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Decent Work in the Philippines: Statistics on Working Children

(3rd of a Series on Decent Work Statistics)



The International Labor Organization (ILO) in its advocacy to promote the Decent Work Agenda describes decent work as "integral 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)

The statistical measurement framework on decent work as approved by the ILO and as adopted by the Philippines, covers ten (10) 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. These elements of decent work were analyzed in the economic and social context to help 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)

This issue of LABSTAT Updates presents statistics on another element of decent work on "Work That Should Be Abolished", which according to international conventions involves child labor and forced labor. This issue will basically highlight statistics on working children as a proxy indicator to child labor statistics. Specifically, working children statistics from 2007 to 2017 will be presented to get a glimpse on the profile of working children in the country. With no available data yet on forced labor, alternative statistics pertaining to Anti-Trafficking in Persons may be referred to the March 2019 LABSTAT Updates issue on "Adopted Resolutions Concerning Statistics on Labor Rights Statistics on Child Labor During the 20th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (ICLS)".

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 PSA OpenSTAT website at www.psa.gov.ph.

Work That Should Be Abolished

- According to international conventions adopted by the International Labor Organization (ILO), there are two forms of unacceptable employment that need to be abolished - child labor and forced labor. Based on the country's national definition, child labor refers to any work 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 psycho-social development (Department of Labor and Employment Exec. Order No.65-04).
- Force labor, on the other hand, refers to the extraction of work or services 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).

Ratified ILO Conventions and Philippine Legislations on Child Labor and Forced Labor

- Some of the ILO conventions on child labor and forced labor ratified by the country include the following: (1) Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1057 (No. 105); (2) Minimum Age for Employment Convention, 1973 (No. 138); and (3) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182).
- In support of these ILO conventions and basic State policies, the following legislations on child labor and forced labor had been enacted: (1) RA No. 7610 or "Special Protection of Children Against Child Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act"; (2) RA No. 7658 or Prohibiting the Employment of Children Below 15 Years Old in Public and Private Undertakings) or An Act Amending Sec. 12 of RA 7610 (on Child Employment); and (3) RA 9231 or Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor and Affording Stronger Protection for the Working Child.
- Concurrently, the Philippine Revised Penal Code contains several provisions that criminalizes slavery (Art. 272); exploitation of child labor (Art. 273); and services rendered under compulsion in payment of debt (Art. 274).

Statistics on Child Labor/Working Children

- To date, there are only three (3) existing surveys conducted on working children in the country done in 1995, 2001 and 2011. Unfortunately, these surveys are still inadequate to capture the extent of child labor in the country. But with the recently adopted *ILO Resolution to Amend the 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) Resolution Concerning Statistics of Child Labour* during the

20th ICLS held last October 2018, the generation of child labor statistics is expected to be operationalized soon.

- For purposes of providing inputs to identify the profile and extent of child labor in the country, pending the finalization of the official definition of child labor applicable to the country's existing set-up that will generate official estimates on child labor, statistics on working children were used as a proxy indicator in the foregoing presentations.

STATISTICS ON WORKING CHILDREN: 2007-2017

Household Population of Children: 2007-2017

- The total household population of children in the country generally follows an increasing trend from 2007 to 2017 (*Table 1*). From 28.013 million in 2007, the household population of children grew by 4.9 percent to reach 29.398 million in 2017.
- By age group, four out of every 10 children in 2017 were aged 5-9 years old (38.9%) and 10-14 years old (38.4%). One-fifth (22.6%) of total children nationwide were aged 15-17 years old.
- By sex, boys made up a little over half of total children during the period under review, the share of which increased slightly from 50.8 percent in 2007 to 51.4 percent in 2017. Conversely, the share of girls slightly dwindled to 48.5 percent in 2017 from 49.2 percent in 2007.

Working Children: 2007-2017

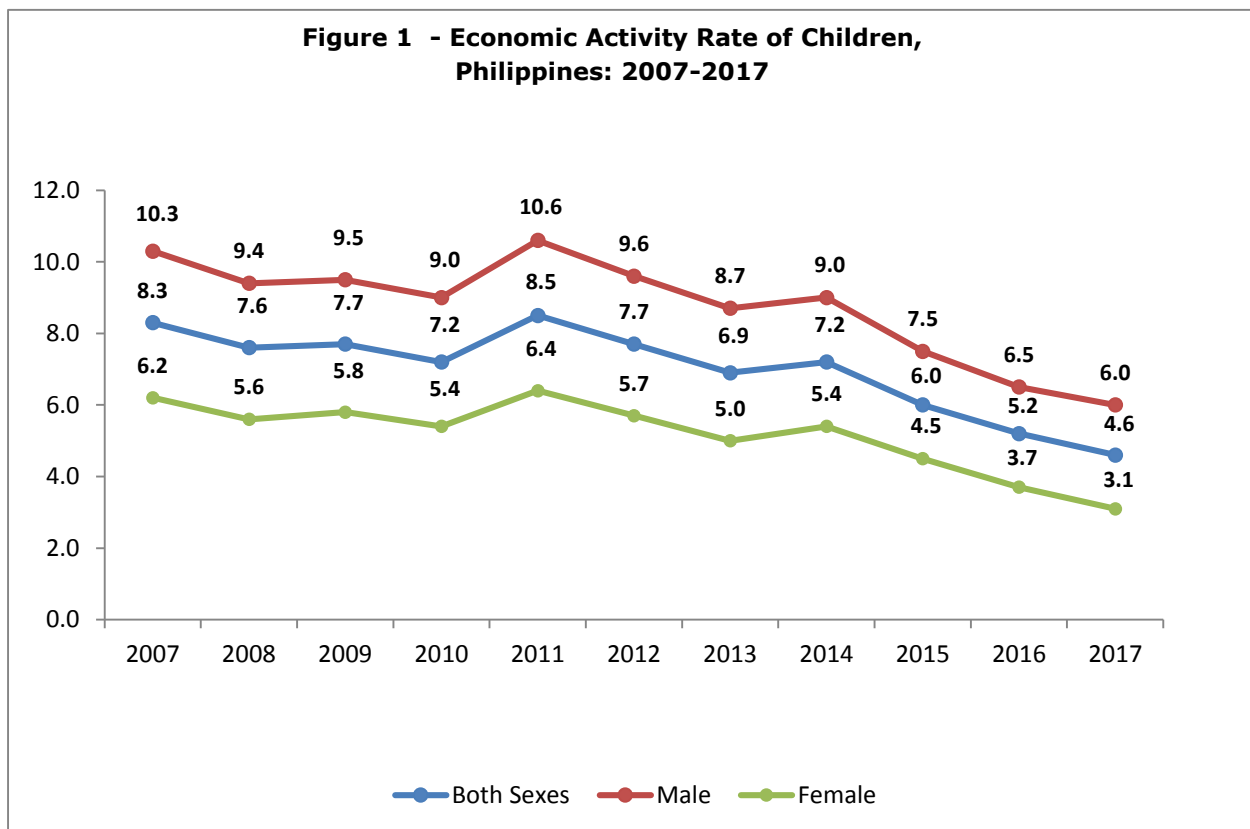
- The occurrence of working children in the country improved over the years as its count drastically dropped by 42.0 percent from 2.316 million in 2007 to 1.344 million in 2017.

Classified by age group, working children with 5-9 years of age dropped the most at 52.5 percent (from 120,000 to 57,000), followed by those in the 10-14 age group at 47.0 percent (742,000 vs. 393,000) and 15-17 age group with 38.5 percent (1.454 million vs. 894,000).

- Meanwhile, the share of working boys to total working children grew from 63.2 percent in 2007 to 67.5 percent in 2017. On the other hand, the share of working girls to total declined from 36.9 percent in 2007 to 32.4 percent in 2017.

Economic Activity Rate of Children: 2007-2017

- The economic activity rate of children computed as the proportion of working children to total population of children in the country followed a generally declining trend from 2007 to 2017. From 8.3 percent in 2007, the economic activity rate of children registered its peak of 8.5 percent in 2011 which continuously declined over time to reach its lowest share of 4.6 percent in 2017. (Figure 1)

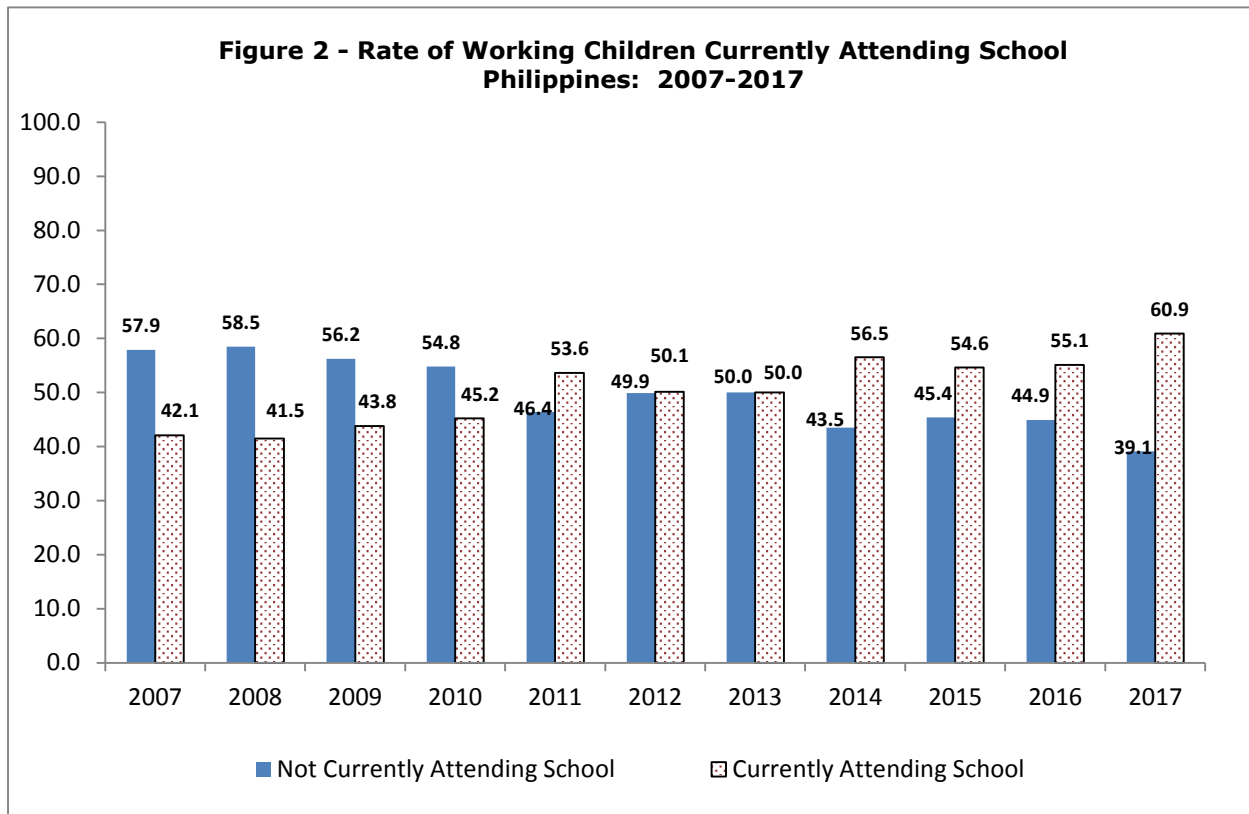


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

- Classified by sex, the economic activity rate for boys followed a striking semblance to the decreasing trend posted by the both sexes category but at a relatively much higher rates ranging from 10.3 percent in 2007 to 6.0 percent in 2017.
- Meanwhile, while the economic activity rates for girls likewise pursued a generally declining trend over the years, its shares were however relatively lower compared to its male counterparts. From 6.2 percent in 2007, the economic activity rates for girls dropped to half to post a share of only 3.1 percent in 2017.

Rate of Working Children Currently Attending School: 2007-2017

- The proportion of working children not currently attending school to total working children reported a declining trend over the years. From 57.9 percent in 2007, the rate of working children not currently attending school went down to 39.1 percent in 2017. (Table 2)
- On the other hand, these figures only meant that working children currently attending school positively showed an increasing pattern from 42.1 percent in 2007 to 60.9 percent in 2017. (Figure 2)

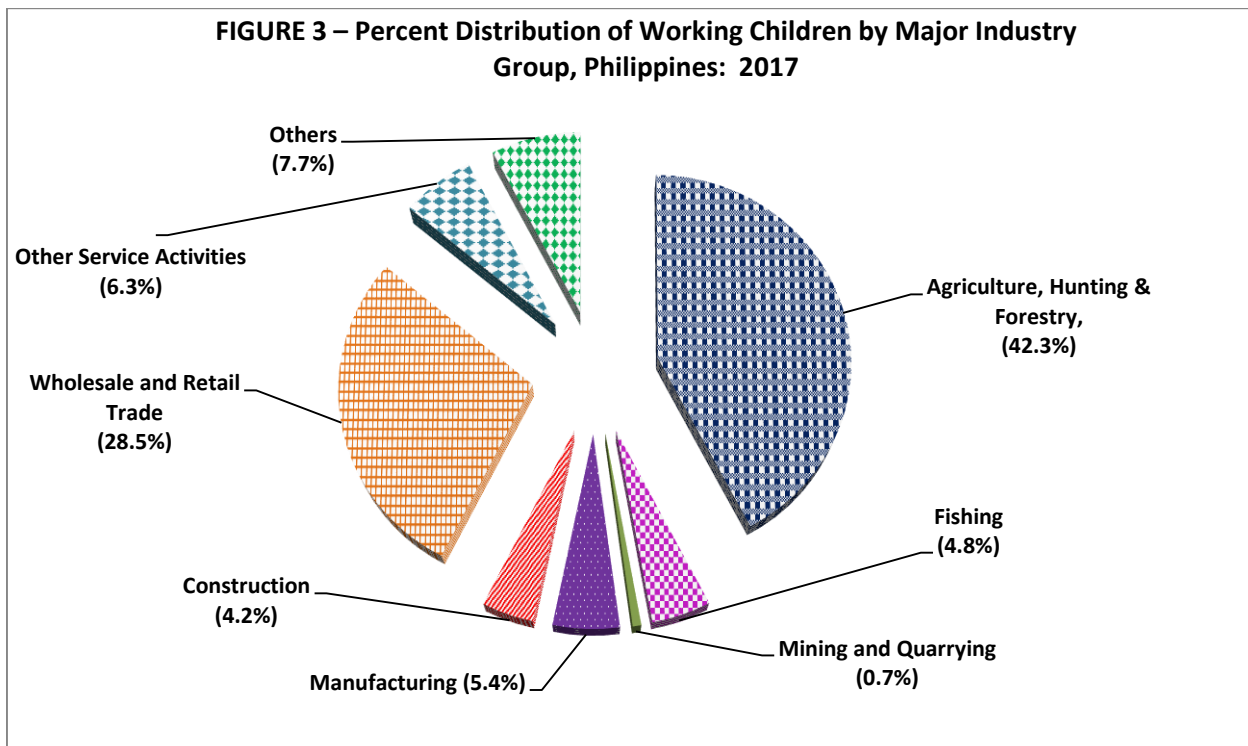


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

- It is to note that while working children not currently attending school initially exceeded working children attending school from 2007 to 2010, the trend reversed starting 2011 when the latter outpaced the former posting the highest gap in 2017 with 60.9 percent vs. 29.1 percent.
- By age group, the shares of working children not currently attending school were generally highest among those aged 15-17 years old although these shares declined over the years from 73.0 percent in 2007 to 52.5 percent in 2017. (Table 2)
- Classified by sex, working children not attending school is more prevalent for boys than girls. The share of working boys not currently attending school in 2017 was posted 46.9 percent, down from the 61.0 percent reported in 2007. On the other hand, the share of working girls not attending school in 2017 was recorded at 23.2 percent, a decline of 29.5 percentage points from 52.7 percent in 2007.

Working Children By Major Industry Group

- Agriculture, hunting and forestry employed more than half of working children from 2007 to 2015 while likewise engaging 46.4 percent and 42.3 percent of total working children in 2016 and 2017. (Table 3)
- Other major industry groups that likewise hired working children in 2017 include wholesale and retail trade (28.5%); other service activities (6.3%); and manufacturing (5.4%). (Figure 3)
- Meanwhile, it should be noted that since the trend in children working in farms declined by 13.3 percentage points from 55.6 percent in 2007 to 42.3 percent in 2017, this had resulted to commensurate increases in the shares in some industry groups most notably in wholesale and retail trade which registered a 12.3 percentage points growth from 16.2 percent in 2007 to 28.5 percent in 2017. (Table 3)

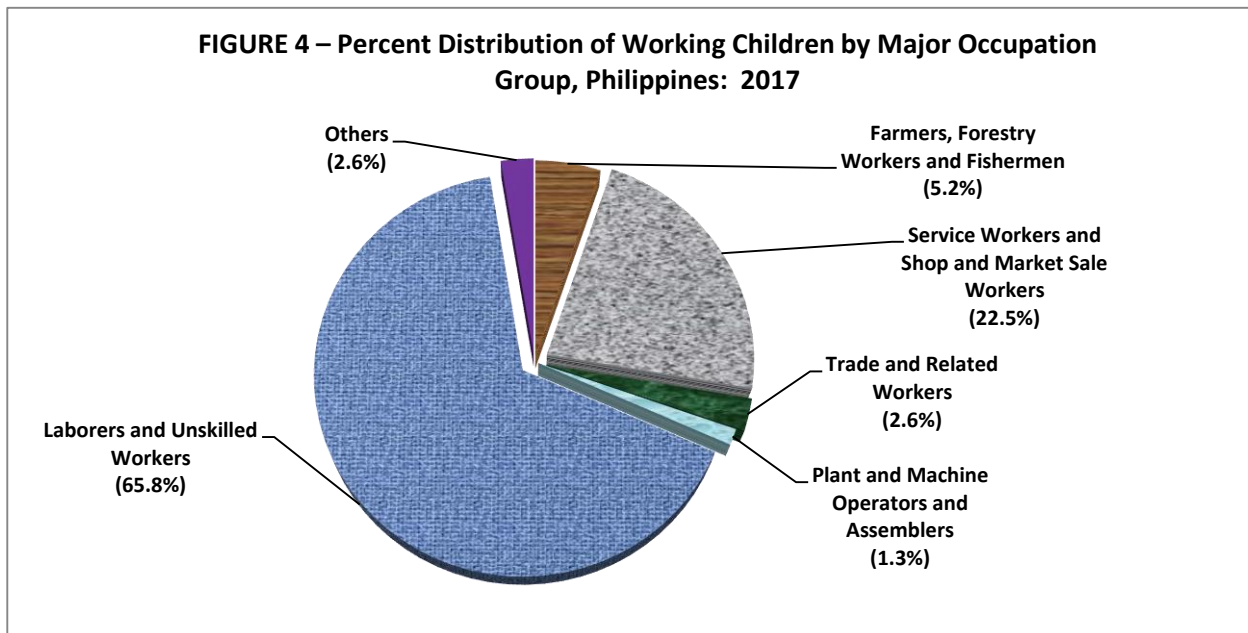


Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

Working Children By Major Occupation Group

- With regard to the quality of work engaged in by working children, statistics showed that the majority or two-thirds of working children in 2017 were employed as laborers and unskilled workers. (Figure 4)
- Likewise, 1 out of every 5 working children (22.5%) were employed as service workers and shop and market sales workers while others were hired as farmers, forestry workers and fishermen (5.2%) and trades and related workers (2.6%).
- Meanwhile, the trend on the type of occupation these working children are involved with over time showed that a decreasing pattern is evident in the share of working children employed as laborers and unskilled workers from 75.0 percent in 2007 to 65.8 percent in 2017. (Table 4)

- On the other hand, the share of working children employed as service workers and shop and market sales workers expanded from 12.9 percent in 2007 to 22.5 percent in 2017.
- Similarly, the share of working children in plant and machine operators and assemblers slightly grew to 1.3 percent in 2017 from 1.0 percent in 2007.



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Labor Force Survey.

Working Boys by Type of Occupation

- Of the total working boys in 2017, majority or 7 out of every 10 boys (71.4%) worked as laborers and unskilled workers with the rest employed as farmers, forestry workers and fishermen (6.9%) and trade and related workers (2.8%), among others. (Table 4)
- The trend on the type of occupation of working boys showed that while the share of working boys employed as laborers and unskilled workers dropped from 78.0 percent in 2007 to 71.4 percent in 2017, the share of working boys hired as service workers and shop and market sales workers rose to 15.0 percent in 2017 from 7.7 percent in 2007.

Working Girls by Type of Occupation

- Majority of working girls in 2017 were hired as laborers and unskilled workers (54.1%) and service workers and shop and market sales workers (38.1%). The remaining working girls were employed as trade and related workers (2.3%); farmers, forestry workers and fishermen (1.6%), among others.
- From 2007 to 2017, there is an emerging shift in the occupations held by working girls from being laborers and unskilled workers into becoming service workers and shop and market sales workers. The share of working girls employed as laborers and unskilled workers declined by 15.6 percentage points (from 69.7% to 54.1%) while the share of working girls hired as service workers and shop and market sales workers grew by 16.3 percentage points from 2007 to 2017 (from 21.8% to 38.1%).

FOR INQUIRIES

Regarding this report, contact **LABOR STANDARDS AND RELATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION** at 376-1921
 Regarding other statistics, contact **KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION** at 462-6600 local 834
 Or visit our website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph>

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	The regular collection of economic data on working children 5-14 years old in the LFS started during the 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 cannot provide data on child labor as defined by the international standard. Statistics on working children 5-14 years old are available prior to April 2005 as the LFS continued to collect economic data on working children 5-14 years old are 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: <i>Percentage distribution of working children by major industry group (or major occupation group).</i>	PSA, LFS	Visible underemployment is the concept used in the Philippine LFS.

References:

1. Philippine Statistics Authority Decent Work Statistics (DeWS) – Table 6 Work That Should B Aboliashed (Philippine database). Retrieved from (http://openstat.psa.gov.ph/PXWeb/pxweb/en/DB/DB__3K__E6/?tablelist=true&rxid=227f6805-9732-41b6-981c-ac178832d6db)
2. International Labour Organization, Decent Work Indicators - Guidelines for producers and users of statistical and legal framework indicators, September 2013. (<http://stat.psa.gov.ph/Featured/Decent-Work-StatisticsPhilippines/Decent-Work-Statistics>)
3. International Labor Office, Decent Work Country Profile: The Philippines– Geneva: ILO, 2012. (https://www.ilo.org/integration/resources/pubs/WCMS_190710/lang--en/index.htm)
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>)

TABLE 1 - Total Household Population of Children, Total Working Children, and Economic Activity Rate of Children by Age Group and Sex, Philippine: 2007 - 2017

AGE GROUP & SEX	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD POPULATION OF CHILDREN (000)											
BOTH SEXES	28,013	28,459	28,701	28,934	29,118	29,541	30,078	30,059	30,593	29,103	29,398
5-9 Years Old	10,584	10,608	10,671	10,633	10,623	10,784	11,022	11,108	11,331	11,181	11,448
10-14 Years Old	11,072	11,328	11,502	11,798	12,011	12,115	12,325	12,371	12,502	11,294	11,289
15-17 Years Old	6,357	6,523	6,528	6,503	6,484	6,642	6,732	6,579	6,760	6,628	6,661
BOYS	14,220	14,464	14,598	14,734	14,822	15,040	15,300	15,274	15,545	14,933	15,153
5-9 Years Old	5,400	5,435	5,447	5,433	5,421	5,482	5,630	5,676	5,777	5,739	5,883
10-14 Years Old	5,641	5,757	5,889	6,039	6,132	6,189	6,268	6,293	6,342	5,764	5,808
15-17 Years Old	3,179	3,272	3,262	3,262	3,268	3,369	3,402	3,305	3,425	3,431	3,462
GIRLS	13,792	13,996	14,101	14,200	14,297	14,500	14,778	14,785	15,048	14,169	14,245
5-9 Years Old	5,184	5,174	5,223	5,200	5,202	5,301	5,392	5,432	5,554	5,443	5,566
10-14 Years Old	5,431	5,571	5,613	5,759	5,878	5,926	6,056	6,078	6,159	5,530	5,480
15-17 Years Old	3,177	3,251	3,265	3,241	3,216	3,273	3,330	3,274	3,335	3,197	3,199
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)											
BOTH SEXES	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839	1,509	1,344
5-9 Years Old	120	85	90	112	138	99	92	103	86	84	57
10-14 Years Old	742	642	682	630	861	704	616	695	547	394	393
15-17 Years Old	1,454	1,425	1,427	1,353	1,483	1,471	1,368	1,372	1,205	1,031	894
BOYS	1,462	1,365	1,383	1,323	1,567	1,448	1,336	1,374	1,163	978	907
5-9 Years Old	70	49	51	65	79	54	51	59	49	48	30
10-14 Years Old	467	401	432	390	535	446	385	425	325	234	241
15-17 Years Old	926	915	899	869	954	949	901	890	789	696	636
GIRLS	854	788	816	772	914	825	740	796	676	531	436
5-9 Years Old	50	36	39	47	58	45	42	44	37	35	27
10-14 Years Old	275	242	250	240	326	258	232	270	223	160	152
15-17 Years Old	529	510	528	484	529	522	467	482	416	336	258
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY RATE OF CHILDREN AS PERCENT OF CHILDREN POPULATION (%)											
BOTH SEXES	8.3	7.6	7.7	7.2	8.5	7.7	6.9	7.2	6.0	5.2	4.6
5-9 Years Old	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5
10-14 Years Old	6.7	5.7	5.9	5.3	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.6	4.4	3.5	3.5
15-17 Years Old	22.9	21.8	21.9	20.8	22.9	22.1	20.3	20.9	17.8	15.6	13.4
BOYS	10.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	10.6	9.6	8.7	9.0	7.5	6.5	6.0
5-9 Years Old	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5
10-14 Years Old	8.3	7.0	7.3	6.5	8.7	7.2	6.1	6.8	5.1	4.1	4.1
15-17 Years Old	29.1	28.0	27.6	26.6	29.2	28.2	26.5	26.9	23.0	20.3	18.4
GIRLS	6.2	5.6	5.8	5.4	6.4	5.7	5.0	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.1
5-9 Years Old	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
10-14 Years Old	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.8
15-17 Years Old	16.7	15.7	16.2	14.9	16.4	15.9	14.0	14.7	12.5	10.5	8.1

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

**TABLE 2 - Working Children Not Currently Attending School As Percent of Total Working Children
by Age Group and Sex, Philippines: 2007 – 2017**

AGE GROUP & SEX	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
WORKING CHILDREN NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL AS PERCENT OF WORKING CHILDREN (%)											
BOTH SEXES	57.9	58.5	56.2	54.8	46.4	49.9	50.0	43.5	45.4	44.9	39.1
5-9 Years Old	21.7	17.6	15.6	13.4	8.7	6.1	6.5	4.9	4.7	6.0	1.8
10-14 Years Old	34.4	32.1	31.2	27.3	20.4	21.4	20.8	15.8	16.5	13.7	14.2
15-17 Years Old	73.0	72.8	70.7	71.1	64.9	66.3	66.2	60.3	61.4	59.9	52.5
BOYS	61.0	62.4	59.1	58.2	50.4	54.4	54.6	48.5	51.2	50.5	46.9
5-9 Years Old	21.4	20.4	17.6	13.8	11.4	5.6	7.8	5.1	4.1	8.3	3.3
10-14 Years Old	39.2	37.9	35.9	32.3	25.0	26.5	25.2	20.7	22.8	17.5	19.5
15-17 Years Old	74.9	75.3	72.6	73.1	67.8	70.2	69.6	64.6	65.8	64.7	59.4
GIRLS	52.7	51.6	51.3	49.1	39.5	42.1	41.8	34.8	35.5	34.5	23.2
5-9 Years Old	22.0	13.9	12.8	10.6	6.9	6.7	2.4	4.5	2.7	5.7	3.7
10-14 Years Old	26.2	22.3	23.2	19.2	13.2	12.8	12.9	8.5	7.6	8.8	5.9
15-17 Years Old	69.4	68.2	67.4	67.6	59.5	59.6	59.5	52.5	53.4	49.7	35.7
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN NOT CURRENTLY ATTENDING SCHOOL (000)											
BOTH SEXES	1,342	1,259	1,236	1,149	1,151	1,134	1,038	943	834	677	526
5-9 Years Old	26	15	14	15	12	6	6	5	4	5	1
10-14 Years Old	255	206	213	172	176	151	128	110	90	54	56
15-17 Years Old	1,061	1,037	1,009	962	962	976	905	828	740	618	469
BOYS	892	852	817	770	790	787	729	666	595	494	425
5-9 Years Old	15	10	9	9	9	3	4	3	2	4	1
10-14 Years Old	183	152	155	126	134	118	97	88	74	41	47
15-17 Years Old	694	689	653	635	647	666	627	575	519	450	378
GIRLS	450	407	419	379	361	347	309	277	240	183	101
5-9 Years Old	11	5	5	5	4	3	1	2	1	2	1
10-14 Years Old	72	54	58	46	43	33	30	23	17	14	9
15-17 Years Old	367	348	356	327	315	311	278	253	222	167	92
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)											
BOTH SEXES	2,316	2,153	2,199	2,095	2,482	2,273	2,076	2,170	1,839	1,509	1,344
5-9 Years Old	120	85	90	112	138	99	92	103	86	84	57
10-14 Years Old	742	642	682	630	861	704	616	695	547	394	393
15-17 Years Old	1,454	1,425	1,427	1,353	1,483	1,471	1,368	1,372	1,205	1,031	894
BOYS	1,462	1,365	1,383	1,323	1,567	1,448	1,336	1,374	1,163	978	907
5-9 Years Old	70	49	51	65	79	54	51	59	49	48	30
10-14 Years Old	467	401	432	390	535	446	385	425	325	234	241
15-17 Years Old	926	915	899	869	954	949	901	890	789	696	636
GIRLS	854	788	816	772	914	825	740	796	676	531	436
5-9 Years Old	50	36	39	47	58	45	42	44	37	35	27
10-14 Years Old	275	242	250	240	326	258	232	270	223	160	152
15-17 Years Old	529	510	528	484	529	522	467	482	416	336	258

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

**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 & SEX	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)											
BOTH SEXES	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	55.6	55.6	55.1	54.0	51.4	53.9	52.7	52.3	50.1	46.4	42.3
Fishing	6.0	5.6	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	5.0	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.4	4.8	5.4
Construction	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.8	4.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	16.2	17.0	16.6	17.2	21.9	18.9	19.5	21.4	22.5	24.7	28.5
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	10.7	10.2	10.8	10.8	9.2	8.5	7.9	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.3
Other Industries Not Elsewhere Classified	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.1	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.7
BOYS	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	64.8	65.4	65.1	63.1	60.9	63.3	61.5	61.0	58.2	54.7	50.8
Fishing	8.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.7	6.9	6.7
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing	4.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	5.4
Construction	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	4.0	5.6	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.9	12.2	12.0	12.3	16.0	13.3	13.8	15.5	16.3	17.7	19.7
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.5
Other Industries Not Elsewhere Classified	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.5	7.5	7.7
GIRLS	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	39.9	38.6	38.1	38.3	35.2	37.5	36.9	37.3	36.1	31.1	24.5
Fishing	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.1	0.9
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.5	5.8	6.7	5.1	5.5
Construction	....	0.1	0.1	0.1	....	....	....	....	0.1	0.4	....
Wholesale and Retail Trade	23.5	25.4	24.4	25.5	32.1	28.7	29.7	31.7	33.3	37.5	46.8
Other Service Activities/Activities of Households as Employers	24.0	23.6	24.5	23.8	19.7	19.6	18.0	15.3	15.2	16.8	14.2
Other Industries Not Elsewhere Classified	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.3	6.5	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.8

Source of basic 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)**

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP & SEX	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
TOTAL WORKING CHILDREN (000)											
BOTH SEXES	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	6.6	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8	5.2
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	12.9	14.0	14.8	15.4	17.6	19.9	20.4	22.4	24.1	19.7	22.5
Trade and Related Workers	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.6
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	75.0	75.3	76.2	76.0	73.4	72.6	71.2	70.0	67.9	71.2	65.8
Other Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.6
BOYS	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	8.7	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.7	6.9
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	7.7	8.3	8.9	9.4	11.0	12.6	12.9	14.4	16.0	13.6	15.0
Trade and Related Workers	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.8
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.7
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	78.0	79.5	80.7	80.1	78.5	78.7	77.8	77.0	75.1	76.0	71.4
Other Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.2
GIRLS	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	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.6
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	21.8	24.0	24.8	25.5	29	32.7	34.1	36.2	38.0	30.9	38.1
Trade and Related Workers	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.3
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Laborers and Unskilled Workers	69.7	68.1	68.5	68.9	64.8	61.9	59.3	57.9	55.5	62.1	54.1
Other Occupations Not Elsewhere Classified	2.5	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2

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