Community Perception on the Determinants of Prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna

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Abstract: This study aimed to determine the perception of the community on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna. The Study instigated the profile of respondents as to the a) age, b) gender, and c) educational attainment. It also determined the contributory factors that led a person to engage in prostitution in terms of economic status, educational factors, and Exploitation.

The research objective and the hypothesis were formulated based on the study constructs. A standard questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents who were identified using the purposive sampling technique. Both quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed. Statistically, quantitative data was analyzed using inferential statistics. Frequency distribution, percentage, rank, and F-test were utilized to determine the level of contributory factors that leads a person into prostitution.

The following are the salient findings of the study that as to the respondents, the overall respondents of the study are sixty (60). The contributory factors that lead a person into prostitution, economic status with a general mean of 3.20 while educational factors with an overall mean of 3.17 and exploitation with an average weighted mean of 3.06. All these variables or indicators of this study appeared to be interpreted as "Agree" or "As what is expected."

Based on the study, it is concluded that in the perception of the community on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna that in terms of educational factors, economic, and exploitation affect an individual to engage in prostitution. It signifies that these three (3) variables are the most causative factors that lead a person into prostitution but the most grudge the respondents to engage prostitution is the economical because of poverty, lack of financial support on their livings that resulted also on their deprivation to continue to undergo education, and because they were deceived and exploited in this job.

Keywords: Educational Factors; Economic Status; Exploitation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

Historically, prostitution is undeniably one of the world's oldest professions of either women or men. Men and women engage in prostitution in exchange for money. This is thus, considered to be an option for those people who have no jobs and need money for survival. According to Bhattacharya (2015) [1], poverty, social issues, crime, drugs, health, sexual equality, and other personal reasons why prostitution exists. It is also supported by Gangoli & Westmarland (2009) also said that prostitution has been regarded as the oldest profession because humans urge to have money.[2] However, Aziza Ahmed (2014) argued that prostitution may be the world's oldest profession, but there are plenty of people have views that they are fighting over the fairness, regulation, and some are because they are forced to sex work.[3]

The Supreme Court of Canada defined prostitution in the Prostitution Reference case as

"the exchange of sexual services of one person in return for payment by another." This definition has been consistently applied by all levels of courts in Canada (193 and 195.1(1)(C) of the criminal code (Man.), 1990 CanLII 105 (SCC), [1990] 1 SCR 1123).[4]

Furthermore, because of the difficulties in finding a stable home and income, women often struggle to exit prostitution and find themselves returning after a reprieve that even it is against their will, but they have no choice but to overcome the adversities they are facing (Normic Model Now, n.d.). [5] Meanwhile, sex work was one of the major ways poor women could get a source of income (Sarah Hayes, 2018).[6]

Based on the research of Meagan Tyler (2012) entitled "Theorizing Harm through the Sex of Prostitution " she identified three distinct types of harm to women who engage in prostitution:

"The increased likelihood of experiencing physical and sexual violence; the psychological harm, including post-traumatic stress and dissociation; and the harm associated with the sex of prostitution itself which. She argues that these dehumanizes and objectifies women." [7]

According to Shulamit Almog (2016), the prostitution-as-harm narrative is supported by worldwide research that there are also who went to prostitution that shows a higher percentage because of the experiences they have encountered such as victim to a range of threats from rape to armed robbery, assault, and defamatory speech. [8]Some scholars agree with Parliament's assessment of the problems associated with prostitution. Prostitution is described as both a cause and consequence of gender inequality because it is a form of violence against women. (Maddy Coy, 2017).[9]

On the other hand, indigenous women are over-represented in prostitution in Canada. Most women exchange their sexual services for compensation, and most buyers are men because they need the money and some have no alternatives (Debra M. Hask, 2018).[10]

Those people who are betrothed in prostitution in street-level receives often the lowest pay and these encounter personal health and behavior (Main, 2012). Main added that women who were "street-prostitutes" encountered higher instances of abuse and violence than did those women who engaged in other contexts of sex work.[11]

Additionally, abuse was one of the effects that these people are facing wherein they require specific aid to address these dynamics and to recover from all forms of addictions associated with the lifestyle. The addiction-feelings they experienced toward the lifestyle of prostitution itself, one dominating aspect of this "addiction" was the perceived sense of control they reported experiencing as stated in the journal of Firmin et al., (2013) entitled "Qualitative Perspectives Toward Prostitution's Perceived Lifestyle Addictiveness[12] Some reasons why they became that prostituted women are not to enjoy sex, but they want to become prostitutes (Brian Robert Brehman, 2010).[13]

Prostitution is one that typically involves the exchange of sexual services for money, goods, or other benefits. [14] Qayyum et al (2013) defined prostitution in their research entitled "Causes and Decision of Women's Involvement into Prostitution and its Consequences in Punjab, Pakistan" as a form of business or practice of providing sexual services for money. Women who enter in sex work due to some natural and some manmade situations like lack of economic resources, illness in the family, lack of education, poverty, debt burden, sex for enjoyment, peer association, family neglect, domestic clashes, drug addiction in husbands and some others are the factors and reasons for women involved in sex work. Additionally, it is an attestation that these people who are engaging sexual activities is not poverty nor for financial gain but instead, some reasons are because of forced rape, sexual assault, early marriages, trafficking, deceived by family, deceived by a lover, sexual abuse in childhood and kidnapping, that these affect their psychological and these drive them to choose to sex industries instead.[15]

Abdullahi (2015) explained the causes of prostitution in Nigeria, he invariably came across some socio-economic factors or conditions that led women to prostitution-early sexual experience, feeble mindedness, social and economic conditions, greediness and competition, prostitute subcultures, family disorganization, and ecological considerations. [16]

Different viewpoints that have emerged, which point to a direct relationship between prostitution and economic factors. Lamont (2010) in the study of Ehsan et al. (2016) entitled "Social Perspective and Causal Factors Influencing Women Prostitution in Iran Asian Social Science" concludes that prostitution is, in some way, the product of the limited opportunities for women to earn money, and their lack of economic independence in industrial societies. Some believe

that poverty is not just economic. It is a cultural matter that includes the feeling of poverty. Thus, the threshold of economic satisfaction in life, which is called the poverty line, differs from times, places, and cultures. However, the bottom-line that influence a person to engage in prostitution is due to financial and economic constraints, some women go into prostitution as a kind of resistance against or response to poverty. In other words, sometimes, prostitution is an active strategy against poverty because, in a world where men have more rights than women, prostitution is probably the only means that dependent women can use to sustain their lives. [17]

Printah Printer Nicala (2014) asserted in her article entitled "Factors that Influence the Increase of Prostitution in Bulawayo's Business Centre" that some of the prostitutes who are receiving a low salary from their legit employment, they tend to enter in sex-industry even they know it is vulnerable to harm and risk.[18]

Half of the prostitutes in a new survey that they became prostitutes because of sexual curiosity and some consider it as their line of work as part of their sexuality. Yet, money is the primary reason for the women becoming prostitutes that provokes a person to engross sexual activities (Rasmus Karkov, 2012).[19]

It was supported by the study entitled "Students Turn to Sex Work to Make Ends Meet at University" posted in The Guardian (2015) that money was not the only motive, as some they would enjoy it, others are curious, and some said that sexual pleasure as their motivation.[20]

On the other hand, there additional reasons and factors that provoke people to enter prostitution because some women in underdeveloped countries are deprived of basic rights and are exploited through physical violence, forced marriages, life threats, fake love affairs, runaway, and sexual abuses (Bhattacharjee, 2018).[21]Additionally, like women in underdeveloped countries like Pakistan become prostitutes to fulfill their economic and financial needs. Some admitted why do they engage in prostitution is the total violence against women (Rhoades, k., 2014.[22]

Another is because of a family business or human trafficking wherein in the family business of prostitution, daughters are made to involve in prostitution as they grow. It is generally considered that if the daughters are not made to involve in prostitution when they are of 12 years or 13 years otherwise, they will run away with their loved ones, but in the literature, getting any minor less than 18 years of age involved in prostitution is considered as human trafficking. Human trafficking is just like a modern form of slavery from which people get benefits or earn profit by using minors (Williamson & Prior, 2009). [23]Ministry of women and child development 2008 reports that there were about 3 million sex workers in India, and out of the 35.47% are under the age of 18 years (Sagade & Forster, 2018). [24]

According to Vishwanath (2018), runaway girls are one of the reasons why a person engages in prostitution because some of them cannot discern how they can escape from their loved ones. [25]

Tahira Iram et al (2019) reiterated on their research entitled "Socioeconomic acceptability of prostitutes in Pakistan: A diversion from prostitution, Cogent Social Sciences " that poverty, unemployment, illiteracy low-paid wages in other works and runaways in love affairs are the major causes of prostitution in underdeveloped countries like Pakistan. On the other hand, a male in one interview confidently admits that he used to go to prostitutes for his sexual satisfaction and he added that prostitutes are characterless women, but he does not admit that they are characterless too. Most males do not agree to accept them as their wives even if they fulfill their sexual desires from them, but they usually visit them instead of having them as wives at their homes. However, some prostitutes do not like their work or earning, and most of them want to leave this profession and they are looking tired of it. [26]

Unlike other researches focusing on the reasons and factors behind prostitution, this research highlighted that these women are not socially and economically acceptable like other women of the society despite men being equally involved in this evil. (Kissil & Davey, 2010).[27]

On the study conducted by Jewkes et al. (2012) entitled "Men, prostitution and the provider role: understanding the intersections of economic exchange, sex, crime and violence in South Africa", it discloses that men to occupy a provider role is normal, normative behavior that meshes with women's expectations and ideas of reciprocity.[28] While in the study conducted by Ine Vanwesenbeeck (2013) entitled "Prostitution Push and Pull: Male and Female Perspectives, The Journal of Sex Research," that stigma, and the experience of sex work that a growing sense of "self-efficacy" eventually turn sex work into a gradually more and viable moneymaking option. [29] However, the reality is that most prostituted persons are

not voluntary participants because some are not acting with free will, they ought to be recognized as victims of a crime rather than perpetrators. (Steven W., 2013). [30]

Meanwhile, in the Philippines, it has an unfortunate reputation for prostitution and sex tourism. It's a huge industry domestically with an estimated 800,000 men, women, and, sadly, children working in the trade (Rough Guides, n.d.). [31]

According to the Philippine Commission on Women (2018), there are some reasons why people engage in prostitution is because they have limited options but to enter prostitution due to poverty, unemployment, under-education, and other socio-economic conditions.

Furthermore, in the Philippines, the existence of gender inequality, rampant unemployment, under-education, and economic disparity appears to be the root causes of prostitution. Philippine Commission on Women asserted that prostitution exists in various venues like bars, brothels, massage parlors, escort services, cybersex, sex tourism, and local and international sex trafficking, and now, the technology is being used to book sex.[32]

Based on the Philstar (2011) that B'laan women from various towns in Saranggani have turned to prostitution. From March to August 2011, 150 women were apprehended and handed over to DSWD by representatives of the Philippine National Police. Those apprehended people who engaged in prostitution from March to August 2011 that were handed to DSWD admitted that they were been recruited for prostitution. Others believe they had employers waiting to take them on as maids and waitresses at bars. [33] It was affirmed in the report stipulated in Philippine Star Global (2011) that the rescue operation was conducted in a safe house in Tawi-Tawi five women are rescued by police officers from a "businessman exporter." [34]

The main reason given by the respondents for being involved in prostitution along Quezon Avenue in Quezon City was because of poverty as stated in one survey conducted. Prostitution is officially illegal in the Philippines. The relatively young age of the prostituted women has suffered physical and psychological harm is incurred because of this destructive lifestyle. Also, other factors cited by NGOs involved in anti-prostitution work include coming from a broken family or dysfunctional homes, pornography, and some were deceived by the recruiters.[35]

In Sta. Rosa, Laguna PNP assets easily identify prostitutes as they tend to converge in one area waiting for customers, thus identifying a regular gathering place for street prostitution. Sta. Rosa prostitutes come from Pampanga, Tarlac, and the Visayas. Intercourse costs P800 to P1,500 depending on how pretty or how young the girl is. College students who sideline as prostitutes are paid P2,500 because they are more exclusive.[36]

While in Pampanga, the Angeles City has been internationally tagged as "Sin City" for being known as the center of the red-light district and bar scene in the Philippines. The sex workers are employed as waitresses, dancers, singers, or "guest relations officers" in clubs and bars where they leave with the client who pays an additional fee and they are located at places where tourists who wish to engage in cheap sex. Also, some workers are dubbed as "freelancers"; they are the prostitutes that lures from bars independently and look for customers who are willing to pay (Princess Edly G. Abiera and Ada Romylive B. Lalusis, 2018).[37]

According to Tacon (2015), most of the arrivals in the present date at Clark, Airport (which is a former military base), are male travelers from Asia, the United States of America, Australia, Europe, and the Middle East. They are also the main guests being served at the nightclubs and bars located at Fields Avenue despite that it is illegal in the Philippines, yet it is a booming trade where an estimated number of five hundred thousand (500,000) are sex workers and five percent (5%) of the said figures are minors. [38]

Gil M. Suazo (2012) cited the story of a girl named Lenlen. Lenlen sees the difficulties faced by their family. Sometimes they only eat one time each day when money is not enough. Whenever her siblings have illnesses, they are not able to buy medicines. She and her other two siblings go to school without any money to buy food. And considering that she is 16 years old, Lenlen must now be in 4th-year high school, but due to financial constraints, she stopped for three years. The need to have money, combined with a lack of decent job opportunities pushed Lenlen to enter the world of prostitution. Lenlen and these other children, unfortunately, have no choice but to engage in this business because of poverty to access their basic needs.

Gil M. Suazo also added that in the Philippines, 6.9% of the total population, or roughly seven million Filipinos, are unemployed according to the National Statistics Office (NSO). With this lack of employment opportunities and having an insufficient income, people tend to resort to unconventional ways of generating money, and one of those unconventional ways is prostitution.[39]

In Laguna, some 650 families, who used to live along waterways, disaster-risk zones, and private lots in Makati City. They opted to be relocated to Dayap, Calauan, Laguna in 2009 rather than take the P18,000 cash and return to their home provinces. Some residents claimed life was so hard in the resettlement that it forced some women into prostitution. These girls are frequent Masapang, a known junction on the boundary of Calauan and Victoria towns, to engage in prostitution "for whatever price, some even for (a can of) sardines or (a bottle of) soda." Some of the residents of Calauan attested that some residents in Makati Homeville are involved in criminal activities like theft, robbery, and drugs. One resident said that he hopes that they can give them jobs so they wouldn't need to travel back to Makati just to work. If his body allows it, he can be a construction worker (Mariacar C., 2015).[40]

Statement of the Problem

This study is primarily concerned on the perception of the community on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna and it's specifically it sought to answer the following:

1. What are the contributory factors that lead a person into prostitution in terms of:

    1.1. Economic Status;

    1.2. Educational Factor; and

    1.3. Exploitation?

2. Is there a significant difference in the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna among the following indicators:

    2.1. Economic Status;

    2.2. Educational Factor; and

    2.3. Exploitation?

Hypothesis

There is no significant difference between educational factor; economic status; and exploitation on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna

2. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The study utilized the descriptive survey research method in gathering and treating the data. The research was based primarily on the questionnaires and informal interviews in the selected barangays in San Pablo City, Laguna.

Population and Locale of the Study

The respondents of the study were the community with enough knowledge about the causative factors why individuals are being engaged in prostitution and those people near the bars are the respondents in this study. The research study is composed of sixty (60) respondents from 4 different barangays in San Pablo City namely: Brgy. I-B Maglalang, Brgy. Kalihan, Brgy. Concepcion and Brgy. VI-E, thus, purposive sampling was used. Below is the distribution of respondents:

Table 1. Distribution of Respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Brgy.I-B Maglalang	20	35%
Brgy. Kalihan,	15	25%
Brgy. Concecion	10	15%
Brgy. VI-E.	15	25%

Treatment of Data

To aid in the analysis and interpretation of the gathered data in determining contributory factors that lead a person in prostitution namely: a) economic status, b) educational factors and c) exploitation. Analysis of variance of the f-test or ANOVA was utilized to determine if there is a significant difference among the indicators on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna. The data were tallied, tabulated, and analyzed and were presented in graphical and tabular form with their corresponding interpretation as well.

The scale below was used in guiding the respondents regarding the numerical rating, statistical limit, and descriptive rating.

Statistical Limit	Scale	Quantitative Description	Percentage	Verbal Interpretation
3.25-4.00	4	Strongly Agree (SA)	90-99%	More than what is expected
2.50-3.24	3	Agree (A)	75-89%	As what is expected
1.75-2.49	2	Disagree (D)	50-74%	Below than what is expected
1.00-1.74	1	Strongly Disagree(SD)	1-49%	Not expected at all

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This presents all the data regarding the findings of the study with corresponding analysis as well as the interpretation derived from the statistical treatment of data.

The Contributory Factors that lead a person into prostitution

A. Economic Status

In general, it is shown in table 2 that the over total mean rating perceived by the respondents got an average mean of 3.20 with an overall descriptive interpretation of "Agree" or with a verbal interpretation of "As what is expected." This implies that those people who are engaged in prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna have difficulties to undergo education, have a limited source of income to sustain their daily needs, and find a decent occupation. Joining prostitution has always reasons behind that drive them to work as prostitutes.

Table 2. Contributory Factors that Leads a Person in Prostitution in terms of Economical Status.

Sub-Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Inadequate money due to poverty and desperation is cause for a person to engage in prostitution.	3.27	Strongly Agree	2
2. No source of income to be used for daily necessity pushes a person to offer sexual services for profit.	3.25	Strongly Agree	3
3. Money is also a major motivation for a person who becomes into prostitution, as most of them come from a low-income background.	3.15	Agree	5
4. Most victims of prostitution are mostly poor, unemployed, and lack social, and economic support.	3.32	Strongly Agree	1
5. Some students engaged in prostitution to support their studies.	3.12	Agree	6
6. Persons without a stable job are prone to engage in prostitution.	3.10	Agree	7
7. A person looks upon prostitution to earn for living.	3.18	Agree	4
Total Mean	3.20	Agree	

In the study of Ehsan et al. (2016) entitled "Social Perspective and Causal Factors Influencing Women Prostitution in Iran Asian Social Science", the factor that influences a person to engage in prostitution is due to financial and economic constraints, some women go into prostitution as a kind of resistance against or response to poverty, they have limited opportunities for women to earn money, and their lack of economic independence in industrial societies.

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Even in the 19th century, poor women could earn a reasonable income (Sarah Hayes, 2018). This is thus, prostitution is an option for those people who have no jobs and those who need money for survival (Bhattacharya, 2015). Additionally, lack of employment opportunities and having an insufficient income, people tend to resort to unconventional ways of generating money, and one of those unconventional ways is prostitution. Gil M. Suazo (2012)

In sub-indicator 2.4 or "Most victims of prostitution are mostly poor, unemployed and lack of social and economic support" got the highest rank with a weighted mean of 3.32, sub-indicator 1 or "Inadequate money due to poverty and desperation is cause for a person to engaged prostitution" got a weighted mean of 3.27, and sub-indicator 2, which is "No source of income to be used for daily necessity pushes a person to offer sexual services for profit" with a weighted mean of 3.25 have all attained a descriptive rating of "Strongly Agree" or interpretation "As more than what is expected." It shows that some poor individuals that cannot find jobs, no other means to gain financial assistance for themselves and their family, and have no other choice but only to be in prostitution to overcome their financial constraints as their last resort.

Below are the lowest sub-indicators that gained a descriptive rating "Agree" or descriptive interpretation of "As more what is expected" based on the weighted mean 3.12 and 3. 10 respectively:

Sub-indicator 5 or "There are students who engaged in prostitution to support their studies" and sub-indicator 6 which is "Persons without a stable job are prone to engage in prostitution. It shows that the students are turning into prostitution to earn money to pay their tuition and attain a lifestyle that they choose and to meet basic living expenses in school and it indicates that most of the individuals who are in part-time jobs choose to work as a prostitute, other than to find a stable job because it gives them easy to earn money.

B. Educational Factors

In general, as shown in Table 3, it revealed that the overall mean is 3.17 with the overall descriptive interpretation of "Agree". It implies that the respondents concurred that educational factors influence the person to enter prostitution. Prostitution does not provide or either requires the highest educational attainment that can make them hired easily.

In the Philippines under-education is one of the root causes of prostitution (Tingting Cojuangco, 2011). Based also in the Philstar (2011), B'laan women from various towns in Saranggani have turned to prostitution because of inappropriate education work in different beer gardens.

Table 3. Contributory Factors that Leads a Person in Prostitution in terms of Educational Factors.

Sub-Indicators	WM	Interpretation	Rank
1. Persons who have lower educational attainment are easily recruited into a business that allegedly connected in prostitution.	3.17	Agree	3.5
2. Becoming a sex worker requires no education.	3.17	Agree	3.5
3. Lack of education makes a person vulnerable to prostitution.	3.28	Strongly Agree	1
4. Most persons without proper education and knowledge are being engaged in prostitution.	3.12	Agree	5.5
5. No skills or qualifications are required for the job.	3.10	Agree	6
6. Most of the professional job requires a baccalaureate degree which makes difficult for a person without four (4) years degree to seek a job.	3.12	Agree	5.5
7. Illiteracy of a person is one of the major determinants in prostitution because they are easily deceived.	3.23	Agree	2
Total Mean	3.17	Agree	

In sub-indicator 3 or "Lack of education makes a person vulnerable in prostitution" received the highest rank with a weighted mean of 3.28 and with the descriptive interpretation of "Strongly Agree" or verbal interpretation of "More than what is expected. It implies that one of the factors that made them decide to be in prostitution is because of incapability to pursue education and since it is hard for them to get a job. They chose prostitution because it does not require

qualification. Some people who did not finish their education leads them to be financially dependent on prostitution and more vulnerable to resorting to selling their bodies for sex to survive.

Sub-indicator 7 or "Illiteracy of person is one of the major determinants in prostitution because they are easily deceived" this gained a weighted mean of 3.23 and with the descriptive interpretation of "Agree" or verbal description of "Äs what is expected." It only discloses that because of low educational attainment, prostitution has become their source of income leading them to be financially dependent since they have not met the educational attainment as compared with those who earned the highest educational attainment or with those who have the capabilities to use it for different legit jobs. Sometimes, they claimed that job opportunities are very scarce because of the education that they only have attained.

Meanwhile, sub-indicator 1 or "Persons who have lower educational attainment are easily recruited into a business that allegedly connected in prostitution" which got a and sub-indicator 2 or "Becoming a sex worker requires no education" both have the weighted mean of 3.17 interpreted as "Agree" or verbal interpretation of "Äs what is expected." This signifies that ignorance is compounded by poor education that makes them susceptible to engage in the sex industry as prostitution. Also, as it was earlier mentioned, that prostitution requires no education, thus they believed that this is the job that suits their educational attainment as a source of income.

On the other hand, below are the sub-indicators that gained the lowest ranks based on the garnered weighted mean:

Sub-indicator 5 or "No skills or qualifications are required for the job" got the lowest rank with a weighted mean of 3.10 descriptive rating of "Agree" or verbal interpretation of "Äs what is expected." It implies that prostitution is the way to have a job with those people who didn't take any of the study or those people who did not attend any of the educational levels. This only shows that some people chose to engage in prostitution not because of having no skills, whereby skills can be learned in the length of training that does not require high educational attainment, but because of an easy job to get easy money.

C. Exploitation

Shown in Table 4 is the total weighted mean of 3.06 with the overall descriptive interpretation of "Agree" or verbal interpretation of "As what is expected." It emphasizes that some people who are prostitutes are not driven by choice but by the influence of some circumstantial or other factors.

The reality is that most prostituted persons are not voluntary participants in any meaningful sense of that word. Prostituted persons are not usually acting with free will, they ought to be recognized as victims of a crime rather than perpetrators. Some of them are recruited when they were a child when they were called "runaways or throw-aways." Steven Wagner (2013) argues that most prostitutes are not workers at all, because they are not acting voluntarily but instead, they are enslaved.

Table 4. Contributory Factors that Leads a   Person in Prostitution in terms of Exploitation.

Sub-Indicators	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
1. Most people in this act are being lured by friends, siblings, or family members.	2.92	Agree	12
2. Prostitution thrives because gender inequality and lack of respect manifested on the false notion.	2.95	Agree	11
3. People are being forced into prostitution because of a job that does not pay a living wage.	2.98	Agree	9
4. Prostitution for the reasons of drugs and alcohol misuse.	2.97	Agree	10
5. Prostitution has more appealing benefits.	2.68	Agree	15
6. This is a work that offers and provides sexual services in exchange for financial gain.	2.85	Agree	13
7. Prostitutes who work for pimps protect and exploit in the industry.	2.82	Agree	14

8. Abduction and kidnapping are one of the means to forcibly make a person became sex slaves.	3.07	Agree	7
9. White slavery is a form of exploitation in prostitution.	3.05	Agree	8
10. Dancing nude in front of people is a form of exploitation.	3.17	Agree	6
11. Other forms of exploitation			
11.1 Threatened with a weapon or having a weapon used against one (gun, knife, or other weapons).	3.25	Strongly Agree	4.5
11.2 Threatened with harm to oneself or someone cares about; repeated shouting, inducing fear through intimidating words or gestures.	3.32	Strongly Agree	1.5
11.3 Person who shall promote or facilitate the prostitution or corruption of persons underage to satisfy the lust of another.	3.25	Strongly Agree	4.5
11.4 Physically forced or intimidated to engage in sex or subjected to sex acts against one's will.	3.30	Strongly Agree	3
11.5 Prostitution is a continuation of experiences of violence in their lives.	3.32	Strongly Agree	1.5
Total Mean	3.06	Agree	

The following are the sub-indicators attainted the highest ranks with a weighted mean of 3.32, 3.25, 3.0, and 3.07 respectively,

Sub-indicator 11.2 or "Threatened with harm to oneself or someone cares about; repeated shouting, inducing fear through intimidating words or gestures", sub-indicator 3.11.1 or "Threatened with a weapon or having a weapon used against one (gun, knife or other weapons), " sub-indicator 3.11.4 or "Physically forced or intimidated to engage in sex or subjected to sex acts against one's will," and sub-indicator 3.11.3 or "Person who shall promote or facilitate the prostitution or corruption of persons underage to satisfy the lust of another" with all having descriptive rating of "Strongly Agree" or verbal interpretation of "More than What is Expected." It divulges that threatening an individual to hurt someone or to inflict fear and using weapon and force upon individuals, compelling to do sexual acts against their will by abusive acts and force, seduction in a young girl who is driven by their parents or guardians to do sexual acts to satisfy the lust of another, are also factors that made them no choice but to enter prostitution.

Other factors are based on the above-specified sub-indicators, those individuals who are being kidnapped and abducted are mostly forced to work in prostitution, some of them are sex slaves or either sold for sex payment arrangement. Trafficking of women without knowing that individuals were working in prostitution is a continuing act in exploitation and slavery turns inescapable for those individuals who are deceived by the recruiters. There are rare case comes up, even their friends and family to whom they trusted, were also involved in selling them for money. Gender power imbalance leads an individual into prostitution because of men and women are not equally treated fair. This gender inequality between genders creates a systematic bias against women, to risk factors that cause women to become exploited by others through the sale of sex. Lack of employment or because of the easier means of livelihood which prostitution offers the earning of living as a basic factor.

Part III. Significance difference on the perception of the respondent on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna in terms of:

   A. Economic Status;

   B. Educational Factors; and

   C. Exploitation.

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The Data shows the analysis of variance (ANOVA) results on the perception of the community on the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna. Table 5 shows that the difference of the main indicators of this study namely: a) economic status, b) educational factors and c) exploitation.

Based on the result, there is a significant difference among the indicators on the determinants of prostitution. Overall findings show that the analysis of the variation on the significant difference between the groups indicates "significant.". Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

The difference among the indicators of this study was determined using the statistical formula "f-test". The result is the null hypothesis is rejected based on the computed value or p-value is less than the critical value (p-value of 0.000 is less than the alpha (a).

Table 5. Significance difference on the Perception of the respondents on the Determinants of Prostitution.

Source of Variations	DF	SS	MS	F- Value	P-Value	Decision	Interpretation
BETWEEN THE GROUP	2	22279.6	11139.6				
WITHIN THE GROUP	177	4479.4	25.3	440.19	0.000	REJECT HO	SIGNIFICANT
TOTAL	179	26759.0					

$\alpha=0.05$

Empirically, the indicators have a significant difference in the determinants of prostitution in San Pablo City, Laguna. Among the three (3) factors discussed herein in the study, economic factors are one prevailing among them and this factor is mostly the reason that pushes a person to enter prostitution.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Economic status, educational factors, and exploitation are the factors that urge a person to engross in prostitution. In terms of educational attainment, some chose prostitution because they claimed that they have no place where they can find a decent job and no place where their educational attainment can suit. Prostitution, which does not require educational attainment, is where they can find money easily without skills nor any talents that even they know that engaging prostitution can harm them physically and psychologically.

While economic status is the most prevailing factor that makes the person work as prostitution. Since they have low education and no job opportunities as they claimed, they have no source of income, thus leaving them no other options but to become prostitutes.

However, not all prostituted persons happened to be in prostitution because of poverty and low education alone but because they were deceived and enslaved, which turned them to become victims. Some of these victims were recruited and deceived while they were a child when these children were unable to protect and sustain their needs. Yet, low education makes them susceptible to easily get encouraged and because of poverty that makes them amendable on the offers and promises. These prostitutes were been offered promises but turn into a deceptive act that makes the situation hard for the victims to escape and gives them no option but to engage as sex slaves.

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