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Decent Work in the Philippines Statistics on Work That Should Be Abolished (Second of a Series)



The International Labor Organization (ILO) in its advocacy to promote the Decent Work Agenda describes decent work as "integral to efforts to reduce poverty and is a key mechanism for achieving equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Decent work involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, provides security in the workplace and social protection for workers and their families, and gives people the freedom to express their concerns, to organize and to participate in decisions that affect their lives". (ILO, Country Profile, 2012, Preface)

During the UN General Assembly in September 2015, decent work and the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda became integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. (ILO, Decent Work – Decent Work and the SDG)

In September 2008, the ILO adopted a framework of Decent Work Indicators that was presented to the 18th International Conference of Labor Statisticians in December 2008. The Governing Body endorsed the proposal to test the framework by developing Decent Work Country Profiles to pilot countries that include the Philippines which was later made possible through the project "Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work" (MAP) in 2012, with funding from the the European Union.

The statistical measurement framework on decent work covers eleven (11) substantive elements corresponding to the four (4) strategic pillars of the Decent Work Agenda, namely: (1) employment opportunities; (2) adequate earnings and productive work; (3) decent hours; (4) combining work, family and personal life; (5) work that should be abolished; (6) stability and security of work; (7) equal opportunity and treatment in employment; (8) safe work environment; (9) social security; and, (10) social dialogue, workers' and employers' representation. Another element (11th) is the economic and social context of decent work that helps determine what constitute decency in society as well as the extent to which the achievement of decent work enhances national economic, social and labor market performance. (ILO, Country Profile, 2012)

To facilitate efficient monitoring and assessment of progress towards decent work in the country, the Philippines through the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) maintains the Decent Work Statistics Philippines (DeWS-Philippines), a one-stop web-based portal for decent work statistics to widen awareness on decent work among policymakers, labor organizations and employers, researchers and the general public as well.

This issue of LABSTAT Updates presents statistics on another element of decent work which is Work That Should Be Abolished which according to international conventions involves child labor and forced labor. Limited or with no existing data series on child labor and forced labor, this issue basically focuses on working children from 2006 to 2015 which in part captures child labor as the proxy indicator child labor. The Labor Force Survey (LFS) of the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) is the major source of data used in this report. Related tables and metadata can be downloaded at the DeWS-Philippines website at www.psa.gov.ph.

Work That Should Be Abolished

- Based on international conventions, there are two forms of unacceptable employment that need to be abolished - child labor and forced labor. From the national definition, child labor refers to any work or economic activity performed by a child that subjects him/her to any form of exploitation or is harmful to his/her health and safety or physical, mental or psychosocial development (DOLE Exec. Order No. 65-04).
- Meanwhile, forced labor refers to the extraction of work or services from any by means of enticement, violence or coercion, including deprivation of freedom, abuse of authority or moral ascendancy, debt-bondage or deception (Republic Act No. 9208).

- Various efforts were undertaken in gathering information on child labor, however, there are no existing data series on child labor. In the absence of official estimates on child labor, the data on working children where child labor is part of are used.
- The term "children" refers to persons below 18 years of age, or those over that age who are unable to fully take care of themselves or protect themselves from abuse, neglect, cruelty, exploitation or discrimination because of a physical or mental disability or condition (Republic Act No. 9208).

A. Total Household Population of Children

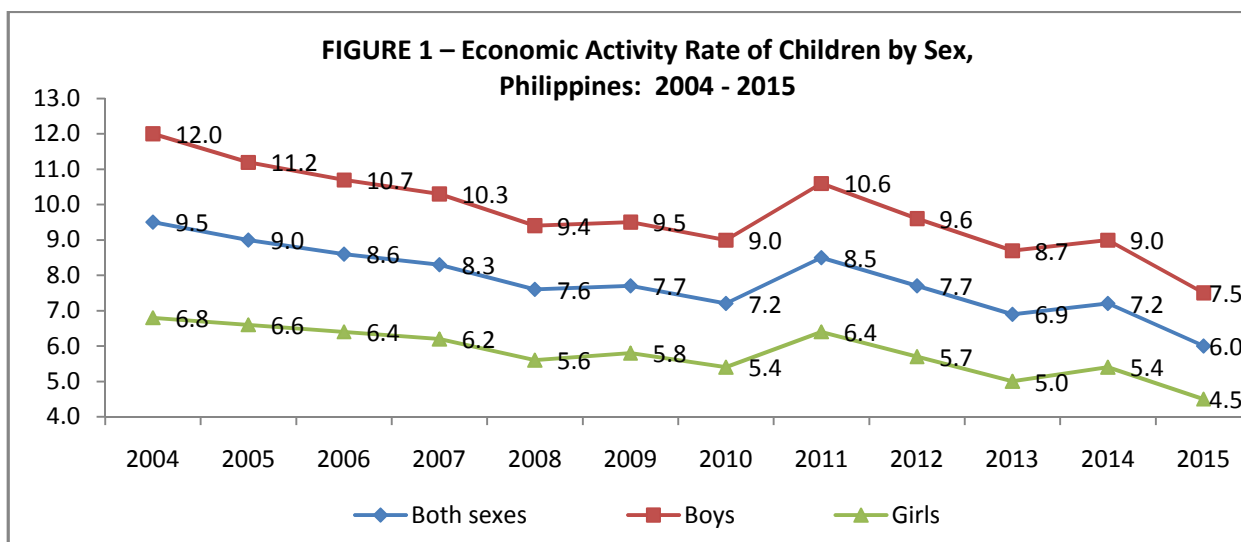
- The total household population of children aged 5-17 years old generally followed an increasing trend from 21.3 million in 1995 to 30.593 million in 2015. (Table 1)
- Classified by sex, boys accounted for the bigger share of total household population than girls, from 51.4 percent in 1995 to 50.8 percent in 2015 (boys) vs. 48.6 percent in 2004 to 49.2 percent in 2015 (girls).

B. Total Working Children

- The occurrence of working children showed a varying but generally declining pattern from 2004 to 2015. From 2.356 million in 2004, the number of working children went down by 21.9 percent to 1.839 million in 2015 ranging from 57.1% to 66.2%.
- Classified by age group, more than half of working children belong to 15-17 years of age which over the period dropped over time. This was followed by the 10 to 14 years old (29.7% to 36%). While the least were the 5 to 9 years old (4.9% to 6.9%).
- By sex, boys accounted for more than three-fifths of the total working children ranging from 62.9 percent to 64.8 percent. The share of working girls, on the other hand, ranged from 35.2 percent to 37.1 percent of total working children.

C. Economic Activity Rate of Working Children

- The economic activity rate of children computed as the proportion of working children to total population of children depicted a downward trend from 9.5 percent in 2004 to 6.0 percent in 2015. (Figure 1)

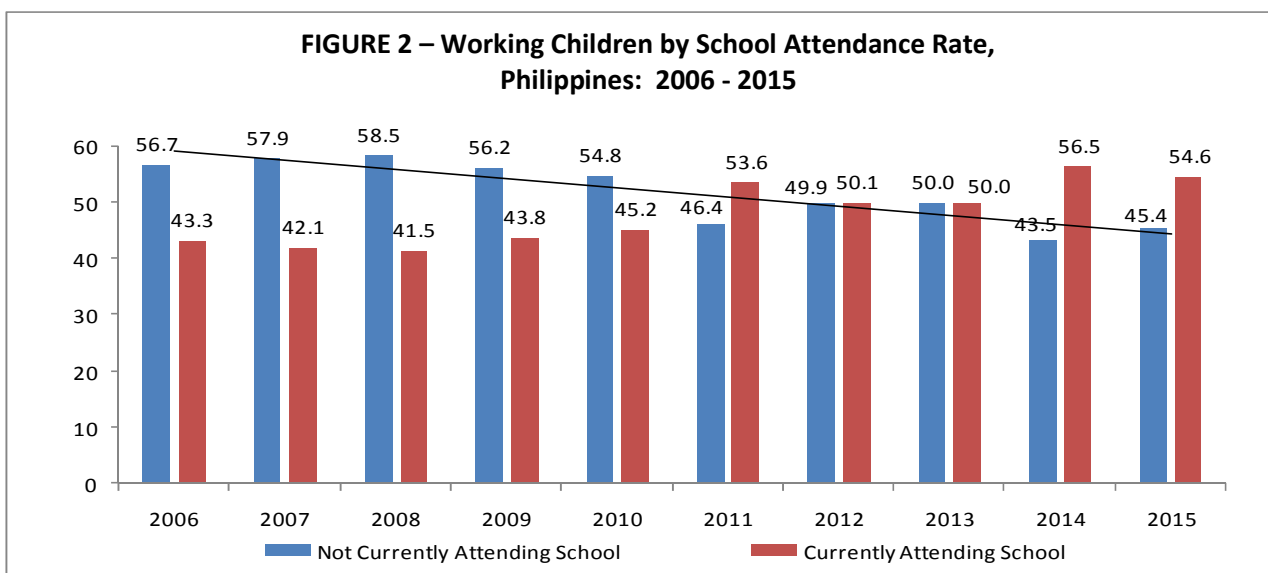


Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

- Noteworthy, the economic activity rate of working children suddenly increased from 7.2 percent in 2010 to 8.5 percent in 2011.
- The economic activity rate for working boys declined at a faster pace than working girls. While the economic activity rate for boys dropped by 4.5 percentage points from 12.0 percent in 2004 to 7.5 percent in 2015, the decrease for girls was posted at 2.3 percentage points from 6.8 percent to 4.5 percent during the period.

D. Working Children Not Currently Attending School as Percent of Working Children

- There were around 834,000 working children who were not currently attending school in 2015. This is comparatively lower than the 1.334 million working children who were out of school in 2006. (Table 2)
- The share of working children not currently attending school followed a decreasing trend during the past 10 years from 2006 to 2015. From 56.7 percent in 2006, its share went down by 11.3 percentage points to 45.4 percent in 2015. (Figure 2)



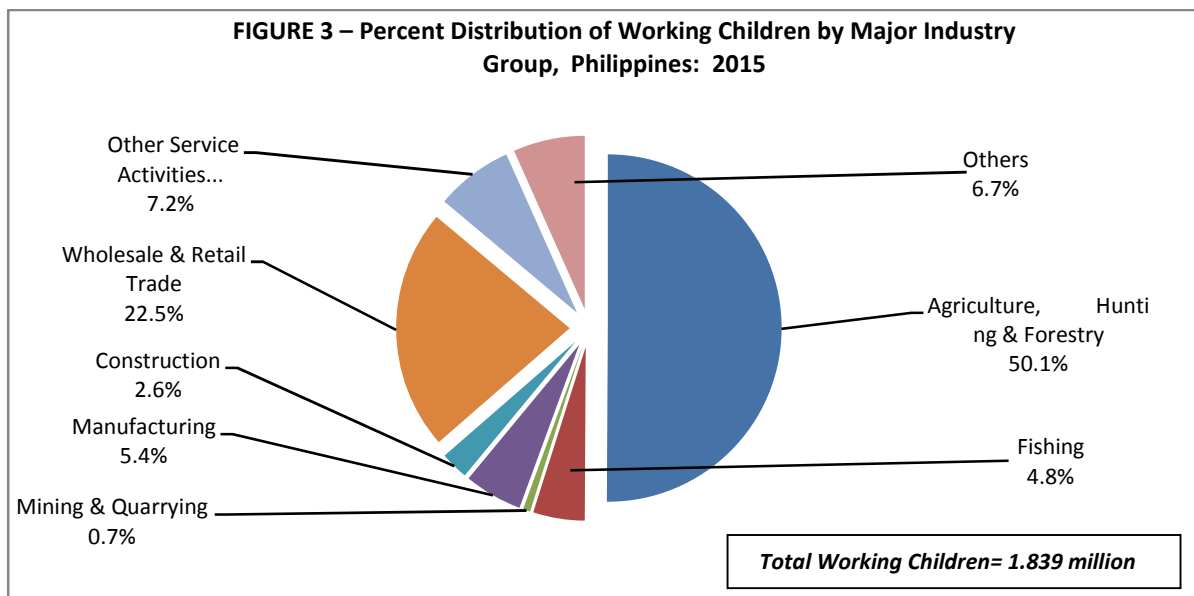
Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

- Classified by age group, much of the decline in the share of working children not currently attending school were those aged 10-14 and 5-9 years old which registered corresponding decreases of 17.1 percentage points (33.6% vs. 16.5%) and 15.6 percentage points (20.3% vs. 4.7%), respectively. (Table 2)
- Meanwhile, the share of working children aged 15-17 years old who were not in school plunged by 10.9 percentage points from 72.3 percent in 2006 to 61.4 percent in 2015.
- By gender, the reduction in the share of working children not currently attending school was more felt among working girls as its share diminished by 15.3 percentage points from 50.8 percent in 2006 to 35.5 percent in 2015.
- The share of working boys, on the other hand, declined by 9 percentage points from 60.2 percent in 2006 to 51.2 percent in 2015.

E. Working Children by Major Industry Group

- The agriculture, hunting and forestry industry employed the bulk of working children from 2004 to 2015. For

2015, a little over half (50.1%) or 921,000 of total working children were employed in agriculture hunting and forestry followed by wholesale and retail trade at 22.5 percent (414,000). (Figure 3)



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

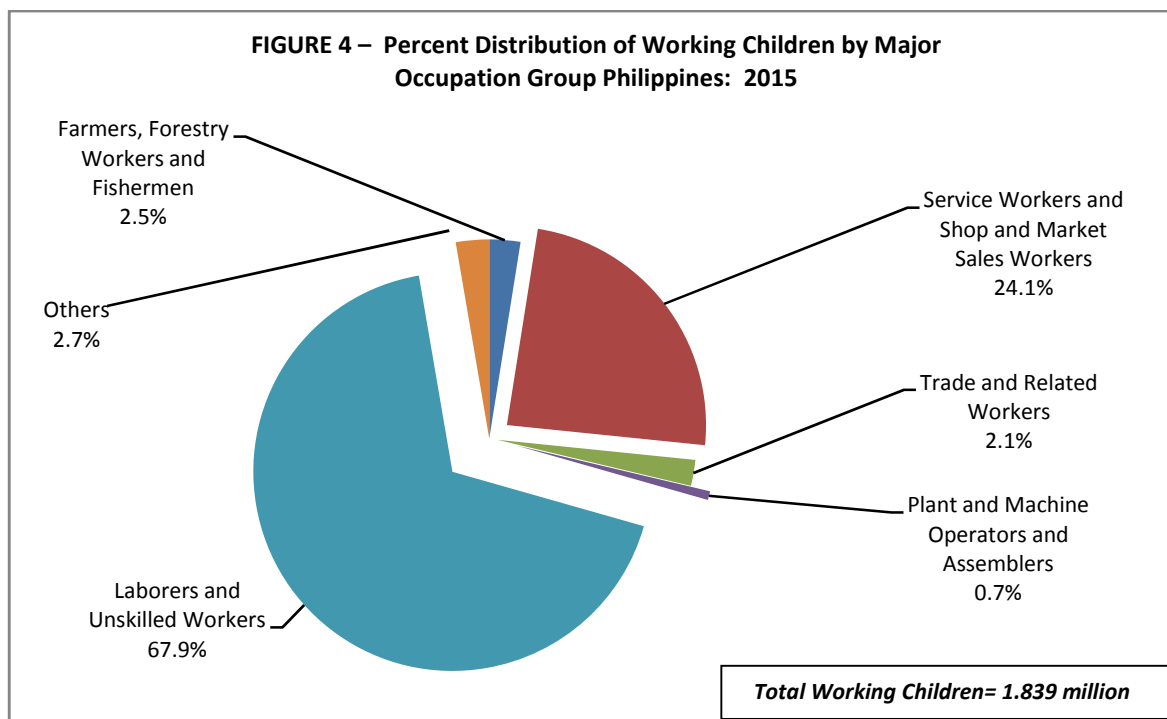
- Over the years, however, the share of working children in agriculture, hunting and forestry declined from 58.2 percent in 2004 to 50.1 percent in 2015, resulting to rising percent shares in other industries most notably in the wholesale and retail trade industry where the percent share grew by 7.5 percentage points (from 15.0% in 2004 to 22.5% in 2015).
- By gender, the share of working boys likewise followed the same decreasing pattern for agriculture, hunting and forestry (from 67.0% to 58.2%) and increasing trend for wholesale and retail trade (from 10.3% to 16.3%).
- On the other hand, the decline in the share of working girls was more evident in other service activities/activities of households as employers which dropped by 7.8 percentage points compared to

the decrease in agriculture, hunting and forestry at 6.0 percentage points (from 42.1% in 2004 to 36.1% in 2015).

- The drop in the share of working girls in these two (2) industries somehow led to a marked increase in the share of working girls in wholesale and retail trade which grew by 9.8 percentage points during the period.

F. Working Children by Major Occupation Group

- The majority of working children in the country remained to be employed as laborers and unskilled workers during the period under review. For 2015, more than two-thirds (67.9%) or 1.249 million of working children worked as laborers and unskilled workers. Service workers and shop and market sales workers accounted for the next higher share at 24.1 percent (443,000). (Figure 4)



Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

- Meanwhile, the share of laborers and unskilled workers declined over time from more than three-fourths (77.3%) of total working children to reach its lowest share in 2015 at 67.9 percent. (Table 4)
- On the other hand, the share of those working as service workers and shop and market sales workers grew by 12.6 percentage points from 11.5 percent in 2004 to 24.1 percent in 2015.
- The same trend was also observed for working boys as laborers and unskilled workers likewise accounted for the highest share among occupations posting shares of as high as more than four-fifths (80.7%) in 2009 to a low of 75.1 percent in 2015. This is a drop equivalent to 5.4 percentage points.
- Meanwhile, the share of boys working as service workers and shop and market sales workers surged by 9.2 percentage points from 6.8 percent in 2004 to 16.0 percent in 2015.
- The decrease in the share of working girls employed as laborers and unskilled workers were more pronounced at 15.9 percentage points (from 71.4% to 55.5%) compared to boys at 5.4 percentage points (from 80.5% to 75.1%).
- Remarkably, The share of girls working as service workers and shop and market sales workers jumped by 17.7 percentage points from 20.3 percent in 2004 to 3.8 percent in 2015.

Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Work That Should Be Abolished

Indicator	Disaggregation	Description and Technical Notes	Data Source	Remarks
Economic activity rate of children	Total, boys, girls; Age group: 5-9, 10-14, 15-17	Ages 5-17; Based on current status (past 7 days). Indicator defined as: <i>Total working children in ith age group as a percentage share of total household population of children in ith age group.</i>	PSA, LFS	LFS began regular collection of economic data on working children 5-14 years old in April 2005 survey round (also the start of the use of the internationally comparable definition of unemployment). However, the inquiry is limited to major occupation group and major industry group only. As such, it can not provide data on child labor as defined by the international standard. Statistics on working children 10-14 years old are available prior to April 2005 because the LFS continued collection of their economic data even when the cut-off age was raised to 15 years in 1976. Statistics on working children 5-9 years old are available for 2004 because the LFS collected economic data for this group from October 2003 to January 2005.
Working children not currently attending school	Total, boys, girls; Age group: 5-9, 10-14, 15-17	Ages 5-17; Based on current status (past 7 days). Indicator defined as: Total working children not currently attending school in ith age group as a percentage share of working children in ith age group.	PSA, LFS	
Working children	Total, boys, girls; Major industry group; Major occupation group	Ages 5-17; Based on current status (past 7 days). Indicator defined as: Percentage distribution of working children by major industry group (or major occupation group).	PSA, LFS	

References:

1. Philippine Statistics Authority Decent Work Statistics (DeWS) – Table 6 - Work That Should Be Abolished (Philippine database). Retrieved from http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/Resources/Summary/ELEMENT%206_summary.pdf
2. International Labour Organization, Decent Work Indicators - Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, September 2013. (<http://labstat.psa.gov.ph/dews/>)
3. International Labor Office, Decent Work Country Profile: The Philippines– Geneva: ILO, 2012.
4. International Labour Organization (ILO) Decent Work – Decent Work and Sustainable Development Goals (<http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/decent-work/lang--en/index.htm>)

FOR INQUIRIES

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 Or visit our website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

TABLE 1 - Total Household Population of Children, Total Working Children, and Economic Activity Rate of Children by Sex and Age Group, Philippine: 1995 - 2015

INDICATOR	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF CHILDREN (000)	21,300	21,877	23,195	23,659	24,194	24,991	25,349	25,696	25,493	24,906
BOTH SEXES										
5-9 Years Old	8,485	8,592	9,502	9,679	9,832	9,852	9,833	9,853	9,716	9,602
10-14 Years Old	7,702	8,021	8,736	8,971	9,330	9,919	10,271	10,433	10,221	9,710
15-17 Years Old	5,113	5,264	4,958	5,009	5,032	5,220	5,245	5,410	5,556	5,594
BOYS	10,943	11,233	11,866	12,130	12,498	12,954	13,149	13,204	13,052	12,691
5-9 Years Old	4,359	4,406	4,868	4,972	5,123	5,123	5,093	5,044	4,943	4,915
10-14 Years Old	3,939	4,064	4,439	4,601	4,765	5,101	5,305	5,332	5,222	4,951
15-17 Years Old	2,645	2,763	2,559	2,558	2,610	2,730	2,751	2,828	2,887	2,825
GIRLS	10,357	10,643	11,329	11,529	11,696	12,037	12,200	12,491	12,441	12,215
5-9 Years Old	4,126	4,185	4,634	4,708	4,709	4,729	4,740	4,808	4,773	4,688
10-14 Years Old	3,763	3,957	4,297	4,371	4,566	4,818	4,966	5,101	4,999	4,758
15-17 Years Old	2,468	2,501	2,398	2,451	2,421	2,490	2,494	2,582	2,669	2,769
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,356
BOTH SEXES										
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
10-14 Years Old	874	932	951	874	953	740	971	986	798	849
15-17 Years Old	1,418	1,558	1,363	1,280	1,333	1,165	1,281	1,320	1,269	1,346
BOYS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,527
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
10-14 Years Old	567	589	591	563	622	492	634	635	509	550
15-17 Years Old	954	1,027	891	836	888	779	852	866	834	880
GIRLS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	829
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
10-14 Years Old	307	342	360	312	331	249	337	351	289	299
15-17 Years Old	464	532	472	444	445	386	429	454	434	467
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF CHILDREN, AS PERCENT OF CHILDREN POPULATION	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5
BOTH SEXES										
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7
10-14 Years Old	11.3	11.6	10.9	9.7	10.2	7.5	9.5	9.5	7.8	8.7
15-17 Years Old	27.7	29.6	27.5	25.6	26.5	22.3	24.4	24.4	22.8	24.1
BOYS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.0
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0
10-14 Years Old	14.4	14.5	13.3	12.2	13.1	9.6	12.0	11.9	9.7	11.1
15-17 Years Old	36.1	37.2	34.8	32.7	34.0	28.5	31.0	30.6	28.9	31.2
GIRLS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.8
5-9 Years Old	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
10-14 Years Old	8.2	8.6	8.4	7.1	7.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	5.8	6.3
15-17 Years Old	18.8	21.3	19.7	18.1	18.4	15.5	17.2	17.6	16.3	16.9

TABLE 1 - Total Household Population of Children, Total Working Children, and Economic Activity Rate of Children by Sex and Age Group, Philippine: 1995 – 2015 (Cont'd)

INDICATOR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF CHILDREN (000)	25,564	27,449	28,013	28,459	28,701	28,934	29,118	29,541	30,078	30,059	30,593
BOTH SEXES											
5-9 Years Old	9,784	10,491	10,584	10,608	10,671	10,633	10,623	10,784	11,022	11,108	11,331
10-14 Years Old	9,977	10,767	11,072	11,328	11,502	11,798	12,011	12,115	12,325	12,371	12,502
15-17 Years Old	5,803	6,191	6,357	6,523	6,528	6,503	6,484	6,642	6,732	6,579	6,760
BOYS	13,061	13,954	14,220	14,464	14,598	14,734	14,822	15,040	15,300	15,274	15,545
5-9 Years Old	5,049	5,372	5,400	5,435	5,447	5,433	5,421	5,482	5,630	5,676	5,777
10-14 Years Old	5,067	5,460	5,641	5,757	5,889	6,039	6,132	6,189	6,268	6,293	6,342
15-17 Years Old	2,945	3,122	3,179	3,272	3,262	3,262	3,268	3,369	3,402	3,305	3,425
GIRLS	12,503	13,494	13,792	13,996	14,101	14,200	14,297	14,500	14,778	14,785	15,048
5-9 Years Old	4,736	5,118	5,184	5,174	5,223	5,200	5,202	5,301	5,392	5,432	5,554
10-14 Years Old	4,910	5,307	5,431	5,571	5,613	5,759	5,878	5,926	6,056	6,078	6,159
15-17 Years Old	2,858	3,069	3,177	3,251	3,265	3,241	3,216	3,273	3,330	3,274	3,335
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)	2,290	2,354	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839
BOTH SEXES											
5-9 Years Old	143	123	120	85	90	112	138	99	92	103	86
10-14 Years Old	776	783	742	642	682	630	861	704	616	695	547
15-17 Years Old	1,370	1,447	1,454	1,425	1,427	1,353	1,483	1,471	1,368	1,372	1,205
BOYS	1,466	1,487	1,462	1,365	1,383	1,323	1,567	1,448	1,336	1,374	1,163
5-9 Years Old	86	73	70	49	51	65	79	54	51	59	49
10-14 Years Old	497	496	467	401	432	390	535	446	385	425	325
15-17 Years Old	884	919	926	915	899	869	954	949	901	890	789
GIRLS	824	866	854	788	816	772	914	825	740	796	676
5-9 Years Old	57	51	50	36	39	47	58	45	42	44	37
10-14 Years Old	280	287	275	242	250	240	326	258	232	270	223
15-17 Years Old	487	529	529	510	528	484	529	522	467	482	416
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF CHILDREN, AS PERCENT OF CHILDREN POPULATION	9.0	8.6	8.3	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.5	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.0
BOTH SEXES											
5-9 Years Old	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
10-14 Years Old	7.8	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.6	4.4
15-17 Years Old	23.6	23.4	22.9	21.8	21.9	20.8	22.9	22.1	20.3	20.9	17.8
BOYS	11.2	10.7	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	10.6	9.6	8.7	9.0	7.5
5-9 Years Old	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
10-14 Years Old	9.8	9.1	8.3	7.0	7.3	6.5	8.7	7.2	6.1	6.8	5.1
15-17 Years Old	30.0	29.4	29.1	28.0	27.6	26.6	29.2	28.2	26.5	26.9	23.0
GIRLS	6.6	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.0	5.4	4.5
5-9 Years Old	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
10-14 Years Old	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.6
15-17 Years Old	17.0	17.2	16.7	15.7	16.2	14.9	16.4	15.9	14.0	14.7	12.5

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds that exclude Leyte was based on the results of the referendum conducted among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

TABLE 2 - Working Children Not Currently Attending School As Percent of Total Working Children by Sex and Age Group, Philippines: 2006 – 2015

INDICATOR	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
WORKING CHILDREN NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL AS PERCENT OF WORKING CHILDREN BOTH SEXES	56.7	57.9	58.5	56.2	54.8	46.4	49.9	50.0	43.5	45.4
5-9 Years Old	20.3	21.7	17.6	15.6	13.4	8.7	6.1	6.5	4.9	4.7
10-14 Years Old	33.6	34.4	32.1	31.2	27.3	20.4	21.4	20.8	15.8	16.5
15-17 Years Old	72.3	73.0	72.8	70.7	71.1	64.9	66.3	66.2	60.3	61.4
BOYS	60.2	61.0	62.4	59.1	58.2	50.4	54.4	54.6	48.5	51.2
5-9 years old	23.3	21.4	20.4	17.6	13.8	11.4	5.6	7.8	5.1	4.1
10-14 Years Old	38.3	39.2	37.9	35.9	32.3	25	26.5	25.2	20.7	22.8
15-17 Years Old	74.8	74.9	75.3	72.6	73.1	67.8	70.2	69.6	64.6	65.8
GIRLS	50.8	52.7	51.6	51.3	49.1	39.5	42.1	41.8	34.8	35.5
5-9 Years Old	15.7	22.0	13.9	12.8	10.6	6.9	6.7	2.4	4.5	2.7
10-14 Years Old	25.4	26.2	22.3	23.2	19.2	13.2	12.8	12.9	8.5	7.6
15-17 Years Old	67.9	69.4	68.2	67.4	67.6	59.5	59.6	59.5	52.5	53.4
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL (000)	1,334	1,342	1,259	1,236	1,149	1,151	1,134	1,038	943	834
BOTH SEXES										
5-9 Years Old	25	26	15	14	15	12	6	6	5	4
10-14 Years Old	263	255	206	213	172	176	151	128	110	90
15-17 Years Old	1,046	1061	1,037	1,009	962	962	976	905	828	740
BOYS	895	892	852	817	770	790	787	729	666	595
5-9 Years Old	17	15	10	9	9	9	3	4	3	2
10-14 Years Old	190	183	152	155	126	134	118	97	88	74
15-17 Years Old	687	694	689	653	635	647	666	627	575	519
GIRLS	440	450	407	419	379	361	347	309	277	240
5-9 Years Old	8	11	5	5	5	4	3	1	2	1
10-14 Years Old	73	72	54	58	46	43	33	30	23	17
15-17 Years Old	359	367	348	356	327	315	311	278	253	222
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)	2,354	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839
BOTH SEXES										
5-9 Years Old	123	120	85	90	112	138	99	92	103	86
10-14 Years Old	783	742	642	682	630	861	704	616	695	547
15-17 Years Old	1,447	1,454	1,425	1,427	1,353	1,483	1,471	1,368	1,372	1,205
BOYS	1,487	1,462	1,365	1,383	1,323	1,567	1,448	1,336	1,374	1,163
5-9 Years Old	73	70	49	51	65	79	54	51	59	49
10-14 Years Old	496	467	401	432	390	535	446	385	425	325
15-17 Years Old	919	926	915	899	869	954	949	901	890	789
GIRLS	866	854	788	816	772	914	825	740	796	676
5-9 Years Old	51	50	36	39	47	58	45	42	44	37
10-14 Years Old	287	275	242	250	240	326	258	232	270	223
15-17 Years Old	529	529	510	528	484	529	522	467	482	416

Notes: 1. Annualized data for 2014 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only while that of January exclude Region VIII.

2. Annualized data for 2015 from the Labor Force Survey is the average of estimates for January, April, July and October survey rounds. The estimates for these rounds exclude data for Leyte province only. The use of the four survey rounds that exclude Leyte was based on the results of the referendum conducted

among members of the Inter-Agency Committee on Labor and Productivity Statistics.

3. See attached Metadata of Statistical Indicators on Decent Work for definitions and other information.

TABLE 3 - Percent Distribution of Working Children 5 - 17 Years Old by Major Industry Group and Sex, Philippines: 2006 – 2015
(In Percent)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)	2,356	2,290	2,354	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	58.2	56.8	55.0	55.6	55.6	55.1	54	51.4	53.9	52.7	52.3	50.1
Fishing	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	4.5	5.4	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.4
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade	15.0	15.1	16.5	16.2	17	16.6	17.2	21.9	18.9	19.5	21.4	22.5
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.2	10.8	10.8	9.2	8.5	7.9	6.7	7.2
Others	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.7
BOYS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	67.0	66.4	65.5	64.8	65.4	65.1	63.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	61	58.2
Fishing	9.0	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Manufacturing	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.8
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	10.3	10.3	11.4	11.9	12.2	12	12.3	16	13.3	13.8	15.5	16.3
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.5
Others	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	5	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.5
GIRLS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	42.1	39.8	37	39.9	38.6	38.1	38.3	35.2	37.5	36.9	37.3	36.1
Fishing	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.3
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	5.1	6.7	7.4	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.7
Construction	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	*	*	*	0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.5	23.5	25.1	23.5	25.4	24.4	25.5	32.1	28.7	29.7	31.7	33.3
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	23.0	23.4	23.7	24.0	23.6	24.5	23.8	19.7	19.6	18.0	15.3	15.2
Others	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.4	6.8

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

* Less than 0.05 percent

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

**Table 4 - Percent Distribution of Working Children 5 - 17 Years Old by Occupation Group and Sex, Philippines: 2004 - 2015
(In Percent)**

INDICATOR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)	2,356	2,290	2,354	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839
BOTH SEXES	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	5.8	6.8	7.3	6.6	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	11.5	11.5	12.6	12.9	14.0	14.8	15.4	17.6	19.9	20.4	22.4	24.1
Trade and Related Workers	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	77.3	75.5	74.5	75.0	75.3	76.2	76.0	73.4	72.6	71.2	70.0	67.9
Others	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.7
BOYS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	7.5	8.9	9.7	8.7	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	11.0	12.6	12.9	14.4	16.0
Trade and Related Workers	2.6	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	80.5	78.4	78.2	78	79.5	80.7	80.1	78.5	78.7	77.8	77.0	75.1
Others	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6
GIRLS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Farmers, Forestry Workers and Fishermen	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	20.3	20.0	22.2	21.8	24	24.8	25.5	29	32.7	34.1	36.2	38.0
Trade and Related Workers	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	71.4	70.6	68.1	69.7	68.1	68.5	68.9	64.8	61.9	59.3	57.9	55.5
Others	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.0

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source of data: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.