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KALAYAAN

Child Sex Trafficking in Metro Manila

Using time-
space sampling
to measure
prevalence of child
sex trafficking in
Metro Manila, the
Philippines

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**Using time-space sampling to measure prevalence of child sex trafficking
in Metro Manila, the Philippines**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSL	Commercial Sex Location
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
CSX	Child Sex Trafficking
IJM	International Justice Mission
PNP	Philippine National Police
PJS	Public Justice System
TSS	Time-Space Sampling

DEFINITIONS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Defined by the United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children* as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, and by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation. . . .

COMMERCIAL SEX ESTABLISHMENT

An establishment whose primary revenue source or business model is commercial sex, or an establishment at which three or more commercial sex workers can commonly be found.

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN

Defined by the World Congress against Commercial Exploitation of Children as any “sexual abuse of a child by another person in return for remuneration, in cash or kind, paid to the child or paid to a third person or persons.” This includes instances in which sexual exploitation occurs in exchange for protection, lodging, food or other benefits. The U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to which the Philippines is a signatory, states that consent is irrelevant when sexual exploitation involves children (United Nations, 2000).

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING

Defined by IJM as the coerced recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a minor or other similarly vulnerable person for the purpose of providing sexual gratification to a third party in the physical presence of the victim. This includes instances in which sexual exploitation occurs in exchange for protection, lodging, food or other benefits. The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,

to which the Philippines is a signatory, states that consent is irrelevant when sexual exploitation involves children. Therefore, all children engaged in sexual exploitation involving payments in cash or kind are, by definition, victims of human trafficking (United Nations, 2005).

COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER (CSW)

Any individual, male or female, who exchanges sex for money or other valuable goods.

CHILD (OR MINOR)

Any person below the age of 18, as defined by Philippine Law, Republic Act No. 9208 as amended by Republic Act No. 10364.

WAVE 1 STUDY

The Manila Wave 1 prevalence study was conducted in August 2009. It is the earliest available prevalence data for IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Metro Manila. However, it is not true "baseline" data, as IJM began its anti-child sex trafficking project in Metro Manila in 2003.

WAVE 2 STUDY

The Manila Wave 2 Prevalence study is the second of three prevalence studies for IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Metro Manila. The Wave 2 study was conducted in May 2014.

WAVE 3 STUDY

The Manila Wave 3 Prevalence study is the end-line prevalence study for IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Metro Manila. The Wave 3 study was conducted in February 2016, at the conclusion of IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Metro Manila.

BARANGAY

The smallest administrative division in the Philippines. A barangay is the equivalent of a village, district or ward in other countries.



Accurate assessment of child sex trafficking in the Philippines is difficult because children exploited for sex are a “hidden” population due to the clandestine nature of the crime. These studies are an attempt to provide accurate data on child sex trafficking in Metro Manila.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

THIS REPORT PRESENTS the results of a 2016 study to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in establishments and street-based exploitation in District 5 of Manila City, Makati, Parañaque, Pasay and Quezon City in the Philippines. The study was conducted by International Justice Mission in February and March 2016. The Wave 3 study described here is the third of three planned waves of data collection designed to measure the availability of child sex trafficking victims in Metro Manila.

Understanding the current nature and scale of child sex trafficking phenomenon is critical to an effective response. However, very little reliable data regarding the phenomenon is available. Past estimates of the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the Philippines, and Metro Manila more specifically, vary widely. The U.S. State Department's 2006 Human Rights Report cites estimates from NGOs that 60,000-100,000 were trafficked for sex in the Philippines annually, but no information is given as to how those estimates were developed (U.S. State Department, 2006). A 2013 policy brief by the Philippine Commission on Women cites an unidentified 2009 study that estimated there were 800,000 CSWs in the Philippines, half of whom were children (Philippine Commission on Women, 2013).

Accurate assessment of child sex trafficking in the Philippines is difficult because children exploited for sex are a "hidden" population due to the clandestine nature of the crime. These studies are an attempt to provide accurate data on child sex trafficking in Metro Manila by systematically identifying, documenting and analyzing current cases of child sex trafficking in the target area. This data will assist IJM, other anti-trafficking NGOs and the Philippine Government in measuring and evaluating the impact of past anti-trafficking efforts, as well as in guiding future initiatives.

METHODOLOGY

THIS STUDY UTILIZED a form of time-space sampling, coupled with undercover data collection, to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila. In total, 355 commercial sex locations were mapped and stratified by type. Over the course of the study, data collectors surveyed 264 randomly sampled locations. Data collectors gathered both quantitative and qualitative information through undercover investigative methods on the nature and prevalence of minors trafficked for sex. They used both direct observation and interactions with adults in the commercial sex industry, children in commercial sex establishments, pimps, mamasans and other intermediaries.

RESULTS

THE DATA COLLECTED during the 2016 Wave 3 study indicates that the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the five target cities in Metro Manila was 1.97% in February 2016. This means that, on average, roughly one out of every 50 CSWs observed by data collectors during the Wave 3 study was a minor.

The Wave 1 study, which gathered data from three target cities in Metro Manila, estimated that the prevalence of child sex trafficking was 8.13% in August 2009. The Wave 2 study, which gathered data from the same five target cities as the Wave 3 study described in this report, estimated that the prevalence of child sex trafficking was 5.54% in May 2014.

When examined against comparable data from the Wave 1 study, the results of the 2016 Wave 3 study indicates that the prevalence of child sex trafficking in District of Manila, Pasay and Parañaque decreased by 75.40% from 2009 to 2016.

When compared against the Wave 2 study data, the Wave 3 results indicates that the prevalence of child sex trafficking in District 5 of Manila, Pasay, Parañaque, Quezon City and Makati decreased by 64.44% from 2014 to 2016.

During the 2016 study, data collectors had significant trouble finding identifiable minors trafficked for sex. Prevalence of minors decreased across all location types surveyed. In general, child sex trafficking prevalence was highest in locations typically frequented by Filipino customers and lowest in locations typically frequented by expat or Caucasian customers. Throughout the study, individuals associated with the commercial sex industry in Metro Manila exhibited significant fear of law enforcement.

Introduction

International Justice Mission started working with the Government of the Philippines to combat the sexual exploitation of children in 2000. IJM conducted this study to document the nature and scale of this crime in order to assist in monitoring and evaluating impact of anti-trafficking efforts as well as informing future initiatives.

1 — INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF IJM

INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION is a global organization that protects the poor from violence. IJM partners with local authorities to rescue victims of violence, bring criminals to justice, restore survivors and strengthen justice systems. IJM justice professionals work in their communities in 17 field offices in Asia, Africa and Latin America to secure tangible and sustainable protection through national laws enforced by local criminal justice systems.

Since 2000, IJM has partnered with the Philippine Government to combat sex trafficking by seeking immediate relief and quality aftercare for victims, pursuing perpetrator accountability, and building the capacity of the local public justice system to combat these abuses.

In March 2016, IJM conducted the third of three planned waves to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila. This report provides the results of the 2016 end line study, and compares the data to the 2009 Wave 1 study and the 2014 Wave 2 study.

1.2 THE PHILIPPINE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

THE PHILIPPINES CRIMINALIZED human trafficking in 2003 with the passage of Republic Act 9208 (RA 9208). Section 3(a) of RA 9208 defines human trafficking as:

The recruitment, transportation, transfer or harboring, or receipt of persons with or without the victim's consent or knowledge, within or across national borders by means of threat or use of force, or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of position, taking advantage of the vulnerability of the person, or, the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation which includes at a minimum, the exploitation or the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery, servitude or the removal or sale of organs (Congress of the Philippines, 2003).

RA 9208 also specifies that the consent of the victim to the abuse is irrelevant if the victim is a child. In 2013, RA 9208 was updated and expanded through Republic Act 10364 (RA 10364), or the "Expanded Anti-Human Trafficking Act of 2012." RA 10364 added accessory and accomplice liability for trafficking syndicates, raised the penalty for the "use of a trafficked person," enhanced victim protection, and increased funding for the Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) to \$2.4 million. Under RA 9208, as amended by RA 10364, the penalty for trafficking is 20 years imprisonment and a fine of 1-2 million pesos. The penalty for Qualified Trafficking, which includes the trafficking of children, is life imprisonment and a fine of 2-5 million pesos. The U.S.



“

IJM's study revealed a 75.40% decrease in child sex trafficking in Metro Manila from 2009 to 2016

State Department's 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report notes that RA 9208 and RA 10364 "prescribe penalties that are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those prescribed for other serious crimes, such as rape" (U.S. State Department, 2014).

1.3 PURPOSE OF PREVALENCE STUDY

THE PURPOSE OF this study is to estimate the prevalence of child sex trafficking in target areas within Metro Manila by systematically identifying, documenting and analyzing incidents of the crime. This data can then be compared with the data collected the 2009 Wave 1 study and the 2014 Wave 2 study to determine increases, decreases or other trends in the prevalence of the abuse over the life of IJM's project. It also can be used by IJM, its partners and the Philippine Government to determine the impact of specific anti-trafficking efforts conducted in the interim, and to provide insights into future initiatives and programs.

The 2016 Metro Manila Prevalence Study serves as the third and final wave in three planned waves of data collection.

IJM has partnered with the Philippine Government to combat sex trafficking by seeking immediate relief and quality aftercare for victims, pursuing perpetrator accountability, and building the capacity of the local public justice system to combat these abuses.

Methodology

The study team used time-space sampling coupled with undercover data collection to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in five target areas of Metro Manila.

2 — METHODOLOGY

2.1 COMMON RESEARCH METHODS TO ACCESS “HIDDEN” POPULATIONS

A HIDDEN POPULATION is one for which no sampling frame readily exists and the identification of participation in the population could be potentially threatening for an individual. Child sex trafficking victims fall within this definition. CSWs are typically considered a hidden population due to the clandestine nature of the sex industry. Moreover, CSWs who are minors (i.e., child sex trafficking victims) typically have limited freedom of movement or involvement in traditional social networks due to the circumstances of their victimization, the illegal nature of their activity and social stigma.

Several sampling methodologies have been developed in recent years to reach hidden populations, including Random Digit Dialing, Respondent Driven Sampling, and Institutional or Record Sampling.

Random Digit Dialing (RRD): Traditional probability-based research methods such as Random Digit Dialing allow inferences to be made regarding the broader population based on collected data. However, probability-based approaches such as RDD only result in sufficient sample sizes under specific conditions, and can be extremely expensive to implement.

Respondent-Driven and Network Sampling: Nonprobability-based research methods, including respondent-driven sampling or network sampling, are sometimes used to reach hidden populations, particularly among groups such as intravenous drug users (Heckathorn, 1997) and men who have sex with men (known as MSM) (Carballo-Diéguez, 2011). The weakness of such sampling methodologies is that study participants are limited to individuals whom current respondents are able or willing to bring into the study. These relationships are often built on trust or dependency between the participants, such as drug dealers who refer their clients but demand a “cut” of the remuneration for participation in the study (Marpsat & Razafindratsima, 2010).

Institutional and Record Sampling: This methodology involves identifying participants in an institutional setting, or reviewing institutional or government records to identify members of a target population. Because members of a population who enter an institutional setting or come in contact with local governments represent a nonrandom sample, the data cannot be used to make inferences about the broader population. Individuals who access government services often are not representative of those who do not, which introduces bias. For example, researchers in San Francisco discovered that injection drug users identified in drug-treatment centers were half as likely to be infected with HIV/AIDS compared to users not in drug-treat-

ment programs (Salganik & Heckathorn, 2004).

Furthermore, as the purpose of this study is to document the prevalence of a crime that has not been reported or investigated, reviewing documents of cases reported within law enforcement agencies, social services or health clinics does not provide an accurate or real-time estimate of the prevalence of child sex trafficking. Even in countries with well-developed public justice systems and social welfare services, review of reported cases often does not provide sufficient prevalence-level data. Lack of infrastructure within national-level systems in developing countries poses an additional barrier to this method.

Time-Space Sampling (TSS): This methodology involves the identification of a comprehensive list of areas (or locations) where members of the target population congregate, and that, conversely, are not commonly visited by the rest of the general population. In addition to mapping locations, the times at which individuals from the target population visit the mapped areas must also be identified (Marpsat & Razafindratsima, 2010). Time-Space Sampling was developed in the late 1980s and is considered by many researchers to be the standard method for HIV behavior surveillance among MSM populations in the United States. (MacKellar, 2007). One of the key benefits of TSS is that it approximates probability sampling by randomly selecting mapped locations as a proxy for randomly selecting members of the target population. As a true probability sample of hidden populations is typically impossible due to the absence of a complete list of population members, TSS allows inferences to be made regarding the population through the use of a randomized sampling (Raymond, et al., 2007).

TABLE 1 — STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF TIME-SPACE SAMPLING

STRENGTHS	LIMITATIONS
Assumed to be random by approximating random cluster sampling	Comprehensive list of “times” and “spaces” can be time-consuming to construct
Makes complete list of all members of a hidden population unnecessary	Can be difficult to validate results
Often efficient for reaching hidden populations	Biased toward individuals who attend a location or venue; excludes those who rarely or never attend

(Raymond, et al., 2007)

Given the strengths of TSS and IJM’s existing knowledge of commercial sex locations in Metro Manila, the study team chose to use a TSS approach, coupled with direct undercover data collection, to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the target area. Similar methodologies have been used in the past to generate representative samples of location-based, hidden populations, such as illegal drug users in the New York City nightlife scene (Parsons, Grov, & Kelly, 2008) and MSMS (Muhib, et al., 2001).

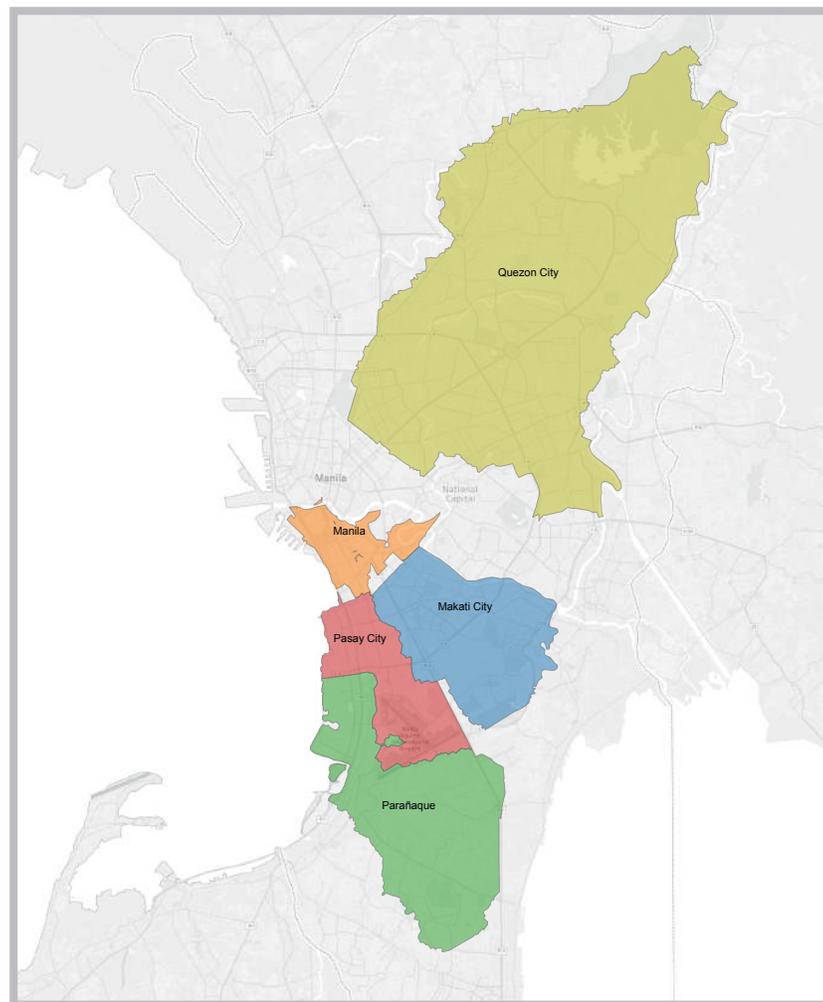
2.2 SAMPLING DESIGN

2.2.1 Location Mapping Methodology

LOCATIONS ELIGIBLE FOR data collection were defined as commercial establishments and street areas in five target areas of Metro Manila. These target areas include:

- 1 District 5 of Manila City
- 2 Makati City
- 3 Pasay City
- 4 Parañaque City
- 5 Quezon City

MAP 1 — WAVE 3 TARGET AREAS

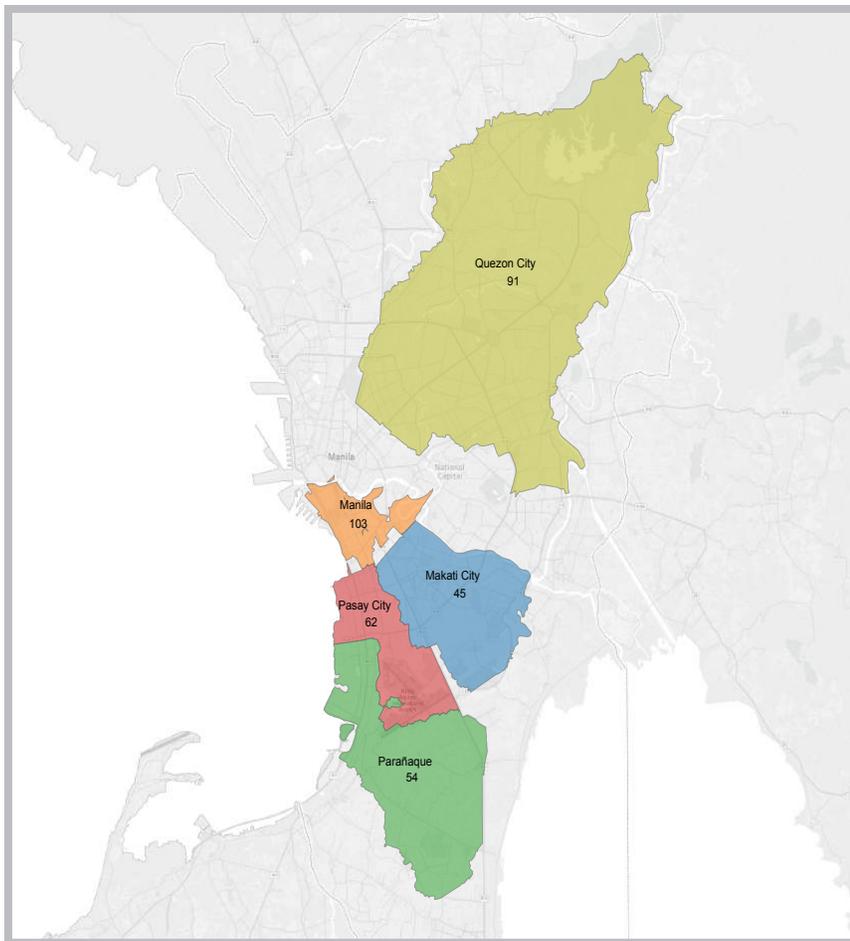


Each city was then sub-divided into zones, and finally down to the barangay level. Each zone was based on existing administrative boundaries in the city. In all but District 5 of Manila City, the zones are based on the legislative districts for each city. In District 5 of Manila, the zones are divided up into the neighborhoods of Ermita, Malate, Paco, Intramuros and San Andres-Bukid.

During the two months prior to the start of data collection, IJM completed mapping to identify commercial sex locations. This included both commercial sex establishments as well as street areas where CSWs were identified in high numbers. This data was compiled from past IJM casework in the target areas, information from a small number of NGO and government partners, and extensive field mapping. During field mapping, undercover IJM staff typically made at least two passes along each street in the target area. One pass was conducted during the day to identify an initial list of locations, and then a second pass was made at night to confirm the initial list and add additional locations missed during the first pass.

The map below displays the number of mapped locations in each city:

MAP 2 – NUMBER OF MAPPED LOCATIONS BY CITY



During the location mapping process, all identified suspected commercial sex locations were input into a database along with the following information:

- (1) location type (see below);
- (2) the name of the establishment or street area;
- (3) a numeric identification number assigned to the location;
- (4) the address, cross-streets or landmark for the location (if available); and
- (5) the GPS coordinates for the location.

Commercial sex workers who are minors (i.e., child sex trafficking victims) typically have limited freedom of movement due to circumstances of their victimization, the illegal nature of their activity and social stigma.

During mapping, identified commercial sex locations were categorized into one of five main establishment “types,” defined below. Some mapped locations qualified for multiple categories, such as a KTV bar that also had an attached massage parlor or spa area. In such instances, the mapping team was instructed to classify the location based on the type that best described the location. For example:

Karaoke Bars (KTV Bars): KTV bars feature booths, or rooms, with audio playback and sometimes video playback equipment that permits customers to sing along with music while having no lead singer or group. Singing karaoke is a popular activity in the Philippines, as well as throughout much of Asia. Some KTV bars in the Philippines are family-friendly, but many others also make women and girls available for sex. In the Philippines, KTV bars range in size from small to very large and typically employ between five and 50 women and girls; however, both larger and smaller KTV bars can be found. Smaller, less expensive KTV bars, often referred to as “videokes,” are frequented by Filipino men, while large, often extremely expensive KTV bars are popular with Asian tourists and wealthy Filipinos. Women and girls are often available for customers to select to sit with them and sing karaoke songs. In sexually oriented KTV bars, CSWs are often seated at the entrance of the establishment, allowing customers to select them upon entering the establishment. In other KTV bars, a lineup of women and girls are brought into the customer’s private KTV room for them to select from. In the past, many KTV bars in the Philippines included “VIP rooms,” where customers were commonly allowed to engage in sex with CSWs and trafficked minors, though that is becoming less common.

Bikini Bars (or hostess bars): Bikini bars in Metro Manila cater primarily to foreigners, and particularly Western tourists. In the Philippines, most bikini bars follow the model of strip clubs in the United States. However, the women and girls typically do not fully disrobe on stage. Customers can sit and order drinks and request to have a specific sex worker come talk and drink with them. Much like KTV bars described above, in the past, some bikini bars provided rooms on site in which customers could engage in sex with CSWs. But that has become increasingly rare in recent years as establishment owners attempt to shield themselves from prosecution. In the Philippines, many bikini bars require customers to pay a fee in order to leave the bar with a CSW. In some cases that transaction is made directly with the establishment and includes the price of engaging in sex with the CSW. However, in an increasing number of locations in Metro Manila, the establishment leaves the negotiation for sex to between the CSW and sex customer.

Massage Parlors / Spas: Massage parlors and spas are common throughout the Philippines. Massage parlors and spas range in size but typically employ between four and 30 girls, and cater to both local and foreign clientele. In some locations, customers are able to select a girl to give them a massage in a private room or booth. In the past, many massage parlors and spas in the Philippines placed available women and girls in the front room of the establishment, where customers could select whom they would like to receive a massage from. However, as noted later in this report, many of the massage parlors and spas visited during the Wave 3 study did not allow potential customers to view available women and girls in the public waiting area. Some massage parlors are simply fronts for a brothel, while others offer actual massages to the customers.

Bars / Clubs / Restaurants: During mapping, the study team classified locations that facilitate, but do not directly profit from, commercial sexual exploitation as a “bar / club / restaurant.” These locations are known as “go-to” places for commercial sex customers and include bars, dance and comedy clubs, and restaurants. At these meeting places, freelance prostitutes are typically tolerated and even facilitated, but it is often difficult to establish a direct link between the establishment and any CSWs present.

Street Areas: Street areas were defined as locations where concentrations of freelance CSWs and pimps were identified during mapping. Similar to the bars and restaurants described above, these street areas are typically known “go-to” places for commercial sex customers to make contact with prostitutes and pimps. For the purposes of data collection, the mapping team defined street locations in 1-2 block areas, each of which was treated as its own distinct location.

The mapping exercise formed the “universe” of locations, stratified by city and location type. The total universe (from which a sample was taken) is shown in Table 2, below.

The “Projected Universe” was the long list of locations compiled during the mapping exercise. The standard applied to all locations included in this study was that they needed to be places where sex was consistently sold, or where concentrations of CSWs could commonly be found. During data collection, 79 initially mapped locations were disqualified from the universe, either due to being permanently closed or because they did not fit this definition. The “Actual Universe” in the table below shows the number of mapped locations included in the universe for this study.

TABLE 2 — WAVE 3 PROJECTED UNIVERSE VS. ACTUAL UNIVERSE

LOCATION TYPE	PROJECTED UNIVERSE	ACTUAL UNIVERSE
Karaoke Bar (KTV)	201	150
Massage / Spa	22	15
Bikini Bar	85	81
Bar / Club / Restaurant	33	20
Street Area	14	12
TOTAL	355	276

2.2.2 Sampling Strategy

THE SAMPLING STRATEGY was based on a stratified proportionate random sampling method for each location type. While the study team strictly followed this sampling approach throughout the study, the increased efficiency with which data was collected during the 2016 study compared to Waves 1 and 2 allowed the study team to sample 95% of mapped locations in the study area.

As mentioned above, upon data collection, there were locations that did not meet the criteria for the study. Locations were removed from the sample when data could not be collected for security or other reasons. In these cases, the location was removed from the sample but kept in the universe of locations. This change was noted in the sampling database and in the coordinator's notes, and another location of the same type in the same city was randomly selected to replace it.

Changes to the universe number affected the calculation for the required sample size for the study. Therefore, the data analyst conducted real-time universe and sample size estimation, often reducing the number of locations needed to reach the desired margin of error.

2.2.3 Data Weighting

AS A RESULT of the sampled establishments that were determined to not be commercial sex locations, or sampled locations that were permanently closed, some strata were slightly over-sampled and some strata were slightly under-sampled. For example, the sampling strategy called for data to be collected at 38 KTV bars, but study data collectors ended up collecting data from 40, resulting in over-sampling. Because the prevalence of minors identified in KTV bars was slightly higher than the prevalence of minors in bikini bars, over-sampling in KTV bars resulted in a raw prevalence estimate that was slightly higher than the actual prevalence figure. This was corrected by weighting data collected at confirmed commercial sex locations and extrapolated to the revised universe of locations to adjust for over-sampling and under-sampling of establishment types.

Weights were assigned to each stratum by dividing the number of locations in each stratum by the number of locations that were successfully sampled from that stratum. Finally, the data from each successfully sampled location was multiplied by the calculated weight for that particular sub-population. The following table presents the calculated weights for each stratum for the Wave 3 study:

TABLE 3 – WEIGHTS BY STRATUM

CITY	ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	REVISED STRATUM TOTAL	SUCCESSFULLY SAMPLED	WEIGHT
MAKATI	Karaoke Bar (KTV)	11	11	1.00
	Massage / Spa	0	0	1.00
	Bikini Bar	21	20	1.05
	Bar / Club / Restaurant	3	3	1.00
	Street Area	4	4	1.00
	TOTAL	39	38	N/A
MANILA	Karaoke Bar (KTV)	57	51	1.12
	Massage / Spa	0	0	N/A
	Bikini Bar	4	4	1.00
	Bar / Club / Restaurant	5	5	1.00
	Street Area	3	3	1.00
	TOTAL	68	63	N/A
PARAÑAQUE	Karaoke Bar (KTV)	21	20	1.05
	Massage / Spa	5	5	1.00
	Bikini Bar	15	14	1.00
	Bar / Club / Restaurant	3	3	1.00
	Street Area	0	0	N/A
	TOTAL	44	43	N/A
PASAY	Karaoke Bar (KTV)	21	20	1.05
	Massage / Spa	1	1	N/A
	Bikini Bar	13	13	1.00
	Bar / Club / Restaurant	7	7	1.00
	Street Area	1	1	1.00
	TOTAL	43	42	N/A
QUEZON CITY	Karaoke Bar (KTV)	41	38	1.08
	Massage / Spa	9	9	1.00
	Bikini Bar	25	24	1.04
	Bar / Club / Restaurant	3	3	1.00
	Street Area	4	4	1.00
	TOTAL	83	78	N/A

As an example, the revised population of KTV bars in Quezon City was 41. Thirty-eight of these were sampled, so the weight assigned to the KTV bar strata was 1.08. Consequently, for each of the 39 successfully sampled KTV bars in Quezon City, the number of identified CSWs and trafficked minors was multiplied by 1.08. Accordingly, each successfully sampled KTV bar in Quezon City “represented” 1.08 similar establishments.

In the Findings section of this report, all information regarding the number of individuals identified or the number of establishments in which they were identified is based on direct observations by the data collectors.

In contrast, unless otherwise noted, the prevalence figures, shown as percentages, have been adjusted using the stratum weights as described above. This is done to present a more accurate picture of the study results through the application of the sampling list constructed for the study.

03

Data Collection



The study team surveyed 264 commercial sex locations, including bars, massage parlors, spas, clubs, restaurants and street areas. Using undercover investigative methods, data collectors gathered quantitative and qualitative information on the nature and prevalence of minors trafficked for sex.

3 — DATA COLLECTION

3.1 DATA COLLECTION TRAINING

IN MARCH 2016, the team completed field data collection for the study. A total of 12 data collectors participated in this phase of the study. The data collectors were of varying ethnicities. Their backgrounds consisted of Filipino and foreign law enforcement officials with a background in conducting undercover investigations, as well as IJM staff trained in undercover data collection. Cumulatively, the data collection team possessed more than 100 years of law enforcement or undercover field data collection experience.

Immediately prior to the start of field data collection, study team members participated in two days of classroom and field training. This training was provided by senior IJM investigative staff and the study coordinator.

Study Methodology Training: The topics covered included all the methods detailed in this report:

- An overview of the mapping exercise and universe of identified locations;
- The final list of locations to be surveyed;
- A detailed explanation of the required data points to be collected at each location, and training on collection strategies for each;
- Communication guidelines for all team members, including data recording protocols.

Age-Verification Training: This portion of the training was conducted by an IJM senior investigator. Topics covered included factors to consider when assessing ages of women and girls and the difference between the “minors observed” and “minors confirmed” indicators. Training was also given to data collectors on identifying body language and other factors to be considered when assessing the age of a CSW, including specific strategies to confirm date of birth.

Security Training: This training session covered contextual factors about security in Metro Manila for data collectors and contingency guidelines for emergencies.

Field Training: The training phase included a “live” age-verification training (at a mapped location that was not in the sample). The field training was also used to test-run team communication and the data recording protocol.

Logistics: Pre-study training also included an overview of daily schedules, transport, accommodation and location information.

Ethical guidelines: Data collectors did not engage in any form of commercial sex services with adults or minors.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION STAFF CARE PLAN

AN EXTERNAL DEBRIEFER was present during all but three days of data collection. The external debriefer providing daily support to the study team through individual and group debrief meetings, led jointly with an IJM team member. The external debriefer was also available for individual debriefs upon request.

Immediately following the end of data collection, all team members directly involved in data collection participated in a day-long retreat, led by the external debriefer.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND METHODS

EACH NIGHT DURING data collection, separate teams with one data coordinator and two or more data collectors were each assigned six to 10 locations from which to collect data. These locations included both establishment and nonestablishment locations. The list of locations was assigned by the study coordinator. The nightly team assignments included GPS coordinates, location names, descriptions of locations and maps of each location. Establishments and non-establishments were noted separately, as the data collection strategies were different for each.

3.3.1 Establishment Data Collection Strategy

FOR ESTABLISHMENT LOCATIONS, data collection teams visited each assigned establishment one after the other. If any pre-mapped establishment was closed at the time of the assessment, data collectors informed their data handler and provided: the unique location number, length of closure (permanent or temporary) and any known reason for closing. Newly identified, “unmapped” establishments that met the definition of a commercial sex location were added to the universe of mapped locations by the study coordinator. If a newly mapped location was randomly selected for data collection, it was assigned to a data collection team, either that night or on a subsequent night. Throughout the course of the study, locations were also disqualified from the universe and sample for not meeting the definition of a commercial sex location.

3.3.2 Street Area Data Collection Strategy

FOR SAMPLED STREET areas, data collection teams walked the entire street area, as defined by street perimeters. To ensure the safety of data collection teams and consistency in data collection, teams did not leave assigned street areas, even when a pimp offered to show them available CSWs outside the assigned street area.

3.3.3 Security Protocol During Data Collection

DATA COLLECTION TEAMS were required to check-in with their data handler regularly to inform them of their location. The data handler ensured that the security team was aware of each team’s current and next locations. If a data collection team failed to check-in with its data handler within a specific timeframe after entering a location, the security team took appropriate steps to confirm the status of the team.

3.4 DATA FIELDS COLLECTED

AFTER COLLECTING DATA at each location, one data collector from each team called the assigned data handler. The data handler collected data on each data field as listed below, noting any challenges in collection or security threats:

1. The assigned location’s ID number;
2. Time of entry into the location;

The data collection team possessed more than 100 years of law enforcement or undercover field data collection experience.

In 2009, one out of every 12 commercial sex workers observed was a minor. In 2016, one out of every 50 CSWs observed was a minor. This represents a 75.40% reduction.

3. Confirmation whether the location met the definition of a commercial sex location;
4. Confirmation whether the location was the same type as listed;
5. Total number of CSWs observed;
6. The total number of CSWs employed at the establishment, as reported by other CSWs or establishment staff;
7. Number of minors identified;
8. Method used to identify minor(s):
 - a. Visual inspection;
 - b. Conversation with the child;
 - c. Conversation with another CSW or establishment staff present;
9. The ethnicity of other customers present;
10. Time of exit from the location; and
11. Additional qualitative data on interactions with CSWs, trafficked minors, establishment staff or other commercial sex customers present.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

DATA HANDLERS RECEIVED information from their corresponding teams after each location had been visited. As much information as possible was transferred at this stage, depending on the location of the data collection team. If they were in a secure location, or traveling to the next location, all of the mandatory and debriefing information was transferred over the phone. At other times, only the mandatory data was recorded, and the remainder was collected by the data handler during debriefing.

At the end of each night, the data collection teams met with their assigned data handlers to debrief the night's data collection. During the debrief, the data handlers reviewed recorded data and conducted semi-structured interviews for each location visited by the data collection team. These debrief interviews were used to ensure the accuracy of data transmitted while the team was still in the field and to gather additional qualitative data regarding each location visit that had not already been recorded.

The study coordinator monitored the database to ensure compliance with the above methodology, to assign locations for each team, and to implement required changes to the sample or universe if sampled locations were disqualified or added.

The database included an Assignment Database, which was the list of all locations in the sample, as well as all mapped locations in the universe. The study coordinator used this sheet to assign locations to data collectors and to update data handlers on their teams' assignments each evening. These would be updated and, where necessary, changed to adapt to security conditions and data collection team findings, e.g. if one team completed its assignments in less time than projected, it would be re-deployed to another area to assist in completing another team's assignments.

3.6 DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE TECHNIQUES

THE STUDY USED a number of different data quality assurance techniques to ensure accuracy.

First, all data collectors participated in age-verification training as well as an age-verification exercise with 60 female volunteers between ages 14 and 22. The purpose of this technique was to establish confidence in the data collectors' reporting of minors in the study. Data collectors estimated each volunteer's specific age and whether she was a minor (under 18). The average score for the data collection teams in determining minor vs. adult in this exercise was 74% accuracy.

Second, the data for each visit conducted was recorded on individually numbered Location Visit

Sheets prior to being entered into the database. The Location Visit Sheets were a convenient place for data handlers to quickly record information being relayed from their assigned data collection teams, but they also served as a physical paper trail to validate data after it had been encoded in the master database. After the completion of field data collection, the study team cross-checked all Location Visit Sheets against the data recorded in the database to ensure accuracy.

Third, during the data collection phase of the study, the data collection teams conducted audits at 21% (n=58) of all sampled commercial sex establishment locations. Some audit locations were randomly selected, while others were intentionally selected by the study coordinator. Reasons for intentional audits include:

- A location was particularly large, making it difficult for a single team to conduct adequate data collection;
- A data collection team felt they collected data at a location during a nonpeak time;
- A team reported data that was inconsistent with other team findings from similar locations.

Depending on the situation, several different types of audit visits were used during the study:

3.6.1 Joint Sampling Visits

JOINT SAMPLING VISITS involved simultaneous data collection by two separate teams. During joint sampling visits, the individual data collection teams were instructed to enter the location at the same time, but the teams were not permitted to share or compare data with the other data collection team present prior to relaying it to their data handlers.

In locations with 50 or fewer sex workers present, joint sampling visits allowed the study team to ensure that individual data collection teams were consistently coming to the same conclusions as other data collection teams regarding whether or not individual sex workers were minors.

In larger commercial sex locations (those with more than 50 sex workers present), joint sampling visits reduced the number of sex workers that each team was responsible for observing and interacting with, which consequently increased the accuracy of data gathered at large locations. However, regardless of the size of the location, data collection teams were instructed not to interact with or share data with other teams prior to relaying it to their data handlers.

In total, data collection teams conducted joint audits at 10 locations during the Wave 3 study. During joint audits conducted at locations with fewer than 50 CSWs present, the data collection teams identified the same number of minors during every audit. The only joint audit during which the two data collection teams present did not reach the same conclusion regarding the number of minors present was at a KTV bar in which more than 50 CSWs were observed. During that visit, each data collection team focused on a different area of the location, resulting in the two teams observing largely separate sets of CSWs.

3.6.2 Random Audits

RANDOM AUDITS WERE conducted at randomly selected locations that had already been sampled. The primary purpose of random audits was to maximize the number of sex workers observed at sampled locations. During random audits, the team assigned to conduct the audit was not provided the data collected by other teams during prior visits. Consequently, the data collection approach for random audits was essentially the same as employed by teams during nonaudit visits.

Random audits were typically conducted on a different night and at a different time than the original sampling visit. This allowed the study team to maximize the total number of sex workers observed at the location, but it created challenges in directly comparing data between the two visits. Despite this limitation, data collected during random audits was largely consistent with

original sampling data.

A total of 41 random audits were conducted during the study. The number of minors identified during random audit visits to each location matched in 83% of the visits (34 out of 41 visits). For the seven audit visits that resulted in a different number of minors identified compared to the original sampling visit, one team saw a substantially different number of CSWs, making it likely that the two data collection teams did not observe the same set of CSWs and trafficked minors.

3.6.3 Follow-Up Audits

FOLLOW-UP AUDITS were conducted when a data collection team had previously visited the location but was unable to accurately assess whether an individual sex worker was or was not a minor due to circumstances or the environment. Depending on the data available from the original visit to the location, the team assigned to conduct the follow-up audit was typically provided specific information regarding which sex worker(s) to attempt to make contact with and assess for minority.

For example, a data collection team was assigned to conduct a random sampling visit to a KTV bar in Quezon City. During the visit, the team caught a brief glance through an open door of four sex workers standing in an alley just behind the establishment. They were clearly employed at the location and appeared to be quite young. However, the data collection team did not get the opportunity to interact with them. The team was not confident in its assessment that the sex workers were minors based on the brief time they were able to observe them. However, the team was able to provide a description of the potential minors to its data handler. That information was provided to the data collection team assigned to conduct the follow-up, and the second team was able to successfully make contact and interact with several of the potential minors. Based on that data, the second data collection team confirmed that they were all adult sex workers.

3.7 VISIT DATA RECONCILIATION

ALTHOUGH THE JOINT sampling visits, follow-up audits and random audits conducted during the study did significantly improve the overall quality and accuracy of collected data, they also resulted in two challenges. First, follow-up visits to previously sampled locations resulted in double-counting. For example, if the data from both teams assigned to conduct a joint sampling visit was included into the overall data set, it would result in double-counting all observed sex workers and identified minors at that location. Second, in some instances, multiple visits to individual locations resulted in conflicting data for the location—for example, when two teams conducting a joint sampling visit observed the same group of CSWs but differed on the number of identified minors.

The study team used the following methodology to resolve these conflicts. The data from all visits was encoded into the master database, but only the reconciled data, determined using the methodology described below, was included in the overall data analysis:

3.7.1 Total Sex Workers Observed

FOR MULTIPLE VISITS to the same location that differed in the number of CSWs observed by data collection teams, the study team included the higher total for sex workers observed. The lower of the teams' totals for sex workers observed was discarded. During joint sampling visits, the data collection teams consistently recorded very similar numbers for total CSWs observed, regardless of the size of the location.

3.7.2 Total Minors Identified

FOR LOCATIONS WHERE there was a difference in the number of minors identified by separate teams, the study team first attempted to determine whether the data collection teams had identified the same CSWs as minors. Because the data collection teams were instructed to collect as

much information on identified minors as possible, the study team was frequently able to verify that the data collection teams saw the same individuals. In those instances, if one team was able to gather information confirming the individual was or was not a minor, the handler included the confirmed data. For example, if a sex worker was listed as a suspected minor by one team, but was confirmed not to be a minor by another team, they were not counted as a minor. There were also instances where the reverse was true: where one data collection team assessed a CSW as a major, but another team was able to confirm that she was, in fact, a minor.

For locations where the study team was not able to verify that both data collection teams saw the same CSWs, the higher number of identified minors was included. This scenario arose most often during follow-up or random audits that were conducted on a different night as the original visit. For example, one team that conducted an individual sampling visit to a location observed 22 total sex workers and identified one suspected minor. The next night, another team conducted a random audit at the same location and observed 35 total sex workers and identified three suspected minors. After conducting the nightly debrief with the data handlers, if the study team was not able to verify whether the two teams collected data from the same set of CSWs and suspected minors, the higher totals of 35 sex workers observed and three identified minors were included for analysis in the database.

Finally, for multiple visits to the same location in which it was verified that the data collection teams saw the same group of sex workers but differed on the number of suspected minors or observed sex workers, the study team averaged the results of both visits in the data analysis. This scenario occurred most commonly during joint sampling visits when both teams collected data from the same set of CSWs, but the two teams differed on the number of suspected minors present. When this occurred, the data collection team created a new visit in the database for that location, with the average number of minors identified. Those records can be identified in the database under the visit purpose label, “Average Visit.”

It should be noted that in some instances, the “averaging” of visit data to reconcile disagreements in the data resulted in non-whole numbers being recorded for the total number of minors identified at specific commercial sex locations. For example, the Wave 3 study data indicates that a total of 2.50 minors were identified in KTV bars in Makati City. During a joint audit to a KTV bar in Makati City, both data collection teams were able to observe the same set of commercial sex workers. The first team identified one minor trafficked for sex at the location. However, the second data collection team, after interacting with the same set of commercial sex workers, concluded that two were minors. Because the study team was able to confirm that the two data collection teams observed the same set of commercial sex workers but disagreed on the number of minors present, the “Average Visit” in the database recorded a total of 1.50 minors identified at that location.

3.8 STUDY CHALLENGES & LIMITATIONS

3.8.1 Construction of the Universe of Locations

ONE OF THE most common challenges associated with a time-space sampling design is the difficulty of establishing a comprehensive universe of locations or confirming whether a universe is comprehensive (Raymond, et al., 2007). The requirement to map all suspected commercial sex locations in the study target areas, often separated by significant distance, further complicated the process for the study. While it is not possible to conclusively verify the degree to which the sampling frame was exhaustive, the study team is confident that it was comprehensive for several reasons.

First and most importantly, throughout the study, data collectors inquired as to the presence of other commercial sex locations. A number of alternate establishments were suggested to

KEY FINDING:

The 2016 study found an overall child sex trafficking prevalence of 1.97%.

the data collectors, but only a very small number were not already included in the universe of mapped locations. While not conclusive, this does support the assertion that the universe of locations was comprehensive.

Second, the data collectors noted that a number of the assigned locations were in out-of-the-way (and in some cases, hidden) locations. Without GPS coordinates and/or specific directions on how to locate these hidden establishments, it is highly unlikely the data collectors would have successfully located them. While this does not ensure that no commercial sex establishments were overlooked during the mapping process, the extent to which the study mapping teams were able to identify and include even very small, hidden commercial sex locations does support the conclusion that the sampling frame was comprehensive.

KEY FINDING:

All of the minors identified during the 2016 study were ages 15-17. Unlike the 2012 study, no young minors (age 14 or younger) were identified.

3.8.2 Limited Wave 1 Data Set

THE WAVE 1 PREVALENCE study was conducted in August 2009, using similar methodologies as in the Waves 2 and 3 studies to construct the universe of locations, develop a sampling frame and collect data. However, there are a few key distinctions between the Wave 1 study versus the Wave 2 and Wave 3 studies that impacts the ability to comprehensively compare data between them.

The Wave 1 study encompassed a smaller geographic area compared to Waves 2 and 3. During Wave 1, locations were mapped and data collected from District 5 of Manila City, Parañaque and Pasay. In this section, District 5 of Manila City, Parañaque and Pasay are referred to as the “comparison cities.” The study areas for Waves 2 and 3 included all of the Wave 1 study areas but, as described above, were expanded to include Makati and Quezon City. Because the Wave 1 study did not collect data from Makati or Quezon City, no comparison data for those cities is available.

Second, the Wave 1 study was limited to establishment-based sex trafficking of children. Areas of street-based exploitation were not systematically mapped or sampled. Consequently, it is not possible to draw conclusions regarding changes in prevalence of child sex trafficking in street-based exploitation between Wave 1 and either Wave 2 or Wave 3. However, the Wave 2 and Wave 3 studies covered identical areas and collected data from both establishment and street-based exploitation. This allows for a full comparison of data between Waves 2 and 3.

Third, during the Wave 1 study, data collectors did not systematically record information regarding the ethnicity of other commercial sex customers present at visited locations, or collect statements regarding fear of law enforcement. As a result, it is not possible to compare data from Wave 1 against Wave 2 or Wave 3 data for these indicators.

Finally, the target sample size was calculated differently between the 2009 and 2016 prevalence studies. During the 2016 study, the team calculated a target sample size that would yield results that were statistically significant when disaggregated by both city and location type. However, due to resource limitations during the 2009 study, the team targeted a sample size that would be statistically significant based on the total number of locations identified in the target area, without disaggregation by location type or city. Instead, the study team used proportionate random sampling to select locations from which to collect data in order to achieve the target sample size. The end result is that some of the results are not statistically significant between the 2009 and 2016 studies when examining data by location type. These are noted in section 4—the 2016 End-Line Study Results.

3.8.3 Time Limitation for Data Collection

THE DATA COLLECTION portion of this study was conducted over the course of 12 days. Data was collected on what prior research had indicated were nonpeak days, i.e., Monday or Tuesday, in order to ensure all locations were covered within the time allotted. This could have affected the total number of sex workers observed. To address this, the study team conducted as many re-



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In 2009, minors were identified in 48% of all locations visited. In 2016, minors were identified in just 18% of all locations visited. This represents a 62% reduction.

peat visits as possible to locations where a lower-than-expected number of CSWs were observed during the original visit.

3.8.4 Focus on Establishment and Street-Based Exploitation

ONE OF THE LIMITATIONS of the study methodology chosen is that the universe of locations was constructed from commercial sex establishments and street areas in District 5, Makati, Parañaque, Pasay and Quezon City in Metro Manila. The study gathered data from locations identified by data collectors to be “places where commercial sex was consistently sold,” and therefore did not capture data from locations where CSWs were found individually, such as malls. Consequently, the ability with which study findings can be applied to the broader population of CSWs in the study area is constrained, as it limited the study to CSWs and trafficked minors who could be identified within commercial sex establishments and on the street.

IJM has information related to pimps offering minors for sex via the internet or social-media platforms. However, the study team concluded that measuring internet or social media-based CSX was beyond the scope of this study, due to both methodological and resource constraints. Gathering data on CSX facilitated via the web or social-media platforms would require a different methodology and more resources than budgeted to effectively research the prevalence and nature of CSX occurring via those mediums. Therefore, the statistics presented in this report reflect only data from physical locations where commercial sex commonly occurs in Metro Manila and cannot be extrapolated to exploitation occurring via the internet or social media. This point warrants further study, as IJM is not aware of any significant research conducted in recent years primarily focused on shifts toward internet-based sexual exploitation in the Philippines.

Wave 3 Results

Findings on the prevalence of child sex trafficking disaggregated by area, establishment type, and customer ethnicity.

4 — 2016 END-LINE STUDY RESULTS

2016 Wave 3 Study Key Findings

- The 2016 study found an overall child sex trafficking prevalence of 1.97% in Makati, District 5 of Manila City, Pasay, Parañaque and Quezon City. This means that, on average, roughly one out of every 50 CSWs identified by data collectors was a minor.
 - Minors were identified in 17% of all locations visited.
 - The highest prevalence of minors was found in street-based exploitation, where the prevalence was 4%. No minors were identified in massage parlors and spas.
-

4.1 OVERALL PREVALENCE OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING (CSX)

THE OVERALL PREVALENCE of child sex trafficking victims identified in the during the 2016 Wave 3 study was 1.97%. Data was collected during 336 visits to 264 total commercial sex locations. During those visits, data collectors observed 3,336 total CSWs and identified 65.33 minors trafficked for sex.

In order to consistently and accurately determine whether an observed sex worker was a minor, the study team pulled from prior work experience and concepts from other prevalence studies, conducted across multiple country and cultural contexts, to develop various strategies. During the age-verification training and field training, data collectors adapted the strategies to the Philippine context, allowing the team to identify and record minors in a consistent fashion. The pre-study training on this topic included strategies to identify cues from body language, conversation, physical development and other factors before recording an observed sex worker as a minor. Data collectors attempted to gather as many data points as possible in order to accurately triangulate age estimation of individual sex workers.

All of the minors identified during the study were ages 15-17. No young minors (age 14 or younger) were identified. All minors identified during the Wave 3 study were ethnically Filipino. However, a small number of them appeared to have mixed-race parents.

4.2 CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING was identified in all five of the cities in which data was collected during the 2016 Wave 3 study but varied between the cities. The table below displays the overall prevalence identified in each city:

TABLE 4 – OVERALL PREVALENCE OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING BY CITY

CITY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	PREVALENCE ²
Makati	38	662	8.83	1.30%
District 5 Manila	63	949	15	1.61%
Parañaque	43	502	12.5	2.52%
Pasay	42	436	10	2.34%
Quezon City	78	787	19	2.44%
TOTAL	264	3,336	65.33³	1.97%

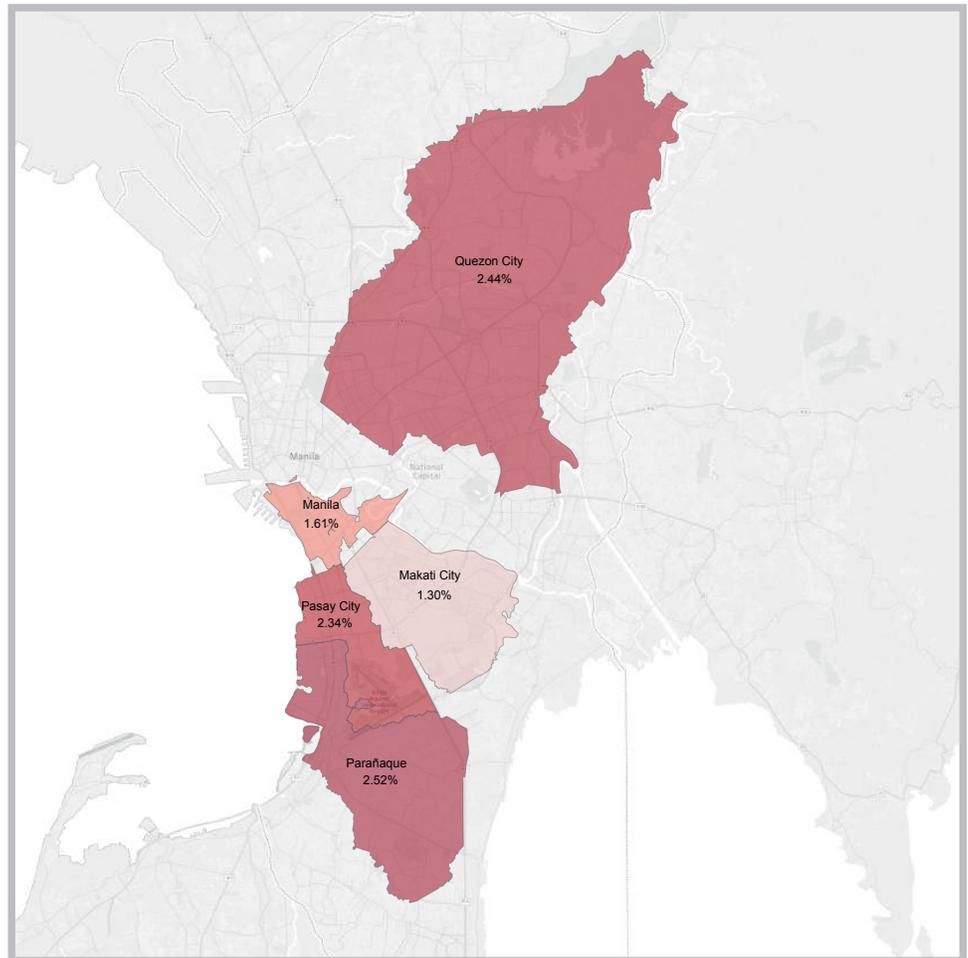
The higher overall prevalence in Parañaque, Pasay and Quezon City mirrors the findings from the 2014 Wave 2 study. The study team attributed the difference in prevalence primarily to the difference in types of commercial sex locations typically found in each city. Locations in Makati and Manila tend to be more expensive and are more likely to cater to either wealthy Filipinos or foreign customers. In contrast, commercial sex locations in Parañaque, Pasay and Quezon City are more likely to cater to local Filipino customers; they also tend to be smaller in size and lower cost.

During the Wave 3 study, 61% of commercial sex locations in Quezon City, Pasay and Parañaque were identified as primarily catering to Filipino customers. In contrast, just 16% of locations in Makati and Manila were identified as primarily catering to Filipino customers.

The overall prevalence of child sex trafficking victims identified during the 2016 Wave 3 study was 1.97%. Data was collected during 336 visits to 264 total commercial sex locations.

The map below displays overall prevalence by city:

MAP 3 — CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY



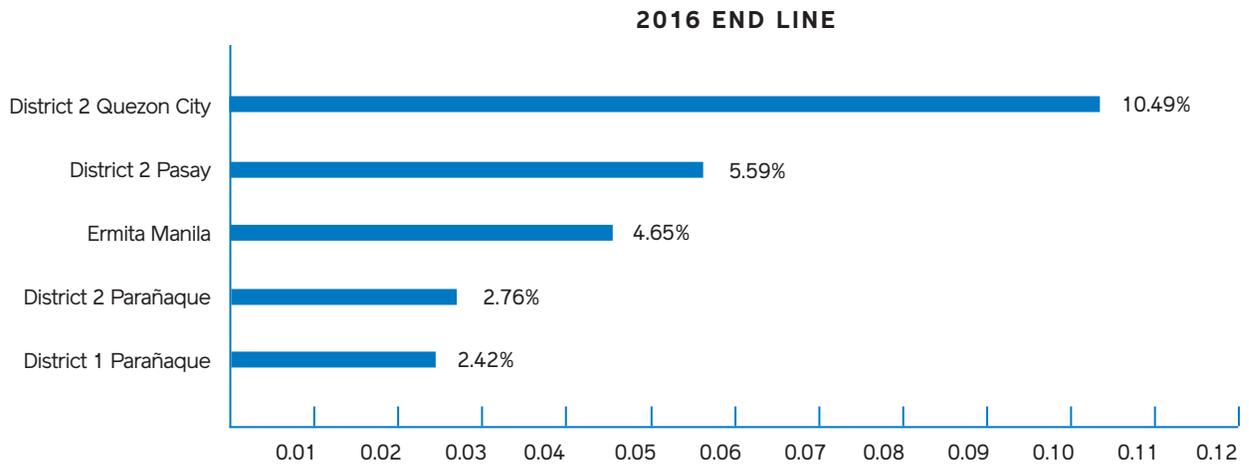
4.3 CSX PREVALENCE BY ZONE

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY zone, child sex trafficking victims were identified in 12 out of the 16 zones sampled during the Wave 3 study.

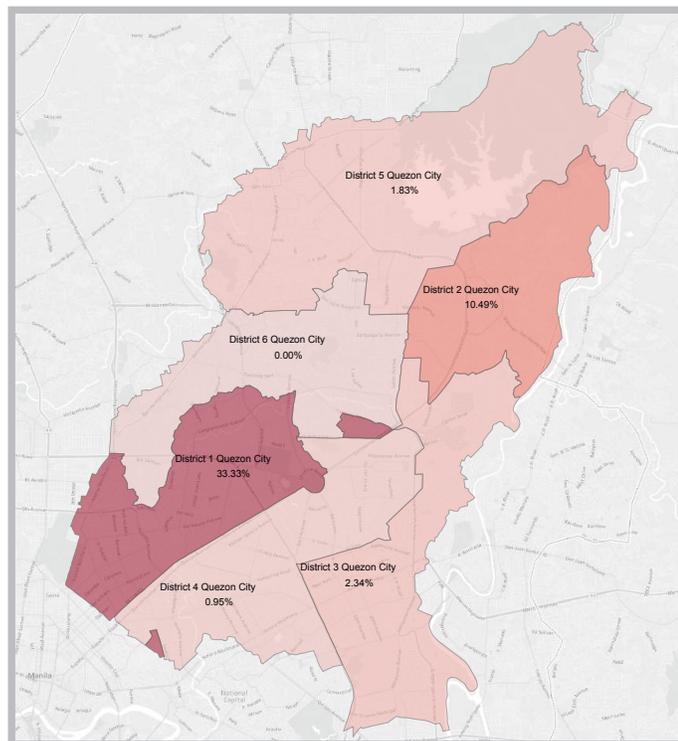
TABLE 5 – CSX PREVALENCE BY ZONE

CITY	ZONE	# OF CSWS VISITED	CSWS OBSERVED	MINORS IDENTIFIED	OVERALL PREVALENCE
Makati City	District 1 Makati	30	633	8.83	1.36%
	District 2 Makati	8	29	0	0.00%
District 5 Manila	Ermita Manila	7	45	2	4.65%
	Malate Manila	52	862	13	1.54%
	Paco Manila	1	10	0	0.00%
	San Andres-Bukid Manila	4	32	0	0.00%
Parañaque	District 1 Parañaque	38	357	8.5	2.42%
	District 2 Parañaque	5	145	4	2.76%
Pasay City	District 1 Pasay	34	400	8	2.04%
	District 2 Pasay	8	36	2	5.59%
Quezon City	District 1 Quezon City	1	3	1	33.33%
	District 2 Quezon City	17	86	9	10.50%
	District 3 Quezon City	22	172	4	2.36%
	District 4 Quezon City	30	427	4	0.96%
	District 5 Quezon City	3	54	1	1.82%
	District 6 Quezon City	6	45	0	0.00%
	TOTAL	264	3,336	65.33	1.97%

Excluding District 1 in Quezon City, in which only one commercial sex establishment was sampled, CSX prevalence was by far the highest in District 2 of Quezon City, where it was almost double that of any other zone. The graph below displays the five zones with the highest CSX prevalence. It is limited to zones in which a minimum of five commercial sex locations were visited and a minimum of 20 CSWs were observed:

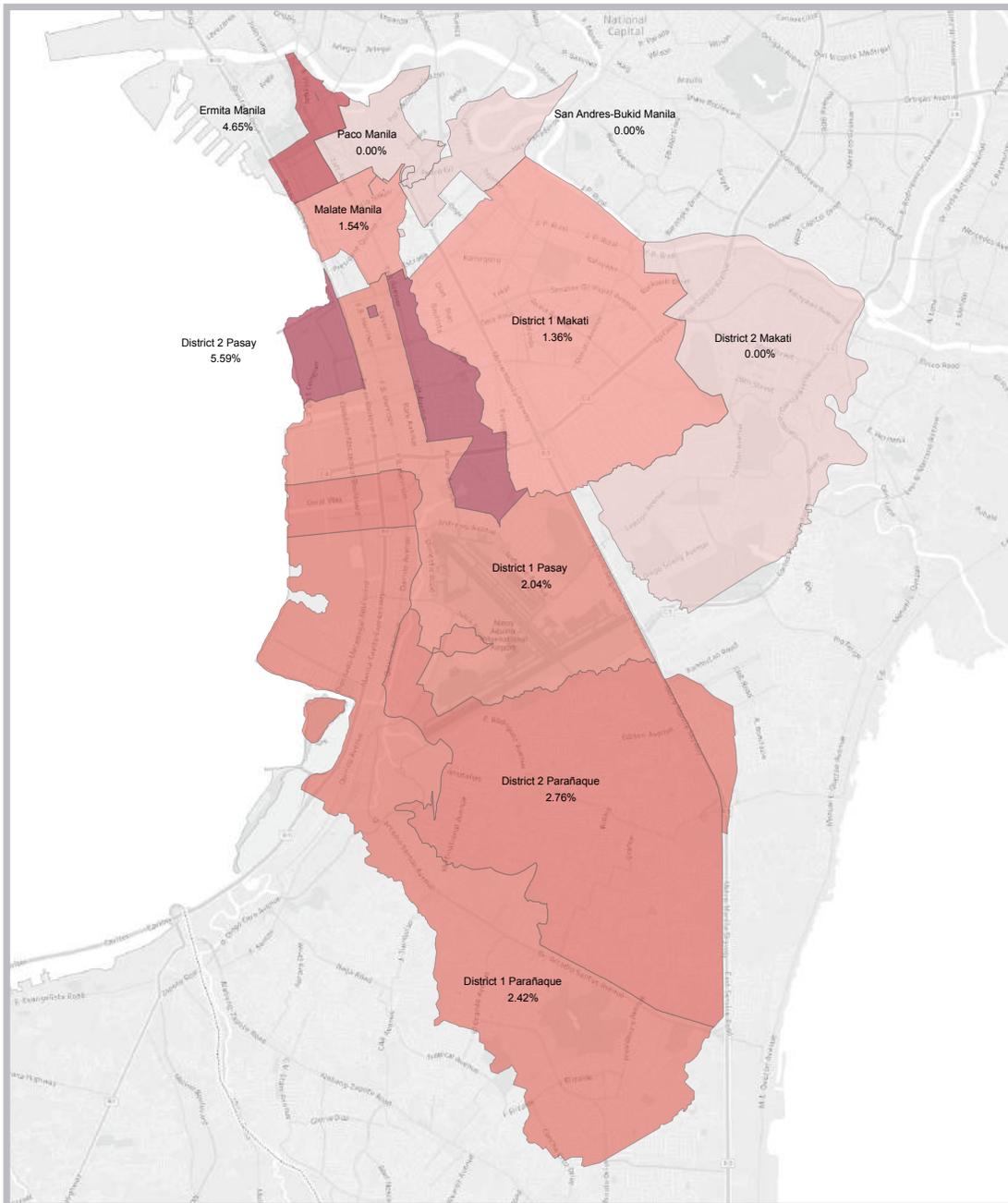
**TABLE 6 — ZONES WITH HIGHEST CSX PREVALENCE
(MINIMUM FIVE LOCATIONS VISITED)**

The following two maps display the overall prevalence by zone. The first map displays the six zones in Quezon City⁴, while the second map displays the zones in Makati, District 5 Manila, Parañaque and Pasay.

MAP 4 — CSX PREVALENCE BY ZONE IN QUEZON CITY

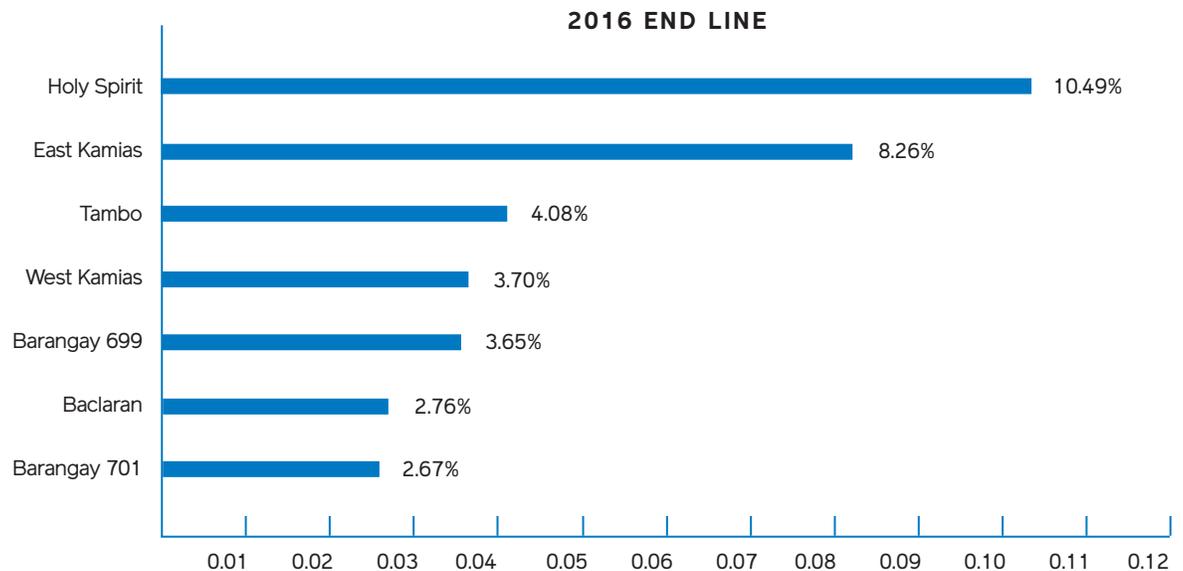
⁴ While the overall prevalence in District 1 of Quezon City was 33%, only one commercial sex location was sampled in that zone, and only three total CSWs were observed, one of whom was a minor.

MAP 5 – CSX PREVALENCE BY ZONE IN MANILA, MAKATI, PARAÑAQUE & PASAY



4.4 CSX PREVALENCE BY BARANGAY

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY BARANGAY, child sex trafficking victims were identified in 38% (n=28) of all barangays in the study area. When limited to barangays in which a minimum of 20 CSWs were observed, the highest CSX prevalence was found in Holy Spirit 10.49%. Holy Spirit is located in Quezon City. The graph below ranks the barangays in which CSX prevalence was 2% or higher. The graph is also limited to barangays in which a minimum of 20 CSWs were observed.

TABLE 7 — BARANGAYS WITH CSX PREVALENCE GREATER THAN 2% (MINIMUM 20 CSWS OBSERVED)

The high prevalence in barangay Holy Spirit in Quezon City is particularly noteworthy, because 15 of the 16 total commercial sex locations sampled in the barangay are located along a single stretch of Commonwealth Avenue. Those locations are relatively small, averaging five sex workers observed at each location, and cater exclusively to local Filipino customers.

During data collection at those locations, teams noted that the sex establishments were more overt in nature, with several offering fully nude dancing. Eighty-one percent (n=13) of locations in Holy Spirit also offered sex on premises, a significantly higher rate than average.

4.5 CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

DISAGGREGATED BY LOCATION TYPE, the highest prevalence of children trafficked for sex was identified in street-based prostitution, where the prevalence was 4.00%. No minors were identified in spas or massage parlors.

The table below depicts the total number of CSWs observed by location type, as well as the number of minors by location type. The highest number of CSWs were identified in KTV bars, followed closely by those observed in bikini bars.

TABLE 8 – CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	PREVALENCE ⁵
Bar / Restaurant / Club	26	235	2	0.86%
Bikini Bar	108	1,220	14.33	1.16%
KTV Bar	168	1,455	41	2.82%
Massage Parlor / Spa	17	226	0	0.00%
Street Area ⁶	15	200	8	4.00%
TOTAL	264	3,336	65.33	1.97%

4.6 CSX PREVALENCE BY CUSTOMER ETHNICITY

DURING THE WAVE 3 STUDY, data collectors recorded the ethnicity of other customers present in the location. Locations were classified based on the predominant ethnicity of customers present. Each location was recorded as either Filipino, Mixed (meaning both Filipino and non-Filipino customers were present), Caucasian, Asian (meaning non-Filipino Asian customers were present) or Not Observed (if no other customers were present).

Locations that cater primarily to non-Filipino customers had the lowest prevalence of minors, while predominantly Filipino locations had the highest prevalence.

TABLE 9 – CSX PREVALENCE BY CUSTOMER ETHNICITY

CUSTOMER ETHNICITY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	CSX PREVALENCE
Asian	28	546	6.50	1.20%
Not Observed	27	316	9	2.54%
Mixed	66	1,232	16	1.34%
Caucasian	20	373	3.33	0.86%
Filipino	121	841	30.50	3.65%
TOTAL	264	3,336	65.33	1.97%

Some data collection teams were initially denied entry to locations if the data collectors' ethnicity did not match the specific clientele of the location. Both Caucasian and Filipino data collection teams were at times denied entry to locations that primarily catered to Asian (non-Filipino) customers. Some of the Filipino data collection teams were also denied entry to a small number of locations that cater to Caucasian customers.

When a data collection team was denied entry to a location selected for sampling, the study coordinator re-assigned the location to another data collection team of the appropriate ethnicity. Ultimately, data collection teams were able to gain entry to all sampled locations and, in their capacity as potential customers, had freedom to interact and negotiate with CSWs.

4.7 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

THE 65 MINORS IDENTIFIED during the 2016 Wave 3 study were found in 17% (n=44) of the 264 commercial sex locations visited. Parañaque and Pasay had the highest percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors at 19%. Makati was the lowest with 13% of minors exploiting minors.

Disaggregated by location type, minors were most likely to be exploited in street areas, with minors identified in 42% (n=5) of all street areas visited. No minors were found in the massage parlors or spas visited. The table below displays the percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors, disaggregated by location type.

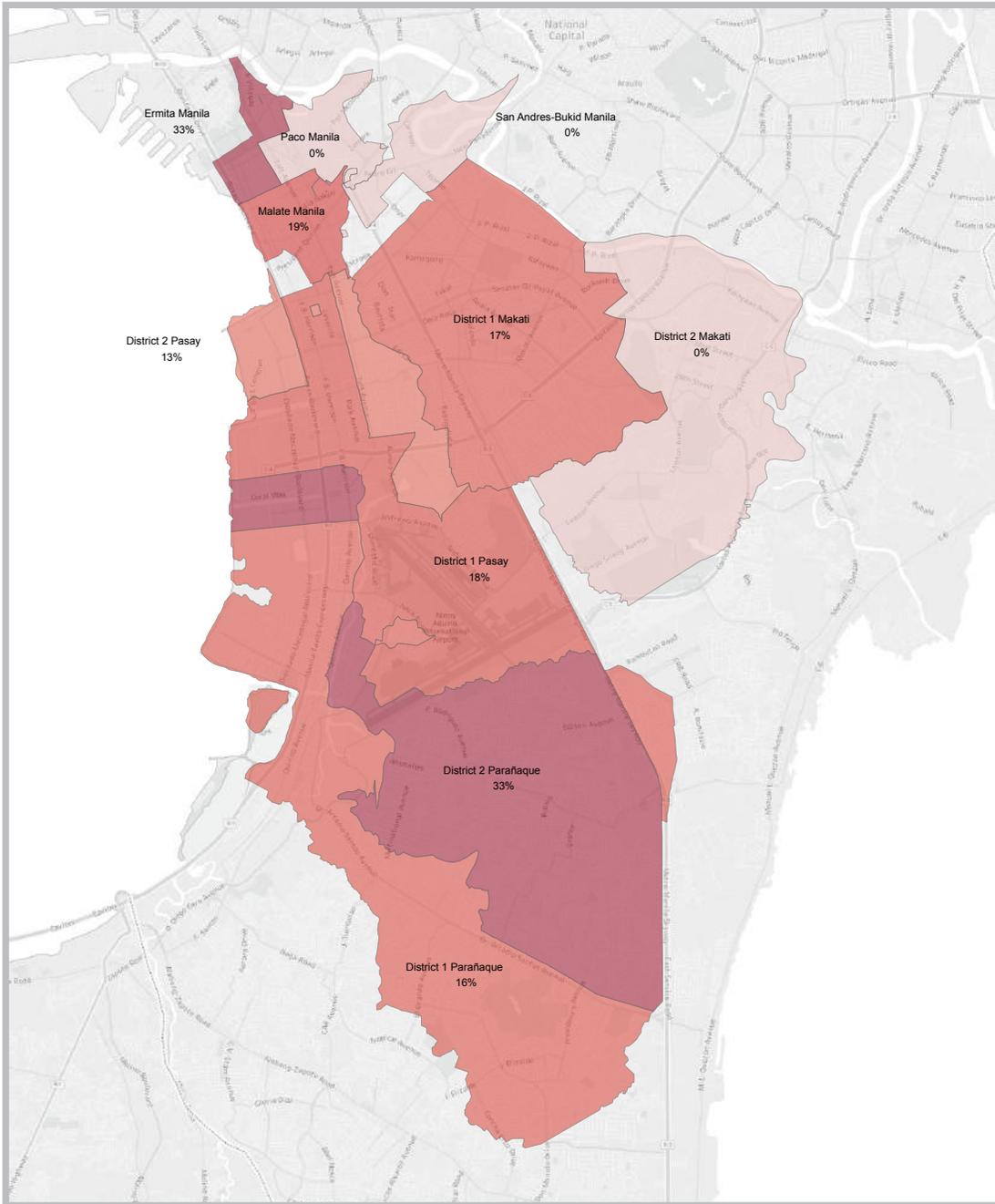
TABLE 10 — % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF LOCATIONS WITH MINORS	# OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
Bar / Restaurant / Club	21	2	10%
Bikini Bar	76	8	11%
KTV Bar	140	29	21%
Massage Parlor / Spa	15	0	0%
Street Area ⁷	12	5	42%
TOTAL	264	3,336	17%

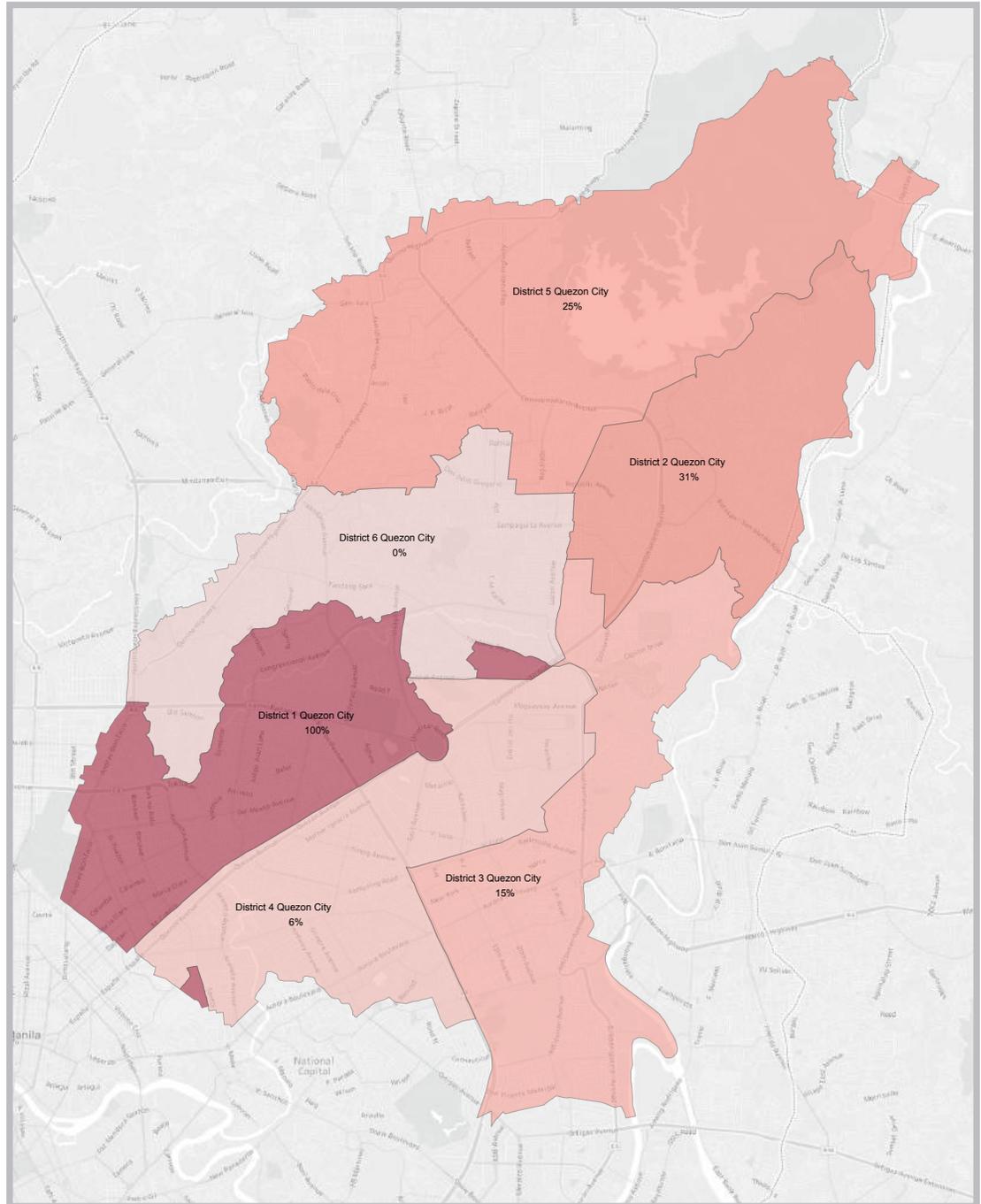
In the 44 locations where minors were identified, there were on average 1.45 minors present. Of locations found to be exploiting minors, only one minor was identified in 71% of locations. Excluding barangay Holy Spirit in Quezon City, which was discussed earlier, this data suggests that child sex trafficking in the study area is a predominantly dispersed phenomenon and not clustered in specific locations.

The maps below display the percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors in each zone.⁸

MAP 6 – % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY ZONE IN MANILA, MAKATI, PARAÑAQUE & PASAY



MAP 7 – % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY ZONE IN QUEZON CITY



2009 Wave 1 vs. 2016 Wave 3 Comparison

Comparing changes in the nature and prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila over a seven-year period.

5 — 2009 WAVE 1 VS. 2016 WAVE 3 COMPARISON

5.1 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN WAVE 1 AND WAVE 3 SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

AS NOTED IN SECTION 3.8.2 of this report, there are several differences between the Wave 1 baseline study and the Wave 2 and 3 studies that impact the ability to comprehensively compare data between them. Please refer to section 3.8.2 for a full discussion of the revisions that were made to the study methodology and scope during Waves 2 and 3.

Taking these differences in scope and methodology into account, and in order to provide the most accurate comparison of data possible, the 2016 Wave 3 prevalence data presented below is limited to establishment-based exploitation observed in District 5 of Manila City, Parañaque and Pasay. Below this is referred to as the “comparison data set.”

Wave 3 data collected in Makati and Quezon City, as well as data regarding street-based exploitation in the three comparison cities, is not included below. All differences in Wave 3 data compared to earlier sections of this report are a result of limiting the data to that which is directly comparable between all three waves.

5.2 WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE

THE RESULTS OF THE 2016 WAVE 3 STUDY demonstrate a significant reduction in the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the study area from 2009 to 2016. During the 2009 Wave 1 study, the overall prevalence of minors trafficked for sex was 8.13% in the locations that were visited. The 2016 Wave 3 CSX prevalence finding of 2.00% from the comparison data set estimated a 75.40% decrease compared to the baseline.

TABLE 11 — WAVE 1 (2009) VS. WAVE 3 (2016) CSX PREVALENCE COMPARISON

STUDY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE ⁹	% Δ IN OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE
WAVE 1 (2009)	92	1,306	105	8.13%	--
WAVE 2 (2016)	144	1,849	36.5	2.00%	-75.40%

During the Wave 1 study, the 105 minors identified were overwhelming 15-17 years old. However, data collectors did identify minors age 14 or younger in a small number of locations. In contrast, during the Wave 3 study, data collectors failed to identify minors age 14 or younger in any establishment, or on the street.

During the Wave 3 study, data collectors visited 52 more commercial sex locations and observed over 500 more CSWs compared to the 2009 study team. Comparison of the data from Wave 1 and Wave 3 suggests that the number of commercial sex locations in District 5 of Manila City, Parañaque and Pasay increased by approximately 20% from 2009 to 2016. However, as noted in section 3.8.2 of this report, much of the increase in the number of locations visited and CSWs observed from Wave 1 to Wave 3 can be attributed to the increased efficiency with which the 2016 study was conducted. During the Wave 1 study, data collectors visited 74% of all identified commercial sex locations in the Wave 1 study area. In contrast, during the Wave 3 study, data collectors visited 94% (142 out of 151) of all identified commercial sex locations in the comparison study area. The table below compares the total location population, as well as the average number of CSWs observed per location between Wave 1 and Wave 3.

TABLE 12 — LOCATION POPULATION & CSWS OBSERVED BY WAVE

STUDY	TOTAL LOCATION POPULATION	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	AVG # OF CSWS PER LOCATION
WAVE 1 (2009)	125	92	1,306	9.0
WAVE 3 (2016)	151	144	1,849	10.0

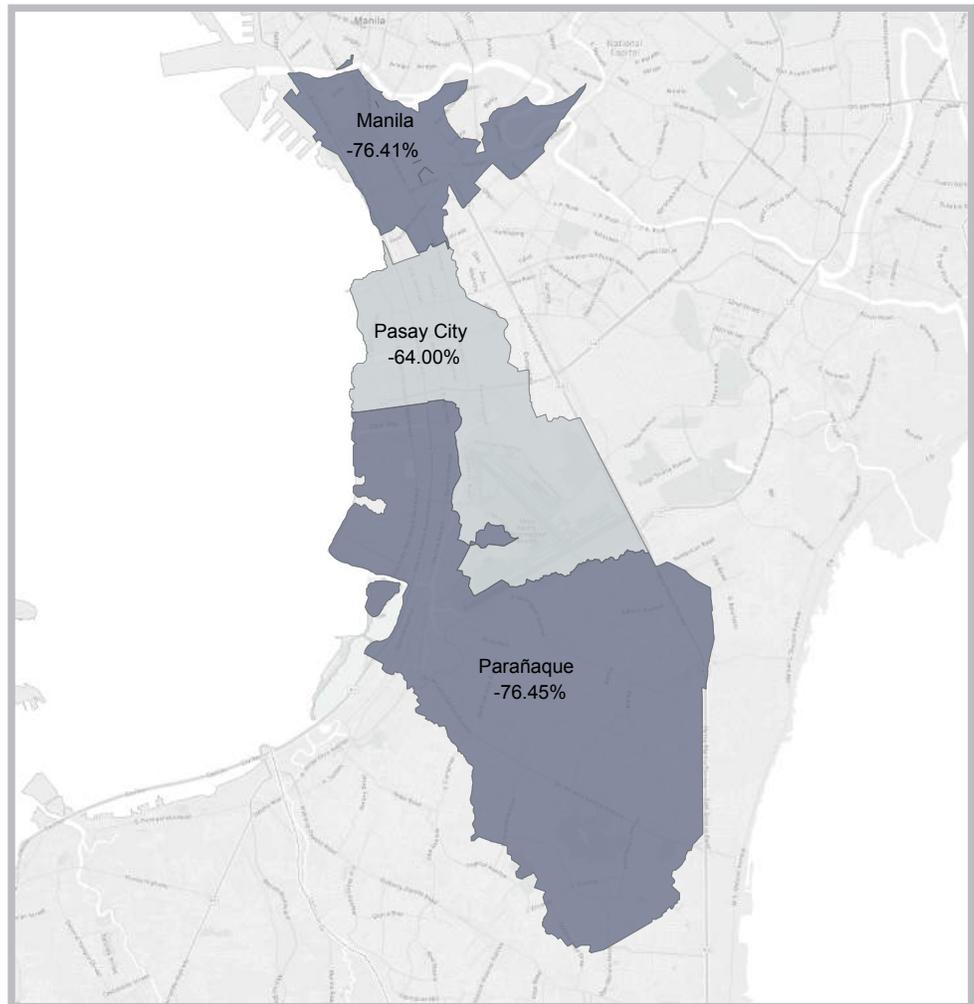
5.3 WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY CITY, comparison of the Wave 1 and Wave 3 data indicates that CSX prevalence decreased by 64% in Pasay, and by 76% in both Parañaque and District 5 of Manila City. The table and map below display the identified CSX prevalence reduction for each city.

TABLE 13 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

CITY	2012 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
District 5 Manila	6.57%	1.55%	-76.41%
Parañaque	10.64%	2.52%	-76.45%
Pasay	6.78%	2.43%	-64.00%
TOTAL	8.11%	2.00%	-75.40%

MAP 8 — WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE CHANGE BY CITY



5.4 WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

During the Wave 1 study, CSX prevalence was highest in KTV bars at 8.74%, and lowest in bikini bars at 6.28%. Based on Wave 3 data, decreases in prevalence were identified across all location types.

TABLE 14 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	2009 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Massage Parlor / Spa	N/A	N/A	N/A ¹⁰
Bar / Club / Restaurant	8.29%	0.59%	-92.88%
Bikini Bar	6.28%	1.65%	-73.73%
KTV Bar	8.74%	2.52%	-71.17%
TOTAL	8.13%	2.00%	-75.40%

The identified decreases in prevalence were consistent across all location types. The changes in prevalence in massage parlors and spas, however, are not statistically significant due to the challenges previously noted regarding data collection in massage parlors and spas during the 2016 prevalence study.

5.5 WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

During Wave 1 data collection in 2009, minors were identified in 48% of all locations visited. During Wave 3 data collection in 2016, minors were identified in just 18% of all locations visited. This represents a 62% reduction in the percentage of locations in which data collectors identified minors trafficked for sex.

TABLE 15 — WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

STUDY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	% OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	% Δ IN OVERALL LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
WAVE 1 (2009)	92	44	48%	--
WAVE 3 (2016)	144	26	18%	-62.10%

When disaggregated by location type, the percentage of locations exploiting minors decreased by a minimum of 50% across all types.

TABLE 16 — WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	WAVE 1 % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	WAVE 3 % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	%Δ IN OVERALL LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
Bar / Club / Restaurant	54%	7%	-88%
Massage Parlor / Spa	N/A	0%	N/A ¹¹
Bikini Bar	47%	26%	-67%
KTV Bar	46%	22%	-52%
TOTAL	48%	18%	-62%



2014 WAVE 2 vs. 2016 WAVE 3 Comparison

Comparing changes in the nature and prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila over a two-year period.

6 – 2014 WAVE 2 1 VS. 2016 WAVE 3 COMPARISON

This section compares the data from the 2014 Wave 2 study to the 2016 Wave 3 study in Metro Manila. Unlike with the comparisons made between Wave 1 and Wave 3 in Section 5 above, the Wave 2 and Wave 3 studies covered identical geographic areas, and both studies collected data from both establishment and street-based commercial sex locations. This allows for a full comparison of quantitative data. The data provided below is the full data set from both Wave 2 and Wave 3 studies.

6.1 WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE

THE RESULTS OF THE 2016 WAVE 3 STUDY demonstrate a significant reduction in the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the study area from 2014 to 2016. During the 2014 Wave 2 study, the overall prevalence of minors trafficked for sex was 5.54% in the locations that were visited. The 2016 Wave 3 CSX prevalence finding of 1.97% represents a 64.44% decrease compared to the Wave 2 study.

TABLE 17 – WAVE 2 (2014) VS. WAVE 3 (2016) CSX PREVALENCE COMPARISON

STUDY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE ¹²	%Δ IN OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE
WAVE 2 (2014)	292	4,088	227.33	5.54%	--
WAVE 3 (2016)	264	3,336	65.33	1.97%	-64.44%

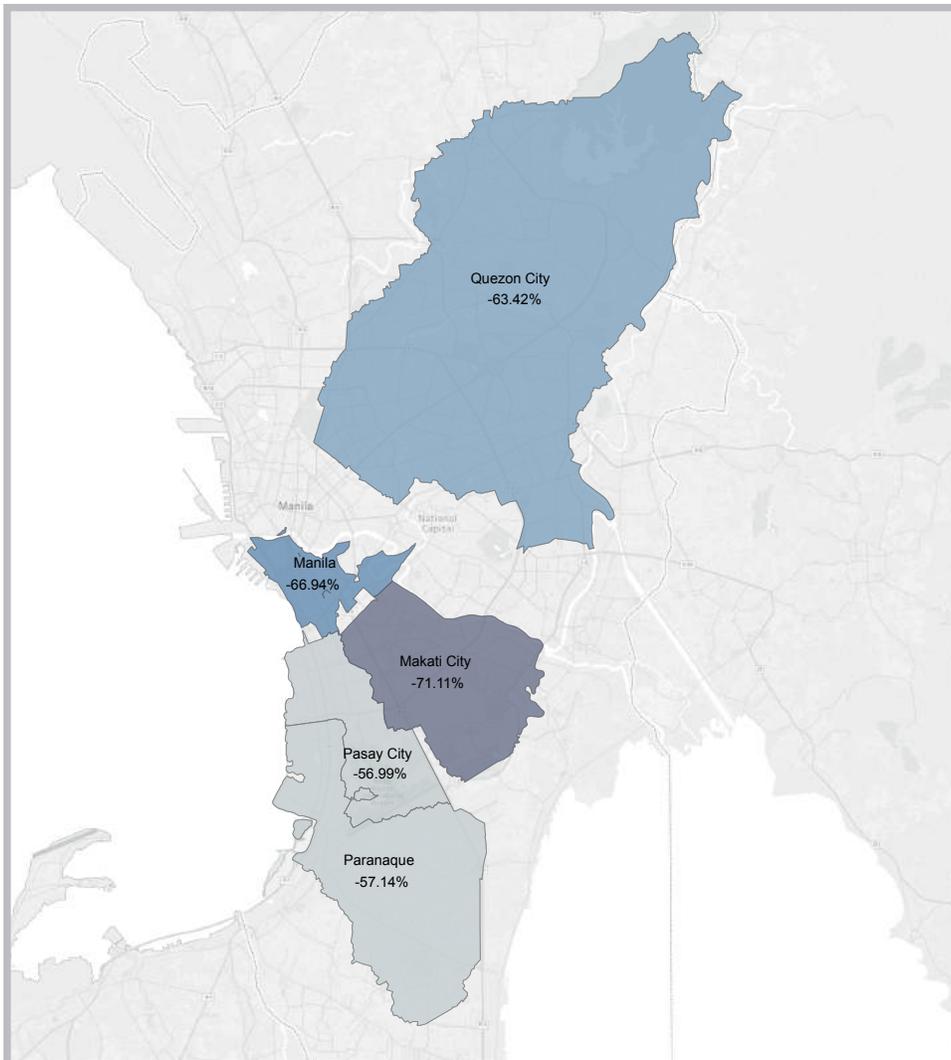
In both the Wave 2 and Wave 3 studies, all minors identified were 15-17 years old.

6.2 WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY CITY, comparison of the Wave 2 and Wave 3 data indicates that CSX prevalence decreased by a minimum of 57% in the five target cities. CSX prevalence decreased by 57.14% in Parañaque and by 71.11% in Makati. The table and map below display the identified CSX prevalence reduction for each city.

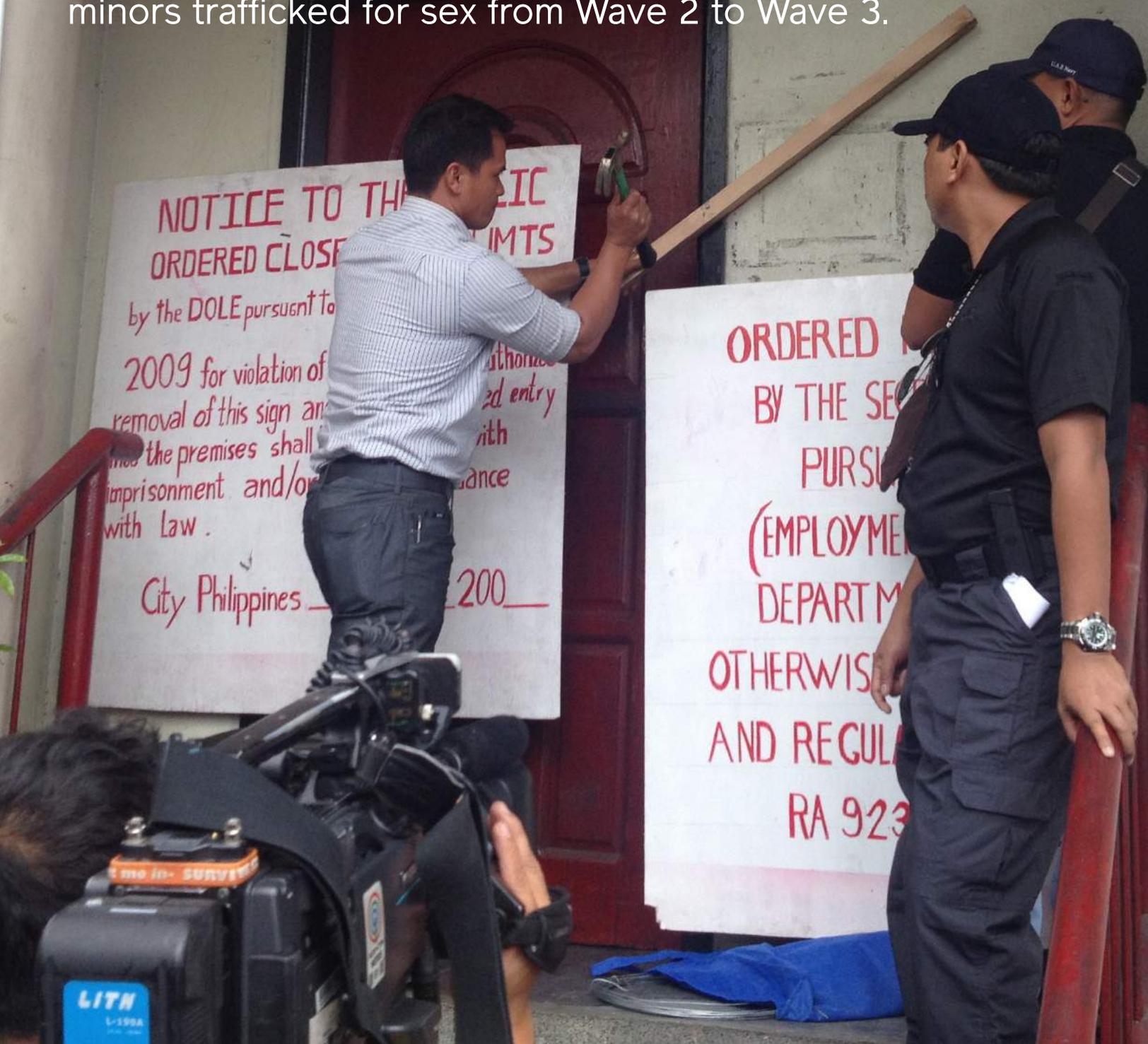
TABLE 18 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

CITY	2012 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Makati	4.50%	1.30%	-71.11%
District 5 Manila	4.87%	1.61%	-66.94%
Parañaque	5.88%	2.52%	-57.14%
Pasay	5.44%	2.34%	-56.99%
Quezon City	6.67%	2.44%	-63.42%
TOTAL	5.54%	1.97%	-64.44%

MAP 9 — WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE CHANGE BY CITY



During Wave 2 data collection in 2014, minors were identified in 35% of all locations visited. During Wave 3 data collection in 2016, minors were identified in 17% of all locations visited. This represents a **52% reduction in the percentage of locations** in which data collectors identified minors trafficked for sex from Wave 2 to Wave 3.



6.3 WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

DURING THE WAVE 2 STUDY, CSX prevalence was highest in street-based prostitution at 15.13%, and lowest in massage parlors and spas at 2.22%. Based on Wave 3 data, decreases in prevalence were identified across all location types.

TABLE 19 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	2012 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Massage Parlor / Spa	2.22%	0.00%	-100.00%
Bar / Club / Restaurant	5.48%	0.86%	-84.31%
Bikini Bar	4.77%	1.16%	-75.68%
KTV Bar	5.99%	2.82%	-52.92%
Street Area	15.13%	4.00%	-73.56%
TOTAL	5.54%	1.97%	-64.44%

After the 2014 Wave 2 study, it was challenging to analyze the prevalence findings from street-based exploitation due to the lack of a comparison point from the Wave 1 data. However, with the ability to now compare the Wave 2 data against the Wave 3 data, it is clear that while CSX prevalence in street-based prostitution remains high, it is decreasing at a similar pace compared to other location types.

6.4 WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

DURING WAVE 2 DATA COLLECTION in 2014, minors were identified in 35% of all locations visited. During Wave 3 data collection in 2016, minors were identified in 17% of all locations visited. This represents a 52% reduction in the percentage of locations in which data collectors identified minors trafficked for sex from Wave 2 to Wave 3.

TABLE 20 — WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

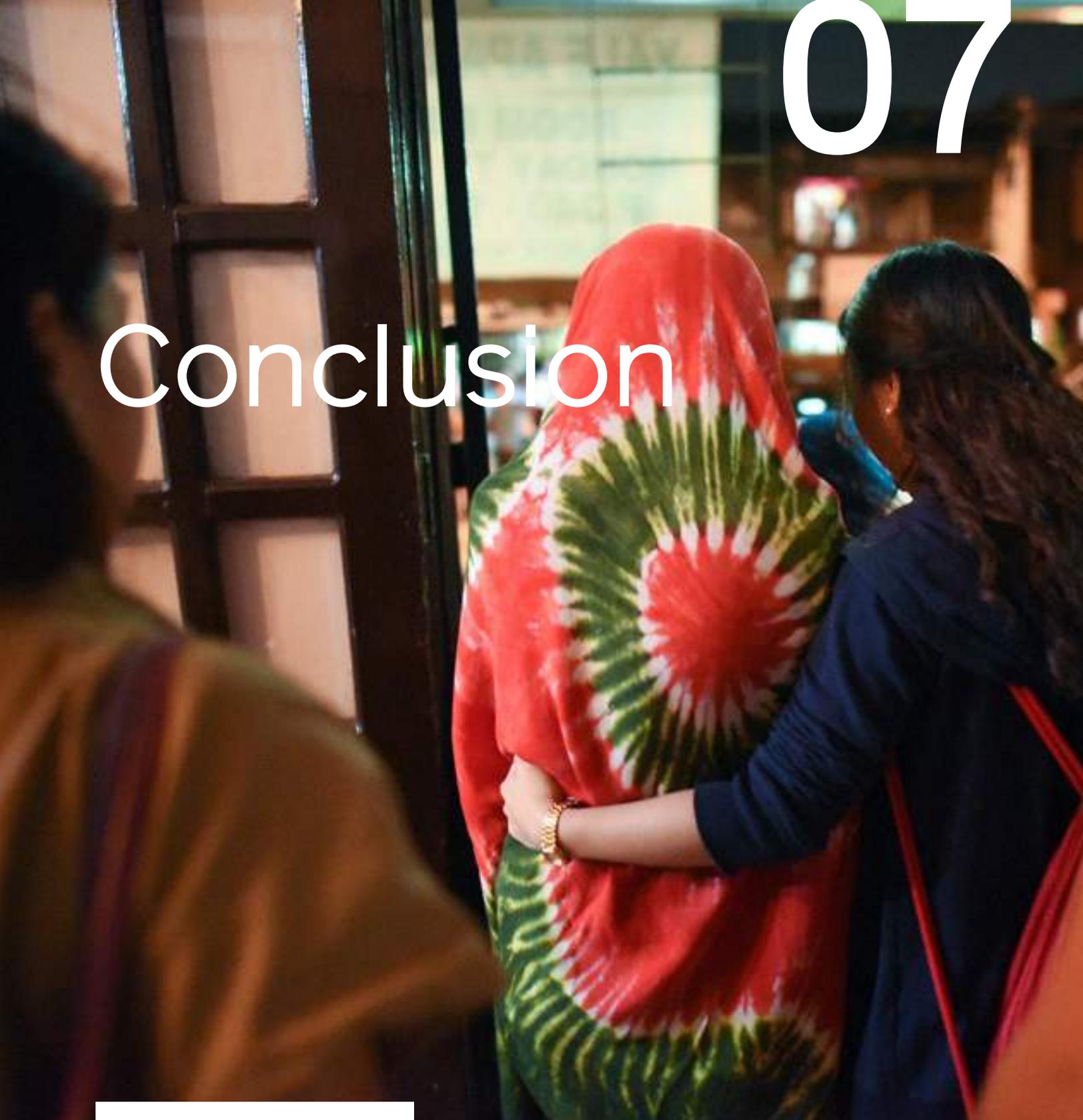
STUDY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	% OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	%Δ IN OVERALL LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
WAVE 2 (2014)	292	101	35%	--
WAVE 3 (2016)	264	44	17%	-52.02%

When disaggregated by location type, the percentage of locations exploiting minors decreased by a minimum of 33% across all types. No minors were found in massage parlors or spas during the Wave 3 study. While the percentage of street locations where minors were identified did decrease by 33% from Wave 2 to Wave 3, minors were still identified in 42% (n=5) street areas sampled during the Wave 3 study.

TABLE 21 — WAVE 2 VS. WAVE 3 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	WAVE 1 % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	WAVE 3 % OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	%Δ IN OVERALL LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
Bar / Club / Restaurant	38%	10%	-74%
Massage Parlor / Spa	16%	0%	-100%
Bikini Bar	36%	11%	-71%
KTV Bar	35%	21%	-41%
Street Area	63%	42%	33%
TOTAL	35%	17%	-52%

Conclusion



The results of this study suggest that child sex trafficking prevalence fell across all areas and location types, and there has been a substantial reduction in the number of locations employing child trafficking victims.

7 — CONCLUSION

7.1 CSX PREVALENCE

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES of this study were (1) to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila in 2016, and (2) to compare the 2016 Wave 3 data against the Wave 1 baseline data from 2009 and the Wave 2 midline data from 2014.

The Wave 3 study found an overall CSX prevalence of 1.97%. CSX prevalence was 1.30% in Makati, 1.61% in District 5 of Manila, 2.52% in Parañaque, 2.34% in Pasay and 2.46% in Quezon City.

Disaggregated by the ethnicity of other customers identified in each location, prevalence was highest in locations typically frequented by local Filipino customers at 3.65%. Prevalence was lowest in locations frequented primarily by Caucasian customers at 0.86%. CSX prevalence was 1.20% in locations in which the majority of customers were non-Filipino Asian.

The primary objectives of this study were (1) to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Metro Manila in 2016, and (2) to compare the 2016 Wave 3 data against the Wave 1 baseline data from 2009 and the Wave 2 midline data from 2014.

7.1.1 Wave 1 (2009) vs. Wave 3 (2016) Comparison

IN 2009, THE WAVE 1 STUDY found an overall CSX prevalence of 8.13% in Metro Manila. The Wave 2 CSX prevalence result of 5.54% represented a reduction of 35.67% from 2009 to 2014. The Wave 3 prevalence rate of 2.00% represents a 75.40% reduction from the baseline established in 2009. The Wave 3 data suggests that CSX prevalence fell across all areas and all location types.

There was also a substantial reduction in the number of locations employing child trafficking victims. The Wave 1 study found trafficked children in nearly half (48%) of sampled locations, while Wave 3 found trafficked children in 18% of locations. Overall this represented a 62% drop in the percentage of commercial sex locations exploiting minors from 2009 to 2016.

Appendices



APPENDIX A: FORMULAS

- **EQUATION 1** – Standard formula used to calculate target sample size for a large (or infinite) population

$$n_o = \frac{Z^2 \times P \times (1 - P)}{C^2}$$

- n_o = Original target sample size
- Z = Z Value (for example, 1.96 for 95% confidence level)
- P = Proportion of the target population that exhibits a particular trait. In the case of this study, the “proportion” refers to the prevalence of identified CSWs who are minors. Based on the results of recent investigative data, the study team set the proportion at 0.2 (or 20%), as that was the highest prevalence rate expected by the team.
- C = Target confidence interval, set at $\pm 5\%$

- **EQUATION 2** – Finite population correction formula to adjust for a small population

$$n_c = \frac{n_o}{1 + \frac{n_o - 1}{N}}$$

- n_c = Corrected target sample size
- n_o = Original target sample size
- N = Total population size

- **EQUATION 3** – Margin of error calculation formula

$$MOE = (Z) \times \sqrt{\frac{N-n}{N-1}} \times \sqrt{\frac{P(1-P)}{n}}$$

- MOE = Corrected target sample size
- N = Total population size
- n = Sample size

APPENDIX B: VIEWS ON PHILIPPINE LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDED DURING WAVE 3

ALTHOUGH PHILIPPINE LAW CLEARLY criminalizes child sex trafficking in all forms, the broader commercial sex industry in the Philippine is in the unique position of being officially illegal but widely accepted and often regulated. Article 202 of the Philippine Revised Penal Code, as amended by Republic Act 10158, states, “For the purposes of this article, women who, for money or profit, habitually indulge in sexual intercourse or lascivious conduct, are deemed to be prostitutes.” This law imposes fines of not more than 200 pesos for a first offense and 200 to 2000 pesos for repeat offenses. It also allows for a prison sentence, at the discretion of the court. Interestingly, the law only refers to female prostitutes.

Despite the criminalization of prostitution under Article 202, in practice, CSWs and commercial sex establishments operate in legal gray area in which they are commonly issued business permits and often are regulated by local policies or law enforcement. In many localities in the Philippines, including areas of Metro Manila, Metro Cebu and Pampanga, CSWs are required to register as sex workers and undergo regular medical checkups to check for sexually transmitted infections.

During the Wave 3 study, data collectors were instructed to record information regarding any stated fear of law enforcement during their interactions with trafficked minors, adult CSWs and establishment staff. This information is included here in Appendix B because it was often difficult for data collectors to determine whether statements regarding fear of law enforcement (or lack thereof) were in connection with the individual’s ties to child sex trafficking specifically, or associated with their ties to the commercial sex industry more broadly.

During Wave 3 data collection, “Fear of Law Enforcement” was defined as when a specific statement was made on the subject by an individual whom a data collector was interacting with. For example, if a manager at a commercial sex location stated that there were no minors available at that location because of police raids, that was recorded as a positive statement regarding fear of law enforcement. On the other hand, if a CSW stated that the data collectors did not need to worry about the police because the owner paid them off, that was recorded as a negative statement regarding fear of law enforcement. If a clear statement was not made during an interaction at a location, data collectors were instructed to record fear of law enforcement as “not observed.”

It was not always possible for the data collection teams to gather this information, as it was challenging to ask questions on the topic without arousing suspicion. Additionally, it often took significant time to develop adequate rapport with individuals before they would disclose this information. In locations where a team was able to very quickly determine that no minors were present, they typically did not stay long enough to gather this data. Given those constraints, data collection teams were successful in gathering this information in 48% (158 out of 331) distinct interactions with individuals during data collection.

In locations that were not found to be exploiting minors, positive statements regarding fear of law enforcement (meaning that they were afraid of police) were recorded in 24% of interactions (n=32). Five different individuals cited a specific location in Makati that had recently been shut down for selling minors as the reason why they did not have minors. Others cited the anti-trafficking law and the number of recent police raids.

Below are several examples of occasions when data collectors recorded that there was fear of law enforcement in locations found to be exploiting minors during the Wave 3 study:

According to a sex worker, after [establishment name removed] was raided (which is close to this establishment), this bar removed all its minors and now only employs CSWs aged 18 years or over. Additionally, that evening around 8 p.m., one of the employees in the mu-

nicipality visited the establishments and checked for minors. The official asked for birth certificates and paperwork for each CSW.

Owner and mamasan leaves when there are customers. They said a raid in the area happened sometime last year and they fear that the same will happen again.

Staff said that while they used to allow sex on premises, they no longer do so now because of police operations.

The [street] pimps stated that they were afraid of law enforcement operations, so they often move locations (what they referred to as “guerilla tactics”).

In the 44 locations in which minors were identified during the Wave 3 study, data collectors recorded positive or negative statements in 57% (n=25) locations. In those locations, negative statements regarding fear of law enforcement (meaning that a clear statement was made that the individual was not afraid of law enforcement action) was recorded 80% (n=20) of the time.

Below are several examples of occasions when data collectors recorded that there was no fear of law enforcement in locations found to be exploiting minors during the Wave 3 study:

The [owner] is friends with law enforcement. They are giving them monthly dues.

Mamasan said that they are protected by the police and barangay officials.

The mamasan told the [data collector] that law enforcement can take any girl out (including minors) whenever they want for free.

The owner was himself a police officer. According to the GRO (“Guest Relations Officer”), law enforcement will not raid the bar because they know the owner is a police officer.

In many of these interactions, the individuals that the data collectors spoke with indicated that law enforcement units or local government officials or offices were providing protection.

All of the data collection teams reported evidence of fear of law enforcement during the study. Data collectors also noted a much higher level of suspicion of clients that appeared to be of Filipino origin. On several occasions, data collectors were told that the establishment is suspicious of Filipino clients because they may be undercover law enforcement officers.

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According to a sex worker, after [establishment name removed] was raided (which is close to this establishment), this bar removed all its minors and now only employs CSWs aged 18 years or over. Additionally, that evening around 8 p.m., one of the employees in the municipality visited the establishments and checked for minors. The official asked for birth certificates and paperwork for each CSW.

APPENDIX D: FOOTNOTES

¹ Please see Section 3.7.2 of this report for a detailed explanation of the data reconciliation approach used to synchronize data across multiple visits to the same location.

² This table provides the overall prevalence of child sex trafficking based on the weighted data, as described in section 2.2.3.

³ Please see Section 3.7.2 of this report for a detailed explanation of the data reconciliation approach used to synchronize data across multiple visits to the same location.

⁴ While the overall prevalence in District 1 of Quezon City was 33%, only one commercial sex location was sampled in that zone, and only three total CSWs were observed, one of whom was a minor.

⁵ This table provides the overall prevalence of child sex trafficking based on the weighted data, as described in section 2.2.3.

⁶ For the purposes of data collection, street areas were divided into 1-2 block areas where high concentrations of CSWs could be located. These high concentration street areas were identified during mapping. Each street area was treated as a distinct commercial sex location for purposes of data collection.

⁷ For the purposes of data collection, street areas were divided into 1-2 block areas where high concentrations of CSWs could be located. Each identified area was treated as a distinct commercial sex location for purposes of data collection.

⁸ Only one commercial sex location was visited in District 1 of Quezon City.

⁹ This table provides the overall prevalence of child sex trafficking based on the weighted data, as described in section 2.2.3.

¹⁰ The prevalence change for massage parlors and spas is not shown because the change from Wave 1 to Wave 3 is not statistically significant, due to a low sample size during the Wave 1 study.

¹¹ The percentage change in massage parlors and spas from Wave 1 to Wave 3 is not shown because the change from Wave 1 to Wave 3 is not statistically significant, due to a low sample size during the Wave 1 study.

¹² This table provides the overall prevalence of child sex trafficking based on the weighted data, as described in section 2.2.3.





Since 2000, IJM has partnered with the Philippine Government to combat sex trafficking by seeking immediate relief and quality aftercare for victims, pursuing perpetrator accountability, and building the capacity of the local public justice system to combat these abuses.



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