

EARLY TO WORK

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Introduction

In Region XI, the Ground Breaking Program for Child Labor has been denominated "Early to Work" ostensibly to underscore the focus on Filipino children who are wage earners and in many instances breadwinners in poverty-stricken households. Child labor is a widespread paradox in this country where the young proliferate in the streets and are active participants in the economic and labor sectors at a tender age. As in the pilot studies, this research consists of a two-part investigation beginning with a Rapid Appraisal survey and followed by a more in-depth, qualitative study. This report covers the findings of the Rapid Appraisal survey or "Early to Work, Part I".

Significance and Objectives of the Study

The significance of an action-research oriented study is the integration of data investigation and gathering with the implementation of intervention measures such as the PIC. This optimizes the research value and significance of the study.

While this study shares the ultimate objectives of the Ground Breaking Project for the total eradication of exploitative child labor, "Early to Work, Part I" addressed more immediate problems which are the following:

1. determine the incidence and prevalence of child labor in Region XI
2. identify the economic sectors where children are employed and describe the working conditions therein
3. determine the characteristics of child laborers in Region XI
4. inquire into the family background and other circumstances that may be related to child labor

5. determine the perceptions of child laborers of the world around them, their hopes and aspirations

6. recommend appropriate intervention measures for the amelioration of child labor in Region XI

By way of pacing the research work, the first three objectives were addressed in Part I or the Rapid Appraisal Survey while the other three objectives were reserved for the in-depth part of the study. In Part I the following variables were tested:

1. characteristics of respondent (R) households (HHs)

- a. number of families/HH
- b. ethnicity
- c. number of children in HHs
- d. number of children of other families in the HH
- e. number of working children/HH

2. characteristics of children in HHs

- a. age
- b. educational background
- c. illnesses

3. characteristics of working children

- a. age
- b. sex
- c. educational background
- d. number of work/child

4. working conditions

- a. number of work hours/day
- b. monthly income
- c. type of work
- d. type of employer
- e. reasons for working

Methodology

A quota sample of 800 HHs was proportionately allocated to the three areas (Davao City, Davao del Sur and Davao Province)

chosen by the RCLPC XI. The selection of the survey areas was more or less determined by population size and characteristics representative of the three economic sectors namely; agriculture, manufacturing and industry, and services. Davao Province was purposively selected on the strength of both population size, the biggest in Region XI, as well as for being typically a manufacturing and industrial province. Davao del Sur was chosen as a representative of the agricultural sector while Davao City was held to represent mainly the services sector. Accordingly, the following sub-samples were allocated to each:

1. Davao Province	-	355 Rs
2. Davao City	-	289
3. Davao del Sur	-	<u>156</u>
Total		800 Rs

In each of the survey areas the subsample was further re-allocated to municipalities and barangays:

1. Davao Province

1.1 Tagum (Poblacion & Madaum)	-	183 Rs
1.2 Panabo (Poblacion & Gredu)	-	149
1.3 Samal (Benoling)	-	<u>25</u>
Total		357 Rs

2. Davao City

2.1 Agdao	-	185 Rs
2.2 Talomo (Matina and Upper Ma-a)	-	<u>106</u>
Total		291 Rs

3. Davao del Sur

3.1 Malita (Sabang & San Roque)	-	77 Rs
3.2 Digos (Sinawilan & Matti)	-	<u>83</u>
Total		<u>160 Rs</u>
Grand Total -		808 Rs*

*An excess of 8 Rs was interviewed beyond the 800 sample.

In all the two provinces and one city, the poblacion was always included in the sample. The choice of another municipality was dictated by certain considerations such as accessibility and pre-survey information regarding the presence of child workers in the area and the type of work that they might be engaged in.

Thus in Davao Province, a sample of 25 Rs was set aside for Benoling in Samal Island after the research team was given some very cursory information about child divers, actually young fishermen who are engaged in unusual and highly hazardous work conditions. They purportedly dive in deep sea at night to spear fish lapu-lapu, talakitok and other fish that command a good price in the market. Earlier, the research team also planned to interview children employed in the mining sites of Diwalwal where children are allegedly employed for work in the mine shafts or tunnels. Unfortunately, throughout the months of August till September the rains rendered the survey plan unimplementable. Many mountain roads had become impassable due to landslides and cave-ins.

In a related development, barangay Madaum of Tagum (Davao Province) was identified by the local officials in an orientation meeting with RCLPC XI as an agricultural area with many families who are contact growers for the Hijo Plantation Incorporated. Contract growing operates as a small family enterprise in which all family members, irrespective of age are often active participants. In some cases, each family member is given a wage commensurate to its duties and responsibilities in the family-owned business. However, it was in Madaum that the survey was delayed for more than two weeks because of the apprehension of a local school official. The letter of introduction signed by the DOLE Regional Office appeared to have raised the official's anxieties about how the Hijo Plantation's image would be affected by the study. Consequently, the official prohibited the teachers from getting involved in the research. The researchers later on secured another introductory letter this time from DECS XI which somehow softened the official's resistance. Finally, a visit from the Assistant Regional Director of DOLE XI together with the UP-ORC team helped a lot towards easing the initial tensions brought about by the project.

The sampling in Davao City was conducted by peer interviewers — high school senior students of the Sta. Central High School and Matina High School. In the latter high school, the school principal welcomed the participation of its honor section in the survey and later on made plans for accrediting their work as a practicum course in the curriculum. In the other survey areas however, where a high school could not be found within the immediate vicinity elementary school teachers were recruited as interviewers. By the first week of September, practically all of the interviews were completed with the exception of those in Davao Province.

The Study Findings By Survey Area

1. DAVAO CITY

Characteristics of respondent HHs. A total of 291 HHs were covered by the survey in Davao City. Almost all (94.8%) HHs speak various Visayan dialects and have single families (98%). In these HHs 647 children of the below 18 years population were found. The HHs tend to be small, with 81.4% having only 1-3 children and even in those with other families living in the same HH the pattern of 1-3 children is maintained. Almost one-half of the HHs have one child in the 17-0 age bracket. Almost all (91.4%) have one working child and in 21 HHs (7.2%) there are two child laborers per HH. Only four HHs have no working children.

Characteristics of children in HHs. The ages of the children tend towards the older years of 12-17 which account for 67% of the children. Slightly over one-fifth are 17 year olds while a little less than one-fourth are between the ages of 15-17 years. The majority (65.8%) have an educational background of primary to secondary schooling. Of these, 28% claimed to have gone to high school while 24% said they reached the intermediate grades. A number of children (x = 20) said they have tertiary education. On the other hand, six children never went to school. About 15% admitted that they are dropouts. In regard to health, the children complained mostly (x = 210) of fever and related syndromes, i.e. coughs and colds. As for other ailments and diseases, chicken pox and measles were mentioned in common (x = 36 and x = 25 respectively). Male child workers (x = 159) outnumbered the female (x = 149).

Working conditions of child laborers. A little over one-third (34%) of Davao City's child laborers toil from 5-8 hours a day. Of the large majority (97%) who earn cash wages the average monthly income is P1,231.04. Almost one-half earn from P500-999 monthly. More than one-third receive from P1,000-1,999 while two children claimed to earn between P4,500-4,999. There are ten working children who said they receive wages in kind.

Working children in Davao City proliferate in the services sector where 86% work as vendors (27%), house helpers (18%), trisikad drivers (7%), or restaurant waiters and disco dancers (6%). The agricultural sector is represented by 13.9% of the children engaged in fishing and farm work. The manufacturing sector is the least represented with only five cases of child laborers.

More than one-third of the children said that their employers are private HHs while those who said they are self-employed or employed by their own families account for 31.4%. A good number (18.8%) are working in restaurants and various other food stores.

The overwhelming reason for working is financial but it is instructive to note the range of financial needs and priorities of child laborers. More than two-thirds of the children are working to help in the family livelihood. Some 14.6% use their earnings to support themselves in school while a similar self-supporting group claimed to be saving money for their future. These are joined by another 8% who are likewise self-supporting, resulting in a total of 36.8% of self-supporting children. Twelve children responded that they are working to pass the time since they have already stopped studying.

2. DAVAO DEL SUR

Characteristics of HHs. In Davao del Sur a total of 160 HHs were studied. These are preponderantly (96.2%) Visayan-speaking and single or nucleated families (99.38%). The size of the HHs tend to be small as indicated by the number of children, 1-3 children per family for a large majority (85%) of the sample. Almost one-half of the HHs have only one child.

These 160 HHs yielded a total of 357 children of the below 18 years population of which 171 (48%) are working children. In practically all of the HHs there is at least one working child. Some 7% of the HHs have 2-3 working children. Only four HHs have no working children.

Characteristics of children in HHs. As in Davao City, the older years of 12-17 predominate (75%). About one-fourth were 15-17 year olds. The 17 year olds make up another one-fourth of all the children. The majority (72.07%) of the children living in these HHs have primary and secondary schooling. However, only 5 children actually claimed to have finished the primary grades. A little over 4% had high school education while 6.12% said they have tertiary or collegiate background. The dropouts account for 11.01%. The children mostly complain of having suffered from flu and coughs ($x = 87$) while some said ($x = 28$) they had not suffered from any kind of illnesses.

Characteristics of working children. The 12-17 year olds constituted 99.42% of the working children in Davao del Sur province. Of these, the 17 year olds made up the biggest group (41.52%), followed by the 15-16 age group (36.85%). The younger children of between 12-14 years accounted for 21.05%. Again, the male child workers ($x = 114$) outnumbered the females ($x = 57$). Those who claimed to have secondary schooling composed the biggest group (52.05%) and those with collegiate background, 9.36%. Fifteen working children were high school graduates, a sharp contrast to the small number who finished elementary grades ($x = 3$).

Working conditions. About one-half of the children worked from 5-8 hours a day. Of these, 40.35% actually worked for eight hours a day. A number (12.28%) worked 12 hours a day. On the other hand, a bigger group (14.62%) worked only two to three hours.

For their labors, the children earned an average of P1,546.17 a month. The majority (67.84%) received between P500-1,499.00. Of these, the biggest group earned from P500-999.00 followed by those who said they made from P1,000-1,499.00. Two children said their earnings amounted to P4,000-4,999.00. Several children ($x = 21$),

were paid in kind i.e. free board and lodging or a school allowance.

Almost one-half (49.19%) of Davao del Sur's working children were engaged in fishing and farm work. Several were found in the manufacturing sector as mat weavers (7%), clay pot makers (8%) and T-shirt printers ($x = 1$). Those engaged in vending accounted for only 6.4% while a bigger group (7%) were house helpers. Another 7% were trisikad drivers.

The biggest group (29.8%) of child laborers in Davao del Sur worked for their own families while an almost equal number (28) declared that they were self-employed. The next significant group (26.31%) was working for private HHs. Eleven children were working in a plantation.

The most quoted reason for working was the poverty of their families. For this reason 42% of the children responded that they were working to help their families eke out a living. The next financial need of child laborers was education, to which about one-fourth said their earnings go. Those who were working for no other reason than to pass the time, since they had already stopped schooling, accounted for 5.92%.

3. DAVAO PROVINCE

Characteristics of HHs. The biggest sub-sample (357 HHs) of this research was taken from Davao Province. A large majority (91.04%) spoke Visayan. The rest of the HHs spoke a variety of ethnolanguages such as "Muslim" (3.08%), Badjao (1.96%) and Ilocano (1.68%). Almost all (98.32%) were nucleated families. A total of 754 children of the below 18 years population were found in these HHs all of which have child laborers.

Characteristics of children in HHs. A big majority (70.2%) of the children were from 12-17 years old. The biggest group consisted of 15 year olds (14.46%) followed by the 17 year olds (14.06%). Likewise, a large majority (84%) had primary and secondary schooling. Of these, almost one-half had primary to intermediate education, although only three children in the category actually graduated from the primary grades. Slightly more than one-third

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The child laborers in Davao Province said that they suffered from common maladies such as fever ($x = 151$), cough ($x = 68$), colds ($x = 49$) and headaches ($x = 30$). Chicken pox and measles ($x = 82$) were mentioned as common afflictions. Malaria was also frequently cited ($x = 26$).

Characteristics of working children. The age distribution to working children in Davao Province closely followed the same pattern as those in Davao City and Davao del Sur. The age group of 12-17 years constituted a large majority (89.53%) with the 17 year olds (24.35%) leading the child laborers followed by the 16 and 15 year olds who made up 18.33% and 17.8%, respectively. The 12 and 13 year olds were equally represented by 7.85% each. In Davao Province the difference between male (52.36%) and female child workers (47.64%) was reduced to a narrow margin of about 5% so that one might say that in Davao Province both sexes were almost equally represented in the labor force. With regard to their educational background, again those with primary and secondary schooling formed a large majority (85.59%). The almost equally represented in the labor force. With regard to their educational background, again those with primary and secondary schooling formed a large majority (85.59%). The dropouts made up 9.95%.

Working conditions. More than one-half of the child labor force in Davao Province worked from 5-8 hours a day. A good number (14.13%) worked only from 1-4 hours but a few (10.71%) worked from 12-17 hours. The majority (78.01%) were earning between P500-999.00. Those who earned between P1,000-1,999.00 constituted 14.4%, while those who were paid in kind made up 6.02%.

constituted 10.9%. A few (4.4%) worked in plantations.

More than one-half (57.32%) of the child laborers were working to help support themselves and their families. Next to these were those who were working to obtain education for and by themselves (27.48%) and those who were saving money for the future (7.32%). A few (3.66%) were working to learn the family business and to gain experience.

Comparative Data Analysis: Summary of Findings

Characteristics of HHs. In a survey of a total of 808 HHs, the study findings showed that these were predominantly (94%) Visayan of various ethnolinguistic origins. These were almost invariably (98.6%) small, nuclear families the majority of which had no more than three children belonging to the below 18 years population. But for 1% of these HHs, all had at least one child laborer while several families (7.4%) had 2-3 child workers. In Davao Province all 357 HHs had children who were active participants in the labor force. All three areas had a high prevalence rate of working children, the highest being Davao del Sur (54.9%) and the lowest, Davao City (52.47%).*

Characteristics of Children in HHs. The majority (73.6%) of the children belonged to the older years of 11-17. Of these, almost one-half (43%) were composed of 15-17 years old. More than one-third (39.8%) had primary to intermediate schooling, while another one-third said that they had a secondary or high school background. The number of those who said they actually graduated from elementary or high school was 0.8% and 2.6%, respectively. Some 3.3% said they had collegiate education while 102% admitted to being dropouts. As regards health conditions, the children commonly complained of fever and related syndromes, (x = 533), while some reported having suffered from malaria (x = 29), pneumonia (x = 5), and amoebiasis (x = 6). Davao Province had the biggest number of complaints of fever (x = 366) which Davao del Sur had the lowest (x = 60).

* No. of working children

x 100

The number of children qualified to work

Characteristics of working children. A total of 861 child laborers in Davao City, Davao del Sur and Davao Province were identified in this study. Among these, the older ones, with ages of 15-17 years predominated (67.5%). The next big group of child workers was composed of those with ages of 12-14 years. The youngest working child, a six year old, was found in Davao City. In Davao del Sur the youngest was 11 years old and in Davao Province, an eight year old.

Male child workers invariably outnumbered the females, most especially in Davao del Sur where the males (x = 114) were twice as many as the females (x = 57).

Almost one-half of the working children claimed to have secondary schooling while some (29.1%) said they had primary to elementary education. A few (5.6%) reported that they had gone to college. An alarming 15.3% admitted that they were dropouts. Of the three study areas, Davao City had the most number of dropouts (20.4%) and Davao Province, the smallest (9.9%).

Almost one-half of the children worked from 5-8 hours a day. Some 31.2% labored from 9-25 hours. A small minority (4.8%) of the child laborers worked by the *pakyaw* system. Of those who labored beyond eight hours a day, Davao City counted for the most number of children (51.2%) and Davao Province the smallest, (9.8%).

In general, the working children were limited to one type of job. A very small minority, however, said they were holding down 2-3 jobs. This group was found in Davao Province which had six cases of children with multiple jobs and in Davao City which had five.

The highest mean monthly income earned by the working children was in Davao del Sur (P1,546.17) and the lowest, in Davao Province (876.00). The majority (75%) earned from P500.00-1,499.00 a month. The highest paid were 25 children who said they earned from P3,000.00-4,999.00 a month. Some 6.2% of the children were paid in kind. Of those who received wages exceeding P1,499.00, the biggest group was found in Davao del Sur.

The child laborers proliferated in the services sector where the children worked as domestic helpers (27.6%), restaurant waiters and waitresses (9.4%) and vendors (15.9%). Those in the agricultural sectors accounted for less than one-fifth and a very small minority (4.7%) was found in the manufacturing sector. The biggest number of domestic helpers were found in Davao Province ($x = 123$) and the smallest in Davao del Sur ($x = 12$). The largest number of children working as waiters and waitresses was in Davao City ($x = 16$); the largest number of child vendors, in Davao Province ($x = 87$); those engaged in fishing, in Davao City ($x = 40$); and those doing farmwork, in Davao del Sur ($x = 28$).

More than a third of the children claimed to be self-employed or employed in family-owned enterprises. An almost equal percentage (38.2%) said that they were employed in private HHs. Several children (14.2%) were working in restaurants and other food stores while a few others (3.2%) were working in plantations. The greatest number of children who were self-employed or were employed in private HHs were found in Davao Province ($x = 98$, $x = 63$, respectively). Those who claimed to be employed in family-owned businesses were most numerous in Davao del Sur.

The main reason given for working was poverty of their families; this was the most oft cited reasons given by the children ($x = 528$). Next to this was the need to support themselves in education ($x = 260$). Some were working for experience ($x = 36$) and some to pass the time, since they had already stopped schooling ($x = 36$). The most numerous answers of this kind came from Davao City, and the least from Davao del Sur. Of those who said they were working to pay for their own education the largest number of answers of this kind came from Davao Province. Those whose reasons were categorically self supporting were children from Davao City, just as those whose reasons for working were to learn the family business or work to *gain experience were also from Davao City.*

Conclusion and Recommendations

The incidence and prevalence of child labor in Davao City, Davao del Sur and Davao Province attest to the poverty and

destitution of HHs in these areas. The most frequently cited reasons for working were to help their poor families earn a living and provide for their own needs because their parents were unable to do so. Surprisingly, a large majority of the HHs were small, with no more than 1-3 children in the family. This means that the high prevalence of child laborers could be attributed to very low income levels among these HHs or the utter lack of income earnings on the part of the parents.

Age is a significant factor in all the cases of child labor investigated in this study since the majority were found in the older years of 14-17. It would seem that as soon as the children were out of primary grades they were obliged to help in the family livelihood. This is unfortunate considering that, among the children's personal needs, the need for education was a pressing one. The data showed that almost all of the working children were in various stages of obtaining secondary education. However positive that may be in regard to the circumstances surrounding child laborers, the fact that they were working to support themselves and their families means that they were prevented from devoting their time and attention fully to education, or to getting a good education.

The child laborers in the survey areas proliferated in the services sector, even in Davao Province which was selected as a typical manufacturing and industrial area. In fact, they were represented least in the manufacturing and industrial sector. It could be that their lack of training and skills prevented them from getting jobs in industrial and manufacturing firms. Their lack of skills could also be the reason behind their concentration in the social services sector which does not require special skills or training.

The average income of the child laborers was P1,217.00 a month, which is not a bad figure provided they are earning it regularly. Unfortunately, most of the child laborers were employed in irregular jobs such as vending and domestic help where wages are generally smaller and where both employment and wages are subject to a number of vagaries. Moreover, since majority of the child laborers were either self-employed or employed by their own families, their earnings were limited to bare wages, without the benefit of social security and other amenities.

Opinions are divided with regard to the propriety or rationale of child labor. There are those who think that it is good for children to be oriented to work at an early age, provided they are not exploited. In a poor country like the Philippines, the right attitude to work should be cultivated early in life. On the other hand, the question that begs to be asked is: *Do not the children have the right not to work early in childhood when they are supposed to be in school, preparing themselves for adult responsibilities?*

In view of the findings of this study the following are strongly recommended:

1. organization of PICs in all the survey areas
2. award of funds for income-generating and livelihood projects for the HHs in the survey
3. establishment of health relief centers for child laborers in the three survey areas
4. non-formal education should be offered as an alternative education for child laborers
5. manpower training for child laborers
6. linkages with employment agencies where trained manpower among child laborers could be absorbed
7. establishment of a legal relief office for the protection of child laborers

Appendix A

Characteristics of Characteristics of HHs

1.0 Characteristics of Households

Table 1.1 Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Bisaya/Cebuano	276	94.80	154	96.25	325	91.04	755	93.44
Boholano	2	0.7			3	0.84	5	0.62
Ilokano	2	0.7			6	1.68	8	0.99
Tagalog	2	0.7			1	0.28	3	0.37
Diangan/Bagobo/Manobo	4	1.4	2	1.25	3	0.84	9	1.11
Dabawenyos	3	1			1	0.28	4	0.5
Tagakaolo	2	0.7	3	1.88			5	0.62
Muslim			1	.62	11	3.08	12	1.49
Badjao					7	1.96	7	0.87
Total	291	100	160	100	357	100	808	

b. No. of Families Living in Households

No. of families	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	264	98	159	99.38	351	98.32	794	98.26
2	6	2.06	1	0.62	5	1.4	12	1.49
3	1	0.34			1	0.28	2	0.25
Total	291	100	160	100	357	100	808	100

Table 1.3 Number of children 17 years & below/household

Number of Children	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	135	46.39	74	46.25	161	45.1	370	45.8
2	65	22.34	41	25.63	68	19.05	174	21.53
3	37	12.71	21	13.12	73	20.45	131	16.21
4	26	8.94	16	10	42	11.76	84	10.4
5	10	3.44	5	3.12	9	2.52	24	2.1
6	9	3.09	2	1.25	3	0.84	14	1.73
7	9	3.09	1	0.63	1	0.28	11	1.36
Total	291	100	160	100	357	100	808	100

Table 1.4 Number of working children/HH

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Number of working children								
w/1 working child	266	91.4	142	88.85	332	93	740	91.58
w/2 working children	21	7.2	13	8.13	25	7	59	7.3
w/3 working children			1	0.62			1	0.12
w/o any working children	4		4	2.5			8	0.99
Total	291	98.6	160	96.9	357	100	808	100

Characteristics of children in households

Table 2.1 Ages of children in HHs

Age	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
below 1 year old	2	0.3	3	0.92	4	0.53	0.9	0.052
1	10	1.5	2	0.61	3	0.4	15	0.87
2	12	1.9	3	0.92	7	0.92	22	1.27
3	11	1.7			7	0.92	18	1.04
4	10	1.5	4	1.22	7	0.92	21	1.22
5	15	2.3	4	1.22	8	1.06	27	1.56
6	25	3.6	5	1.52	16	2.12	46	2.66
7	26	4	8	2.44	21	2.8	55	3.18
8	21	3.2	14	4.28	27	3.58	62	3.59
9	23	3.6	8	2.44	33	4.38	64	3.7
10	37	5.7	14	4.28	60	7.96	111	6.42
11	23	3.6	16	4.89	31	4.11	70	4.05
12	59	9.1	21	6.42	81	10.74	161	9.32
13	38	5.9	25	7.64	66	8.75	129	7.47
14	56	8.7	35	10.7	79	10.48	170	9.84
15	70	10.8	40	12.23	109	14.46	219	12.67
16	88	13.6	40	12.23	89	11.8	217	112.6
17	121	18.7	85	25.99	106	14.06	312	18.1
Total	647	100	327	100	754	99.99	1728	

Table 2.2 Education of children

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Drop-outs	94	14.5	36	11.01	47	6.23	177	10.2
Pre-School	3	0.4	1	0.31	11	1.46	15	0.9
Primary	83	12.8	57	17.43	167	22.15	307	18
Intermediate	157	24.3	41	12.54	184	24.	382	22.12
Elem. Graduate	6	0.9	5	1.52	3	0.4	14	0.8
Secondary	180	27.8	133	40.67	267	35.41	580	36.1
H.S. Graduate	18	2.8	15	4.58	12	1.59	45	2.6
Tertiary	20	3.1	20	6.12	18	2.39	58	3.3
Not yet of School Age	80	12.4	19	5.81	45	5.97	144	3.4
Total	647	99.9	327	100	754	100	1728	

Table 2.3 Illnesses (multiple responses)

Illnesses	Davao City	Davao del Sur	Davao Province	Total
	F	F	F	F
appendicitis	2		2	4
chicken pox	36	6	44	86
fever	155	60	151	366
malaria	3		26	29
anemia	5	1	68	74
cough	30	27	4	125
ulcer	25	1	49	20
colds	25		82	74
measles	14	10	14	117
asthma		6	12	34
flu	2	2	6	14
sprain	4	1		9
"pasmó"	1	1	3	5
amoebiasis	9	2	11	6
LBM	11	3	30	23
headache	2		3	41
diarrhea	2		4	5
stomach ache	3		6	6
toothache	2	1	3	10
infected wound	1	1	1	6
pneumonia		3		5
dengue fever	5	1	6	1
skin allergy				11
diphtheria		1		1
el tor		1		1
meningitis		1	1	1

	Davao City	Davao del Sur	Davao Province	Total
bronchitis	1			2
hepatitis A	2			2
AIDS/VD	2			2
"kombulsyon"	1			1
sinusitis	1			1
miscarriage		1		1
typhoid fever		1	3	4
mumps			2	2
boils			1	1
dysentery			1	1
none	15	28	57	100

Characteristics of working children

Table 3.1 Ages of working children

Ages	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
	6	1	0.3					1
7	1	0.3					1	0.12
8	1	0.3			3	0.8	4	0.5
9	4	1.3			6	1.6	10	1.2
10	10	3.2			19	5	29	3.4
11	5	1.6	1	0.6	12	3.1	18	2.1
12	21	6.8	5	2.9	30	7.9	56	6.5
13	24	7.8	9	5.3	30	7.9	63	7.32
14	24	7.8	22	12.9	51	13.4	97	11.3
15	36	11.7	26	15.2	68	17.8	130	15.1
17	111	36	71	41.5	93	24.3	275	32
Total	308	99.8	171	100	382	100	861	

Table 3.2 Sex of working children

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Male	159	51.6	114	66.7	200	52.4	473	54.9
Female	149	48.4	57	33.3	182	47.6	388	45.1
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	

Table 3.3 Educational background of working children

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Dropouts	63	20.5	31	18.1	38	9.9	132	15.3
Not yet of school Age	1	0.3					1	0.1
Primary	33	10.7	3	1.8	45	11.8	81	9.4
Intermediate	51	16.6	14	8.2	97	25.4	162	183.8
Elementary Grad.	4	1.3	3	1.8	1	0.3	8	0.9
Secondary	123	40	89	52	171	44.8	383	44.5
HS Grad.	17	5.5	15	8.8	13	3.4	45	5.2
Tertiary	16	5.2	16	9.4	17	4.5	49	5.7
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	100

Table 3.4 Number of work/child

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Number of work								
1	303	98.4	170	99.4	382	100	855	99.3
2	4	1.3	1	0.6			5	0.58
3	1	0.3					1	0.12
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	100

4.0 Working Conditions

Table 4.1 No. of work hours/day

No. of work hours	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
1	1	0.32			2	0.52	3	0.34
2	8	2.6	13	7.6	10	2.6	31	3.6
3	16	5.2	12	7	24	6.3	52	6.03
4	18	5.8	21	12.3	18	4.7	57	6.62
5	24	7.8	3	1.76	57	15	84	9.75
6	16	5.2	9	5.3	27	7.1	52	6.06
7	14	4.5	6	3.5	13	3.4	33	3.83
8	53	17.2	69	40.3	116	60.4	238	27.64
9	11	3.6	1	0.58	10	2.6	22	2.6
10	16	5.2	9	5.3	12	3.1	37	4.3

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
11	16	5.2			13	3.4	29	3.4
12	23	7.5	21	12.3	16	4.2	60	7
13	15	4.9	1	0.58	8	2.1	24	2.8
14	23	7.5			7	1.8	30	3.5
15	25	9.1			2	0.52	27	3.13
17	14	4.5			7	1.8	12	1.4
18	3	0.97					3	0.34
24	7	2.3	3	1.75			10	1.16
"Pakyaw System"			3	1.75	39	10.2	42	4.8
Total	308	99.99	171	100	382	100	861	

Table 4.2 Monthly Income

Income/Month	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
In kind e.g. freeboard/ lodging; school allowance, tuition	10	3.2	21	12.3	23	6	54	6.2
P500 - 999	151	49	45	26.3	298	78	494	57.37
1000 - 1499	79	26	37	22	39	10.2	155	18
1500 - 1999	37	12	34	20	16	4.2	87	10.1
2000 - 2499	14	4.5	17	10	4	1	35	4
2500 - 2999	2	0.6	7	4	2	0.5	11	1.3
3000 - 3499	11	3.5	7	4			18	2.1
3500 - 3999	1	0.3	1	0.6			2	0.23
4000 - 4499	1	0.3	2	1.2			3	0.34
4500 - 4999	2	0.6					2	0.23
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	

Table 4.3 Type of work of children

Type of Work	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Grocery wrapper	1	0.3					1	0.11
House helper	58	18.8	12	7	123	32.2	193	22.41
salesgirl	21	6.8	4	2.3	35	9.2	60	7
carwasher	13	4.2			4	1	17	2

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
newsboy	5	1.6			1	0.3	6	0.7
cashier	5	1.6					5	0.58
vendor	32	10.4	16	9.4	87	22.8	135	15.7
waiter/waitress	16	5.2	1	0.6	4	1	21	2.43
triskad driver	22	7.1	12	7	5	1.3	39	4.52
sawmill/store helper	34	11	7	4.1	4	1	45	5.22
porter	8	2.6	1	0.6	34	8.9	43	5
carwatcher	2	0.64					2	0.23
"manicurista"	1	0.3					1	0.11
promo girl	5	1.6			1	0.3	6	0.7
Avon dealer	1	0.3					2	0.23
fish delivery	1	0.3					1	0.11
jeepney conductor	5	1.6	1	0.6			6	0.7
lawndrywoman	3	0.97					3	0.34
secretary	1	0.3	1	0.6			2	0.23
fishing	40	13	21	12.3	18	4.7	79	9.17
farmwork	3	0.97	28	16.4	19	5	50	5.8
dancer	4	1.3					4	0.46
bker	1	0.3			6	1.6	7	0.81
dustpan maker	1	0.3					1	0.11
factory employee	2	0.64					2	0.23
construction worker	2	0.64	1	0.6			3	0.34
scavenger	20	6.5					20	2.32
banana packer					1	0.3	1	0.11
cock handler/feeder			1	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.23
fireman			1	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.23
cacao breaker/drier			7	4.1			7	0.81
claypot maker			14	8.2			14	1.62
prawn processor			3	1.8			3	0.34
bangus fry catcher			2	1.2			2	0.23
caretaker			1	0.6			1	0.11
t-shirt printer			1	0.6			1	0.11
butcher			2	1.2			2	0.23
mechanic			1	0.6			1	0.11
goldsmith			1	0.6			1	0.11
plantation worker			3	1.8			3	0.34
seaweeds gatherer			15	9			15	1.74
mat weavers			12	7			12	1.39
rice miller					2	0.52	2	0.23
vulcanizer					1	0.3	1	0.11
gold sacker					1	0.3	1	0.11
tinsmith					1	0.3	1	0.11
shoeshine boy					2	0.52	2	0.23
"last two" usher					1	0.3	1	0.11
painter					2	0.52	2	0.23
laborer					3	0.8	3	0.34
pinboy					1	0.3	1	0.11

	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
disco sound operator					1	0.3	1	0.11
delivery boy					3	0.8	3	0.34
mason					1	0.3	1	0.11
wiwd carver					1	0.3	1	0.11
tailor					1	0.3	1	0.11
divers					17	4.45	17	2
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	100

Table 4.4 Type of employer

Type of employer	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Department store	2	0.64	1	0.6	1	0.26	4	0.46
sari-sari store	19	6.2	5	2.9	36	9.4	60	7
carenderia	17	5.5	2	1.2	1	0.26	20	2.32
boutique	1	0.32					1	0.11
private households	121	39.3	45	26.3	163	42.7	329	38.21
self-employed	75	24.4	48	28.1	98	25.7	221	25.66
family enterprise	22	7.1	51	29.8	42	11	115	13.35
eateries/foodhaus	17	5.5			8	2.1	25	2.9
optical clinic	5	1.6					5	0.58
lumber yard	2	0.64					2	0.23
fruit stand	2	0.64					2	0.23
meat stall	8	2.6					8	0.92
Avon	4	0.32			6	1.6	13	1.5
fbakeshop	7	2.3			6	1.6	13	1.5
fish stalls	1	0.32					1	0.11
intermedia advertising	1	0.32					1	0.11
LONBISCO	2	0.64					2	0.23
clubs/restaurants	4	1.3					4	0.46
University of Mindanao	1	0.32					1	0.11
ranch/hacienda/plantation			11	6.4	17	4.5	28	3.25
tailoring					1	0.26	1	0.11
furniture shop					1	0.26	1	0.11
bowling center					1	0.26	1	0.11
Philippine Aviation					3	0.7	3	0.34
pharmacy					2	0.5	2	0.23
gold processing plant					1	0.26	1	0.11
private company			6	3.5			6	0.69
slaughter house			2	1.2			2	0.23
Total	308	100	171	100	382	100	861	100

Table 4.5 Reasons for Working (multiple response)

Reasons	Davao City		Davao del Sur		Davao Province		Total	
	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1. to help the family	122	47			91		260	
2. to spend for school expenses	45	34			1105		184	
3. for daily needs	60	19			83		162	
4. to save for the future	44	4			28		76	
5. to support self	26	6			12		44	
6. because my family cannot afford all our needs	5				8		13	
7. to learn how to handle the business/for experience	15	7			14		36	
8. because life is difficult/we are poor	7	4			4		15	
9. to help in the business	3						3	
10. to while away the time since I have stopped studying	12	10			14		36	
11. parents have no job/parents have asked him to help	12	1			21		34	
12. want to work since I already have started w/this kind of work	1				1		1	
13. parents are deceased					1		1	

Appendix B

Child Labor Project

Province : Davao City
 Municipality :
 District : Matina
 Barangay : Talomo
 School : A. Bonifacio Elementary School

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Matina
 Barangay : Talomo
 School : Talomo High School

Grade level : Incidence of CW

II : 2%
 IV : 2%
 V : 13%
 VI : 6%

Total : 6%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Matina
 Barangay : Bangkal

Year level : Incidence of CW

I : 7%
 II : 6%
 III : 7%
 IV : 17%

Total : 8%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : Tomas
 School : Paaralang
 Elementarya ng Agdao

Year level : Incidence of CW

I : 8%
 II : 3%
 III : 4%
 IV : 4%

Total : 5%

Grade level : Incidence of CW

II : 2%
 III : 1%
 IV : 10%
 V : 5%
 VI : 13%

Total : 5%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : Gov. Vicente Duterte
 School : Paaralang Elementarya
 ng Don Julian Rodriguez,

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : Lapu-Lapu
 School : Lapu-Lapu
 Elementary School

Grade level : Incidence of CW

II : 0.5%
 III : 10%
 IV : 2%
 V : 9%
 VI :

Total : 4%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : New Salmonan
 School : Porras Elementary School

Year level : Incidence of CW

II : 10%
 III : 3%
 IV : 6%
 V : 12%
 VI : 12%

Total : 7%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : Brgy. Centro
 School : Paaralang
 Elementarya ng San Juan

Year level : Incidence of CW

II : 2%
 III : 3%
 IV : 9%
 V : 16%
 VI : 12%

Total : 8%

Year level : Incidence of CW

IV : 9%
 V : 5%
 VI : 11%

Total : 10%

Province : Davao City
 Municipality/
 District : Agdao
 Barangay : Brgy. Ubalde
 School : Ubalde Elementary School

Year level : Incidence
 of CW

II : 1%
 III : 3%
 IV : 3%
 V : 5%
 VI : 13%

Total : 4%

Province : Davao del Sur
 Municipality/
 District : Digos
 Barangay : Brgy. Sinawilan
 School : Badiang Elementary School

Year level : Incidence
 of CW

I : 15%
 II : 17%
 III : 14%
 IV : 27%
 V : 24%
 VI : 36%

Total : 22%

Province : Davao del Sur
 Municipality/
 District : Digos
 Barangay : Brgy. Matti
 School : Matti Elementary
 School

Year level : Incidence
 of CW

II : 20%
 III : 19%
 IV : 13%
 V : 11%
 VI : 24%

Total : 17%

Republika ng Pilipinas
 Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Isports
 Rehiyon XI
 Sangay ng Lungsod ng Dabaw
 Purok ng Talomo
 Paaralang Elementarya ng A. Bonifacio
 Lungsod ng Dabaw

December 22, 1992

Report on Procedure for School-Based
 Incidence Count

Summary of Pupil Responses Per School

1. Name of School - A. Bonifacio Elem. School

2. Location - Talomo, Davao City

3. Grade/Year Level: Incidence Rate

Grade II	2.31%
IV	2.31%
V	12.59%
VI	5.67%

Submitted by:

MRS.) JUSTINA F. BATACAN
 Principal

Report on Child Workers - 1992

Name of School - Mabini High School
Bangkal, Davao City

Number of Classes: Number of Child Workers

I - A	0
I - B	0
I - C	4
II - A	4
II - B	0
II - C	0
III - A	3
III - B	1
IV - A	4
IV - B	0
TOTAL	24

School Participation Rate - 100%

Prepared by:

Deody P. Salvosa
Head Teacher III

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Isports
Rehiyon XI
Sangay ng Lungsod ng Dabaw
Talomo High School
Talomo, Davao City

Report on School-Based Incidence Count

1. Name of School : Talomo High School
2. Location : Talomo, Davao City
3. Year Level Incidence Rate

I-Daisy	1.9%
I-Jasmin	10%
I-Sampaguita	1.8%
I-Ilang-Ilang	8%
I-Rosal	1.9%
I-Rose	16%
II-Ruby	5.7%
II-Amethyst	3.8%
II-Jade	8.9%
II-Emerald	5.8%
II-Diamond	7.1%
III-Molave	3.6%
III-Apitong	5.8%
III-Narra	9%
III-Falcata	5%
IV-Kanlaon	3%
IV-Mayon	39%
IV-APO	85%

Prepared by:

(MRS.) LYDIA A. BLAYA
Acting Administrative Officer

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Isports
Rehiyon XI
Sangay ng Davao
Purok ng Tagum Sentral
Paaralang Sentral Elementarya ng Magugpo Pilot

Report on the procedure for school-based incidence count

1. A - School : Magugpo Pilot Central Elementary School

Location : Tagum, Davao

	Total
B - Grade I	1
Grade II	16
Grade III	6
Grade IV	25
Grade V	28
Grade VI	5
Total	81

C - School Participation rate in the barangay - sch. year 1992-93 = 119%

Number of Pupils - 3,349

Population of Barangay - 52,935

Percentage - 15.8%

Prepared by:

VETERVA L. PERLA

Noted by:

FE C. DELOS REYES

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Isports
Rehiyon XI
Sangay ng Lungsod ng Dabaw
Purok ng San Roque
Paaralang Elementarya ng Lapu Lapu
Lungsod ng Dabaw

Name of School : Lapu-Lapu Elementary School

Location : Barangay Lapu-Lapu, Lapu-Lapu Village, Agdao District, Davao City

Procedure for school-based incidence count

Grade/Year level & Section	Incidence Rate
1. Gr. I - 1	0
2. Gr. I - 2	0
3. Gr. I - 3	0
4. Gr. I - 4	0
5. Gr. II - 1	2%
6. Gr. II - 2	0
7. Gr. II - 3	0
8. Gr. II - 4	0
9. Gr. III - 1	7%
10. Gr. III - 2	0
11. Gr. III - 3	0
12. Gr. III - 4	0
13. Gr. III - 5	0
14. Gr. IV - 1	7%
15. Gr. IV - 2	7%
16. Gr. IV - 3	17%
17. Gr. IV - 4	7.5%
18. Gr. V - 1	4%
19. Gr. V - 2	0
20. Gr. V - 3	2%
21. Gr. V - 4	2%
22. Gr. VI - 1	4%
23. Gr. VI - 2	20%
24. Gr. VI - 3	5%
25. Gr. VI - 4	6%

Respectfully submitted:

(MRS.) ESTRELLA N. BARTOLOME

Porras Elem. School
New Salmonan,
Agdao, Davao City

Summary

Grades	Incidence Rate
I	none
II	3%
III	3%
IV	9%
V	16%
VI	12%
Total	1%

Submitted by:

Eva Antepuesto

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Sports
Rehiyon XI
Sangay ng Lungsod ng Dabaw
Purok ng San Roque
Paaralang Elementarya ng San Juan
Lungsod ng Dabaw

Report on Expected Output

A. Summary of Pupil Responses per school

1. Name of School - San Juan Elem. School
2. Location - Mintrade Drive, Brgy. Centro, San Juan, Agdao, Davao City
3. Grade/Sec. Incidence Rate

III-1	55%
III-2	53%
IV-2	57%
IV-3	57%
IV-4	60%
IV-5	51%
IV-6	66%
V-6	55%
VI-1	60%
VI-2	60%
VI-4	58%
VI-5	57%
VI-6	61%

Grand Total - 47

B. Data on school participationrate/barangay

No. of school age in the barangay - 1,750

No. of Enrolment as of Dec. 1992 - 1,596

Participation rate - 91%

Respectfully yours,

(MRS.) ERLINDA M. OLLOSA
Principal

Summary of Child - Worker - 1992

Ubalde Elem. School

Barangay Ubalde

Agdao, Davao City

Summary

Grades	Incidence Rate
I	0
II	1%
III	3%
IV	3%
V	5%
VI	13%
Total	4%

Participation Rate in the Barangay = 96%

Submitted by:

Erlinda R. Flores
Principal I

Survey on Child Worker

School-Based Incidence Count

Ubalde Elementary School

Barangay Ubalde, Agdao Davao City

School participation rate in the barangay = 96%

Teacher

Incidence Rate

1. Mrs. Juliet dela Cruz	50%
2. Mrs. Fedilina Zanoria	52%
3. Mrs. Victoria Baoanan	50%
4. Mrs. Irene Jayagan	52%
5. Mrs. Fabiola Gantes	52%
6. Mrs. Susan Abapo	55%
7. Mrs. Perfecta Banihit	53%
8. Mrs. Anita Lugas	50%
9. Mrs. Maria Alvarez	54%
10. Mrs. Belen Valdez	54%
11. Mrs. Leonora Calabio	54%
12. Mrs. Salve Buot	53%
13. Mrs. Eleanor Mangubat	56%
14. Mrs. Natividad Merto	63%
15. Mrs. Dorothy Obat	64%
16. Mrs. Teresita Apijas	60%
17. Mrs. Rosario Remulta	60%
TOTAL	54%

Submitted by:

Erlinda R. Flores
Principal I

Republika ng Pilipinas
Kagawaran ng Edukasyon, Kultura at Sports
Rehiyon XI
Sangay ng Davao del Sur
Purok ng Digos Occidental
Paaralang Elementarya ng Matti

A Report on Child Workers
(A Survey)

Name of School : Matti Elementary School
Location : Matti, Digos, Davao del Sur

Grade & Section	Incidence Rate
One - 1	50%
2	50%
3	50%
Two - 1	67%
2	77%
3	66%
Three - 1	71%
2	65%
Four - 1	64%
2	60%
Five - 1	59%
2	60%
Six - 1	70%
2	77%

Data on school participation rate:

barangay children's population = 625

barangay enrolment = 587

school participation rate = 93%

Submitted by:

Winifred M. Javelona
Principal

Barangay : Sinawilan

Municipality : Digos

Province : Davao del Sur

School : Badiang Elementary School

	Incidence Rate
I-A	67%
B	65%
C	
D	65%
Total	
II-A	67%
B	65%
Total	67%
III-A	63%
B	63%
Total	64%
IV-A	91%
B	68%
C	69%
Total	77%
V-A	67%
B	79%
Total	73%
VI-A	90%
B	80%
Total	85%

Participation Rate = 22%

Buenaventura H. Guinita Jr.
Principal