IJM

Child Sex Trafficking in Angeles City

Using time-space sampling to measure prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat in the Philippines
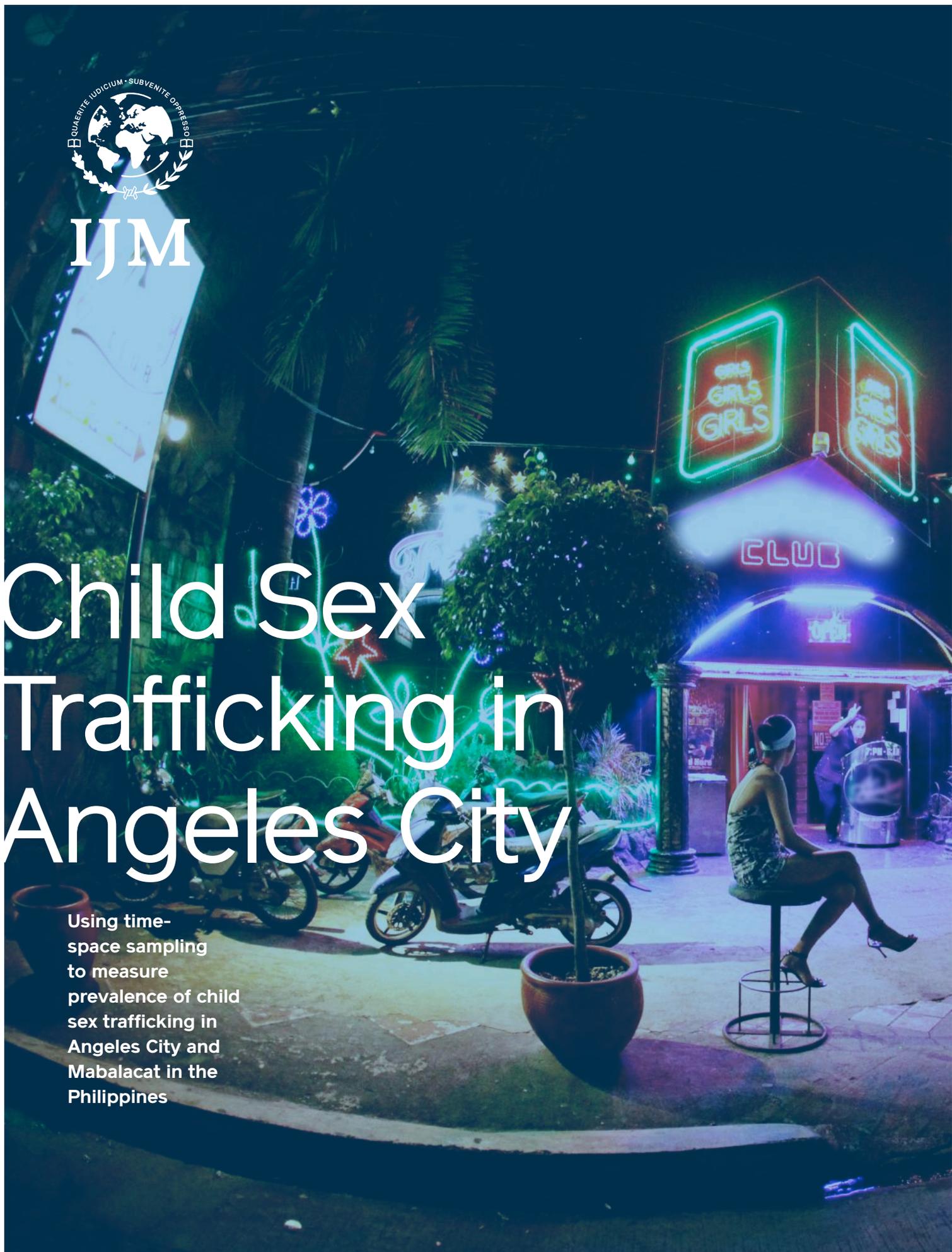
Child Sex Trafficking in Angeles City
Using time-space sampling to measure prevalence of child sex trafficking
in Angeles City and Malabacat in the Phillippines

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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 in this report 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. Mirroring the language of the U.N. Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, the Philippines anti-human trafficking law (RA 9208, as amended by RA 10364) 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 (Congress of the Philippines, 2003).

COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER (CSW)

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

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.

PIMP

Any male agent for CSWs who collects part of their earnings or facilitates the transaction for sex.

MAMASAN

Any female agent for CSWs who collects part of their earnings or facilitates the transaction for sex.

WAVE 1 STUDY

The Pampanga Wave 1 Prevalence Study is the baseline study for IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Pampanga. It is the point against which the Wave 2 Study will be compared. The Wave 1 Study was conducted in February 2012, before IJM's Pampanga Field Office was opened.

WAVE 2 STUDY

The Pampanga Wave 2 Prevalence Study is the end-line prevalence study for IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Pampanga. It is the comparison point for the Wave 1 Study conducted in February 2012. The Wave 2 Study was conducted in March 2016 at the conclusion of IJM's anti-child sex trafficking project in Pampanga.

BARANGAY

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

THIS REPORT PRESENTS the results of a 2016 study to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in establishment and street-based exploitation in Angeles City and Mabalacat, the Philippines. The study was conducted by International Justice Mission in March 2016. The Wave 2 Study described in this IJM report is the second of two waves of data collection designed to measure the availability of child sex trafficking victims in Angeles City and Mabalacat.

Dubbed the "Entertainment Capital of Central Luzon" and the former site of the U.S. Clark Air Force Base, Angeles City and Mabalacat have a thriving sex trade, particularly along Fields Avenue. While initially developed to feed the demand created by the neighboring Clark AFB, the sex trade continued to grow even after the airbase closed in 1991. In 2010, the Philippine National Bureau of Investigation Region 3 director referred to the area as "ground zero" for human trafficking in the Philippines.

Understanding the nature and scale of a child sex trafficking phenomenon is critical to an effective response. However, very little reliable data exists regarding the phenomenon. Past studies such as "Surviving Violence & Trafficking: Stories of Women and Youth in Angeles City"[1] (conducted by The Red Anti-Violence Project and funded by the European Union) identified sex trafficking as a major problem in the region.

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 Angeles City and Mabalacat 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat. In total, 144 commercial sex locations were mapped and stratified by type. Over the course of the study, data collectors surveyed 142 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 2 study indicates that the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat was 1.21% in March 2016. This means that, on average, roughly one out of every 83 CSWs identified by data collectors was a minor. When compared to the data from the 2012 Wave 1 prevalence study, this represents an 86.23% reduction.

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 (2.16%), and lowest in locations typically frequented by expat or Caucasian customers (0.35%). Throughout the study, individuals associated with the commercial sex industry in Angeles City and Mabalacat exhibited significant fear of law enforcement, and they routinely questioned IJM data collectors as to whether they were law enforcement officers.

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.

Introduction

In 2012, International Justice Mission expanded its partnership with the Government of the Philippines and launched an office in Pampanga to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. 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 protect children and combat sexual violence 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.

IJM's office in Pampanga opened in 2012 through a grant from the U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. Prior to commencing operations in Pampanga, IJM conducted a baseline study in February 2012 to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat. That study estimated the overall prevalence of child sex trafficking in the study area at 8.79%, meaning that roughly one out of every 11 CSWs was a minor.

From 2012-2016, IJM's Pampanga office provided support to 41 anti-sex trafficking rescue operations conducted by Philippine law enforcement units. The majority of these operations were conducted in Angeles City and resulted in the rescue of 221 sex trafficking victims, including 73 children, and the arrest and prosecution of 127 suspected traffickers.

In March 2016, using the same methodology as the 2012 study, IJM conducted a follow-up study to measure whether the prevalence of child sex trafficking had changed since 2012. This report provides information on the results of that 2016 study and compares the data to the 2012 baseline prevalence 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

"
IJM's study revealed an 86.23% decrease in child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat from 2012 to 2016.

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. 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).

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.

1.3 PURPOSE OF PREVALENCE STUDY

THE PURPOSE OF this study is to estimate the prevalence of child sex trafficking in target areas within Angeles City and Mabalacat (a neighboring city) by systematically identifying, documenting and analyzing incidents of the crime. This data can then be compared with the data collected in the 2012 baseline 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 Angeles City Prevalence Study serves as the end-line of a two-wave study.

Methodology

The study team team used time-space sampling, coupled with undercover data collection to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat.

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. Commercial sex workers (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-treatment 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat, 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat. The following map shows the defined study areas:

MAP 1 — STUDY TARGET AREAS
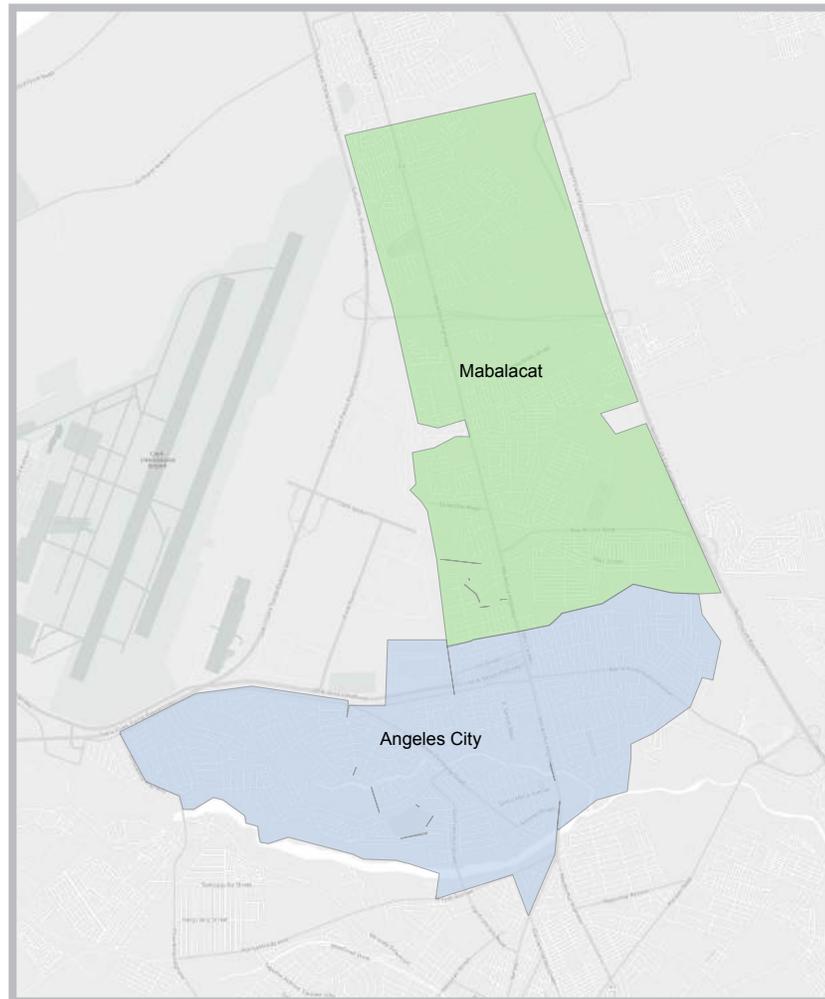
During the two months prior to the start of data collection, IJM completed field mapping to identify commercial sex locations in Angeles City and Mabalacat. This included both commercial sex establishments as well as street areas where CSWs were identified in high numbers. This data was compiled from past IJM casework in Angeles City and Mabalacat, 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 field mapping focused on six barangays in Angeles City and Mabalacat:

1	Balibago, Angeles City
2	Malabanias, Angeles City
3	Amsic, Angeles City
4	Dau, Mabalacat
5	Camachiles, Mabalacat
6	Mabiga, Mabalacat

The highest concentration of mapped establishments was located in Balibago, Angeles City, along Fields Avenue. During mapping, commercial sex establishments and street-based prostitution were identified in the following areas: along Fields Avenue and its surrounding alleys to MacArthur Highway to the East; along MacArthur Highway from 7th Street in the North to Salome Street in the South; along Don Juico Ave / Perimeter Road and alleys toward the Fil-Am Friendship Highway in the West; and South on Fil-Am Friendship Highway from Don Juico Avenue to Sampanguita Ave. Map 2, below, displays the areas mapped by the study team, broken down by barangay, along with the number of locations identified in each barangay.

MAP 2 — NUMBER OF MAPPED LOCATIONS BY BARANGAY
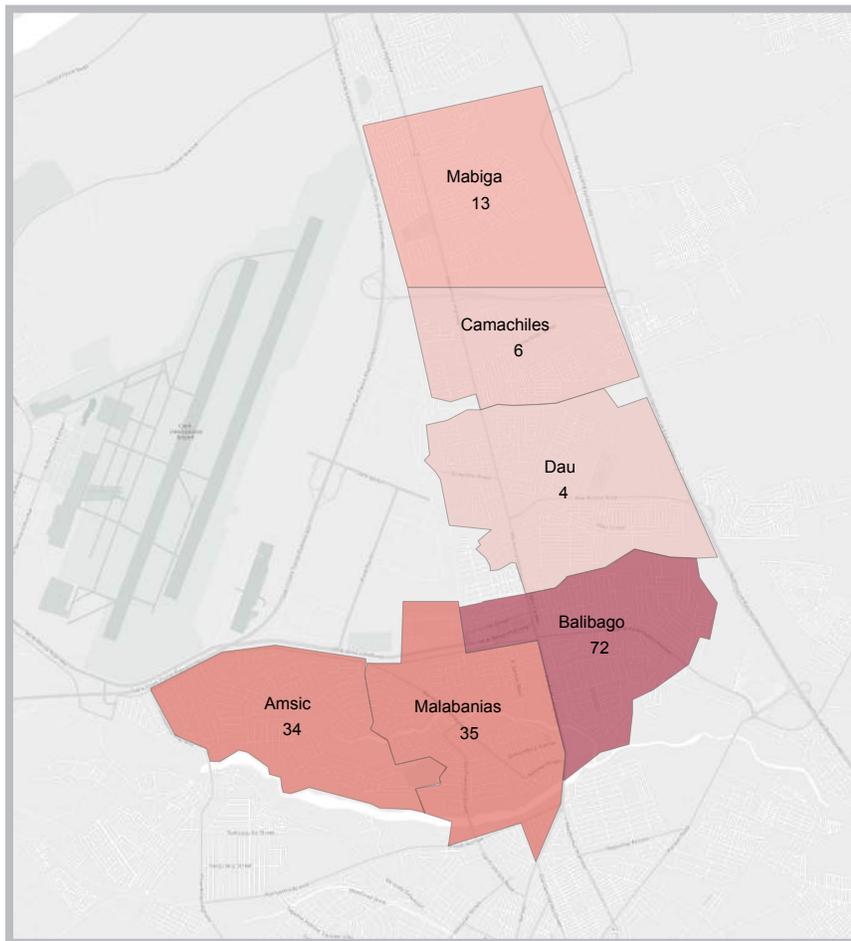
During the location mapping process, all identified suspected commercial sex locations were input into a database along with the following information:

(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.

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 Angeles City and Mabalacat cater almost exclusively to foreigners, and particularly Western tourists. In the Philippines, most bikini bars follow the model of strip clubs in the United Sates. 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat, 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. In an increasing number of locations in Angeles City and Mabalacat, the establishment allows the negotiation for sex to be made 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, the majority of massage parlors and spas visited during the Wave 2 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 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

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.

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, 22 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 2 PROJECTED UNIVERSE VS. ACTUAL UNIVERSE

LOCATION TYPE	PROJECTED UNIVERSE	ACTUAL UNIVERSE
Karaoke Bar (KTV)	46	41
Massage / Spa	4	1
Bikini Bar	95	86
Bar / Club / Restaurant	14	9
Street Area	7	7
TOTAL	**166**	**144**

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 the 2012 baseline allowed the study team to sample all but two 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 2016 prevalence study:

TABLE 3 — WEIGHTS BY STRATUM

ESTABLISHMENT TYPE	REVISED STRATUM TOTAL	SUCCESSFULLY SAMPLED	WEIGHT
Karaoke Bar (KTV)	41	40	1.025
Massage / Spa	1	1	1
Bikini Bar	86	86	1
Bar / Club / Restaurant	10	10	1
Street Area	7	7	1
TOTAL	**145**	**144**	**N/A**

As an example, the revised population of KTV bars was 41. Forty of these were sampled. Consequently, the weight assigned to the KTV bar strata was 1.025. Then for each of the 40 successfully sampled KTV bars, the number of identified CSWs and trafficked minors was multiplied by 1.025. Accordingly, each successfully sampled location "represented" 1.025 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.

Data
Collection

The study team surveyed 142 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat 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 two days of data collection. The external debriefer provided 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 two-day 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

DURING DATA COLLECTION, teams were instructed to spend no more than one hour at each assigned location. If a data collection team felt that additional time was required to ensure the accuracy of data collected at the location, the team would contact its data handler to request more time and provide a justification. The security coordinator made the decision on granting more time to teams, in consultation with the study coordinator.

Data collection teams were required to call their data handlers 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 30 minutes 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:

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

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

KEY FINDING:

In 2012, one out of every 11 commercial sex workers observed was a minor. In 2016, one out of every 83 CSWs observed was a minor. This represents an 86.23% reduction.

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 42 female volunteers between ages 13 and 24. 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 82% accuracy.

Second, the data for each visit conducted was recorded on individually numbered Location Visit Sheets prior to being entered into a 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 42% (n=60) 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 nine locations in Angeles City and Mabalacat. During joint audits conducted at locations with fewer than 50 CSWs present, the data collection teams identified the same minors 86% (6 out of 7 visits) of the time.

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 49 random audits were conducted during the study. The number of minors identified during

random audit visits to each location matched in 71% of the visits (35 out of 49 visits). For the 13 audit visits that resulted in a different number of minors identified compared to the original sampling visit, 93% of the time the number of minors identified by each team differed by only one.

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 bikini bar in Angeles City. During the visit, the team caught a brief glance of a sex worker who appeared to be quite young. However, the individual left the establishment with another customer before the data collection team could interact with her. The team was not confident in its assessment that the sex worker was a minor based on the brief time they were able to observe her. However, the team was able to discover the name of the possible minor through conversation with another sex worker present. That information was provided to the data collection team assigned to conduct the follow-up, and they were able to successfully make contact with the suspected minor and confirm her as a minor.

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 2 study data indicates that a total of 2.50 minors were identified in expat-Asian (non-Filipino) oriented commercial sex locations in Angeles City and Mabalacat. During a joint audit to a bikini bar in Angeles 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 there were no minors present at the location. 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 0.50 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 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.

The primary objectives of this study were (1) to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat in 2016, and (2) to compare the 2016 data against the baseline data from 2012.

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.

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.

3.8.2   Wave 1 vs. Wave 2 Methodology Adjustments

THE 2012 WAVE 1 baseline study was conducted by IJM in February 2012, prior to the establishment of IJM's office in Pampanga. The Wave 1 study used the same methodology as the 2016 end-line Wave 2 study to construct the universe of locations, develop a sampling frame and collect data.

However, there were a few key distinctions between the two studies that should be mentioned. First and most significantly, IJM's knowledge of the commercial sex industry in Pampanga greatly increased between the baseline and end-line studies. Additionally, IJM's experience and expertise in conducting prevalence studies also improved over the same period. While the two studies were essentially identical in terms of the number of data collection days, these two factors allowed IJM to greatly increase the number of locations visited: from 90 during the baseline study to 144 during the end-line study.

Second, due to the slower pace of data collection during the baseline, no audit visits were conducted during that study. The original baseline study plan included auditing a minimum of 10% of all visited locations. However, given the time and resource limitations, the 2012 study team instead chose to maximize the number of locations visited to achieve an adequate sample size. There is no location audit data for the 2012 baseline study, which negated the need to reconcile data between multiple visits to the same location as described earlier in this report.

Third, during the 2012 baseline study, the study team did not systematically collect information regarding the ethnicity of other customers present at visited locations. Consequently, it is not possible to draw direct comparisons regarding the prevalence of child sex trafficking based on customer ethnicity.

Finally, the target sample size was calculated differently between the 2012 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 2012 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 2012 and 2016 studies when examining data by city or location type.

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

" In 2012, minors were identified in 56% of all locations visited. In 2016, minors were identified in just 15% of all locations visited. This represents a 73% reduction.

3.8.4   Challenges in Collecting Data From Massage Parlors & Spas

DURING IJM PREVALENCE studies, data collectors are not allowed to receive a massage at spas or massage parlors in order to collect data. This guideline is in place for security and ethical reasons. In past studies, this policy has not negatively impacted data collection at spas and massage parlors, as many locations had a "fishbowl" setup where data collectors could view the available "massage therapists." In other locations, the establishment was willing to bring the available massage therapists to the waiting room for the data collectors to observe and interact with.

In contrast, during the 2016 prevalence studies, data collectors discovered that most massage parlors and spas in the target area no longer allowed potential customers to observe or interact with the available massage therapists. Shifts in the nature of how the commercial sex industry operates in Angeles City and Mabalacat from 2012 to 2016 are discussed in depth in this report. However, in four out of the five massage parlors and spas visited during the 2016 study, data collectors were unable to view or interact with the massage therapists working there, and establishment staff were very reluctant to discuss whether any form of sexual services were available during the massage. Due to the data collectors' inability to confirm whether sexual services were available, or observe any of the massage therapists employed at the location, those four locations were not classified as commercial sex locations and were removed from the list of sampled locations.

IJM believes that this issue warrants further investigation. However, given the relatively small number of massage parlors and spas compared to other types of commercial sex establishments in the study target area, it is unlikely that the lack of data from massage parlors or spas had a significant impact on the overall study results.

### 3.8.5   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 the study area. 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 Angeles City and Mabalacat 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 Angeles City and Mabalact and cannot be extrapolated to exploitation occurring via the internet or social media.

KEY FINDING:

The 2016 study found an overall child sex trafficking prevalence of 1.21%.

Wave 2 Results
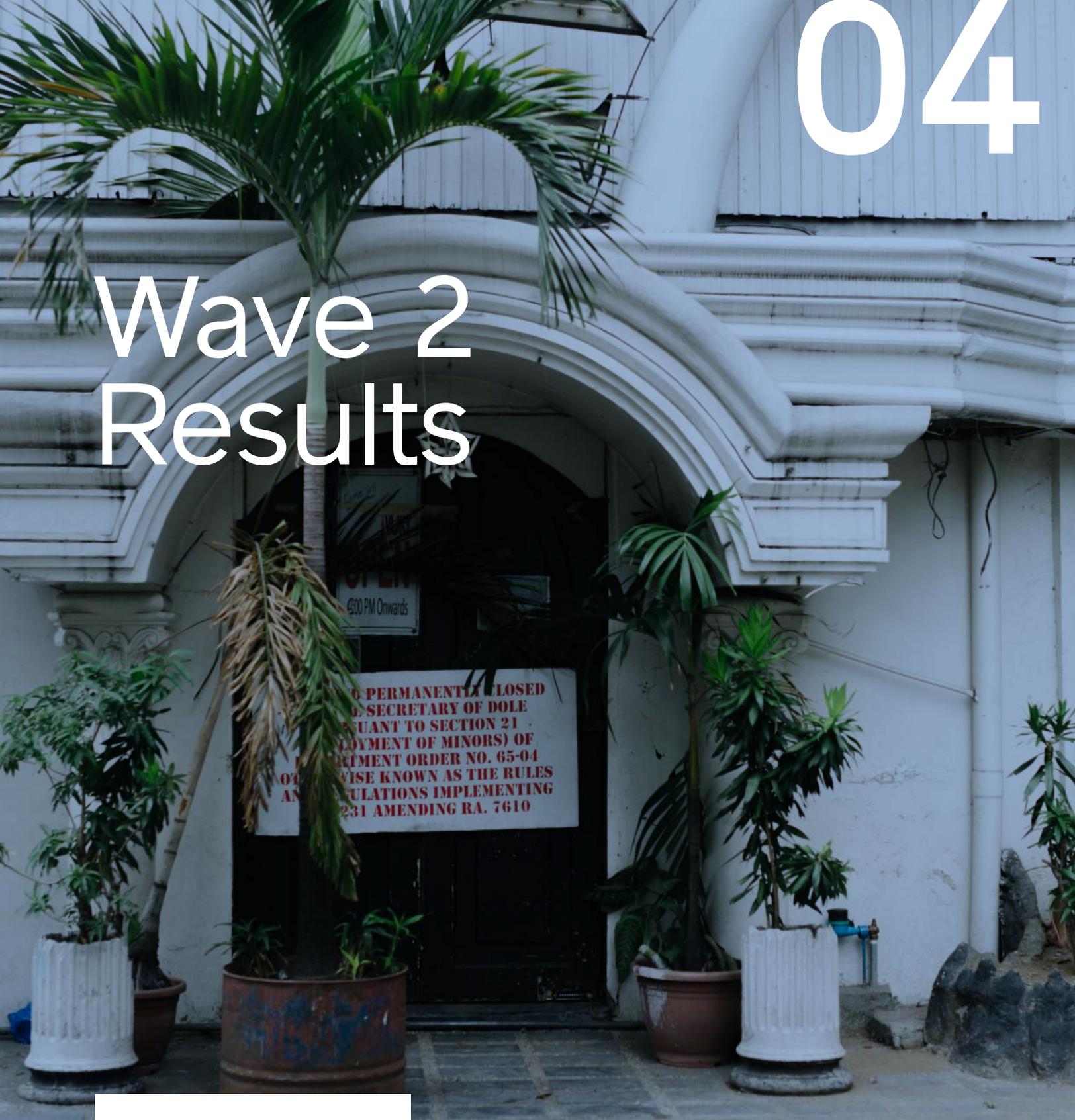
The results of the 2016 Wave 2 study demonstrate a significant reduction in the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the study area from 2012 to 2016.

4 — WAVE 2 RESULTS

Key Findings

- The 2016 study found an overall child sex trafficking prevalence of 1.21% in the target areas in Angeles City and Mabalacat. This means that, on average, one out of every 83 commercial sex workers identified by data collectors was a minor.

- During the 2016, minors were identified in 15% of locations visited. This represents a 73% reduction compared to the 2012 study.

4.1   OVERALL PREVALENCE OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING (CSX)

THE OVERALL PREVALENCE of child sex trafficking victims identified in Angeles City and Mabalacat during the 2016 study was 1.21%. Data was collected during 228 visits to 144 total commercial sex locations. During those visits, data collectors observed 2,861 total CSWs and identified 34.5[2] 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. Unlike the 2012 Wave 1 study, no young minors (age 14 or younger) were identified. All minors identified during the Wave 2 study were ethnically Filipino. One minor, however, told an IJM data collector that her father was a different ethnicity.

4.2   CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING was identified in both Angeles City and Mabalacat during the 2016

Wave 2 study. CSX prevalence, however, was quite different in the two 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[3]
Angeles City	123	2,764	29.5 [4]	1.07%
Mabalacat	21	97	5	5.15%
TOTAL	**144**	**2,861**	**34.5**	**1.21%**

The higher overall prevalence in Mabalacat compared to Angeles City mirrors the findings from the 2012 Wave 1 study. The study team attributed the difference in prevalence primarily to the difference in types of commercial sex locations typically found in Angeles City and Mabalacat. Locations in Angeles City overwhelming cater primarily toward Caucasian, Korean and Japanese customers and are on average much larger than those in Mabalacat. In contrast, commercial sex locations in Mabalacat are almost exclusively frequented by local Filipino customers. They tend to be smaller in size and lower in cost.

4.3   CSX PREVALENCE BY BARANGAY

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY barangay, child sex trafficking victims were identified in all but one of the six barangays in which data was collected during the Wave 2 study. The map below displays overall prevalence disaggregated by barangay:

MAP 3 — CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING PREVALENCE BY BARANGAY
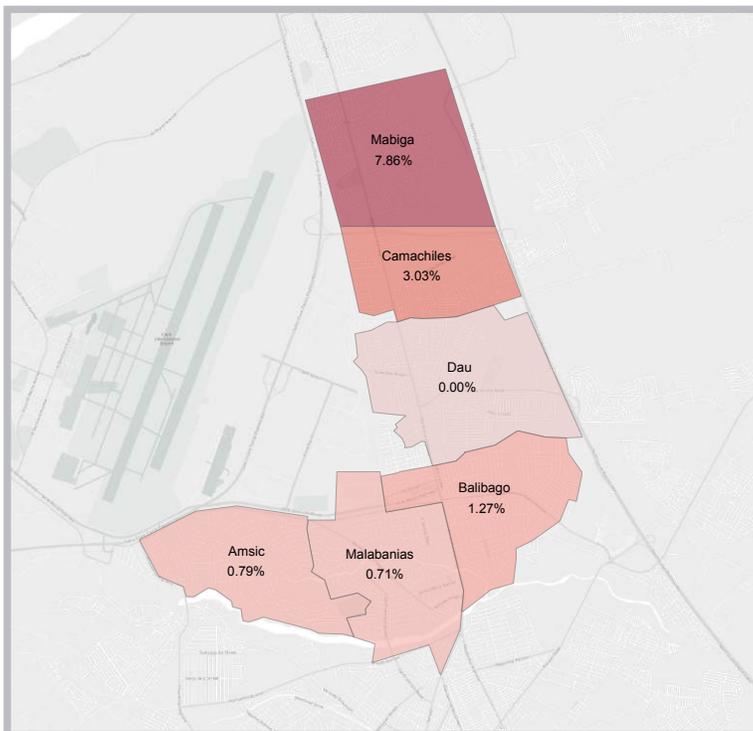
The only barangay in which no minors were identified during the Wave 2 study was Dau, in Mabalacat. However, only four commercial sex locations were identified in Dau during mapping. All four locations in Dau were sampled for data collection, but only 13 total sex workers were observed.

4.4   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 9.04%. 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 minors were identified in bikini bars, or "hostess bars." However, they are also the most common type of commercial sex location in the study area and employ the most CSWs compared to any other location type.

TABLE 5 — PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	PREVALENCE[5]
Bar / Restaurant / Club	10	85	1	1.18%
Bikini Bar	86	2,356	17	0.72%
KTV Bar	40	320	8	2.50%
Massage Parlor / Spa	1	6	0	0.00%
Street Area[6]	7	94	8.5 [7]	9.04%
TOTAL	**144**	**2,861**	**34.5**	**1.21%**

4.5   CSX PREVALENCE BY CUSTOMER ETHNICITY

DURING THE WAVE 2 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 6 — CSX PREVALENCE BY CUSTOMER ETHNICITY

CUSTOMER ETHNICITY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	CSX PREVALENCE
Asian	11	315	2.5	0.83%
Not Observed	14	109	1	0.97%
Mixed	38	951	10	1.05%
Caucasian	47	1,318	16	1.21%
Filipino	34	167	5	2.97%
TOTAL	**142**	**2,861**	**34.5**	**1.21%**

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 locations along Fields Avenue and Perimeter Road 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.

4.6   PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

THE 35 MINORS identified during the 2016 study were found in 22 (15%) of the 144 commercial sex locations. Minors were identified in 18 locations (15%) in Angeles City and in four locations (19%) in Mabalacat.

The table below displays the percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors, disaggregated by location type. With the exception of massage parlors and spas, where no minors were identified, the percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors was relatively consistent, 10% and 18% representing the upper and lower bounds.

TABLE 7 — PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	% OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
Bar / Restaurant / Club	10	1	10%
Bikini Bar	86	13	15%
KTV Bar	40	7	18%
Massage Parlor / Spa	1	0	0%
Street Area[8]	7	1	14%
TOTAL	**144**	**22**	**15%**

In the 22 locations where minors were identified, there were on average 1.15 minors present. Only two sampled locations were found to be exploiting more than one minor, which indicates that to the extent minors continue to be trafficked for sex in Angeles City and Mabalacat, it is a predominantly dispersed phenomenon and not clustered in specific locations.

MAP 4 — PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY BARANGAY
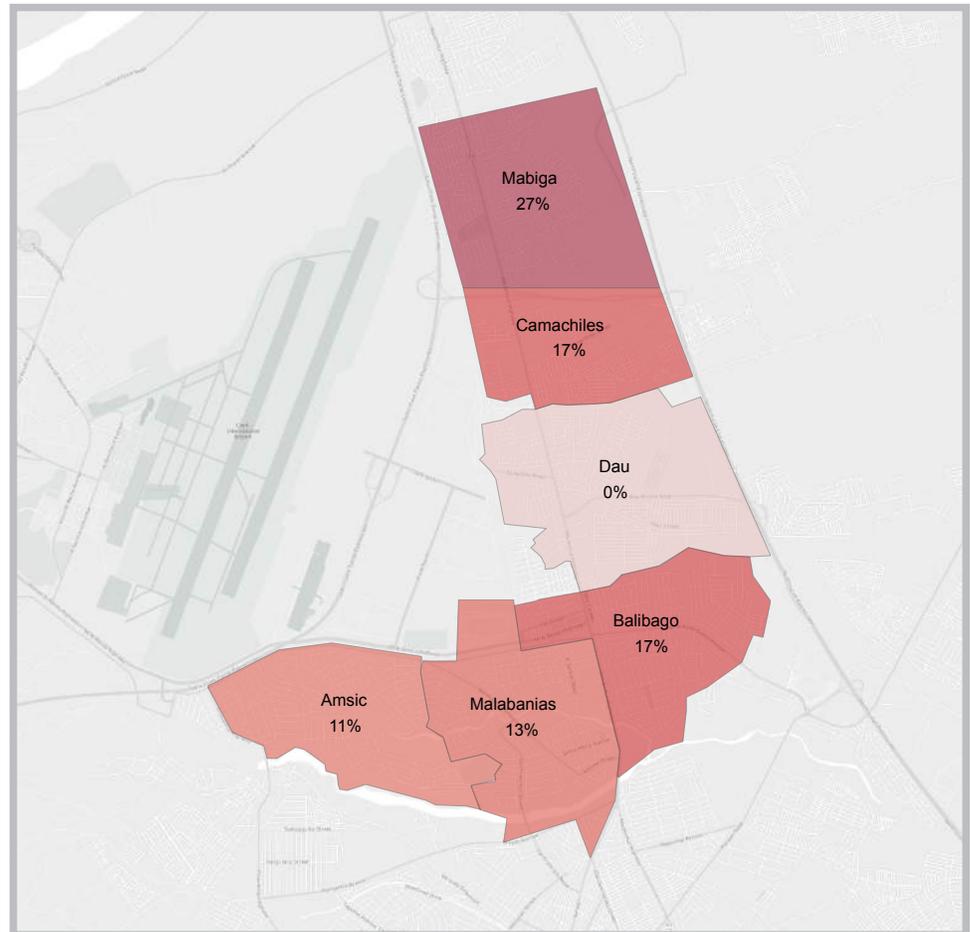
The percentage of locations found to be exploiting minors also remained consistent when disaggregated by barangay, with minors identified in between 11%-17% of locations in four out of the six barangays. The only outliers were Dau, in Mabalacat, where no minors were identified in the six locations visited, and Mabiga, in Mabalacat, where minors were identified in 27% of the 13 locations sampled.

05

2012 Wave 1 vs. 2016 Wave 2 Comparison & Analysis

Comparing changes in the nature and prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat over a four year period.

5 — 2012 WAVE 1 VS. 2016 WAVE 2 COMPARISON & ANALYSIS

Key Findings

- The overall prevalence of child sex trafficking in the target area decreased from 8.79% in 2012 to 1.21% in 2016. This represents an 86.23% reduction in prevalence.

- During the 2016 study, the percentage of surveyed locations found to be exploiting minors for sex decreased by 73% compared to 2012.

5.1   WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE

THE RESULTS OF the 2016 Wave 2 study demonstrate a significant reduction in the prevalence of child sex trafficking in the study area from 2012 to 2016. During the 2012 Wave 1 study, the overall prevalence of minors trafficked for sex was 8.79% in the locations visited. The 2016 Wave 2 overall CSX prevalence finding of 1.21% represents an 86.23% decrease compared to the baseline.

TABLE 8 — WAVE 1 (2012) VS. WAVE 2 (2016) OVERALL PREVALENCE COMPARISON

STUDY	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	# OF MINORS IDENTIFIED	OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE[9]	%Δ IN OVERALL CSX PREVALENCE
WAVE 1 (2012)	90	1,896	171	8.79%	--
WAVE 2 (2016)	144	2,861	35	1.21%	**-86.23%**

During the Wave 1 study, the 171 minors identified were overwhelming 15-17 years old. However, data collectors did identify minors age 14 or younger on three occasions, particularly in street-based exploitation. In one instance during the Wave 1 study, a data collector was offered a clearly underage girl within five minutes of engaging the pimp in conversation. The minor victim stated that she was 14 years old. When asked directly, the pimp confirmed that she was available for sex. In contrast, during the Wave 2 study, data collectors failed to identify minors age 14 or younger in any establishment, or on the street.

Although the 2016 study team visited 54 more commercial sex locations and observed almost 1,000 more CSWs compared to the 2012 study team, the data from the two studies suggests that the commercial sex industry decreased substantially in size between the Wave 1 and Wave 2 studies. As noted in section 3.8.2 of this report, the increase in the number of locations visited and CSWs observed from Wave 1 to Wave 2 was primarily due to the increased efficiency with which the 2016 study was conducted. During the Wave 1 study, data collectors visited 37% of all identified commercial sex locations in the study area. In contrast, during the Wave 2 study, data collectors visited all but one identified commercial sex locations in the 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 2.

TABLE 9 — LOCATION POPULATION & CSWS OBSERVED BY WAVE

STUDY	TOTAL LOCATION POPULATION	# OF LOCATIONS VISITED	# OF CSWS OBSERVED	AVG # OF CSWS PER LOCATION
WAVE 1 (2012)	243	90	1,896	18.0
WAVE 2 (2016)	145	144	2,861	18.0

There are a variety of factors that may have contributed to the decrease in the overall size of the commercial sex industry in the study area from Wave 1 to Wave 2. Part of the decrease can be attributed to the increase in operations against locations exploiting minors for sex. In IJM-supported anti-trafficking operations operations in Angeles City and Mabalacat from 2012 to 2016, a total of 15 commercial sex locations were permanently closed by order of the Philippine Department of Interior and Local Government or by local city governments. Additionally, a large number of commercial sex locations previously located along Mitchell Ave, just west of MacArthur Highway and north of the walking street area of Fields Avenue, were demolished by the Angeles City government to make room for planned building projects.

5.2   WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

WHEN DISAGGREGATED BY city, comparison of the Wave 1 and Wave 2 data indicates that CSX prevalence decreased by 87.54% in Angeles City.

The change in prevalence from Wave 1 to Wave 2 in Mabalacat is not statistically significant due to the relatively low number of locations sampled in Mabalacat during Wave 1 data collection. Please see Section 3.8.2 for further discussion of this challenge. However, even in light of this challenge, comparison between the Wave 1 and Wave 2 data does provide strong anecdotal evidence that CSX prevalence in Mabalacat decreased as well. The following table and map display the identified CSX prevalence reduction for each city.

TABLE 10 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY CITY

| CITY	2012 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Angeles City	8.59%	1.07%	–87.54%
Mabalacat	13.57%	5.15%	–62.05%
TOTAL	**8.79%**	**1.21%**	**–86.23%**

MAP 5 — CSX PREVALENCE CHANGE BY CITY

5.3   WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 CSX PREVALENCE BY BARANGAY

COMPARING THE WAVE 1 and Wave 2 data by barangay also presents challenges due to the lower number of locations sampled in Mabalacat during the Wave 1 study. However, the identified change in prevalence in the three Angeles City barangays included in the study was statistically significant.

TABLE 11 — CSX PREVALENCE CHANGE BY BARANGAY IN ANGELES CITY

BARANGAY	WAVE 1 PREVALENCE	WAVE 2 PREVALENCE	%Δ IN CSX PREVALENCE
Balibago	7.35%	1.27%	−82.72%
Malabanias	8.58%	0.71%	−91.72%
Amsic	12.28%	0.78%	−93.65%
TOTAL	**8.59%**	**1.07%**	**−87.54%**

MAP 6 — CSX PREVALENCE CHANGE BY BARANGAY IN ANGELES CITY
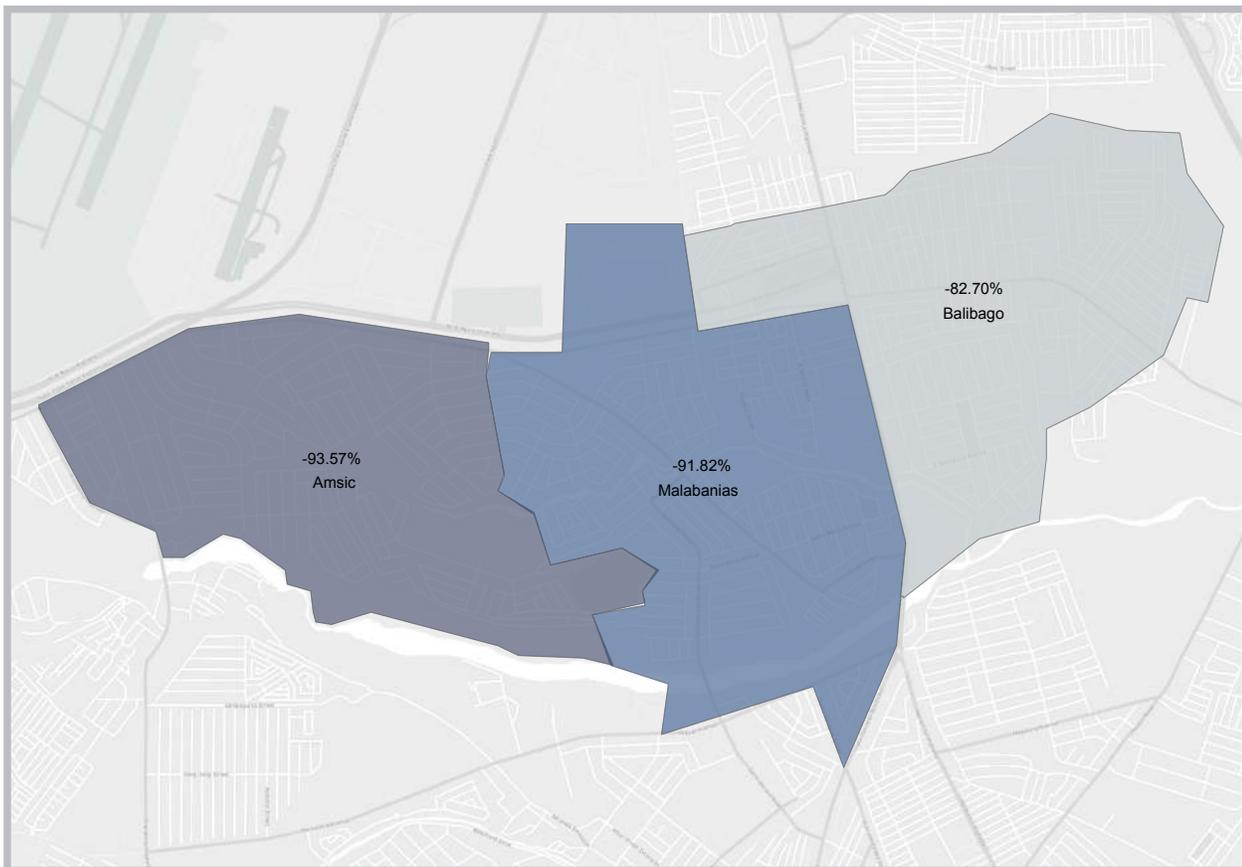
5.4   WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

During the Wave 1 study, the highest prevalence of minors was identified in street-based prostitution at 25.71%. The lowest prevalence was identified in massage parlors and spas at 2.44%. During Wave 2, decreases in prevalence were identified across all location types.

TABLE 12 — CHANGE IN CSX PREVALENCE BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	2012 CSX PREVALENCE	2016 CSX PREVALENCE	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Massage Parlors / Spas	2.44%	0.00%	-100% [10]
Bar / Clubs / Restaurants	2.65%	1.18%	-55.47%
Bikini Bars	8.27%	0.72%	-91.29%
KTV Bars	13.50%	2.50%	-81.48%
Street Prostitution	25.71%	9.04%	-64.84%
TOTAL	**8.89%**	**1.21%**	**-86.23%**

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 2 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

During Wave 1 data collection in 2012, minors were identified in 56% of all locations visited. During Wave 2 data collection in 2016, minors were identified in just 15% of all locations visited. This represents a 73% reduction in the percentage of locations in which data collectors identified minors trafficked for sex.

TABLE 13 — WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 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 (2012)	90	50	56%	--
WAVE 2 (2016)	144	22	15%	-73%

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

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During the 2016 study, decreases in prevalence of child sex trafficking were identified across all location types, including bars, clubs and street areas.

TABLE 14 — WAVE 1 VS. WAVE 2 PERCENTAGE OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS BY LOCATION TYPE

LOCATION TYPE	WAVE 1% OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	WAVE 2% OF LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS	%Δ IN OVERALL LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS
Bar / Club / Restaurant	25%	10%	-60%
Massage Parlor / Spa	20%	0%	-100% [11]
Bikini Bar	63%	15%	-76%
KTV Bar	52%	18%	-66%
Street Areas	67%	14%	-79%
TOTAL	**56%**	**15%**	**-73%**

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.

6 — CONCLUSION

6.1   CSX PREVALENCE

THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES of this study were (1) to measure the prevalence of child sex trafficking in Angeles City and Mabalacat in 2016, and (2) to compare the 2016 Wave 2 data against the Wave 1 baseline data from 2012.

The Wave 2 study found an overall CSX prevalence of 1.21%. CSX prevalence was 1.07% in Angeles City. CSX prevalence was 5.15% in Mabalacat. However, as the size of the commercial sex industry is significantly lower in Mabalacat compared to Angeles City, this distinction had relatively little impact on the overall CSX prevalence figure for the entire study area.

Disaggregated by the ethnicity of other customers identified in each location, prevalence was highest in locations typically frequented by local Filipino customers at 2.97%. Prevalence was lowest in locations frequented primarily by non-Filipino Asian customers at 0.83%. CSX prevalence was 1.21% in locations in which the majority of customers were Caucasian.

Child sex trafficking decreased from 8.79% in 2012 to 1.21% in 2016 — a reduction of 86.23%.

6.1.1   Wave 1 (2012) vs. Wave 2 (2016) Comparison

IN 2012, THE Wave 1 study found an overall CSX prevalence of 8.79% in Angeles City and Mabalacat. The Wave 2 CSX prevalence result of 1.21% represents a reduction of 86.23% from 2012 to 2016. The Wave 2 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 over half (56%) of sampled locations, while Wave 2 found trafficked children in 15% of locations. Overall this represented a 72.50% drop in the percentage of commercial sex locations exploiting minors from 2012 to 2016.

07

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 ±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 2

ALTHOUGH PHILIPPINE LAW clearly criminalizes child sex trafficking in all forms, the broader commercial sex industry in the Philippines 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 2 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. 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 2 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 23% (50 out of 219) of distinct interactions with individuals during data collection.

8.1   VIEWS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT IN LOCATIONS EXPLOITING MINORS

IN THE 22 locations in which minors were identified during the Wave 2 study, data collectors recorded positive or negative statements in 11 locations. Of those 11 observations regarding fear of law enforcement in locations found to be exploiting minors, 64% (n=7) were positive (meaning fear of law enforcement was observed). Negative statements (meaning that a clear statement was made that the individual was not afraid of law enforcement action) were recorded 36% (n=4) of the time.

Below are several examples of occasions when data collectors recorded clear fear of law enforcement in locations found to be exploiting minors during the Wave 2 study:

> While [data collectors] were at the bar, an alarm sounded one time, and staff seemed to be on high alert. When [the data collector] asked [CSWs' name redacted] what the alarm was

for, she said that the alarm would sound one time whenever a Filipino entered the bar. If the alarm sounded three times in a row, that meant police were spotted, and they should run.

While interacting with [data collector] … an adult [CSW] showed concern for the [data collector] when he mentioned that he likes younger girls. She said, "Be careful when you look for young girls. You can get into trouble."

[Data collector] went looking for [an identified minor] and asked the waitress if he could go into the dressing room to look for her. She initially allowed him. However, he was stopped because another waitress said he could have been NBI. [12]

In the four instances in which data collectors observed negative statements regarding fear of law enforcement (meaning no fear of law enforcement) in locations found to be exploiting minors, all four locations catered specifically to Filipino customers. In two locations, data collectors were told that there was nothing to fear from law enforcement because "this area has never experienced any raids." In another location, data collectors were told that the establishment did not fear law enforcement because a high-ranking government official is a regular customer. In the fourth location, data collectors were told that the establishment was safe from law enforcement action because no sex is allowed on premises and the transaction for sex is purely between the customer and the CSW.

8.2   VIEWS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT IN LOCATIONS NOT EXPLOITING MINORS

IN THE 120 locations not found to be exploiting minors, data collectors recorded positive or negative statements regarding fear of law enforcement 39 times. In 18% (n=7) of those interactions, data collectors recorded positive statements regarding fear of law enforcement. Past law enforcement actions were cited three times; the fact that it is illegal to offer minors for sex was cited three times; and on five occasions, data collectors were questioned whether they were undercover police. [13]

In 82% of those interactions (n=32) in locations not found to be exploiting minors, negative statements regarding fear of law enforcement were recorded. During 50% of these interactions (n=16), individuals cited the establishment's connection to law enforcement officials as the reason they were not afraid of potential law enforcement action. Below are examples of interactions the data collectors had:

One of the owners is a colonel and there is no fear of [law enforcement]. One [data collector] asked if he needed to be worried about getting in trouble with law enforcement, to which the CSW replied that if the establishment did not have connections, it would not still be open.

According to [CSW], owner is giving allowances to the barangay police.

[CSW] said there is no fear of law enforcement because owner is good friends with government officials, who are frequent guests.

In the remaining interactions in which individuals expressed a lack of fear of law enforcement action, the most common reason stated was because the establishment was not breaking the law because no sex was allowed on site, or because the establishment was not involved in the transaction for sex.

APPENDIX C: WORKS CITED

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While interacting with [data collector] ... an adult [CSW] showed concern for the [data collector] when he mentioned that he likes younger girls. She said, "Be careful when you look for young girls. You can get into trouble."
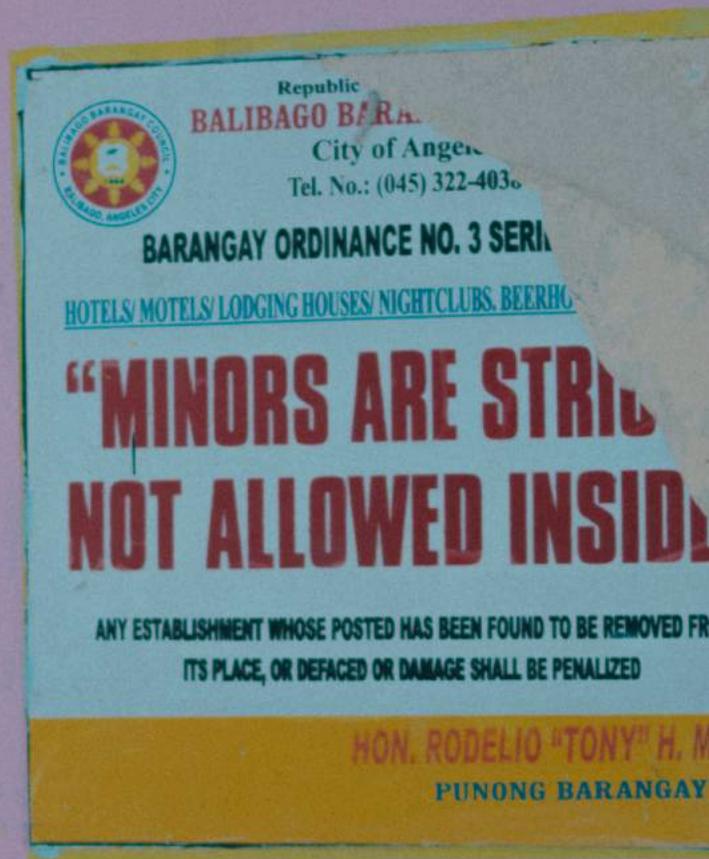
APPENDIX D: FOOTNOTES

[1] "Surviving Violence & Trafficking: Stories of Women and Youth of Angeles City," The Red Anti-Violence Project. Page IX. Published August 2010.

[2] 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.

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

[4] 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.

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

[6] During both Wave 1 and Wave 2, street areas were divided into 1-2 block areas where high concentrations of commercial sex workers 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] All nine minors identified in street-based exploitation were identified in a single area to the west of the walking street area of Fields Avenue. Five of the nine identified minors were in a single group, and the data collection team was only able to interact with them briefly before the minors left the area. Given the unusually high number of minors identified at that location, another data collection team was sent to verify the data. However, the second team was unable to make contact with the identified minors. In order to provide a conservative prevalence estimate, the study team chose to include all nine minors in the data.

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

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

[10] Please see the Limitations section for information regarding challenges encountered collecting data from massage parlors and spas during the 2016 end-line study.

[11] Please see the Limitations section for information regarding challenges encountered collecting data from massage parlors and spas during the 2016 end-line study.

[12] Philippine National Bureau of Investigation. The NBI is a law enforcement agency under the jurisdiction of the Philippine Department of Justice and is similar in mandate and structure to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States.

[13] Total does not add up to seven, as more than one reason was given during several interactions.

Since 2002, 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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