidental	Count	943	5808	6751
	% within Child Category	29.1%	26.1%	26.5%
Negros Oriental	Count	600	2236	2836
	% within Child Category	18.5%	10.0%	11.1%
Total	Count	3243	22251	25494
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 36,888. Expected total N of children at risk: 62,182



Gender

Among siblings at risk, females generally outnumbered males by 8%. Bulacan province was the only exception to this trend, as males outnumbered female child workers there by 2%.

Among other children at risk, males generally, but only slightly, outnumbered female child workers by 1%. Only in three provinces did the females outnumber the male children in this category. These were the provinces of Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, and Davao.

Table 107: Count of children at risk, by gender & province

	Province		Male	Female	Total
Siblings at Risk	Province	Bulacan	48	46	94
		Camarines Norte	143	169	312
		Cebu	123	129	252
		Compostela Valley	78	79	157
		Davao	245	292	537
		Iloilo	156	192	348
		Negros Occidental	415	528	943
		Negros Oriental	293	307	600
		Total	1501	1742	3243
Other Children at Risk	Province	Bulacan	1480	1368	2848
		Camarines Norte	973	921	1894
		Cebu	1292	1191	2483
		Compostela Valley	184	148	332
		Davao	965	991	1956
		Iloilo	2397	2297	4694
		Negros Occidental	2836	2972	5808
		Negros Oriental	1103	1133	2236
		Total	11230	11021	22251

Table 108: Distribution of children at risk, based on provincial totals across the genders

	Province		Male	Female	Total
Siblings at Risk	Province	Bulacan	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%
		Camarines Norte	45.8%	54.2%	100.0%
		Cebu	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		Compostela Valley	49.7%	50.3%	100.0%
		Davao	45.6%	54.4%	100.0%
		Iloilo	44.8%	55.2%	100.0%
		Negros Occidental	44.0%	56.0%	100.0%
		Negros Oriental	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		Total	46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
Other Children at Risk	Province	Bulacan	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
		Camarines Norte	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%
		Cebu	52.0%	48.0%	100.0%
		Compostela Valley	55.4%	44.6%	100.0%
		Davao	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
		Iloilo	51.1%	48.9%	100.0%
		Negros Occidental	48.8%	51.2%	100.0%
		Negros Oriental	49.3%	50.7%	100.0%
		Total	50.5%	49.5%	100.0%

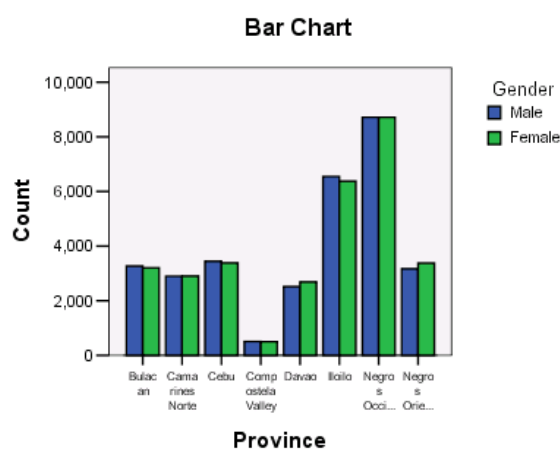
* Percentage is based on total number of children at risk per province. Refer to table 107 for count of children.

Table 109: Distribution of children at risk based on gender totals across the provinces*

	Province		Male	Female	Total
Siblings at Risk	Province	Bulacan	3.2%	2.6%	2.9%
		Camarines Norte	9.5%	9.7%	9.6%
		Cebu	8.2%	7.4%	7.8%
		Compostela Valley	5.2%	4.5%	4.8%
		Davao	16.3%	16.8%	16.6%
		Iloilo	10.4%	11.0%	10.7%
		Negros Occidental	27.6%	30.3%	29.1%

	Province		Male	Female	Total
		Negros Oriental	19.5%	17.6%	18.5%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Other Children at Risk	Province	Bulacan	13.2%	12.4%	12.8%
		Camarines Norte	8.7%	8.4%	8.5%
		Cebu	11.5%	10.8%	11.2%
		Compostela Valley	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%
		Davao	8.6%	9.0%	8.8%
		Iloilo	21.3%	20.8%	21.1%
		Negros Occidental	25.3%	27.0%	26.1%
		Negros Oriental	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
	Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* Percentage is based on gender totals across the provinces. Refer to table 107 for count of children.



4.3.1 Age as of last birthday

Based on the data in table 110, 10% of the children at risk were 5 years old, which represented the mode age for the total group. Mean age was 11.22 and the median was 12.

Among siblings, the number of children was more or less constant from age 5 to 11, peaking at 12 to 13 years, and then tapered down after the age of 13. Among other children at risk, the number of children took the form of an inverted U, with the numbers highest at both age extremes of 5 and 16-17.

Table 110: Age (as of last birthday) of children at risk

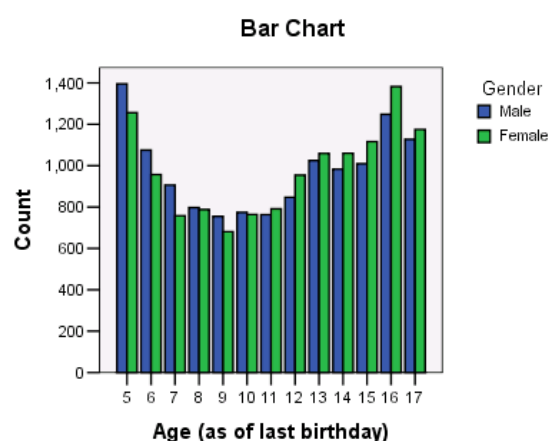
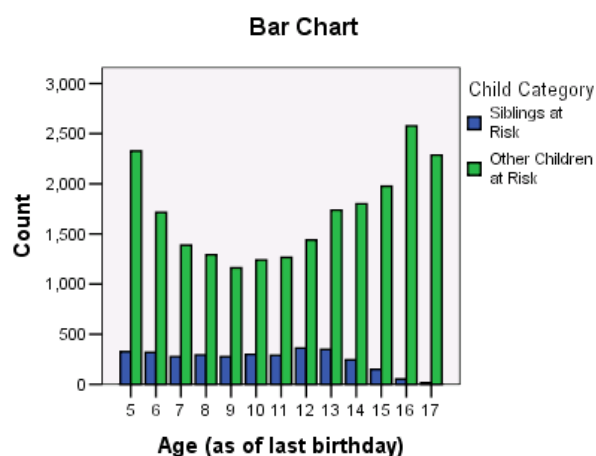
Age (as of last birthday)		Child category		Total
		Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
5	Count	325	2326	2651
	% within Child Category	10.0%	10.5%	10.4%
6	Count	318	1714	2032
	% within Child Category	9.8%	7.7%	8.0%
7	Count	276	1388	1664
	% within Child Category	8.5%	6.3%	6.5%
8	Count	293	1292	1585
	% within Child Category	9.0%	5.8%	6.2%
9	Count	275	1161	1436
	% within Child Category	8.5%	5.2%	5.6%
10	Count	298	1240	1538
	% within Child Category	9.2%	5.6%	6.0%

Age (as of last birthday)		Child category		Total
		Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
11	Count	289	1265	1554
	% within Child Category	8.9%	5.7%	6.1%
12	Count	361	1440	1801
	% within Child Category	11.1%	6.5%	7.1%
13	Count	347	1737	2084
	% within Child Category	10.7%	7.8%	8.2%
14	Count	243	1800	2043
	% within Child Category	7.5%	8.1%	8.0%
15	Count	149	1976	2125
	% within Child Category	4.6%	8.9%	8.4%
16	Count	53	2577	2630
	% within Child Category	1.6%	11.6%	10.3%
17	Count	16	2286	2302
	% within Child Category	.5%	10.3%	9.0%
Total	Count	3243	22202	25445
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 49

Mean age = 11.22

Median age = 12 Mode = 5



4.3.2 Age and gender

The number of both males and females among children at risk were highest before the age of 7 and after the age of 15. The numbers actually gradually increase from age 12, especially for female children. The number of children at risk was lowest from ages 7-11.

Male children greatly outnumbered female children at risk at age 5 and 6, while female children clearly outnumbered male children at risk at ages 12 onwards, peaking at age 16.

Table 111: Distribution of children at risk, by gender and age

Age (as of last birthday)		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
5	Count	1395	1256	2651
	% within Gender	11.0%	9.9%	10.4%
6	Count	1075	957	2032
	% within Gender	8.5%	7.5%	8.0%
7	Count	906	758	1664
	% within Gender	7.1%	5.9%	6.5%
8	Count	797	788	1585
	% within Gender	6.3%	6.2%	6.2%
9	Count	755	681	1436

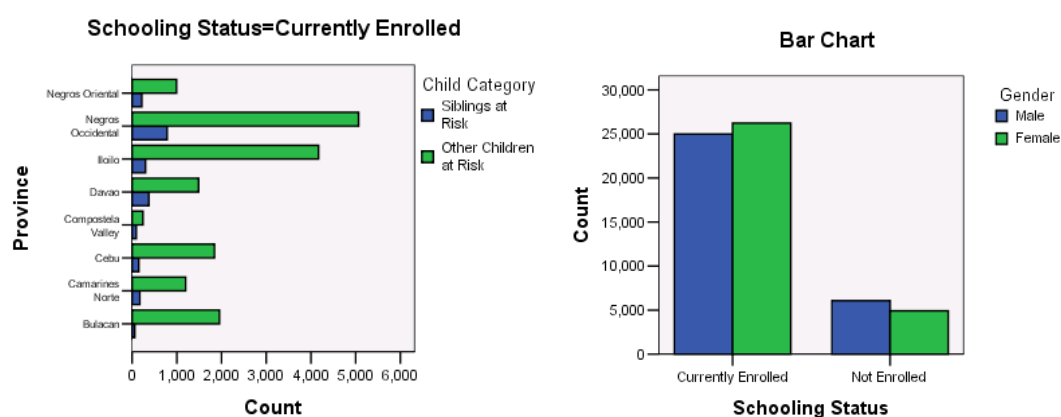
Age (as of last birthday)		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
10	% within Gender	5.9%	5.3%	5.6%
	Count	774	764	1538
11	% within Gender	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%
	Count	763	791	1554
12	% within Gender	6.0%	6.2%	6.1%
	Count	847	954	1801
13	% within Gender	6.7%	7.5%	7.1%
	Count	1025	1059	2084
14	% within Gender	8.1%	8.3%	8.2%
	Count	983	1060	2043
15	% within Gender	7.7%	8.3%	8.0%
	Count	1009	1116	2125
16	% within Gender	7.9%	8.8%	8.4%
	Count	1248	1382	2630
17	% within Gender	9.8%	10.8%	10.3%
	Count	1127	1175	2302
Total	% within Gender	8.9%	9.2%	9.0%
	Count	12704	12741	25445
		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.3.3 Schooling status

In both categories of children at risk, proportionately more children were currently enrolled in school than otherwise. The percentage among siblings of working children, however, was lower at 66% compared to the 76% reported for other children at risk.

Table 112: Schooling status of children at risk

Schooling Status		Child Category		Total
		Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
Currently Enrolled	Count	2150	16949	19099
	% within Child Category	66.3%	76.2%	74.9%
Not Enrolled	Count	1093	5302	6395
	% within Child Category	33.7%	23.8%	25.1%
Total	Count	3243	22251	25494
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Among the provinces, Negros Occidental had the highest count (31%) of at-risk children (in both categories) who were currently enrolled in school. Table 112 shows the

shortfall in the expected count of currently enrolled children at-risk included in the survey. The actual numbers of siblings at risk who were currently enrolled were lower than expected in Bulacan, Cebu, and Iloilo. Actual currently enrolled children were lower than expected in Camarines Norte, Compostela Valley, Davao, and Negros Occidental & Oriental for other children at risk.

Table 114 on the other hand shows that the actual numbers of out-of-school children at risk (non-siblings) were higher than expected in the provinces of Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Cebu, and Iloilo. The converse was true for Compostela Valley, Davao and Negros Occidental & Oriental, where the actual number of non-enrolled children were higher than expected for siblings at risk. Chi square values for the data were significant at .05 level.

Table 115 suggests that there were more females rather than males in both categories of children at risk who were currently enrolled. The percentages of currently enrolled were 57% females versus 43% males among siblings at risk and 51% females versus 49% males among other children at risk.

More than a third of the reasons given to explain why the children at risk were not in school had to do with their being too young to be in school.

The next most frequently cited reason was that the child was not interested in school. This was given by about 24% of the cases. The third most frequently cited reason (14% of cases) was the high cost of schooling.

Other reasons included family conflict/broken family (7%), need to help augment family income (5%), inability to cope with school demands (4%), and helping with housekeeping (4%).

Table 113: Number of currently enrolled children among children at risk, by province

Currently Enrolled		Child Category		Total
		Siblings at risk	Other children at risk	
Bulacan	Count	60	1953	2013
	Expected Count	226.6	1786.4	2013.0
	% within Child Category	2.8%	11.5%	10.5%
Camarines Norte	Count	174	1197	1371
	Expected Count	154.3	1216.7	1371.0
	% within Child Category	8.1%	7.1%	7.2%
Cebu	Count	149	1842	1991
	Expected Count	224.1	1766.9	1991.0
	% within Child Category	6.9%	10.9%	10.4%
Compostela Valley	Count	92	243	335
	Expected Count	37.7	297.3	335.0
	% within Child Category	4.3%	1.4%	1.8%
Davao	Count	374	1488	1862
	Expected Count	209.6	1652.4	1862.0
	% within Child Category	17.4%	8.8%	9.7%
Iloilo	Count	300	4168	4468
	Expected Count	503.0	3965.0	4468.0
	% within Child Category	14.0%	24.6%	23.4%
Negros Occidental	Count	783	5066	5849
	Expected Count	658.4	5190.6	5849.0

Currently Enrolled		Child Category		Total
		Siblings at risk	Other children at risk	
Negros Oriental	% within Child Category	36.4%	29.9%	30.6%
	Count	218	992	1210
	Expected Count	136.2	1073.8	1210.0
Total	Count	2150	16949	19099
	Expected Count	2150.0	16949.0	19099.0
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 114: Number of currently enrolled children among children at risk, by province

Not Enrolled		Child Category		Total
		Siblings at risk	Other children at risk	
Bulacan	Count	34	895	929
	Expected Count	158.8	770.2	929.0
	% within Child Category	3.1%	16.9%	14.5%
Camarines Norte	Count	138	697	835
	Expected Count	142.7	692.3	835.0
	% within Child Category	12.6%	13.1%	13.1%
Cebu	Count	103	641	744
	Expected Count	127.2	616.8	744.0
	% within Child Category	9.4%	12.1%	11.6%
Compostela Valley	Count	65	89	154
	Expected Count	26.3	127.7	154.0
	% within Child Category	5.9%	1.7%	2.4%
Davao	Count	163	468	631
	Expected Count	107.8	523.2	631.0
	% within Child Category	14.9%	8.8%	9.9%
Iloilo	Count	48	526	574
	Expected Count	98.1	475.9	574.0
	% within Child Category	4.4%	9.9%	9.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	160	742	902
	Expected Count	154.2	747.8	902.0
	% within Child Category	14.6%	14.0%	14.1%
Negros Oriental	Count	382	1244	1626
	Expected Count	277.9	1348.1	1626.0
	% within Child Category	34.9%	23.5%	25.4%
Total	Count	1093	5302	6395
	Expected Count	1093.0	5302.0	6395.0
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 115: Schooling status of children at risk, by gender & category

Child Category		Schooling status		Gender		Total
				Male	Female	
Siblings at Risk	Currently Enrolled	Count		931	1219	2150
		% within Schooling Status		43.3%	56.7%	100.0%
	Not Enrolled	Count		570	523	1093
		% within Schooling Status		52.2%	47.8%	100.0%
	Total	Count		1501	1742	3243
		% within Schooling Status		46.3%	53.7%	100.0%
Other Children at Risk	Currently Enrolled	Count		8242	8707	16949
		% within Schooling Status		48.6%	51.4%	100.0%
	Not Enrolled	Count		2988	2314	5302
		% within Schooling Status		56.4%	43.6%	100.0%
	Total	Count		11230	11021	22251
		% within Schooling Status		50.5%	49.5%	100.0%

Table 116: Reasons why children at risk were not currently enrolled

Reasons why child not currently enrolled		Child category		Total
		Siblings at Risk	Other Children at Risk	
Too young to be in school	Count	385	1888	2273
	% within Category	35.2%	37.3%	
	% of Total	6.3%	30.7%	36.9%
Too old to go to school	Count	12	82	94
	% within Category	1.1%	1.6%	
	% of Total	.2%	1.3%	1.5%
No school available	Count	17	57	74
	% within Category	1.6%	1.1%	
	% of Total	.3%	.9%	1.2%
Child not interest in school	Count	311	1194	1505
	% within Category	28.5%	23.6%	
	% of Total	5.1%	19.4%	24.4%
High cost of schooling	Count	119	756	875
	% within Category	10.9%	14.9%	
	% of Total	1.9%	12.3%	14.2%
School too far/ not accessible	Count	95	281	376
	% within Category	8.7%	5.5%	
	% of Total	1.5%	4.6%	6.1%
Teachers not support	Count	9	42	51
	% within Category	.8%	.8%	
	% of Total	.1%	.7%	.8%
Cannot cope with demands of school	Count	42	211	253
	% within Category	3.8%	4.2%	
	% of Total	.7%	3.4%	4.1%
Helping to augment family income	Count	46	274	320
	% within Category	4.2%	5.4%	
	% of Total	.7%	4.5%	5.2%
Other reasons	Count	46	190	236
	% within Category	4.2%	3.8%	
	% of Total	.7%	3.1%	3.8%
Helping in housekeeping	Count	58	162	220
	% within Category	5.3%	3.2%	
	% of Total	.9%	2.6%	3.6%
Working in own business	Count	0	4	4
	% within Category	.0%	.1%	
	% of Total	.0%	.1%	.1%
Helping in family enterprise	Count	1	7	8
	% within Category	.1%	.1%	
	% of Total	.0%	.1%	.1%
Family conflict, broken family	Count	69	338	407
	% within Category	6.3%	6.7%	
	% of Total	1.1%	5.5%	6.6%
Too late for enrollment	Count	1	0	1
	% within Category	.1%	.0%	
	% of Total	.0%	.0%	.0%
Total	Count	1093	5064	6157
	% of Total	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%

Percentages and totals are based on respondents/cases.

4.3.4 Educational attainment

A sizable number (3506 or 14%) of the children at risk have had no formal education and cannot read and write. (Another group of 3% also had no formal education but can read and write). The next biggest group (numbering 2333 or 9%) have finished pre-school. The rest of the children were distributed more or less equally, between 7% to 9% in each of the different grade levels from Grades 1 through to high school. See table 117. The percentage of males was higher than that of the females in the lower levels (no formal education up to 3). Higher female percentages were found from Grade 4 up to 4th year high school.

Table 117: Educational Attainment of children at risk

Educational Attainment		Child category		Total
		Siblings at risk	Other Children at risk	
No formal education but can read & write	Count	653	2853	3506
	% within Child Category	20.1%	12.9%	13.8%
No formal education but can read & write	Count	86	573	659
	% within Child Category	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
Pre-school	Count	356	1977	2333
	% within Child Category	11.0%	8.9%	9.2%
Grade 1	Count	370	1417	1787
	% within Child Category	11.4%	6.4%	7.0%
Grade 2	Count	342	1333	1675
	% within Child Category	10.5%	6.0%	6.6%
Grade 3	Count	313	1386	1699
	% within Child Category	9.7%	6.3%	6.7%
Grade 4	Count	285	1473	1758
	% within Child Category	8.8%	6.7%	6.9%
Grade 5	Count	300	1576	1876
	% within Child Category	9.3%	7.1%	7.4%
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	Count	270	2122	2392
	% within Child Category	8.3%	9.6%	9.4%
1st year, high school	Count	153	1977	2130
	% within Child Category	4.7%	8.9%	8.4%
2nd year, high school	Count	76	2043	2119
	% within Child Category	2.3%	9.2%	8.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	31	1928	1959
	% within Child Category	1.0%	8.7%	7.7%
4th year, high school	Count	7	1202	1209
	% within Child Category	.2%	5.4%	4.8%
Technical & vocational	Count	0	5	5
	% within Child Category	.0%	.0%	.0%
1st year, college	Count	0	175	175
	% within Child Category	.0%	.8%	.7%
2nd year, college	Count	1	10	11
	% within Child Category	.0%	.0%	.0%
3rd year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Child Category	.0%	.0%	.0%
College graduate	Count	0	1	1
	% within Child Category	.0%	.0%	.0%
Non formal	Count	0	2	2
	% within Child Category	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not yet enrolled	Count	0	65	65
	% within Child Category	.0%	.3%	.3%
Total	Count	3243	22119	25362
	% within Child Category	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

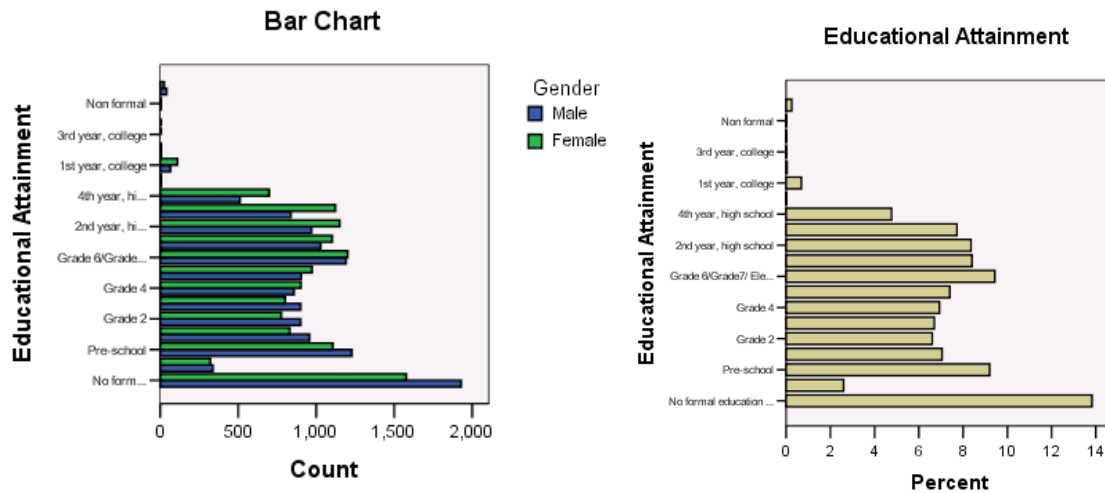


Table 118: Educational attainment of working children, by gender

Educational Attainment		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
No formal education & cannot read & write	Count	1929	1577	3506
	% within Gender	15.2%	12.4%	13.8%
No formal education but can read & write	Count	338	321	659
	% within Gender	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%
Pre-school	Count	1227	1106	2333
	% within Gender	9.7%	8.7%	9.2%
Grade 1	Count	957	830	1787
	% within Gender	7.6%	6.5%	7.0%
Grade 2	Count	899	776	1675
	% within Gender	7.1%	6.1%	6.6%
Grade 3	Count	899	800	1699
	% within Gender	7.1%	6.3%	6.7%
Grade 4	Count	857	901	1758
	% within Gender	6.8%	7.1%	6.9%
Grade 5	Count	904	972	1876
	% within Gender	7.1%	7.7%	7.4%
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	Count	1191	1201	2392
	% within Gender	9.4%	9.5%	9.4%
1st year, high school	Count	1028	1102	2130
	% within Gender	8.1%	8.7%	8.4%
2nd year, high school	Count	969	1150	2119
	% within Gender	7.7%	9.1%	8.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	837	1122	1959
	% within Gender	6.6%	8.8%	7.7%
4th year, high school	Count	511	698	1209
	% within Gender	4.0%	5.5%	4.8%
Technical & vocational	Count	3	2	5
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
1st year, college	Count	65	110	175
	% within Gender	.5%	.9%	.7%
2nd year, college	Count	5	6	11
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
3rd year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
College graduate	Count	1	0	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%

Educational Attainment		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Non formal	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	.0%	.0%	.0%
Not yet enrolled	Count	41	24	65
	% within Gender	.3%	.2%	.3%
Total	Count	12662	12700	25362

4.3.5 Employment status during last 6 months

Less than 1% of the children at risk were with a job during the last 6 months. Over 99% were without a job. The same was true for both males and females.

Table 119: Employment status of working children during the last 6 months, by child category

Employment Status in Last 6 Months		Child category		Total
		Siblings at risk	Other Children at risk	
With Job or Business	Count	21	4	25
	% of Total	.1%	.0%	.1%
No	Count	3222	21912	25134
	% of Total	12.8%	87.1%	99.9%
Total	Count	3243	21916	25159
	% of Total	12.9%	87.1%	100.0%

Table 120: Employment status of working children during the last 6 months, by child category & gender

With Job or Business in Last 6 Months		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
With Job or Business	Count	13	12	25
	% within Gender	.1%	.1%	.1%
No	Count	12532	12602	25134
	% within Gender	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
Total	Count	12545	12614	25159
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

4.4 Profile of child domestic workers

4.4.1 Demographic Data

4.4.1.1 Provincial enclaves

All 9 areas covered were reported to have children in domestic work. Davao contributed the most number (40%), followed by Negros Oriental (25%) and Negros Occidental (24%). Iloilo contributed 8%, NCR 6%, Compostela Valley 3%, and Cebu 2%. Camarines Norte and Bulacan each shared 1% to the total number of children in domestic work.

Table 121: Distribution of CDWs in 9 areas covered by baseline survey

Areas	Total
Bulacan	Count 35
	% within Sector 1.1%
Camarines Norte	Count 40
	% within Sector 1.3%

Areas		Total
Cebu	Count	70
	% within Sector	2.3%
Compostela Valley	Count	90
	% within Sector	2.9%
Davao	Count	1236
	% within Sector	40.3%
Iloilo	Count	236
	% within Sector	7.7%
NCR	Count	182
	% within Sector	5.9%
Negros Occidental	Count	422
	% within Sector	13.8%
Negros Oriental	Count	753
	% within Sector	24.6%
Total	Count	3064

4.4.1.2 Gender

Of the 3064 CDWs listed, females overwhelmingly outnumbered the males. There were 2326 (76%) female and 738 (23%) male CDWs, a ratio of 3:1. In the NCR, the ratio was even higher; it was at least 9 females to 1 male.

Table 122: Distribution of children in CDWs, by province & gender

Province		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Bulacan	Count	15	20	35
	% within Province	42.9%	57.1%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	10	30	40
	% within Province	25.0%	75.0%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	12	58	70
	% within Province	17.1%	82.9%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	15	75	90
	% within Province	16.7%	83.3%	100.0%
Davao	Count	298	938	1236
	% within Province	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	52	184	236
	% within Province	22.0%	78.0%	100.0%
NCR	Count	14	168	182
	% within Province	7.7%	92.3%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	85	337	422
	% within Province	20.1%	79.9%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	237	516	753
	% within Province	31.5%	68.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	738	2326	3064
	% within Province	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%

4.4.1.3 Age

The count of children in domestic work was fairly large, with 3064 children. The youngest worker was 5 years old, nearly all of them in Negros Oriental province.

Table 123: Age (as of last birthday) * Province * sector Crosstabulation

Age		Province									Total
		Bulacan	Cam Norte	Cebu	Com Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occi	Negros Ori	
5	Count	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	77	79
	% within Prov	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	10.2%	2.6%
6	Count	3	0	0	3	2	3	0	1	59	71
	% within Prov	8.6%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	.2%	1.3%	.0%	.2%	7.8%	2.3%
7	Count	2	1	0	5	10	3	0	1	38	60
	% within Prov	5.7%	2.5%	.0%	5.6%	.8%	1.3%	.0%	.2%	5.0%	2.0%
8	Count	1	0	0	3	17	5	0	2	42	70
	% within Prov	2.9%	.0%	.0%	3.3%	1.4%	2.1%	.0%	.5%	5.6%	2.3%
9	Count	0	0	1	1	6	8	0	5	27	48
	% within Prov	.0%	.0%	1.4%	1.1%	.5%	3.4%	.0%	1.2%	3.6%	1.6%
10	Count	0	0	1	6	18	6	0	3	35	69
	% within Prov	.0%	.0%	1.4%	6.7%	1.5%	2.5%	.0%	.7%	4.6%	2.3%
11	Count	0	2	3	7	31	9	0	7	33	92
	% within Prov	.0%	5.0%	4.3%	7.8%	2.5%	3.8%	.0%	1.7%	4.4%	3.0%
12	Count	0	1	0	7	68	5	5	4	42	132
	% within Prov	.0%	2.5%	.0%	7.8%	5.5%	2.1%	2.7%	.9%	5.6%	4.3%
13	Count	3	4	10	11	90	13	10	16	40	197
	% within Prov	8.6%	10.0%	14.3%	12.2%	7.3%	5.5%	5.5%	3.8%	5.3%	6.4%
14	Count	3	4	7	9	156	25	12	43	55	314
	% within Prov	8.6%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	12.6%	10.6%	6.6%	10.2%	7.3%	10.2%
15	Count	7	4	15	16	301	39	21	69	72	544
	% within Prov	20.0%	10.0%	21.4%	17.8%	24.4%	16.5%	11.5%	16.4%	9.6%	17.8%
16	Count	3	11	12	10	351	48	49	94	92	670
	% within Prov	8.6%	27.5%	17.1%	11.1%	28.4%	20.3%	26.9%	22.3%	12.2%	21.9%
17	Count	13	13	21	11	185	72	85	177	141	718
	% within Prov	37.1%	32.5%	30.0%	12.2%	15.0%	30.5%	46.7%	41.9%	18.7%	23.4%
Total	Count	35	40	70	90	1236	236	182	422	753	3064

4.4.1.4 Residence

Based on data from 1,479 CDWs working in NCR, Bacolod, Iloilo and Davao, over half (57%) of the children were currently living with their employers. About a fifth (20%) continued to stay with their parents even as they served as domestics in other homes. About 8% lived in the homes of relatives. Others stayed with siblings (3%) and rented places (2%). A total of about 1% stayed in places provided by NGOs and friends. Around 10% of the children did not specify who owned their current residence. Two 6-year old children, the youngest on this sub-list of CDWs, resided with their parents.

As to gender differences, data suggest that more female CDWs stayed with employers (64% for females, 36% for males). It also appeared that there were more boys (37%) who stayed with their parents compared to females (14%).

Table 124: Current owner of residence, listed CDWs

Current owner of residence	Frequency	Percent
No data	149	10%
Parent(s)	293	20%
Employer(s)	849	57%
Sibling(s)	38	3%

Current owner of residence	Frequency	Percent
Landord(renting)	23	3%
Relative(s)	117	8%
Friend(s)	3	.2%
Foundation	7	.5%
Total	1479	100%

Table 125: Crosstabulation: Area by owner of current residence for listed CDWs

Area		No data	My parent(s)	My employer(s)	My sibling(s)	My landord(renting)	My relative(s)	My friend(s)	Foundation	Total
NCR	Count	22	23	98	16	10	11	1	1	182
	%	12%	13%	54%	9%	6%	6%	.5%	.5%	100%
Bacolod	Count	41	10	81	4	0	10	2	0	148
	%	28%	7%	55%	3%		7%	1%		100%
Iloilo	Count	4	15	48	3	0	25	0	1	96
	%	4%	16%	50%	3%		26%		1%	100%
Davao	Count	82	245*	622	15	13	71	0	5	1053
	%	8%	23%	59%	1%	1%	7%		.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	149	293	849	38	23	117	3	7	1479
	%	10%	20%	57%	3%	3%	8%	.2%	.5%	100%

Chi-Square value = 194.59 p<.001. * including the two 6-year old cases

Table 126: Crosstabulation: gender by owner of current residence for listed CDWs

Gender		Owner of current residence								Total
			Parent(s)	Employer(s)	Sibling(s)	Landord (renting)	Relative(s)	friend(s)	Foundation	
Male	Count	44	128	124	7	6	30	1	2	342
	%	12.9%	37.4%	36.3%	2.0%	1.8%	8.8%	.3%	.6%	100.0%
Female	Count	105	165	725	31	17	87	2	5	1137
	%	9.2%	14.5%	63.8%	2.7%	1.5%	7.7%	.2%	.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	149	293	849	38	23	117	3	7	1479

Chi-Square value = 109.079, p <.001

4.4.2 Education status

4.4.2.1 Number of children currently enrolled

Most of the CDWs listed (1142 or 77%) were currently enrolled. This number is rather high, considering that the children are “workers” as defined. The high rate of enrollment might be attributable to the fact that the listing was done largely in partnership with schools. This was particularly true for Davao, which accounted for 71% of children on the list, where the survey was done in cooperation with Assumption College. If the Davao data were excluded one finds that the majority (221 or 52%) of the listed children have in fact stopped schooling.

From the data in table 127, only in Davao were most (94%) CDWs currently in school. In Iloilo, 52% of the listed CDWs were enrolled, 48% were not. In Bacolod, there were

more CDWs out of school (at 40%) than those who were in school (37%). In Manila, there were about three times more school leavers (64%) compared to those in school (26%).

Table 127: Number of CDWs currently enrolled, by area

Province		Schooling Status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	10	25	35
	% within Province	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
	% of Total	.3%	.8%	1.2%
Camarines Norte	Count	7	33	40
	% within Province	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
	% of Total	.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Cebu	Count	14	56	70
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
	% of Total	.5%	1.9%	2.3%
Compostela Valley	Count	62	28	90
	% within Province	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
	% of Total	2.1%	.9%	3.0%
Davao	Count	1033	199	1232
	% within Province	83.8%	16.2%	100.0%
	% of Total	34.3%	6.6%	41.0%
Iloilo	Count	114	122	236
	% within Province	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
	% of Total	3.8%	4.1%	7.8%
NCR	Count	48	116	164
	% within Province	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%
	% of Total	1.6%	3.9%	5.5%
Negros Occidental	Count	117	271	388
	% within Province	30.2%	69.8%	100.0%
	% of Total	3.9%	9.0%	12.9%
Negros Oriental	Count	298	455	753
	% within Province	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
	% of Total	9.9%	15.1%	25.0%
Total	Count	1703	1305	3008
	% within Province	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%
	% of Total	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%

a Sector = Domestic Work

Table 128: Educational attainment of CDWs not currently enrolled

Education level		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No formal education & cannot read & write	146	11.2	11.2
	No formal education but can read & write	15	1.1	12.4
Subtotal No formal education		161	12.3%	
	Pre-school	19	1.5	13.8
	Grade 1	31	2.4	16.2
	Grade 2	38	2.9	19.2
	Grade 3	89	6.8	26.0
	Grade 4	109	8.4	34.4
	Grade 5	118	9.0	43.5
	Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	316	24.2	67.8
Subtotal Elementary level		720	55.4%	
	1st year, high school	148	11.3	79.2
	2nd year, high school	103	7.9	87.1

Education level		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
	3rd year, high school	34	2.6	89.7
	4th year, high school	124	9.5	99.2
Subtotal High school		409	31.5%	
	Technical & vocational	1	.1	99.3
	1st year, college	8	.6	99.9
	3rd year, college	1	.1	100.0
	Total	1300	99.6	
Missing	System	5	.4	
	Total	1305	100%	

From data on a total of 3008 domestic child workers in the 9 survey areas, around 4.3 out of 10 children could not continue studying. In other words, about 5.7 out of 10 child domestic workers were able to continue with their studies. This figure was relatively high compared to enrollment data in other sectors.

On closer scrutiny of enrollment figures across the provinces (cf table 129), however, one notes the stark difference in the figures for two specific areas, Davao and Compostela Valley. While about 84% of domestic children workers in Davao and 70% in Compostela Valley were able to continue with school, much less that that were able to do so in other areas. The relatively high rates of enrolment for the two areas might be attributable to the fact that the survey for Davao was done largely in partnership with schools. Since Davao & Compostela Valley account for 43% of the total number of children on the CDW list, it is important to note the rate of enrolment among CDWs working in other provinces to perhaps obtain a general indication of education status among children in this sector.

With the Davao & Compostela Valley figures taken out, the aggregate enrolment figure for the 8 remaining areas turned out to be only 36%. The rest of the children, numbering 1078 or 64% were unable to continue with their studies.

Child domestic workers in Camarines Norte were most disadvantaged, education wise, as indicated by the highest non-enrolment percentage of 82%. Those in Cebu followed next, at 80%, then by Bulacan and NCR (71% each), Negros Occidental (70%), Negros Oriental (60%), and Iloilo (52%).

Table 129: Status of children's schooling in domestic work, by province

Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	10	25	35
	% within Province	28.6%	71.4%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	7	33	40
	% within Province	17.5%	82.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	14	56	70
	% within Province	20.0%	80.0%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	62	28	90
	% within Province	68.9%	31.1%	100.0%
Davao	Count	1033	199	1232
	% within Province	83.8%	16.2%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	114	122	236
	% within Province	48.3%	51.7%	100.0%
NCR	Count	48	116	164

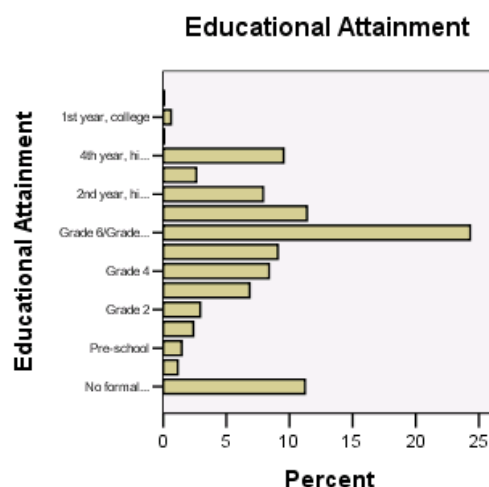
Province		Schooling status		Total
		Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Negros Occidental	% within Province	29.3%	70.7%	100.0%
	Count	117	271	388
	% within Province	30.2%	69.8%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	298	455	753
	% within Province	39.6%	60.4%	100.0%
	Count	1703	1305	3008
Total	% within Province	56.6%	43.4%	100.0%
	Count	608	1078	1686
	% within Province	36.1%	63.9%	

4.4.2.2 Educational attainment of unenrolled CDWs

Twelve percent (12%) of the domestic child workers who are not currently in school have had no formal education. Nearly all (146 out of 161 or 91%) of those children are unable to read and write.

More than half of the CDWs who are out of school have had some elementary schooling. At least 24% either reached or finished elementary level.

About a third of the children reached high school; 11% finished at least the first year. Less than 1% reached college.



The high cost of schooling was the most frequently cited reason why many (19%) of the CDWs, particularly the females, dropped out of school. The child's lack of interest in school was next frequently cited (14%). Economic reasons were also important for 11% of the children: Eight percent (8%) said they had to support the family, 2% had to help in family enterprise and 1% needed to augment family income.

4.4.2.3 Reasons for not studying

Reasons related to age (too young for school – 8%, or too old for school – 1%) were also cited. Need to help in housekeeping figured as a reason for 8% to stop school. Inability to cope with demands of the school affected 6% of the children, and the school being too far or inaccessible affected another 4%.

Nine out of ten children listed affirmed their desire to continue studying (table 131).

Table 130: Reasons for dropping out of school

Reason		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Too young to be in school	Count	47	53	100
	% of Total	3.8%	4.3%	8.0%
Too old to go to school	Count	4	12	16
	% of Total	.3%	1.0%	1.3%
No school available	Count	1	1	2
	% of Total	.1%	.1%	.2%
Child not interest in school	Count	49	124	173
	% of Total	3.9%	10.0%	13.9%
High cost of schooling	Count	40	195	235
	% of Total	3.2%	15.7%	18.9%
School too far/ not accessible	Count	11	40	51
	% of Total	.9%	3.2%	4.1%
Teachers not supportive	Count	4	6	10
	% of Total	.3%	.5%	.8%
Cannot cope with demands of school	Count	18	53	71
	% of Total	1.4%	4.3%	5.7%
Helping to augment family income	Count	6	8	14
	% of Total	.5%	.6%	1.1%
Other reasons	Count	84	435	519
	% of Total	6.8%	35.0%	41.7%
Helping in housekeeping	Count	22	73	95
	% of Total	1.8%	5.9%	7.6%
Working in own business	Count	3	16	19
	% of Total	.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Helping in family enterprise	Count	1	3	4
	% of Total	.1%	.2%	.3%
Family conflict, broken family	Count	7	22	29
	% of Total	.6%	1.8%	2.3%
Already living with partner	Count	6	43	49
	% of Total	.5%	3.5%	3.9%
Supporting family	Count	36	58	94
	% of Total	2.9%	4.7%	7.6%
Working for experience	Count	2	5	7
	% of Total	.2%	.4%	.6%
For income	Count	0	4	4
	% of Total	.0%	.3%	.3%
Total	Count	300	944	1244
	% of Total	24.1%	75.9%	100.0%

Percentages and totals are based on respondents.

Table 131: Number of CDWs who want to continue studying

Children desiring to continue studying	Frequency	Percent
Valid	114	8
1 - yes	1345	91
2 - no	20	1
Total	1479	100

4.4.2.4 Year last enrolled

Out of 281 responses to the question year of last enrolment in school, nearly half said they were actually in school in 2003, or just a year before the baseline survey. Thirteen percent (13%) were enrolled two years before (2002), 9% -3 years ago (2001), 8% the year before that (2000), and 4% each in the years 1998 and 1999. One may see from table 132 that there were four periods during which the proportion of CDWs who dropped out of school dramatically increased. The critical years were 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2003.

Table 132: Year CDWs were last enrolled

Year last enrolled	Frequency	Percent	Rate of Increase
No data	23	8.2	
11 years ago - 1993	2	.7	
10 years ago - 1994	1	.4	
9 years ago - 1995	3	1.1	200%
8 years ago - 1996	5	1.8	67%
7 years ago - 1997	4	1.4	-20%
6 years ago - 1998	10	3.6	150%
5 years ago - 1999	10	3.6	0
4 years ago - 2000	21	7.5	110%
3 years ago - 2001	24	8.5	14%
2 years ago - 2002	37	13.2	54%
1 year ago - 2003	134	47.7	262%
Current year - 2004	7	2.5	
Total not enrolled	281	100.0	

There was no significant difference ($p > .05$) between females and males as to education status and reasons for stopping going to school.

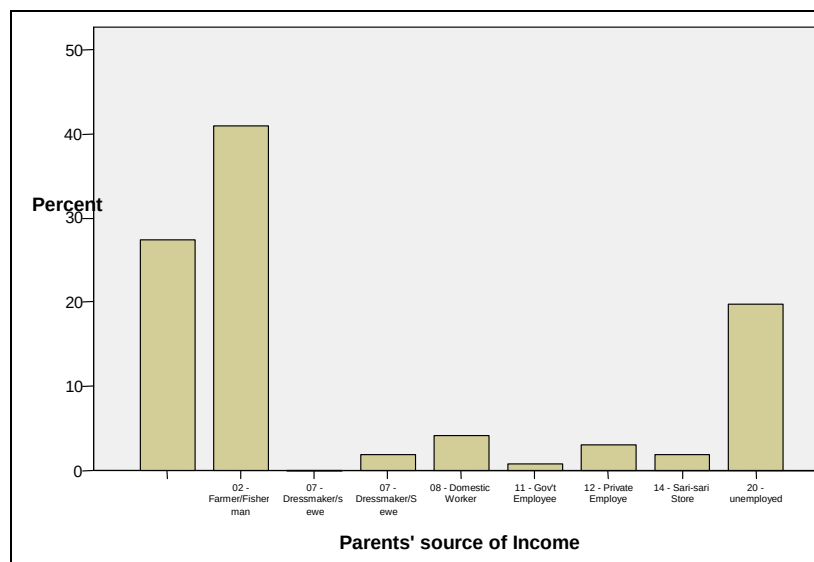
4.4.3 Family and socio-economic background

4.4.3.1 Main source of income

Agriculture was the main source of income for most families of CDWs. Table 133 shows that 41% cited farming, fishing, or forestry as source of income. A big number, 292 or 20% of the children, had parents who were unemployed and therefore earned no income. Among those whose parents had some livelihood, 4% were domestic workers as well (like their children), 3% were employees in private establishments and 1% were working for the government. Other parents had small enterprises. Two (2%) were into dressmaking/sewing business and another 2% owned sari-sari stores.

Table 133: CDW parents' source of income

Source of income	Frequency	Percent
No data	404	27
Farmer/Fisherman	606	41
Dressmaker/sewer	30	2
Domestic Worker	62	4
Gov't Employee	12	1
Private Employee	44	3
Sari-sari Store	29	2
Unemployed	292	20
Total	1479	100



More listed female CDWs were associated with families who were farmers/fisherfolk. Parents of 48% girl CDWs belonged to this sector while only 18% of boy CDWs did. Male CDWs, on the other hand, were associated with unemployed parents (32%), and domestic workers like themselves (7%)

Table 134: Crosstabulation : CDW gender distribution by parents' occupation

Gender		Occupation of Parents								Total
		No data	Farmer /Fisherman	Dressmaker/ Sewer	Domestic Worker	Gov't Employee	Private Employee	Sari-sari Store	unemployed	
Male	Count	103	63	13	25	3	11	14	110	342
	%	30%	18%	4%	7%	1%	3%	4%	32%	100.0%
Female	Count	301	543	17	37	9	33	15	182	1137
	%	27%	48%	2%	3%	1%	3%	1%	16%	100.0%
Total	Count	404	606	29	62	12	44	29	292	1479

Chi-Square value = 120.773, $p < .001$

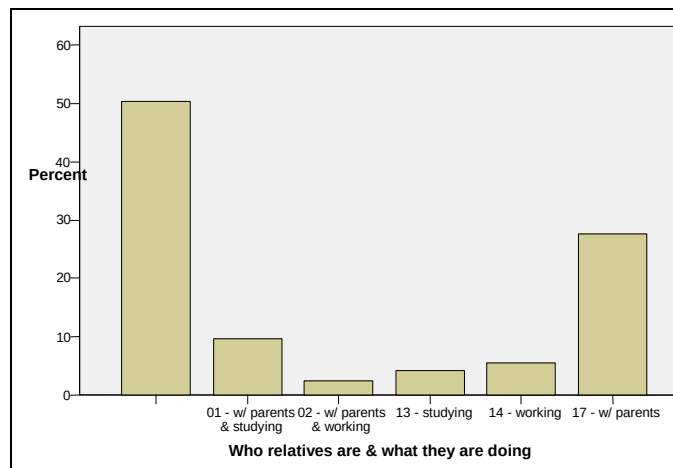
4.4.3.2 Siblings/Relatives in the city

A large number of CDWs (61.2% or 905 children) have siblings or relatives in the city where they were working. From this figure, 45% or 409 of the CDWs said their siblings were living with their parents **and were not** studying, as against 16% who were living with parents **and** studying. Those with siblings who were not living with parents **and** working numbered 9% (81 of the CDWs listed) while those with siblings who were living with parents and working numbered only 4% or 37 CDWs. These figures should be taken cautiously since 488 CDWs did not respond to the question as to whether or not they have child siblings or relatives in the city (see table 135).

Table 135: Number of CDWs with sibling/ relatives in the city

Area		Have relatives here?			Total
		No Data	1 – yes	2 - no	
NCR	Count	40	117	25	182
	% within Area	22.0%	64.3%	13.7%	100.0%
Bacolod	Count	63	83	2	148

Area		Have relatives here?			Total
		No Data	1 – yes	2 - no	
	% within Area	42.6%	56.1%	1.4%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	9	56	31	96
	% within Area	9.4%	58.3%	32.3%	100.0%
Davao	Count	376	649	28	1053
	% within Area	35.7%	61.6%	2.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	488	905	86	1479
	Total %	33%	61%	6%	100%



4.4.3.3 Activities of siblings/relatives in the city

Table 136: Details on sibling/relatives in the city

Children's situation	Frequency	Percent
No data	172	19
Living w/ parents & studying	143	16
Living w/ parents & working	37	4
Not living with parents & studying	63	7
Not living with parents & working	81	9
Living w/ parents and not studying	409	45
Total	905	100

4.4.4 Migration data

4.4.4.1 How children migrated to the city

The study tried to establish recruitment patterns from the data on children's migration. When asked how they migrated to the cities, most of the children's answers in table 137 only referred to the children's mode of transportation rather than anything else. But from table 138, it is clear that the main recruiters of the children (for 65% of them at least) were family members themselves. Most likely, they were the same people mentioned in table 137, namely the parents, uncle/aunt, siblings and relatives who brought the children to the city. Only 6% of the CDWs were brought to the city through formal recruitment channels. The figures could be higher because around 30% of the data were missing responses. Whatever the figure on recruiters, 85% of CDW parents definitely consented to their children joining the labour force in the city, as indicated by table 140.

Table 137: How CDWs migrated to the city

Migration manners	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	132	8.9	8.9	8.9
Brought by parent(s)	28	1.9	1.9	10.8
Brought by auntie/uncle	1	.1	.1	10.9
Brought by sibling(s)	16	1.1	1.1	12.0
Brought by recruiter	18	1.2	1.2	13.2
Brought by friend(s)	29	2.0	2.0	15.1
Brought by relatives	57	3.9	3.9	19.0
Through Bus/PUJ/Ferry	1198	81.0	81.0	100.0
Total	1479	100.0	100.0	

Table 138: Companions in going to the city/ place of work

Area			No data	Recruiter(s)	Family	Total
	NCR	Count	74	10	98	182
		%	41%	6%	54%	100%
	Bacolod	Count	103	0	45	148
		%	70%	0%	30%	100%
	Iloilo	Count	31	7	58	96
		%	32%	7%	60%	100%
	Davao	Count	229	69	755	1053
		%	22%	7%	72%	100%
Total	Count		437	86	956	1479
			29%	6%	65%	100%

Chi-Square value = 159.35, $p < .001$

4.4.4.2 Gender highlights

When it came to recruitment patterns as a function of gender, table 139 suggests that female CDWs were more the target of formal recruiters than were the males. Whereas 7% of females were brought to their place of work by recruiters, only 2% of the males were. The data need further verification due to high incidence of missing responses.

Table 139: Crosstabulation : CDW gender distribution by companions in going to city/ place of work

Gender		Companions in going to city/ place of work			Total
		No data	Recruiter(s)	Family	
Male	Count	108	9	225	342
	%	32%	2%	66%	100.0%
Female	Count	329	77	731	1137
	%	29%	7%	64%	100.0%
Total	Count	437	86	956	1479

Chi-Square value = 8.465, $p < .05$

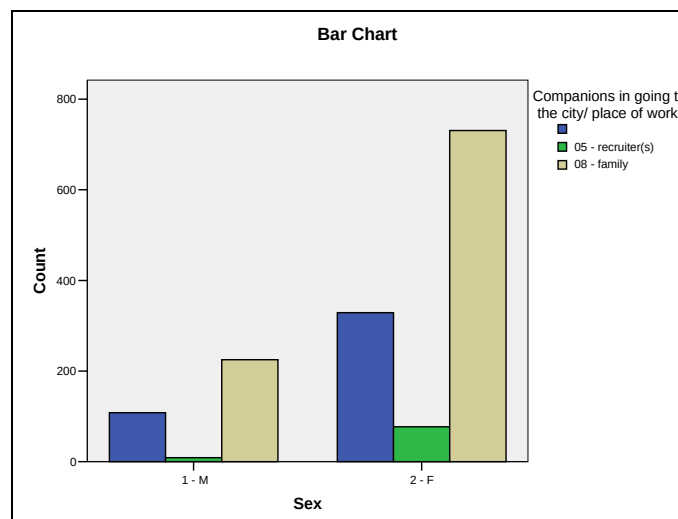


Table 140: Number of CDWs who travelled with parents' consent

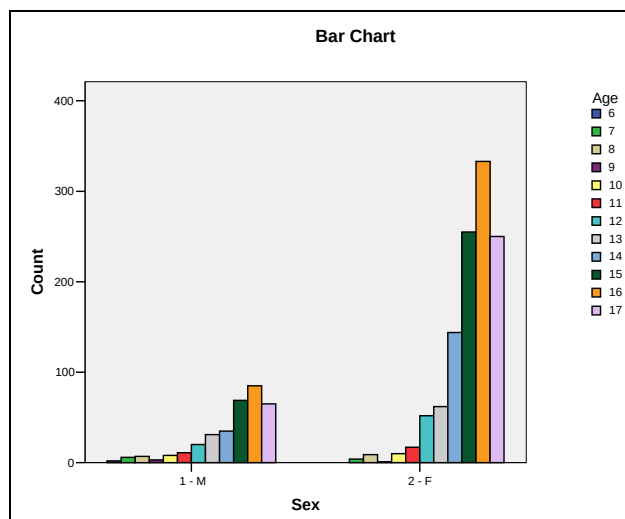
Area		No data	1 – yes	2 – no	Total
1 - NCR	Count	59	104	19	182
	% within Area	32.4%	57.1%	10.4%	100.0%
2 - Bacolo	Count	81	67	0	148
	% within Area	54.7%	45.3%	.0%	100.0%
3 - Iloilo	Count	8	83	5	96
	% within Area	8.3%	86.5%	5.2%	100.0%
4 - Davao	Count	22	1006	25	1053
	% within Area	2.1%	95.5%	2.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	170	1260	49	1479
	%	12%	85%	3%	100%

4.4.4.3 Sectoral highlights

If the data shown in table 141 is indicative of recruitment patterns, it seems that male children were recruited to domestic work at an earlier age compared to female children. Males outnumbered female CDWs up to about age 9, then from age 10 onwards, female CDWs began to outnumber the males as domestic labourers.

Table 141: Crosstabulation : Gender by age distribution, listed CDWs

Gender		Age												Total
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Male	Count	2	6	7	3	8	11	20	31	35	69	85	65	342
	%	.6%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	6%	9%	10%	20%	25%	19%	100.0%
Female	Count	0	4	9	1	10	17	52	62	144	255	333	250	1137
	%		.4%	1%	.1%	1%	2%	5%	6%	13%	22%	29%	22%	100.0%
Total	Count	2	10	16	4	18	28	72	93	179	324	418	315	1479
	%	.1%	.7%	1%	.3%	1%	2%	5%	6%	12%	22%	28%	21%	100%



4.4.4.4 Reasons for migration

It is clear from table 142 that for most (38%, or 554) of the listed CDWs, hunger and the need to augment family income were the primary factors that pushed them to leave their homes for work. Another major factor for driving many (291 or 20%) of the CDWs to work at an early age was their search for better educational opportunities.

Parental abuse or neglect as a cause for migration was reported only in Davao and NCR. One child reported to have been beaten by step-parents in Davao, four were abused by parents (3 in Davao, one in NCR) and six were sent away by parents,

The main reason for migration given by most CDWS in NCR was to “gain experience.” In Bacolod and Davao, poverty / hunger was the main reason for most CDWs to migrate. In Iloilo, most of the CDWs said that their wanting to study made them migrate to the city.

Table 142: Reasons for migration

Area		No data	Beaten by a step-parent	Parents migrated here	Experiences running away	Being abused by parents	Parents sent away	Convinced by friends	Work for income	To gain experience	Just to see Manila	To study	Poverty/hunger	Total
NCR	Count	85	0	8	0	3	4	0	7	46	0	12	17	182
	%	47%		4%		2%	2%		4%	25%		7%	9%	100%
Bacolod	Count	67	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	15	64	148
	%	45%						.7%		.7%		10%	43%	100%
Iloilo	Count	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	48	15	96
	%	25%		1%					8%			50%	16%	100%
Davao	Count	326	1	9	12	1	2	9	3	15	1	216	458	1053
	%	31%	.1%	.9%	1%	.1%	.2%	.9%	.3%	1%	.1%	20%	44%	100%
Total	Count	502	1	18	12	4	6	10	18	62	1	291	554	1479
	%	34%	.1	1%	.8%	.3%	.4%	.7%	1%	4%	.1%	20%	38%	100%

4.4.4.5 Gender highlights

Most of CDWs in both male and female groups were pushed to migrate because of poverty/hunger. From the data in table 143 . More boys rather than girls, however, migrated because they wanted to experience running away or were convinced to do so by friends. More girls, on the other hand, migrated because they wanted to work for income, gain experience, and to study.

Although for the total group of CDWs eight out of ten children said that their parents consented to their leaving home to engage in domestic work outside, the data indicated that more female children (86%) rather than male children (82%) got their parents' consent. More male children (8%), on the other hand, were not allowed by their parents to go out as domestic workers. Perhaps the females were given consent because many of their parents were farmers and fisherfolk, vocations which are traditionally considered work for males. If they stayed with their families, they would not have been much help to them anyway, but might rather be an added burden to support economically.

Table 143: Crosstabulation : CDW reasons for migration and gender

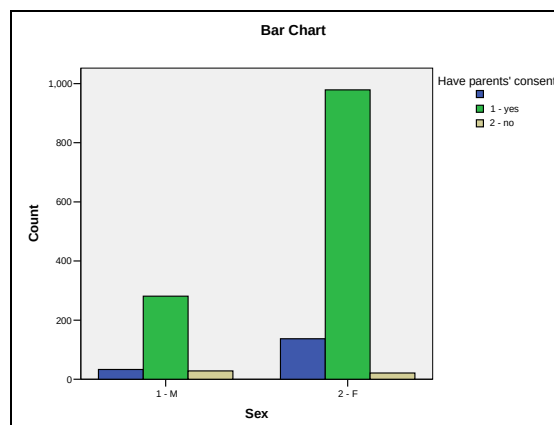
Gender		Reasons for migration												Total
		Beaten by step-paren	Parents migrated here	Experience running away	Being abused by parents	Parents sent me away	Convinced by friends	Work for income	To gain experience	Just to see Manila	To study	Poverty/hunger		
Male	Count	160	1	4	7	1	1	6	1	2	0	39	120	342
	%	47%	.3%	1%	2%	.3%	.3%	2%	.3%	.6%	.0%	11%	35%	100%
Female	Count	342	0	14	5	3	5	4	17	60	1	252	434	1137
	%	30%	.0%	1%	.4%	.3%	.4%	.4%	2%	5%	.1%	22%	38%	100%
Total	Count	502	1	18	12	4	6	10	18	62	1	291	554	1479

Chi-Square value = 74.49, p <.001

Table 144: Crosstabulation: Distribution of listed CDWS by gender and parents' consent

Gender		Have parents' consent?			Total
		No data	1 - yes	2 - no	
Male	Count	33	281	28	342
	% within Gender	10%	82%	8%	100%
Female	Count	137	979	21	1137
	% within Gender	12%	86%	2%	100%
Total	Count	170	1260	49	1479

Chi-square value = 33.697, p < .001



4.4.5 Working conditions

4.4.5.1 Status as domestic worker

When the children were asked whether they were “live-in” or “live-out” as domestic workers, 83% of the CDWs (numbering 1228 children) listed said that they were “live-in” categories. As indicated in table 124 earlier, only about 57% (849 children) of the listed CDWs said they lived in residences owned by employers. It is possible that the discrepancy in the numbers was due to the children going back home to their parents during weekends (so that therefore, they were live in during weekdays but still considered their own homes as their residence).

No significant difference was found between male and female CDWs in terms of status as either stay in or stay out in their place of work.

Table 145: Work status of CDWs

Area			No data	1 - stay-in	2 – stay-out	Total
	NCR	Count	44	113	25	182
		%	24.2%	62.1%	13.7%	100.0%
	Bacolod	Count	71	69	8	148
		%	48.0%	46.6%	5.4%	100.0%
	Iloilo	Count	4	62	30	96
		%	4.2%	64.6%	31.3%	100.0%
	Davao	Count	21	984	48	1053
		%	2.0%	93.4%	4.6%	100.0%
Total		Count	140	1228	111	1479
		%	9%	83%	8%	100%

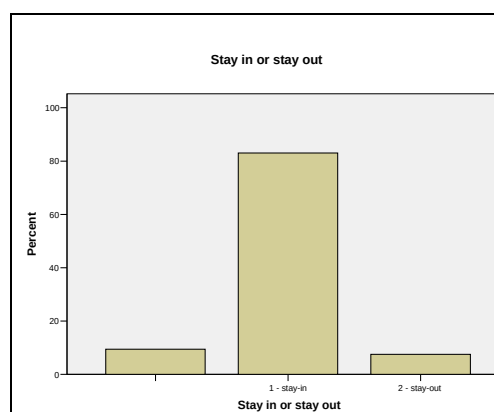


Table 146: Crosstabulation : Gender by work status of listed CDWs

Gender		Stay in or stay out		Total
		1 - stay-in	2 - stay-out	
Male	Count	29	280	342
	% within Gender	8%	82%	100.0%
Female	Count	111	948	1137
	% within Gender	10%	83%	100.0%
Total	Count	140	1228	1479

Chi-Square value = 3.25, p > .20

4.4.5.2 Length of service

Indications of sector mobility were obtained from length of service and number of employers the CDWs had served in the past.

Available data indicate that many of the CDWs (at least about 24%) have stayed with their employers for nearly a year. Half that number (around 12%) have stayed nearly two years, about 3% three years, 6% about 4 years and nearly 2% five years or more in service. See table 147. The data also suggest that those who have stayed more than 3 years with their employers were also more likely to be studying as well.

Table 147: Crosstabulation: Length of service and education status of listed CDWs

Length of service	Current education status: enrolled in school?			Grand total	Percent
	No data	1 - yes	2 – no		
No data	44	296	112	452	31%
01 - 1 to 5 months	1	73	54	128	9%
02 - 6 to 11 months	2	331	25	358	24%
03 - 1 year	4	105	24	133	9%
04 - 13 to 17 months	1	162	10	173	12%
04 - 2 years			1	1	.2%
105 - 18 to 23 months		40	7	47	3%
05 - 3 years			1	1	1%
06 - 2 years	3	19	20	42	3%
07 - 25 to 29 months		5		5	.3%
08 - 30 to 35 months;		4	7	11	.7%
09 - 3 years		13	5	18	1%
10 - 37 to 41 months		41		41	3%
11 - 42 to 47 months		40	7	47	3%
14 - 54 to 59 months	1	10	4	15	1%
15 - 5 years & above		3	4	7	.5%
Grand Total	56	1142	281	1479	

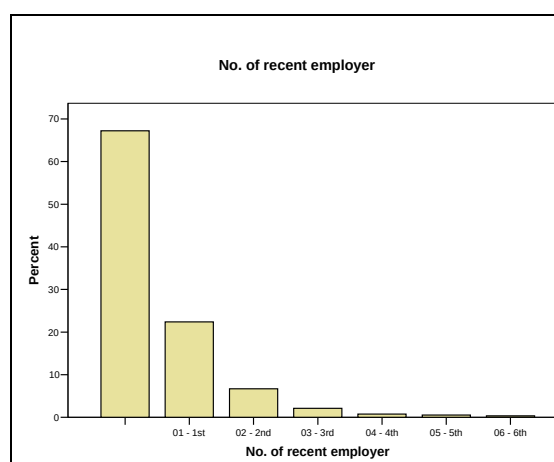
4.4.5.3 Number of past employers

Another gauge of sector mobility may be gleaned from the data on number of past employers, shown in table 148. It will be noted that only 485 answered questions regarding past employers. Among those that did respond, 68% had no previous employer, 20% had

one previous, 6% had two, 2% each had 3, 2% had 4, and 1% had 5 employers before their current employer. The data did not indicate high mobility.

Table 148: Number of past employers

Series order of current employer	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Count	994	67.2	
1 st	331	22.4	68%
2nd	99	6.7	20%
3rd	31	2.1	6%
4th	11	.7	2%
5th	8	.5	2%
6 th	5	.3	1%
Total	1479	100.0	100%

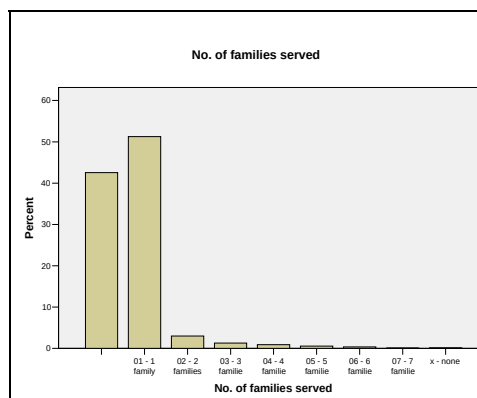


4.4.5.4 Number of families being served

Eight hundred fifty CDWs responded to the item regarding number of families being served. The data in table 149 indicate that most (89%) of the children were not overworked in terms of serving more than one family. However, quite a number were probably over stretched - 44 CDWs were serving 2 families, 19 were serving 3 families, 13 were serving 4 families and another 14 were serving from 5 up to up to 7 families!

Table 149: Number of families served

Number of families	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid			
No data	629	42.5	
1 family	758	51.3	89
2 families	44	3.0	5
3 families	19	1.3	2
4 families	13	.9	2
5 families	8	.5	1
6 families	5	.3	.5
7 families	1	.1	.1
None	2	.1	0
Total	1479	100.0	100



4.4.5.5 Work coverage

For 62% of the CDWs, work duties included everything that could be considered domestic work, describing themselves as “all – around”. The others had more specialized tasks - 6% did either housekeeping or laundry, 3% were babysitters, another 3% were storekeepers, and 1% each were to gardening, driving/bodyguarding, and cooking

CDWs who worked “all around” were mostly (745) found in Davao. In Bacolod and Iloilo, the CDWs tended to take on specific assignments such as babysitting, laundry, gardening, driving and cooking. In NCR, many CDWs took care of housekeeping/ laundry (30%) and store tending (6%).

Table 150: Work coverage

Area		No data	All-around DW	Baby sitting	House keeping/ laundry	planting/ gardening	driving/ body guarding	store tender	cooking/ laundry	House keeping/ cooking	Total
NCR	Count	42	53	17	55	1	1	11	1	1	182
	%	23%	29%	9.3%	30%	.5%	.5%	6%	.5%	.5%	100.0%
Bacolod	Count	42	69	9	14	3	2	4	5	0	148
	%	28%	47%	6%	10%	2%	1%	3%	3%	.0%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	36	16	7	20	5	9	1	2		96
	%	38%	17%	7%	21%	5%	9%	1%	2%	.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	225	777	4	0	6	9	23	9		1053
	%	21%	74%	.4%	.0%	.6%	.9%	2%	.9%	.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	345	915	37	89	15	21	39	17	1	1479
	%	23%	62%	3%	6%	1%	1%	3%	1%	.1	100%

Chi-Square value = 544.54, p <.001

4.4.5.6 Work benefits

Data in table 151 suggest that a number of CDWs enjoyed work benefits on top of their basic salaries. Only 20% mentioned receiving salary alone (no day off, bonus or allowance). For 589 (40%) CDWs, added benefits included day off and bonus. For 19% (284 children), work was paid only in terms of day off and allowance. Only 70 out of the 1479 children (5%) were SSS members while no one among the listed CDWs received 13th month pay. Around 234 (16%) said that they received other benefits such as health check-up, educational assistance, and salary loans aside from salaries.

Bacolod employers (75%) tended to give their CDWs only their basic salaries. NCR employers were reported by 41 % of CDWs listed to provide benefits such as days off and bonus on top of their salaries. About Davao employers also were similarly generous to their CDWs, giving salary, day off and bonus to 45% on the CDW list for the province. However, there were 24% CDWs in Davao who said that they were not given salaries but were only given days off and some allowance. Only 9 CDWs were given SSS benefits by their employers (5 in NCR, 3 in Bacolod, 1 in Iloilo and none in Davao).

From the data in table 152 it seems that male CDWs (22%) received only basic salaries and no more. More girl CDWs (43%) on the other hand, received days off and bonus.

Table 151: Benefits received by CDWs

Area		No data	Salary	Salary/ free hygiene	Salary/day-off/bonus	Monthly allowance	Salary/ SSS	Day-off/ allowance	Total
NCR	Count	44	53	4	75	1	5	0	182
	% within	24.%	29%	2%	41%	.5%	3%	.0%	100%
Bacolod	Count	19	111	0	15	0	3	0	148
	% within	13%	75%		10%		2%		100%
Iloilo	Count	8	36	0	24	0	1	27	96
	% within	8%	38%		25%		1%	28%	100%
Davao	Count	233	88	0	475	0	0	257	1053
	% within	22.%	8%		45%			24%	100%
Total	Count	304	288	4	589	1	9	284	1479
		21%	20%	.3%	40	.1%	.6%	19%	100

Chi-Square value = 528.21, p<.001

Table 152: Gender * Benefits received

Gender		No	Salary	Salary/	Salary/day-	Monthly	Salary/	Day-off/	Total
Male	Count	115	75	1	95	0	1	55	342
	%	33.6%	21.9%	.3%	27.8%	.0%	.3%	16.1%	100.0%
Female	Count	189	213	3	494	1	8	229	1137
	%	16.6%	18.7%	.3%	43.4%	.1%	.7%	20.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	304	288	4	589	1	9	284	1479

Chi-Square value = 57.865, p <.001

4.4.5.7 Recreational activities

As to recreation (during days off or rest days), most (20%) of the children spent the time studying. Around 11% hopped to malls and parks while 3% went to church. Others (about 3%) went visiting relatives, siblings, or parents.

Most listed CDWs in both male and female groups cited studying as their favorite pastime for recreation. More girls compared to boys hopped to malls while more boys said they studied or went to church.

Table 153: Crosstabulation : gender by recreational activities

Activities	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No data	200	58.5%	734	64.6%	934	63%
Stay home	1	.3%	3	.3%	4	.3%
Go to church	1	.3%	3	.3%	4	.3%
Visiting parents	1	.3%	3	.3%	4	.3%
Visiting siblings	0		2	.2%	2	.2%
Visiting relatives	7	2%	27	2.4%	34	2%
Hopping to Malls	18	5.3%	108	9.4%	126	9%
Hopping to Parks	6	1.8%	20	1.8%	26	2%
Hopping anywhere	0		2	.2%	2	.2%
Studying	88	25.7%	204	17.9%	292	20%
Church/ mall	20	5.8%	30	2.6%	50	3%
Church/ studying	0		1	.1%	1	.1%
Total	342	100%	1137	100%	1479	100%

4.4.6 Assistance availed by CDWs

Only 846 listed CDWs (or 57%) answered questions regarding problems for which they required assistance in the past. Among those who responded, 581 or 69% said that they required assistance. Only 248 children detailed the nature of their needs. Most of them mentioned needing educational assistance (106 children, or 43% of responses), skills-related issues (66 children, 27%), medical (29 children, 12%), spiritual and moral support (38 children or 16%). Nine children (4%) mentioned needing legal assistance. They turned to mainly to NGOs (64%), friends, parents and relatives (19%), employers (11%), and the police (1%).

More females (41%) sought assistance compared to males (35%), as may be seen in table 156.

Table154: Number of CDWs needing assistance

Needing assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	633	42.8	
1 - yes	581	39.3	69%
2 - no	265	17.9	31%
Total	1479	100.0	

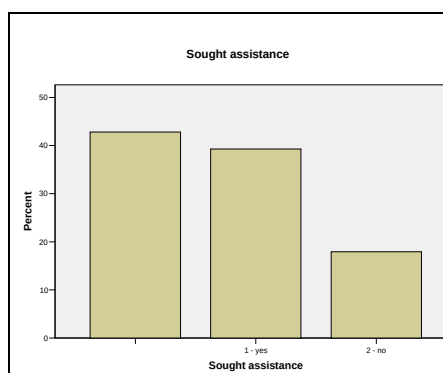


Table 155: Kind of assistance needed

Kind of assistance		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	No data	1231	83.2	
	Legal	9	.6	4%
	Medical	29	2.0	12%
	Skill-related	66	4.5	27%
	Spiritual	19	1.3	8%
	Education	106	7.2	43%
	Moral	19	1.3	8%
	Total	1479	100.0	

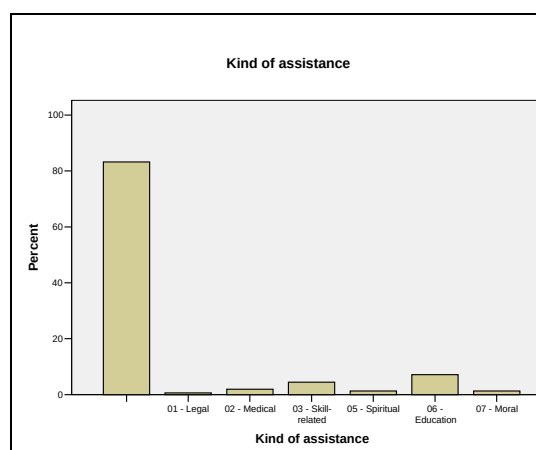


Table 156: Who/Where sought assistance

Where/who sought assistance	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
	659	44.6	
01 - NGO	523	35.4	64%
02 - Police	10	.7	1%
03 - Doctor/Dentist	2	.1	.2
04 - Friends/Relatives	52	3.5	6%
06 - Government agency (Barang	28	1.9	3%
07 - Parents	110	7.4	13%
08 - Employer	94	6.4	11%
17 - Counselor	1	.1	.1
Total	1479	100.0	

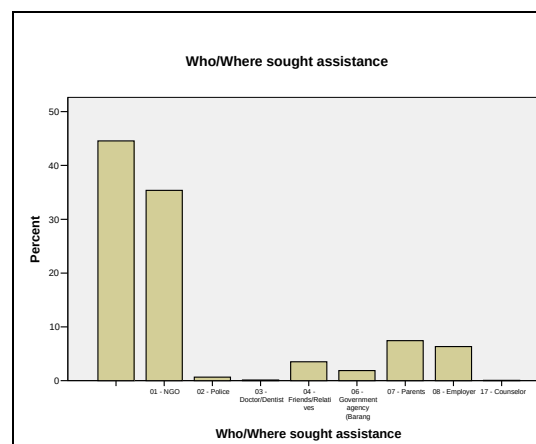
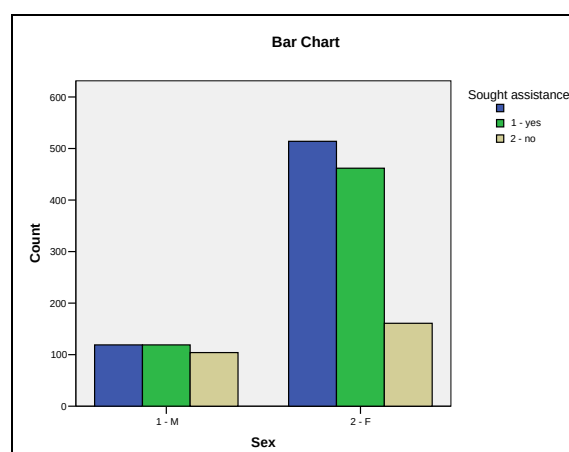


Table 157: Gender * sought assistance

Gender		Sought assistance			Total
		1 - yes	2 - no		
1 - M	Count	119	119	104	342
	%	34.8%	34.8%	30.4%	100.0%
2 - F	Count	514	462	161	1137
	%	45.2%	40.6%	14.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	633	581	265	1479

Chi-Square = 47.684, p <.001



4.5 Profile of commercially and sexually exploited children

4.5.1 CSEC operations

Based on limited data from the CSEC interviews, HH interviews and informal talks with local civil society members in Bulacan, certain patterns emerged as to how the local sex industry operates.

Among Guest Relations Officers or GRO's, work usually begins at six p.m. In most establishments, the children are required to report to work by this time or otherwise they are fined anywhere from between P200 to P500 pesos. In some high-end establishments, GROs and waitresses are required to wear uniforms. Cost of the uniform is charged to their own salaries or commissions. They are fined if they are out of attire for the night. GRO's are tabled by customers in exchange for ladies' drinks, which cost 60 pesos in small videokes and 250 in high-end establishments. A GRO's income depends solely on fixed percentages from drinks ordered by customers. In low-end establishments, GRO's are given P25 to P30 pesos per P60 ladies' drink. GRO's can earn only as much as P100 to P600 a night. However, this is not fixed as it is dependent on customer arrival and on being chosen from among dozens of other GRO's in the club.

A bigger source of income for GRO's is in "*palibing*"(*internment*), which in their lingo means to be taken out to have sex with customers. A P500 bar fine is paid with the management beforehand of which P200-P250 goes to the child. Some children can go out as much as four times a night.

Some higher-end establishments serve as training ground for children before being "placed" in Japan. They are employed on the same terms as GRO's. These children can also

be “taken out” for a negotiated fee. A major portion of these fees go to the middlemen, “*mama-san*”, and the management.

Another type of operation prevalent in the area is the “entertainer”. These children claim that they only sit at customers’ tables upon request to keep them company while they are dining or drinking. They rely on tips for income. In high end establishments, “stars” (most popular girls) earn as much as P30,000 in a month. For a large fee, they can also go on dates with customers who can afford them. In some cases, this has become a sort of family venture as the children are trained by relatives or even parents. This type of “mild prostitution” is viewed with a certain degree of pride and perceived “clean” by the children and their relatives.

Some children are introduced or exposed to prostitution through gangs or *barkada*. In one barangay surveyed, an adult introduces the children to drinking and drugs. As an initiation into the gang, the children are forced or duped to have sex with members of the gang *pila-pila* or one at a time. It has been reported that children are introduced into *akyat-truck* prostitution in this manner. However, this type of operation still needs to be explored further as data were limited.

4.5.2 Actors in the child prostitution industry

The following “actors” were observed to operate in the study areas in Bulacan.

First were the recruiters or persons who influenced the child into prostitution. These can be people in close contact with the child or living in the same community such as parents or relatives; relatives and older siblings already in the business; a friend or “*barkada*”. These can also be “outsiders”, recruiters from establishments in search of new “talent”.

Second were the establishments and operators which catered to the demands of the entertainment market and made handsome profits out of providing a steady “supply of talents” either for local “consumption” or for export abroad through so-called “promotions” agencies. Each establishment had its Floor Manager who directly dealt with clients regarding the latter’s preference for entertainers. In small-firms or bars, the owner can also be the Manager at the same time, while in high-end ones, there were more than one floor managers. The Floor Manager was the one in-charge of distribution or “manning” or assigning each and every GRO or entertainer. Sometimes, they were also the recruiters of these entertainers and in-charge of processing working permits from the municipal health office. There were impressions from respondents that the operators of these establishments were being protected by that some local politicians and members of the police or military. This needs to be verified in further studies.

Another subset of actors were government agencies which were either supportive in alleviating the plight of CSEC or were allegedly oblivious to children being exposed to hazardous forms of labour including prostitution. These agencies included the National Statistics Office (NSO), the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), the Department of Health (DOH), the Business Licensing Permits Unit of the local governments and the Philippine National Police.

The fourth set were the pimps, referring to people who live off the proceeds gained from soliciting clients for a prostitute. A pimp profits from both adult prostitutes and CSEC particularly those that are provided a dwelling by their employers or recruiters. Some adult prostitutes and CSEC receive benefits from their association with pimps, such as protection, bail money, an apartment or material gifts. Adult prostitutes and CSEC mostly gravitate toward pimps for several reasons. According to the boys and girls interviewed in the baseline survey, pimps best understand the problems of prostitutes.

Lastly, there was the tourism infrastructure which provided access, transport and lodging for “sex tourists”. These included local transportations such as tricycles and jeeps, and lodging houses/motels which facilitated “quickie” transactions between customers and CSEC. As some of these transactions were covert in nature, there exists no system for determining child labour cases trafficked by them.

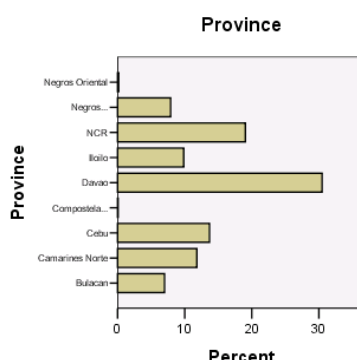
4.5.3 Demographic data

4.5.3.1 Provincial enclaves

A total of 1329 children classified as CSEC were included in the baseline survey. Davao had the most number of CSEC children at 30%, followed by NCR (19%), Cebu (14%), Camarines Norte (12%), Iloilo (10%), Negros Occidental (8%), and Bulacan (7%).

Table 158: Distribution of CSEC children, by province

Province	Frequency	Percent
Bulacan	93	7.0
Camarines Norte	157	11.8
Cebu	182	13.7
Compostela Valley	1	.1
Davao	405	30.5
Iloilo	131	9.9
NCR	253	19.0
Negros Occidental	105	7.9
Negros Oriental	2	.2
Total	1329	100.0



4.5.3.2 Municipalities

Many of the listed CSEC children were found in the cities, foremost of which was Davao City which listed 404 (30%) children. Iloilo City ranked next, with 131 CSEC children on

the list. Cebu City had 150, Bacolod City, 105; Daet, 87, Jose Panganiban, 70, Manila, 85 and Quezon City, 79. Those cities alone accounted for 84% of all CSEC children surveyed.

In Bulacan, 93 children worked as CSEC in the municipalities of Bocaue, Marilao Plaridel and Pulilan.

A total of 157 CSEC children were reported in Daet and Jose Panganiban towns of Camarines Norte.

Cebu province located 182 CSEC children in the cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue.

Davao's list included a single case from Hagonoy, and 404 cases in Davao City. Compostela Valley also listed one case.

In Iloilo, 131 children listed were from Iloilo City. Likewise, in Negros Occidental, all 105 CSEC children were found in Bacolod City.

In the NCR, Manila, Quezon City and Las Pinas held the most number of CSEC children (a total of 225 children). Other CSEC children were also found in Pasay City, Muntinlupa and Paranaque.

Table 159: Distribution of CSEC children, by municipality

Province			Count	Subtable N %	Table N %
Bulacan	Municipality	Bocaue	37	39.8%	2.8%
		Marilao	52	55.9%	3.9%
		Plaridel	1	1.1%	.1%
		Pulilan	3	3.2%	.2%
		Total	93		7.0%
Camarines Norte	Municipality	Daet	87	55.4%	6.5%
		Jose Panganiban	70	44.6%	5.3%
		Total	157		11.8%
Cebu	Municipality	Cebu City	150	82.4%	11.3%
		Lapu-Lapu City	10	5.5%	.8%
		Mandaue City	22	12.1%	1.7%
		Total	182		13.7%
Compostela Valley	Municipality	Monkayo	1	100.0%	.1%
		Total	1		.1%
Davao	Municipality	Davao City	404	99.8%	30.4%
		Hagonoy	1	.2%	.1%
		Total	405		30.5%
Iloilo	Municipality	Iloilo City	131	100.0%	9.9%
		Total	131		9.9%
NCR	Municipality	Las Piñas	61	24.1%	4.6%
		Manila	85	33.6%	6.4%
		Muntinlupa	10	4.0%	.8%
		Parañaque	3	1.2%	.2%
		Pasay City	15	5.9%	1.1%
		Quezon City	79	31.2%	5.9%
		Total	253		19.0%
Negros Occidental	Municipality	Bacolod City	105	100.0%	7.9%
		Total	105		7.9%
Negros Oriental	Municipality	Basay	1	50.0%	.1%
		Santa Catalina	1	50.0%	.1%
		Total	2	100.0%	.2%

4.5.3.3 Gender

About two thirds (67%) of the children working as CSEC were female (see table 159 and table 160). Females children sex workers were mostly found in Davao (31%), NCR (19%), Camarines Norte (14%) and Cebu 11%). Male children sex workers on the other hand were concentrated in Davao (30%), Cebu (20%), NCR (19%) and Iloilo (14%). See table 161.

Table 160: Distribution of CSEC, by gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	433	32.6
Female	896	67.4
Total	1329	100.0

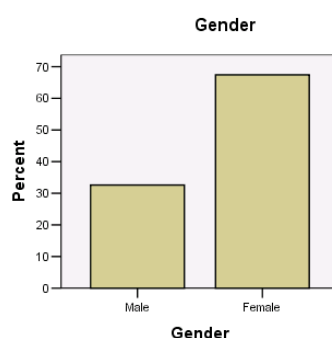


Table 161: CSEC distribution by province & gender, % to number w/in province

Province		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Bulacan	Count	14	79	93
	% within Province	15.1%	84.9%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	30	127	157
	% within Province	19.1%	80.9%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	86	96	182
	% within Province	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	0	1	1
	% within Province	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	128	277	405
	% within Province	31.6%	68.4%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	62	69	131
	% within Province	47.3%	52.7%	100.0%
NCR	Count	84	169	253
	% within Province	33.2%	66.8%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	28	77	105
	% within Province	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	1	1	2
	% within Province	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	433	896	1329

Chi square = 59.44, $p < .01$

Table 162: CSEC distribution by province & gender, % to total number of children

Province	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Bulacan	3.2%	8.8%	7.0%
Camarines Norte	6.9%	14.2%	11.8%
Cebu	19.9%	10.7%	13.7%
Compostela Valley		.1%	.1%
Davao	29.6%	30.9%	30.5%
Iloilo	14.3%	7.7%	9.9%
NCR	19.4%	18.9%	19.0%
Negros Occidental	6.5%	8.6%	7.9%
Negros Oriental	.2%	.1%	.2%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi square = 59.44, $p < .01$

4.5.4 Age

Table 162 shows that the youngest child working in this sector was 6 years old. Median age was 16, and the mean, 15.45. More than a third (34%) of the children were aged 17. The number of children recruited to this sector steadily increased with the children's ages. By age 12, the usual age of puberty, the increase in numbers dramatically jumped by 2%, then by about 3 % for age 13, 6% by age 14, 5% by age 15, 7% by age 16 and 10% by age 17.

Table 163 on the other hand shows that young male children working in this sector generally outnumbered their female counterparts, specifically from age 7 to 13. Then from age 14, the females became more active than male children engaged in commercial sex.

Table 163: CSEC children by age as of last birthday

Age (as of last birthday)		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	6	1	.1	.1
	7	1	.1	.2
	8	2	.2	.3
	9	3	.2	.5
	10	18	1.4	1.9
	11	16	1.2	3.1
	12	36	2.7	5.8
	13	79	5.9	11.7
	14	164	12.3	24.1
	15	231	17.4	41.5
	16	324	24.4	65.8
	17	454	34.2	100.0
Total		1329	100.0	

7Mean 15.45. Median 16.00. Mode 17

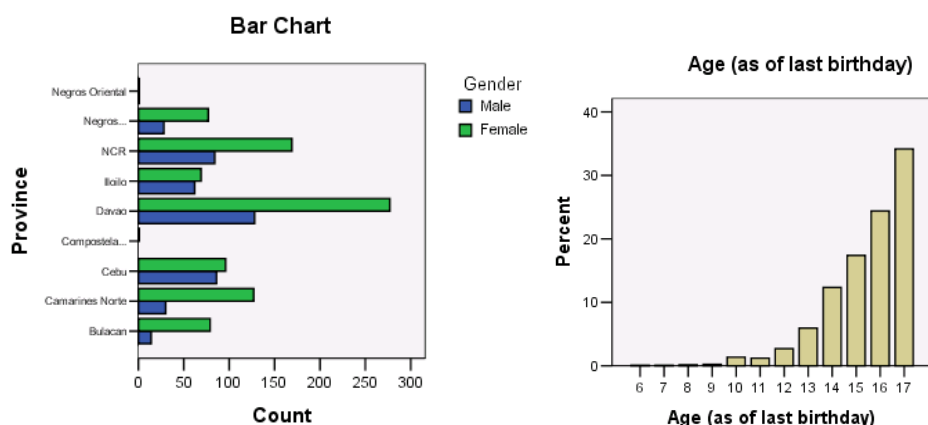


Table 164: CSEC children by gender and age as of last birthday

Age (as of last birthday)		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
6	Count	0	1	1
	% within Age	.0%	100.0%	100.0%
7	Count	1	0	1
	% within Age	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
8	Count	1	1	2
	% within Age	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
9	Count	3	0	3
	% within Age	100.0%	.0%	100.0%
10	Count	11	7	18
	% within Age	61.1%	38.9%	100.0%
11	Count	8	8	16
	% within Age	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
12	Count	21	15	36
	% within Age	58.3%	41.7%	100.0%
13	Count	42	37	79
	% within Age	53.2%	46.8%	100.0%
14	Count	74	90	164
	% within Age	45.1%	54.9%	100.0%
15	Count	77	154	231
	% within Age	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%
16	Count	91	233	324
	% within Age	28.1%	71.9%	100.0%
17	Count	104	350	454
	% within Age	22.9%	77.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	433	896	1329
	% within Age	32.6%	67.4%	100.0%

Chi-square = 78.146, $p < .01$

4.5.5 Education status

4.5.5.1 Number of children currently enrolled

Over two-thirds of the CSEC children (915 out of 1329 or 69%) were not enrolled in school at the time of the survey. Table 165 shows that in all provinces, except for Iloilo, children out-of-school outnumbered those currently-in-school. Table 166 shows that those who were in school were mostly males (41%) while those who were not enrolled were mostly females (74%). The difference was statistically significant (chi square = 28.33, $p < .01$).

Table 165: children currently in school, total CSEC group

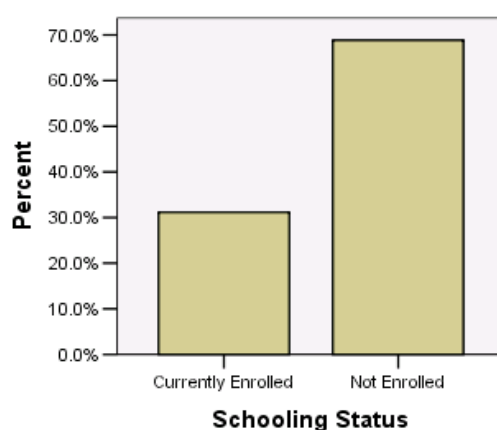


Table 166: CSEC children currently in school, by province

Province	Schooling Status		Total
	Currently Enrolled	Not Enrolled	
Bulacan	Count	40	93
	% within Province	43.0%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	62	157
	% within Province	39.5%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	52	182
	% within Province	28.6%	100.0%
Compostela Valley	Count	1	1
	% within Province	100.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	113	405
	% within Province	27.9%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	79	131
	% within Province	60.3%	100.0%
NCR	Count	49	253
	% within Province	19.4%	100.0%
Negros Occidental	Count	16	105
	% within Province	15.2%	100.0%
Negros Oriental	Count	2	2
	% within Province	100.0%	100.0%
Total	Count	414	1329
	% within Province	31.2%	100.0%

Chi square = 101.07, $p < .01$

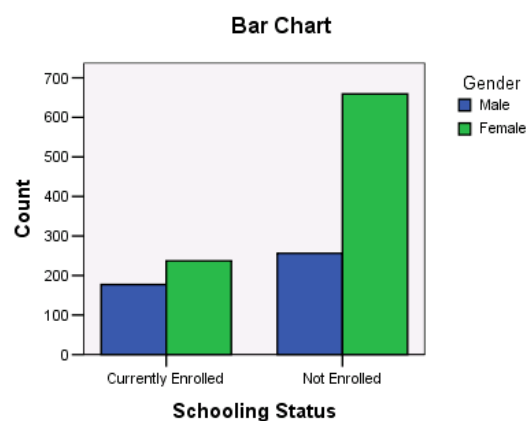
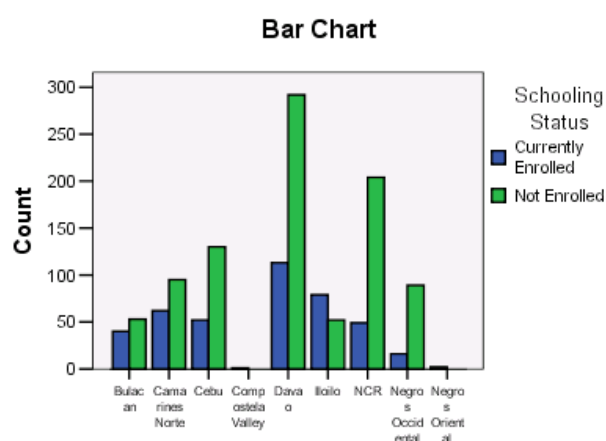


Table 167: Schooling status and gender of CSEC children

Schooling Status		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Currently Enrolled	Count	177	237	414
	% within Gender	40.9%	26.5%	31.2%
Not Enrolled	Count	256	659	915
	% within Gender	59.1%	73.5%	68.8%
Total	Count	433	896	1329
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

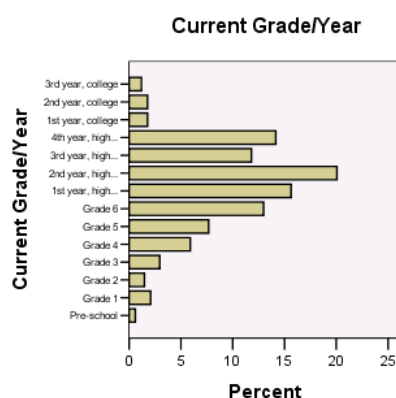
Chi square =28.33, p01

4.5.5.2 Grade/year level of enrolled children

Among the 414 children who were currently in school, roughly 62% were in high school, 27% were in Grades 4 to 6 and 6% were in levels from pre-school to Grade 3. Around 5% have reached college. See table 167.

Table 168: Distribution of CSEC children by grade/year currently enrolled

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Pre-school	2	.5	.6	.6
Grade 1	7	1.7	2.1	2.7
Grade 2	5	1.2	1.5	4.1
Grade 3	10	2.4	2.9	7.1
Grade 4	20	4.8	5.9	13.0
Grade 5	26	6.3	7.7	20.6
Grade 6	44	10.6	13.0	33.6
1st year, high school	53	12.8	15.6	49.3
2nd year, high school	68	16.4	20.1	69.3
3rd year, high school	40	9.7	11.8	81.1
4th year, high school	48	11.6	14.2	95.3
1st year, college	6	1.4	1.8	97.1
2nd year, college	6	1.4	1.8	98.8
3rd year, college	4	1.0	1.2	100.0
Total	339	81.9	100.0	
System	75	18.1		
Total	414	414	100.0	



In all the provinces CSEC who were currently enrolled were at the high school level. In Davao, Iloilo and NCR, 13 children managed to enroll in college. See table 168.

Table 169: Distribution of CSEC children by province * grade/year currently enrolled

Grade/Year		Province									Total	
		Bulacan	Cam Norte	Cebu	Com Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occid	Negros Oriental		
Pre- sch	Count						2				2	
	% w Prov						2.5%				.6%	
Gr 1	Count						1	5	1			7
	% w Prov						.9%	6.3%	2.0%			2.1%
Gr 2	Count						1	3	1			5
	% w Prov						.9%	3.8%	2.0%			1.5%
Gr 3	Count						0	9	1			10
	% w Prov						.0%	11.4%	2.0%			2.9%
Gr 4	Count	1	3				7	8	1			20
	% w Prov	8.3%	5.8%				6.2%	10.1%	2.0%			5.9%
Gr 5	Count	4				11	10				1	26
	% w Prov	7.7%				9.7%	12.7%				50.0%	7.7%
Gr 6	Count	1	3				19	16	5			44
	% w Prov	8.3%	5.8%				16.8%	20.3%	10.2%			13.0%
1 st yr HS	Count	4	1	14			16	12	6			53
	% w Prov	33.3%	6.7%	26.9%			14.2%	15.2%	12.2%			15.6%
2 nd yr HS	Count	1	1	13	1	24	8	17	3			68
	% w Prov	8.3%	6.7%	25.0%	100.0%	21.2%	10.1%	34.7%	18.8%			20.1%
3 rd yr HS	Count	3	6	7			15	2	5	1	1	40
	% w Prov	25.0%	40.0%	13.5%			13.3%	2.5%	10.2%	6.3%	50.0%	11.8%
4 th yr HS	Count	2	6	7			12	2	8	11	48	
	% within Province	16.7%	40.0%	13.5%			10.6%	2.5%	16.3%	68.8%	14.2%	
1 st yr Col	Count	1				3	1		1			6
	% w Prov	1.9%				2.7%	2.0%		6.3%			1.8%
2 nd yr Col	Count	1				3	1	1				6
	% w Prov	6.7%				2.7%	1.3%	2.0%				1.8%
3 rd yr Col	Count					1	1	2				4
	% w Prov					.9%	1.3%	4.1%				1.2%
Total	Count	12	15	52	1	113	79	49	16	2	339	
	% w Prov	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Missing responses = 75

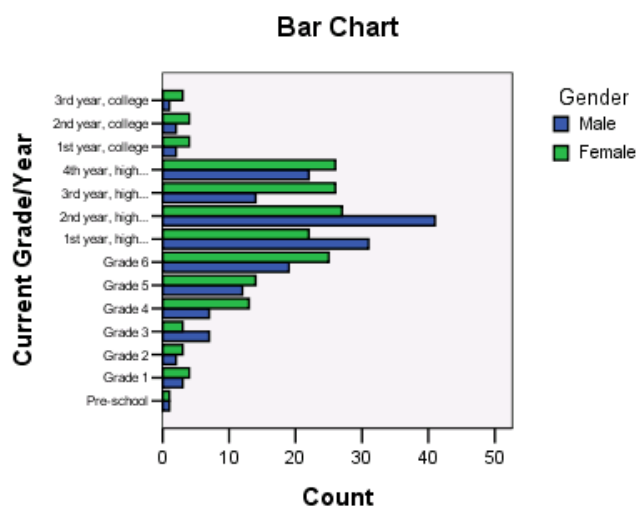
The data in table 169 shows no statistically significant difference in the distribution of male and female children across the different grade levels.

Table 170: CSEC children by gender and grade/year currently enrolled

Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Pre-school	Count	1	1	2
	% within Gender	.6%	.6%	.6%
Grade 1	Count	3	4	7
	% within Gender	1.8%	2.3%	2.1%

Grade/Year		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Grade 2	Count	2	3	5
	% within Gender	1.2%	1.7%	1.5%
Grade 3	Count	7	3	10
	% within Gender	4.3%	1.7%	2.9%
Grade 4	Count	7	13	20
	% within Gender	4.3%	7.4%	5.9%
Grade 5	Count	12	14	26
	% within Gender	7.3%	8.0%	7.7%
Grade 6	Count	19	25	44
	% within Gender	11.6%	14.3%	13.0%
1st year, high school	Count	31	22	53
	% within Gender	18.9%	12.6%	15.6%
2nd year, high school	Count	41	27	68
	% within Gender	25.0%	15.4%	20.1%
3rd year, high school	Count	14	26	40
	% within Gender	8.5%	14.9%	11.8%
4th year, high school	Count	22	26	48
	% within Gender	13.4%	14.9%	14.2%
1st year, college	Count	2	4	6
	% within Gender	1.2%	2.3%	1.8%
2nd year, college	Count	2	4	6
	% within Gender	1.2%	2.3%	1.8%
3rd year, college	Count	1	3	4
	% within Gender	.6%	1.7%	1.2%
Total	Count	164	175	339
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi square =15.05 p >.10. Missing responses = 75



4.5.5.3 Educational attainment of unenrolled CSEC

Out of a total 915 children who were not currently enrolled, only 13 or roughly 2% had had no formal education (and they came from Davao, Cebu and NCR, cf table 171). About half of those children (6 out of 13) could not read and write a simple message. The other half (7 out of 13) could read and write.

Nearly a quarter (24%) of the CSEC children who are currently out of school reached only up to Grade 5. Grade 6 was the highest grade attained by 22% of CSEC children listed. Around 32% reached 1st and 2nd years in High School. The numbers slowly tapered off beginning with third year High School, with 9% having finished 3rd year, 8 % 4th year. Apparently, most of the children drop out after high school; less than 1% reached College and 1% went on to technical or vocational school.

One may also note from table 170 that the number of children tended to increase as grade levels increased from Grades 1 through to 6. After Grade 6, the numbers began to taper down. Based on the cumulative percentage distribution across grade levels, it is estimated that roughly half of the children were able to reach at least 1st Year High School.

Table 171: highest educational level attained by CSEC children who are not currently enrolled

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No formal education & cannot read & write	6	.7	.7	.7
	No formal education but can read & write	7	.8	.8	1.5
	Grade 1	14	1.5	1.6	3.1
	Grade 2	32	3.5	3.6	6.7
	Grade 3	33	3.6	3.8	10.5
	Grade 4	53	5.8	6.0	16.5
	Grade 5	70	7.7	8.0	24.5
	Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	189	20.7	21.5	46.0
	1st year, high school	152	16.6	17.3	63.3
	2nd year, high school	144	15.7	16.4	79.7
	3rd year, high school	86	9.4	9.8	89.5
	4th year, high school	78	8.5	8.9	98.4
	Technical & vocational	12	1.3	1.4	99.8
	1st year, college	1	.1	.1	99.9
	2nd year, college	1	.1	.1	100.0
	Total	878	96.0	100.0	
Missing	System	37	4.0		
Total		915	100.0		

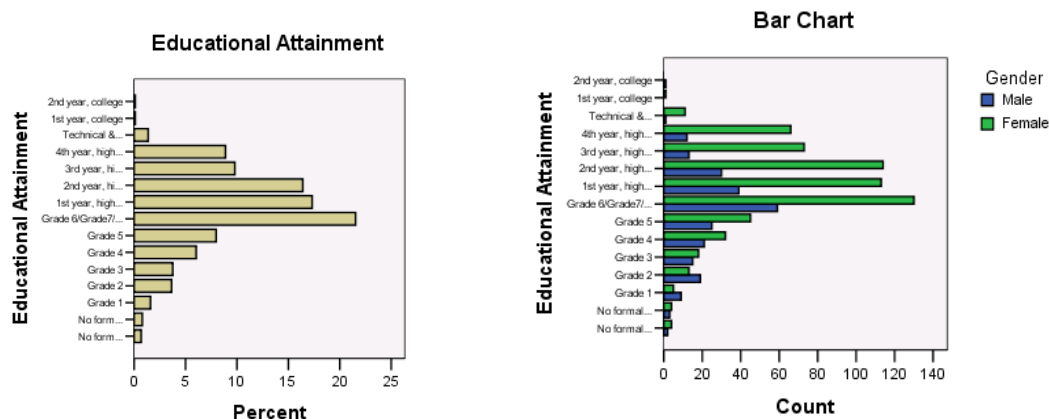


Table 171 shows that in Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Iloilo and Negros Occidental, the children tended to reach 4th year High School.

In Cebu, Davao and NCR, there appeared to be a tendency in the number of children to drop down after either the first year or second year of High School.

Table 172: Highest educational level attained by CSEC children who are not currently enrolled, by province

Educational Attainment		Province							Total
		Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occidental	
No formal education & cannot read & write	Count			1	2		2	1	6
	% w Prov			.8%	.7%		1.1%	1.1%	.7%
No formal education but can read & write	Count				3		3	1	7
	% w Prov				1.0%		1.7%	1.1%	.8%
Grade 1	Count	3		1	7		3		14
	% w Prov	6.5%		.8%	2.4%	.0%	1.7%		1.6%
Grade 2	Count	2	1	3	11	3	10	2	32
	% w Prov	4.3%	1.1%	2.3%	3.8%	5.8%	5.6%	2.2%	3.6%
Grade 3	Count	0	1	3	15	3	11	0	33
	% w Prov	.0%	1.1%	2.3%	5.1%	5.8%	6.1%	.0%	3.8%
Grade 4	Count	3	2	13	20	5	7	3	53
	% w Prov	6.5%	2.2%	10.0%	6.8%	9.6%	3.9%	3.4%	6.0%
Grade 5	Count	1	3	14	27	6	13	6	70
	% w Prov	2.2%	3.3%	10.8%	9.2%	11.5%	7.3%	6.7%	8.0%
Grade 6/Grade 7/ Elem graduate	Count	6	20	31	72	8	39	13	189
	% w Prov	13.0%	22.2%	23.8%	24.7%	15.4%	21.8%	14.6%	21.5%
1st year, high school	Count	1	12	30	56	6	34	13	152
	% w Prov	2.2%	13.3%	23.1%	19.2%	11.5%	19.0%	14.6%	17.3%
2nd year, high school	Count	11	18	13	51	7	30	14	144
	% w Prov	23.9%	20.0%	10.0%	17.5%	13.5%	16.8%	15.7%	16.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	8	10	13	18	4	11	22	86
	% w Prov	17.4%	11.1%	10.0%	6.2%	7.7%	6.1%	24.7%	9.8%
4th year, high school	Count	10	23	8	10	8	9	10	78
	% w Prov	21.7%	25.6%	6.2%	3.4%	15.4%	5.0%	11.2%	8.9%
Technical & vocational	Count	1	0	0	0	2	6	3	12
	% w Prov	2.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	3.8%	3.4%	3.4%	1.4%
1st year, college	Count						1		1
	% w Prov						.6%		.1%
2nd year, college	Count							1	1
	% w Prov							1.1%	.1%
Total	Count	46	90	130	292	52	179	89	878
	% within Province	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 37

The data in table 172 suggest that female CSEC children attained higher educational levels compared to male CSEC children. One will note that 59% of the male children reached only up to Grade 6, with decreasing numbers reaching 1st year (16%), 2nd year (12%), 3rd year (5%), and 4th year (5%) in High School. Only 39% of female children on the other hand finished only up to Grade 6 level, with 18% finishing 1st Year High School, 18% 2nd Year, 12% 3rd year, and 10% 4th year.

Table 173: highest educational level attained by CSEC children who are not currently enrolled, by gender

		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
No formal education & cannot read & write	Count	2	4	6
	% within Gender	.8%	.6%	.7%
No formal education but can read & write	Count	3	4	7
	% within Gender	1.2%	.6%	.8%
Grade 1	Count	9	5	14
	% within Gender	3.6%	.8%	1.6%
Grade 2	Count	19	13	32
	% within Gender	7.6%	2.1%	3.6%
Grade 3	Count	15	18	33
	% within Gender	6.0%	2.9%	3.8%
Grade 4	Count	21	32	53
	% within Gender	8.4%	5.1%	6.0%
Grade 5	Count	25	45	70
	% within Gender	10.0%	7.2%	8.0%
Grade 6/Grade7/ Elem graduate	Count	59	130	189
	% within Gender	23.7%	20.7%	21.5%
1st year, high school	Count	39	113	152
	% within Gender	15.7%	18.0%	17.3%
2nd year, high school	Count	30	114	144
	% within Gender	12.0%	18.1%	16.4%
3rd year, high school	Count	13	73	86
	% within Gender	5.2%	11.6%	9.8%
4th year, high school	Count	12	66	78
	% within Gender	4.8%	10.5%	8.9%
Technical & vocational	Count	1	11	12
	% within Gender	.4%	1.7%	1.4%
1st year, college	Count	0	1	1
	% within Gender	.0%	.2%	.1%
2nd year, college	Count	1		1
	% within Gender	.4%		.1%
Total	Count	249	629	878
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 37. Chi-square = 59.26, p <.01

4.5.5.4 Reasons for not studying

Two reasons stood out as foremost explanations as to why 875 children surveyed (40 did not respond) were not currently enrolled. These were: high cost of schooling and the child's lack of interest in school/training. These two reasons were cited by over a quarter of the children as the cause of their dropping out of school. The third reason cited by many other children (16%) was the need to help augment family income. Only 7% cited their inability to cope with school demands as reason for dropping out.

Table 174: Reasons given by CSEC Children why they not enrolled in school

Reason	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
High cost of schooling	251	24.9%	28.7%
Child not interest in school/training	213	21.1%	24.3%
Helping to augment family income	163	16.1%	18.6%
Cannot cope with demands of school	59	5.8%	6.7%

Reason	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Percent	
Too old to go to school	29	2.9%	3.3%
Teachers not supportive	13	1.3%	1.5%
Peer pressure, barkada, gang conflict	11	1.1%	1.3%
School too far/ not accessible	9	.9%	1.0%
Family conflict, broken family	4	.4%	.5%
Ran away from home	3	.3%	.3%
Too late for enrollment	3	.3%	.3%
Hard headed	2	.2%	.2%
Forced by grandma to work	2	.2%	.2%
Already living with boy/girlfriend	2	.2%	.2%
Disability/illness	2	.2%	.2%
Too young to be in school	1	.1%	.1%
No school available	1	.1%	.1%
Parents are dead	1	.1%	.1%
Nothing	1	.1%	.1%
Poverty	1	.1%	.1%
Other reasons	239	23.7%	27.3%
Total	1010	100.0%	115.4%

Above counts came from multiple responses. Missing responses came from 40 cases

Four factors caused male children to drop out of school. These were: their lack of interest in school, high cost of schooling, helping to augment family income and cannot cope with demands of school.

Three major factors stood out as causes for female children to drop out of school. These were high cost of schooling, not interested in school and helping to augment family income.

Table 175: Reasons given by CSEC Children why they are not enrolled in school, by gender

Reason		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Too young to be in s	Count	1	0	1
	% of Total	.1%	.0%	.1%
Too old to go to school	Count	14	15	29
	% of Total	1.6%	1.7%	3.3%
No school available	Count	0	1	1
	% of Total	.0%	.1%	.1%
Child not interest i	Count	75	138	213
	% of Total	8.6%	15.8%	24.3%
High cost of school	Count	71	180	251
	% of Total	8.1%	20.6%	28.7%
School too far/ not	Count	5	4	9
	% of Total	.6%	.5%	1.0%
Teachers not support	Count	7	6	13
	% of Total	.8%	.7%	1.5%
Cannot cope with dem	Count	22	37	59
	% of Total	2.5%	4.2%	6.7%
Helping to augment f	Count	28	135	163
	% of Total	3.2%	15.4%	18.6%
Family conflict, bro	Count	1	3	4
	% of Total	.1%	.3%	.5%
Ran away from home	Count	1	2	3
	% of Total	.1%	.2%	.3%
Hard headed	Count	1	1	2

Reason		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Forced by grandma to	% of Total	.1%	.1%	.2%
	Count	0	2	2
Peer pressure, barka	% of Total	.0%	.2%	.2%
	Count	5	6	11
Already living with	% of Total	.6%	.7%	1.3%
	Count	0	2	2
Parents are dead	% of Total	.0%	.2%	.2%
	Count	0	1	1
Nothing	% of Total	.0%	.1%	.1%
	Count	1	0	1
Too late for enrollment	% of Total	.1%	.0%	.1%
	Count	2	1	3
Disability/illness	% of Total	.2%	.1%	.3%
	Count	1	1	2
Poverty	% of Total	.1%	.1%	.2%
	Count	0	1	1
Other reasons	% of Total	.0%	.1%	.1%
	Count	61	178	239
Total	% of Total	7.0%	20.3%	27.3%
	Count	248	627	875
	% of Total	28.3%	71.7%	100.0%
	Count			

Percentages and totals are based on respondents. Missing responses = 40 cases

4.5.6 Family and socio-economic background

4.5.6.1 Home ownership

Majority of the children (around 71%) came from families who owned the house they were living in. This was true for both male and female children in nearly all the provinces. The only exception was the children coming from NCR, where 63% of the children came from families that did not own their houses.

Table 176: CSEC children with family owning a house, by gender

Gender		Family Owning a House		Total
		Yes	No	
Male	Count	317	112	429
	% within Sex of Child	73.9%	26.1%	100.0%
Female	Count	616	270	886
	% within Sex of Child	69.5%	30.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	933	382	1315
	% within Sex of Child	71.0%	29.0%	100.0%

Missing responses = 14. Chi square = 2.67, p>.10 Not sig.

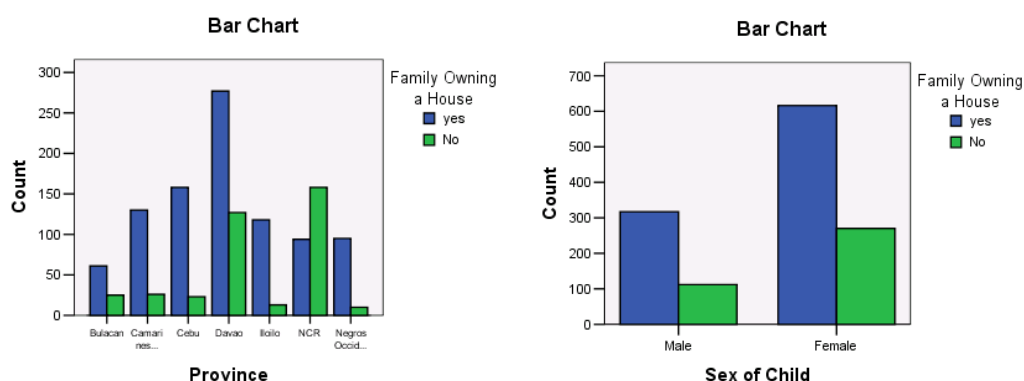


Table 177: CSEC children with family owning a house, by province

Province	Family Owning a House		Total
	Yes	No	
Bulacan	Count	61	25
	% within Province	70.9%	29.1%
Camarines Norte	Count	130	26
	% within Province	83.3%	16.7%
Cebu	Count	158	23
	% within Province	87.3%	12.7%
Davao	Count	277	127
	% within Province	68.6%	31.4%
Iloilo	Count	118	13
	% within Province	90.1%	9.9%
NCR	Count	94	158
	% within Province	37.3%	62.7%
Negros Occident	Count	95	10
	% within Province	90.5%	9.5%
Total	Count	933	382
	% within Province	71.0%	29.0%

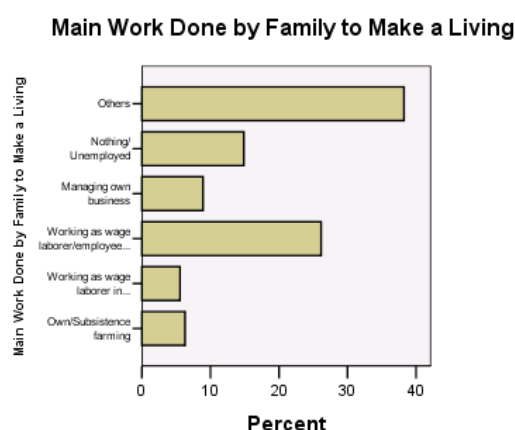
Missing responses = 14. Chi square = 217.28, $p < .01$ Sig.

4.5.6.2 Main work done by family to make a living

About a quarter (26%) of the children belonged to families that earned a living through wage labour in a non-agricultural business. A number (15%) were unemployed while 9% were managing their own business. Six per cent (6%) each were working as wage labourers in sugarcane plantation/other farms and in their own subsistence farms.

Table 178: Main work done by family to make a living, Total CSEC Group

Main work	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Own/Subsistence farming	77	5.8	6.3
Working as wage labourer in sugarcane plantation/other farms	68	5.1	5.6
Working as wage labourer/employee in non-agricultural business	320	24.1	26.1
Managing own business	109	8.2	8.9
Nothing/ Unemployed	182	13.7	14.9
Others	468	35.2	38.2
Total	1224	920	100.0
Missing System	105	8.0	
Total	1329	100.0	



In Bulacan, the families of CSEC children were mostly (14%) unemployed or working as employee in a non-agricultural business (12%).

In Camarines Norte, most families of the children were employed, either as employee in a non-agricultural business (45%), or as a wage labourer in sugarcane plantation (24%). Another set was working in their own farms (7%) or managing own business (3%). Only 13% of the CSEC group in Camarines Norte was unemployed.

In Cebu, only 2% of the CSEC there had families who were unemployed. Many (26%) were working as employees in non-agricultural outfits, 12% in own farms and 9% as managers of own business.

The highest proportion of families engaged in managing their own business was found in Davao (18%). However, the most number families of Bulacan's CSEC children were working as wage labourers in nan-agricultural businesses. Only 7% were unemployed, while 5% were in subsistence farming.

In Iloilo, the families of the children were working as wage labourers, 18% of them in sugarcane plantations/other farms, and 17% in non-agricultural business. Eleven per cent (11%) of CSEC families were unemployed, 9% were working in their own farms and 3% in their own business.

The situation in the NCR was quite different. Over half (55%) of the families were unemployed. Those who were employed were working mostly as employees in non-agricultural outfits (30%); the others were managing their own business (4%), sugarcane plantation/other farms (3%), and own farm (3%). Negros Occidental families of CSEC children were engaged mostly in other activities that were not specified.

Table 179: Main work done by family to make a living, by province

Main work		Province						Total
		Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occident
Own/Subsistence farming	Count	2	11	21	20	13	5	5
	% within Prov	2.3%	7.1%	11.6%	5.0%	9.9%	3.1%	4.8%
Working as wage	Count		37	1	4	21	5	

Main work		Province							Total
		Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occident	
labourer in sugarcane plantation/other farms	% within Prov		23.7%	.6%	1.0%	16.0%	3.1%		5.6%
Working as wage labourer/employee in non-agricultural business	Count	10	70	47	114	22	49	8	320
	% within Prov	11.6%	44.9%	26.0%	28.2%	16.8%	30.4%	7.6%	26.1%
Managing own business	Count	1	4	17	71	3	7	6	109
	% within Prov	1.2%	2.6%	9.4%	17.6%	2.3%	4.3%	5.7%	8.9%
Nothing/ Unemployed	Count	12	21	4	28	16	88	13	182
	% within Prov	14.0%	13.5%	2.2%	6.9%	12.2%	54.7%	12.4%	14.9%
Others	Count	61	13	91	167	56	7	73	468
	% within Prov	70.9%	8.3%	50.3%	41.3%	42.7%	4.3%	69.5%	38.2%
Total	Count	86	156	181	404	131	161	105	1224
	% within Prov	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chisquare = 631.36, p <.000 Significant. Missing responses =105

4.5.6.3 Gender differences

More male (29%) rather than female (24%) CSEC children belonged to families who worked as wage/laborers in non agricultural business. More female (17%) rather than male (10%) CSEC children, on the other hand, were associated with families who were unemployed, and worked as wage laborers in sugarcane plantations/other farms (7% female, 3% male).

Table 180: Main work done by family to make a living, by gender of CSEC child

Main work		Sex of Child		Total
		Male	Female	
Own/Subsistence farming	Count	21	56	77
	% within Sex of Child	5.3%	6.7%	6.3%
Working as wage laborer in sugarcane plantation/other farms	Count	12	56	68
	% within Sex of Child	3.1%	6.7%	5.6%
Working as wage laborer/employee in non-agricultural business	Count	117	203	320
	% within Sex of Child	29.8%	24.4%	26.1%
Managing own business	Count	32	77	109
	% within Sex of Child	8.1%	9.3%	8.9%
Nothing/ Unemployed	Count	39	143	182
	% within Sex of Child	9.9%	17.2%	14.9%
Others	Count	172	296	468
	% within Sex of Child	43.8%	35.6%	38.2%
Total	Count	393	831	1224
	% within Sex of Child	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Chi square = 24.79, p <.01. Missing responses =105

4.5.7 Current living situation of CSEC children

4.5.7.1 Whether parents are living

Most (77%) of the children came from families where both parents were alive. Based on the data, when the father was dead (only mother was alive), the proportion of

children engaged in CSEC was higher (at 13%) rather than when the only the mother was dead (i.e., father was alive). Very few (only 3%) of the children reported to have both parents as dead.

The pattern was true for all provinces (see table 181). One may note, however, that for the highly urbanized centers (Cebu and NCR) the proportion of children with both parents still living was higher than in the other provinces (at 80% and 85%, respectively).

Table 182 shows the difference between the genders. It appears that the death of both or either of the parents, particularly the father, resulted in more females engaging in CSEC work. More male children on the other hand, were associated with engaging in CSEC work even with both parents alive.

Table 181: CSEC Children with parents still living

Children with parents still living		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	Both alive	1027	77.0	78.5
	Both dead	39	2.9	3.0
	Mother alive, father dead	171	12.9	13.1
	Mother dead, father alive	72	5.4	5.5
	Total	1309	98.5	100.0
Missing	System	20	1.5	
Total		1329	100.0	

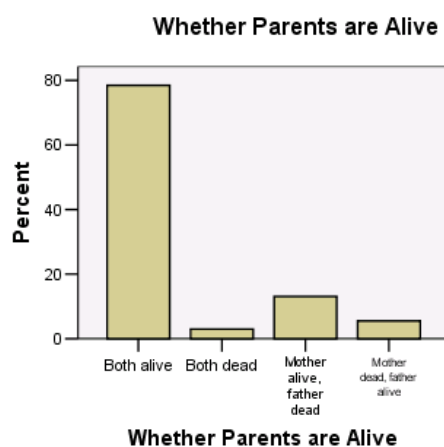


Table 182: CSEC Children with parents still living, by province

Province		Whether Parents are Alive				Total
		Both alive	Both dead	Mother alive, father dead	Mother dead, father alive	
Bulacan	Count	64	1	17	4	86
	% within Province	74.4%	1.2%	19.8%	4.7%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	114	13	28	1	156
	% within Province	73.1%	8.3%	17.9%	.6%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	145	7	21	8	181
	% within Province	80.1%	3.9%	11.6%	4.4%	100.0%
Davao	Count	314	6	53	31	404
	% within Province	77.7%	1.5%	13.1%	7.7%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	99	5	20	7	131

Province		Whether Parents are Alive				Total
		Both alive	Both dead	Mother alive, father dead	Mother dead, father alive	
NCR	% within Province	75.6%	3.8%	15.3%	5.3%	100.0%
	Count	208	3	19	16	246
	% within Province	84.6%	1.2%	7.7%	6.5%	100.0%
Negros Occident	Count	83	4	13	5	105
	% within Province	79.0%	3.8%	12.4%	4.8%	100.0%
	Count	1027	39	171	72	1309
Total	% within Province	78.5%	3.0%	13.1%	5.5%	100.0%

Table 183: CSEC Children with parents still living, by gender

Gender		Whether Parents are Alive				Total
		Both alive	Both dead	Mother alive, father dead	Mother dead, father alive	
Male	Count	345	6	47	32	430
	% within Gender	80.2%	1.4%	10.9%	7.4%	100.0%
Female	Count	682	33	124	40	879
	% within Gender	77.6%	3.8%	14.1%	4.6%	100.0%
Total	Count	1027	39	171	72	1309
	% within Gender	78.5%	3.0%	13.1%	5.5%	100.0%

Chi square = 12.07, p <.01, Significant

4.5.7.2 Whether children live with parents

Over half of the children (57%) were living with parents. It is safe to assume that the adults around them were quite aware of the vocation the children were engaged in.

Table 184: CSEC children living with parents

Children living with parents		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	747	56.2
	No	556	41.8
	Total	1303	98.0
Missing	System	26	2.0
Total		1329	100.0

Only in the province of Camarines Norte were majority (62%) of the CSEC children reported to be not living with their parents.

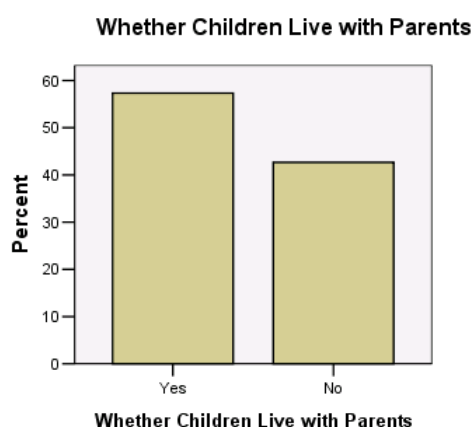


Table 185: CSEC children living with parents, by province

Province		Whether Children Live with Parents		Total
		Yes	No	
Bulacan	Count	44	42	86
	% within Province	51.2%	48.8%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	59	97	156
	% within Province	37.8%	62.2%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	108	73	181
	% within Province	59.7%	40.3%	100.0%
Davao	Count	238	166	404
	% within Province	58.9%	41.1%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	97	33	130
	% within Province	74.6%	25.4%	100.0%
NCR	Count	149	92	241
	% within Province	61.8%	38.2%	100.0%
Negros Occident	Count	52	53	105
	% within Province	49.5%	50.5%	100.0%
Total	Count	747	556	1303
	% within Province	57.3%	42.7%	100.0%

Chi square = 46.91, $p < .01$, Significant. Missing responses = 26

More male CSEC children were living with their parents compared to female CSEC children. The difference was statistically significant.

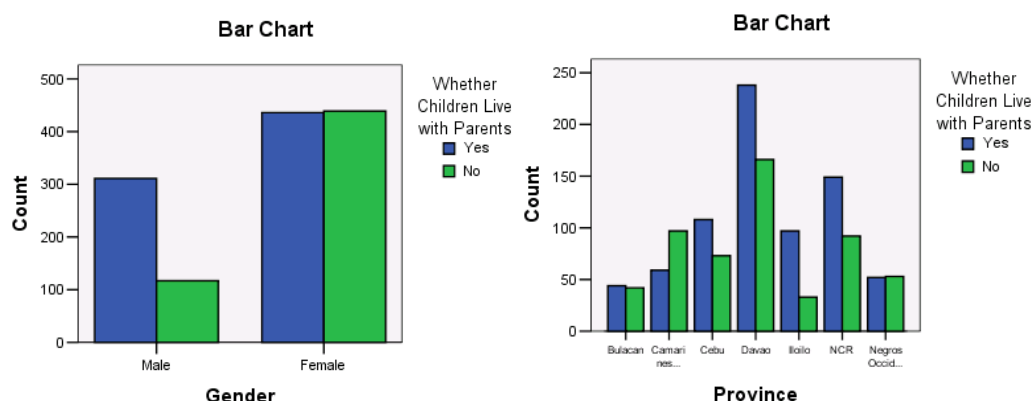


Table 186: CSEC children living with parents, by gender

Gender		Whether Children Live with Parents		Total
		Yes	No	
Male	Count	311	117	428
	% within Gender	72.7%	27.3%	100.0%
Female	Count	436	439	875
	% within Gender	49.8%	50.2%	100.0%
Total	Count	747	556	1303
	% within Gender	57.3%	42.7%	100.0%

Missing responses = 26. Chi square = 61.26, $p < .01$, Significant

4.5.7.3 Current living quarters

About a third (34%) of the children live in slum areas. Others live in quarters provided by employer (19%), on the street (10%), and accommodation provided by broker (8%). The data are shown in table 186.

Table 187 shows that the greatest number of children living on the street were found in NCR (25%) and Davao (15%).

Only two children lived under a bridge, and they were Camarines Norte and Davao provinces.

The greatest number of children living in the slums were found in NCR (69%). The provinces of Iloilo (53%), Davao (46%), Cebu (15%), Negros Occidental (11%), and Bulacan (10%) also had children reporting as living in slums.

A number of children in all provinces reported that they were provided accommodation by their employers. This was especially true in Camarines Norte (50%), Bulacan (38%), Iloilo (18%), Cebu (23%) and Negros Occidental (18%). In Davao, only 7% of children and in NCR, 3% of children were provided lodging by their employers.

Brokers in Camarines Norte (reported by 22% of the children) provided accommodation. Only 12% of children in Cebu, 10% in Iloilo, 9% in Negros Occidental, 7% in Bulacan reported to have been given accommodation by their brokers.

Table 187: Where CSEC children live now

Where CSEC children live now		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	On the street	62	4.7	10.5
	Under a bridge	2	.2	.3
	In slum area	200	15.0	34.0
	Accommodation provided by employer	113	8.5	19.2
	Accommodation provided by a broker	46	3.4	7.8
	Others	166	12.5	28.2
	Total	589	44.3	100.0
Missing	System	740	55.7	
Total		1329	100.0	

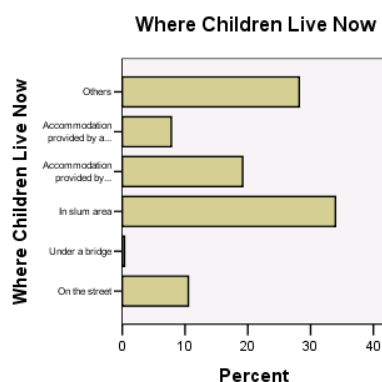


Table 188: Where CSEC Children Live Now, By Province

Province		Where Children Live Now						Total
		On the street	Under a bridge	In slum area	Accommodation provided by employer	Accommodation provided by a broker	Others	
Bulacan	Count	0	0	4	16	3	19	42
	% within Prov			9.5%	38.1%	7.1%	45.2%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	1	1	0	48	21	26	97
	% within Prov	1.0%	1.0%		49.5%	21.6%	26.8%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	3	0	11	17	9	33	73
	% within Prov	4.1%		15.1%	23.3%	12.3%	45.2%	100.0%
Davao	Count	25	1	77	12	1	51	167
	% within Prov	15.0%	.6%	46.1%	7.2%	.6%	30.5%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	1	0	18	6	3	6	34
	% within Prov	2.9%		52.9%	17.6%	8.8%	17.6%	100.0%
NCR	Count	30	0	84	4	4	0	122
	% within Prov	24.6%		68.9%	3.3%	3.3%	.0%	100.0%
Negros Occident	Count	2	0	6	10	5	31	54
	% within Prov	3.7%		11.1%	18.5%	9.3%	57.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	62	2	200	113	46	166	589
	% within Prov	10.5%	.3%	34.0%	19.2%	7.8%	28.2%	100.0%

Missing responses = 740 Chi square = 347.72, $p < .01$; Significant

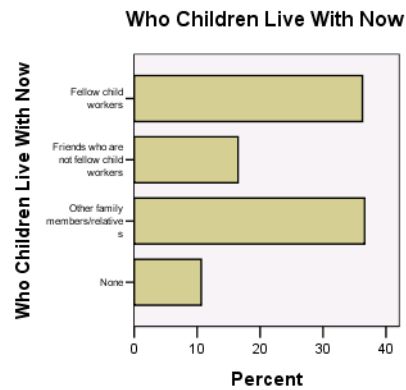
4.5.7.4 Who children currently live with

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the children, numbering 213 out of 582 were living with other family members/relatives (not their parents). Almost the same number (211 or 36%) were living with their fellow child workers. Some 16% live with friends who are not fellow child workers while 11% of the children are not living with anyone.

Table 189: Who CSEC children currently live with

Who CSEC children currently live with	Frequency	Percent
None	62	10.7
Other family members/relatives	213	36.6
Friends who are not fellow child workers	96	16.5
Fellow child workers	211	36.3
Total*	582	100.0

*The other 747 cases are living with their parents



In Camarines Norte, over half (53%) of CSEC cases were living with fellow child workers. The rest lived with family members/relatives (28%) and friends (12%).

In Negros Occidental, most (39%) of the children also lived with fellow child workers. The others lived with friends (26%) and other relatives (22%).

In Bulacan, there was just about an equal number (38%) who lived with either fellow child worker or other family members/ relatives.

In Iloilo, Davao, Cebu and NCR, there were proportionately more children living with other family members/relatives than any other possible housemate.

Table 190: Who CSEC children currently live with, by province

Province		Who Children Live With Now				Total
		None	Other family members/relatives	Friends who are not fellow child workers	Fellow child workers	
Bulacan	Count	1	16	9	16	42
	% within Prov	2.4%	38.1%	21.4%	38.1%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	7	27	12	51	97
	% within Prov	7.2%	27.8%	12.4%	52.6%	100.0%
Cebu	Count	6	29	11	27	73
	% within Prov	8.2%	39.7%	15.1%	37.0%	100.0%
Davao	Count	24	59	34	50	167
	% within Prov	14.4%	35.3%	20.4%	29.9%	100.0%
Iloilo	Count	7	14	0	13	34
	% within Prov	20.6%	41.2%	.0%	38.2%	100.0%
NCR	Count	10	56	16	33	115
	% within Prov	8.7%	48.7%	13.9%	28.7%	100.0%
Negros Occident	Count	7	12	14	21	54
	% within Prov	13.0%	22.2%	25.9%	38.9%	100.0%
Total	Count	62	213	96	211	582
	% within Prov	10.7%	36.6%	16.5%	36.3%	100.0%

*The other 747 cases are living with their parents **Chi square = 43.53, p <.01, Significant**

There was no significant difference between males and female CSEC workers with respect to people they currently live with (See table 190).

Table 191: Who CSEC children currently live with, by gender

Gender		Who Children Live With Now				Total
		None	Other family members/relatives	Friends who are not fellow child workers	Fellow child workers	
Male	Count	13	58	13	42	126
	% within Gender	10.3%	46.0%	10.3%	33.3%	100.0%
Female	Count	49	155	83	169	456
	% within Gender	10.7%	34.0%	18.2%	37.1%	100.0%
Total	Count	62	213	96	211	582
	% within Gender	10.7%	36.6%	16.5%	36.3%	100.0%

*The other 747 cases are living with their parents. **Chi square = 8.03 p >.01, Not significant**

4.5.8 Migration history

4.5.8.1 Province and municipality of origin

Only 464 (35%) of the children provided data regarding their province of origin. Out of this number, 24 % came from Davao. Other provinces which sent quite a number of children were Cebu and Negros Occidental (10 %each) and province Iloilo (6%).

A negative slight correlation (-.16) was found between class of municipality and count of children originating from it. In other words, the higher the classification of a municipality, the more were there cases of CSEC reported as having originated from that municipality.

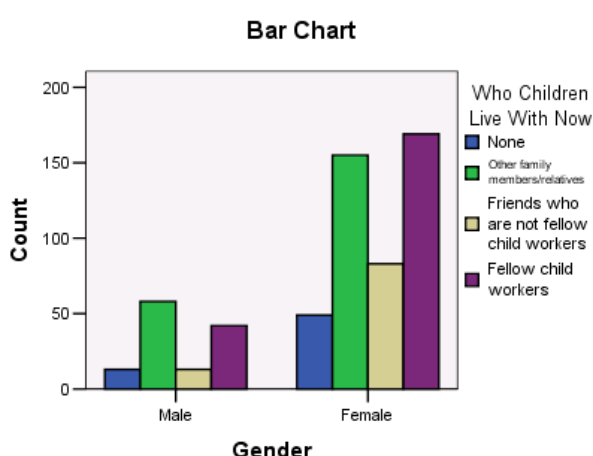


Table 192: Province & municipality of origin

Province	Municipality of Origin		Class of Municipality	Count
2.00 Agusan del Norte	Buenavista		2	1
	Butuan City		Urban	1
			Total	2
3.00 Agusan del Sur	San Francisco		2	2

Province	Municipality of Origin	Class of Municipality	Count	
	Veruela		3	3
			Total	5
5.00	Albay	Guinobatan	2	4
		Legazpi City	1	2
		City of Ligao	5	1
		Polangui	5	3
		Santo Domingo (Ilibog)	4	1
		City of Tabaco	5	1
			Total	12
12.00	Bohol	Tagbilaran City	3	2
			Total	2
13.00	Bukidnon	City of Malaybalay	3	1
		Ciyt of Valencia	4	2
			Total	3
14.00	Bulacan	Bocaue	1	3
		Bulacan	2	1
		City of Malolos	2	1
		Marilao	1	2
		Meycauayan	1	3
			Total	10
16.00	Camarines Norte	Basud	4	1
		Capalonga	4	2
		Daet	1	10
		San Lorenzo Ruiz (Imelda)	5	1
		Jose Panganiban	3	7
		Labo	1	9
		Mercedes	4	1
		Paracale	3	14
		Santa Elena	4	3
		Vinzons	4	2
			Total	50
17.00	Camarines Sur	Baao	4	2
		Buhi	2	1
		Calabanga	2	2
		Libmanan	1	1
		Lupi	4	2
		Minalabac	4	1
		Naga City	1	2
		Ocampo	4	1
		Sipocot	2	5
			Total	17
19.00	Capiz	Mambusao	4	1
		Roxas City	3	2
		Tapay	3	1
			Total	4
21.00	Cavite	Cavite City	3	1
			Total	1
22.00	Cebu	Aloguinsan	5	1
		Badian	4	2
		Balamban	2	1
		Bogo	2	1
		Carcar	2	3
		Carmen	4	1
		Cebu City	Urban	26
		Compostela Valley	5	1
		Lapulapu City (Opon0	1	2

Province	Municipality of Origin	Class of Municipality	Count	
	Mandaue City	Urban	4	
	Medellin		3	1
	Sogod		4	1
	Tuburan		3	1
			Total	45
23.00	Davao del Norte	City of Panabo	4	10
		Island Garden of Samal	5	2
		City of Tagum	3	8
			Total	20
24.00	Davao del Sur	Davao City	Urban	107
		City of Digos	4	6
		Malita	1	6
		Santa Cruz	1	1
			Total	120
30.00	Iloilo	Alimodian	4	1
		Cabatuan	4	1
		Calinog	2	1
		Estancia	4	3
		Iloilo City	Urban	21
		City of Passi	5	1
		Sara	3	1
			Total	29
35.00	Lanao del Norte	Iligan City	Urban	3
			Total	3
37.00	Leyte	Abuyog	2	1
		Isabel	1	1
		Ormoc	1	3
		Tacloban City	1	3
			Total	8
39.00	NCR	City of Manila	Urban	3
		Tondo	Urban	1
		Santa Cruz	Urban	1
		Sampaloc	Urban	1
		Ermita	Urban	1
		Paco	Urban	1
		Port Area	Urban	1
74.00	NCR	Quezon City	Urban	2
75.00	NCR	Kalookan City	Urban	1
			Total	12
41.00	Masbate	City of Masbata	5	1
			Total	1
43.00	Misamis Oriental	Cagayan de Oro City	Urban	9
		Gingoog City	1	1
			Total	10
45.00	Negros Occidental	Bacolod City	Urban	29
		Bago City	1	2
		Cadiz City	1	2
		La Carlota City	3	1
		La Castellana	2	1
		Sagay City	2	3
		San Carlos City	1	1
		Silay City	2	1
		City of Sipalay	5	3
		City of Talisay	5	1
		City of Victory	5	1
			Total	45

Province	Municipality of Origin	Class of Municipality	Count	
46.00	Negros Oriental	Bais City	2	1
		Dumaguete City	2	4
		Total		5
47.00	North Cotabato	City of Kidapawan	4	2
		Makilala	2	2
		Total		4
48.00	Northern Samar	Allen	5	1
		Catarman	2	1
		Total		2
49.00	Nueva Ecija	Cabanatuan City	1	1
		City of Gapan	5	1
		San Isidro	4	1
		Total		3
52.00	Oriental Mindoro	City of Calapan	4	1
		Total		1
54.00	Pampanga	Angeles City	Urban	2
		Total		2
55.00	Pangasinan	San Jacinto	4	1
		Total		1
56.00	Quezon	Unspecified		1
		Atimonan	2	2
		Calauag	2	2
		Candelaria	1	1
		Lucban	4	1
		Lucena City	Urban	2
		Mauban	1	1
		Pagbilao	1	1
		San Francisco (Aurora)	4	1
		Total		12
58.00	Rizal	Rodriguez (Montalban)	1	1
		Total		1
60.00	Western Samar	Catbalogan	1	4
		Total		4
62.00	Sorsogon	City of Sorsogon	5	1
		Total		1
63.00	South Cotabato	General Santos City(Dadiangas)	1	1
		City of Koronadal	4	1
		Total		2
64.00	Southern Leyte	Pintuyan	5	1
		Sogod	4	2
		Total		3
66.00	Sulu	Jolo	3	1
		Total		1
67.00	Surigao del Norte	San Francisco (Anao-Aon)	5	2
		Surigao City	2	1
		Total		3
68.00	Surigao del Sur	Carmen	5	2
		Tandag	2	1
		Total		3
73.00	Zamboanga del Sur	Pagadian City	1	3
		Zamboanga City	Urban	3
		Total		6
77.00	Aurora Province	Baler	4	1
		Total		1
80.00	Sarangani	Maasin	3	1
		Malungon	1	2

Province	Municipality of Origin	Class of Municipality	Count	
			Total	3
82.00	Compostela Valley	Compostela	1	4
		Monkayo	1	1
			Total	5
98.00	Cotabato City	Cotabato City	1	1
		Unspecified		1
			Total	2
	Grand Total for All Provinces			464
	Missing responses			865 65%

4.5.8.2 Reasons why children left original home

The need to earn income was the reason 21% of CSEC children left their original homes. Another 16% said that they left home because of poverty or hunger, a reason which can be considered a twin experience to lack in family income. Their friends also convinced 8% of the kids to leave home, while an adventurous 6% wanted to experience running away, and 5% were brought by relatives to the place of work. Family problems also affected decisions to leave home. Six percent (6%) said they did so because they were being beaten by stepfather or stepmother, and another 5% said that no one was looking after them. Others (5%) said their parents sent them away, while another 5% reported that they were then being abused by father/mother/relative. Migration by parents to the new place was cited by 1% of the children as the reason for their having left home.

Just about equal numbers of male and female children were pushed to work in the sector by poverty and hunger. Significantly more female children, however, were pushed by the desire to earn income (25% for females, 45 for males) and their desire to experience running away (7% versus 3%). More females were also pulled by relatives (6% versus 3%) and friends (9% versus 8%). More male children, on the other hand, were pushed to work in the sector due to parental abuse at home, either physically (9% versus 5%) or in some other way (6% versus 5%). They also cited neglect by family (6% versus 5%) and being pushed out of the home by parents (6% for males, 5% for females). See table 193.

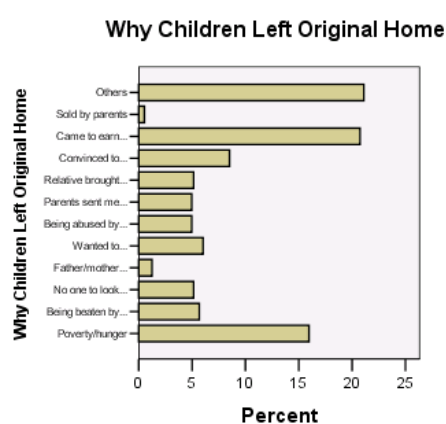
Table 193: Reasons why CSEC children left original home

Reason	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Poverty/hunger	90	16.0	16.0
Being beaten by stepfather/mother	32	5.7	21.6
No one to look after me	29	5.1	26.8
Father/mother migrated to this place	7	1.2	28.0
Wanted to experience running away	34	6.0	34.0
Being abused by father/mother/relative	28	5.0	39.0
Parents sent me away	28	5.0	44.0
Relative brought me here	29	5.1	49.1
Convinced to come by friends	48	8.5	57.6
Came to earn income	117	20.7	78.4
Sold by parents	3	.5	78.9
Others	119	21.1	100.0
Total number of cases	564	100.0	
Missing responses (cases)	765	57.5	
Total	1329	100.0	

Table 194: Reasons why CSEC children left original home, by gender

Why Children Left Original Home		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Poverty/hunger	Count	19	71	90
	% within Gender	16.2%	15.9%	16.0%
Being beaten by stepfather/mother	Count	11	21	32
	% within Gender	9.4%	4.7%	5.7%
No one to look after me	Count	7	22	29
	% within Gender	6.0%	4.9%	5.1%
Father/mother migrated to this place	Count	1	6	7
	% within Gender	.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Wanted to experience running away	Count	4	30	34
	% within Gender	3.4%	6.7%	6.0%
Being abused by father/mother/relative	Count	7	21	28
	% within Gender	6.0%	4.7%	5.0%
Parents sent me away	Count	7	21	28
	% within Gender	6.0%	4.7%	5.0%
Relative brought me here	Count	3	26	29
	% within Gender	2.6%	5.8%	5.1%
Convinced to come by friends	Count	9	39	48
	% within Gender	7.7%	8.7%	8.5%
Came to earn income	Count	5	112	117
	% within Gender	4.3%	25.1%	20.7%
Sold by parents	Count	0	3	3
	% within Gender	.0%	.7%	.5%
Others	Count	44	75	119
	% within Gender	37.6%	16.8%	21.1%
Total	Count	117	447	564
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses from 765 cases. Chi square = 47.47, $p < .01$, significant



4.5.8.3 With whom children came to place of residence

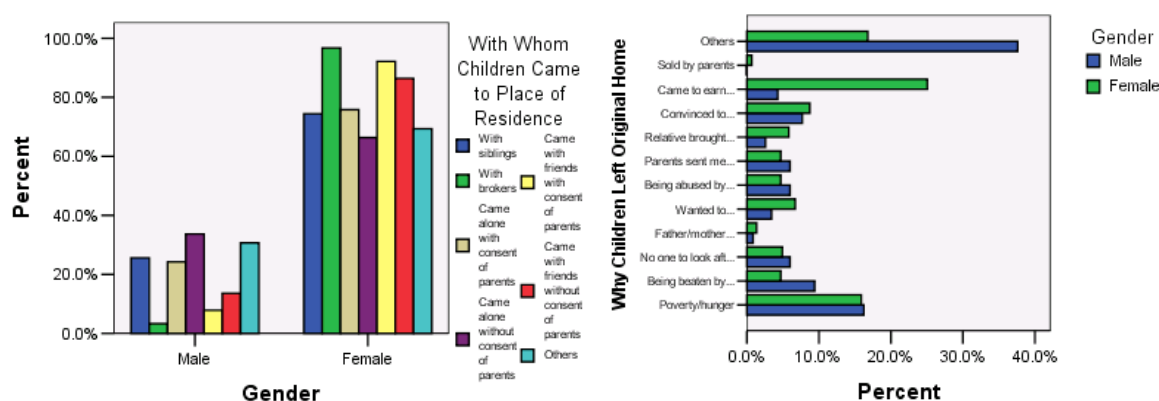
The data in table 194 shows that more children came to their current place of residence alone (35%) than with friends (32%), brokers (11%) or siblings (8%). Parental consent did not seem to matter to most of them as 41% travelled without it as against 27% who came with it.

More (50%) male children travelled alone compared to females (31%). More females (33%) rather than males (25%) travelled with friends. More male (44%) rather than female (39.7%) children travelled without the consent of parents. Those who travelled out with parental consent were mostly females (27%) rather than males (24%).

Table 195: With whom CSEC children came to place of residence

With Whom Children Came to Place of Residence		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
With siblings	Count	11	32	43
	% within Gender	9.7%	7.4%	7.8%
With brokers	Count	2	59	61
	% within Gender	1.8%	13.6%	11.1%
Came alone with consent of parents	Count	23	72	95
	% within Gender	20.4%	16.6%	17.3%
Came alone without consent of parents	Count	33	65	98
	% within Gender	29.2%	14.9%	17.9%
Came with friends with consent of parents	Count	4	47	51
	% within Gender	3.5%	10.8%	9.3%
Came with friends without consent of parents	Count	17	108	125
	% within Gender	15.0%	24.8%	22.8%
Others	Count	23	52	75
	% within Gender	20.4%	12.0%	13.7%
Total	Count	113	435	548
	% within Gender	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Missing responses come from 781 cases. Chi square =36.28, p <.01, significant



4.5.9 Assistance sought by children

In general, 55% of the children did not seek assistance in the course of their work. The pattern was observed in almost all provinces, with Davao and Iloilo as exceptions. Bulacan and Cebu had the least number of children seeking assistance - the CSEC children there were either self sufficient or met with least problems compared to the other areas.

Table 196: Number of CSEC children who sought assistance in course of work , by province

Province		Sought Assistance in Course of Work		Total
		Yes	No	
Bulacan	Count	15	71	86
	% within Province	17.4%	82.6%	100.0%
Camarines Norte	Count	69	87	156

Province		Sought Assistance in Course of Work		Total
		Yes	No	
Cebu	% within Province	44.2%	55.8%	100.0%
	Count	46	135	181
Davao	% within Province	25.4%	74.6%	100.0%
	Count	267	137	404
Iloilo	% within Province	66.1%	33.9%	100.0%
	Count	73	58	131
NCR	% within Province	55.7%	44.3%	100.0%
	Count	82	170	252
Negros Occident	% within Province	32.5%	67.5%	100.0%
	Count	39	66	105
Total	% within Province	37.1%	62.9%	100.0%
	Count	591	724	1315
	% within Province	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%

Missing responses = 13 cases. Chi square = 151.63, $p < .001$;Significant

There was no significant difference between number of male and female CSEC who sought assistance in the course of their work.

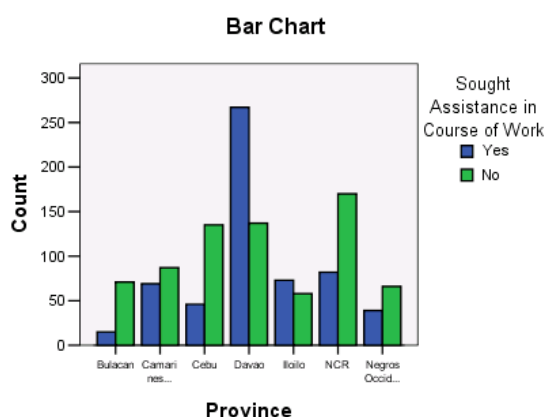


Table 197: Number of CSEC children who sought assistance in course of work , by gender

Gender		Sought Assistance in Course of Work		Total
		Yes	No	
Male	Count	205	224	429
	% within Gender	47.8%	52.2%	100.0%
Female	Count	386	500	886
	% within Gender	43.6%	56.4%	100.0%
Total	Count	591	724	1315
	% within Gender	44.9%	55.1%	100.0%

Missing responses = 14 cases. Chi square = 2.08, $p > .20$ not significant

The children (42%) sought assistance mostly from friends, and from relatives next (36%) . Help from counselors were also sought but to a much lesser extent, which was only 5% of the time. Other parties approached were religious workers (priest/pastor/minister) and doctor/health officer.

Table 198: Sources of assistance sought by CSEC during past 6 months

Sources of assistance sought (a)	Responses	
	N	Percent
Friends	258	42.2%
Relatives	220	35.9%
Priest/pastor/minister	11	1.8%
Doctor/health officer	14	2.3%
Counselor	33	5.4%
Police	2	.3%
Barangay Official	6	1.0%
Others	68	11.1%
Total	612	100.0%

Percentages and totals are based on number of responses, = 557. Data cover multiple responses.

5. Conclusions

5.1 Incidence and prevalence of child labour

The survey gathered information from 186,771 respondents. A total of 102,933 children were located in 9 areas reported to have incidence of child labour. Of this number, at least 23,922 children were currently working in the six sectors identified with the worst forms of child labour. Those children were automatically included in the list of IPEC beneficiaries and are described in this report as **working children**. The shortfall of 20,578 from the target number of 44,500 child workers was obtained from the list of 3,243 **siblings of working children** and 21,924 **other children at risk**. Using criteria set by project stakeholders, children classified into siblings and at-risk categories were classified into first, second, third and fourth priorities for assistance.

Based on percentage contribution to the total number of working children, Negros Oriental had the highest incidence of child labour at 40%. It was followed by Davao (16%), Negros Occidental (11%), Iloilo (10%), Bulacan (8%), Cebu (7%), Camarines Norte (4%), Compostela Valley (3%) and NCR (2%).

The number of at-risk children (both siblings and other children) was most prevalent in Negros Occidental. It contributed 27% to the total number of children at risk. It was followed by Iloilo (20%), Bulacan (12%), Negros Oriental (11%), Cebu (11%), Camarines Norte (9%) and Compostela Valley (2%).

Child labour was most prevalent in agriculture industries, including sugarcane plantations.

Table 199: Distribution of working children, by sector and province

Sector	Bulacan	Camarines Norte	Cebu	Compostela Valley	Davao	Iloilo	NCR	Negros Occidental	Negros Oriental	Total
Other agri	30	32	358	13	814	460	0	344	5639	7690
Sugarcane	1	1	323	0	1320	833	0	1345	1760	5583
Domestic Work	35	40	70	90	1236	236	182	422	753	3064
Pyrotechnics	1044	0	448	0	0	213	0	2	11	1718
CSEC	93	157	182	1	405	131	253	105	2	1329
Mining /quar	0	556	0	409	0	1	0	2	9	977
Other fishing	1	12	12	0	1	211	0	15	661	913
Other services	44	132	226	28	9	39	0	53	135	666
Wholesale /ret	101	26	45	31	53	5	0	220	156	637
Deep-sea	2	8	3	0	1	143	0	17	132	306
Other non-agri	2	1	12	12	52	7	0	42	122	250
Other mfctring	53	4	16	1	15	8	0	3	22	122
Construction	14	3	2	2	5	6	0	7	65	104
Transportation	10	5	17	1	21	5	0	27	8	94
Forestry	0	5	0	23	0	4	0	6	2	40
Total	1430	982	1714	611	3932	2302	435	2610	9477	23493
% total	6.1%	4.2%	7.3%	2.6%	16.7%	9.8%	1.9%	11.1%	40.3%	100.0%

In general, male child workers were more prevalent. They generally dominated in construction (86%), forestry & deep-sea fishing (85% each), mining/quarrying (77%), other fishing (66%), sugarcane plantations (65%), other agriculture & manufacturing (55% each), pyrotechnics (52%) and services (51%). Females on the other hand were dominant in CSEC (67%), domestic work (76%), wholesale and retail (54%).

The youngest child worker was aged 5 (numbering 606 or 3%), and mean age was 12.85 years.

More than a third (37%) of the children worked on sites that their families owned. Many of the others worked in sugar plantation sites (24%) and other farms (13%). Five percent (5%) worked in an employer's house and another 5% in mining sites.

There were more female rather than male children workers who worked in the homes of employers (72%) or in restaurants (62%). For all other sites, males outnumbered females.

5.2 Profile of children in priority sectors

5.2.1 Children in domestic work (CDW)

5.2.1.1 Location

A total of 3064 children, comprising 13% of the total number of child workers, provided data on the DW sector. These child workers were found in all 9 areas covered in the baseline survey. Most of them were found in Davao (40%), followed by Negros Oriental (25%) and Negros Occidental (24%). Iloilo contributed 8%, NCR 6%, Compostela Valley 3%, and Cebu 2%. Camarines Norte and Bulacan each shared 1% to the total number of CDW.

The survey experience showed that the children were most difficult to track in the NCR.

Most (65%) of the children in this sector were found in employer's houses. About a fourth (25%) were working in their own houses/family farms. The rest were distributed in various sites such as restaurants/bar, sugar plantations, other farms and fishing sites, construction site, mining and quarrying sites, factories, fishing grounds, and even on the streets.

5.2.1.2 Characteristics (Age, gender & status)

Most (77%) of the child workers listed in the survey for this sector were females. This figure is lower than the what has been previously reported in literature, which places the share of females as 90%. The finding might indicate that the entry of male children as domestic labourers has increased in recent years.

On the average, females outnumbered male children by a ratio of almost 4:1. In the NCR, the ratio was even higher; it was at least 9 females to 1 male.

Almost all (99 %) of the children in this sector were single.

Most (73%) of the child domestic workers were aged between 14 to 17. Mean age was 14.22 years, and the median, 15.

The number of domestic workers in the list consistently increased with the age of the children, starting from age 10. The youngest domestic workers were aged 5, numbering 79 or 3% of the total number of CDW, and they were mostly located in Negros Oriental province.

Data suggest that male children were recruited to domestic work at an earlier age compared to female children. Males outnumbered female CDWs up to about age 9, then from age 10 onwards, female CDWs began to outnumber the males as domestic laborers.

CDWs in the NCR had more work experience and were more mobile (moving from one employer to the next).

5.2.1.3 Education disadvantage

Number currently enrolled.

In most areas where child domestic workers were listed, 64% of the children were not currently enrolled. The best circumstances were found in Davao and Compostela Valley, where only about 84% and 68% of the children, respectively, were able to continue going to school.

CDWs in Camarines Norte were most disadvantaged, education-wise, as indicated by the highest non-enrollment percentage of 82%. Those in Cebu followed next, at 80%, then by Bulacan and NCR (71% each), Negros Occidental (70%), Negros Oriental (60%), and Iloilo (52%).

Year last enrolled

Among those who were not currently enrolled, nearly half were actually in school in 2003, or just a year before the baseline survey. About 12% (146 children in all) have had no formal education, and nearly all were unable to read and write. More than half (720 of the drop outs) have had some elementary schooling, with at least 316 of them having reached or finished elementary level.

There were four periods during which the proportion of CDWs who dropped out of school dramatically increased. The critical years were 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2003.

Reasons for dropping out of school

The high cost of schooling was the most frequently cited reason why many (19%) of the CDWs, particularly the females, dropped out of school. The child's lack of interest in school was next frequently cited (14%). Other reasons were related to age (too young for school – 8%, or too old for school – 1%). Need to help in housekeeping figured as a reason for 8% to stop school. Others said they were unable to cope with demands of the school (6%) while 4% said school was too far or inaccessible. Economic reasons were also important for 11% of the children: Eight percent (8%) said they had to support the family, 2% had to help in family enterprise and 1% needed to augment family income.

Desire to continue studies

Nine out of ten children who were not currently enrolled affirmed their desire to continue studying if they could.

Social disadvantage

A CDW often works an average of 15 hours a day, and is on call 24 hours a day. Leave days are usually limited to one day each month; many have no days off at all. They have very limited time for socializing.

Children domestic workers covered in this baseline survey were asked what they did whenever they were given days off for rest and recreation. Twenty (20%) of the 1479 children said they spent the time studying. This was true for both males and females. Around 11% hopped to malls and parks (especially the females) while 3% went to church (especially the males). Others (about 3%) went visiting relatives, siblings, or parents.

Exploitative conditions of work

Employers of CDWs frequently view themselves as benefactors of the children. Yet the information gathered on the working conditions of CDWs showed that the terms of work did not follow any recognizable standard or pattern. The benefits, salary rate, and other emoluments received by the children in exchange for their work were very much dependent on the personal decision of the employer.

Number of families being served

While most of the children (numbering 758 or 89%) were serving only one family, quite a number of the other domestic workers were probably over stretched - 44 CDWs (5%) were serving 2 families, 19 (2%) were serving 3 families, 13 (2%) were serving 4 families and another 14 (2%) were serving from 5 up to up to 7 families

Work coverage

For 62% of the CDWs, work duties included everything that could be considered domestic work. They described themselves as “all – around” workers. The others had more specialized tasks - 6% did either housekeeping or laundry, 3% were babysitters, another 3% were storekeepers, and 1% each were to gardening, driving/acting as bodyguard, and cooking.

CDWs who worked “all around” (numbering 745 in all) were mostly found in Davao. In Bacolod and Iloilo, the CDWs tended to take on specific assignments such as babysitting, laundry, guarding, driving and cooking. In NCR, many CDWs took care of housekeeping/ laundry and store tending.

Work benefits

Out of 1479 CDWs only 20% received nothing else but their basic pay (no day off, bonus or allowance). For 589 (40%) children, the pay included some added benefits like a day off and monetary bonus. For 19% (284 children), work was paid only in terms of days off and allowances. Only 70 out of the 1479 children (5%) were SSS members; no one among the listed CDWs received 13th month pay. Around 234 (16%) received other benefits such as health check-up, educational assistance, and salary loans aside from salaries.

Bacolod employers (75%) tended to give their CDWs only their basic salaries. NCR employers were reported by 41 % of CDWs listed as providing benefits such as days off and bonus on top of their salaries. About Davao employers also were similarly generous to their CDWs, giving salary, day off and bonus to 45% on the CDW list for the province. However, there were 24% CDWs in Davao who said that they were not given salaries but were only given days off and some allowance. Only 9 CDWs were given SSS benefits by their employers (5 in NCR, 3 in Bacolod, 1 in Iloilo and none in Davao).

The data suggest that male CDWs (22%) received only basic salaries and no more. More girl CDWs (43%), on the other hand, received days off and bonus.

It is likely that work benefits were tied to length of service rendered to employers. Many of the CDWs (at least about 24%) have stayed with their employers for nearly a year. Half that number (around 12%) have stayed nearly two years, about 3% three years, 6% about 4 years and nearly 2% five years or more in service. Those who have stayed more than 3 years with their employers were also more likely to be studying as well. It should be interesting for future studies to find out whether the children stay because of the privilege to study, or whether their studying have caused the children to stay longer with their employers. Previous studies have noted the high mobility of CDWs, being often in transit and easily turned over from one employer to another. Observations have also been made of children trafficked for labour and sexual exploitation as having been initially recruited as domestic workers. If indeed the privilege to study negatively affects mobility (and thereby providing some degree of protection for the child's welfare), education as a component for assistance to children should be seriously considered.

5.2.1.4 Separation from families

Based on data from 1,479 CDWs working in NCR, Bacolod, Iloilo and Davao, over half (57%) of the children were currently living with their employers. This makes it difficult to reach out to most of them. The fact that a large portion of listed CDWs are seldom allowed to go out (20% of listed CDWs only receive salaries and are not granted regular days-off) points out to potential difficulties in arranging services such as educational support, organizing and capacity-building initiatives, or simply conducting activities to check on the conditions of work and lives of these children.

About a fifth (20%) continued to stay with their parents even as they served as domestics in other homes. About 8% lived in the homes of relatives. Others stayed with siblings (3%) and rented places (2%). A total of about 1% stayed in places provided by NGOs and friends. Around 10% of the children did not specify who owned their current residence.

Two 6-year old children, the youngest on this sub-list of CDWs, resided with their parents.

More female CDWs said they stayed with employers (64% for females, 36% for males). There were more boys (37%) who stayed with their parents compared to females (14%).

5.2.1.5 Sources of assistance

In addition to the vulnerabilities attendant to working at a very young age, CDWs (particularly females), are likely exposed to sexual harassments and abuses from their employers. Because of the fact that they live away from their homes, they are far from their natural support systems during times of distress. They either have to turn to other relatives and friends in the city or to their employers. In case of a breakdown of the relationship between the CDWs and their employers, they are left with very few avenues for help.

Quite a sizable number, 846, (or 57% of probed CDWs) said that they encountered problems in the past, and for which 581 or 69% said they required assistance. Most of them mentioned needing educational assistance (43%), skills-related issues (27%), medical (12%), spiritual and moral support (16%). Four percent (4%) mentioned needing legal assistance. They turned mainly to NGOs (64%), friends, parents and relatives (19%), employers (11%), and the police (1%).

Two things stand out from the above data. One was the high proportion of CDWs who pointed to problems related with education in their list of woes. This needs to be looked into because it could cause more of them to drop out of school.

Secondly, CDWs turned to employers more than they did to the police. This is significant in that employers may be viewed as part of the support system for CDWs rather than just “the enemy” or “the abuser”. It should be important however to look more deeply into the nature of assistance given by employers to determine whether the assistance itself has not led to the CDW to being “bonded by debt”, thus making it more difficult for the child to get out of an abusive employer-employee work relationship.

More females (41%) sought assistance compared to males (35%).

5.2.1.6 Determinants of entry into sector

Recruiters

One clear finding of the listing is that a very large number of parents consented to their child working as domestic labourers. The main recruiters of the children (for 65% of them at least) were family members themselves, most likely, the parents, uncle/aunt, siblings and relatives who brought the children to the city. Only 6% of the CDWs were brought to the city through formal recruitment channels.

This shows that, in child domestic work, the informal recruitment network may be the main channel in bringing fresh supply of children from source communities to employers. This may also help explain why existing mechanisms of the Department of Labor and Employment and local Public Employment Service Offices (PESOs) are not effective in detecting and stopping the illegal trafficking of children into exploitative domestic work.

It was found that more females (7%) were drawn to domestic work by formal recruiters than were the males (2%).

Eighty-five percent (85%) of CDW parents definitely consented to their children joining the labour force in the city. Although for the total group of CDWs eight out of ten children said that their parents consented to their leaving home to engage in domestic work outside, the data indicated that more female children (86%) rather than male children (82%) got their parents' consent. More male children (8%), on the other hand, were not allowed by their parents to go out as domestic workers. Perhaps the females were given consent because many of their parents were farmers and fisherfolk, vocations which are traditionally considered work for males. If they stayed with their families, they would not have been much help to them anyway, but might rather be an added burden to support economically.

Most of CDWs in both male and female groups were pushed to migrate because of poverty/hunger. More boys rather than girls, however, migrated because they wanted to experience running away or were convinced to do so by friends. More girls, on the other hand, migrated because they wanted to work for income, gain experience, and to study.

Household characteristics

Main source of income – Agriculture was the main source of income for most families of CDWs. Forty-one percent (41%) cited farming, fishing, or forestry as source of income. A big number, 292 or 20% of the children, had parents who were unemployed and therefore earned no income. Among those whose parents had some livelihood, 4% were domestic workers as well (like their children), 3% were employees in private establishments and 1% were working for the government. Other parents had small enterprises. Two (2%) were into dressmaking/sewing business and another 2% owned sari-sari stores.

The findings support past reports stating that the lack of productive income among parents contributes immensely to the growing number of child domestic labour. Listed children came from families who are involved either in the "traditional", less profitable sectors of the economy, like farming and fishing, the underground economy or the informal sector, or from families whose breadwinners were unsuccessful in finding any form of gainful employment.

More listed female CDWs were associated with families who were farmers/fisherfolk. Parents of 48% girl CDWs belonged to this sector while only 18% of boy CDWs did. Male CDWs, on the other hand, were associated with unemployed parents (32%), and domestic workers like themselves (7%)

Poverty level - It is clear from that for most (38%, or 554) of the listed CDWs, hunger and the need to augment family income were the primary factors that pushed them to leave their homes for work.

Dysfunctional homes - Parental abuse and neglect as a cause for migration were reported only in Davao and NCR. One child reported to have been beaten by step-parents in Davao, four were abused by parents (3 in Davao, one in NCR) and six were sent away by parents,

Child Values

A major factor for driving many (291 or 20%) of the CDWs to work at an early age was their search for better educational opportunities.

CDWs in the NCR cited as main reason for migration their desire to “gain experience.” Indeed a larger percentage of children listed in Manila had past work experience compared with those from other areas. Survey data suggest that CDWs who started work as young children in their hometowns or in cities near their hometowns eventually allowed themselves to be “recruited” to Manila to gain experience. As they gained contacts and skills, they probably hoped to move on to employers with better offers or to aim for overseas employment also as domestic workers. This phenomenon of “step migration” for child labourers has been identified as a factor that heightens the exposure of these children to exploitation and other worst forms of child labour.

5.2.2 Commercial sexually exploited children (CSEC)

5.2.2.1 Location

A total of 1329 children classified as CSEC were included in the baseline survey. Davao had the most number of CSEC children at 30%, followed by NCR (19%), Cebu (14%), Camarines Norte (12%), Iloilo (10%), Negros Occidental (8%), and Bulacan (7%).

Many of the listed CSEC children were found in the cities, led by Davao City (404 or 30%), Iloilo City (131 children), Cebu City (150), Bacolod City (105) Daet (87), Jose Panganiban (70), Manila(85) and Quezon City, (79). Those cities alone accounted for 84% of all CSEC children surveyed.

In Bulacan, 93 children worked as CSEC in the municipalities of Bocaue, Marilao Plaridel and Pulilan.

A total of 157 CSEC children were reported in Daet and Jose Panganiban towns of Camarines Norte.

Cebu province located 182 children in the cities of Cebu, Lapu-Lapu and Mandaue.

Davao’s list included a single case from Hagonoy, and 404 cases in Davao City. Compostela Valley also listed one case.

In Iloilo, 131 children listed were from Iloilo City. Likewise, in Negros Occidental, all 105 CSEC children were found in Bacolod City.

In the NCR, Manila, Quezon City and Las Pinas held the most number of CSEC children (a total of 225 children). Other CSEC children were also found in Pasay City, Muntinlupa and Paranaque.

5.2.2.2 Characteristics of CSEC

Gender

Most (67%) of CSEC workers were female, and were largely found in Davao (31%), NCR (19%), Camarines Norte (14%) and Cebu (11%). Male children sex workers on the other hand were concentrated in Davao (30%), Cebu (20%), NCR (19%) and Iloilo (14%).

Age

The youngest child working in this sector was 6 years old. Median age was 16, and the mean, 15.45. More than a third (34%) of the children were aged 17. The number of children recruited to this sector steadily increased with the children's ages. By age 12, the usual age of puberty, the increase in numbers dramatically jumped by 2%, then by about 3 % for age 13, 6% by age 14, 5% by age 15, 7% by age 16 and 10% by age 17.

Male children working in this sector generally outnumbered their female counterparts in the beginning, from age 7 to 13. From age 14 onwards, the females became more active than male children in this sector.

5.2.2.3 Education disadvantage

Number currently enrolled

Over two-thirds of the CSEC children (915 out of 1329 or 69%) were not enrolled in school at the time of the survey. In all provinces, except Iloilo, children out-of school outnumbered those currently-in-school. Those who were in school were mostly males (41%) while those who were not enrolled were mostly females (74%).

Among the 414 children who were currently in school, roughly 62% were in high school, 27% were in Grades 4 to 6 and 6% were in levels from pre-school to Grade 3. Only around 5% reached college, more specifically those located in Davao, Iloilo and NCR.

Information on those who dropped out

Out of a total 915 children who were not currently enrolled , roughly 2% (13 cases) had had no formal education. They came from Davao, Cebu and NCR, with about half still unable to read and write a simple message. The other half (7 out of 13) could read and write.

Nearly a quarter (24%) of the CSEC children who are currently out of school reached only up to Grade 5. Nearly the same number (22%) reached Grade 6.

The number of children tended to increase as grade levels went from Grades 1 through to 6. After Grade 6, the numbers began to taper down. Based on the cumulative percentage distribution across grade levels, it is estimated that roughly half of the children were able to reach at least 1st Year High School.

About 32% of the children reached 1st and 2nd years in High School. The number slowly tapered off, with 9% having finished 3rd year, and 8 % 4th year. Most of the children dropped out after high school; less than 1% reached College and 1% went on to technical or vocational school.

In Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Iloilo and Negros Occidental, the children tended to reach 4th year High School.

In Cebu, Davao and NCR, there appeared to be a tendency in the number of children to drop down after either the first year or second year of High School.

Data suggest that female CSEC children attained higher educational levels compared to male CSEC children. About 59% of the male children reached only up to Grade 6, with decreasing numbers reaching 1st year (16%), 2nd year (12%), 3rd year (5%), and 4th year (5%) in High School. Among female children on the other hand 39% finished up to Grade 6 level, 18% finished 1st Year High School, 18% 2nd Year, 12% 3rd year, and 10% 4th year.

5.2.2.4 Separation from families

About 43% of the children working in this sector were no longer living with their parents. In the province of Camarines Norte the proportion of children separated from parents was even higher at 62%.

There were more female (50%) CSEC children who were living away from their parents compared to male (27%) CSEC children. The difference was statistically significant.

Who children currently lived with if not living with parents

Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the children, numbering 213 out of 582 were living with other family members/relatives (not their parents). Almost the same number (211 or 36%) were living with their fellow child workers. Some 16% live with friends who were not fellow child workers while 11% of the children were not living with anyone.

5.2.2.5 Exploitative conditions of work

Less than a fifth (19%) of the children working as CSEC were provided with living quarters by their employers and 8% were provided accommodation by brokers. The rest of the children were on their own. A third (34%) of them found homes in slum areas and 10% lived on the street.

The greatest number of children living on the street were found in NCR (25%) and Davao (15%).

Those living under a bridge were in Camarines Norte and Davao provinces.

The greatest number of children living in the slums were found in NCR (69%). The provinces of Iloilo (53%), Davao (46%), Cebu (15%), Negros Occidental (11%), and Bulacan (10%) also had children living in slums.

Those provided accommodation by their employers were found in Camarines Norte (50%), Bulacan (38%), Iloilo (18%), Cebu (23%) and Negros Occidental (18%). In Davao, only 7% of children and in NCR, 3% of children, were provided lodging by their employers.

Brokers in Camarines Norte provided accommodation to 22% of the CSEC children working there. Only 12% of children in Cebu, 10% in Iloilo, 9% in Negros Occidental, 7% in Bulacan reported to have been given accommodation by their brokers.

5.2.2.6 Number of CSEC needing assistance

In general, 55% of the children did not seek assistance in the course of their work. The pattern was observed in almost all provinces, with Davao and Iloilo as exceptions. Bulacan and Cebu had the least number of children seeking assistance - the CSEC children there were either self sufficient or met with least problems compared to the other areas. One conclusion from the baseline survey was that CSEC as a group, is independent-minded and hesitate to seek support or open up to people outside their group. This may have been caused by the series of betrayals and/or abuses they have encountered from other sectors of society, particularly by the police and some agencies of government.

CSECs are a particularly vulnerable group by virtue of their lack of education and absence of proper parental guidance. They do not seem to be aware of the health implications of their job and the toll it will take on them both mentally and physically. Due to their lack of knowledge or awareness of their rights they are often at the mercy of not only their pimps/managers but of the military as well. The latter often put the blame on them for petty crimes, for the sake of getting points or credits.

Among CSEC who did seek assistance, most did so from friends (42%), and relatives (36%). Help from counsellors were also sought but to a much lesser extent, which was only 5% of the time. Other parties approached were religious workers (priest/pastor/minister) and doctor/health officer.

Notes from the baseline survey indicated that a number of CSECs harboured thoughts of a better future and realized the important role that education plays in this regard. This was indicated by the number of who are still in school and the many more who were willing to leave their present work, if given a better choice.

5.2.2.7 Determinants of entry into sector

Class of municipality

Only 464 (35%) of the children provided data regarding their province of origin. Out of this number, 24 % came from Davao. Other provinces which sent quite a number of children were Cebu and Negros Occidental (10 %each) and province Iloilo (6%).

A negative slight correlation (-.16) was found between class of municipality and count of children originating from it. In other words, the higher the classification of a municipality, the more were there cases of CSEC reported as having originated from that municipality.

Labour market dynamics

It will be seen from table 200 that CSEC workers were attracted to work mostly in highly urbanized areas such as Davao City, NCR, and Cebu City. Based on data taken from labour Force Survey (LFS), the unemployment rate for urban areas in 2002 was 13.2% and that for rural areas was 7.3% Theoretically speaking, there was no demand for more workers to move from rural areas to urban areas in search of employment. Why then did children move to urban areas, and how come they got jobs? It is likely that the demand was not for

their *labour per se* but for rather for the specific advantages they offered perhaps as *child labourers* for specific sectors. In commercial sex, for instance, perhaps children are not seen as “labour” but rather as “commodities” that offer their customers features that are not found in more mature prostitutes.

Table 200: Classification and unemployment rates of cities where CSEC were found

Area	Count	Percent	Classification of capital city	Unemployment rate for province
Davao City	405	30.5	Highly urbanized	10.0%
NCR	253	19.0	Highly urbanized	17.0%
Cebu City	182	13.7	Highly urbanized	14.7%
Daet, Camarines Norte	157	11.8	First class	8.3%
Iloilo City	131	9.9	Highly urbanized	17.6%
Bacolod, Negros Occidental	105	7.9	Highly urbanized	10.1%
Bocaue, Bulacan	93	7.0	First class	10.3%
Dumaguete, Negros Oriental	2	.2	2 nd class	11.8%
Compostela Valley	1	.1	-	-

National average : 12.2%, Average unemployment rate for urban areas = 6.8%

Household characteristics

Main source of income - About a quarter (26%) of the children belonged to families that earned a living through wage labor in a non-agricultural business. A number (15%) were unemployed while 9% were managing their own business. Six per cent (6%) each were working as wage labourers in sugarcane plantation/other farms and in their own subsistence farms.

More male (29%) rather than female (24%) CSEC children belonged to families who worked as wage/labourers in non agricultural business. More female (17%) rather than male (10%) CSEC children, on the other hand, were associated with families who were unemployed, and worked as wage labourers in sugarcane plantations/other farms (7% female, 3% male).

In Bulacan, the families of CSEC children were mostly (14%) unemployed or working as employee in a non-agricultural business (12%).

In Camarines Norte, most families of the children were employed, either as employee in a non-agricultural business (45%), or as a wage labourer in sugarcane plantation (24%). Another set was working in their own farms (7%) or managing own business (3%). Only 13% of the CSEC group in Camarines Norte was unemployed.

In Cebu, only 2% of the CSEC there had families who were unemployed. Many (26%) were working as employees in non-agricultural outfits, 12% in own farms and 9% as managers of own business.

The highest proportion of families engaged in managing their own business was found in Davao (18%), However, the most number families of Bulacan’s CSEC children were working as wage labourers in nan-agricultural businesses. Only 7% were unemployed, while 5% were in subsistence farming.

In Iloilo, the families of the children were working as wage labourers, 18% of them in sugarcane plantations/other farms, and 17% in non-agricultural business. Eleven per cent (11%) of CSEC families were unemployed, 9% were working in their own farms and 3% in their own business.

The situation in the NCR was quite different. Over half (55%) of the families were unemployed. Those who were employed were working mostly as employees in non-agricultural outfits (30%); the others were managing their own business (4%), sugarcane plantation/other farms (3%), and own farm (3%).

Negros Occidental families of CSEC children were engaged mostly in other activities that were not specified.

Parental consent - Over half of the children (57%) sex workers were living with parents. It is safe to assume that the adults around them were quite aware, at the very least, of the vocation the children were engaged in. Among those who did go out of their provinces/municipalities to work as CSEC, parental consent did not seem to matter. Most of the children (41%) travelled to their places of work without parental consent; only 27% travelled with it.

More male (44%) rather than female (39.7%) children travelled without the consent of parents. Those who travelled out with parental consent were mostly females (27%) rather than males (24%).

More children came to their current place of residence alone (35%) than with friends (32%), brokers (11%) or siblings (8%). More (50%) male children travelled alone compared to females (31%). More females (33%) rather than males (25%) travelled with friends.

Home ownership - Majority of the children (around 71%) came from families who owned the house they were living in. This was true for both male and female children in nearly all the provinces. The only exception were the children coming from NCR, where 63% of the children came from families that did not own their houses.

Death of parents - Very few (only 3%) of the children were reported to have both parents as dead. Most (77%) of the children, especially those in Cebu and NCR, came from families with both parents still living. Based on the data, when the father was dead (only mother was alive), the proportion of children engaged in CSEC was higher (at 13%) rather than when the only the mother was dead (i.e., father was alive). This was particularly true for females. More male children were associated with engaging in CSEC work even with both parents alive.

Education of parents – The educational profile of parents covered by the baseline study seemed to bear out findings from an earlier unpublished research that in general children tend to follow the educational background of their parents. It was noted that less than half of the household heads had completed Grade 6 while 16 percent had finished 4th year of secondary level. The spouses followed the same pattern. With such role models plus the difficulties in getting access to and in attending school, it is small wonder that quite a number of children easily lost motivation for continuing their studies.

Work values - Quite a number of parents did not perceive as work certain types of activities commonly done by children in rural communities such as putting animals out to pasture and attending to them even if it takes the whole day. For parents, work done during holidays or weekends, is not really work because it is **just** to earn pocket money/allowance for school days. In other words, since the money earned is trivial, the work done by children is not perceived as significant is also trivialized. Because of this perception they may have no compunction in making a child work at the expense of sacrificing his/her studies. Finally, when children do work and earn a substantial amount of money, they get psychic rewards – the sense of importance/satisfaction as a result of their parents' appreciation of the contribution they make to the household income.

5.2.3 Pyrotechnics

5.2.3.1 Location

Seven percent (7%) of working children were found in pyrotechnics.

Most of the children working in this sector came from Bulacan (1044 or 61%) and Cebu (448 or 26%). Iloilo supplied 213 (12%) children on the list. The two Negros provinces contributed a total of .11 (7%) to this sector.

5.2.3.2 Characteristics of child domestic labourers

The sector was dominated by male (52%) children.

Mean age was 12.25, the median was 13 and the mode, 15 years.

The pyrotechnics sector appeared to also have consistently recruited working children across age levels from 5 up to about age 14. From age 15, however, the data suggest drops in the number of children at the rate of about 1% to 2% per year.

5.2.3.3 Education disadvantage

The sector allowed proportionately more (70%) children to continue with schooling

Out of a total of 1719 child workers in this sector, 30% (numbering 513) were out of school. This was the lowest unenrollment rate in the six priority WFCL sectors covered in the survey, and the second lowest among all the sectors covered. In Bulacan, where most of the children were found, there were 40% unenrolled children, and in Cebu, 15%. Negros Oriental's unenrolled was 64%, in Negros Occidental, 50% and in Iloilo, 9%.

Year/grade currently enrolled

Over half (56%) of the sector's working children reached only up to Grade 6 level. The mode level fell on Grades 5 and 6. There were significantly more (63%) male children in the elementary levels compared to females (53%). In high school, the females were more (44%) than the number of males (36%).

Educational attainment of unenrolled children

Thirty five children were listed as having had no formal education in this sector, 23 of whom could not read nor write a simple message. The median fell at Grade 5. The other half of the children who were not enrolled were between Grade 6 and 4th year high school. Seven of the children were not yet enrolled.

Reason why not enrolled

Unenrolled children in this sector cited as reasons their lack of interest in school (32%) and high cost of schooling (17%).

5.2.3.4 Conditions of work

In the pyrotechnics sector, 40% of the children worked as unpaid labourers in the family business. Another 20% were paid labourers in private establishments, 15% in private households. Worksites for 25% of the children were their own houses, 19% were in factories, and 7% were in employer's homes

5.2.4 Deep-sea fishing

5.2.4.1 Location

Three hundred six children were listed as working in deep-sea fishing. They were found in Iloilo (143 children), Negros Oriental (132), Negros Occidental (17), Camarines Norte (8) and Cebu (3). A few were found in Bulacan (2) and Davao (1) as well.

5.2.4.2 Characteristics of child labourers

Male children generally dominated the deep-sea fishing (85% each) sector, other fishing (66%). Deep-sea fishing is a rough life and is a male-dominated occupation. Thus, working females do work ashore.

Deep-sea fishing was also populated by children of all ages, with the numbers increasing as the children grew older. Highest count was for those aged 17, which numbered 66 out of 306 (or 22%) of children in the sector.

The list included five children who were 5 years old and seven who were 6-years old. The presence of very young children in deep-sea fishing has been attributed to the fact that some fishermen leave for the fishing trips taking along with them their family – wives and some children – to be with them during their long absence from home 10 months in a single fishing season. The very young male children's presence is more of a socialization process by which he is oriented by his father to life at sea and eking out a living from it.

Median age was 14.04 years, median was 15, and the mode, 17 years.

Older children serve as port checkers at the station on the island where fishing vessels dock to replenish food, water, and other supplies. Younger children do menial tasks around the docking station like helping in the maintenance of cleanliness or doing other odd jobs.

5.2.4.3 Education disadvantage

Sixty five percent (65%) of the children working in this sector were unable to continue with schooling.

About 6 out of 10 children working in this sector were not able to continue schooling. In Iloilo, where the most number of such child labourers are found, the rate of drop-out was 9 out of ten children . In Negros Oriental it was 4 out of 10.

About half of the children were able to reach only Grade 5. The mode, with 14% of cases, was at the first year high school level.

Among the unenrolled, over a third of the children were able to reach only Grade 5. Nearly a third finished elementary, and about 25% went on to high school.

Those who were unable to enroll cited lac of interest in school (29%) and high cost of schooling (12%) as reasons.

5.2.4.4 Conditions of work

Thirty six percent (36%) of the sector's children were working in private establishments. Others worked in deep-sea worked as labourers in their "family farm or business," 30% of them unpaid and the other 20% as paid workers. About 9% were self-employed without paid employees.

Job in this sector seemed very stable. Majority of the children (88%) were with a job during last 6 months.

5.2.4.5 Separation from families

Majority of the children worked in deep sea fishing grounds (74%) and aqua farm/fishing sites (9%).

5.2.5 Small-scale mining and quarrying

5.2.5.1 Location

A total of 977 children, which was about 4% of the total number of working children, were found in mining and quarrying. The children were mainly from Camarines Norte (57%) and Compostela Valley (42%). About 1% came form the Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental.

The major factor for communities to engage in small-scale mining and quarrying were the presence of shallow veins of high grade gold bearing ores and the lack of other livelihood opportunities and ample spare time during off seasons for farming and fishing.

5.2.5.2 Characteristics of child labourers

Male children were dominant (77%) in the mining/quarrying sector.

Children recruited represent all age levels, starting from age 5. The numbers consistently increased as the children grow older, peaking at ages 8 to 12. After age 13, the numbers tapered down.

5.2.5.3 Education disadvantage

Given the low levels of income and the instability of earnings from small scale mining and quarrying, households often involve their children. Oftentimes, children's education is of low priority. While the communities have accessible elementary schools, high schools for children ages 11-15 are farther away. In order to go to school, a young grader has to hike an average of 10 kilometers of uphill drift trails, often muddy due to distributed rain throughout the year.

Packed lunch, basic school supplies, uniforms, shoes, and slippers are often unaffordable. Moreover, because of the difficult terrain, teachers do not report regularly. It is not surprising therefore, that for many families, a school diploma is considered as a waste of time, money, and effort. Parents do not put much the value of education.

Number currently enrolled

Work in this sector allowed proportionately more (58%).children to continue schooling

About 4 out 10 children working in this sector were unable to continue studying. In Camarines Norte, which had the highest number of children in the sector, the percentage was 5 out of ten, in Compostela Valley, it was lower at 4 out of 10.

Grade/year level of enrolled children

Sixty-eight percent of the children who were currently enrolled were listed in various levels from pre-school to Grade 6. The mode for educational level fell was Grade 6, at 15%. Thirty-five percent of enrolled children were in high school. No significant difference was found in the grade levels of male and female children.

Educational attainment of unenrolled children

Nearly half (48%) of unenrolled children have reached only up to Grade 5. More than a quarter (26%) finished Grade 6. The mode, at 12%, was found to be first year high school.

Reasons for not enrolling

For most of the children, the main reasons for not enrolling in school were lack of interest in school (29%) and high cost of schooling (23%).

5.2.5.4 Conditions of work

More than half (56%) of the children in this sector were employed in private establishments. Many of the others (36%) were self-employed without any paid employee. Nearly all (92%) worked in mining sites. Three percent (3%) worked in their own homes, and 1% worked in quarrying sites.

Ninety percent (90%) of the children were with a job in this sector during the last six months prior to the survey.

5.2.5.5 *Labour market dynamics*

Despite the obvious hazards to health and safety, plus the ensuing impact on the environment, compressor type of small scale gold-mining is accepted and tolerated. Education, health, nutrition and other welfare services had always been at the minimum and scarcely delivered, though unemployment rate is decreasing (12.3% to 10.3% of household population 15 years old and below 2001 and 2002, Source NSO) with labor force participation rate is ever increasing (70% to 72.2% same source).

5.2.6 *Sugarcane plantations.*

5.2.6.1 *Location*

It may be noted that a sizable proportion (about 24%) of working children were found in sugarcane plantations.

Children working in sugarcane plantations were found Negros Oriental (32%), Negros Occidental (24%), Davao (24%), Iloilo (15%), and Cebu (6%).

5.2.6.2 *Characteristics of child domestic labourers*

There were more (65%) male than female children (35%) in sugarcane plantations.

The median age was 14; half of the 5583 children in the sector were 13 years and below. Mean age was 13.05, and the mode, 17 years.

5.2.6.3 *Education disadvantage*

Both child workers and their parents realize the value of education and if they are provided with access to educational facilities and the necessary financial support, they are willing to finish even vocational level of education

There is lack of access to educational services at both secondary and tertiary level in the covered barangays, brought about by the financial costs of sending children to school, by the distance of secondary schools from students' place of residence, and by lack or absence of transportation facilities.

Number of children enrolled

Around 48% of the children working in the sector were unable to continue going to school. The percent of unenrolled children in Negros Oriental was 69%, and in Negros Occidental it was 48%. In Cebu, it was 42%, Davao's was 38% and Iloilo 19%.

On the whole, nearly 5 out 10 children working in sugarcane plantations dropped out of school.

Current grade/year of enrolled children

About half of the children who were currently enrolled were in various levels from pre-school to Grade 5. The rest were in Grade 6 level or higher, with most of them were in first year high school.

Educational attainment of unenrolled children

About half of those who were not enrolled at the time of the survey had reached only up to Grade 4. About 20% of them had reached only Grade 6.

Reasons for not enrolling

The children's reasons for not enrolling in school were that they were not interested in school (19%) and the high cost of schooling (12%).

5.2.6.4 Conditions of work

Like child workers in other sectors, those in sugarcane plantations/farms are seasonal or intermittent labourers, and are not directly paid for the services rendered. Rather, the remuneration the child receives is included or made out to other workers in the household/family who are of legal age. As a result of this practice, child workers are deprived of protection and benefits legally due to workers.

Over half (54%) of the children in sugarcane plantations worked for private establishments, while about 39% worked in family owned farms, 23% of them with pay and other 16% without pay.

Worksite for most (81%) of the children were in sugar plantations. Fourteen percent (14%) worked in their own farms, and 4% worked in farms owned by others.

Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the child labourers were with a job or business during the past six months.

If the child labourer is working in the family farm, the child is often is not paid for his services; if employed by others, his wages are often lumped with that of the older workers in his household/family. The practice is done so as to circumvent labour laws which prohibit hiring of minors. Since the child workers' name does not appear on the payroll then the employer cannot be accused of using child labour.

A large number of these child workers are seasonal or intermittent labourers. Those still in school work only during weekends (for their pocket money during school days), or at times when the farm is in peak operating mode (i.e. during harvest time and planting season) to augment the family income. Even child workers who are out-of-school (about 46 percent) do not enjoy regular or full-time employment.

Child workers and their economic efforts are not recognized in itself. The usual practice in sugarcane plantations/farms and in other agriculture industry for that matter, is that specific tasks are jobbed out on "pakiao" or per job basis. Say for instance a planter needs his farm to be plowed and the going rate is from P 800.00 to P 1,000 per hectare. The usual practice is that

after the contract has been signed the whole family pitches in so that the task will be accomplished in the soonest possible time. However due to labour implications with the DOLE, the name that appears in the contract or payroll is that of the father.

Child workers do not enjoy the task in the farm/plantation and parents do not also like to put their children to work there. However, financial difficulties leave parents no other choice.

5.2.6.5 *Labour market dynamics*

The occupational trend in the province where children in sugarcane are found is reflective of the province's agri-based and monocrop economy.

5.2.7 Other agriculture

5.2.7.1 *Location*

A total of 7690 children were working in agriculture (outside of sugar plantations) constituting 33%, or the greatest number of children in the list of child labourers. Most of them were located in Negros Oriental (73%). A number were listed in Davao (10%), Iloilo (6%), Cebu (5%) and Negros Occidental (4%). Bulacan and Compostela Valley contributed less than 1% to the list of children in agriculture.

5.2.7.2 *Characteristics of child domestic labourers*

Male children were dominant in the agriculture sector; they comprised 55% of children on the list.

The median age was 12 years old, and the mode was 17, with 10% of the children. The youngest worker was 5 years old (number 352 children, 321 of whom were in Negros Oriental).

5.2.7.3 *Education disadvantage*

Number of children enrolled

Nearly 4 out of 10 children working in agriculture (outside of sugarcane plantations) were unable to continue with school.. In Negros Oriental, where most of them were working, the rate of non-enrollment was 42% (representing 2397 children). In Davao, 314 (39%) of children in the sector were not in school. In Negros Occidental, the school dropout rate was 33%, and in Negros Occidental, it was 33%. Over half of the children working in Camarines Norte and Bulacan were not enrolled (57% and 53%, respectively).

Current grade/year of enrolled children

About 72% of enrolled children workers in agriculture were enrolled in levels pre-school up to Grade 6. Only about 27% were in high school. No significant difference was found between grade levels of male and female children.

Educational attainment of unenrolled children

Half of unenrolled children have reached only up to Grade 3. The grade level reached by the most number of children (17%) was Grade 6. Only about 11 % of all the children were able to reach high school.

Reasons for not enrolling

The two reasons given by children for not enrolling in school were 1) their lack of interest in school (22%) and 2) their being too young to be in school (14%).

5.2.8 Other fishing

5.2.8.1 Location

A total of 913 children were listed in this sector, 72% of whom were in Negros Oriental and 23% in Iloilo.

5.2.8.2 Characteristics of child domestic labourers

The group consisted mainly of male children (66%).

They ranged in age from 5 to 17, with the mean at 12.19, the median at 13 and the mode (11%) at 17.

5.2.8.3 Education disadvantage

Number of children enrolled

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of children working in this sector were unable to enroll in school.

Current grade/year of enrolled children

About 77% of the children who were in school were in between Grades 1 and first year high school at the time of the survey. No significant difference was found in the current grade levels of male and female children.

Educational attainment of unenrolled children

About a quarter of unenrolled children had no formal education, 11% of whom could not read and write, and the other 14% not able to do so. Half of the children who were not in school reached Grades 3 to 6, with most (21%) of them elementary graduates. About 20% were able to reach high school.

Reasons for not enrolling

Thirty eight percent (38%) of the explanations given for not enrolling in school had to do with children's lack of interest in school.

5.3 Meso Factors

5.3.1 Materialistic values

Prostitution

Poverty is not the only factor for children to work as prostitutes. Many of the other reasons were materialistic in nature (such as being able to buy a cell phone). Reports from the field detailed certain families whose main enterprise was to offer their members as entertainment workers even at a very young age.

Deep sea fishing

The finding that nearly half of the children in surveyed households were reported to be engaged in productive work was an indication of the seriousness of the problem in this sector. The argument for child labour as a means for socialization or training of children for future work was not justifiable – given the documentation as to how deep-sea fishing work impairs the children's physical and social growth. The child labour issue is only a manifestation of a more serious problem of poverty haunting many rural families. When a family is impoverished, the children are actually the ones affected most. Their future is sacrificed when they are made to work to augment the family's income. In prioritizing the present survival of the family, children are insensitively viewed as economic assets rather than as moral liabilities.

5.3.2 Gender expectations

In general, males receive a much earlier exposure to child labour. Perhaps, this is in consonance with traditional gender role expectations. This situation is also more prevalent in the deep-sea fishing enclaves - which further supports the claim of how economically depressed the surveyed households are. But gender bias is not only noticeable in terms of age group. It is even more pronounced in the nature of work that children are into. When compared to males, more female children are employed in other agricultural work than in sugarcane plantations as well as in domestic work. Similarly, there are also more males than females who are employed in deep-sea fishing. However, the situation may be changing in general as gender-boundary-crossing in employment is already appearing, particularly as economic difficulty is more felt now by these children in both labour enclaves.

5.4 Macro factors

5.4.1 Demand for child labour

The demand for child labour seemed to be steady during the past 6 months, as indicated by the finding that at least 82% of the working children were already on the job during the period. The group's 18% unemployment figure during the last six months was higher than the national unemployment average for the period of June to December 2004, which was 13.7%.

Given the surplus of labour and the lack of jobs in the country, children who found work were not likely to give up those jobs without attractive alternative employment for the

adults in the family. The study supported this possibility. In certain sectors, such as the CDW, the children tended to remain with their employers. On the average, they stayed with them at least a year, with many of the children staying two to five years in service. There was little employment mobility in the past either; only about 20% have had one previous employer.

5.4.2 Rural poverty / weak economic policies

Data on year of last school enrolment suggest that there were four periods during which the proportion of CDWs who dropped out of school dramatically increased. The critical years were 1995, 1998, 2000 and 2003.

Looking at the Philippine economic landscape, the following events which were associated with those four critical periods, had resulted in increased hardships for families in the rural areas.

In 1995, agriculture generally suffered from low productivity, low economies-of-scale, and inadequate infrastructure support. In 1997 and 1998 agricultural output fell due to an El Niño-related drought. The drought and weather-related disturbances pulled down agricultural harvests, combining with the contraction in industrial sector production. GDP declined 0.6% in 1998. The above developments must have caused many families and children to migrate from farms to the cities in search of jobs.

In the year 2000, GDP expanded to 4.4% and agriculture growth reverted to more normal rates at 4%. Again in 2003, the economy exhibited resilience with 4.5% GDP growth, notwithstanding serious external and domestic shocks. (including the Iraq War, SARS, uncertainties over global economic prospects, sovereign credit-rating downgrades, and resurgent law-and-order worries). During these two critical years, with better farm productivity, rural unemployment should have gone down and so demand for child labor outside the farms (i.e. in domestic work) should have gone down as well. The data from the baseline survey suggested otherwise. There must have been other factors that affected the decisions of families to send their children to the cities to work as labourers. This should be an interesting area for further inquiry. Was there an increase in demand for children in the labour market? Were incomes from rural employment unattractive (i.e. lower in real value) so that urban employment remained an attractive alternative for poor rural households?

5.4.3 Weak service delivery

5.4.3.1 Law enforcement

There are numerous laws and department orders at the national level concerning the welfare of children but as is often the case in the Philippines, many of these were not sufficiently enforced at the barangay level. This was evidenced for example, in Bulacan where, except for curfew ordinances for minors, there were no municipal or Barangay ordinances specifically relating to children in prostitution or other forms of child labour in two areas surveyed.

Other glaring examples were also cited to show that government was grossly inadequate in protecting children's welfare. For one, DOLE Department Order Number. 4 prohibits persons below 18 years of age ...*"in an undertaking which is hazardous and*

deleterious in nature” and children below 15 ...” in an undertaking (that would endanger) their life, safety, health and morals”. Yet work permits were easily secured through intermediaries. For a specified fee, these brokers offered to secure working permits and do the paper work for underaged workers so that it would appear that they were at least 18 years old and qualified to work.

Secondly, while local health ordinances required entertainers/models/GRO’s to undergo Pap smear and physical check-up annually, it was found upon perusal of health records that only workers from higher end establishments had undergone medical check-ups. According to some CSEC workers interviewed, they were not required by their employers to do so. The fee was quite prohibitive (P1000+), and they were not altogether concerned because there was no pressure to comply anyway.

Thirdly, while the creation of a Barangay Council for the Protection of Children was mandated by law, in most cases (at least in Bulacan) these were not active or not yet created. In the same province, the proposed Provincial Council for the Protection of Children was still at the lobby stage and was yet to include child labour in the item.

5.4.3.2 Educational facilities

Findings in the CDW sector support previous reports that the high cost of education was the overriding reason why poor children do not attend school. The high cost of schooling was the most frequently cited reason why many (19%) of the CDWs, particularly the females, dropped out of school. Even if primary and secondary education in the Philippines are given for free to all citizens, poor households just could not afford attendant costs such as transportation, school supplies, food allowance and so on.

The children also cited as reason for not enrolling the fact that available schools were too far or inaccessible. It is the state’s duty to make sure that schools are within easy access to poor communities.

The children mentioned needing educational assistance (106 children, or 43% of responses), skills-related issues (66 children, 27%), medical (29 children, 12%), spiritual and moral support (38 children or 16%). Nine children (4%) mentioned needing legal assistance.

5.4.3.3 Assistance programs for child labourers

The study showed suggested that in the eyes of the children who sought assistance, the institutions they could count on for help were mainly NGOs (64%), friends, parents and relatives (19%), and employers (11%). The police ranked last (1%).

The study noted that even as increasing numbers of children were exposed to many hazards that adversely affected their health and over-all development, there was general disinterest in the communities to issues related to the problem sectors, and there was limited attention received by these communities from government.

6. Recommendations

6.1 Beneficiaries to target

On account of their sizable number of children workers, four sectors can be possible areas for expansion of the project in the future. These were: (1) other agriculture – 7690 cases, (2) other fishing industries –913 cases, (3) other services – 666, and (4) wholesale/retail – 637. All in all, the number of children in these additional four sectors summed up to 9906 cases.

6.2 Services to give

6.2.1 Legislation and national policy, local ordinances

- Pass ordinances to set up welfare desks so that children in need would have direct access to local programs and services from support institutions.
- Organization of a Council for the Protection of Children at the Provincial, City, Municipal and Barangay levels which will be tasked with the function of legislating and monitoring implementation of laws/ordinances pertaining to children's rights and protection.

6.2.2 Enforcement, surveillance and monitoring

- Laws and department orders concerning the welfare of children should be sufficiently enforced at the barangay level. Example of existing laws that need to be enforced include:
- DOLE Department Order Number. 4 prohibiting persons below 18 years of age ..."in an undertaking which is hazardous and deleterious in nature" and children below 15 ..." in an undertaking (that would endanger) their life, safety, health and morals".
- Require entertainers/models/GRO's to undergo Pap smear and physical check-up annually
- Set up a system to validate or authenticate documents submitted by labourers to show their age. Municipal government officers issuing business permits to entertainment establishments should likewise validate documentation of all workers to ensure that no one below 18 is working there, and that all health/safety standards are met. Corrupt/ violating officers and citizens should be prosecuted.
- Reward programs supportive of the welfare of children. Here are some examples:

- o Efforts by inter-agency partners to promote the National Search for Child-Friendly City/Municipality as well as the Child-Friendly Barangay. This is being done in Bulacan.
- o Organization of local SBM QAT Teams
- o Educational assistance in the form of school supplies, uniforms, etc. extended by Educational Research Development Assistance (ERDA)
- o Upgrading the capability of organizations pursuing protective and other rehabilitative measures
- o Set up systems /databases to track child labourers.
- o Post-rescue legal and social services, particularly for CSEC.

6.2.3 Awareness raising and social mobilization and fund raising

There must be an intensive and periodic information-education campaign addressed to all concerned sectors on the hazards and consequences of child labour to the country.

This can be done together with a similar campaign on children's rights so that they themselves do not opt to work on their own.

The children and families, as well as communities can be mobilized to be vigilant in protecting children's welfare. They can be the main actors for tracking down children workers to ensure their safety and well being.

The funds can be raised from donors but this is not sustainable and may even just reward families and communities who have been found to be the main recruiters or pushers of children labourers. One deliberate outcome to be pursued by continuing non-formal education for both parents and children should be their ability to set aside some amount (no matter how small) for savings and capital accumulation. This should, in the long run, inculcate discipline and responsibility among them, reducing their need to depend on others, and increase the spirit of self-reliance.

6.2.4 Community organization and livelihood programs

6.2.4.1 Family interventions

The nature of intervention should focus not just on the child but on their families as well. A family focused intervention should provide :

- Child and family profiles so that interventions are based on unique realities and needs
- Supplemental income-generation projects which
 - o Match the family's capabilities and resources
 - o Make use of existing community resources or those easily accessible within the community.

- Is technically feasible because the skills required for production and management are within reach of the family.
 - Goes thorough screening and evaluation for financial viability.
- For agri-based projects, the family is assisted to access agricultural land for a specific period.
- Parent education / training programs should include:
 - Entrepreneurship training seminars: to deal with “bahala na” attitude and dependency mentality among parents and children
 - Training in discipline and skills for savings, investments and business start up
 - Value formation to confront materialism and to view the bringing up of children as a stewardship.
 - Parents must see the long term consequences of education. Parents must be trained to train their children to love schooling, and to place high value in learning.
 - The study showed that the decision to stop schooling was not done by parents alone, but even more so by children. Thus, children needs to understand the value of education and the discipline to learn.

6.2.4.2 Community programs

- These should be designed in a participatory manner informed by baseline or benchmarking activities. For example specific topics to be offered in training programs should be based on results of a training needs assessment survey to be conducted among target beneficiaries.
- Provision of psychosocial support - through counselling, case handling and child and family profiling.
- Implementation of a community and family based program for preventing child abuse/labour

A model of a similar community-based program which targets the care of children in families that are high risk to child labor/child abuse is the Urabayan Program implemented by World Vision. The program helps such families through an organized process of friendly helping. Urabayan is an old tagalog term which refers to such process of friendly helping. This friendly helping is facilitated by natural nurturers in the community referred to as “kaurabay”. The Program is based on the following theoretical assumptions:

- Well children grow up in well families;
- Child abuse/child labour, to be adequately dealt with, requires a community-based family nurture program;

- Child abuse/child labour is almost impossible to take place in the context of family life where members
 - o Have the skills, attitudes and values that foster a loving relationship among its members;
 - o Have the appreciation and knowledge of child rights and child protection.
- Healthy family life requires active nurture programs;
- Nurture programs for families is most effective when it is brought to their homes, thus the importance of the “pagdadalaw-dalaw” to families;
- Family nurture programs are best brought to families by the kaurabays who are given special training on counselling and facilitation of group and community work;
- The program as a community-based endeavour has the support and participation of major community stake-holders.

The Program has three components:

Component 1: The Training Component.- The training of natural nurturers, people who are already perceived by the community as persons who are gifted in helping others, to become community-based counselors. As such, they provide counseling and growth sessions to children and families in the context of home visitation. The training consists of two phases. Phase 1 deals with training in the art of individual adult and child counseling as well as couples-family counseling. Phase 2 trains the participants in running growth sessions for 3-4 families which targets experiential learning of 10 life transforming themes for families.

Component 2: The Actual Helping Component.- conduct of weekly home visitation sessions, bi-monthly family growth sessions (where 3-4 families meet together on family enrichment sessions), and of quarterly town meetings (composed of families enrolled in the program). The home visitation session is an opportunity for informal assessment regarding children’s state of wellness and level of risk to child labor. It also provides opportunities for problem solving through counseling and teaching. The group sessions is the venue where families through experiential sessions learn the 10 family life transforming themes that serve as inoculation to child abuse. The town meetings allow for community solidarity to take place so that families and the whole community itself is empowered to engage in activities that insure the protection of children and pursuit of community wellness and wholeness.

Component 3: The Supervision and Evaluation Component.- The Program to insure high quality care has a built-in supervision and evaluation component, the data from which can serve as inputs to continuous development of the Program.

6.2.5 Provision of educational assistance and scholarships

The United Nations has recommended access to quality basic education as one of the necessary interventions to ensure the success of anti-poverty programs (UNDP 1998).

The government needs to address the inadequacy of this service in the rural areas to stop the trafficking of poor children.

Elementary and secondary education (absolutely no fees at all) should be continued. But in addition, poor households should have access to provisions for school supplies, uniforms, and transportation so that the children do not resort to part-time jobs to raise money for their school allowance. Because of poverty, the initial experience with earning may lure the children or their families into allowing them to work full time for bigger income.

Educational scholarships can be offered to children at the vocational and tertiary levels.

For domestic workers, formal education (which includes Night and Sunday Schools) is not the sole option. The main purpose of children in working is still to earn income, either to support themselves or their families. Other forms of education should also be available, such as Non-Formal Education or Vocational and Skills Training. Skills training and other skills development activities should be mixed in with formal or non-formal education (Accreditation and Equivalency, PEP Test, Review Sessions), especially in the NCR where the main motivation of the CDWs is to gain more skills and experience in work. Non-formal, vocational, and skills training are also more acceptable to employers since these have direct contributions to the improvement of the quality of work of the CDW without taking a huge chunk from the CDW's normal working hours.

Special skills training and personality development sessions can be done together with partner centers and Barangays. By packaging the programs as activities that would improve the work of CDWs, employers more easily agree to their domestic workers' participation.

Needless to say, how children are retained in school to prepare them for the future as professionals or skilled workers requires serious attention. Allowing them to experience more exploitation in various forms in their current jobs is unthinkable (see Mante and Cruz-Mante, 1997: 66-69). Moreover, what needs more immediate attention is how to assist their respective families overcome the cycle of poverty they always experience - a multifaceted problem requiring multifaceted solutions.

6.2.6 Coordination and networking

Because the program targets children labourers, there is an urgency for pursuing any form of intervention for their welfare. Any action should catch the children before any more psycho-social, emotional or developmental harm are further inflicted upon them. The children are young but once.

Child labourers also tend to be mobile; undue delays might result in increased difficulties to track them down. Thus, it is necessary that creative outreach activities, provision of direct services, and the actual establishment of a database be integrated. Efforts to generate specific area-based baseline information on children workers should be closely tied in with delivery of appropriate services and with outreach and recreational activities. Creative outreach activities, aside from being able to identify potential beneficiaries, have the added value of helping children workers feel at ease with service providers – a crucial

factor in facilitating the gathering of information on their life or work conditions– and, in the process, also helping disseminate information about any assistance program for them.

A lot can be achieved in a short time if the various players and stakeholders involved act as one coordinated network that promotes and protects the welfare of children drawn into the labour market.

The study has shown how proper coordination can redound to the benefit of the children. It is nearly impossible for just a single entity to go out, list the children, provide services, or prosecute offending or abusive parties. The adults (parents, employers, recruiters) surrounding the children can just easily deny their existence and the children themselves hiding their true identity.

The program has started strengthening linkages between the implementers and Local Government Units, local social welfare development agencies, and inter-agency bodies such as the Regional Child Labour Committees and Project Implementation Committees, organized as part of implementation of the PTBP. The listing was also conducted in close partnership with Barangays, the basic unit of government in the Philippines.

Some recommendations can be offered on the basis of experiences from the baseline survey.

6.2.6.1 Listing of child workers

- It is recommended that the program places outreached and listed child workers in schools and other educational institutions. It was found that once these children are in school, it is easier to monitor their conditions, sensitize them on their rights as child labourers, organize them into self-help groups, help them build resiliency, and provide them with services. A more cost-effective package of services could then be delivered once the child worker has been convinced to enroll in education programs.
- To encourage children to enlist, assistance and participation in programs delivered by partners should be linked to “registration” as a prerequisite.
- Role of LGUs. There are institutions and agencies that, by virtue of their mandates and core competencies, have the potential of acting as an integral part of the support system for child labourers. In particular, LGUs, Barangays, parishes, and local social welfare agencies could provide more effective interventions. These institutions have the capacity to actually monitor the conditions of work and lives of the children. They can easily identify which children are vulnerable and, with the help of the parish, are in a better position to exert moral sway over employers. The services and programs for children, if coursed through Barangays, LGUs, or local social welfare agencies, are potentially much more accessible to the children workers. These institutions are also in a position to provide more immediate interventions in cases of child abuse. The agencies, for example, contributed immensely to the listing by referring cases of abused children workers for

center-based interventions and the children were eventually included in the listing of IPEC beneficiaries.

The Barangay, LGUs, local social welfare agencies, and other partners ought to be effective in expanding existing baseline information about children labourers. They can be trained and encouraged to develop a system for sharing, analysing, and evaluating the results of the baseline information-gathering activities, with the objective of helping them establish local level system for monitoring and tracking the progress of child workers.

Experience in the baseline survey, however, showed that participation from government line agencies and local agencies such as local social welfare departments were not as expected. While these agencies assisted in disseminating information about the listing in Barangays, they could not be fully tapped to actually identify potential beneficiaries in their specific areas of responsibilities. An explanation may have been the mixed priorities on the part of local service agency as the listing period coincided with the conduct of national and local elections. Dealing with issues such as child domestic labour was not politically expedient then because it could either be viewed as electioneering or have the effect of alienating the voting population of the children's employers. Among LGUs who did decide to participate actively (for example, the City Government of Bacolod) they were found to lack the capacity to conduct programs that would encourage the participation of the children labourers and their employers. It was apparent that "traditional" information dissemination drives, such as leaflet distribution and door-to-door campaigns were not enough to encourage the children workers and their employers to participate in the program.

It is recommended that Barangays and LGUs, as crucial partners, make child labor issues a priority area for action. Serious efforts should be made to show these agencies the importance of providing sustained and integrated services to children laborers. They should be trained on addressing child welfare issues in their existing programs. They should be trained on the various creative techniques and strategies to draw out children workers and gain their trust.

- **Role of parish and faith-based organizations.** These groups are effective in disseminating information to parishioners/ congregations about a listing program for children workers. Visayan Forum and SUMAPI were allowed to station registration booths during early morning and afternoon masses where domestic workers came in droves. Through the parishes, the listing initiative was able to reach out not only to the target children but also to their employers. At least 10 listed children in Manila were identified through the Kasambahay Hotline, after their employers received fliers announcing the listing and the educational program linked with it.
- **Use of creative approaches to draw out the children workers.** These include park outreach, recreational activities, and field events, including discos or *Araw ng Kasambahay*.
 - o Araw ng Kasambahay (Domestic Workers Day) is a special public event where partner institutions and frontline agencies come together to provide special services and hold recreation and

entertainment activities for CDWs and adult domestic workers. During these celebrations, SSS registrations, medical missions, skills training, were held alongside “fun” activities. Before CDWs could participate they were asked to “register” first.

- o The Regular Park Outreach was designed to meet the interests of young people. More focus was given to the development of youth-oriented activities such as theatre and performing arts and peer-counselling.
- o To encourage children workers to participate, efforts should be linked with provision of educational support such as school supplies, facilitation of enrolment, and access to educational emergency fund.
- o These activities were able to reach out to the very mobile sector of domestic workers and gather contact information on them. The downside to these approaches was that, according to SUMAPI, in some instances interviewers were only able to get basic information about the child since their focus was on the disco or recreational activity, and not on the program. Also, these activities were only able to reach out to children who had regular Sunday days-off, not to the segment of child labour population who either had no days-off or those whose rest and recreational days were not on Sundays.

6.2.6.2 *Curbing the trafficking of children*

- Implementers utilized programs and services that CDLs could avail. The Visayan Forum Port Halfway House Program, an initiative supported by ILO-IPEC and other partners to help curb trafficking in persons, contributed immensely to the program by identifying potential trafficking victims who are bound for domestic labour. The temporary shelter for CDLs contributed by serving as haven for domestic labourers abused by their employers. There were cases where the listed CDL was given informational assistance in the port of exit or entry and they contacted the halfway house or the temporary shelter for CDLs when they encountered problems with their employers.
- Partner agencies like the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) and local social welfare offices assisted by referring cases to Visayan Forum centers and halfway houses.

6.2.6.3 *Rescue operations*

Rescue operations can be set-up with Department of Labor and Employment, PNP and other groups that are responsible for this type of assistance.

6.2.6.4 Counselling and psychosocial development responses

- Counselling and psychosocial development responses to CSEC should be negotiated with concerned local government agencies and civil society organizations.
- Organize a resource pool for providing technical and financial support for these institutions
- **Employers and industry groups** should not be only advocacy targets. They should also be sensitized so that they can serve as part of a support network for children workers. As reflected in the results of the listing, child domestic workers often run to their employers for assistance during times of distress. More efforts should be made to solicit the active participation of employers in interventions for CDWs. Education and other self-improvement programs linked to registration drives can be done in cooperation with employers' and industry groups.
- **Schools** have been shown as a most effective partner for providing services to child domestic labourers. Through special programs such as night schools, Sunday schools, and Accreditation and Equivalency sessions, they are able to draw out CDWs and even convince employers to allow their child workers to participate in the program.

6.2.7 Tracking down children

- One of the anticipated difficulties in gathering detailed information about CDLS is the high level of the mobility of children belonging in the sector. In order to keep track of the listed children, the implementers made them beneficiaries of existing center-based services being offered by Visayan Forum like counselling, psycho-social interventions, and processing seminars and of other educational support like access to emergency education fund (EEF) or free school supplies.
- **Role of LGUs and inter-agency councils as key partners.** In Bacolod, the City Government issued a special executive order establishing voluntary "Kasambahay Registration Centers" in Barangays. Key Barangays who will serve as pilot areas were chosen and their leaders were provided with orientations on how to conduct outreach and listing activities. In the National Capital Region, program implementers conducted special orientation sessions with Barangay officials, in partnership with the NCR Regional Child Labour Committee, in order to solicit their active support in identifying and listing beneficiaries.

6.3 Advocacy

Intervention should not be limited to rescue operations, which is often unsustainable given the limitations of the local government and civil society organizations to

institutionalize and enforce laws and provide services and programs on child labour in general.

It is imperative to advocate, lobby for appropriate local laws and to set up mechanisms at the local level as well as involve the families, communities and most importantly the children themselves in the transitory, prevention and withdrawal of children from work.

6.4 Policy research

Continuing research and publication is one of the key components in advocacy work to let local officials, civil society, government line agencies and the community understand and respond to the situation of children labourers.

There is a need to continue the listing or updating of databases on children labourers, conduct in-depth studies of their work lives and what goes on inside their persons. Getting to know their deepest aspirations and experiences will help design appropriate program actions for them.

It is important to study the specific industries (ie, sugar, fishing, mining/quarrying, domestic work, commercial sex, and pyrotechnics) from the local, national and even at the international levels. The CSEC phenomenon clearly demonstrates a labor supply chain dynamics between local as well as international actors. Aside from responding to local demand, CSEC is a segment being processed for trans-shipment to both informal and formal entertainment-labour export markets.

Phase 2 of the project should include in-depth studies describing and analyzing the work of children in all the sectors, detailing their work-related concerns, their inner world, and surfacing their practical and strategic needs to use as basis for medium and long-term action programs.

6.5 Diminishing vulnerability of children workers

Literature has noted the invisibility of child laborers because they often work inside private households. The survey has shown that majority of the working children reportedly worked in the privacy of their **own households**. The situation, under most circumstances, makes it difficult for outsiders to observe their exploitative conditions. Thus, if programs and services to assist them are available, such information might not reach them. Employers / parents can easily deny the presence of a child labourer in their household or premises (for fear of legal actions against them. Secondly, parents /relatives might not even view child labour as illegal. The children's labour might be viewed as helping the parents, or early training in enterprise.

6.5.1 Updating of database

By listing down information such as address, contact numbers, and days-off, and in effect, mapping the locations of children workers, the project has lessened their invisibility. The data should make it easier to track them down.

A good database should also provide the project a more holistic understanding as to the current situations of the CL and his/her family. Services should be designed to encourage based on the information available with respect to their needs. But on top of this, the prompt delivery of services to them, after they have been reached out and listed, is crucial, otherwise program implementers will lose their credibility with target beneficiaries. More importantly, immediate follow through ensures that service providers are able to track the children and update information on them. A long time gap between outreach and listing on one hand and the delivery of actual service on the other, as shown in the baseline study, made tracking down the children difficult since they had already switched employers or they may have already been discouraged to continue with the program.

The database and the results of the listing should be analysed and evaluated regularly with the participation of the partners and the children workers themselves.

The database should also include a listing of potential civil society organizations that can be tapped for the provision of services to child labourers.

6.5.2 Checking actual conditions of children labourers

6.5.2.1 Building trust

Studies delving into the working conditions, and life circumstances of child labourers are very sensitive nature. The trust between respondents and the researcher is of utmost importance. The baseline survey pointed to certain factors that might help future efforts in this area:

- Asking child's permission to use the interview data for the study.
- All respondents are made to understand the nature of the project including need for contact in the succeeding phases of the project
- It is important that the organizations that provided the list of the children be tapped to assist the research team who will undertake the project. They should also go hand in hand with initial interventions to help the children.

6.5.2.2 Reaching out to the “most invisible” and “most mobile”

Future initiatives at outreach should go beyond parks, schools, and parishes. These forms of outreach have only scratched the surface in terms of making child labourers visible. There is a need to upgrade programmatic approaches to be able to identify, list, and provide services to those who are not allowed to go out, those with irregular days off and rest days, and those who are in bonded or slave-like conditions. For these to be achieved, program implementers and partners need to create a presence at the community and grassroots level.

6.5.2.3 Genuine participation of the children workers themselves

The key to identifying the most vulnerable among CLs is to gain the cooperation of their fellow CLs and even adult workers around them. From the experiences in the listing and in past action programs, domestic workers for example are very effective in identifying

who among persons in a crowd are also domestic workers like them. They are also effective organizers and counsellors. Other CLs trust them and they could reach out to those who are most invisible and mobile.

Future initiatives should be focused on training existing leaders as organizers and counsellors, with the view of expanding the support base of the project. Further, outreach activities, field events, and information drives should be closely linked with the actual provision of services.

It must be remembered that the survey came up with purposive listings of children to identify beneficiaries and not to gather definitive conclusions on child labour populations. Therefore, the findings on the conditions of work and characteristics of the children could not be used to define “profiles” valid for all child labourers. Furthermore, the choice of partners/ researchers in the survey gave a “built-in bias” to the data sought for and treated, so that the children listed were prioritized or, at least, attracted to the services provided by the listing partners.

The contents of this integrated report is therefore applicable to the conditions of the listed children in the baseline survey and will require validation from similar studies or surveys in order to generalize findings to child labour as a sector.

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