

**NON-LINEAR ESTIMATION
OF THE FUTURE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF WORKING CHILDREN
USING PANEL DATA FROM METRO CEBU**

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ABSTRACT

Child work remains to be an interesting subject worldwide because of the competing points on its economic impact to society and individual workers. This study hopes to contribute to the discussion on whether early entry into labor force increases or decreases future economic gain. Specifically, it aims to determine the relationship between early entry into the labor force and the economic rate of future adult work, as well as the relationship between child work and unpaid labor. Utilizing the Fixed Effects model, Random-Effects Tobit model, and Random-Effects Probit model, this study analyzed the three-year panel data of the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Study. Results show that as working children get older, they get higher economic returns, but early entry into the workforce reduces the rate of future salary. Living in an urban community or being male increases the future economic income of working children, while working children with higher education attainment have a higher likelihood of performing unpaid work.