

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Rationale

The Statistical Monitoring Information Programme on Child Labour (SIMPOC), which is the statistical unit of the International Labor Organization (ILO)'s International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), is implementing a series of activities under its global project GLO/05/50/USA "Survey methodologies for national level estimates of children in the unconditional worst forms of child labor (UWFCL)" that are envisaged to lead to the development of suitable survey methodologies to arrive at national level estimates of UWFCL.¹

The ILO-SIMPOC, in its technical background reports for the global project, suggested core survey methodology (including sampling design and questionnaires) to compile reliable national level estimates of children in selected UWFCL sectors. To develop further the survey design with a view to make it operational for field surveys, the ILO/IPEC required the conduct of a pilot survey test for those in the UWFCL, termed as "commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC)."

As such, the ILO/IPEC contracted the National Statistics Office (NSO) of the Philippines to undertake a pilot survey on CSEC. In consultation with ILO/IPEC, the Philippine NSO developed the data collection methodology/strategies and questionnaire design for a CSEC household-based survey. The pilot survey was named SURVEY ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH (SCY) and targeted children 5 to 17 years old.

The NSO which is the primary statistical agency of the Philippine government has already done two surveys on children in collaboration with ILO: the 1995 and the 2001 Survey on Children (SOC). The Philippine NSO was also commissioned in 2005 by ILO-International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour/SIMPOC to pilot test a model child labor questionnaire.

Doing a child labor survey was not new to Philippine NSO but the data collection for CSEC posed a very new challenge. Unlike regular household surveys conducted by the office when most household respondents willingly and openly cooperate and share social and economic information of their households, there was the perception that respondents for the CSEC pilot survey may tend to shy away from data collectors. The sensitivity of several questions in the CSEC pilot survey required that an NGO (Non-Government Organization) partner be tapped for the data collection activity. The data collection was undertaken in partnership with a

¹ Terms of Reference of Service Contract between ILO and NSO, Annex 2, page 1

non-government organization (NGO) with prior experience in collecting data related to child labor.

Among known areas with CSEC cases, Cebu City was chosen to be the area of study for this pilot survey. Cebu City is part of Cebu province and lies in the central part of the Philippines.

1.2 Objectives of the Pilot Survey

The following are the survey's objectives:

- a. test two data collection strategies using the household-based interview and key informant approach;
- b. pilot test the questionnaire in terms of clarity, logical sequence of the questions and adequacy of the response category;
- c. identify problems that would likely be encountered during the data collection using two strategies; and
- d. provide baseline information of CSEC in Cebu City.

CHAPTER 2

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The sample design for the CSEC pilot survey adopted the sample design for household surveys used by the Philippine NSO with appropriate modification. Two approaches were used to test the data collection for the SCY. The first approach was to list and enumerate all households in sample areas. The second was to interview sample households in the enumeration area and ask for referrals from these households.

2.1 Target Population

Under the Philippine Law, Republic Act 7610 and Republic Act 9208, a CHILD is defined as a person below eighteen (18) years of age or one who is over eighteen (18) but is unable to fully take care of or protect himself/herself from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation, or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition.

The target population for the CSEC pilot survey was all household population whose usual place of residence is Cebu City. Specifically, it covered all persons aged 5 to 25 years old who considered the country to be their primary place of residence irrespective of citizenship. The primary targets were the commercially sexually exploited children under 18 years of age. The age was extended to 25 years to cover a wider population and capture those who were not reporting their real age.

The pilot survey was basically a household survey; it did not cover those in collective dwellings such as hotels, motels, prisons, among others. The homeless were likewise not included.

2.2 Sample Design

The Philippine NSO uses the 2003 Master Sample (MS) design for household-based surveys in the conduct of its household surveys such as the Labor Force Survey and the National Demographic and Health Survey. The MS is a three-stage sample design with barangays² or group of contiguous barangays as primary sampling units (PSUs). The domain is the region allowing the desired reliability at the regional level.

² Barangay is the smallest political unit in the country.

The design for the pilot survey was patterned after the design of the 2003 MS with some modifications to conform with the project objective of providing baseline information of CSEC in Cebu City. The CSEC pilot survey design is also a stratified, three-stage cluster sampling design with Cebu City as the domain of estimation.

Stages of Selection

Selection of Sample Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). As used in the 2003 MS, a PSU is a cluster of households with clear and stable boundaries. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to estimated size (PPES). The measure of size used was the number of households in the PSU according to the 2000 Census of Population and Housing (2000 CPH). A total of 92 PSUs were selected to represent Cebu City with the intention of using half of the PSUs for each data collection approach (46 PSUs each). Due to administrative and financial considerations only 23 PSUs for each data collection approach were selected as samples for the CSEC pilot survey.

Selection of Sample Enumeration Areas (EAs). In the second stage, in each PSU, EAs were selected with probability proportional to the number of households in the EA. An EA is defined as an area with discernable boundaries consisting of approximately 350 contiguous households. These EAs are the 2000 Census Enumeration Areas. A total of 46 sample EAs were selected for the CSEC pilot survey (23 EAs for each approach). The list of housing units in the sample EAs were updated using the list from the City Planning and Development Office (CPDO), Census of Agriculture and Fisheries (CAF) and Listing of Households from the 2000 CPH.

Selection of Sample Housing Units (For Approach 2 only). In the third stage, from each sample EA, housing units were selected using systematic sampling. For operational considerations, at most 40 housing units were selected per sample EA. All households in the housing units were enumerated except when the housing unit has more than three households. In those cases, only three households were enumerated.

For Approach 1, selection of housing units was not necessary inasmuch as all housing units were listed and enumerated following a set of guidelines. (Refer to detailed guidelines in the Enumerator's Manual).

2.3 Data Collection Strategies

Two data collection strategies or approaches were adopted for the CSEC pilot survey. The first approach was to list and enumerate all households in an EA. The second approach, a referral approach, was to interview sample households in

an EA and to ask for referrals from these households and from the referred individuals as well.

Approach 1 (List and Enumerate Approach). For this approach, all housing units and households in the 23 sample PSUs were visited and interviewed. Using the Listing Sheet (LOH Form 1, refer to Appendix 1), households with members 5 to 25 years old were identified and tagged thru an indicator in LOH Form 1. Each target household was assigned a household questionnaire (SCY Form 1). An individual questionnaire (SCY Form 2) was administered if there was a probable CSEC identified in the household. Additional probing questions were asked from the individual to appropriately verify if that individual is a true CSEC.

Approach 2 (Referral Approach). In this approach, all sample households in the other 23 sample PSUs were interviewed using SCY Form 1. Like Approach 1, for every member 5-25 years old, probing questions were asked to identify if the individual is a probable CSEC or not.

Once identified, SCY Form 2 was administered to the probable CSEC. Also, probing questions were asked from these individuals to verify if they are really CSEC. These children were also asked to refer other children who reside in Cebu City whom they knew to be CSEC. Similarly, the same interview process was employed to these referrals. The enumerator then proceeds to the second sample household and repeats the same procedure.

2.4 Data Collection Instruments

This pilot survey made use of the following set of survey instruments:

Approach 1 Forms

- 1) LOH Form 1 or the Listing Sheet (Appendix 1). This one-page form has six questions which asks for the last name, first name, nickname/alias of the household head, completed address of the household, total number of household members and if there is any household member aged 5 to 25 years old. This listing form screens out the household which will be interviewed for the household questionnaire;
- 2) SCY Form 1 or the Household Questionnaire (Appendix 2). This is a three-page form (excluding the sheet for Observations/Remarks) used to gather information on the profile of the household in terms of the demographic and economic characteristics of all household members. A List of Probing Questions (Appendix 2A) containing nine questions was included as part of the household questionnaire to clearly identify which among the household

members aged 5-25 years are eligible for interview using SCY Form 2. The probing questions were asked from household members aged 5-25 years after completing the household questionnaire.

- 3) SCY Form 2 or the Individual questionnaire (Appendix 3). An eight-page questionnaire with nine (9) sections covering questions on socio-economic characteristics of the respondent, work history, knowledge and attitude about trafficking, health and knowledge about HIV/AIDS and cybersex. A section for referral of CSEC is found on the last page. Included also are sections for the evaluation of the respondent by the interviewer and observations/remarks of the supervisor. A List of Probing Questions (Appendix 3A) containing 12 questions was also included as part of the individual questionnaire to find out whether the identified individual in SCY Form 1 is eligible to answer succeeding sections in SCY Form 2. The probing questions were asked after completing the socio-economic characteristics (Section A) and before asking the work history (Section B).

Approach 2 Forms

Approach 2 Forms used the same Household and Individual Questionnaire. The sample households for interview ranging from 2 to 37 sample households per EA are listed in the List of Sample Households or SCY Form 3 (Refer to a blank sample of SCY Form 3 in Appendix 4).

2.5 Weighting

Weights are important in the analysis of survey data especially in situations where the sample units have different probabilities of selection. The sampling design is *epsem* within domain (equal selection probabilities within domain). The initial step in the construction of weights is to determine the unit's base weight which is simply defined as the inverse of its selection probabilities.

In general, a three-step weighting procedure was used:

- Step 1. Computation of base weight for each stratum;
- Step 2. Adjustment of base weights for non-response; and
- Step 3. Post-stratification calibration adjustment of weights to make the estimates conform to some known population totals.

2.5.1 Base weights

Base weights were calculated which are inversely proportional to the overall selection probabilities for each sample respondent (Step 1). Calculations in this stage included probabilities of selection of primary sampling units, enumeration areas, and households. Base weights were calculated using these probabilities based on the household. For Approach 1, the selection probabilities for the third stage are 1 since all the housing units and households were visited and interviewed.

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(h\alpha\beta\gamma) &= \overbrace{a_h}^{1^{\text{st}} \text{ stage}} \overbrace{\frac{M_{h\alpha}}{M_h}}^{2^{\text{nd}} \text{ stage}} \times \overbrace{\frac{M_{h\alpha\beta}}{M_{h\alpha}}}^{3^{\text{rd}} \text{ stage}} \times \frac{c_h}{M_{h\alpha\beta}} = f_d = \frac{n_d}{N_d} \\
 &= \frac{a_h c_h}{M_h} = \frac{n_d}{N_d}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

where

h index denoting the stratum.

α index denoting the PSU.

β index denoting the enumeration area (EA) selected from the α^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum.

γ index denoting the household selected from the β^{th} EA belonging to the α^{th} PSU in the h^{th} stratum.

d index denoting domain.

n_d total sample size (number of households) for domain d .

N_d total number of households in domain d .

M_h total number of households in stratum h . Note that

$$M_h = \sum_{\alpha} M_{h\alpha} .$$

$M_{h\alpha}$ total number of households in the α^{th} PSU from the h^{th} stratum . Note that $M_{h\alpha} = \sum_{\beta} M_{h\alpha\beta} .$

$M_{h\alpha\beta}$ total number of households in the β^{th} EA belonging to the α^{th} PSU from h^{th} stratum.

a_h number of sample PSUs from the h^{th} stratum.

c_h number of sample households from the β^{th} EA in the α^{th} PSU belonging to the h^{th} stratum.. This is

$$\text{determined as } c_h = \frac{f_d M_h}{a_h} .$$

$f_d = n_d / N_d$ desired sampling fraction for the d^{th} domain.

Thus, the unit base weight for each PSU is defined as

$$w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} = \frac{M_h}{a_h c_h} = \frac{N_d}{n_d} = \frac{1}{f_d} \quad (2.2)$$

2.5.2 Adjustment for Unit Non-response

In Step 2, base weights were adjusted to compensate for the losses in the sample outcome due to non-response. In this step, household level non-response adjustment was performed by using weighted data by PSU level.

Household-level Response Rate (RR)

Using the household final interview codes, the household-level response rate were computed separately for each sample PSU by dividing the total responding households by the total eligible households or:

$$\hat{\pi}_{h\alpha\beta}(HH) = \text{Household-Level Response Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Responding Households}}{\text{Number of Eligible Households}}$$

Where: *HH* = household

Eligible households are households with interview status codes of 1, 2, 3 and 7 in SCY form 1, while responding households are those with interview status code of 1. Below are the final interview status codes as indicated in SCY Form 1:

- 1 Completed Household Questionnaire
- 2 Refusal
- 3 Temporarily away/Household not Around
- 7 Other Household non-response (critical areas, flooded areas)

The corresponding household-level weighting class adjustment were computed as one divided by the weighted household response rate for each sample PSUs.

$$Adj(nr, HH) = \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}_{h\alpha\beta}(wca, HH)}$$

where: *wca* = weighting-class adjustment

Person-level Response Rate

Person-level non-response adjustment was done by using individual-level response rate calculating formula. As with the household adjustment

component, the person-level adjustment component was computed as one divided by the weighted response rate for each weighting class.

Similarly, the Individual-Level Response Rate was computed by dividing the number of responding individuals by the number of eligible individuals.

$$\hat{\pi}_{h\alpha\beta}(Ind) = \text{Individual-Level Response Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of Responding Individuals}}{\text{Number of Eligible Individuals}}$$

Where: *Ind* = Individual

Eligible individuals are those with interview status codes of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in SCY form 2, while responding individuals are those with interview code of 1. The final interview codes for individuals as indicated in SCY form 2 are the following:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Complete Interview |
| 2 | Refusal |
| 3 | Household not around |
| 4 | Partly completed |
| 6 | Others, specify |

The corresponding person-level weighting class adjustment were computed as one divided by the weighted person-level response rate for each weighting cell.

$$Adj(nr, Ind) = \frac{1}{\hat{\pi}_{h\alpha\beta}(wca, Ind)}$$

where: *wca* = weighting-class adjustment
Ind = Individual

The final non-response adjustment weight is computed as:

$$Adj(nr) = Adj(nr, HH) * Adj(nr, Ind)$$

2.5.3 Post-stratification Calibration Adjustment

In the final stage of the weighting (Step 3), calibration adjustment was done to adjust weights to the 2009 population projections aged 5 to 25 years (age grouping 5-9, 10-14, 15-17 and 18-25).

$$Adj(popn) = \frac{\text{Projected Popn (by sex, age group)}}{\text{Weighted Estimates (by sex, age group)}}$$

2.5.4 Final Weights

The final weights assigned to each responding unit were computed as the product of the base weights, the non-response adjustments and post-stratification calibration adjustment. The final weights were used in all analysis to produce estimates of population parameters.

$$\text{Final weight } (Fw) = w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} * \text{Adj}(nr) * \text{Adj}(popn)$$

2.5.5 Estimation

It is expected that most of the estimates to be generated from CSEC survey will be in the form of totals, means, proportions or ratios. Using the final weights (including adjustments), how the estimates of such parameters can be produced and their corresponding variance estimates are described below.

Estimation of Population Total

The population total is estimated as:

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_h \sum_\alpha \sum_\beta \sum_\gamma w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} = \sum_h \hat{Y}_h \quad (2.3)$$

where $\hat{Y}_h = \sum_\alpha \sum_\beta \sum_\gamma w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}$ estimates the stratum total for the PSUs.

Thus, the above formula can be regarded as the sum of stratum totals.

The variance of the total can be estimated as:

$$\begin{aligned} v(\hat{Y}_d) &= \sum_h v(\hat{Y}_h) = \sum_h (1 - f_h) \frac{a_h - 1}{a_h} s_h^2 \\ s_h^2 &= \frac{1}{a_h - 1} \sum_\alpha (y_{h\alpha} - \bar{y}_h)^2, \text{ and } y_{h\alpha} = \sum_\beta \sum_\gamma w_{h\alpha\beta\gamma} y_{h\alpha\beta\gamma}, \bar{y}_h = \frac{1}{a_h} \sum_\alpha y_{h\alpha} \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

Estimation of a Ratio

The population ratio can be derived as

$$\hat{R}_d = \frac{\hat{Y}_d}{\hat{X}_d} \quad (2.5)$$

where \hat{Y}_d and \hat{X}_d are defined using (2.3) for the characteristics y and x respectively. This estimator is referred to as the combined ratio

estimator. It can also be used to estimate the population mean by letting the x 's equal to 1. Similarly, it can also be used to estimate proportions by letting the y 's assume a value of 1 if the unit possess the attribute of interest and 0 otherwise and let x 's be equal to 1. Its variance can be estimated as:

$$v(\hat{R}_d) = \hat{R}_d^2 \left\{ \frac{v(\hat{Y}_d)}{\hat{Y}_d^2} + \frac{v(\hat{X}_d)}{\hat{X}_d^2} - 2 \frac{cov(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d)}{\hat{Y}_d \hat{X}_d} \right\} \quad (2.6)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\hat{X}_d^2} \left\{ v(\hat{Y}_d) + \hat{R}_d^2 v(\hat{X}_d) - 2 \hat{R}_d cov(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) \right\}$$

The variances, $v(\hat{Y}_d)$ and $v(\hat{X}_d)$, are computed using (2.4). The covariance term is computed as:

$$cov(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) = cov(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) \quad (2.7)$$

where:

$$cov(\hat{Y}_d, \hat{X}_d) = \sum_h (1 - f_h) \frac{a_h - 1}{a_h} s_{h,xy} \quad (2.8)$$

$$s_{h,xy} = \frac{1}{a_h - 1} \sum_{\alpha} (y_{h\alpha\beta} - \bar{y}_{h\alpha})(x_{h\alpha\beta} - \bar{x}_{h\alpha})$$

Estimates of Sampling Errors

The estimates from a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: nonsampling errors and sampling errors.

Nonsampling errors are the results of mistakes made in implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to locate and interview the correct household, misunderstanding of the questions on the part of either the interviewer or the respondent, and data entry errors. Although numerous efforts were made during the implementation of the CSEC pilot survey to minimize this type of error, nonsampling errors are impossible to avoid and difficult to evaluate statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, can be evaluated statistically. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Although the degree of variability is not known exactly, it can be estimated from the survey results.

A sampling error is usually measured in terms of the *standard error* for a particular statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of the variance. The standard error can be used to calculate confidence intervals within which the true value for the population can reasonably be assumed to fall. For example, for any given statistic calculated from a sample survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error of that statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

If the sample of respondents had been selected as a simple random sample, it would have been possible to use straightforward formulas for calculating sampling errors. However, the CSEC pilot survey sample is the result of a multi-stage stratified design, and, consequently, it was necessary to use more complex formulae. The computer software used to calculate sampling errors for the CSEC pilot survey is a STATA procedure. This procedure used the Taylor linearization method of variance estimation for survey estimates that are means or proportions.

The Taylor linearization method treats any percentage or average as a ratio estimate, $r = y/x$, where y represents the total sample value for variable y , and x represents the total number of cases in the group or subgroup under consideration. The variance of r is computed using (2.6).

The procedure also computes confidence limits for the estimates.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Preparatory Activities

Consultative Meetings

To brace its familiarity on CSEC related matters, the Philippine NSO project team consulted with agencies who are more experienced with CSEC and child related concerns. The following agencies were invited to a series of consultative meetings for guidance on the planned CSEC pilot survey:

- Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
- Bureau of Women and Young Workers, Department of Labor & Employment
- National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
- International Justice Mission
- Council for the Welfare of Children

The meeting included orientation on the rights and protection of children and CSEC legal matters as well as techniques on interviewing children. There were also suggestions for possible areas to pretest the questionnaires and referrals to possible contacts who can be tapped for further consultation.

Development of the Questionnaire and Conduct of Pretest

The CSEC individual questionnaire to be used for the pilot survey was crafted following the questionnaire provided by ILO-IPEC; this was also the CSEC questionnaire used by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics in their 2008 pilot survey. Essential elements focusing on the CSEC characteristics were lifted from the said questionnaire.

Comments for the initial draft of the questionnaire were solicited during the consultative meetings with the CSEC-related agencies. The questionnaires were then revised following their suggestions.

The pretest for the individual questionnaire was planned to be carried out in a child-care institution under DSWD. The pretest was necessary to test the sequence of questions as well as test the flow and clarity of questions and adequacy of the response categories before using this in the pilot survey. The final questionnaire should be both interviewer and respondent-friendly.

The pretest was done at DSWD-Marillac Hills, an institution for sexually abused girls below 18 years old. Prior to the conduct of pretest-interview of the children, the interviewers were oriented on the manner of dealing with children. The interviewers were reminded to strike a balance between getting information and prying into the children's personal lives; this is to protect the emotional rights of children under their care. It was further recommended to avoid questions on rape.

Using the questionnaire, the average time spent interviewing a child was 22 minutes. Based on the pretest experience, several terms were replaced with words that would fit the Philippine setting. The question on rape was excluded from the individual questionnaire. There was the perception that the question on rape may cause disturbing emotional burden on the child respondent while sharing their traumatic experience on sexual abuse. A section on cybersex was added.

Choosing the NGO for Data Collection

The task of implementing the data collection would heavily rely on the data collectors. Since the Philippine NSO do not have the experienced manpower to interview CSEC, a local agency skilled with handling child-related concerns would be ideal to handle the data gathering activities. Their familiarity and knowledge with the local culture and dialect would help facilitate their data gathering effort.

The ILO-Manila provided a list of NGO from where NSO could select the data collector for the CSEC pilot survey. None from the list however, responded to the invitation. Further coordination was done to contact possible NGO with Cebu-base office who will be tapped for the data collection activity. Bidlisiw, Inc. responded to the call and was contracted by NSO to perform the data collection of the CSEC pilot survey. Bidlisiw, Inc. is a child, youth, women and family-focused social development organization based in Cebu City.

Conduct of training for Supervisors and Enumerators

There was a two-day training for data collection for the CSEC pilot survey. A day before the training, an orientation meeting with the supervisors was conducted by the Philippine NSO to plan out for the training and the succeeding activities of the CSEC pilot survey.

During the orientation meeting, a list of probing questions was crafted to aid interviewers to distinguish a CSEC from other working children. Further on, the data collection strategy was likewise set such that it was arranged that only the NGO experienced personnel will take part in administering the individual CSEC questionnaire. Meanwhile, NGO hired enumerators shall be assigned in the listing and enumeration for household questionnaires only.

There were about 75 participants joining the training for supervisors and enumerators. The participants were divided into three (3) classes for a more manageable number in each class. Two classes were trained to handle Approach 1 (List and Enumerate) while one class was trained to concentrate in Approach 2. For all classes, there was the usual discussion of concepts as laid down in the EN Manual and guidelines in conducting the interview.

A mock interview in each group was conducted after the discussion on the concepts and operational procedures. This was necessary to familiarize the participants with the concepts and procedures of the survey. An interviewer and a respondent were selected among the participants, while the rest observed and recorded the responses on the forms provided. Later on, a field practice to try out the listing activity and the household questionnaire was done in Barangay Parian, a non-sample area. During the field practice, the enumerators were exposed to interviewing actual household respondents to test their techniques of introducing themselves and conducting the interview properly. Experiences during the field practice were shared afterwards.

3.2 Field Operation

Data Collection

As agreed, the listing and enumeration of households were assigned to the NGO hired enumerators; while interviewing the target CSEC population (using CSEC individual questionnaire) was the role of the NGO experienced personnel.

The enumeration was conducted from October 5 to 19, 2009. Frequent meetings with field supervisors were conducted to ensure smooth implementation of the field data gathering. Supervisors from the NGO as well as from NSO Cebu Provincial Office took charge of overseeing the proper conduct of enumeration. Most of the NSO supervisors were assigned in Approach 1 to assist in the conduct of listing and enumeration of households and in identifying the boundaries of the sample areas.

The enumeration was completed despite difficulties encountered during the two-week period. The regular field operations scenario were ever present such as refusals of households to be interviewed, difficulty in convincing possible respondents, sample households that cannot be located, among others.

To further ensure the quality of data collection activity, two debriefing sessions with the enumerators were conducted. One was conducted at the middle of the field enumeration period to assess the enumerators' level of stress and somehow manage to talk it out. The second debriefing was held after the enumeration period, this time with the presence of NSO Central Office personnel. On this debriefing session, the

group discussion focused on the experiences during data collection and highlighting what need to be done to improve the CSEC survey.

Field Data Validation

Central Office personnel conducted data validation on the results of the survey for Approach 2. Sample households in selected EAs which have no referrals were revisited (Those with “NO” answer in Q68, Child Referrals). The supervisors verified from the respondents if they knew of other households in the area with members who were CSEC. However, none of the sample household revisited responded that they knew of households with CSEC.

EAs with sample households that “cannot be located” (CBL) were also revisited. The supervisors sought the help of Barangay personnel in locating these sample households.

3.3 Data Processing

A training for the manual processing was conducted by NSO Central Office personnel to prepare the processors in their work. The manual processing of the questionnaires were done at the NSO Cebu provincial office. During editing, the interviewers were called from time to time to assist in the verification of inconsistent entries. Most of the checking made was on matching those households with 5 to 25 years old children but with no household and individual questionnaires. There were several items that were left blank and were referred back to the enumerators; the enumerators insisted that the child respondent would not provide any answer.

All CSEC forms were keyed-in at the NSO Cebu Provincial Office by hired encoders using Census and Survey Processing System³ (CSPPro). The data encoders were trained on the data entry operations before they performed the data entry assignment.

After the data entry in the Provincial Office, further machine processing was done in the NSO Central Office. Such processing covered completeness check, range check and consistency check. Initial tabulation were made using CSPPro. When generated tables showed inconsistencies, identified data items were subjected to further scrutiny and validation. The process of generating consistency tables and data validation was repeated until questionable data items were verified. Most items found to be inconsistent during data processing were those on occupation stated in the household questionnaire as against those in the individual questionnaire. Further more, data on work history were mostly not reported.

³ A menu-driven software, CSPPro is a package used for entering, editing, tabulating and disseminating data for censuses and surveys.

CHAPTER 4

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PILOT SURVEY

The province of Cebu has 53 cities/municipalities located in the Visayas group of islands. The largest metropolitan area outside of the National Capital Region (NCR), Cebu has international ports and airports which facilitate the movements of passengers, shipping, cargoes and airfreight services. The province not only leads the country in the export of furniture, fashion accessories, gifts, toys and house ware items but also as gateway of tourism and an important regional entry point for the Visayas and Mindanao islands.

The pilot area, Cebu City is the oldest Spanish settlement in Asia and the capital of Cebu province. The city consists of 80 barangays. As of August 1, 2007, Cebu City has a total household population of 791,697 persons in 177,197 households⁴. For 2009, Cebu City has a projected population of 885 thousand of which 398 thousand belongs to age group 5 to 25 years distributed as follows:

Table A. Projected Population of Persons 5 to 25 years old by Age Group and Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Age Group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	398,460	193,896	204,564
5-9	96,210	49,297	46,913
10-14	90,751	45,577	45,174
15-17	55,510	26,469	29,041
18-25	155,989	72,553	83,436
5-17	242,471	121,343	121,128

Source: NSO, 2009 Population Projection Results

There were about 242 thousand children 5 to 17 years old, which is 27.4 percent of the total projected population in Cebu City. There were not much difference in the proportions of males and females aged 5 to 17. Meanwhile, persons 18 to 25 years old comprised 39.1 percent of the total population.

During the listing operation for the CSEC pilot survey, the enumerators were able to list a total of 13,674 persons 18 to 25 years old in Approach 1 and 603 persons in that same age category in Approach 2⁵. Table B shows the number of children listed and interviewed for each PSU.

⁴2007 Census of Population Results, <http://www.census.gov.ph/data/pressrelease/2010/pr1055tx.html>

⁵The number is 632 children if referred households were included.

Table B. Number of Children Listed/Enumerated as Probable CSEC and Identified as CSEC* by Type of Approach and by PSU, Cebu City: 2009

Approach 1				Approach 2			
PSU	Children Listed	Probable CSEC	Identified CSEC	PSU	Children Listed	Probable CSEC	Identified CSEC
Banilad	75	-	-	Adlaon	2	-	-
Basak San Nicolas	235	2	-	Basak Pardo	71	-	-
Binaliw	307	-	-	Bacayan	17	-	-
Central (Pob.)	190	-	-	Basak San Nicolas	57	1	1
Duljo (Pob.)	874	17	7	Buhisan	2	-	-
Guadalupe	1,098	3	2	Bulacao	28	-	-
Hippodromo	446	5	3	Cambinocot	33	-	-
Inayawan	1,160	2	-	Ermita (Pob.)	13	1	1
Kalunasan	1,542	-	-	Guadalupe	9	-	-
Kamagayan (Pob.)	414	108	10	Labangon	12	-	-
Kasambagan	460	8	4	Lahug (Pob.)	16	2	-
Labangon	424	-	-	Lorega (Lorega San Miguel)	67	2	2
Lahug (Pob.)	523	-	-	Mabolo	34	-	-
Mabolo	352	1	1	Mambaling	23	1	-
Mambaling	373	-	-	Punta Princesa (EA 004)	46	4	1
Pahina Central (Pob.)	608	-	-	Punta Princesa (EA 008)	26	-	-
Pasil	499	24	1	Sawang Calero (Pob.)	20	-	-
Quiot Pardo	1,181	3	-	Sirao	13	-	-
Sambaq II (Pob.)	221	-	-	Suba Pob.	57	1	1
San Roque (Ciudad)	112	-	-	Tagbao	6	-	-
T. Padilla	451	5	1	Taptap	6	-	-
Tinago	623	6	2	Tisa	38	7	6
Tisa	1,506	7	7	Zapatera	7	-	-
Total	13,674	191	38	Total	603	19	12

* For Approach 2, referrals not yet included
Source: NSO and ILO, 2009 Survey on Children and Youth

During the interview of children, a list of probing questions was asked to facilitate identifying CSEC. It was anticipated that families of CSEC and the CSEC themselves may deny their activities. The probing questions which asked about the child's past time activities, place of hang-out, time of coming home and vices guided the interviewer to determine the possibility of a CSEC activity.

Hence after listing the children, they were first classified as probable CSEC based on the probing questions included in the survey instruments. Children who were considered as probable CSEC included those persons who were 5 to 25 years old who manifested the profile of a CSEC and who qualified to be administered with the individual questionnaire (based on the probing questions).

From these "probable CSEC", children were screened as "identified CSEC" by asking additional probing questions during the individual interview using SCY Form 2; Hence, children were classified as "identified CSEC" and included in the list if they:

- a. admitted that they were CSEC
- b. denied CSEC activity but were tagged as CSEC by the interviewer based on the answers in the probing questions in the individual CSEC questionnaire

Table C shows the summary of the number and proportion of PSUs with probable and identified CSEC and the proportion of CSEC to the number of children listed in Cebu City.

There were 13 out of the 23 PSUs in Approach 1 where probable CSEC were listed. From these 13 PSUs, children were identified as CSEC in 10 PSUs. The PSUs which were under Approach 1 included Kamagayan, known to be a “red light district” of the city. Two other PSUs/EAs known as CSEC pick-up points and also regarded as “red light districts” were also samples in Approach 1. These were Duljo and Pasil which served as hangout of CSEC although far from Kamagayan. Meanwhile in Approach 2, there were eight (8) PSUs where probable CSEC were listed of which six (6) PSUs were with identified CSEC. An EA (Tisa) was identified as a hang-out of CSEC. There were more PSUs with CSEC whether probable or identified in Approach 1 than Approach 2.

As to the number of children listed as CSEC, Approach 1 appeared to surpass the number in Approach 2. There were as many as 191 probable CSEC listed in Approach 1 out of whom 38 were identified CSEC. Meanwhile, Approach 2 was able to list 19 probable CSEC of whom 12 were identified CSEC.

While Approach 1 listed as many as 191 probable CSEC, its unweighted percentage of 1.4 percent was lower than those in Approach 2 with 3.2 percent. For the identified CSEC, Approach 1 was able to collect data from 38 children while Approach 2 had only 12 identified CSEC. Again, while the number of identified CSEC in Approach 1 was more than three times higher than Approach 2, the unweighted proportion indicated otherwise. Approach 2 had even higher proportion of 2.0 percent; this was more than six times higher than that of Approach 1 which had 0.3 percent.

Table C. Summary Distribution of PSUs and Total Children Listed by Type of Approach, Cebu City, 2009

Number of PSUs and Listed Children	Type of Approach			
	Approach 1		Approach 2	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number & Percentage of PSUs	23	100.0	23	100.0
PSUs With Probable CSEC	13	56.5	8	34.8
PSUs With Identified CSEC	10	43.5	6	26.1
Number & Percentage of Listed Children 5 to 25 years old	13,674	100.0	603	100.0
Probable CSEC	191	1.4	19	3.2
Identified CSEC	38	0.3	12	2.0

Table D lists the PSUs where children were referred by their CSEC peers and were considered as probable CSEC. During the interview of these 9 children, only 6 passed the criteria to be identified as CSEC.

Table D. Number of Children Referred as Probable CSEC in Approach 2 by PSU, Cebu City, 2009

PSU	Number of Households Referred	Number of Children Referred*
Total	4	9
Labangon	1	4
Lorega	1	2
Sawang Calero (Poblacion)	1**	1
Suba Poblacion	1	2

* Out of the 29 children 5-25 years old from the four households referred, nine (9) were considered to be probable CSEC. Only 6 passed the criteria of "identified CSEC".

**The referred household was located in Sawang Calero, but the HH that referred it was in Suba Poblacion

WEIGHTED RESULTS

Approach 1

Probable CSEC by Age Group and Sex

There were about 4.5 thousand probable CSEC aged 5-25 years which is 1.1 percent of the total 5-25 years old in Cebu City. The sex ratio was 71 males for every 100 females. Probable CSEC in age group 18 to 25 years dominated the count with almost 60 percent. The remaining 43 percent were distributed among the other age groups with probable CSEC 5 to 9 years old having the least share of 7.8 percent.

Table 1.1 Percentage Distribution of Probable CSEC by Age Group and Sex, Cebu City, Approach 1: 2009

Age Group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	4,549	1,882	2,667
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	7.8	7.5	8.0
10-14	12.6	11.7	13.2
15-17	21.9	21.9	21.8
18-25	57.7	58.8	57.0

Demographic Characteristics of Identified CSEC

The estimated number of children identified as CSEC was 1,344 individuals. This was 0.3 percent of the total 5-25 years old in Cebu City.

There were more identified female CSEC (938 or 69.8%) compared with identified male CSEC (406 or 30.2 %). About seven in every ten of the identified CSEC belonged to age group 18-25 years. From the probable CSEC aged 5 to 9 years indicated in Table 1.1, there were no children who passed the criteria to be considered as identified CSEC. Meanwhile, there were two in every 10 identified CSEC who were 15 to 17 years old; while one in every 10 identified CSEC were in age group 10 to 14 years. Female identified CSEC tend to be younger compared with male identified CSEC. The proportion of identified female CSEC in the older age group of 18 to 25 years was lower (64.9%) compared to male (87.2 %).

Table 1.2 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Age Group and Sex, Cebu City, Approach 1: 2009

Age group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	1344	406	938
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	-	-	-
10-14	10.1	5.9	12.0
15-17	18.3	6.9	23.2
18-25	71.6	87.2	64.9

As to marital status, a great number of the identified CSEC were single comprising 93 percent of the total. There was not much difference in the marriage status between males and females. About 13.4 percent reported that they have child/children of which 60.0% mentioned they have either one or two children. A greater part though (40.0%) did not report the number of their children.

Table 1.3 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Marital Status, Whether with Child and by Number of Children Currently Have and by Sex, Cebu City, Approach 1: 2009

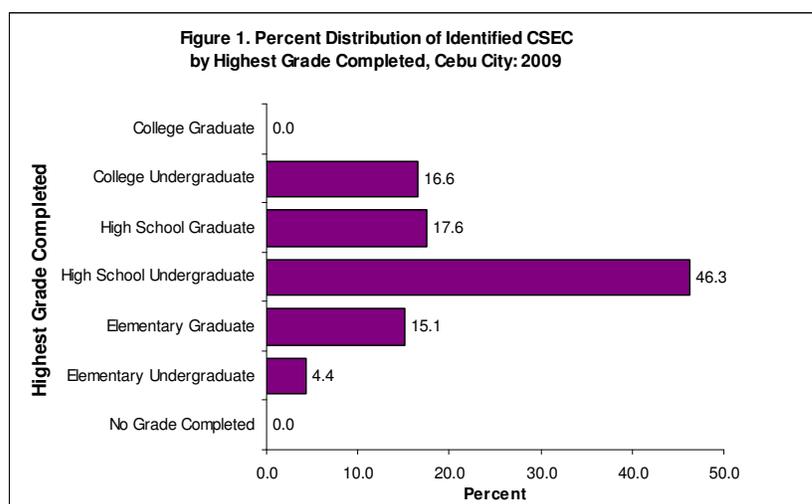
Selected Characteristics	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	1,344	406	938
Marital Status	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	92.9	94.1	92.3
Married	7.1	5.9	7.7
Has a child/children	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	13.4	5.9	16.6
No	84.7	94.1	80.6
No Response	1.9	-	2.8

Continued

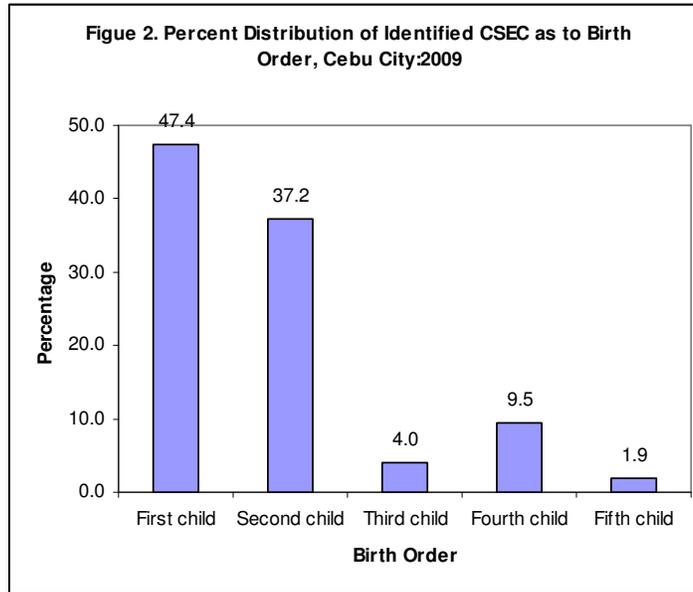
Table 1.3 - concluded

Selected Characteristics	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
If with child, number of children	100.0	100.0	100.0
One child	35.6	-	41.0
Two children	24.4	100.0	12.8
No Response	40.0	-	46.2

All identified CSEC have studied in school and as such can read and write. Two-thirds of the CSEC reached high school. None of them graduated from college; but about one-sixth reported they were college undergraduate (Figure 1). Only 11.3 percent were currently attending school; while the greater proportion (88.7%) were not currently attending school either mainly because they cannot afford schooling or unwilling to attend school. There were also who mentioned they did not attend school because they are pregnant.



Out of the 1,344 identified CSEC aged 5-25 years, 47.4 percent were first born or the first child while 37.2 percent was second as to order of birth. Those who were born in the fourth order comprised 9.5 percent. A CSEC generally belong to either a family of five siblings (29.5%) or three siblings (22.2%).



The CSEC pilot survey asked for the past and present residence of the CSEC. The exposure to impoverish condition to a new residence may have an effect in a child's decision to enter a CSEC activity. There were more CSEC (70.4%) who have originally stayed in the same place as their residence since birth. Only three in every 10 CSEC have transferred to their current residence. These transferees reported that studying (41.4%) was their activity in their previous residence. The reasons for leaving the previous residence were too varied such as due to work, look for work, or taken by relative, aside from due to marriage (7.3%) and due to family migration (7.0%).

Table 1.4 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Residence Status, by Reasons for Leaving previous Residence and by Sex, Cebu City, Approach 1: 2009

Residence Status and Reasons for Leaving	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	1,344	406	938
If current residence is the birthplace			
Yes	100.0	100.0	100.0
No	70.4	72.4	69.5
	29.6	27.6	30.5
Transferees/Reasons for leaving previous residence	100.0	100.0	100.0
Due to family migration	7.0	-	9.8
Due to marriage	7.3	-	10.1
Others (due to work, etc.)	85.7	100.0	80.1

Work History of Identified CSEC

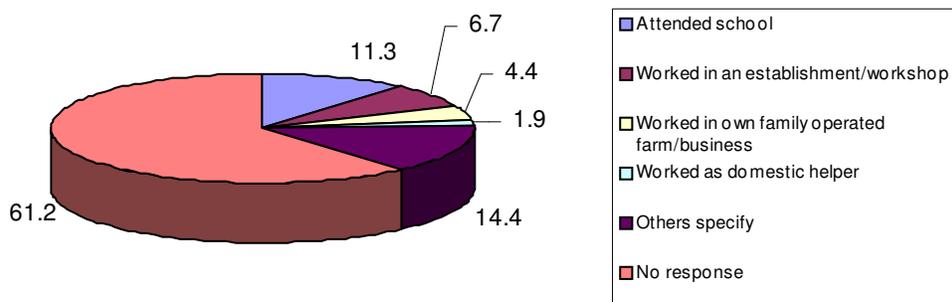
The CSEC pilot survey included questions on work history to provide an account on how the CSEC came into their work and describe the activities they were engaged in. There were CSEC however, who did not consider their activities as work. The proportion of CSEC who reported that they have a job during the past twelve months was only 29.4 percent. However during the probing, these children who reported that they do not have work were found out to be working in one way or the other. As such, they were considered as working in the succeeding questions and their characteristics were included as part of those working.

A greater proportion of the identified CSEC did not report the age they started working (56.1%). About two in every 10 reported that they started their CSEC work between the ages 18 to 25 years. Before becoming a CSEC, their previous activity was either attending school (11.3%) or working (in a establishment/workshop, 6.7%; in own family operated farm, 4.4% or domestic helper, 1.9%). A big proportion of identified CSEC did not report their previous activity (61.2%).

Table 1.5. Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Job Status during the Past 12 Months and Age when Started Working and by Sex, Cebu City (Approach 1) : 2009

Job Status and Age Started Working	Both Sexes	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total Number	1,344	406	938
Job Status (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0
With job	29.4	35.2	26.9
Without Job	70.6	64.8	73.1
Age started working (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0
7 - 9	7.2	-	10.3
11-14	1.9	-	2.8
15 - 17	15.9	29.6	10.1
18 - 25	18.9	35.2	11.8
No Response	56.1	35.2	65.0

Figure 3. Activities Before Current Work of Identified CSEC, Cebu City: 2009



About 21 percent of the CSEC mentioned that the reason for choosing their present work was because of poverty. Female CSEC mostly answered poverty as the reason, while male CSEC mostly answered low remuneration in previous job.

Table 1.6 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Reasons for Choosing Present Work and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Reasons for Choosing Present work	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	1,344	406	938
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
Low remuneration in previous job	6.7	22.3	0.0
Poverty	20.8	14.7	23.4
Lured by friends/peers	5.0	6.9	4.2
Others	1.8	5.9	0.0
No response	65.7	50.1	72.4

The CSEC pilot survey also examined the work details of a CSEC with reference to their client and their remuneration. The clients were mostly adults as indicated by 31 percent of the CSEC respondents while youth clients who were below 35 years old were also mentioned by about 19 percent of the CSEC. Only female CSEC (6.5%) mentioned that they have foreigner as clients. Both male (57.7%) and female (21.1%) CSEC reported that they normally have two clients in a day. A higher proportion (32.2%) reported that their clients did not use condom compared to only 21.3 percent CSEC reporting that their clients used condom.

A better situation in the work place of CSEC can be noted when only 1.8 percent of the CSEC reported that they always had conflict with their clients. Meanwhile, other CSEC mentioned that there was conflict sometimes (37.4%), seldom (10.6%) and no conflict at all (10.1%) with their clients. Further on the lighter side, a greater proportion of CSEC (50.4%) stated that they have not been forced or beaten for non-cooperation.

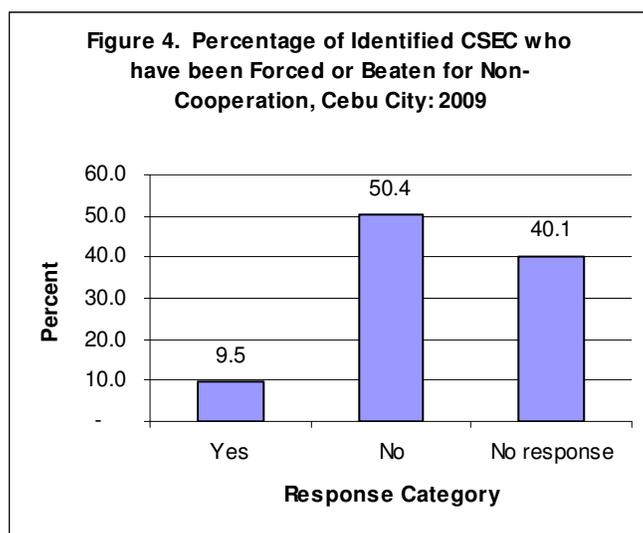
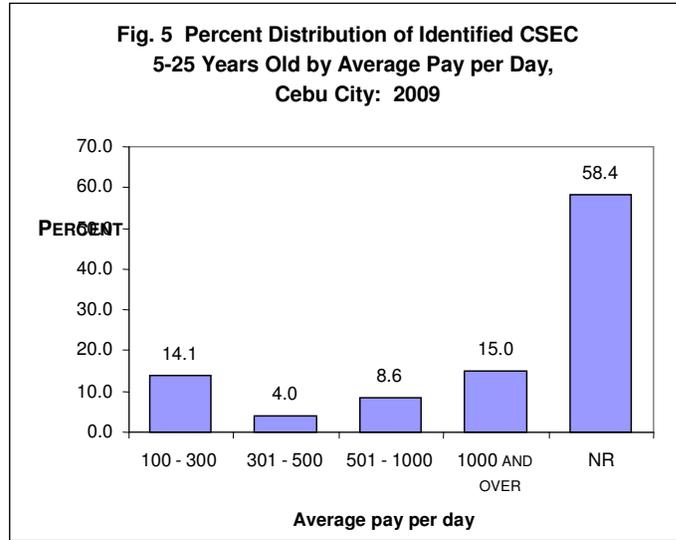


Table 1.7 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Number of Clients and If Clients Used Condom and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Number of Clients and if Clients Use Condom	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	1,344	406	938
Number of clients met daily	100.0	100.0	100.0
One	7.7	14.7	4.7
Two	32.2	57.7	21.1
Three or more	13.0	6.9	15.7
No Response	47.1	20.6	58.5
If clients used condom			
Yes	21.3	35.4	15.3
Some of them	6.3	14.5	2.8
No	32.2	35.3	30.8
No response	40.1	14.7	51.1

More than half (58.4%) of the CSEC would not report the amount they were being paid for their CSEC activities. About 15 percent reported that their daily remuneration was P1,000 or over while about 14 percent reported the lower extreme of P100 to P300 per day. About three in every ten CSEC received their remuneration from their customer/client. Among the most common use of the CSEC income was for their personal needs (30.9%), given to their parents or families (28.6%) and savings (9.3%).



When the CSEC were asked if they can leave their job when they want to, almost half (49.9%) answered “YES” while only 6 percent replied in the negative. The other did not want to respond to the question (43.7%). On the query whether their family knew where they work, almost the same percentage of CSEC answered yes and no (28%). Meanwhile, on the query on whether the family knew the type of work the CSEC was engaged in, about 44.8 percent replied that their family did not have knowledge about their work and only 11 percent said that their family knew their engagement in CSEC work.

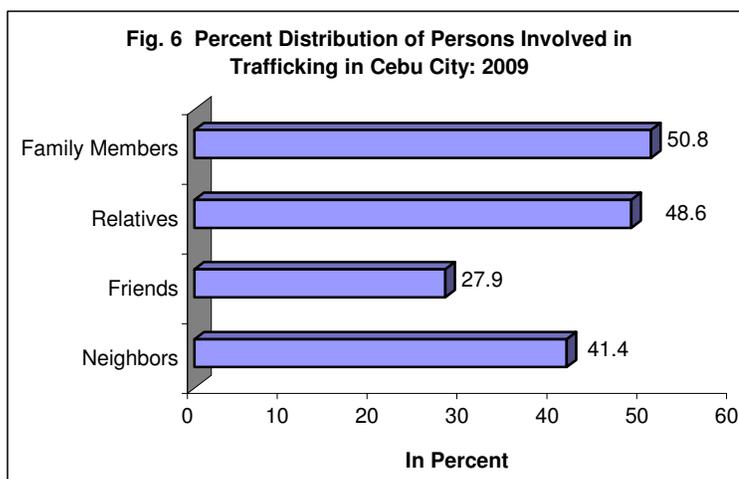
Knowledge about Trafficking of Children

Table 1.8 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Source of Knowledge on Trafficking and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Source of Knowledge on Trafficking	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number) (multiple responses)	319	24	296
Books	6.3	0.0	6.8
Newspaper	25.7	0.0	27.7
Radio/Television	83.7	0.0	90.2
Neighbors	16.3	100.0	9.5

Nearly one fourth of the identified CSEC who were asked if they have heard about trafficking of children answered in the affirmative. More CSEC girls (31.5%) have knowledge about child trafficking than CSEC boys (5.9%). Of those who heard about child trafficking, 8 out of ten CSEC reported that the source is the

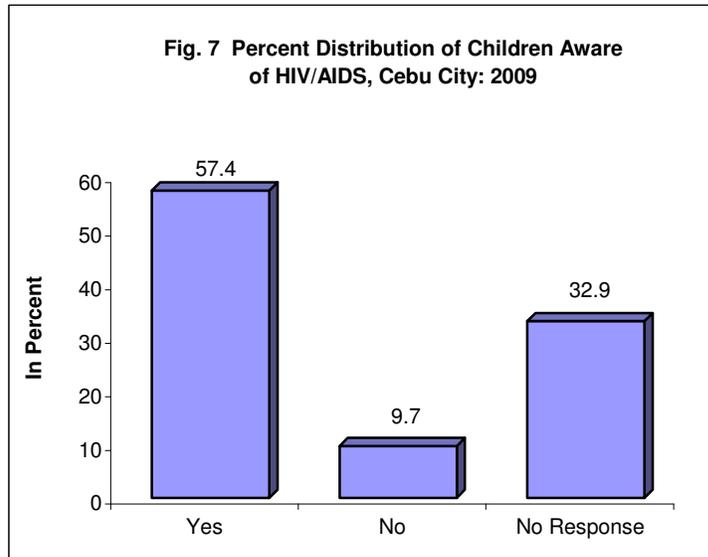
radio/television. A greater proportion of CSEC (50.8%) mentioned that family members were involved in child trafficking; as well as relatives (48.6%), neighbors (41.4%), and friends (27.9%). About half of the CSEC (50.8%) reported that to their knowledge, both men and women were responsible for child trafficking. Not one of the CSEC was a victim of child trafficking.



Health Concerns and knowledge about HIV/AIDS

The CSEC pilot survey also had sections asking about health and about HIV/AIDS. About one in every ten CSEC (12.1%) reported no health problems. On the other hand, there were also CSEC who reported health problems with the three top health problems experienced by them were fever/dizziness/headache (40.6%), ulcer (14.0%) and sexually transmitted disease (8.7%). Meanwhile, a greater proportion (37.5%) did not respond to the question on health problem. Among those who responded that they have experienced health problems, about six out of ten reported that they consulted a doctor. There were 13 percent of the CSEC reporting to have consulted the person in pharmacy while about 4.0% consulted a nurse.

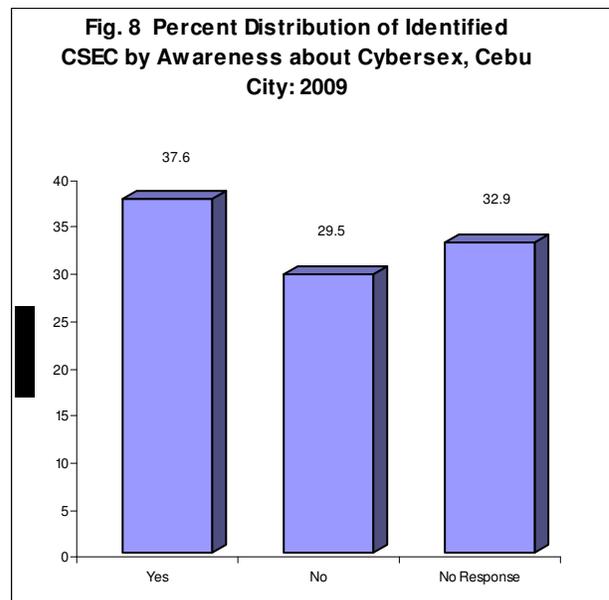
The question on abortion was also asked from female CSEC, but this sensitive question resulted to low response rate, with half of the respondent not providing any answer. Of the female CSEC who responded, about one in ten reported having abortion while four in ten reported not having abortion. A large proportion (47.5%) remained silent on this query. Of those reporting abortion, four out of ten CSEC reported having one abortion, while the rest simply did not provide an answer.



On the question about HIV/AIDS, almost 60 percent of the CSEC reported that they were aware of this. Among those who were aware of HIV/AIDS, about seven in ten reported that they think the disease were transmitted through unprotected sex involving penetration, while three in ten mentioned sharing/multiple use of needle as the manner of transmission. Only one third among the CSEC who responded on the awareness on HIV/AIDS reported that they knew how to reduce the risk of being infected with the disease. These CSEC mentioned the regular use of condom as the means to reduce the risk.

Awareness of Cybersex

Cybersex is a virtual sex encounter in which two or more persons connected remotely via a computer send one another sexual explicit messages describing sexual experience. It is also defined as making sweet passionate love with an individual online. Two questions on cybersex were asked from the CSEC. About four in ten CSEC mentioned that they were aware of cybersex; the other three were not; while the remaining three did not answered to the question on cybersex awareness. Of those who answered yes to cybersex awareness, about four in ten CSEC have engaged in cybersex.



APPROACH 2 (WITHOUT REFERRAL)

Probable CSEC by Age Group and Sex

A total of 13.1 thousand probable CSEC aged 5 to 25 years were estimated for Approach 2 which was about 3.3 percent of the total children 5 to 25 years old in Cebu City. More than half of them were females, indicating a sex ratio of 92 males for every 100 females. By age group, male CSEC were older - with more male CSEC (40.8%) in the 18 to 25 years old group. Majority of female CSEC (47.8%) were in age group 15 to 17 years. Meanwhile, no children 5 to 9 years old were qualified as probable CSEC. (Note: The reported estimation excluded the CSEC who were referred by respondent CSEC. Discussion of child referrals under separate heading.)

Table 2.1 Percentage Distribution of Probable CSEC and Age Group and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009
(Approach 2 without referral)

Age Group	Sex		
	Total	Male	Female
Total (Number)	13,083	6,247	6,836
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	25.6	36.9	15.4
15-17	35.6	22.3	47.8
18-25	38.8	40.8	36.9

Demographic Characteristics of Identified CSEC

From the 13.1 thousand probable CSEC, the estimated number of identified CSEC reached 7,617 individual or 1.9 percent of the total children 5-25 years old of Cebu City. There were more female identified CSEC posting a sex ratio of 63 males for every 100 females (Table 2.2). The proportion of identified male CSEC was higher in age group 18 to 25 years (58.8 %), while majority of female CSEC were in age group 15 to 17 years (55.3 %).

Table 2.2 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Age Group and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009
(Approach 2 without referral)

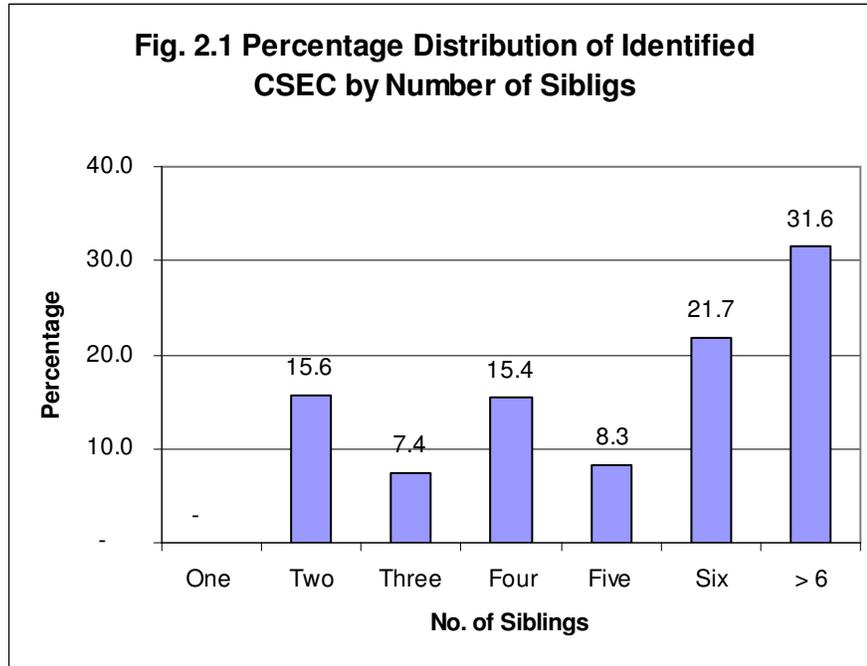
Age Group	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	7,617	2938	4679
Percentage	100.0	100.0	100.0
5-9	0.0	0.0	0.0
10-14	14.5	19.7	11.2
15-17	42.3	21.5	55.3
18-25	43.2	58.8	33.5

The identified CSEC were all single of whom about 21 percent have child/children. Four in every 10 of these single CSEC has one child and approximately 59.0 percent has two children

Table 2.3 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Marital Status, Whether with Child and by Number of Children Currently Have and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009
(Approach 2 without Referral)

Selected Characteristics	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number)	7,617	2,938	4,679
Marital Status (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	100.0	100.0	100.0
Has a child/children (Number)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	20.6	0	33.5
No	79.4	100.0	66.5
If with child, number of children	100.0	-	100.0
One child	50.6	-	50.6
Two children	49.4	-	49.4

A big proportion of the identified CSEC (85.4%) reported that their current place of residence was their birthplace, while the rest (14.6%) have transferred to their current place of residence. All those who transferred have stayed in their current residence for ten years or more. The reasons for leaving previous residence were not due to family migration nor due to marriage but mostly due to work.



The identified CSEC mostly belonged to large families, with half of CSEC having six or more siblings (including self). As to birth order in the family, the CSEC were either the first or second child, more likely an indication of an impoverish family life where the elder siblings tend to work to support family.

Seven out of ten CSEC were high school undergraduate. Male CSEC were more educated with one out of five males either graduated from have reached college. Female CSEC were less in terms of educational attainment. While a bigger proportion of female CSEC (55.3%) were high school undergraduate, there were no female CSEC who were able to reach college. The rest of the female CSEC were either elementary undergraduate (16.5%) or elementary graduate (11.2%). Having attended school in the past, all identified CSEC can read and write.

Only 34.1 percent of the identified CSEC were currently attending school. More than half of those not attending mentioned that they cannot provide for their schooling (51.6%) and one-fourth of them (25.9%) reasoned out unwillingness to attend school. A larger percentage mentioned varied reasons such as “got pregnant” or influenced by peers.

Table 2.4 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC Whether Currently Attending School or not and Reasons for not Attending School by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Age Group	Total	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total (Number)	7,617	2,938	3,292
If currently attending school or not	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	34.1	41.2	29.6
No	65.9	58.8	70.4
Reasons for not currently attending	5,020		
Unwillingness	25.9	-	39.5
Cannot afford schooling	51.6	68.2	43.0
Due to work	-	-	-
Others	59.3	63.6	57.0

Work History

About 75.2 percent of the identified CSEC did not have job. All females CSEC reported that they did not have a job or business during the past twelve months. Female have higher proportion children without job. Again, as in Approach 1, children firstly denied their CSEC work, but the probing questions later on classified them as with work.

There were no children who started work at age group 7 to 9 years; there were also a great percentage of no response. Male CSEC started early to work with most of male CSEC providing the age 11 to 14 years. Meanwhile for female CSEC, the greater proportion is with age 18 to 25 years. About 2 out of five CSEC chose their present work because of poverty.

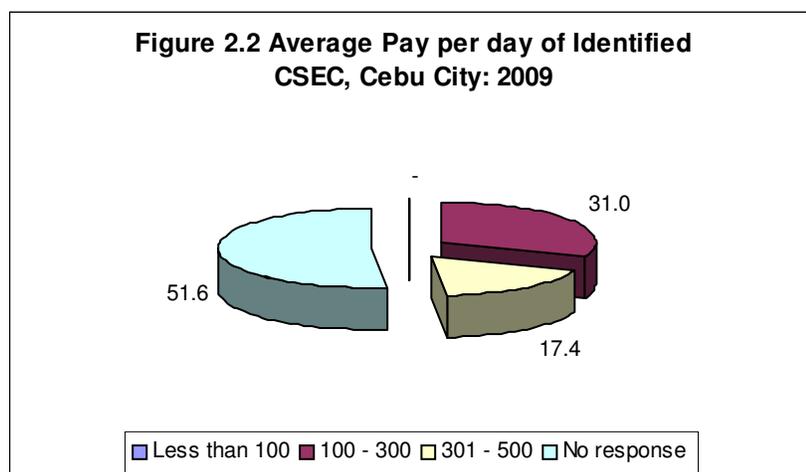
Table 2.5 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Job Status, by Age Started of Working and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Job Status and Age Started Working	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total Number	7,617	2,938	4,679
Job Status (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0
With job	24.8	37.5	16.9
Without Job	75.2	62.5	83.1
Age started working (Percentage)	100.0	100.0	100.0
7 - 9	-	-	-
11-14	22.8	41.2	11.2
15 - 17	16.6	21.2	13.7
18 - 25	27.8	18.7	33.5
No Response	32.8	18.7	41.6

On the questions about clients, male CSEC tend to have two clients per day while female CSEC mentioned only one client per day. A greater proportion (31%) mentioned that the clients do not use condoms with male CSEC being more open in admitting that their clients do not use condom (62.5%). Female CSEC on the other hand, opted to shy away from this question with 58.6 percent not responding to the question.

Table 2.6 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Number of Clients and If Clients Used Condom and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Number of Clients and if Clients Use Condom	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total	7,617	2,938	4,679
Number of clients met daily	100.0	100.0	100.0
One	17.1	-	27.8
Two	31.3	81.3	-
Three or more	-	-	-
No Response	51.6	18.7	72.2
If clients used condom			
Yes	8.4	-	13.7
Some of them	17.4	18.7	16.5
No	31.0	62.5	11.2
No response	43.2	18.7	58.6



The average pay per day within the range of P100 to P300 was reported by three out of ten CSEC. Male CSEC have lower average pay per day with six out of ten male CSEC mentioned that their average pay was between P100 to P300. Female CSEC mostly did not report their average pay.

Knowledge about Trafficking of Children

About one out of two (48.5%) CSEC have not heard about Child trafficking. Only one in four have knowledge about trafficking while the rest did not provide response. Of those who knew child trafficking reported that they have heard about this through friends (72.1%), from newspaper or radio and television (both 59.9%). None of the CSEC reported that they were victims of child trafficking.

Table 2.7 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Source of Knowledge on Trafficking and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Source of Knowledge on Trafficking	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (Number) (multiple responses)	1,974	1,182	792
Newspaper	59.9	100.0	-
Radio/Television	59.9	100.0	-
Friends	72.1	53.5	100.0
Pamphlets/posters	27.9	46.5	-

Health Concerns and knowledge about HIV/AIDS

Table 2.8 Percentage Distribution of Identified CSEC by Health Problem Experienced and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

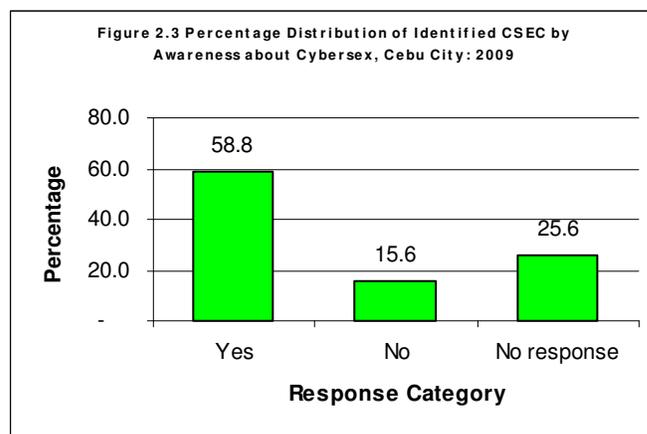
Health Problem Experienced	Sex		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
Total (multiple responses)	7,617	2,938	4,679
Percentage			
None/No health problem	39.4	62.5	24.9
Fever/dizziness/headache	24.6	18.7	28.3
Lower back aches	7.2	18.7	-
Others	10.4	-	16.9
No response	25.6	18.7	29.9

When asked about the health problems most frequently experienced, one in four reported fever/dizziness/headache. There were more males (62.5%) who reported that they do not have any health problem.

About their knowledge on HIV/aids, about four in ten CSEC mentioned that they are aware of this sickness and that aids can be transmitted through blood transfusion (18.5%), through use of needles (18.9%) and through unprotected sex (62.5%). About six out of ten also mentioned that they knew how to reduce the risk of contracting HIV/aids.

Awareness of Cybersex

There were six out of ten CSEC who reported that they were aware of cybersex. Only 15.6 percent answered in the negative, but a larger proportion was noted to be not responding. None of the CSEC had engaged in cybesex.



APPROACH 2 (WITH REFERRAL)

For the purpose of presenting the results, only the unweighted estimates were included in this report. The estimation procedure for Approach 2 which included the referred households is still under evaluation. Only three households or 0.8 percent of the 354 sample households have referrals. From these three referred households, only one referred another household with possible child to be interviewed. In totality, there were four households referred from the original list. Twenty nine (29) children who were 5 to 25 years old were listed from the referred households.

Table 2.9 Number and Percent Distribution of Children 5 to 25 Years Old by Age Group and by Sex, Cebu City: 2009

Age Group	Without referrals		With referrals	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
CEBU CITY				
Total	603	100.0	632	100
5 - 9	156	25.9	160	25.3
10 - 14	148	24.5	154	24.4
15 - 17	84	13.9	89	14.1
18 - 25	215	35.7	229	36.2
Probable CSEC				
Total	19	100.0	28	100.0
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	5	26.3	5	17.9
15 - 17	7	36.8	12	42.9
18 - 25	7	36.8	11	39.3
Identified CSEC				
Total	12	100.0	18	100.0
5 - 9	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	2	16.7	2	11.1
15 - 17	5	41.7	8	44.4
18 - 25	5	41.7	8	44.4

Source: 2009 Pilot Survey on Children and Youth, NSO-ILO

Among the children listed from the referred households, only 9 passed the criteria as probable CSEC. These nine belonged to the older group of 15 to 17 years old (5 persons) and 18 to 25 years old (4 persons). Further probing indicated that there were only 6 children considered as CSEC.

CHAPTER 5

LESSONS LEARNED

The conduct of the pilot survey on CSEC was a different challenge to the Philippine NSO. Getting information from a CSEC was not that easy since a CSEC generally operate away from public view and in hidden form. To identify CSEC at the household level while at their period of inactivity and in home dresses would require a lot of observation and ample time to connect. While there was difficulty in particular at the data collection part of the pilot survey, the resulting data provided great insight into unique experiences of CSEC.

During the conduct of the CSEC pilot survey, several concerns were identified as indicated in the following discussion. The lessons learnt from the experiences during the pilot survey will provide guidance to improve the next conduct of CSEC surveys.

5.1 Interviewing the CSEC households and the CSEC: Cases of Refusals, Denials and Indifference

Being a CSEC is something not to brag about; families of CSEC and the CSEC themselves denied their activities. The primary target population was indeed elusive as attested by a number of denials of individuals among respondents during the interviews in household setting.

It must be recalled that the participation of child respondents should be voluntary, such that enumerators should be sensitive to children's ways of behaving and thinking. During the CSEC pilot survey data enumeration, it was common experience among enumerators to find it difficult to build trust with the respondent during the first meeting. Coupled with sensitive questions, getting into conversation and pushing through with the interview required tact and discretion.

During the data collection process, after listing the household members and finding out the presence of a child 5 to 25 years old in the household, probing questions were administered to the child. Asking younger children, those aged 10 years and below required much interview time as there were more reluctance on their part; some would not speak up. Most of their responses were dependent on the parents' answer, who in most cases would not leave their children alone to be interviewed. If the parent is around during interview, it hindered the child from discussing much, thus limiting the child's sharing of information. The youngest respondent interviewed for the individual questionnaire was 13 years old but the mother was listening.

If it was not the parent whose presence affected the child's interview, it was the "mamasan"⁶. During the interview on individual questionnaire, the CSEC respondent stopped answering whenever the "mamasan" goes near. Such was a case in a household in Kamagayan (said to be a casa) with five individuals believed to be CSEC. Only one was able to answer the first section of the questionnaire; the interview of the second person was stopped in the middle, while the third and fourth person no longer talked. The fifth person, who was not around at that time and was supposed to be scheduled for a callback, was not visited anymore. The uncle who happened also to be around during the interview got mad, causing fear to the assigned interviewer.

Children were reluctant to answer and would deny their CSEC activities although found qualified from the probing question. Respondents would deny their kind of work, making it difficult to proceed to the other section of the questionnaire. Several items in the questionnaire did not have entries as indicated by cases of "NOT REPORTED". (Refer to Table E in page 38)

In households located in known red light areas, CSEC activities were advertised and drug pushing activities were rampant. Despite the openness of CSEC transaction, there were cases when children deny their CSEC activities, as in the case in Kamagayan, a known red-light district. Children in Kamagayan who were identified as CSEC (through the probing question) refused to admit their real activities.

The length of enumeration period somehow added to the predicament of good data collection. Given the two-week enumeration period, there was not enough time for callback and further visits to earn the trust of the child. CSEC should be scheduled first for series of activities to build trust and confidence which could lead to disclosures.

5.2 CSEC Questionnaires: Format, Content and Flow of questions

One objective of the CSEC pilot survey is to test the questionnaire in terms of clarity, logical sequence of the questions and adequacy of the response category. The conduct of the pilot survey provided ample opportunity to test the design of the questionnaire and later improving it to ensure its usefulness. For the CSEC pilot survey three major survey instruments were used to capture the characteristics of the CSEC. The following are comments/findings during the use of said survey instruments.

Form for Listing of Households (LOH Form 1). Limited space for write-in entries such as name of household head, address of the household and the remarks column

⁶ "Mamasan" (from the word "Mama" or mother) is a woman who heads group of CSEC in a casa or oversee the commercial-sex business.

resulting in unclear entries. Descriptions of the housing units were written in abbreviations in the “Remarks” portion.

CSEC Household Questionnaire (SCY Form 1). This questionnaire asks for specific detailed description of occupation and industry of the household members. The column-spaces provided for these two variables were too tight to appropriately write down the description of the work and industry. Further, the lists of choices for occupations and industry as indicated in the questionnaire included only those found in establishments. Detailed descriptions of occupations were written down in the remarks portion at the back of the questionnaire.

CSEC Individual Questionnaire (SCY Form 2)

Transition was difficult from Questions on demographic characteristics (Section A) to Questions on Work history (Section B). Before proceeding to questions on work history, the respondents should be prepared on the questions to be asked. The enumerators must be completely sure that the respondent is a CSEC. It must be noted that CSEC respondents did not consider their CSEC activities as work. So when they were asked the question about “work” (starting in question 20), they mentioned that they do not have “work”. The term “work” was regarded as that which involved regular payment/payroll or that which was regarded as formal and legal. If the respondent did not mention the real activity, the interview cannot go through the section that asks for Work History.

Sensitive questions limit the flow of interview. There were comments that the questions were too personal, and with these, the respondent hesitated to provide more information as required in the questionnaire. Several questions focusing on the CSEC activities were avoided by the respondents and hence not answered. These included questions on abortion, use of condom, conflict with clients, among others. The following items in the individual questionnaire did not draw out good responses; a great percentage were non-response:

Probing questions to qualify the child as CSEC. Two sets of probing questions were appended to the original CSEC questionnaire to aid in determining if the child qualified to be a CSEC. While the probing questions provided information on the possible CSEC related activities, it would have been more functional if the probing questions were made part of the main questionnaire. Even in the probing questions, there were several item non-responses such that there were instances when the enumerator relied on personal perception in determining if the respondent is a CSEC. The enumerator’s observation and interpretation of the child’s answers were major considerations in determining if the child was qualified as CSEC.

Table E. Comparative Percentage of Not Reported Cases

Question	Approach	
	1	2
	% NR unweighted	% NR unweighted
Q20. Age started working	-	33.3
Q21. Activity before current work	55.3	50.0
Q22. Reason for choosing present work	57.9	41.7
Q23. Method of Recruitment	47.4	41.7
Q24. Persons who helped get job	42.1	-
Q25. Number of Hours	55.3	41.7
Q26. Number of days work in a week	50.0	41.7
Q27. Type of client	39.5	33.3
Q28. Number of Clients	47.4	50.0
Q29. If clients use condom	36.8	41.7
Q30. Number of times conflict with client	36.8	41.7
Q31. Forced or beaten for non-cooperation	36.8	41.7
Q32. Receive remuneration	36.8	41.7
Q33. Average pay per day	47.4	50.0
Q34. Source of remuneration	50.0	50.0
Q35. Basis of Payment	-	41.7
Q36. Get extra money from client	47.4	50.0
Q37. What is done with income earned	50.0	50.0
Q38. Other jobs	84.2	100.0
Q39. Possibility to leave present job	42.1	41.7
Q40. Family's knowledge of place of work	42.1	41.7
Q41. Family's knowledge of type of work	42.1	41.7
Q42. Heard about children trafficking	31.6	25.0
Q43. Sources of knowledge in trafficking	68.4	-
Q44. Knowledge of gender of trafficked child	68.4	-
Q56. Most frequently experienced health problem	36.8	25.0
Q58. Stopped working due to sickness	55.3	75.0
Q59. Ever had abortion (Female only)	47.4	85.7
Q60. Number of times abortion	50.0	NA
Q61. Aware of aids	34.2	25.0
Q65. Aware about cybersex	34.2	25.0

5.3 Comparing the Two Data Collection Strategies

As stated in the third objective, the CSEC pilot survey aimed to identify problems that would likely be encountered during the data collection using two strategies: The first approach was to list and enumerate, while the second approach was through referral.

During the enumeration phase, the Approach 2 Teams finished ahead compared to Approach 1 Teams. This scenario was expected since in Approach 2, the samples were already identified and enumerators have to look for the sample households. Approach 1 on the other hand required the entire listing of the sample area, after then interviewing children who may be possible CSEC. The Approach 1

Teams had more exposure to the various types of households. Since they were going from house to house, the Approach 1 Team encountered CSEC-related scenes in households that somehow terrified them, including “pot” sessions and CSEC-intimate actions. Approach 1 team also had to hurdle problems on boundary set-up of EAs. There were instances when the Team still listed households not belonging anymore to the EAs.

Meanwhile, Approach 2 Teams encountered difficulty in locating households listed as sample households. Coordinating with barangay officials was a necessary action done so that households can be located.

5.4 The NGO partner as interviewer

For this CSEC pilot survey, an NGO was contracted by the NSO to handle the data collection activity. This was an initial attempt of the Philippine NSO to make the data collection arrangement with an NGO since CSEC is a specialized concern and would need the expertise of the NGO in conducting the children’s interview. Bidlisiw, Inc. was the NGO contracted for this pilot survey.

In areas where Bidlisiw is already known and is operating, openness was more evident. More disclosures were documented since rapport and trust with the households had been developed in the past through implementation of various programs and services in the barangay. Such cases were reported in the EAs of Ermita, Lorega, Duljo, Pasil, Punta Princesa, Labangon, Sawang Calero, San Maguel, Inayawan and San Nicolas. The familiarity and knowledge of Bidlisiw enumerators with the local culture and Cebuano dialect helped them saturate the sample areas.

In other cases however, the NGO enumerators were not welcomed. Some respondents thought of them as asking for donations for civic and religious activities. Some households did not want to be interviewed by an NGO and mentioned that they would allow conduct of surveys if the undertaking was from NSO.

CHAPTER 6

RECOMMENDATIONS

The conduct of the CSEC Pilot Survey has provided valuable inputs in improving future surveys of this type. This has also posed new challenges on how to collect data on UWFCL. The following are recommended in preparing for a national CSEC survey:

1. Need for interviewers who are knowledgeable on CSEC and listing activities. Experienced NSO interviewers who are more familiar with the listing concept should collect the information in the household questionnaire; while an experienced NGO data collector should ask the information from individual questionnaire. Female interviewer should be the one interviewing female respondents. The level of openness is more pronounced being with the same sex especially on sensitive topics.
2. Prime more questions aside from the probing questions in the individual questionnaire before proceeding to ask the CSEC work. The probing question should be integrated in the questionnaire. Replace the term “work” with a phrase that would refer to CSEC. Provide enough spaces for the listing sheets (LOH Form 1) and column-spaces in the household questionnaire.
3. Simplify the terms or use of CSEC lingo. Thorough knowledge of the common language used by the CSEC is helpful in establishing rapport with the respondent. Items in the questionnaires should likewise be in layman’s term such as trafficking and cybersex.
4. The household questionnaire can be administered at home level but for the individual questionnaire, extra caution should be observed especially when there are persons around such as parents and “mamasans”.
5. Interview the child using the probing questions in their house and then set an interview time with him/her in a designated place - a place where they hang-out, for example in the park. This is to free the respondent from eavesdroppers and to create a space for open-up. Identified-potential CSEC should be scheduled first for series of activities to build trust and confidence which could lead to disclosures.
6. Extend enumeration period for a month and the criteria for inclusion of a household member should be more than 30 days, preferably 6 months. This is to provide ample time to ascertain other family members who were excluded from the interview. It could be possible that those who were excluded in the interview because they are out for a month could be victims of trafficking.

7. The EN Manual should be developed comprehensively with NGO or people with background on the issue prior to the conduct of training.
8. Careful evaluation must be made when doing the analysis of the CSEC results. With so many questions having high non-response, the overall picture of the CSEC characteristics is not captured completely in the survey.